

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

СВОБОДА SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

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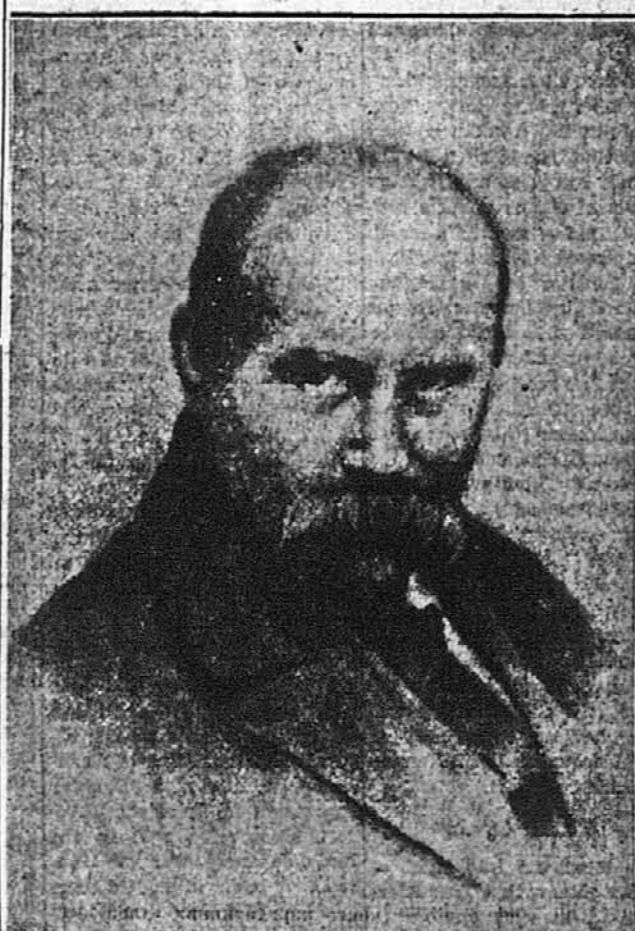
The Ukrainian Weekly Section

WEEKLY COMMENTATOR

SHEVCHENKO ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCES

During this month of March there will be held the traditional observances of the anniversary of the birth and death of Taras Shevchenko throughout the Free World, especially in our United States of America. Undoubtedly behind the Iron Curtain, in Soviet Russian dominated Ukraine, there will also be exercises held in memory of Shevchenko. But they will have to conform to the Communist Party line, the followers of which do not present Shevchenko in his true light, as a great Ukrainian patriot who longed, strived and suffered for the ideal of his native Ukraine to become free and independent of Russian and any other alien rule. Here in America where liberty flourishes in its pristine state, where we have freedom of thought, speech and action, the immortal, inspiring poems of Shevchenko can be heard in their recitative and musical forms in their full power and beauty, provided, however, that we Americans of Ukrainian descent pay heed to them. To pay heed to them means not only to arrange concerts

and lectures in honor of their creator. It also means that we should really strive to learn something of the man, of the terrible conditions under which he spent most of his life. It means that we should realize the transcendental love for Ukraine, of the faith in her ultimate deliverance from national subjugation, of the greatness of the immortal works which made him one of the great masters of world poetry — of Taras Shevchenko. Only by learning and realizing all this can we be inspired by him, can we hope to understand why he is such an object of veneration among his countrymen. And so in this spirit, let us take full advantage of the blessings of liberty bestowed upon us in this land, but denied to our kinsmen in their native but Russian enslaved Ukraine. Let us make this month of March the beginning of a thorough exploration of the personality and works of this great figure, who became the very embodiment of the ideals and aspirations of the dreams of every Ukrainian patriot.



TARAS SHEVCHENKO (Born March 9, 1814. Died March 10, 1861)

TARAS SHEVCHENKO, AS SEEN BY IVAN FRANKO

Ivan Franko, the great Ukrainian poet, writer and patriot, who died in 1916, wrote a beautiful appreciation of Shevchenko in an article written on the birth of the poet, but printed only in 1924, ten years later, in the "Slavonic Review" (London, England):—"He was a peasant's son and has become a prince in the realm of the spirit. "He was a serf, and has become a Great Power in the commonwealth of human culture. "He was an unschooled layman and has shown to professors and scholars newer and freer paths. "He sighed for ten years

under Russian soldiery, and has done more for Russia than ten victorious armies. "Fate pursued him cruelly throughout life, yet could not turn the pure gold of his soul to rust, his love of humanity to hatred, or his trust in God to despair. "Fate spared him no sufferings, but did not stint his pleasures, which welled up from a healthy spring of life. "And it withheld till after his death its best and costliest prize—undying fame and the ever new delight which his works call forth in millions of human hearts."

THE "KOBZAR"

Shevchenko's "Kobzar" is generally considered, since its first appearance, the most widely read book in Ukraine. It is a kind of a national Gospel. The memory of the poet is the ob-

ject of exceptional veneration, and the day of his death has ever since been celebrated as a national holiday by Ukrainians and their friends the world over.

Ukrainian National Museum In California a Veritable Argosy of Art



Ukrainian National Museum Ontario, California

Pictured above is the Ukrainian National Museum, located in Ontario, California, not far from Los Angeles. It contains a most valuable collection of Ukrainian fine and folk art, as well as historic documents, rare books, stamps coins, photographs of historical events, maps, newspapers and periodicals. The objects on exhibit have been donated to the museum by individuals and institutions.

The museum has its own publication, a scholarly magazine, illustrated, in Ukrainian, "Na Slidakh"—"On the Tracks" (10001/0 Everett St., Los Angeles 26, Calif.). The Director of the museum is Kalyna Lisiuk, who with the aid of others founded it.

The Scientific Board of the museum is composed of Academician A. Yakovliv of New York City, chairman, Dr. Hueul of Berkeley, Calif., secretary, Prof. W. Timoshenko of Palo Alto, Calif., Prof. Smal-Stocky of Milwaukee, W. Doroshenko of Philadelphia.

SELECTIONS FROM THE "KOBZAR"

THE TESTAMENT

Dig my grave and raise my barrow By the Dnieper-side In Ukraine, my own land, A fair land and wide. I will lie and watch the corn-fields, Listen, through the years To the river voices roaring Roaring in my ears.

When I hear the call Of the racing flood, Loud with hated blood, I will leave them all, Fields and hills; and force my way

Right up to the Throne Where God sits alone; Clasp His feet and pray... But till that day What is God to me? Bury me, be done with me, Rise and break your chain, Water your new liberty With blood for rain. Then, in the mighty family Of all men that are free, May be sometimes, very softly You will speak of me? (Transl. by E. L. Voynich)

I CARE NOT

I care not, shall I see my dear Own land before I die, or no, Nor who forgets me, buried here In desert wastes of alien snow; Though all forget me,—better so, A slave from my first bitter years, Most surely I shall die a slave Ungraced by any kinsmen's tears; And carry with me to the grave Everything; and leave no trace No little mark to keep my place In the dear lost Ukraina Which is not ours, although our land.

And none shall ever understand; No father to his son shall say:—Kneel down, and fold your hands and pray; He died for our Ukraina. I care no longer if the child Shall pray for me, or pass me by. One only thing I cannot bear:

THE ROARING DNEPHER

Roaring, the groaning Dnieper stretches, The whining wind with anger raves And lofty willows that it catches Bow to the mounting rolling waves.

The pallid moon with mystic motion Was peeping from behind its shrouds And like a skiff out on the ocean Came up and sank behind the clouds.

The morning heralds were yet resting And quiet everywhere did reign; But in the grove the owls were calling While ash trees creaked and creaked again. (Transl. by W. Semenyina)

AT THE ROADSIDE

... At the roadside Not far from where I stood A girl was picking hemp. She heard my sighs and sobs And came the cause to seek, Then wiped my rolling tears And kissed me on the cheek. It seemed as if the sun shone forth, As if the world and all there was, The fields and woods, were mine to keep... And we, with merriment, went forth To water someone else's sheep. (Transl. By W. Semenyina)

"Shevchenko spoke for the future of his land as well as for the past, for the future liberty and freedom that were to come as well as of that glory which had faded." Prof. Clarence A. Manning.

To know my land, that was beguiled Into a death-trap with a lie, Trampled and ruined and defiled... Ah, but I care, dear God; I care! (Transl. by E. L. Voynich)

IMPORTANT ANNIVERSARIES

In February and March the Ukrainians observe the anniversaries of two outstanding personages.

Sophia Rusova

Fifteen years ago there died in Prague Czechoslovakia, Sophia Rusova. One of the first public workers of Ukraine, a prominent pedagogue, she devoted her mature life to the Ukrainian feminist movement. For many years she led the Ukrainian National Council of Women in Exile. She participated in various international congresses, like the congress of International Women's Alliance in Rome (1923), the conference of International Council of Women in Vienna (1930), the convention of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (1935). In 1937 she was elected honorary president of the World Alliance of Ukrainian Women at Lviv. Her personality imparted the course and the goal to the Ukrainian feminist movement.

Ludmila Chernykhivska

Twenty-five years ago there was fabricated and set up by bolsheviks the first mass display trial in Kiev, capital of Ukraine. The Soviet government was trying the break up the Union for Liberation of Ukraine which had been aiming at separation of Ukraine from USSR.

One of the central personages at that trial was Ludmila Staritska Chernykhivska, a prominent Ukrainian author and public worker. Her role in the ULU and straightforward stand at the trial speeded her sentence.

She was a co-founder of the Ukrainian National Council of Women in 1920. In 1917 she had been elected a member of the first Ukrainian Parliament (Rada) in Kiev.

Her individuality likewise conveyed to Ukrainian women a perfect example of a true patriot and a woman of action in restoring the statehood to the Ukrainian people.

Chrystia Kolessa's American Debut At Carnegie Recital Hall.

The Ukrainian cellist Chrystia Kolessa, sister of Lubka Kolessa, famed Ukrainian pianist, made her American debut at the Carnegie Recital Hall last Sunday evening, March 6 in a recital which proved her to be a first rate musician.

All her technical knowledge, the virtuosity, the means which the instrumentalists usually put on display, emphasizing their stature, and very often, presenting them as the most important element of the music performed as well as their own abilities as well—all this served Miss Kolessa only and alone as a means to achieve a higher goal: to present the music, the works on the program, in a most sincere and devoted manner.

Miss Kolessa achieved this goal splendidly, playing as the central work of the program the A Major Sonata by Beethoven in a dignified, profoundly tasteful and stylistically perfect way. She didn't go for little details, but rather remained within the broad architectonic lines of the whole structure of this truly great work of music.

The rest of the program was

built and performed as musically and sincerely as its first number, the above mentioned Sonata. There were Three Bach Preludes for cello solo works by Bocherini, Schubert and Dvorak, as well as by the Ukrainian composers Barvin-sky a "Cradle Song" and "Dumka", both among the best works of this master of the lyric miniature, and this writer's Canzona from his Cello Concerto—all of them played with a beautiful, singing tone and sustained cantilena.

Present at the recital were representative Ukrainian American composers and singers—but, alas, there were no string-instrumentalists. It's a real pity, as any artist can learn something, and profit something at a concert of any other good artist; and in this case the artist was an excellent one. And shouldn't have those absent artists while attending the concert, not only pay their respect to a visiting fellow-artist, but also show their knowledge and understanding of prictic and simple social behavior in their own, small artistic world?!

Antin Rudnytsky.

Chicagans Offer Scholarship To "Soyuzivka"

The Ukrainian Youth Club of Chicago (formerly the UYL-NA Chicago Convention Committee of 1954) is offering a Scholarship to the Ukrainian Cultural Courses to be held during the month of August at the Ukrainian National Association Estate "Soyuzivka".

The tuition plus room and board for this four week course is \$120.00 This scholarship is being offered to any eligible young girl or boy in the Chicago area of Ukrainian descent, preferably between

the ages of 16 and 21. All other expenses including travel must be absorbed by the student. Applications can be obtained from the members of the Scholarship Committee. All applications must be in by April 1, 1955.

The Scholarship Committee are—LaVerne Korduek, chairman, 2131 W. Walton St.; Helen and Mary Brudny, 6111 S. Whipple St.; Olenia Zakaluzny, 1018 N. Oakley Blvd.; Chicago, Illinois.

Kuropas in Europe as Exchange Student

Myron Kuropas, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Kuropas of Chicago, is presently in Europe under the Student Exchange Program.

Myron — whose father is a member of the Supreme Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association—received his M.A. degree from Ljyola University last January 31st. He plans to study for a doctorate in clinical psychology.

In Europe he is studying the psychology of its various peoples, which will entail a tour of eleven countries, with most of his stay over there centered in Austria. Myron is scheduled to return to America in September. If not drafted he may be assigned to a post in the State Department.

ment. Psychological Warfare Division.



Myron Kuropas

AC Names Bychinsky Assistant Chief Engineer

Dr. Wilfred A. Bychinsky, Ukrainian by descent, of Flint, Mich., has been promoted to the post of assistant engineer in the engineering section at the AC Spark Plug Division of General Motors, the Flint Journal reported on March 6 last.

Bychinsky's advancement is his second in recent months. Last October he was named assistant chief engineer in charge of spark plugs. Prior to that he was chief ignition engineer. A graduate of the University of Michigan in 1930, he received his doctorate there in 1933. He was a brilliant student there, graduating with the highest honors. He joined AC in 1933 as a toolmaker, and advanced

steadily to become chief engineer in 1944.

Attorney-at-Law John Pan-chuk of Battle Creek, Mich. reports that Dr. Bychinsky is the son of the late S. A. Bychinsky, a Ukrainian intellectual. Early in this century, before World War I, the father was a Presbyterian missionary in Canada, later a newspaper editor. His wife translated many Ukrainian stories into English and wrote some original ones for Canadian magazines. She is also a painter.

Dr. Bychinsky's younger brother is a prominent patent lawyer in Detroit.

IT'S HERE!

The second edition of Ukrainian Arts is here!

The Ukrainian Youth's League of North America proudly announces the arrival of a new and improved Ukrainian Arts Book. Now boasting a valuable index, the UYL-NA "baby" has been expertly re-edited and corrected. Available also for the first time, is a beautiful, deluxe, cloth-bound copy which makes the book a true Ukrainian jewel. The color photographs have been brilliantly reproduced and the articles on Architecture, Music, Literature, Fine Art, Embroidery, Folk Dress, Rug-making, Easter egg decoration, Ceramics and Woodcarving have been improved upon.

The first reaction to Ukrainian Arts was enthusiastic and drew highly favorable comments from leading book reviewers. The UYL-NA is confident that with the distribution of the revised edition, the response will exceed even that of the first and that the League's aim of "Ukrainian Arts in every home, Ukrainian Arts in every library" will be fulfilled.

YOUTH OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ELECT OFFICERS



New officers and auditors of the Youth of U.N.A. of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., were elected at a cent meeting of the organization.

Seated, left to right: Metro Orral, vice president; Mildred Dobransky, treasurer; Alice Malischak, president; Andrew Szlach, auditor; Standing: Irene Melnyk, recording secretary;

Phyloretta Shipula, social director; John Mohanco, auditor; Mary Mohanco, publicity; Henry Bolosky, auditor; Mary Bolosky, assistant recording secretary; Stella Iwaniv, financial secretary.

The dancers of the organization will participate in the United Nationalities Pageant which will be held at Wilkes

College gymnasium March 20, at 8:15.

Ukrainian Art will be displayed in the Lobby. Stephen Parashak is directing the dancing group.

A guiding spirit in the formation of the group was Mr. Gregory Herman, Supreme Secretary of the Ukrainian National Association.

SISTER

By MARKO VOVCHOK
Translated by Percival Cundy

(2)

"When I get married I'm going to wear this red kerchief," she cried, as rosy as an apple herself. They babbled around me and I felt so miserable I couldn't utter a word; I couldn't see God's blessed light for the tears that filled my eyes. Then the children noticed it and they began to fondle me: "Auntie dear, why do you grieve like this? Has someone hurt you? Or maybe you don't feel well?" They hopped around me like little birds "Don't cry" they kept on saying and pressed their little hands to my eyes.

III

Towards evening I heard brother coming home. I drew back and sat down in a corner. He came in bright and cheerful: "How are you, children? How are you, sister?" Then sister-in-law followed him into the room. They and the children sat down to supper.

"Why don't you draw up, sister?"

"Thank you, brother, but I don't want anything."

He looked at me keenly, then at his wife, and shook his head: "A, wife," he said, "I see it—up to your tricks again! Don't hurt my sister; you'll regret it! It's a sin!"

"O my unlucky and evil hours! Am I just your hired woman that I daren't even say a word freely? Do I hound sister? I only told her the truth!"

She got up from the table and went out of the room.

The oldest girl said to her father: "Why is it, father, that auntie is always crying? Goodness, how she cries! What did mother say to her?"

Brother kept silent and merely stroked the child's head.

After supper, he came over to me, sat down beside me on the bench and said: "Sister, dear sister, don't grieve! So far we have lived together in love, we must do so till the end. There are only the two of us in the world... Forgive my wife for any unseemly words she has used. Do me this great favor, I beseech you, dear sister!"

"Brother, my dear! May God in His mercy forbid that I should quarrel with you," I said. "I forgive your wife for hurting me, but O my brother, I'm sad and heavy at heart! Just let me cry—it eases me."

"Don't cry, sister, don't cry!"

"Brother, I want to go away from here."

He was terribly startled: "But where will you go?"

"I'm going to hire out in service."

"What an idea is this, sister! Heaven forbid!" He began to beg and plead with me. He brought his wife to me and she besought me: "Don't leave us!"

The children heard it too. Heavens, how they rushed on me and burst out into tears! "Our dear, kind auntie wants leave us! Don't go, we'll be good, we'll do all you say!"

I could stand out against the others, but to the children I couldn't speak a word. I clasped the little things to my bosom and just wept.

But brother thought I had changed my mind and began to thank me: "Thank you, sister, that you care so much for my little ones! With you away they would be like orphans bereaved of their own mother."

We all lay down to sleep. But I couldn't close an eye; my mind was full of preying thoughts and ideas and stinging grief. It was hard for me to realize that I must go away in search of a place as a servant. I had owned my own house, cattle and farm, I had grown up in plenty and now I must labor for a crust of bread and perhaps put up with the whims of ill-conditioned master and mistress! I might have to endure injustice, get accustomed to it! There would be none to care about me, no one to sit down beside me and comfort me, no one to speak a sincere and loving word to me! If course, stranger might be kind, but then they wouldn't know me, and I again wouldn't know them.

IV

Very, very early I got up. All the rest were sleeping; it had not yet begun to dawn, it still was dark. For the last time I looked at the children and at brother. And I felt sorry for my sister-in-law. I picked up my bundle and quietly stole out of the house.

I walked and walked without looking back. There was the big grave-mound which lay beyond the village. I went up on the mound and gazed back towards the village; the sun was just coming up... It all lay before me as on the palm of my hand: the white houses glittering in my eyes, the wooden sweeps over the wells, the blooming orchards and gardens. I saw my own father's house and the bushy, branching willow tree under which I played as a little child. I stood and couldn't stir from the spot—I simply gazed. How familiar to me was every tiny path and every clump of bush! I saw there my childhood, my glorious maidenhood, my happy marriage and bitter widowhood—I read it all as from a printed page.

Wither should I go? I knew nothing and no one, and fear began to take hold of me. I had heard my father once tell there were relatives of ours living in Demyanivka; one of my mother's nieces had married a blacksmith living there named Lyashch. "I'll go there to them," I said to myself, "it will be more pleasant to work where there is some of my kin living."

New York Couple Taught Folk Dances in Puerto Rico

Mary Ann and Michael Herman, directors of Folk Dance House, 108 W. 16th Street, New York City, returned last week from Puerto Rico, where at the University of Puerto Rico the special week-long workshop on the folk dances of many lands. Teachers from the elementary, high school and college departments attended the special week-long workshop. While there, the Hermans learned Puerto Rican dances, and the Puerto Ricans learned the Ukrainian dances which they found very much to their liking.

The workshops came about when two teachers from Puerto Rico, attended the folk dance sessions at Folk Dance House and were so impressed they vowed to have a similar seminar at the University on San Juan. In addition to European

DOBRIANSKY TO SPEAK IN BUFFALO

The Buffalo Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is planning a gala reception for Dr. Lev. E. Dobriansky, President of the UCCA at the New York Room of the Hotel Statler at 8:30 P.M. on Monday, March 14, 1955. At this reception representatives of various Ukrainian and Baltic organizations, officials of the City of Buffalo and members of the Press, Radio and T.V. will attend.

er's house and the bushy, branching willow tree under which I played as a little child. I stood and couldn't stir from the spot—I simply gazed. How familiar to me was every tiny path and every clump of bush! I saw there my childhood, my glorious maidenhood, my happy marriage and bitter widowhood—I read it all as from a printed page.

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I went along the road—Holy Mother, how fearful I was! I was faint to see some one stirring. But the road was not asleep long; first one passed me, then another, now a wagon came and so on. Already I had passed a number of villages, some belonging to landowners, others of free Kozaks, but I didn't linger long and didn't enter into much conversation—I simply enquired the way to Demyanivka, gave thanks for hospitality received and went on.

The second day I grew tired and sat down to rest in the cool shade under a willow tree. Around me the rye was waving with clumps of blue flax amongst it; there the barley swayed and nodded its heads, in the distance a little grove the sandy road wound upward like a golden thread. God had sent a hot day and breeze blew; all was still except for a bird which was twittering to itself like my poor burdened heart, and the bees which were buzzing over the fragrant buckwheat.

When suddenly, lo, a number of people, quite a small crowd of them, were coming; old, young, and children. They drew near to me and gave me Good day! "Good day! I replied; "sit down and rest yourselves a while," for I saw that they were very weary.

"From whence is the good Lord bringing you?" I asked a good-looking, black-browed woman who was fondling an infant in her arms.

(To be continued)

U.S. POLICY TOWARDS THE USSR

By ROMAN OLESNICKI

[A lecture delivered at Fordham University (Laurez Society Historical) on Friday, February 11, 1955 which was recorded for Station WFVD to be broadcast in a series of Fordham's 6 discussion panels on this subject.]

An adequate consideration of the problem of American-Soviet relations in the aspect of the present must necessarily take into account the history of such relations. It should therefore not be out of order to highlight briefly these signposts of American history which would aid us in understanding the present situation.

It should also be appropriate to state at the outset that in any discussion of this kind we must always bear in mind the fact that the basic philosophy of American policy throughout its history has been the sanctity of natural law and justice, and everything that flows from this basic philosophy, i.e. respect of the rights of human beings as individuals and as nations, belief in government by law as opposed to government by men, inviolability of obligations and all these principles which we find embodied in the Declaration of Independence and in the American Constitution.

As such then, American policy has been unflinchingly opposed to all tyranny, autocracy, dictatorship and totalitarianism no matter where any of them made their appearance on the face of the earth.

A Closer Look at Keystone of American Foreign Policy

Let us first take a closer look at the keystone of American foreign policy which guides this Country through many an acute crisis over a period of more than a century, that is the Monroe Doctrine. It has become a commonplace to assert that the Monroe Doctrine was a caveat or warning addressed to all would-be empire-builders not to attempt to set foot on any part of either of the American continents. This is a perfectly correct assertion, but not entirely exhaustive, because if we take a close look at facts which accompany the origin of this doctrine, we shall find that the Russian Empire of the Tsars had quite a lot to do with the birth of this doctrine. I am inclined to go along with those American histori-

ans who consider John Quincy Adams that the Tsar had issued of the Monroe Doctrine, and for this reason: in February, 1822 the Tsar's Minister in Washington, M. Poleyka informed Secretary of State Adams that the Tsar had issued an ukase the previous September under which he laid claims to the northwest shore of North America from Bering Strait down to 71° northern latitude. Secretary Adams disagreed with this claim, and gave Mr. Middleton, then American Minister in Petersburg, instructions to inform the Russian government that the United States will not recognize any Russian territorial claims on this continent. A few months later, in a conversation with a new Russian Minister in Washington, Count de Tuiyl, Secretary Adams reiterated this denial of Russian claims and stated expressly that "we accept the principle that the American continents are no longer to be subject to any new European colonial enterprises." These were words of the subsequent Monroe Doctrine, sufficient indication of the fact that the idea was originally conceived by John Quincy Adams. And little wonder, if we recall that Adams had previously served as American Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg and hence, had an opportunity to be well acquainted with Russian imperialist designs.

A Clear Caveat

We must not lose sight of the fact either, that Tsar Alexander I was very anxious to get the Holy Alliance, extend military aid to the King of Spain for the reconquest of the recently liberated Spanish colonies in South America, and a special conference was called to consider this aid to Verona in 1822. Thus the Monroe Doctrine was a clear caveat to Russian imperialism as it was attempting to encroach upon the Americas from two opposite sides of the world; directly from the Bering Strait, and indirectly through Spanish reconquest of South America. A final fact of evidence to the circumstance that the Monroe Doctrine was directed against Russian imperialism is provided by the letter of congratulations sent by former President James Madison to James Monroe in 1824, about six months after the proclamation

of the Monroe Doctrine in which Madison said that the United States had become the leading power in halting the expansionist ambitions of Russia.

The next signpost of American policy against Russian imperialism is Henry Seward's Far Eastern Policy. We know that during his term as Senator from New York, Seward expressed himself quite clearly on the subject of Russia's imperialism when he said: "America and Russia... would come to grips in the Far East,—in regions where civilization first began." (Charles and Mary Beard, The Rise of American Civilization, vol. II, p. 35). Seward was also very much dissatisfied with the fact that Dr. Peter Porter's proposition of 1856-7 to annex Formosa had been ignored both by President Pierce and Buchanan, and never even made the subject of a debate on the floor of Congress.

It was Seward's firm conviction that America and Russia would come to grips in the Far East which made him pursue the objective of acquiring Alaska from Russia and crown it with success in spite of ridicule and opposition. (In the year 1867).

Seward's Far Eastern Policy

William McKinley and John Hay continued Seward's Far Eastern policy and we can observe the culmination of American policy of stopping Russian aggression in President Theodore Roosevelt's role in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905. A belief is held in some quarters that Theodore Roosevelt, in assuming the role of peacemaker in the Russo-Japanese war at a time when Russia had been defeated in the field and at sea and lay prostrate by internal revolution, had been acting in favor of Russia. We know, however, from Roosevelt's papers, published by Prof. Tyler Dennett in 1922 that his sympathies were definitely on the side of Japan and that he had given express warning both to Germany and to France not to engage too actively on the side of Russia, otherwise the United States would enter the war on the side of Japan. Roosevelt assumed the role of mediator only after he was certain that Russian aggression in the Far East had been frustrated for many years to come.

(To be concluded)

SHEVCHENKO AND WOMEN

All nations pay tribute to their great men. During the month of March, we pay tribute to Taras Shevchenko, the greatest Ukrainian poet, who was born March 9, 1814 in Kyrylivka, Ukraine.

Shevchenko is known to every Ukrainian, old and young. He is known as the emancipator, the fighter for human rights, for freedom from Russian tyranny and Russian imperialism, the human being. However, few know of the important part women played in his life in his creativeness.

His mother, who died at an early age, was his close companion, and upon her death he expressed his grief and sorrow in the story of "Blyzniata".

His stepmother was very cruel and he turned to his sister Catherine for comfort. To her he opened up his heart and soul, but when she married, Shevchenko again lost a close friend. His first love was Oksana whose memory Shevchenko carried throughout his life.

Among his beautiful epic poems is "Topolia", a story of a beautiful dark-eyed girl who fell in love with a Kozak, who left to fight for Ukraine's freedom and perished. Pining away for her lover, she changed into a topolia (a poplar).

The other well known poem is "Kateryna", depicting the fate of an unwed mother, who with her infant is ordered to leave her home and go into the world to seek the father of the

child. With each poem there is weaved a moral through which Shevchenko tried to reach and encourage the people to fight for freedom to break the shackles that bound Ukraine. Exiled to a foreign land, he could express his hopes, his sorrows through poetry. Reading his poems one feels anguish, the heartache, the longing for his beloved Ukraine. He felt the injustice, the despotism, the people's wrongs, and in his prophecy he wrote: Ukraine will arise from slumber.

And will lift the fog of bondage

Truth on earth will then prevail

And the children born in bondage

Will arise and pray in freedom!

A book under the title of "Shevchenko and Women" was written in both the Ukrainian and English languages by the late Dr. Luke Myshuha. They tell of the "Women in the Life and Work of Taras Shevchenko," who has contributed more to the gradual resurrection of the Ukrainian Nation than any other figure in Ukrainian history.

His words are the guiding slogans of a nation of people striving for the freedom we enjoy in this country.

Josephine Gibbajlo Gibbons [NOTE: Dr. Myshuha's book is obtainable (50c.) at the Svoboda Bookstore].

THE AMERICAN WAY

What I'm Driving at

By GEORGE PECK

Over the years that I have been writing this column, I have received many letters from newspaper readers inquiring as to what I'm driving at. Most of these readers, after posing that question, have asked a second—they wish to know what axe I am trying to grind. Some of them have even accused me of being against most everything and in favor of nothing.

From time to time, I have attempted, in this column, to answer these questions and accusations. Recently I received a most caustic letter charging me with just about every journalistic crime and concluding with the following verbal blast: "Why don't you some time, just by way of change, bespeak a good word for something? One is forced to conclude, from reading your column, that you consider everybody is out of step but George Peck."

This letter, I feel, should be answered via this column for the benefit of any other readers who may have a similar mental opinion but who have not expressed it to me in writing. So, here follows one more attempt to clear the atmosphere:

Bitterly Averse to Communism

It is quite true that I am against a lot of things—bitterly averse to Communism, Socialism, Fascism, New Dealism, Fair Dealism and every other kind of "Ism" which seeks to upset the American Capitalistic System of Free, Competitive Enterprise.

Further, I am very much opposed to the squandering of politicians who have infested our Nation's capital for the past twenty-two years; the openly soak-the-rich taxation and the infinitely more diabolical, sneaky, soak-the-poor taxation; government competition with private business; government restriction of, meddling with and persecution of business and industry; and the

(To be concluded)

usurpation of states' rights by the Federal Government. Of course, also, I am agin sin.

Now, as to what I'm driving at (please excuse the prepositional on the tag end of this sentence). Well, for one thing, I would like to see both of our major political parties nominate candidates for office ranging from president on down the line, who can be trusted to put a stop to much of the nonsense which has been the order of the day in Washington since 1933. It would be wonderful to be able to go to the polls in November next year and cast my ballot for candidates I deem to be able to be the better choices, and not have to worry unduly whether they win or not because the opponents could also be trusted.

As far as our next President is concerned, he can be either a Democrat or a Republican or even an Independent, just so long as he is pledged to and will carry out a program to make America once again secure for Americans—secure against internal enemies as well as external—secure against further looting and waste of the taxpayers' money which is leading the Nation to bankruptcy.

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Labor Bargaining Without Dictation

As to organized labor, I'm all for it. I recognize the right of workingmen to bargain collectively, but insist that this be done without dictation, coercion, domination or interference by either government or union bosses. I do deplore and in this column have repeatedly expressed my regret, that a small minority of labor's leadership is made up of selfish men who are exploiting their members.

Currently, I am very much in favor of the Bricker Amendment. We need that reinforcement to our wonderful Constitution to insure our freedom.

There are many, many more things I'm for, but space here prevents my listing but one more, a very important one.

I wish to be able to continue to scold and criticize the government and any of the individuals who comprise that gov-

(Continued on page 3)

Poet's Corner

BEFORE THE FIRE

Fire is both foe and friend. But for tonight Let it be friendly. Ring us round the hearth. Forget the furnace and the instant light. Think of the outer cold, the darkened earth. Remember how, once through the threatening gloom Fleeing all things thought dangerous and dire, We sought this safe and reassuring room And found our refuge here before the fire.

This scene was central and its custom old Before our being. Its bright influence spread Warm through our sleep while the inherent cold Crept on the stone, with every ember dead.

Though this last fire is fading now, and though The house dies with it down to ashes' end, Let us sit quiet awhile. Soon we must go Out into darkness where no fires befriend.

Carleton Drewry.

WHY WE OBSERVE UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

(Address delivered by Stephen J. Jarema, Executive Director of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, at Watervliet, N. Y., February 20, 1955)

In many respects, I deem this an honored opportunity to address you. One could scarcely hope for a more fitting occasion than this to celebrate the proclamation of a Free and Independent Ukraine, 37 years ago.

Some may ask, why celebrate the independence of a country now submerged under Communist tyranny? To them, I reply in the words of Abraham Lincoln "To sin by silence when they should protest makes cowards of men".

We hold these meetings to arouse our American brethren to the pitfalls of Communist propaganda, for the Ukrainian Republic was the first to fall victims to it.

We are assembled on the eve of celebrating the birthday of a great American, George Washington, the father of our country. His greatness has become a monument to truth, justice, charity and the victorious hope of all. It is little wonder that the great poet, Taras Shevchenko, sought inspiration in the freedom exemplified by George Washington. The entire world now looks to Washington for the fulfillment of their hopes and aspirations—liberty and peace.

In 1918, a free and independent Ukraine was established. Regretful to say, for a very short time, indeed. The Ukraine once again "voluntarily", by the sword, became a part of the Russian empire—a new empire in its formation, a concept of government, having its own words and definitions, and the individual, as Stalin states, was considered, as capital of the State. Slowly, but inevitably, the imperial Moscow octopus sent out its tentacles and gathered nation after nation under its "protection" after having liberated it—Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Letvia, Estonia, Lithuania, China and a host of others.

Today, we have coexistence with an iron curtain behind which the liberated people are guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution—

Freedom of Speech

Yes, a guarantee that of you speak out in complaint, you will promptly be placed in jail or slave labor camp;

Freedom of the Press

Yes, a guarantee that should you dare print anything, other than the bureau of propaganda dictates, you will be summarily arrested as a traitor and sent to a slave labor camp or shot as an enemy of the state;

Enjoy Equal Rights and Privileges

Yes, a guarantee that of you don't belong to the Communist Party, you lose all rights and privileges and can be arrested summarily as an enemy of the State;

Right to Worship God

A guarantee that if you dare worship any one other than Lenin or some current commissar, you are arrested and convicted summarily, as an imperialistic spy, and sent to a slave labor camp or liquidated.

I cannot help but recall a

pastoral letter, written by a great Ukrainian, a patriot who, regardless of his religious beliefs, was beloved by all, His Excellency, Most Reverend Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky. Permit me to read a part of this letter which he wrote to his faithful a few days before the beginning of the World War II in 1936:

"...It is difficult to understand to what the Communists aspire, because, hitherto, nineteen years experience has demonstrated, as if on the palm (of the hand) that when the Bolsheviks speak of freedom, they understand it to mean slavery; when they speak of a council, the Soviets call it a system in which no one is allowed to express his thoughts; when they speak of authority of peasants, they understand it to be a system whereby the peasant is forced to wageless labor for which he does not even get an adequate piece of dry bread. And when they speak of the government of the proletariat, they call the proletariat a cast which squeezes the blood out of people."

As we consider the number of nations that have fallen prey to the encroachment and consolidation process of Imperial Moscow, we cannot fail to realize how vitally important it is that we join with the other free nations everywhere to prevent further encroachment.

The philosophy of Government which they even seek to impose upon us, does not recognize human freedom or human dignity. Our freedom is not safe as long as that philosophy is being imposed by the sword.

In our country and those of the free nations of the world, we do not measure our prosperity by the power of the State. We do not measure progress of our Society in terms of military might. We do not measure our advancement in terms of profits or luxuries of the few. Our yardstick is the welfare of the average man—how he lives—what can he buy—and the freedom he enjoys. These are the standards by which we measure our development.

I am concerned, and I know that you are too, about the apathy of some of our citizens to the appeasement policy now being proposed of coexistence with Moscow by agreement. In 1933, we, together with a small few, resisted the recognition of the Russian Communists. Since that time we have coexisted with the Communists. It has suited Russia to talk about coexistence over these number of years. We recognized them diplomatically but to them it means an open sesame of propaganda and deceit.

(To be concluded)

Get Rewards for New Members

It has been mentioned on several occasions that the Ukrainian National Association rewards those members who bring new members into the organization. Many enterprising persons have taken advantage of this business opportunity and have earned nice sums of money. The fraternal benefit society has been paying these rewards for many years. Some people have become full-time organizers and travel from city to city.

Any U.N.A. member may organize new members and receive rewards. There is no limit to the number of new members one person may organize. Whether he brings in one new member, or a hundred, he will receive his pro rata reward.

The U.N.A. does not employ agents. It does business through the secretaries of its 500 branches. The secretaries collect the dues of the members of the branches and forward same to the Main Office. They also submit reports and are responsible for all correspondence between the Main Office and their branches. The secretaries are in a position to organize new members and they are responsible for a considerable number of the new membership applications which are received at the Main Office and their branches. The secretaries are in a position to organize new members and they are responsible for a considerable number of the new membership applications which are received at the Main Office and their branches.

The reader is urged to write to the Ukrainian National Association, P. O. Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J., for further information concerning organization work. A schedule showing the amounts offered for new members will be sent on request; the more members organized in a three-month period the higher the proportionate reward. Rewards are for both juvenile and adult new members.

Theodore Lutwinlak

Pavlova to Sing at Miami Church Building Fund Concert

A benefit concert for the building fund of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Miami, Florida, to be held March 20, 8 p.m. at the Women's Club Auditorium N.W. 17th Terrace, will have as its stellar attraction—Olga Pavlova, soprano, of Broadway fame, and Josep Tapley, pianist, of Miami University.

First portion of program is dedicated to Ukrainian composers: Lysenko, Sichynsky, Lopatynsky, Chyshko, Artemowsky, Hayvoronsky. Second part of program will consist of opera arias from the Marriage of Figaro—Mozart, Cavalleria Rusticana—Mascagni, concert songs by Schumann, Schubert, Bizet, Reger, Mana-Zucca.

A good reputation always proves to be good business capital.

The person with no purpose in life can never show progress.

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UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America will hold its next convention over the 3 day Memorial Day weekend May 27-30, 1955 at the Hotel Statler in New York City. This convention is very important to the Ukrainian nationalist cause, and therefore the entire world, as it seems that the Ukrainian nationalist bandwagon is beginning to move ahead slowly and steadily (after many unfortunate and stupid mishaps) and progressive-minded and hard-working young men and women throughout the U.S.A. are needed to continue the UCCA's great work in behalf of a free and independent Ukraine.

The UCCA was first organized in May, 1940 when the four leading fraternal organizations decided to work together to best aid the Ukrainian cause. The U.N.A. (Jersey City, N. J.), the U.W.A. (Scranton, Pa.), the U.N.A.A. (Pittsburgh, Pa.), the P.A. (Philadelphia, Pa.) joined together politically and set up a provisional Ukrainian Congress Committee to represent all Americans of Ukrainian descent. In the past, there have been triumphs and setbacks, ups and downs for the UCCA for one reason or another but under the capable guidance of wise and cool heads, the UCCA has made great strides in acquainting the general public and the various branches of our government, and many foreign governments, of the Ukrainian nationalist cause.

Whether in a comic strip (as "Terry and the Pirates") or in the Congressional Record, in the prestige papers as the "N.Y. Times" or "Herald Tribune" or "Washington Post," or in magazines as "Look" (recently carried an article with pictures and on the wall was a picture of Col. Konovaletz), "Life," "Time," "Newsweek," etc., there always seems to be a mention of Ukraine, or the Ukrainian people struggling for freedom and independence of foreign rule. The UCCA and its work is largely responsible.

Years ago, many of our intelligentsia used to take the easy road or way out, becoming "russified" or "polonized" and just going about their way in their respective professions, letting the "peasant" farmers and workers protest on behalf of Ukraine. Today, the intelligentsia class is one of the leaders in our tremendous struggle to enlighten the free world of the plight of Ukraine. All this and more, is a result of the UCCA and its tremendous and never ending work. A lot has been accomplished but so much more remains to be done. We the people of the 2 greatest countries in this world, the U.S.A. and Canada, enjoy great freedom and a wonderful way of life. But for the Grace of God, we too would be suffering as our Ukrainian brethren behind the Iron Curtain. To protect our wonderful way of life here, we've got to slug and then—slug some more—to help free Ukraine of its bonds, and the other enslaved nations, thus depriving the menacing Russian bear, disguised as communism, of their tremendous war potential.

The UCCA, and therefore the Ukraine and its suffering

Recently, there have been many attempts to gag the Press, to restrict free speech, but, thank God, Americans can still express opinions without fear of imprisonment or liquidation. It was to help avoid that unhappy fate which has befallen the peoples of so many of the nations of the world that eighteen years ago, I dedicated this column—it is still dedicated to that purpose. That, my dear readers, is the principal axe I have to grind and what I'm driving at.

AMERICAN WAY

(Concluded from page 1)

EXP. STENOGRAPHER, in law office of Ukrainian Attorney. Must be able to speak and understand fairly well Ukrainian language. Apply in person or by letter
MARCEL WAGNER
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Learn ENGLISH or UKRAINIAN with Dr. W. BESOUHSKO, former instructor in English and Ukrainian.
3023 W. Cambridge Street, Philadelphia 30, Pa.
Write or speak in the evenings from 6 to 7, except Fridays.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

UKRAINIAN SITCH EXCELS IN MATCHES HELD MARCH 4th

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Demonstrating its qualifications for first place in the Newark division of the league, the Ukrainian Sitch quintet ran away with all of the night's top honors in the matches held March 4th last. Besides crushing the ten-pins for a high single game total of 923, the Sitchmen rolled up a series of 2,625 pins, which is second only to their own season record of 2,690. Their anchorman, Ed Komon, belted out the evening's high series with a total of 604, while his teammate, H. Zelder, took single game honors with a robust 232.

Second highest team scores were divided between the Penn-Jersey aggregation which dented the timber for a series of 2,527, and the Ukrainian

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1955

Table with 2 columns: Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A (2) and U.N.A. Branch 435 (1). Lists names and scores.

Table with 2 columns: Jersey City S. & A. "B" (2) and Sts. Peter & Paul HNS D (1). Lists names and scores.

Table with 2 columns: Ukrainian Blacksheep (2) and Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B (1). Lists names and scores.

Table with 2 columns: Sts. Peter & Paul HNS C (2) and Jersey City S. & A. "A" (1). Lists names and scores.

Table with 2 columns: Ukrainian Sitch (3) and U.N.A. Branch 272 (0). Lists names and scores.

Table with 2 columns: Ukr. American Vets (2) and St. John's C.W.V., Srs. (1). Lists names and scores.

Table with 2 columns: Penn-Jersey S. C. (3) and Tridens (0). Lists names and scores.

Table with 2 columns: Ukr. Orthodox Church (3) and St. John's C.W.V. Jrs. (0). Lists names and scores.

Table with 2 columns: Ukr. Orthodox Church (3) and St. John's C.W.V. Jrs. (0). Lists names and scores.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE

Table with 2 columns: Jersey City Division. Lists names, won/lost, and high 3 game total.

Table with 2 columns: Newark Division. Lists names, won/lost, and high 3 game total.

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

Application for Admission TO THE Ukrainian Cultural Courses, U.N.A. ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N. Y. August 2 to 30, 1955

Name
Address
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