

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

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

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WEEKLY COMMENTATOR

Dr. Luke Myshuha

Dr. Luke Myshuha, the late Editor-in-Chief of the Svoboda, who recently passed away, as already reported on these pages last week, the Svoboda and the New York Metropolitan press and elsewhere as well, was a person who played one of the leading roles among those who fashioned the shape and things to come of Ukrainian American life since his arrival here back in 1921 as the diplomatic representative of the Western Ukrainian Republic.

As already reported here, at his post he greatly helped to promote knowledge of the fight of the Ukrainian people to free themselves of foreign rule and oppression. The various posts he occupied here in Ukrainian American life have been reported here and are a matter of record.

This commentary concerns Dr. Myshuha as a person, and personality, as known by this commentator, the editor of The Ukrainian Weekly, Stephen Shumeyko, who knew him personally and professionally since 1932.

To put it bluntly, Dr. Myshuha was a great man, in character, in the courage of his convictions, and especially in his idealism. These were the three qualities, plus his personal interest in us, which from time to time, led us, to say to him (the last being on his death bed Monday night, when he in a semi-coma but still able to understand us by moving his head slightly) "Dr. Myshuha, you know that you are my second father." And that he was as a mentor.

To be sure, we recall at several occasions, as at the time we were having a haircut and shave, together, he told the barber "he's a good 'son' but the trouble with him he does not listen to me."

In that prospect, it should be noted that, although Dr. Myshuha in the editorial capa-

city was our only boss, outside the president of Ukrainian National Association, he never even attempted to exercise his authority over us. He gave us a free hand, with good advice and admonishments, sometimes in his cantankerous fashion as he grew older. Moreover, when we first appeared on the scene as editor of the Weekly, he helped us a great deal in the matter of the editorials, which he wrote in Ukrainian, and which we used as a basis for our own.

One of the greatest services of Dr. Myshuha was in the field of Ukrainian American youth life, of which knowledge we are a past master. He first spoke to us about promoting such activity, cultural and organizational, when we met him at the old Ukrainian National Home in New York City upon his invitation following his editorial in the Svoboda about an article written by us which appeared in the daily sometime in 1932.

We recognized his interest in activating the Ukrainian American youth at the First Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, held in Chicago during the World Fair in the summer of 1933, during the Ukrainian Week program held there.

Addressing the delegates and guests from all over the country and from Canada, as well, Dr. Myshuha called upon them to unite in a non-partisan and non-sectarian youth organization, founded upon American democratic principles and dedicated to the advancement of American ideals and to the cause of Ukrainian national liberation. An eloquent and convincing speaker at all times, Dr. Myshuha on this occasion truly reached the heights of oratory, and as a result became one of the inspirational forces in the creation of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

(To be continued)

Prof. Bileckyj, Prominent Scholar, Passes Away

Professor Leonid Bileckyj, prominent Ukrainian scholar and writer and president of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences (UVAN) of Canada, died Saturday, February 6th last in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Prof. Bileckyj was born in Ukraine in 1882 and was a professor at the Universities in Prague and Munich.

He came to Winnipeg in 1949 and joined the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center as well as the staff of St. Andrews' College in Winnipeg. Following the death of Prof. Dmytro Doroshenko in 1951, he headed the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences and published numerous papers and books.

His Top Work—4 Vol. Edition of Shevchenko's Kobzar

His top work is the four-volume edition of Taras Shevchenko's "Kobzar", which was started in 1952 under auspices of the Academy and the last volume is in print.

As a member of many cultural and scientific organizations, Prof. Bileckyj was a charter member of the Canadian Association of Slavists, which was organized in May, 1954 in Winnipeg during the convention of the Canadian Learned Societies at the Uni-

versity of Manitoba. His is survived by his widow, Mrs. Nadia Bileckyj; two daughters, Mrs. Y. Kozoriz and Mrs. K. Lazor.

An obituary of his death appeared in the Winnipeg Tribune.

The nationally representative Ukrainian Canadian Committee arranged a public funeral for the deceased.

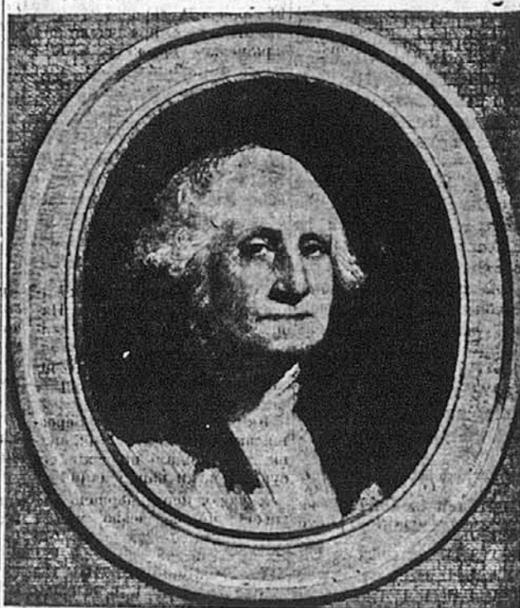
Following Requiem services, last farewell addresses were delivered by Volodimir Kossar, representing the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Prof. Yaroslav Rudnytskyj of Manitoba University and I. Sernyk, the latter two who spoke in the name of Ukrainian educational and cultural institutions.

Funeral services were held at the Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, with Metropolitan Ilarion officiating.

Criminals in Red Labor Camps Get Away with Murder

John Noble (a pseudonym), released from the notorious Vorkuta camp in Siberia, said 10 years in Soviet Russian prisons and who arrived here early this month, said criminals in the Soviet labor camps got away with murder.

Mr. Noble, who was recently



A TRUE AND NOBLE LEADER

Ordinarily, on or on the eve of Feb. 22nd anniversary of Washington's birthday, it is too customary for orators to speak in grandiloquent phrases and utter platitudes about Washington—usually "much noise signifying nothing." Outside his biographers or true students of his life and character, little attention is paid factually by the orators, and for that matter, by editorial writers, in quite some number, about Washington as a truly and noble leader of the American people.

"We are reminded in this connection, for example, how during the chaotic political condition of the United States after 1783, which he viewed with frank pessimism, his declaration of May 17, 1786 concerning a more perfect Union of the States that "something must be done, or the fabric must fall, for it is certainly tottering," he final-

RECEIVED A B.A. DEGREE IN PHILOSOPHY

Recently graduated from Hunter College in New York City, Miss Helen Demydchuk,



Helen E. Demydchuk

daughter of Dr. and Mrs. S. Demydchuk from Brooklyn, N. Y., received a B. A. degree in philosophy. Miss Demydchuk is currently teaching Kindergarten near Sayville, Long Island, where she now resides. She is a member of U.N.A. branch 293.

ly came around to the determined view that a more perfect union must be attained at all costs, and he did making many enemies in the process.

A not well known aspect of Washington's life is, the fact that his many letters to various persons throughout the country were instrumental in forming a sentiment in favor of a more perfect union. The Federal Convention of all the States in May, 1787, convened in order "to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union," gave Washington another opportunity to display his leadership qualities. He begged to be excused from attending that convention as one of the five Virginia delegates, but had to go anyway. He was unanimously chosen as president of the Constitutional Convention. It must have required a great amount of "intestinal fortitude" on his part to preside over the convention for over four months, breaking his silence only once upon a minor question of Congressional appointment. His weight of character did more than any other single force to bring the convention to an agreement and bring about the ratification of the instrument afterward.

After its ratification, Washington alone commanded the respect of both the parties engaged in the struggle over the ratification, and he alone was able in the eyes of both his friends and enemies to give prestige to the newly arisen republic throughout the world. In no state was the name of any other possible for presidency even considered. And so on April 30th, 1789 Washington became the first truly one of the greatest presidents of the United States of America.

May we, in these truly perilous times, when we are faced with the Soviet menace have more men of the caliber of Our Country.

And may, as Taras Shevchenko wrote, Ukraine soon have its own George Washington—its liberator.

frequent murders. Mr. Noble said in an interview released by the U.S. Information Service in Washington, D. C. "If someone didn't want to give up his shoes or grant the criminals demanded and got special food and what they wanted from stock rooms. The criminals never worked and rarely were disciplined, even though they committed

Panchuk Heads Newly Organized Life Association of Michigan

John Panchuk, Esq., of Battle Creek, Mich., has been elected president of a new organization of Michigan legal reserve life carriers formed early this month in Lansing to promote mutual interests from the standpoints of legislation and public relations.

Mr. Panchuk, former president of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America and former president of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, has long

been active in Ukrainian American organizational and cultural life.

He is secretary and general counsel of the Federal Life & Casualty Company, Battle Creek a former legal adviser to the Michigan State Insurance Department, and a former Assistant State Attorney General.

The new group which Mr. Panchuk heads is made up of 11 Michigan-domiciled organizations, and it is called the Life Association of Michigan.

UKRAINE'S "SILENT WAR" CUTS RED FOOD OUTPUT

(Editor's Note:—Under the above headline the following article appeared last Sunday, February 13, in the editorial section of New York Herald Tribune, written by its Military and Aviation Editor, Ansel Talbert)

Details of a bitter but almost unreported conflict between the Kremlin and freedom-loving groups inside the Ukraine Soviet Russia's "breadbasket"—are reaching the ears of American strategists.

Many believe this silent "war without quarter" is an important factor behind the agricultural shortages being revealed in Moscow. This war has been in progress for the last twelve years on an underground political and propaganda level, and frequently at the level of military combat. Actually, it is a continuation of a struggle which began in 1854, when the Ukraine, once a powerful and free nation, gave up its independence to become a supposedly autonomous part of Russia.

After the Czars began suppressing all Ukrainian liberties, Ivan Mazepa, Hetman of the Ukraine, called on his people to aid Charles XII of Sweden, against Peter the Great. But in 1709, the Swedish and Ukrainian forces were crushed at Poltava. In 1918, under the leadership of Dr. Michael Hrushevsky, a noted historian and scholar, the Ukraine again attempted to break with Russia by establishing a democratic republic.

The Ukrainian Republic was swept away in battles with Gen. Anton Denikin's "White Army," Lenin's Red Guards and the forces of a puppet regime originally set up by Kaiser Wilhelm. Recently, a convocation of 300 scholars of the Catholic, Russian Orthodox and Jewish faiths was held at Columbia University to honor the memory of Dr. Hrushevsky, who died a Soviet

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

The State Department is actively recruiting young American men and women for the Foreign Service Corps.

Applicants must be at least 20 and under 31 years of age and an American citizens for at least 10 years. Married candidates must have American spouses.

ways be bloodshed," Mr. Noble said. "The loser would kill someone. We never knew whether another prisoner, a guard or a prison official was the marked man," he said. The announced penalty for these killings, he said, was death, but the criminals were not punished severely.

UNA - SPONSORED UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES AT "SOYUZIVKA" THIS SUMMER

As during the past summer, the Ukrainian National Association will sponsor this summer, in conjunction with the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, its Ukrainian Cultural Course at its UNA Estate resort, the "Soyuzivka", near Kerhonkson, N. Y. in the Catskills mountains.

Last summer's course proved to be a great success. This summer will undoubtedly prove to be an even greater one.

Leading Ukrainian educators will daily lecture, accompanied by group student discussions, on such subjects as Ukrainian history, culture, literature, traditions, fine arts, folk handicrafts and folk lore—all of which can be fitted in to the pattern of American culture and way of life.

The term of the courses will be from August 2nd through August 30th. Tuition, board, and all the vacation facilities

offered by the famed UNA "Soyuzivka", will cost the student \$120. Age of students—16-21 years.

Those of our young people who wish to register for the courses should write to the Ukrainian National Association, 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. The registrations should be accompanied by a deposit of half the registration fee.

We urge our young readers of Ukrainian descent or birth to take advantage of these UNA-sponsored Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the "Soyuzivka." Besides learning a good deal about their Ukrainian historical and cultural heritage, about the great role played by Ukraine in world history as a bulwark of national and individual history, they will at the same time be able to have a good vacation.

MORAL TREASON IN EAST-WEST TRADE

In testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee on H. R. 1—The Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955—Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor of economics at Georgetown University and president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, charged on Friday, February 4 last that the self-contradictory position of the Red trade advocates in this country partakes of moral treason itself.

"The very premise of distinction between strategic and non-strategic goods exposes the advocates of Red trade to the charge of moral treason," he declared. It was pointed out that Moscow and its empire is "a potential military enemy and active moral and political enemy" and that "trading with an enemy is treason."

The professor maintained that the reasoning of the Red trade advocates is reminiscent of the politico-economic mentality that prevailed in the UNRRA period, characterizing the distinction drawn between strategic and non-strategic flowing to the Russian Communist empire as a gross fallacy and a smoke screen for materially profitable trade, he challenged the Red trade proponents to justify this distinction in view of the maximum forced mobility of resources in the totalitarian war economy of the communists. His testimony asserts that "regardless of the type of good, any degree of importation bears strategic importance to the overall planning of this chronic war economy..." It stresses the point that Red trade would conduce to the political advantage of Moscow and impair our economic weapons in the cold war.

Before Okhrymovich's execution, Soviet M.V.D. troops succeeded in ambushing the head of the Ukrainian underground military organization inside Russia—"Gen. Taras Chuprynka," whose real name was Roman Shukhevych.

Points Out Troubled Food Areas

Defining the interrelated aspects of the trade issue, Dr. revocable destruction"; he called upon them to "defeat an even worse invader—Russia." His successor is Gen. Vasyl Koval, now at a secret headquarters somewhere in the forests of the Western Ukraine.

Dobriansky pointed to the troubled food areas of Hungary, Ukraine and Poland, and put before the committee the question: "Are we intent upon relieving Moscow of their growing pressures from within by supplying it with foodstuffs through trade and, in effect, cooperating with it to stifle the sources of patriotic resistance in the empire?"

The statement sharply criticized the so-called Benson Plan which is being favorably considered by the Administration. The plan calls for virtual dumping of American agricultural surpluses behind the Iron Curtain. Declaring that an organized effort is under way "to inveigle the support of farm groups in an appeasement scheme accommodating the fixed dependence of our agricultural surplus problem on continuous communist purchasing", Dr. Lev Dobriansky warned that "The subsidization of communist guns with U.S. butter would only be the start before the plan takes on cumulative impetus."

Butter to Grease Hinges of Iron Curtain

Instead of butter for manganese, the professor called for the use of our surplus butter "in greasing the hinges of the Iron Curtain in order to open it wide for carefully selected American distribution teams, accompanied by a corps of newsmen, with complete freedom of disposition among the peoples". Taking strong issue with the comments made earlier before the committee by Charles E. Wilson, the Secretary of Defense, Dr. Dobriansky asserted that "By this humanitarian program, restricted to this item, we would be confirming their real faith and loyalty in us rather than supposedly eliminating through misdirected trade some mythical antagonism or fear of our country."

The recommendations presented to the committee called for a clear separation of trade issues between the communist block and the free world and a prohibition against any trade with the Russian Communist empire.

WATCH THE SOVIET GENERAL STAFF

By LEV SHANKOVSKY

The recent shift in the Kremlin brought a new force to the fore on the Soviet scene. It is the Soviet Army. However, if we talk of the Soviet Army, we don't mean millions of common Soviet soldiers with weapons in their hands, of whom majority are non-Russian. We think of the leading circles of this Army, of its "brain". This brain is the Soviet General Staff. It was the Soviet General Staff that supported Khrushchev in his argument with Malenkov primarily on the question of priority for the heavy industry. The recent increase of 12 percent in the Soviet military budget gives evidence to the part which the Soviet General Staff plays today in Soviet affairs.

Led by Victors of "Great Fatherland War"

Not many observers in the West noticed the fact that a significant replica to the German General Staff—the Soviet General Staff has successfully emerged from the waves of the Russian Revolution and has taken the place of the latter in world affairs. Today, the Soviet General Staff is led by the celebrated victors of the "Great Fatherland War" surrounded by an aura of nearly mystical respect and an unimpaired prestige. Although, in fact, there is no formal General Staff corps of officers (there is, however, tendency to create one), the Soviet General Staff officers are united by personal inclination, common educational background and habit of military discipline. Despite their pertaining to the Communist Party, their political convictions are either non-existent, or formed by Russian military necessities and ambitions. Because of their high prestige, or because of their Russian nationalistic sentiments, the Soviet General Staff officers exert considerable influence on the Soviet Army and through the Army on the Russian popular masses. The Soviet leadership, taking seriously the eventuality of a war, has more than ever to reckon with the Soviet General Staff and share the power with it. It is no wonder whatsoever that out of the 54 officers nominated to the Supreme Soviet from the Soviet Army, 39 belong to the command staff of the Soviet Armed Forces (Defense Minister, all Deputy Defense Ministers, Chief of General Staff, 3 Fleet Commanders, 22 Military District Commanders, 6 Department Chiefs of Defense Ministry) and 25 highest ranking officers serve as members and candidates of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Defense Minister, 3 Deputy Defense Ministers, Chief of General Staff, 8 Chiefs of Ministerial Departments and Commands, 9 Military District Commanders, 1 Commander of the

Occupational Forces in Germany). There has been a remarkable stability in the highest echelon of the Soviet Army since the days of the last war. Among the officers of the Ministry of Defense we find officers who have retained their position in the Ministry since the days of war: Marshal Govorov, a popular figure on the parade ground, who is the Chief of Ground Forces, or army general Khrulev—chief of rear services who has preserved his post since war despite the rumors which involved him in corruption scandals.

Complement

Many departments of the Ministry have preserved their chiefs since war: Signal and communications (Marshal Peryshkin), Engineers (Marshal Vorobyev), Personnel (Col. Gen. Golikov), Intelligence (Col. Gen. Drachev), Foreign Liaison (Gen. Evstigneyev), Col. Gen. Gorbatov—chief of Airborne troops was an army commander during the war. Marshal Yakovlev (ostensibly chief of Soviet atomic preparations), Marshal Chistiakov and Nedelin (artillery), Marshal Vershinin and many others were well known commanders during the last war and so were many Commanders of Military Districts: Marshal Meretskov, Marshal Bagramian, Marshal Konev, Army Gen. Chuykov, Col. Gen. Belov, Army Gen. Yeremenko, Army Gen. Antonov, Marshal Malinovsky and present Minister of Defense—Marshal Zhukov.

The Contrary Is True

Thus, there can be no doubt that the influence of the Soviet General Staff has sharply increased and it has more and more become the instrument of power in the USSR. We must recognize it, as a fact of prime importance, as it is the Soviet General Staff which has an extensive program of military conquest and seeks to materialize its schemes, as soon as possible. However, strange as it may sound, there is nothing that some western commentators would like better than the emergence of this force and its accession to power in the USSR. They think that military rise to power could mean easier dealings with the Soviets. The contrary is true.

(To be concluded)

ACADEMIC FREEDOM UNDER THE SOVIET REGIME

(A Panel report by Nicholas D. Chubaty, given in the course of a Symposium of Refugee Scholars who have escaped from the USSR, on the subject "Academic Freedom in the Soviet Union as a Threat to the Theory and Practice of the Soviet Doctrine." The conference was held at Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Building)

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Even the most nationalistic Russian historians of the nineteenth century, although they denied the early independent existence of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian peoples, were unable to present such unscientific theses because all ancient chronicles of the time and all archeological researches contradict these absurdly anti-historical assertions.

The communist Party, however, needs such pseudo-scientific explanations because it is attempting to lay the foundation for a single "Soviet nation," a new edition of the single indivisible Russian-Slav nation. Liberation movements in the Ukraine and in Byelorussia threaten, naturally, the very existence of such an empire. The group of historians which was forced to subscribe to these assertions was therefore made responsible for providing the Central Committee of the Party with material to be used in an official declaration of this false thesis. On the 300th anniversary of the Pereyaslav Treaty, January 12, 1954, Pravda published a governmental decree making it obligatory for all historians, teachers, institutions, and journalists in the Soviet Union to subscribe to the false doctrine of a single Russian nation during the Kievan Rus' period.

"Colonial Rule of Russia"

A third topic occupying Soviet historians is the theory of the incorporation of the Moslem peoples of Soviet Central Asia into the Russian empire. During the Pokrovski period Soviet historians referred to these annexations as the "Colonial rule of Russia"; between 1934 and the end of the Second World War they were considered "less evil," at present these annexations are depicted as "beneficial" to those peoples, because they brought the Moslem nations in touch with the more progressive Russian civilization, paving the way, as it were, for the most progressive political structure of mankind, that of the Communist Soviet Union.

The people in question, however, are of a different frame of mind. They are, in effect, under the influence of "bourgeois Moslem nationalism sup-

ported by American imperialism. "They have to be convinced, therefore, that Russian rule in the past and Soviet rule in the present is beneficial to them. For this reason their historical works are to be fundamentally rewritten and their history falsified. Soviet historians must aid in this task: several articles have been published elucidating Tadzhik, Uzbek, Kazakh, and other histories in attempts to help local historians to rewrite the histories of their respective countries.

Why is the Soviet government so concerned? The Moslem peoples naturally desire freedom. But the Soviet armaments industry has moved into Central Asia, and it is therefore essential that its peoples be indoctrinated in the desirable direction. We believe those efforts have been unsuccessful.

As Professor Ohloblyn mentioned, Soviet historiography can claim some worthwhile achievements, especially in historical research (though never in historical synthesis). I should like to add that during the Bolshevik era important progress has been made in archeological research. Many new excavations have been made in the ancient Greek Black Sea colonies of the Southern Ukraine and, during the last years, in Novgorod the Great.

The excavations in Olbia and in other ancient Greek towns of the Southern Ukraine established that there was a close connection between the culture of the indigenous population of the Southern Ukraine, and the classical Greek culture of the Black Sea area. The undeniable influence of classical Greek on Ukrainian culture and spirit has actually inspired the Ukrainian neo-classical writer Zerov to write enthusiastically about the friendship of ancient Greece and the Ukraine.

New Archeological Excavations

The excavations made on Russian ethnical territory, in Novgorod the Great, which was the stronghold of ancient East European democracy, should inspire the hope that after Bolshevism has been overthrown the builders of a new Russian democracy will organize their country as a peace-loving nation, living in friendship with a free Ukraine to the south and a free Byelorussia to the west.

suits the ever changing whims of a handful of Godless communist tyrants. And, if the past has any prophetic power, it is reasonable to assume that we either liberate those that are enslaved or eventually become slaves ourselves. The philosophy is clearly evident. The die has been cast. The communist leaders may talk of co-existence but their teachings contradict any such possibility. In today's struggle for the world, the communist bigwigs are not aiming for a draw... because then they lose. They must win all. This is the world, and particularly our own United States, must never forget.

To you citizens of New Haven, I am happy to say, that you have reached a new high in paying tribute to the Ukrainian struggle for freedom by arranging to have your fair city fly the banner of blue and yellow, the flag of the free Ukrainian National Republic, along side the Stars and Stripes at City Hall. Your proud and illustrious city which was founded by hardy freedom loving Puritans over 300 years ago and whose history is replete with progressive and learned deeds is to be congratulated for being the first municipality in America

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Meaning Of Communism

(Editor's note:—Below is an excerpt from the "Communist Takeover and Occupation of Ukraine", special report No. 4, of the Select Committee on Communist Aggression, 83rd Congress, second session, under authority of H. Res. 346 and H. Res. 438).

To understand better the reasons for the relations between the Russian Soviet Republic, the Ukrainian National Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, it is well to note a few facts in regard to the theories of Lenin and his apparently flexible policy.

Lenin's belief emphasized purely the class nature of the Russian revolution, after he took charge of the movement. Before that he had encouraged self-determination as a means of breaking down and weakening his opponents. He had built his following mainly on the Petrograd Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies and the appearance of the peasants in the movement came almost entirely after he had secured control.

First Reds in Ukraine—Russians

The first Bolsheviks in Ukraine were almost exclusively to be found among the Russian workers in the cities, as Kiev and Kharkov, and in the general area of Donbas. The opposition centered in the Ukrainian peasants who had a long tradition of ownership or at least possession of their own homes and land.

A further corollary of this was that a certain part of the more radical Ukrainians were at one and the same time convinced of the truth of the Communist doctrines and also proudly conscious of their Ukrainian nationality. But there was no recognized Ukrainian Communist Party; and again and again these approached in one form or another the central committee to ask for the formation of a Ukrainian Communist Party. One of these cases came in 1918 at Tahaurih after the Communists had been driven out of Ukraine. To all of these, Lenin and his associates answered an unflinching negative. They had formerly been subject to the Russian Communist Party, now in the hour of its triumph they could not escape its control.

The Borotbisty

There were however two groups which were more or less outside of its jurisdiction—the Borotbisty and the Ukapisty.

The Borotbisty, who took their name from their journal, Borotba—Struggle, developed out of the extreme leftwing of the Socialist Revolutionists

shortly before the issuing of the Third Universal. They were largely men of ungenial Ukrainian feelings but men who were willing to cooperate with Lenin in the political, if not the cultural, field. By 1920 they were so entangled in the Communist plans that they seemed good allies for spreading communism in the small Ukrainian towns and villages. They would gladly have formed a Ukrainian Communist Party but Lenin found a simpler solution. He set up a local Communist Party, the UKP, the Communist Party of the Bolsheviks of Ukraine, which was merely a subordinate and local branch of the general Russian Communist Party. Then he allowed the Borotbisty to elect certain numbers to the branch group.

The Ukapisty

The Ukapisty—Ukrainian Communist Party—were a somewhat more difficult problem. They had originally been Social Democrats and Marxian trained, but as a result of the situation by which the Ukrainian National Republic was fighting simultaneously and alternately against the Bolsheviks and the Denikin forces, they proved allies of the Republic against the Denikin men but not against the Bolsheviks. Here, again, they insisted upon admission to the Communist International as a special group. They, too, with their Ukrainian connections could prove useful and as alliances in war are sometimes strange, Moscow played with them until 1925, when they, too, were forced to bow and accept a subordinate position.

Both of these groups played their own role in the early days. Both were ultimately doomed but by different paths. These maneuvers were outside the general policy of the Moscow regime toward the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, which Moscow policy desired to keep for a while as a quasi-independent state for its international value and effect. This, with certain mild concessions, could be handled through the regular Communists, although it was with displeasure that the Moscow leaders found dangerous deviations, even among these. There were too many like Mykola Skrypnyk who tried to combine both communism and Ukrainianism in different proportions. Ukraine proved itself an unwilling victim albeit a very challenging field for the trying out of experiments on ways of dominating subject countries. That is why Ukraine has been the scene of so many experiments and why it has been an especial victim of the Russian Communist terror.

There's Color in Railroading

Modern railroading, with all its comfort and certainty and safety, may seem to be pretty much of a straight routine operation to the layman.

But the unusual and the colorful still are found in railroading—and the men who operate the trains are always ready to cope with whatever occurs.

A short time ago, a man fishing from a Kansas bridge got his line tangled with railroad's automatic signal system. Lights flashed red over a 107-

mile stretch of track and 17 trains ground to a halt. In another part of the country, railroadmen were faced with the problem of getting a circus giraffe under a low bridge. They solved it by dropping a carrot on the floor of the open-top cage—then hustling the train under the bridge while the giraffe's head was down. The railroads are often called upon to perform unusual services. When a boiler breakdown threatened to stop production in a midwestern spaghetti factory, a railroad saved the day by supplying the plant with stem from an old locomotive. The shortest passenger train on record was made up in a remote sawmill town to rush a mother-to-be on an emergency run to a hospital. The baby was born en route, with the conductor assisting. There's always been romance in railroading. There have always been challenges. That's just as true now as it was in the old days. A promise is a small outlay intended to pay large returns. May God will it soon.

Reactivate

It seems to me that the many younger Ukrainian American generation leaders of former times, such as the presidents and other officers of the Ukrainian youth leagues, the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, the Ukrainian Orthodox League, should reactivate themselves as persons of responsibility by devoting some of their spare time to promoting either on a national or local scale Ukrainian American organizational and cultural endeavors.

Too many of them seem to have lost the spark that they used to have in this field. Perhaps it may be said that the reason for it is their middle-age, their inclination to take it easy, to stay home in the evenings listening to the radio or watching the TV. Perhaps they feel that they have done their share in the creation and advancement of Ukrainian American life. Undoubtedly they did, to a greater or lesser degree, depending upon the person and the circumstances. Still I feel they owe it to

themselves to continue the good work that they have done in the past.

A few practical suggestions:—Attend the meetings of the organizations to which you belong, particularly your Branch of the Ukrainian National Association. Make your voice heard at them, in form of practical proposals of how to make it a progressive Branch.

Get actively interested in the fine work of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

At the same time, in the sphere of the youth league clubs, make an effort to revive some of their former cultural affairs, such as the Carnegie Hall "Echoes of Ukraine".

Moreover, it would be good if such former leaders in Ukrainian American life would try to bring back to life such famed younger generation choruses as the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey, and persuade their organizers and directors to take over again.

It would be good to see all that that to come into being. Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

THE AMERICAN WAY

The Pro and the Con

By MAURICE R. FRANK

The year 1955 will be one of the most important years of decision for Americans. Among the labor problems to be resolved are:

The principle of States' Rights in the matter of labor legislation guaranteeing "right to work."

The administration of union health and welfare funds which run into billions of dollars.

Amendment of the Taft-Hartley law so as to sanction the unionization of foremen.

The Guaranteed Annual Wage.

Raising the minimum hourly wage.

Substituting the 30-hour week for the 30-hour week for the 40-hour.

The vast amount of union revenue and the manner in which these enormous funds are being manipulated under tax-free corporate set-up.

We Americans as a people have faced many issues affecting our nation's destiny in the past and have always managed to come through with decisions that were both wise and progressive. But never in the history of our country have we been beset by so many important issues to face at one time—and when the faculty resolution of any of which can in itself spell disaster.

Today we can be especially grateful to the founding fathers of our nation for their foresightedness in providing us with the protection of free speech and a free press—the means of freely bringing to our attention full information pertinent to all issues as they arise to affect our lives. The vision of the creators of our nation's Constitution was soundly focused in our direction, though little did those early Americans dream how tremendous an agency of freedom our speech and our press would become—and how expansive an area would be theirs to protect for the founding fathers were thinking in terms of a local, hand-set newspaper and a modest town-hall platform. But these very protective provisos in our Constitution encouraged us to develop vast new ways and means of communicating with each other and expressing our views, and today we have not only newspapers delivered to our doors but radio and television broadcasts entering our homes as well—the latter equal to, and perhaps even surpassing, the printing press

as an effective medium for disseminating information.

In that news communication and commentary in their three forms are owned, operated and controlled by human beings, it is only natural that bias in one direction or another will be communicated. The one shouting the loudest and the most often will naturally be the one most heard.

And, since the press is not strictly the property of the fourth estate, it is there to be used in several ways to put a story across. Promoters of an issue are at liberty to buy full-page spreads selling their bill of goods; and time can also be purchased on local and even nation-wide broadcasts, commensurately aimed at the minds and hearts of would-be converts. The target in each case is the newspaper reader, the owner of a radio or television set.

Now were everything equal—were both sides held to abide by stipulated rules and definite financial limitations—no hazard would arise. But no restrictions exist to hold down the horsepower of our propaganda machinery. If the pro has at its command a million-dollar fund for propaganda purposes and the con has only a thousand dollars to spend to counteract the propaganda, it is a 1,000-to-1 shot that the pro will get its story across—and for the very simple reason that the con lost by default. Financial default, if you please!

All this leads us up to one important consideration, as of this country enter our year of vital decision: If those who sincerely believe that the proponents of specific proposals, they will have undertaken ways of effectively answering them—not by whispering among themselves but by talking to as many as possible of the American people. And of getting them to listen. The people who are honestly convinced that the Guaranteed Annual Wage, the organization of foremen, the 30-hour week, etc. are in conflict with the best interests of the nation, then they must point out the dangers of such proposals by availing themselves of the self-same mediums of communication engaged by the forces promoting those proposals—and in equal measure.

For in this way—and only in this way—will the public of America be placed in a position to make a choice. (Concluded on p. 3)

Poet's Corner

WINTER NIGHT'S DREAM

This morning when the clock declared it light, I wondered at the darkened window space And drew apart the covering drapery To find the casement's face en-crust-ed white; White upon white, as damask napery Of foliage design; tree and fern together Had branched and leaved with-in a bitter night, Ghosts of the summer, caught in the winter weather. Held by the crystal dream, I gazed and scarcely moved until The sun's hot fingering beam had traced Each leaf and laid the wonder waste, The dream, a puddle on the sill. MARY WINTER

THE UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

(Address by Joseph Lesawyer, Treasurer, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, at Eagle Hall, New Haven, Connecticut, Saturday, January 22, 1955)

(3)

This past week on Thursday, through arrangements made by Prof. Dobriansky, the House of Representatives session was opened with a prayer for Ukrainian Independence and freedom for all mankind by His Excellency, Metropolitan Theodorovich of the Ukrainian orthodox Church in the U. S. On Friday, yesterday, the United States Senate session was opened with a similar prayer by the Very Reverend Michael Kohut, OSBM, Provincial Superior of the Order of St. Basil the Great in the United States. Both prayers had a most impressive reaction on the members of Congress.

My friends, our activities are aimed at clarifying the big real problems facing the western world by bringing out the truth about communist imperialism. We are convinced that this truth when evaluated honestly and objectively leads only to the one conclusion that communist enslavement is immoral and unjust. We, as free people, can never rest with a

clean conscience until we have done everything within our collective power to bring about the liberation of the people now enslaved.

The Term "Liberation"

I am certain that to many people in our country, the term liberation has a terrible connotation. They jump to the conclusion that war will result immediately unleashing atomic and hydrogen bombs and that all humanity will be destroyed. It is quite true that in actively pressing for the liberation of the enslaved peoples, a general war could result. However, it by no means is an absolute certainty. In any event, we as honest self-respecting people, who in the last presidential election favored such a policy, and who twice within 25 years willingly joined in two World Wars to save the democratic way of life, to defend the dignity of the individual, can hardly stand by in silence and inaction and permit millions of men, women, and children to be doomed to torture, and murder as it,

AN AMERICAN WHO LOVES UKRAINE

By ROMAN STEPANOVYCH

In January 1955 there was published a book "The Red Carpet 10,000 Miles Through Russia on a Visa from Khrushchev" by Marshall MacDuffie. As a head of the UNRRA mission in the Ukraine, Marshall MacDuffie had got to know N. S. Khrushchev. When Khrushchev succeeded Malenkov as boss of the Soviet Communist Party, MacDuffie eabled suggesting that he'd like to visit his old stamping ground. Some months later he got his invitation.

The Red Carpet is the story of the tour that resulted in a 65 day, eye opening sometimes hair-raising, always, fascinating tour that took him through eight republics of the Soviet Union from Leningrad to the Chinese border. MacDuffie went to places no Westerner had seen in twenty years, talked to all sorts of people everywhere, took eleven hundred photographs, brought back twenty hundred pages of uncensored notes.

What did MacDuffie see in our Ukraine? On page 126 we read: "After the movies I took a walk along the streets of Kiev, one Ukrainian city I know pretty well..."

Kiev's Famous Broad Street
"Most surprising of all was the Khreshchatik, Kiev's famous broad main street, which the Germans had almost totally destroyed. Now it was completely rebuilt with some skyscrapers fourteen stories high, prodigious. Once again it has become one of the finest streets in the U.S.S.R. Late at night, as in Moscow, there was a liveliness in the air; many people were walking happily along along its streets, and again I remarked that the women of Kiev were prettier than those in Moscow."

Page 122... "The cleanliness of the city and its streets, making Kiev, like Moscow, far ahead of New York City in this respect."

In Preface MacDuffie writes: "I was in Byelorussia and the Ukraine as chief of an UNRRA mission. I met government officials and various administrators in Kiev (where I resided), Minsk, Odessa, Khar'kov, Zaporozhe, Dnipropetrovsk, Poltava, Kremenich, Zhitomir, and Lviv..."

"The UNRRA Mission was in charge of bringing some \$180,000,000 of relief supplies to the war-devastated and drought-stricken Ukraine. There was no question that the Ukraine needed assistance at that time. About one hundred and twelve million dollars of the program was in food, for aside, from some bread, there was almost nothing available, the Germans having done a thorough job of destruction of crops and cattle and swine."

Page 145: "When I was about to leave the country after my first visit, I had gone to the Ukrainians and said that since the Ukraine had representation at the U.N. and a Foreign Minister the Ukrainian Foreign Office should give me my exit visa and not make me go to Moscow, for it. This, I am sure, was the first exit visa ever requested from that newly established organi-

THE UKRAINIAN YOUTH'S LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA
proudly announces its
2nd ANNUAL TESTIMONIAL DINNER-DANCE
in honor of
DANNY LEWICKI
(N.Y. Rangers Hockey Team)
As the "Outstanding Professional Athlete of Ukrainian Descent" for 1954 — and
DICK BIELSKI
(U. of Maryland Football Team)
As the "Outstanding Amateur Athlete of Ukrainian Descent" for 1954
co-sponsored by the
UKRAINIAN YOUTH LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY and the
UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN AREA COMMITTEE
Sat., February 26, 1955 — 7 P.M. Sharp
at the exclusive Penttop Room — **HOTEL STATLER**
(7th Ave. & 33rd St., — New York City)
\$7.50 per person. Dress Optional.

U.N.A. HAS 61st BIRTHDAY

The Ukrainian National Association will become exactly sixty-one years old on George Washington's Birthday.

The U.N.A. had a very modest beginning. When a handful of Ukrainian immigrants gathered together in Shamokin, Pa., on February 22nd, 1894, and formed a group for the purpose of issuing life insurance protection to their own kind, it all seemed insignificant and unimportant then. The whole enterprise was worth only a few hundred dollars 61 years ago. Ukrainian miners and farmers in towns near Shamokin, however, heard about this first Ukrainian fraternal benefit society to be formed in America, and hastened to support it by becoming members. The movement hit Pennsylvania like a tidal wave and thousands of people were enrolled as members, which made branches necessary so that the business could be handled properly. Soon there were branches in nearby States. Like a snowball rolling downhill the organization kept growing larger and larger. Today it has 500 branches in almost every corner of the United States and Canada. It has paid out more than ten million dollars in all types of benefits. It has come to be recognized as the very basis of Ukrainian American life. The Ukrainian National Association represents 61 years of hard work, during which it succeeded in uniting many thousands of Ukrainian people and their children into a powerful and influential group.

Like the Government of the United States, the government of the Ukrainian National Association is based on the democratic system. Like the people of the United States, the members and friends of the Ukrainian National Association honor and respect February 22nd, the birthday of the first American President, George Washington. Ukrainians and Ukrainian Americans have another reason for celebrating February 22nd, for it is also the birthday of the Ukrainian National Association.

The United States of America has a glorious and unforgettable history, dating back from 1619 when the representative government in America met in Jamestown, which was established in 1607 as an English settlement. Throughout the centuries people from all parts of the world came to America to establish permanent residence, and build the country to what today is the world's richest nation. The customs, traditions, religions, languages, cultures and other nationality characteristics of the immigrants, helped enrich the culture of America.

Sharing in the building of America and in the enrichment of American culture is our own Ukrainian nationality group. With their churches, schools, newspapers, fraternal orders, national homes, and all types of organizations, our people have earned for themselves the reputation of being hard-working, serious-minded, American-conscious, freedom-loving individuals. The most outstanding achievement of the Ukrainian people and their American-born children has been the formation, growth and development of the Ukrainian National Association, the oldest and largest Ukrainian organization in the United States. The 61-year history of the fraternal order is also a history of the Ukrainian people in America, for the organization played a leading role in their unification and development.

Like the Government of the United States, the government of the Ukrainian National Association is based on the democratic system. Like the people of the United States, the members and friends of the Ukrainian National Association honor and respect February 22nd, the birthday of the first American President, George Washington. Ukrainians and Ukrainian Americans have another reason for celebrating February 22nd, for it is also the birthday of the Ukrainian National Association.

In the Kharkiv, Zaporozhe, Dnipetrovsk etc. factories he saw 60 per cent of workers were women even, by heavy industrial work. He saw Ukraine in 1946 and in December 1953—7 years after the first visit. The industrial centers of Ukraine are rebuilt, because those places are used for Moscow war machinery. Ukraine—the breadbasket of Europe—does not have its own products as: butter, milk, bread and meat. The Ukrainian population throughout the country is starving. The policy of Moscow is that what MacDuffie eyewitnessed.

Anyone reading this book will be confused by MacDuffie's expressions such as: "Russki, Russian, Russian people, Soviet people." It would be a much more interesting book if MacDuffie knew more about Ukrainian history and "relations" with Moscow, which has been greatly clarified in the English editions by the Ukrainian National Association in America. After reading and becoming acquainted with these books surely he would not use the expression: Page 126: "On our last trip I had christened the Ukrainians as 'The Texas of Russia,' and nothing has changed my mind about that."

Annual Star Dust Ball
sponsored by
SS. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society
at the **NEW VICTORY HALL**
188 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Saturday Evening, February 19th, 1955
Music by Two Bands.
NINO MORREALE & ORCH. — WHITE EAGLE ORCH.
Donation \$1.00 Comm. 8:30 p.m.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

SUPPORT OUR BOYS

The idea to honor "Outstanding Ukrainians" (Chet Hanulak and Bob Mischak last year and Danny Lewicki and Dick Bielski this year) in all fields of endeavor (Sports the first two years) was initiated by the late Walter Wm. Danko, and put into actual being a little over a year ago. The reason was to publicly acknowledge the fact that all Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent are proud that their "own" boys have done so much to project the Ukrainian name in a favorable light. Rest assured, any other nationality group in the USA and Canada would jump at the chance to be represented by such fine men, hence the idea is a natural and all Ukrainians should support such an outstanding endeavor.

The Ukrainian Youth's League of North America with its co-sponsors, the Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey and the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee, deserve credit for putting into practice this idea, but that should not stop all the other fine Ukrainian youth organizations and interested individuals from performing a participating role. The Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, the Ukrainian Orthodox League, the Ukrainian American Veterans, the Ukrainian Professional Society and the very many fine newly-arrived Ukrainians (Sumk, Dumka, Plast, Sport, etc.) should join in this All-American manifestation.

Attend the 2nd annual UYL-NA Testimonial Dinner-Dance for Dick Bielski and Danny Lewicki to be held next Saturday evening February 26th, 1955 at the Hotel Statler in New York City (7th Ave. and 33rd Street—centrally located.) Send \$7.50 per person to: George Tizio, 169 Hopkins Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

UKRAINIAN DANCE SEMINAR
I was quite happy to learn of the Ukrainian Folk Dance Seminar planned by UMAC to teach prospective instructors a standardized set of routines of our beautiful folk-dances, who in turn would teach others our folk-dance culture. This phase in our American way of life had been sadly neglected in the past with the result that so many of our youth cannot do any of the intricate Ukrainian steps.

All interested persons should contact (and our thanks go to them): John O. Flis, 240 East 6th Street, New York City, or Walter Bacad, 141 East 88th Street, New York City.

More on this great and ambitious project will appear soon in this column, among other media.

UKRAINIAN WHO'S WHO
Recently corresponded with Olga Zepko of Akron, Ohio, the UYL-NA Publicity Director and discussed an idea brother Walt and I had—a "Ukrainian Who's Who?" to contain as complete a listing of Ukrainian professionals (and business men) as possible. Such pertinent data would be included as: Where and When (date) born; education (schools and degrees); accomplishments, member of any Uke organizations, etc. This project could get started immediately and could be compiled by the UYL-NA and its affiliate, the Ukrainian Professional Society and would include Ukrainians in such field as: Education, Medicine, Dentistry, Law, Engineering, Architecture, Science, Accounting, Journalism, Religion, Political, Theatre, etc.

Pre-Lenten Dance
sponsored by
YOUNG WOMEN'S AUXILIARY of HOLY ASCENSION UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH
Saturday, February 26, 1955
at Parish Hall, 47 Hope Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
Music by Emil Shell and his Orchestra.
Commencement 8:00 P.M. Donation \$1.00

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

RED FEATHER BOWL CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT ON FEBRUARY 26th

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The Jersey City Community Fund, with the cooperation of the "Jersey Journal" and the bowling proprietors of Hudson County, will hold its annual men's handicap "Individual Bowling Championship Tournament" at Tarlowe's Bergen Square Recreation in Jersey City, starting Saturday, February 26, 1955.

The alleys are the locale of the Jersey City Division of the U.N.A. Bowling League, and it would be to the advantage of the players in this division to enter the tournament, since they would be competing on familiar lanes. With a guaranteed first prize of 200.00, each contestant pays an entry fee of \$1.00, plus \$1.00 for the cost of three games, plus 50 cents donated to the Community Fund. The handicaps start at 190 scratch and are quite generous right down the line to 36 pins for those whose average is less than 135.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1955

JERSEY CITY DIVISION

Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A (3)	Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B (0)
Zidiak, M. 131 132 134	Steblecki, M. 131 128 159
Zimowski, P. 132 154 128	Pipchick, B. 102 129 159
Hoeckle, W. 209 133 205	Blind 125 125 125
Mackowski, P. 147 181 172	Chayka, J. 121 131 131
Pawelko, M. 160 154 181	Samoil, W. 146 138 127
Totals 779 754 820	Totals 684 710 733

Jersey City S. & A. "B" (3)

Chelak, S. 159 150 138	Gnyra, J. 181 139 138	Tizio, A. 155 115 —	Walczuk, S. 154 — 175	Rychalsky, M. 176 184 162	Krychowski, R. — 144 146
Totals 825 732 759	Ukrainian Blacksheep (0)				

U.N.A. Branch 435 (2)

Kolba, J. 168 183 165	Wasyk, P. 102 — 146	Kurlak, S. 126 176 164	Gulka, A. 158 191 182	Kaplo, P. 141 158 139	Kondrasky, M. — 137 —
Totals 695 845 790	Jersey City S.&A. "A" (1)				

Sts. Peter & Paul HNS D (0)

Mamros, J. 148 125 185	Blind 125 125 125	Hotru, P. 137 126 128	Blind 125 125 125	Pello, B. 126 117 142	
Totals 661 618 685	Sts. Peter & Paul HNS C(1)				

Ukrainian-Sitch (3)

Watson, J. 167 188 188	Fera, B. 207 151 —	Zelder, H. 167 221 164	Chuy, P. — 162 138	Chuy, J. 190 221 137	Komon, E. 227 180 170
Totals 958 935 797	U.N.A. Branch 273 (0)				

Ukrainian-Amer. Vets (3)

Struck, P. 131 156 177	Bemko, B. 156 161 200	Prychoda, A. 144 138 152	Lytwyn, M. 169 153 163	Romanyshyn, V. 155 195 159	
Totals 755 803 851	Penn-Jersey S. C. (0)				

St. John's C.W.V. Srs. (2)

Tarnow, S. 148 164 218	Salun, W. 140 127 125	Tango, M. 148 133 180	Kacaper, S. 106 185 145	Janick, L. 151 146 194	
Totals 691 755 862	Ukr. Orth. Church (1)				

St. John's C.W.V. Jrs. (2)

DeCarvalho, J. 85 140 139	Buryk, H. 133 130 133	Yaroshko, P. 139 137 152	Kinelyk, M. 110 132 160	Hrycyshyn, S. 138 191 124	
Totals 605 730 708	Tridens (1)				

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS Jersey City Division

Rank	Team	Won	Lost	High 3 Gme	Total Pins	Avg.
1.	Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "A"	43	11	951	2583	42793 792
2.	Jersey City S. & A. "B"	34	20	907	2569	42729 791
3.	U.N.A. Branch 435, N.Y.C.	26	28	901	2461	40642 753
4.	Ukrainian Blacksheep, J.C.	26	28	898	2390	39619 734
5.	Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "D"	26	28	832	2246	37148 688
6.	Jersey City S. & A. "A"	23	31	856	2397	40371 748
7.	Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "B"	20 1/2	33 1/2	808	2288	38358 710
8.	Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "C"	17 1/2	36 1/2	825	2214	36013 667

Newark Division

1.	Ukrainian Sitch, Newark	37	23	958	2690	49168 819
2.	U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood	37	23	955	2647	48412 806
3.	Ukr. Amer. Vets, Newark	35	25	945	2531	46886 781
4.	St. John's C.W.V., Newark	33	27	927	2557	47250 787
5.	Penn Jersey S. C., Newark	32	28	913	2530	46464 774
6.	Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark	27	33	942	2586	46352 772
7.	St. John's C.W.V. Jr. Newk	27	33	896	2312	42420 707
8.	Tridens, Newark	12	48	814	2253	41895 698

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? — JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NAT'L ASS'N TODAY & READ THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY!

ARE WE PULLING OUR WEIGHT?

(Excerpts of an address delivered by Stephen Davidovich at the 6th Ukrainian Canadian Veterans' Convention held in Ottawa 4th and 5th, December, 1954)

The general under-representation of Ukrainian Canadians in the various professional categories is regrettable to my mind not only from the economic point of view but also from the social or community point of view. And this brings me to the second part of my question:—Are Ukrainian Canadians pulling their weight in Canadian community life and thereby reaping the rewards of satisfaction, prestige and self-respect which come from doing one's share in the community? I think one could demonstrate by survey that a large part of community leadership and community work is performed by persons in the professions, mainly because they had the advantages of higher education. From a purely numerical point of view, if Ukrainian Canadians contribute only 57 per cent of their share of males and only 46 per cent of their share of females in the professions, they are not able to make their contribution to community work. A corollary question that comes up immediately is whether those Ukrainian Canadians who are in the professional group, even though they represent roughly only 50 per cent of what they should, to be on a parity with all Canadians, do in fact contribute their share of time and effort to general Canadian community work in the service clubs, home and school, ratepayers' associations, women's councils, community chest drives, riding associations, etc., etc. You are the best judges of what are the facts in this respect in your respective communities. My own impression is that generally speaking those Ukrainian Canadian professional men and women who are European by birth and early training are inclined to restrict their community activities to Ukrainian organizations, which is quite understandable. They naturally feel more at home in their ethnic associations and they are more concerned about specific problems facing the ethnic group than about problems before the community as a whole. Their ventures into wider community organizations will usually tend to be tentative and exploratory and tinged with a vested interest in their ethnic group.

American Way

(Concluded from page 2)
tion to intelligently analyze each and every issue as it is presented, before committing themselves to accept or reject a proposal—and to live with the direct effects of so doing. For it must be remembered that on every issue there always is, there always has been and there always will be, THE PR AND THE CON.

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