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Weekly Commentator

WHAT'S RIGHT WITH THE WORLD?

Several weeks ago we wrote a commentary upon all the eulogies paid to the late Andrei V. Vishinsky and upon our indignation over them. Apropos it all, we call attention to our readers to an editorial column published in the prominent Catholic weekly, "The Tablet", written by Rev. James M. Gillis, C.S.P.

On the day Vishinsky died, Rev. Gillis writes, he, the latter, was speaking to a member of the United Nations, a devout Catholic and a daily communicant. This person seemed sad that the head of the Russian delegation had passed on. "I saw him so often," he said, "and spoke with him so frequently, that I feel strange about his being here no more. I prayed for him at Mass this morning."

Rev. Gillis was on the point of asking his U.N. friend a few questions, but he refrained, for he felt that it was bad manners to embarrass a man when he is in grief. But in his column he puts some of those questions by way of pointing up the anomaly and what seems to him the absurdity—"I feel might almost say the criminal absurdity—of good men's hobnobbing with the wicked in the interests of the political and social betterment."

But let us first recall the cast, Rev. Gillis writes, that "Vishinsky was guilty of mo murders than Genghis Khan, his Mongolian forbear. That medieval Oriental savage made King Herod and the Roman Emperors from Nero to Diocletian seem like amateurs at blood-spilling. But the modern Russians have in turn surpassed the ancients and the medievals.

Mass Murder of Ukrainians

"The devil's trinity—Stalin, Vishinsky, Molotov—in the early 1930s deliberately starved to death between six and ten million Ukrainians. Add to that number the 10,000 Polish officers shot to death in the Katyn forest (and the 10 thousand Ukrainians shot to death and buried in mass graves in Vinnitsia) and the additional thousands of innocents who were starved, shot, stabbed, hanged, poisoned, assassinated by ones or twos or dozens, or slaughtered by hundreds in all Iron Curtain countries, and you have such a stupendous mass of crime as never occurred elswhere in any comparable number of years in the history of the human race. Now, in accordance with a principle of a Christian murders are as guilty as the men who actually performed the executions. Indeed more guilty.

"So when the good pious daily communicant spoke of meeting and talking with Vishinsky, I felt like asking: 'Did you shake hands with him? How does it feel to press the hand of a master murderer? Did you also eat and drink with him? Did you touch glasses with him and toast the other criminals in Moscow? In the papers Vishinsky was always pictured as laughing?, What was he laughing at? Did you laugh with him? If you were to meet the devil and he was laughing, would you laugh with him? and what would the devil be laughing about?

"When you met Vishinsky, what form of a greeting did you use? When you left him did you perchance make a slip of the tongue and say 'Good-bye,' that is 'God be with you?' What do you think of St. John's warning in the Sacred Scripture, 'If any man come to you bring and bring not this doctrine (he had in mind the doctrine that Christ is God, but let us say the doctrine that there is a God) 'receive him not into the house, nor say to him God speed you, for he that sayeth God speed you communicates with his wicked works.' Didn't you feel that by shaking hands with a murderer, a multiple murderer, laughing and joking with him, eating and drinking with him, you made yourself partaker of his wicked works?

Invitation to Hiss?

"Now that Alger Hiss is out of jail will you invite him to dinner in your own home? Introduce him to your wife and children? Will you sign a petition to have his citizenship restored and urge him to run for Congress or the Senate? If you couldn't bear to sit in either chamber of Congress with Hiss, how could you sit not only with but under Vishinsky when he was president of the Assembly of the U.N.? Do you feel that George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson should have invited Benedict Arnold to come back from his exile in England and sit in the First Federal Congress? Who do you think did more harm to the civilized world, Hiss or Vishinsky? Benedict Arnold or Vishinsky?

"There has indeed been a revulsion of late against the principle of 'guilt by association.' But what's wrong with the idea of guilt by association? How about that other maxim, 'a man is known by the company he keeps'? If a man associates with gamblers, will not his boss suspect him and watch him? Would he get employment in a bank or even on a baseball team? If a teen-age boy runs with a gang that carries switch knives, black jacks, homemade revolvers, is it unfair and unkind to think that boy no better than the company he keeps?

"Finally, why do you sit in a deliberative assembly with a man—a dozen men, perhaps, two dozen—who as you know very well will torture you and then shoot you if they get what they are aiming at?"

Perhaps it was a mistake not to have put those questions to a member of the U.N. But this little piece may prompt some good Americans to a realistic conclusion about our rubbing elbows with murderers in an organization which purports to enhance the civilization of mankind, Rev. Gillis concludes.

SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM

The other day we were talking with a colleague of ours, a man from Eastern Ukraine who went through the mill of all the events which have run their course during the past several decades, and he commented upon the statement made by Winston Churchill that socialism inevitably leads to communism. "And this is the truth," he said. "It is on account of this that the Communist party came into being in our Ukraine, and became what subsequently became known as the Fifth Column. And indeed it was for the Ukrainians then, when the Ukrainian patriots were struggling to maintain their newly-risen Ukrainian National Republic."

This is but a preliminary to the subject of this commentary, namely, that here in our U. S. A. Socialist intellectuals are wittingly or unwittingly undermining freedom. This is our observation at the end of this year of 1954.

The great questions which confronted the American people when 1954 began had not been answered when 1954 ended. Had they been, it would have amounted to a miracle of of unprecedented proportions. For they involve, in the international sphere, bitter and emotionaly-charged conflicts which have been growing and deepening for more than a generation. And here at home, on the domestic front, the American people certainly have not made clear their answer to the greatest question of all—what kind of government they want.

There were achievements during the year—notable achievements. When the shooting war ended in Korea, annd it became possible to sharply decrease war spending, there were those who feared that a depression or having government provide at least a severe recession was inevitable. They believed that our economy was so inextricably tied to war that the transition to even an uneasy peace would be long and painful. That was not the case. It has been pointed out that never in history did a great nation proceed with such a transition in so orderly a fashion.

What then—barring another world war—have we got to worry about?

The answer is simple. For some 20 years, millions of Americans became conditioned to more and more of the services that people must provide for themselves in a free system in to be preserved. They became conditioned to the idea of a welfare state. And, apparently, they regarded a "little socialism" as a good thing.

Obvious consequences of this are found in our national debt and our tax structure—nothing is more expensive than socialism and a welfare state. More subtle and more important consequences are found in a sapping of individual moral fiber, and the undermining of old, eternal ideals of human dignity and freedom and responsibility.

We Americans hate Communism. Yet Communism is nothing but socialism and state capitalism - "do - everything" government—carried to the inevitable end. One of the most distinguished men living recently described the process well. Herbert Hoover said: "In the Iron Curtain states it was the Socialist intellectuals who weakened the freedom of men by destroying free enterprise. Thus they furnished the boarding ladders by which the Communist captured the Ship of State."

Today as for years past, the attempt to destroy free enterprise in the United States continues. Men in high, responsible positions, including members of both the political parties advocate policies and philosophies which would undermine free enterprise in one sphere or another, and which would make the central government ever bigger, ever more power-

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UKRAINIAN ELECTED MAYOR OF WINDSOR

Windsor's (Ontario, Canada) new mayor, Mr. Michael J. Patrick, the first new chief magistrate to take office in the city in 14 years, is of Ukrainian descent.

The name Patrick, the mayor-elect says, has stuck with him from early school days. There was no conscious formal change from the name of Petrik, the Ukrainian spelling which his father used.

Windsor's new mayor is a pleasant, friendly man who works on the theory that "I get mad when something's being done underhanded," the Windsor Star Daily special feature writer, Pat Whelen, reports.

It was this thought that kept him in politics, writes our correspondent, Dr. Anthony Wachna of Windsor, after the first election he tried (and the only election he ever lost) back in 1945, and it was this thought, although he doesn't like to talk about it now, that decided him to run for mayor.

The first new mayor in Windsor in 14 years, he's a six-foot former softball and basketball player who prefers to be called Slim, but who ruefully admits that at 225 he's about 30 pounds above the weight that earned him his nick-name.

He's a businessman, founder, president and manager of a now prosperous cement products firm, the American Cement Products (Canada) Ltd., which manufactures and installs artificial brick, stone, and flagstone under the trade of Quickbrick, Quickstone, and Quick flagstone.

His father, an employee of the old street railway in Windsor and later a Ford of Canada worker, died two years ago after a long illness. His mother lives in Windsor.

His first real interest in city politics he attributes to an early belief that school facilities should be used for youth recreation and cultural programs in the evenings.

Late in World War II, he was successful in obtaining the use of Gordon McGregor School for just such a project.

He organized a Teen-Town Club, providing recreation facilities ranging from basketball to chess. The youngsters themselves ran the basketball league, with provision for rearranging teams so that healthy competition flourished.

But the project fell through after a short but successful run.

"We didn't get the support that we needed from adults," says Mr. Patrick. "There were a lot of kids, and there was some damage, and the school board took away the use of the school."

To provide youngsters with additional recreation facilities, and for other reasons, too, he ran for Alderman in Ward One in December, 1945. He lost. A year later, he ran again this time taking a strong anti-Communist stand. He won. Since then he has not lost an election.

SECOND UYL-NA TESTIMONIAL DINNER-DANCE

The Testimonial Dinner Committee has completed three weeks of intensive preliminary arrangements for the Second **Annual Testimonial Dinner** to be held at the beautiful Skytop Room of the Hotel Statler (7th Ave. and 33rd St.—across from Pennsylvania Station) in New York City on **Saturday evening, February 26, 1955.**

You may recall that last year's trail-blazing affair in New York was a terrific success that gave the UYL-NA and the "Ukrainian" name great publicity via national press, TV and radio. It had movie and stage stars **John Hodiak** (who has consented to be present this year if his great play "Caine Mutiny Courtmartial" is still in town), **Mike Mazurki, Nita Talbot,** ice-scater **Arnold Shoda. Dr. Gene Shekitka,** former Columbia University grid-great and **Dr. Lev Dobriansky,** the president of the Ukrainian C.C.A., among the many Ukrainian-American notables present. The "honored" guests for that initial affair are carving out successful careers in their chosen post-graduate fields: **Cadet Bob Mischak** of West Point is now a "looey" at Ft. Benning, Ga. (on his way to be a general, no doubt), while **Chet Hanulak** was a spark-plug of the Cleveland Browns' recent upsurge in the pro-football ranks climaxed by their tremendous 56-10 win over the champion Detroit Lions for the pro football title last Sunday.

This year's testimonial dinner promises to be just as good. A great galaxy of sport stars have been advanced as eligible for the testimonial awards and the two stars will soon be named. Included among the list of eligibles are **Dick Bielski and Gerge Palahunik** of Maryland; **Peter Kohut** and **Vince Jazwinski** of Brown; **Phil Tarasovic** of Yale and **Terry Hilyk** of Florida among the "amateur" athletes, while hockey stars **Dan Lewicki** of New York, **Terry Sawchuk** of Detroit and basketball star **Bob Zawoluk** of Philly are the leading candidates for the "professional" award.

The testimonial Dinner committee, which has already met in Elizabeth, Jersey City and N.Y.C., would like to add to its numbers as it is not a "closed corporation." Any interested person is invited to attend our informal—round-table meetings which we hope will now be on a regular and permanent basis. Keep your eyes on these pages for pertinent details next week.

The **UYL-NA Testimonial Dinner Committee will meet this Monday evening, Jan. 3, 1955** at the **McBurney YMCA,** 23rd St., just off 7th Ave. N.Y.C. at 9 P.M.

Al. Danko.

★

The **20th Annual Ukrainian All-American College Football Team** will soon make its appearance on these pages. Any person who knows of any Ukrainian college or pro football players is kindly asked to send the information to: Al. Danko, 347 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.

Recent Arrivals Win Top Prizes In Letters From America Contest

Three newcomers to the United States have been awarded the top prizes in the nation-wide Letters from America Contest conducted by the Common Council for American Unity.

Spyros Orfanitopoulos of New York City, a 41-year-old Greek immigrant who came here in 1947 as a treaty trader and liked it so much that he stayed here permanently, was awarded first prize for the best statement on "How I Use My Letters Abroad to Spread the Truth About the United States and the American Way of Life." Mr. Orfanitopoulos is the secretary of the Hellenic Catedral in New York.

Tied for second prize in the contest which drew entries from two-thirds of the states and in 23 languages were Mrs. D. Manera of Dorris, California, who has been in America since 1948, and Mrs. Robert Goodwin of Albion, New York, who lived in Germany until two years ago, 1952.

Ukrainian Participants

Honorable mentions went to 12 other contestants, including three Ukrainians, namely, Mrs. Lidia Dubina, of Philadelphia, Pa.; a S. Mascharenko, of Minneapolis, Minn.; and Mr. John Zinczenko, of Philadelphia, Pa.

In the winning entry Mr. Orfanitopoulos, who spends "many evenings a week writing to friends abroad," pointed out that each of his letters is read by many people. "When I write to my cousin," he said, "the contents of my leter become known to all my relatives. He maintains the only coffee house in the village and thus 100, 200, and even up to 1,000 villagers learn the thruth about America."

Recently Mr. Orfanitopoulos has written about education in America to a Greek teacher, about free enterprise to a business man, and about public housing to a man with a large family. "Every letter abroad gives us an opportunity to say something about America, its ideals of liberty and democracy in action..." said Mr. Orfanitopoulos.

"How I Live from Day to Day"

Writing in Italian, Mrs. Manera emphasized in her entry that it is the everyday happenings here in America which interest those abroad. "I write about what I see, what happens to me and how I live day by day. To one friend I write about the methods of teaching, the help given to children, the democratic attitude of teachers... To another I tell about free elections... To a little boy I send a page of a railroad magazine with a picture of a magnificent streamliner... I tell them that whether in a store, office or at the movies, no one takes precedence. It is first come, first served. At the bank I am waited on with the same consideration as the President."

Mrs. Goodwin, who shared the second prize with Mrs. Manera, also stressed writing in natural, simple language. "When I write a letter, I try to visualize my friend sitting beside me and that we are talking about simple, everyday happenings. I am often asked 'What should one write about?' This should not be a problem. We can give a clear picture of the American way of life by writing about our home, the flower garden, the kind act of

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CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS IN THE UKRAINE

By TED LUCIW

The wonderful Christmas spirit descended all over America, this beautiful land of ours which has become a symbol of a living Bethlehem for the tired, worried world and its divided people. With world tension at a high pitch, with leaders unable to solve such seemingly easy human problems as the release of the American prisoners of War from the Communist jails, with the growing possibility of new war — all these unfortunate conditions signify that our universe is still full of new Biblical Herods who use their power to undermine the peaceful efforts of our American leaders who so faithfully follow the spirit of Christ and are trying to bring about desired peace, understanding and prosperity, to all the people of the globe. With this in mind, the American people will celebrate this year as in the past, comparatively as merry a Christmas as it is humanly possible. After all, despite the ugly Communist lies about our country, America still is the hope of the world.

Exact Date of Christ's Birth Unknown

Many distant dates of history are so well known to us, but no one knows the exact date of the greatest happening in the world, the date of the Birth of our Lord Jesus Christ. Not only the day but even the year isn't known to us. One of the early Church Councils ruled, that December 25 should be the Day of Christmas; however, in the 16th century Pope Gregory the XIII ordered the change in the Julian Calendar, moving the dates ahead. Thus the Western church celebrate now 14 days ahead of the Christians of the Eastern church who still adhere to the original or the Julian calendar. Consequently the Eastern church observes Christmas, according to the old, calendar on January 7.

Although this unfortunate fact has contributed to the widening of the openion between the two branches of the church—but, believe me, when it came to the observation of Christmas the people that belonged to the two opposing calendars found a wonderful solution to their problem. In fact, it wasn't even a problem, it was a pleasure. I know, because I happened to be born in Ukraine, a country where East mets West and where the Christmases were fairly well mixed religiously. I was reared at my grandparents house till I came to United States nearly two decades ago.

I remember when the Gregorian or Latin Christmas would come my Grandfather would receive gifts and the special Christmas food called "Holy Supper" from his Polish friends or neighbors that observed Christmas on the 25th of December. Often we would be invited out to celebrate holidays with him. On the other hand, when the "Ukrainian" Christmas came my grandparents either would sent out the Holy Supper to their neighbors or would invite them for the Christmas Supper.

They Do Celebrate Christmas

Today I wonder: can some of these folks that have survived the war celebrate today the Christmas like they used to do? Yes, they celebrate Christmas, maybe in hiding, maybe without priest or ministers, or churches, maybe with little or any food to grace their Christmas tables, but they celebrate way over there beyond that Iron Curtain. Of that I am sure. No one can take from the 46,000,000 Ukrainian people or any other people thus treated their love for Christmas, this greatest holiday of all holidays, when the Prince of Peace was born. No one can take away from the people their faith in God, for this is their only hope. Without God there can be no people.

Ukrainian Christmas Traditions

Christmas in the Ukraine is a very happy holiday. It is richly interwoven with centuries of old traditions. When the first star appeared my grandfather followed with his son and daughters to the barn. There he would pick the finest bundle of the Ukrainian wheat and slowly carry it to the house. Behind him, his son, George, carried fresh hay, his daughters carried straw. I usually followed them with some straw or some hay. At the threshold he would be met by Grandmother, to whom he addressed the following greetings: "I am greeting you this Christmas Season with luck and with health. My God grant you to celebrate the New Year, the Easter Holidays, the Day of Ascension, and to live as long a life as God wills to you." Then, in a raised voice, he would proclaim: "Christ is Born!"

"Glory unto Him!" Grandmother would reply, and welcome Grandfather across the threshold with a kiss.

Then he would proceed in with the wheat and place it reverently in the right corner, behind the table, underneath the Icons. In the meantime George spreads the hay on the table, the children scatter the straw on the floor. During the process of spreading the straw on the floor, aunts drop apples, candy, nuts and smaller gifts for the children into the straw. In no time the whole house lookes like the real manger where Baby Jesus was born.

The girls bring in the traditional Christmas dish, the cooked wheat with seeds and honey called "Kootia" in Ukrainian, and place it at the center of the table.

The Family Prayer and Supper

Now is the time for the family prayer and supper. But, no, "have we delivered supper to our poorer neighbors?" That we have to do so as no one should go hungry on Christmas Eve. "George, have you fed the horses, the cows, and the other animals better than any time before?" "Yes," replies George, for he knows that there exists the centuries old custom of feeding our animals really well for our Christmas Eve, because they have the privilege to convey complaints to their Creator, Baby Jesus, whose birth was witnessed by their kind in a Bethlehem manger.

"Have you brought the supper to our Polish or German friends?" That we had to do before we do anything else.

Now the candles are lighted and the entire family kneels down on the straw in front of the table and prays. Grandparents would usually kneel in

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THE UKRAINIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

By MICHAEL PALIJ

(2)

Early Immigrants

As mentioned above, the Ukrainian immigrants from Eastern Ukraine, who were religiously and politically persecuted by the Russian government, migrated to America. But those Ukrainians who left their home for purely economic motives emigrated across the Ural Mountain to Siberia. Therefore, "it is estimated that about 80 percent of the 1,000,000 Ukrainian immigrants to the U.S.A. came from Western Ukraine, that is, Galicia, Carpatho-Ukraine and Bukovina-Ukrainian provinces which prior to 1914 had belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Empire."

During the first period the Ukrainian immigrants started coming in very early. The second Governor of Virginia, John Smith, who escaped from the Turkish captivity and passed through Ukraine, brought to Virginia a a pitch maker, Molasko, one of the "Polonians" who "make pitch and tarr and soap ashes", who could have been a Ukrainian or White Ruthenian. This name does not sound Polish. "The founder of the distinguished family of the Zabriskies was one Albrecht Zaborovsky, who in 1662 or earlier settled on the Hackensack River in New Jersey. This signature as interpreter is found affixed to an Indian contract of purchase in 1679.

He was probably a Ukrainian exile from Poland, according to Chyz, in Pennsylvania among the immigrants, who arrived between 1726-1776, are such Ukrainian-sounding names as Nicholas Orich, Peter Looh, Daniel Zwier, Andreas Kissa, Peter Step and many others. Also, on the lists of soldiers in the American Revolutionary Army, several Ukrainian names are mentioned: "...In the State of Pennsylvania alone among its soldiers the following are named: Jacob Kniss, Denis Bohan, William Eavan, Christopher Chis. John Moch: John Otanian..." Many Ukrainian names can be found on the rolls of both American armies during the Civil War. For example, "Officers: George Sokolski, Julius Kryvoshynsky, John Mana, Andrew Ripka, Michael Walluch, Soldiers: Andrew Podolsky, Andrew Gula, Conrad Huba, Anthony Massopust, Ambrose Balamut, Bohumil Wehowskey and others."

It must be pointed out that the above evidence does not give any conclusive proof that the groups and the individuals mentioned were of Ukrainian nationality. Nevertheless, it shows that there is a well founded basis for supposing that even in those early years of America growth, Ukrainian work and Ukrainian blood participated in the process of developing America.

The first known educated Ukrainian immigrant in the United States was an Orthodox priest, Rev. Agapius Honcharenko from Kiev. He arrived in 1865 in the United States, escaping the persecution of the Russian Government for his revolutionary connection and activities. Honcharenko organized, with other Ukrainian political exiles from Russia living there, a "Decembrist Club," a political organization in San Francisco. In 1868, as the United States purchased Alaska from Russia, Honcharenko became editor of the **Alaska Herald**, a bi-monthly in Russian and English, published in San Francisco, California. "Honcharenko for a while helped the American government in the Americanization of that territory, but he disapproved of the political practices of Grant's administration and broke off relation with politicians." The rest of his life he lived on his own small farm named "Ukraine" in Haywand, California, where he died in 1916.

Mass Immigration

Ukrainians started to come to the United States in large groups during the seventies of the last century. But very little is known about these Ukrainian immigrants of the begenning second period. According to J. Bachynsky, there was Gerge Koshytzky, a farmer of Nove Selo, Novy Sanch district, who emigrated to America in 1872. Besides him Bachynsky mentioned Michael Zolar from Hanchova, Horlytzi district and Ilko Pyvovarchuk from Uhryn of Nowy Sanch district. The first came to America in 1873 or 1874, and the second should have come in 1874 or 1875. These Ukrainians came from Western Ukraine.

The real mass emigration of the Ukrainians started around the end of the seventies and eighties of the last century. After that time it was one continuous flow. As mentioned above, the first Ukrainians in larger number to arrive in America followed the call of labor agents who came down from Pennsylvania mining districts. They were secretly contracted by steamship agents, led over Europe's mountain ranges and brought across state borders. Some who were planning to go to Pennsylvania mining districts found themselves used as strike breakers. They often suffered insults and even were beaten up by American workers.

It would be difficult to imagine a more unpromising beginning. But the lure of high wages not only kept them at their jobs, but also made them write letters home and encourage their friends to go to the United States.

The Distribution of the Ukrainians in the United States

The largest number of Ukrainian immigrants settled in the Eastern and Middle Western sections of the country. The majority of these people settled in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, New England, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and Oklahoma. In practically every town and industrial center east of the Mississipi River, a colony of Ukrainian wage-earners is to be found. As farmers they are numerous in North Dakota and Minnesota. Small agricultural colonies of Ukrainians are in California and in Oregon. Also, in the gold and silver districts of Montana and Colorado they can be found.

The Number of Ukrainians in the United States of America

As was mentioned before, the Ukrainian immigrants in the first and the beginning of the second periods were not recorded as such by the American immigration officials. Therefore, it is impossible to give at least the approximate number of these emigrants to the United States of America. In the end of the second period, the movement grew so quickly that in the course of a few years the Ukrainians surpassed several other nationalities participating in the immigrant stream to America. "During the decade 1899-1910, 147, 375 were admited to the United States of America, not counting those that were frequently registered as Austrians Russians or Poles." According to Bachynsky, during the decade 1899 to 1909 the official sources gave their number 119,468, and the unofficial estimate was 284,000. There are included those who were registered as Austrians, Russians Hungarians, Poles, etc. The years following 1910 witnessed a decline in immigration, especially during World War I. "During the years 1931-36 a total of only 587 Ukrainian immigrants were admitted, an average of 96 per year."

Occupation

Probably nine-tenths of the Ukrainian immigrants made a new start in this country, mostly as industrial workers in coal and iron mines, in steel mills, lumber industry and factories; in the larger towns and cities many Ukrainians work as carpenters, plumbers, printers, cabinet makers and furriers, also in hotels and in restaurants. Some are shopkeepers and tradesmen. Farmers constitute about one-tenth of their number.

Ukrainian women immigrants usually entered domestic service or became workers in hotels, textile mills, dressmakers, seamstresses and different shops.

(To be concluded)

The Importance of Understanding The Ukrainian Question

By M. H. HAYDAK

(A talk given at the celebration of the Ukrainian Day November 14, 1954)

(1)

The Ukrainians of the Twin Cities are celebrating their 17th National Day. This is a traditional celebration which many nationalities in Minnesota are observing yearly. The purpose of such a celebration is to bring the peoples of a certain racial origin together and, still more important, to show to the American public what cultural contributions this particular nationality has brought to the composite American culture.

The Ukrainian day celebration is more than this. It emphasizes the grave mistake which the Western world made by not studying the Ukrainian Question more thoroughly. Had the Western democracies stupid the history of Ukraine written by those who know the truth and not the histories compiled by the exponents of the official Muscovite "party line", be it tsarist bolshevist, then the world war II would have been the one that would have brought a lasting peace to our planet.

When one looks through the comments in the literature on the role which the Soviet Union, or, as most of the commentators call it, Russia, plays in the present world and what solution should be found to the problem of the Russian imperialism ane gains an impression that the majority of the commentators consider that the imperialistic monstrosity built on the blood of numerous conquerred nationalities should be left intact in the hope that "sometime a peaceful and democratic government will be established in Moscow" which in itself will bring the real solution to the problem.

Russia—A Symbol of Wanton Exploitation

These commentators show a surprising lack of the basic understanding of the problems involved in the question of Eastern Europe. The Soviet Union, as was Russia of the tsars, is a conglomerate of nationalities, conquerred and brutally oppressed by the Muscovite government. These nationalities hate and despise the Muscovian rule. The name Russia for them became a symbol of wanton exploitation, brutal force and disregard for the human rights. Yet the newspaper commentators in their daily columns, many prominent personalities in their speeches and writings lump all those peoples of a different racial and ethnic origin under the generalized term "Russians", thus bringing still more confusion into already confused world.

Since its early history Ukraine has always been ethnically and politically distinctly different from the Rostow-Suzdalian or Muscovian lands which later became the cradle of the Muscovian kingdom. During the X - XIII centuries the political name of Ukraine was "Ruś", because the Ukrainians were governed by the Ruś princes of foreign extraction. The Suzdalian — Muscovian lands at that time were never called "Ruś". From those early times the history of the Ukrainian lands was independent from that of Muscovy. Neither there was any noticeable migration of the population from the Ukrainian territories to the Muscovian lands. The north-slavic tribes were mostly instrumental in colonizing those territories. From the intermixture of the original Finno — Ugrian population and the newcomers the Muscovite nation was formed.

The fact that the Muscovian-Suzdalian princes were related to the ruling class of the Ukrainian lands does not signify the unity of the Ukrainian and Muscovian peoples. Several times the inhabitants of Ukraine had to defend themselves against the invading hordes of the Rostov-Suzdalians. When they were in peace, both nations preserved the independence of action. The invasion of the Tartars in 1238-1240 brought about a complete breach even in those loose relations and the Ukrainians and the Muscovites went each their own way.

(To be continued)

AGREEMENT MADE BY MIGRATION COMMITTEE AND UUARC

Dr. Walter Gallan, Executive Director of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, took part in the conference, held late last month in Geneva, Switzerland, of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and the meeting of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees — December 6-10, 1954 as Official Observer of the UUARC. He left the United States November 14 and returned December 21st, and besides attending the Geneva conference, he visited various centers of Ukrainian life in West Germany and France, for the purpose of holding discussions concerning Ukrainian emigration problems.

In Geneva, Dr. Gallan reached an agreement of importance with the Migration Committee, the text of which, signed by Director Hugh Gibson, is as follows.

The Text

Dear Dr. Gallan:

This will confirm the agreement set forth below between the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (Migration Committee) and the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc. (UUARC) for co-operative activities in the emigration program developed under US Public Law 203 (Refugee Relief Act of 1953) of mutual interest to the two organizations.

(1) The Migration Committee and UUARC affirm their mutual concern for satisfactory resettlement in the United States of migrants who receive visas under the authority of the RRA and who require financial and/or other assistance for their emigration. In particular they affirm their common objective to aid in the movement to the United States of refugees, escapees, expelees and other individual visa holders who cannot so move without assistance and who reside in such areas and are of such categories as specified by further mutual agreement between the Migration Committee and UUARC.

(2) In this co-operative endeavour the Migration Committee and UUARC will do their utmost to promote the maximum of self-help on the part of the migrants who require their migration services and/or financial aid. The Migration Committee and UUBRC will also seek the utmost mutual advantage in the Committee's movement program by co-operative action and exchange of information on current and future plans.

(3) The Migration Committee and UUARC will operate and participate in this endeavour in conformity with government laws and regulations in countries of emigration and the United States of America.

(4) On its part, UUARC, and its national counterpart agencies, have demonstrated in past performance to the satisfaction of the Migration Committee through its constituency, reliability, leadership and experience its ability to assume the start-to-finish responsibilities with regard to the resettlement of migrants. The Migration Committee recognizes that UUARC under the RRA will assume the task of securing assurances, following through from the sending country to the first points of resettlement, and collecting the amounts loaned.

(10) This agreement will become effective upon receipt by the Migration Committee of UUARC's written acceptance of the understanding set forth in this letter. It may be amended or terminated at any time by mutual consent of the parties given in writing, or it may be terminated at any time by one month's written notice from either party to the other on the understanding that the respective obligations of the parties in regard to any movements and loans of funds established within the terms of this agreement shall be fully acquitted prior to the date of such termination.

POLYGLOT STREET

The French- and English-speaking areas of Montreal are divided by the long St. Lawrence Boulevard which is neither French nor English but one of the most polyglot streets in the world. All languages of Europe are spoken there. Almost next door to each other you would find a 'Ukrainian National Home', a German book-shop, a Polish restaurant called 'Mazurka', a hardware shop belonging to a Monsieur Lariviere, a Czech butcher's shop which advertises sausages and smoked meat 'as at home', and a Balmoral Tavern—to mention only a few elements that make up the international character of the boulevard. The St. Lawrence Boulevard is the true symbol of cosmopolitan Canada and particularly of those twenty per cent, of the Canadian population who hail from European countries other than Britain and France. The last Canadian census, which was taken in 1951, classified 620,000 inhabitants of the country as of German origin, 395,000 as Ukrainian, 283,000 as Scandinavian, 264,000 as Dutch, and 219,000 as Polish, to mention only the larger immigrant groups. This non-Anglo-Saxon and non-French element in Canada's population is primarily concentrated in central and western Canada. In the three prairie provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—it constitutes over half of the population.

In British Columbia, which occupies Canada's south-west and borders on the Pacific coast, people of Anglo-Saxon stock form the majority, but the territory has nevertheless a very strong international character. In Vancouver, the largest city of British Columbia and the third largest city of Canada, there live at least twenty different ethnic groups which have from 500 members upwards. British Columbia's population comes not only from Europe but also from the orient—from China, Japan and India. Vancouver's Chinatown is the most interesting and lively part of the city. Until 1942, Vancouver had also a Japanese quarter, the so-called "little Tokyo", but as a war-time emergency measure the Japanese were evacuated to other parts of Canada, and only a small portion returned after the end of hostilities.

Singles Out the Ukrainians

Out of the many European groups living in the provinces of western Canada, and forming part of the Canadian nation, I should like to single out one in particular, the Ukrainians. I do so because Canada means more to the Ukrainians than to most other ethnic groups which have settled in the vast country. To the Dutch and Icelanders, Norwegians and Italians, it may be a matter of slight interest but not more that some of their compatriots have migrated to Canada. But for the Ukrainians the situation is different. In Canada, nearly 400,000 Ukrainians and children of Ukrainians find today that political and religious freedom and that economic prosperity which is denied to the 45,000,000 Ukrainians who are living in the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Ukraine, the Ukrainian, if he is politically active, has only the choice between joining the Communist Party and going underground. In Canada, he can choose between every shade of political opinion from the extreme right to the extreme left. And this choice is by no means a theoretical one. The Ukrainian Canadians have divided their sympathies fairly evenly among the various Canadian parties. This can be seen from the political allegiance of the four M.P.s of Ukrainian origin who in the autumn of 1953 were elected to the Federal Parliament of Ottawa. Among these four there is a Liberal, a Conservative, a member of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (the Canadian Labor Party) and one belonging to the Social Credit Party which has a strong following among the farmers of Alberta and British Columbia. The Ukrainian Canadians also play a conspicuous part in provincial politics. Fifteen Ukrainians sit in various provincial legislatures. In Edmonton, the largest town of the Province of Alberto, a Ukrainian is mayor, and in the government of Saskatchewan a Ukrainian —Oleksa Kuzyak—has been a Minister since 1952.

Free in Religious Expression

Needless to say, the Canadian Ukrainians are as free in the expression of their religious sentiments as they are in the choice of their political party. There are as many as 600 Ukrainian Greek Catholic parishes in Canada and as many as 220 Orthodox ones. However, it is an interesting symptom of the degree of assimilation of the Ukrainian Canadians that several thousands of them have joined various Protestant denominations. As to the economic situation of the Ukrainian farmers in Canada, it may suffice to say that even the less well-off would be 'kulaks' in Soviet conditions, for they own between 40 and 180 hectares of land each. But there is an ever-increasing number of those owning 300 hectares and more, even up to 2,000.

Into the Common Fund

As time goes on, the Ukrainian Canadians are bound to become less Ukrainian and more Canadian, but this will not lessen the value of their contribution to the country as a whole. Their industry, their love of the soil, their artistic talents, all this will go into the common fund of Canadian nationhood. Many Ukrainians will come to adopt the English language, but this will be compensated by the fact that interest and understanding for Ukrainian and Slavonic culture in Canada is spreading throughout the nation. There are now departments for Slavonic studies at several Canadian universities, particularly in those of the provinces where Ukrainians form larger minority groups.

The adaptation of all the different immigrants to Canadian life and their absorption into the Canadian nation proceeds slowly and gradually without any pressure from above. Just because this assimilation is not prompted by compulsory measures but dictated by the personal interests of the immigrants it has not met with any major active or passive resistance. There are, however, a few exceptions which have come from religius rather than from national communities.

(An excerpt from an article, entitled "Canada: A Nation Still in the Making" written by Walter Kolarz, and published in "The Listener" November 11, 1954(London, England.)

SUBSCRIBE TO IT AND SAVE IT

So often does our Svoboda office receives requests for back issues of The Ukrainian Weekly, and so often I say to myself, "Why don't those persons save their copies of the Weekly?"

There is more information in them, beginning with the first issue, October 6, 1933, concerning the Ukrainian national movement, culture, and problems than can hardly be found elsewhere in English.

I know it to be for a fact non-Ukrainian readers of the Weekly, including those high in field of writing, journalism, and education, have found the Weekly especially valuable in this respect, as their written testimonials indicate.

Many young Ukrainian-Americans have publicly acknowledged their indebtedness to the Weekly for the knowledge they possess of their Ukrainian national and cultural background, and of the problems and issues facing them.

Back in 1937 a special study of English supplements to foreign language newspapers made at Yale University and published by it, entitled "Second Generation Immigrant in America", by Dorothy Krall, placed The Ukrainian Weekly at the head of the list in general excellence.

The Ukrainian Weekly is not a newspaper in the ordinary sense of the word, and therefore it does not bind itself by the canons of newspaper work. Nor is it a propaganda sheet. A weekly periodical, unique in its field, it conducts itself in the manner it feels it is best fitted for its aim, which the reader will find in its masthead.

So, follow the example of its readers throughout this country, Canada and abroad. Save your copies of the Weekly, and refer to it for a chronicle of Ukrainian life, and to explore a veritable argosy of Ukrainian history, culture, literature, arts and the things Ukrainian.

Josephine Uthaile Gibbons

THE HIRING OF OLDER WORKERS

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said that half of the Nation's adult population may be "condemned to a life of economic uselessness" in 20 years unless prejudices against hiring older workers can be overcome.

Writing in Collier's magazine, Mr. Mitchell pointed out that by 1975, according to census Bureau figures, persons 45 and over will total more than 63 million, an increase of 40 percent over 1953. This group will constitute one half of the population over 20 years of age.

"Sixty-three million Americnas cannot be left to starve," he said. They will demand and must get sustenance, plus minimum attributes for agreeable living. If economic life becomes times more than the younger workers." They have fewer injuries and a better attendance too hard for them, they will form the most potent group this nation has known and force some kind of public program for their own survival. This is a possibility industry must face immediately. Will it find places for older workers and make profits from their production, or be taxed much more heavily than now in order to sustain them as nonworkers? The question cannot be ducked."

Mr. Mitchell said that most of the objections to hiring older workers were unfounded. Labor Department, studies show that older workers "produce just as much and some-record, he declared.

"We are no longer a nation of young men," the Secretary said. "If our economy is to continue its high rate of production and not suffer the pangs of mass unemployment, our older workers must be given

(Concluded on page 3)

Women Moving Into 'Man's World'

It may be a man's world, but women workers are steadily moving into it.

The Labor Department reports in a new bulletin that women have registered gains since 1940 in scores of occupations not usually considered "Women's work" and hold jobs from A to Z in every one of the 446 U. S. occupations listed in the 1950 census.

"The presence of women in all occupations, even though their representation is still small in some, indicates their growing contribution to the economy of the United States and suggests an increasingly important role for women in the years to come," said Mrs. Alice K. Leopold, Assistant to the Secretary of Labor in Charge Women's Affairs and Director of the Women's Bureau.

The Labor Department report, entitled "Changes in Women's Occupations, 1940-50," shows that by 1950 more women than formely were architects, chemists, dentists, engineers, lawyers and judges, physicians and surgeons. There were more serving as guards, doorkeepers and watchmen, attendants in auto service and parking lots, furnacemen, smeltermen, pourers, and as factory operatives performing dozens of processes. More women—though still only a few—were boatmen, canalmen, and lock keepers.

CANADIAN ITEMS

There were 4,516 licensed private pilots in Canada at the end of last year.

*

Canada's infant mortality rate fell to an all-time low of 35 per thousand live births in 1953 after having remained stationary at 38 for two years. This represents a two-thirds reduction since 1921—a saving of 335,000 lives.

Poet's Corner

BULWARK

If in the winter season I
should forget,
Seeing the gray ash of twigs
against the hill
And the brown hearth of leaves
sodden and still,
That green which is the summer's coronet;—

If on the skeleton tree I cannot drape
One leaf and another leaf into the full
Nimbus which equals one leaf's multiple,
Nor dream its great green glory into shape;—

I will look upward where a tree flings
Against the fallow earth its own design:
Its stubborn needles holding the tree's outline,
And its dark depths, the green of a hundred springs.

SYLVIA AUXIER.

THE AMERICAN WAY

Lucky Chicago

By GEORGE PECK

Chicago is the most fortunate city. Each year on the Sunday after Thanksgiving, it is honored by some 1,200 4-H boys and girls who converge on Chicago for the National 4-H Club Congress. As one of the top flight meetings on the 4-H calendar, the Congress also ranks among the outstanding annual youth events of the nation.

Boys and girls attending the 4-H Club Congress are a highly select group, chosen from more than two million 4-H members in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. As state, regional and national winners in educational 4-H programs conducted by the Cooperative Extension Service, all of them have to their credit tangible accomplishments in farming, home-makking and related skills of activities. They have shown proficiency in projects which they carry out and accurately record.

Records Carefully Judged

Their records have been carefully judged on such fistorc as personal development over a period of time and the use of improved methods. To them the winning of an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress represents a real achievement because, almost without exception, they have worked diligently for several years before that long-sought honor is finally won.

Adults who will attend the Congress include Federal and State 4-H Club Staff Members, international observers, executives from donor organizations, and representatives of various groups. Also, hundreds of press-radio-TV personnel will cover the event for major wire services, newspapers, broadcasting stations and net works, magazines and news reels, bringing the total attendance close to 2,000.

Thousands of dollars worth of awards in the various 4-H programs are provided by business firms, civic groups, educational foundations and interested individuals who wish to encourage 4-H achievement. In addition to the delegates' trips to Chicago, these donors provide grants for other awards, including scholarships, savings bonds, watches and 4-H medals. National award funds are channeled through the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, a citizens' group which assists the Extension Service in advancing the program and influence of 4-H work

Jointly planned and conducted by these two organizations, the National 4-H Club Congress recognizes the contributions of 4-H club memebers to better living. The meeting is an opportunity for 4-H youth as well as state 4-H leaders to take stock of past records, exchange helpful suggestions, chart new citizenship goals and gain fresh vision for the years ahead.

During Club Congress week, more than 50 organizations sponsor educational tours, meal events and entertainment, which make the Convention a never-to-be-forgotten event in the lives of 4-H delegates. Yet at no time are the sober purposes of the Congress overshadowed by festivity. These boys and girls go to Chicago intent on serious business.

One of the More Important "Firsts"

For many of these delegates, the Congress means one or more important "firsts"—perhaps a first overnight trip on a train, a first visit to a great metropolis, a first stay in a large hotel. Nevertheless, they are confident, well-poised young people. Somehow their mastery of the tangible arts has given them a sense of security and responsibility far beyond their years. By the time they qualify for Congress honors, they show rare and reassuring qualities of leadership for their future role as dependable, purposeful citizens.

Through their visit to Chicago, these boys and girls develop a broader understanding of the interdependence of agriculture and industry. With the inspiration gained from mingling with their fellow club members, they take back to their home communities renewed enthusiasm for 4-H Club work as a vital force for better citizenship.

This Nation can be thankful for its 4-H Clubs. They build good citizens. Would that some magic formula could be developed for enrolling all of our boys and girls in 4-H Clubs or similar organizations! In such happy event, juvenile delinquency would soon become just ah unpleasant memory.

Yes, indeed, Chicago is a fortunate city in being privileged to play host to this distinguished group of good citizens in the-making.

CONNECTICUT HAS 3,009 U.N.A. MEMBERS

There are 21 branches of the Ukrainian National Association in Connecticut which have a combined total of 3,009 members. The largest group is Branch 277 of Hartford with 618 members. In second place is Branch 414 of New Haven with 361 members. Rating third is Branch 59 of Bridgeport with 358 members.

In previous columns we listed the number of members in branches in New Jersey, Illinois, and Ohio. New Jersey had 8,052 members in 59 branches, which comes to about 136 members for each branch. Illinois had 7,282 members in 30 branches, about 242 members per branch. Ohio had 6,012 members in 28 branches, about 214 members per branch. Connecticut, which 3,009 members in 21 branches, has about 143 members per branch. Of the four States in question Connecticut actually has the least members; but it has 143 members per branch to New Jersey's 136, so it rates third in this category. Illinois leads with 242 members per branch, and Ohio is second with 214 members per branch.

Since a number of States have only one or two branches each, we will continue to favor the members per branch system in future columns.

Getting back to Connecticut, the following list shows the actual number of members in each branch, with adult and juvenile members combined. The figures are as of November 30, 1954.

Br.	City	Adult	Juvenile	Total
277	Hartford	433	185	618
414	New Haven	202	159	361
59	Bridgeport	253	105	358
254	New Britain	171	94	265
370	New Haven	204	57	261
350	Stamford	126	25	151
390	Bristol	86	60	146
84	South Port	78	56	134
54	Wallingford	67	35	102
67	Ansonia	88	9	96
23	Derby	66	27	93
262	Ansonia	58	33	91
10	Ansonia	48	22	70
387	Willimantic	39	16	55
421	Thomaston	32	21	53
138	Glastonbury	42	8	50
18	Seymour	36	5	41
12	Hartford	22	7	29
434	Colchester	10	9	19
381	Danbury	10	—	10
250	Cos Cob	6	—	6
	Totals	2,077	932	3,009

Persons in Connecticut who would like to become members of any of the branches listed should write to the U.N.A. for further information.

Theodore Lutwiniak

Recent Arrivals Win Top Prizes In Letters from America Contest

(Concluded from page 1)

a neighbor, a shopping day, a ride on a bus. All these things are easy to talk about because we live with them and the words come naturally. They make my letters, together with thousands of others which go overseas a valuable instrument of truth." From her own experience Mrs. Goodwin is convinced that "people are sometimes sceptical when it comes to big speeches but they know that letters about our everyday lives are the truth."

The letters from America Contest sought to abtain suggestions and examples that would be helpful to letterwriters in general as to how they can use their letters to create goodwill for America in other lands. Anyone writing to friends and kinsfolk abroad was eligible.

Serving as judges of the contest were: August Heckscher, chief editorial writer, New York Herald Tribune; Ivan Veit, director of promotion and research, New York Times; Sigurd Arnesen, publisher, Norwegian News; Mrs. DeWitt Stetten, chairman, International Hospitality Committee, National Council of Women; Malcolm W. Davis, formerly of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Donald Young, general director, Russel Sage Foundation, and Henry Starr, president, Lucius N. Littauer Foundation.

The Common Council for American Unity has for the past four years conducted the Letters from America Campain to combat communist propaganda and spread the truth about America. The Council publishes a regular column of suggestions and information for individual letterwriters which is carried by numerous newspapers throughout the United States.

The headquarters of the Common Council and its Letters from American Campaign are in the Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West 40th street, New York 18, N. Y.

Visit General Swing

On December 20, 1954, Archbishop Mstyslav Skrypnyk, Executive Head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the United States of America together with the Legal Counsel for the church, John Romanition, Esq. were received by General J. W. Swing, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Service at the offices of General Swing in Washington, D. C. The Archbishop presented the problem of many former Ukrainian displaced persons who entered this country with false consular documents. The Archbishop received assurances which will be announced in detail at a later date, but which augur good news for these people. Also present at the conference was Mr. A. Delaney, Chief Counsel of the Immigration and Naturalization Bureau.

THE HIRING OF OLDER WORKERS

(Concluded from page 2)

equal status in the competitive job market. If we are to maintain a skilled work force for the defense of the Nation, our older workers must be allowed to keep their skills up to date and not grow rusty from inactivity."

Mr. Mitchell said the Labor Department Committee on the Older Worker which he set up in 1954 has recommended that he propose to labor and management a six-point older-worker policy.

These proposals include:

1. That workers be selected for employment and training on the basis of ability and qualifications for the job, regardless of age.

2. That workers reaching retirement age be enabled to continue working, if they so desire and are able to do satisfactory work.

3. That sound labor standards, including health and safety measures and equal pay for comparable work, be maintained in order to increase the employment opportunities of older workers.

4. That inquiries and studies be conducted into the major reasons for existing limitations on jobs and job opportunities, and that the validity of these reasons be evaluated.

5. That a program of services to older workers, including counseling, selective placement, individualized job development, training and community cooperation, be developed through the State employment security agencies and other public and private agencies.

6. That consideration be given to the establishment of systematic programs designed to assist older workers who are eligible nad willing to retire to make appropriate plans for the productive use of their time in retirement so that the transition from employment to retirement does not bring "undue psychological, social and economic shock to the individual."

Mr. Mitchell revealed that he plans to call a conference of top management officials soon to deal with one phase of the older worker problem: Employer claims that it costs too much to provide an adequate pension for a man or woman who enter the firm's employ at the age of 40 or over.

Canadian Item

The first reported movement of iron ore from Canada's Labrador deposits over the Quebec North Shore&Labrador Railway Co. boosted Canada's railway carloadings of iron ore in the week of November to 2,499 cars, more than triple last years's 775 cars.

WEEKLY COMMENTATOR

(Concluded from page 1)

ful, ever more expensive, ever more monopolistic, ever more oppressive.

A short time ago Dorothy Thompson wrote: "Private enterprise, we note, is always called an 'interest' while State capitalist ventures are presented as disinterested instruments of the 'people.' This is balderdash. Government grows on what it feeds on; every Government agency and its functionaries are hungry for more appropriations and more power; they, too, are 'interests.'

Moreover, the sins of private enterprise can be and are corrected by law. The sins of super-government, once a certain point is reached, are beyond any law. The people, more and more, take what is offered and do what they are told. That is the way free men become slaves. Modern history groans with examples of it.

It was said long ago that any people get the kind of government they deserve. They also get the amount of freedom they deserve. We Americans are not immune to these truths.

THE UKRAINIAN HERITAGE IN CANADA AND THE GROWTH OF CANADIAN NATIONHOOD

By PROF. CLIVE H. CARDINAL
University of Manitoba

(3)

The Dangers of the Melting-Pot Theory

We have seen what damage the melting-pot theory of assimilation has done in the United States to the growth of American culture, the rift it brought into great and glorious American tradition of Jefferson and Washington. If we fail to cherish our cultural heritage we shall soon capitulate to the juke box, the soap opera, the bargain basement mentality of a vulgar commercialism and to what I would like to call the "Coca Cola complex" of soft living, multiple gadgets and easy money. Our literature will sink to the infantile level of the pulp comic and the crime magazine—progressively diluting our spiritual core until as Maxim Gorki once said of the West, our youth is incapable of heroism and our manhood devoid of ideals. And in the process we shall certainly loose in national stature.

Loyalty to the Tradition

Thousands have submerged themselves in a conformity whose only criterion in the cash nexus and whose aim was set no higher than that of the successful Babbitt. Untold values were lost that can never be recovered. For a nation like a man grows organically, that means slowly in an abiding loyalty to the great Christian traditions of the past which alone can bear promise of things to come. Anything less than this will produce a hasty growth that becomes stunted in the roots and that halts in an uneasy state of arrested adolescence-awkward, unkempt and puerile without that inner self-discipline which is the axiom of maturity and balanced leadership. How could we gain the respect and friendship of such ancient nations as India if we sold our very birthright of two thousand years of Christian inheritance for the sake of some spurious conformity to mechanistic progress. No man lives by bread alone, still less a nation. The free world will need most desparately the friendship and respect of these nations in years to come.

Our very diversities of cultural traditions are the hallmark of our freedom . It is this which is the common spiritual bond of English and French, of Ukrainian and German and of many others in the growth of a dynamic Canadian nationhood—and this in the face of the most monolithic tyranny the world has ever seen whose ambitions are not only the subjugation of your old home country and mine but of us in Canada as well.

The Deadly Monotony of the Mechanical Age

But even more dangerous than the satanic threat of communism is the deadly monotony of the machine age which insinuates itself into every phase of modern life, injecting the norms of standardized existence in to the point where the creative heart of humanity is left stunted, frustrated or vulgarized. We are only beginning to realize the magnitude of this problem of cultural quicksands in terms of fear-reactions, social disintegration and metaphysical insecurity. The great Norwegian writer Johann Bojer in his novel "The Great Hunger" has spoken of modern men as soulless machinemen fleeing away from themselves as well as from God. Thomas Mann, Rilke, Kafka, Sinclair Lewis and many others have in a similar manner diagnosed the fatal neurosis of our civilization. The brilliant young French author Antoine de Saint-Exupéry in one of the most desparate outcries of our time wrote shortly before his tragic end that we, the robot-slaves of our own making, are living in an age which is rapidly moving towards the darkest phase of world history precisely because we have lost that divine spark which is the secret of our inherited cultures in which a man could be himself without any reference to a mechanized termite state. For as he says,"Culture is an invisible quality which deals not as much with things but which rather binds all disparate elements into a living harmony."

An Organic Harmony

If my appeal to you as descendants of a noble and worthy Christian tradition has not been in vain then I would like you to rerember two factors through which you can serve most effectively both Canada and its part in the cause of human freedom:

Firstly - you have a most enchanting Ukrainian heritage in language, music, folklore and literature. Cherish it, be true to it, betray it to no earthly ends and cast its seeds into our commen Canadian home land that it may flourish and blend together with the great heritage of other races in an organic harmony, so vital, so strong, so tolerant and free that its spirit may enrich our young nation as a jewel of all that is best in the Christian tradition of our forefathers. You, the cultural heirs of a Taras Shevchenko and Ivan Franko have every reason to be proud of your Ukrainian heritage. Share it with your fellow Canadians and let us guard it as our own until the day when it can flourish again on the liberated soil of a free Ukraine!

The Indomitable Goal of Liberation

And secondly as heirs of the freedom-loving patriotism of an Ivan Mazeppa you owe it to the ideals of our Western democratic tradition as to the long struggle for independence of the Ukrainian people that you will never lose sight of the indomitable goal of its liberation from its present tragic fate. History is a constant process of flux and nothing is as far from permanence as modern totalitarian regimes, who at the height of their apparent strength carry in their petrified structure already the germ of their own destruction. It is vital that you make known the true character of the Ukraine's importance to the free world for there is still a terrible state of ignorance and confusion on this score in all Western countries—all of which have made serious blunders in the past to the most serious detriment of both the Ukraine and the future of all our freedoms. Not long ago there appeared an article in "Die Ukraine," a magazine published in Germany in which a famous German intellectual, Paul Rohrbach, who has been a life-long friend of the Ukraine and fervent protagonist of its freedom, very cogently pointed out these fatal blunders in Western diplomacy—German French, English and American like. When I had read his excellent study I felt that there should be more like him today to devote their finest idealism in a spirit of true European coresponsibility to this cause for it is my firm belief that without a free and independent Ukraine the future of European civilization will remain under a cloud. You can do much to bring about a sense of that international responsibility which is so desparately needed today to combat a prevalent opportunism which has in the past brought us again and again to the brink of disaster. As long as you never lose sight of the flame of Ukrainian freedom, nothing is lost.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

NEWARK DIVISION KEGLERS FACE CLOSE COMPETITION AFTER HOLIDAY LAY-OFF

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Only one game separates the first-place U.N.A. Branch 272 quintet from its two "tied" rivals, and very few games come between the other teams in the Newark Division of the league, with the exception of the "cellar-dwelling" Tridens, who have lost thirty-six games out of forty-five played so far.

The slumbering former champs representing the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Newark, who are only one notch above their brothers in the cellar, made a belated show of bowling process in the matches of Friday, December 17th, by winning three in a row with the night's highest series of 2,575 pins. The senior squad of the St. John's C.W.V. came close with a pinfall of 2,525, but scored the best single game with a total of 917. The churchmen had the second-highest game total of 879 pins.

Churchman Fred Hubka really belted the wood for a three-game score of 594, and registered the highest single game for the evening with a pinfall of 221. St. Johnsman S. Tarnow followed up by denting the timber for a series total of 563 pins, scoring the night's second-highest single game of 206.

Both divisions of the league will resume their matches after the holidays, both American and Ukrainian, on January 21st, and until that time no reports will appear.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1954
NEWARK DIVISION

Ukr.-Amer. Vets (2)				U.N.A. Branch 272 (1)			
Romanyshyn	176	163	125	Banit, W.	145	130	147
Bemko, B.	114	—	156	Wowchuk, P.	177	176	148
Lytwyn, M.	168	204	132	Chymiy, A.	157	174	189
Zolto, L.	177	137	189	Kalba, J.	156	127	172
Struck, P.	171	168	156	Rewiski, B.	149	180	147
Popsda, M.	—	137	—				
Handicap	25	25	25				
Totals	831	834	784	Totals	784	787	803
St. John's C.W.V. Srs. (2)				**Ukrainian Sitch (1)**			
Kacaper, S.	116	166	175	Watson, J.	192	133	189
Salabun, M.	185	168	195	Fera, B.	174	164	188
Tango, M.	152	153	170	Zelder, H.	162	167	173
Janick, L.	137	166	179	Chuy, J.	141	—	168
Tarnow, J.	159	206	198	Komon, E.	147	146	149
Handicap	17	17	17	Chuy, P.	—	110	—
Totals	766	876	934	Totals	816	720	867
Penn-Jersey S. C. (2)				**St. John's C.W.V. Jrs. (1)**			
Kufta, J.	119	—	146	De Caryalho, J.	159	175	185
Magalas, B.	122	138	150	Buryk, H.	126	97	106
Fedrow, M.	151	130	—	Warekowald, A.	133	81	93
Tofel, W.	—	177	147	Samila, J.	143	169	191
Molinsky, P.	164	178	174	Hrycyshyn, S.	191	157	150
Molinsky, W.	175	146	152	Handicap	14	14	14
Totals	781	769	769	Totals	766	693	739
Ukr. Orth. Church (3)				**Tridens (0)**			
Margarits, W.	157	152	144	Grentus, P.	155	174	166
Karitko, W.	165	175	178	Karnick, J.	168	131	147
Schreskowsky	139	160	168	Blind	125	125	125
Porozok, J.	181	194	173	Szeremeta, P.	116	127	160
Hubka, F.	190	183	221	Singalewich, P.	131	147	181
				Handicap	13	13	13
Totals	832	864	879	Totals	708	717	792

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TEAM STANDINGS
Newark Division

	Won	Lost	High 3 Gme Game	Total Pins	Avr.
1. U.N.A. Br. 272 Maplewood	28	17	955	36504	811
2. Ukr. Sitch, Newark	27	18	945	36521	811
3. St. John's C.W.V., Newark	27	18	927	35608	791
4. Ukr. Amer. Vets, Newark	24	21	945	34977	777
5. Penn Jersey S.C., Newark	23	22	913	34632	769
6. St. John's C.W.V. Jr.	22	23	896	31925	709
7. Ukr. orth. Church, Newark	20	25	942	34886	775
8. Tridens, Newark	9	36	814	31478	699

Scholarships for N. J. Students

High school seniors from New Jersey are eligible to compete for scholarships to be awarded for the 1955-1956 year by the women's college of Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Now known as New Jersey College for Women, the College will officially change its name April 16 to Douglas College.

As announced by Dean Margaret T. Corwin, the scholarships offered exclusively to New Jersey girls are: the Elizabeth Rodman Voorhees Scholarship, which, combined with a State University Scholarship, will cover tuition, board and room. This combination scholarship is valued approximately $1,100 annually, or $4,400 for the four undergraduate years when the holder maintains a record satisfactory to the Scholarship Committee.

Also open only to residents of New Jersey, with certain limitations, are: the Carrie Whiton Bailey Bacon Scholarship of $200, renewable to an $800 total and the Miriam Lee Early Lippincott Scholarship of $200, also renewable to an $800 total for the four undergraduate years.

Scholarships in varying amounts have been offered to New Jersey girls for the past three years by the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, and it is expected that funds again will be available for the 1955-1956 year.

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CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS IN THE UKRAINE

(Continued from page 1)

the center, my uncle and aunts on both sides. After a short prayer I would watch Grandpa pray. He might not have belonged to the best churchgoers but he certainly prayed very earnestly on the Christmas Eve. He prayed for his family, for the Ukrainian people, for their national independence, for their deliverance from the foreign yoke and for peace in general.

The Twelve Christmas Eve Courses

After the prayer everybody would sit around the table. The famous Ukrainian Christmas supper consists of twelve dishes honoring each Apostle. The table also contains numerous "babkas" — big, white, tall Christmas cakes with plenty of eggs in them. There are varieties of other kinds of baking, some containing poppy seeds, some like "pampookhy," a small bismard-like cake baked in oil and many other delicacies that I cannot mention or describe. The traditional Christmas supper starts with boiled wheat, called "Kootia". The head of the family takes a big wooden spoon with "Kootia" and repeats the Christmas greeting and then, after each taking of it, he passes the same spoon to the next person until the spoon reaches everyone present. When, if, some members of the family were absent, a Few Christmas seeds would be sent to them. Mine were sent to me to America. For those who were deceased, special plates were filled with "kootia" and empty seats were kept for them at the Christmas table. It was believed that their spirits would be present during the night to partake of some of this Christmas cerial. My mother-in-law, Mrs. Anthony Procai of Minneapolis, always leaves Christmas wheat for her only son, Earl, who was killed by the Japanese in 1945.

"Borsch," the well-known Ukrainian beet soup, was next on the menu; then came fish, cold, hot, or jellied. After that we had "varenniky" potato, hash, or fried sauerkraut-filled dumplings, the "holooztsi", cabbage rolled delicasies, after which came all kinds of baking specimens, fruits, and the like.

I hardly remember whether I ate the twelve dishes, eleven or thirteen, but I know from certain that when I got through with my eating I had enough and often fell asleep with other children right there on the soft straw-covered floor.

The Predictions

The Christmas Eve never ended without some predictions. Well, as a good farmer, my Grandpa wished for a good harvest for the people. One way to find out about the harvest was throwing a spoonful of the "kutya" against the white ceiling, yes, to the ceiling! If many seeds would catch and stick to the ceiling then, according to the belief, the harvest will be plentiful. If only a few of the seeds would catch the future harvest will be poor.

Frankly speaking, I am not so sure whether my Grandpa really cared to know so much about the future harvest, or whether he wanted to make my very good-hearted Grandma angry by blemishing her spotlessly clean ceiling. I would not advise any of my American friends to try this "prediction."

Now, the girls, especially, those of marriageable, or slightly over, age went up to have their future predictions told. They had a way for that too. When the Christmas Eve supper was over, the girls would take the tablespoons and knives from the table and go way beyond the farm building; in the quiet of the cold, starry night they would suddenly make vigorous noise with silverware and then listen carefully from which side the dogs would bark. That would be the direction, according to the old belief, from which the girl might expect her prospective husband to come.

The Wonderful Carols

No Christmas would be complete without caroling. The Ukrainians are known for their wonderful Christmas carols. Some of them have been translated into many languages, including English. Right after the supper everyone starts the ancient Ukrainian carol "Boh Predvichney", "Ageless God is Born to Us,' or "The Great News from Bethlehem," or "Christ Was Born to Bring Freedom of Ukraine," There is no end of caroling. The families sing them for hours. Carolers sing them outside the windows with the bright revolving stars, the troubadours come in the house and perform some theatrical shows in which the Biblical Bethlehem characters are portrayed. One will find there shepherds, King Herod, St. Joseph, Mary, Angels and animals. Sometimes at about twelve midnight everybody goes to the church to sing carols.

The Christmas holiday is Ukraine lasts for three or four days. Let's hope that the day will soon come when the dreaded Iron Curtain will disappear like the Biblical kings Herods, like the Neroes, cruel Stalins, Malenkovs, and others.

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