

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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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Weekly Commentator

RECOLLECTIONS OF DR. LUKE MYSHUHA (3)

As a leader in Ukrainian American life and a staunch defender of the right of the Ukrainian people in their Soviet enslaved native land Ukraine, the late Dr. Luke Myshuha became a special target before and during World War II period of the Communists in this country and their dupes. Let us, for example, take the case of his visit to Europe in 1938, which he made in the capacity of editor-in-chief of the Svoboda, in order to better acquaint himself with the realities of the European situation and to meet persons active in the national movement to liberate Ukraine. Naturally, he could not penetrate the Iron Curtain. He did manage, however, to get as far east as Vienna, which then was under Nazi domination. Since he could not get into any part of Ukraine, including Western Ukraine then under Polish misrule, he availed himself of an opportunity to broadcast over the radio a message to the Ukrainians over there. His message was an inspiring one. In it he especially stressed the fact that Americans of Ukrainian descent are united as one in support of the Ukrainian cause and that they are giving all the material and moral aid to it within their means. Dr. Myshuha's message was electrifying upon the Ukrainian populace. As one bit of evidence of this is a letter my father, Michael Shumeyko, received from his younger brother, Ivan, who earlier had emigrated to this country, worked in New York City, earned good money, and then returned to his family in Biryk Veliki, near Ternopil, and subsequently, when the Soviets occupied Western Ukraine, he was put up against the wall and executed by the Reds for his Ukrainian patriotic activities. Well, in his letter to my father, my "Stryko" (Uncle), wrote that he and others had heard Dr. Myshuha's radio message of hope and good cheer to the Ukrainians, and that he learned that many

others throughout the country and in Ternopil had heard it and that they were greatly inspired by it. On his way back to the United States, Dr. Myshuha stopped over in London and visited the British Foreign Office and made an interpellation concerning the Ukrainian cause. A report of it appeared in The New York Times the following day, dispatched by that veteran Times correspondent, Harold Candler. In this connection, it is worth noting that when I was in Paris back in 1946 in the role of a Ukrainian-American-Canadian representative at the Paris Peace Conference, Mr. Candler, who was very generous with the publicity he gave my mission in the Times, immediately asked me about Dr. Myshuha and spoke highly of him. Upon his return to America, Dr. Myshuha made his first public appearance at the Ukrainian National Association Youth Rally held over the Thanksgiving Day week in the Elks Club auditorium under auspices of UNA youth of the Newark-New York area. His talk, as usual, inspired the young and older people present. Then the storm broke. The Communists, their fellow travelers, and many others of similar ilk throughout the country, began to blast away at Dr. Myshuha. He was accused of being a Nazi and a Fascist. The attack upon him by the "Daily Worker" followers was motivated by the fact that he was one of the leading spirits in the Ukrainian American efforts to aid the Ukrainian liberation movement. The attack upon him by the Ukrainian pinks, which were far off to the left of the Socialistic line they professed to follow, was prompted also by the fact that Dr. Myshuha was regarded as a Nationalist and not a Socialist. The Socialists were violently opposed to the Nationalists, the latter whom in Ukraine and outside its borders in Europe had been headed by the famed

Colonel Eugene Konovaletz, who was assassinated by a GPU agent, Valuev, in Rotterdam in May, 1938, and who was succeeded by his comrade in arms, Col. Andrew Melnyk. As a result of such attacks by both the Reds and the Pinks, sprung at Dr. Myshuha from all directions, he became subjected to calumny hardly credible today. The most dastardly appeared in a book which appeared in 1942, published by Harper and Brothers (N.Y.) and written by Albert Kahn and Michael Sayre. In chapter 5 of the book, entitled "Bombardiers and Killers," Dr. Myshuha was maligned in the worst way and Svoboda was described as "a clearing house for espionage directives, coming in from Berlin, Tokio and Rome." Mr. Kahn, incidentally, was then the editor of the "Hour", which had for several years been vilifying the "Svoboda," its editors and members of the Ukrainian National Association. It is the same Mr. Kahn who last week during the Congressional hearing of the notorious Matusow case held in Washington invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked whether he was a Communist. Naturally, the Ukrainian National Association filed a libel suit against Harpers and Brothers and against the book's "authors". A complete and public retraction by the publishers and authors was made early in June, 1943. But before it was made enemies of Svoboda, of Dr. Myshuha made good use of that "Sabotage" book and of other misinformation supplied them. Chief among them was columnist and radio commentator, Walter Winchell, whose remarks about Svoboda and Dr. Myshuha were both slanderous and libelous. To such vicious, false and defaming attacks, Dr. Myshuha and the "Svoboda" whose editorial staff he headed, were subjected. (To be continued)

RUSSIAN "STUDENT" EDITORS' VISIT HERE

Here, in our country, our High Schools, Colleges, Universities, and even Grammar Schools, have their publications. They have as their editors members of the student body only. In the Soviet "Union", we learn, there is a different custom. There they have as editors of student publications not students themselves, like at Yale, Columbia, Princeton—and down the line of some of our

leading universities, but outside persons. This all comes to mind when we read that the Administration has decided to admit 11 Soviet editors of youth publications for a 30 day educational tour of the United States. Mark you, of the Soviet student editors to be admitted one is 39 years old, two are 32, one is 31, two are 28, three are 27, one is 26, and one 24. According to our American standards it seems obvious that

the majority at least cannot be students, unless they are Soviet versions of late-in-life schoolgoers. Or perhaps they flunked too many classes. Upon checking, we have learned that, over there, it is customary to have student publications edited not by the students themselves, but by the alumni or by others who have never been connected with the educational institutions of whose publications they are editors.

TITLES

It is an American custom to address a person by the usual "Mr.," "Mrs.," "Miss," "Rev.," "Professor," "Dr.," or by their official public titles "Governor," "Senator," etc. That is about all. No other title are used in addressing one another in conversation. Yet within recent post-war years there has appeared in our Ukrainian-American life a rather odd, in our estimation, addiction to the use of titles in addressing one another. Guilty of this are hardly any of the older immigrants or their American-born sons and daughters.

To the American born it rather out of place to address someone in Ukrainian as Mister (Pan) Engineer or Professor, Editor, Agronomist, Veterinarian etc. Address the person plainly, according to standard American usage. European usage, of course, is different. There is that old joke—we think it was told to us by the late Dr. Longin Cehelsky,—that if in Vienna (before World War I) you threw a stone out the window, two out of three times you would hit a person titled a doctor. When in Paris, after World

War II, we met a nice individual who was presented to us in a rather pompous fashion as Doctor So-and-So. Several weeks later we politely asked him what sort of a doctor he was. He equally politely replied that he had received his doctorate as a good cobbler. The last, of course, is facetious, but true. There are so many greatly learned men in our Ukrainian American community today, far more than ever before. They are greatly deserving of their titles. Still, according to American parlance, they should not

The 6th U.C.C.A. Congress

The 6th Congress of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, a nationally representative body of Americans of Ukrainians birth of descent, and dedicated to American national interests and the Ukrainian liberation movement, will take place during this coming Memorial Day weekend, in New York City. We feel that our younger generation persons, American born and raised, should begin now to make arrangements to have representation at the Congress. This through their societies, their Ukrainian National Association branches, their clubs belonging to the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, the Ukrainian Catholic League of America, the Ukrainian Orthodox League. It is very important that they should be represented in an adequate fashion at this Congress. There will be important deliberations and decisions made at the Congress. Our younger generation Ukrainian Americans should have a hand in them. All the more so, since their parents are passing away. All the more so, since party strife in Ukrainian life over on the other side of the Atlantic is being brought and nurtured here by various groupings, and which still should be curbed as much as possible.

The U. C. Y. L. Convention Bulletin

The 1955 Convention Committee wishes to announce that the 17th Annual National Convention of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League of the U.S.A. will be held at the Hotel New Yorker in New York City, during Veterans Day Week-End, November 10, 11, 12 and 13 (formerly Armistice Day). Also that Rev. Nestor Feica, OSBM, has been assigned as Spiritual Director for this session, while Edward P. Orinkawitz will serve as Chairman of a large committee composed of "Volunteers" from the N. Y. N. J. Council as genial hosts on this forthcoming occasion. All Area Councils, Parish Chapter groups and members are requested to keep the above dates in mind, with everything else relegated to a position of secondary importance, so that no conflict occurs for the ultimate benefit of the League, as a whole, reports Michael Steblecki, publicity chairman of the UCYL-UNA.

SOVIET "GOODWILL" SOCCER TEAM

A Soviet "goodwill" soccer team has left Bombay after scoring a victory in points—and a black mark in sportsmanship, the U.S. Information Agency reported in a recent overseas broadcast. Quoting the "Times of India" sports columnist, N. Leontzini, the Information Agency's Voice of America said: "The Soviet 'goodwill' soccer team left Bombay sports fans with a nasty taste in the mouth." According to the Voice's round-the-world broadcast, Le-

Buffalo Ukrainian Girl Gets Reward for Essay

A wide-eyed 11-year-old Ukrainian girl of Buffalo, N. Y., received an award Wednesday, March 9 last in the School 42 auditorium for having written the best essay on "Why I Am Glad to be an American," the Buffalo Courier Express reports. Olga Alesiewicz, whose parents came here five years ago as former displaced persons, completed with 25 other fifth grade students in a contest sponsored by the Junior American Citizens Club, under the auspices of the Abigail Fillmore Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Olga Alesiewicz, whose parents came here five years ago as former displaced persons, completed with 25 other fifth grade students in a contest sponsored by the Junior American Citizens Club, under the auspices of the Abigail Fillmore Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Olga Alesiewicz, whose parents came here five years ago as former displaced persons, completed with 25 other fifth grade students in a contest sponsored by the Junior American Citizens Club, under the auspices of the Abigail Fillmore Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

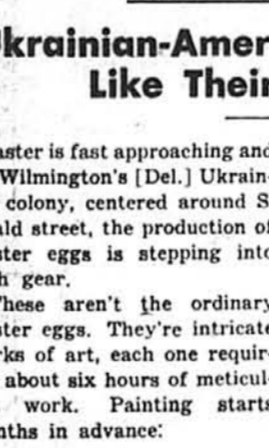
Appointed Legal Counsel to N. Y. County Veterans' Fund

John J. Barston, a partner in the law firm of Barston, Wolynetz & Steck, has been designated Legal Counsel to the New York County Joint Veterans' Fund, located at the Hotel Plaza, New York City, reports James J. Rafferty, Fund Treasurer and Commander of New York County Catholic War Veterans. Mr. Barston is a Past Commander of the St. George Catholic War Veterans' Post, No. 401, and is at present the New York County Judge Advocate of the Catholic War

Veterans, now serving his second term in that office. The Joint Veterans' Fund is composed of the following national Veterans organizations: American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; Army & Navy Union, U.S.A.; Catholic War Veterans; Disabled American Veterans; and the Amvets. The Fund is to be used to assist veterans and their families. In addition to the direct assistance motive, it will provide summer camp vacations for the children of veterans and foster a very active rehabilitation program. Members of the DAR Chapter who attended the Americanism program include Mrs. Clifford A. Chase, regent, and Mrs. Donald P. Lincoln, Mrs. Robert E. Albright, Mrs. Elmer G. Simmons, Mrs. Earl W. Hunt, Mrs. Richard D. Spraker.

Ukrainian-Americans Paint Eggs, Like Their Ancestors

Easter is fast approaching and in Wilmington's [Del.] Ukrainian colony, centered around S. Heald street, the production of Easter eggs is stepping into high gear. These aren't the ordinary Easter eggs. They're intricate works of art, each one requiring about six hours of meticulous work. Painting starts months in advance. of the Ukraine, most of the people were herdsmen who were isolated in their cabins in the mountains for many months during the winter. They had plenty of time on their hands, and would spend the long hours etching fine diabrams the effis. "Here," he said, "we have many distractions and some of our countrymen who have adopted the United States as their new country have given up some of the old customs. But as for us, we like to stick to them." The eggs used as a "canvas" for the unusual art are fresh and uncooked. Boiling, according to Thurstlic, removes ingredients from the shell which cause the color to adhere. First, the desired pattern is traced on the eggshell in bees-wax, applied with a stylus. The egg is then placed in the first dye—yellow, the lightest color. The procedure continues through the rest of the traditional Ukrainian colors—green, orange, red, and a dark brown or black for the final background. The finished eggs are glazed with a clear varnish that keeps



Ted Thurstlic

At 627 S. Heald st., in the shadow of SS. Peter and Paul's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Serhly Kowalchuk and his wife, Olga, and Ted Thurstlic, devote evenings and weekends to decorating the eggs that will be exchanged as Easter gifts. Thurstlic said that in his part

WHY CONSIDER GIVING REDS WHEAT?

A plan considering an offering to Soviet Union some surplus wheat, as a gift to soothe Soviet hunger pangs, was deliberated upon last month before the House and Ways Committee, on H.R. 1. A few congressional voices approved, but most were cautious when first queried. Senator Styles Bridges, a Republican leader from New Hampshire, flatly denounced any such gift to the Reds. Bridges said he was astounded that the suggestion had been made to President Eisenhower or taken seriously. It was "all the more amazing," he said, "when I read that Russia is exporting large quantities of wheat to Iran and presumably to other countries beyond the iron curtain." Dr. Dobriansky's Statement Commenting upon this editorially, the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" daily noted the testimony at the hearings of Dr. Lev Dobriansky, professor of Economics, Georgetown University, and president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The Cleveland daily editorial reported that in the Congressional Record of February 18, Congressman Michael Feighan of Cleveland entered a statement, made before the House ways and means committee, which has a bearing on this moral dilemma. The statement, on the tariff bill, was given by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Georgetown University economics professor. He said: "The passive resistance of courageous peasants in Hungary, Ukraine, Poland, and elsewhere is reaping some measure of harvest in economic and political concessions as a result of the widespread food problem in the Russian Communist empire. Are we intent

upon relieving of these growing pressures from within by supplying it with foodstuffs through trade and, in effect, cooperating with it to stifle the sources of patriotic resistance?" The editorial correctly points out that Americans always have risen nobly to cries of need from all over the world. The biblical injunction of casting your bread upon the waters have always been followed. But 'are we free, however charitable our motives may be, to help the Communist leaders remained entrenched in their tyranny? Isn't it charity to them like helping a bank robber do his job or like holding the coat of a cutthroat while he beats up a defenseless victim? All of us undoubtedly feel every compassion for the ordinary Soviet citizen who is not only a victim of the Kremlin but also may be a victim of crop failure or distribution. It's charitable and ordinarily would be proper to appease his hunger. That, however, is but one part of his problem. For, after all, if by being charitable we help to perpetuate his suffering under Soviet Russian despotic rule, then in all likelihood, even he would feel we were doing the wrong thing. Moreover, we will have no way of controlling distribution of knowing whether the Reds are selling the grain to get money for arms, for themselves and for the Communists in Asia. Besides if surplus wheat is an acute problem in Washington, could it not be used to help feed the worthy poor in this country, be it in the slum sections of New York, or out in Nevada, or in the dust-stormed states in the Middle West—where the poor certainly need it?

Prof. Hucul Asserts Soviets Are Building Up Fleet

As already asserted by leading U. S. Naval experts, Russia's master plan after revolutionizing country after country calls for a fleet of 100-long range submarines and an unknown number of fast cruisers roaming all oceans and seas, according to Dr. Walter C. Hucul, Ukrainian American professor of the University of California. Speaking at the recently held final session of the Pacific Coast branch of the American Historical Association at the University of Southern California, Dr. Hucul, who specializes in central and eastern European history, charged:

"Anglo-American intelligence sources credit Russia with the transfer of Ho Chi Minh, Soviet-trained Indo-Chinese leader, from Vladivostok to his homeland. "The same sources report a shuttle service between the Soviet Far East and Huk outposts during the height of the disturbance there. "Ships operating under the Panamanian flag carried arms from Czechoslovakia by way of Polish ports to Latin American countries. The supply of arms to Guatemala during the recent revolution there was a case in point."

Blank Wall Left by Malenkov Portrait Confuses Czechs

The Czechs are busily taking down ex-Soviet Premier Malenkov's portraits, but what to do with blank wall space is causing some confusion, the U.S. Information Agency reported in a round-the-world broadcast. The Czechs are busily taking down ex-Soviet Premier Malenkov's portraits, but what to do with blank wall space is causing some confusion, the U.S. Information Agency reported in a round-the-world broadcast. The Czechs are busily taking down ex-Soviet Premier Malenkov's portraits, but what to do with blank wall space is causing some confusion, the U.S. Information Agency reported in a round-the-world broadcast.

The Information Agency's Voice of America said that according to news dispatches from Prague, the Czechoslovak capital, the portrait of Czech President Zapotocky now hangs in "splendid isolation" in some public buildings. "For the most part," the Voice quoted news dispatches as saying, "no effort has been made to cover up the clearly visible space formerly graced by Malenkov's portrait. Thrifty Czechs apparently do not trust too much the present arrangement and wait for further developments in Moscow. February 227, 1955)

SISTER

By MARKO VOVCHOK
Translated by Percival Cundy

(3)

"We've been on a pilgrimage, we visited Kiev," she answered. "And whither are the Holy Virgin and good fortune leading you?"

"To Demyanivka, if you know where that is."

"Why shouldn't I know when that's where we live ourselves! If that's where you're bound for, our way is the same; come along with us."

"And do you know a blacksmith there named Lyashch?"

"Lyashch? A blacksmith called Lyashch? No, dear heart, I don't, never heard of him. There are some Lyashchs there, but no blacksmiths, just plain farmers like we are."

"You ask me, young woman!" said an old granny, surrounded by children to whom she was handing out food, and smiling kindly the while, "I knew that blacksmith Lyashch and his wife as well—may the earth lie lightly on them both! They're dead and gone but they were fine people!"

"Is it a long time since they died, granny?"

"Quite a long time, dear heart! It's almost nineteen years since. They both died the same week; they loved each other so dearly, they couldn't live the one without the other. He was the first to go and she followed him; they buried them both side by side. Their house has gone to ruin because they had neither kith nor kin. Is that where you're going, to look for them? Maybe you're a relative for she came from far away?"

"I was going to seek them, but mine's an evil fate!"

"God forbid! What was it then that brings you here?"

"I'm looking for work and I thought that my own kin might help and recommend me, but now, O my evil fate, I don't know what I shall do!"

"It's a pity to grieve, young woman! You get nowhere by grieving! I'll tell you where you can find a place. Go and work for our priest, Father Ivan. I was christened by him, married by him, and for all I know, I'll stay with him and he shall bury me. What fine people they are, old-fashioned, simple! There are only the two of them, both very old. They had a daughter; she got married, but she didn't keep house very long—she died. She left a child and the old folk take care of their grand-daughter. Such a splendid child she is, too! Father Ivan is very old and went blind nine years ago, but wouldn't give up God's service. The bishop heard that a blind old man was saying mass in the house of God and forbade it. All our people went in a body to the bishop to beg for him to be allowed to keep on. 'Good people,' said the bishop, 'if he is so dear to you,

then I will not forbid him to serve at the throne of grace as long as he lives, but I must be convinced by my own eyes that a blind priest can duly execute the holy service.' The bishop came and saw and praised to God that a blind man could so perfectly without a slip perform divine service and gave him his blessing... Go and see them, young woman! The work won't be hard. When I get stronger, I'll help you."

"Thank you, thank you, dear, kind soul! May God bless you with every good gift!"

"Well now, let's have a bite and then we'll be off again. Tonight, please God, we'll sleep at home!"

Demyanivka lay in a small, green vale as in a lovely green nest. The village was large and thriving. It had two churches, one tall and built of stone, the other, wooden one, old but sound, as though it had grown up out of the earth and leaning to one side. Father Ivan lived not far behind the stone church; he had a nice little house with an orchard and vegetable garden, a small but comfortable farmstead. Towards evening we came into the village and the pilgrims dispersed as we went along the street. Everyone hastened to their own homes and I followed the old woman. Somehow my heart fell and I felt sad and timid. As always at first when I start off anywhere I feel eager and cheerful, but afterwards I'm afraid to lift up my eyes. We went in and I stood alone by myself. I heard the old woman telling about me.

"Come in and rest, my child," I heard someone say in a grave and quiet voice.

I lifted up my eyes and there opposite me on an oak bench an old, old man was seated. His eyes were sightless, but there was a peace and kindness in those eyes such as I had never seen before. His white bushy beard hung down to his waist; he was sitting in the shadow but the beams of the evening sun gilded his figure like red gold.

When I heard such gracious

words, my heart took a jump. My eyes filled with tears as he stretched forth his hand and blessed me. I saw his wife come in, old and tiny, so small she seemed to just come up out of the earth, but bustling and talkative.

"God save you, stay with us, young woman!" she said. "You're young and you'll live out our house and be a comfort to my grandchild. Come here to us, Mary, my love! Come on, don't be shy!... She's such a bashful thing, you'd think she was being courted."

She took by the hand a little girl, pretty, dark, whose eyes were glittering from outside the door and led her into the room. "Greet the young woman, Mary, love, bow and pay your respects!"

So she bowed and greeted me very nicely. And I thought to myself: "I wonder how my own dear nieces are now? Do they still think of me?"

I stayed. I lived there a month, then another. I was well off there without a doubt; they treated me like their own daughter. I would work about the house and then after we had eaten supper we'd go and sit in the orchard under the cherry tree. Father Ivan would sit quietly and meditate, or utter a prayer or sing a psalm—it was heavenly! The old lady would chatter about this and that; I would curl up and listen while the child rolled about the orchard or came running up to us and then would disappear in the grassbushes. The days passed so peacefully and nicely that it seemed that one could spend one's whole life like that. But still my longing and yearning was always present. They would try to cheer me up and say: "Don't grieve, it's a great sin! A child cries because it has no understanding, but a grown-up ought to be able to get over things! You ought to consider that there is still something good in the world. If you lose your health what good will life be to you! Enough, dear heart, listen to us old folk! Just look and see what a lovely evening God is bestowing on us!"

(To be continued)

Bishop Elko Consecrated in Rome

Vatican City, (NC).—An historic event took place in St. Peter's Basilica when a native of Pennsylvania became the first American-born priest to be consecrated an Oriental-Rite Bishop.

He is the Most Rev. Nicholas T. Elko, who was recently named Titular Bishop of Apollonias by His Holiness Pope Pius XII. He had previously been appointed appointed Apostolic Administrator of the Greek-Rite Diocese of Pittsburgh.

The consecrator was His Eminence Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, Secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Church. Serving as co-consecrators were Archbishop Pietro Sigiamondi, Secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, and Bishop Pietro Villa, an official of Congregation for the Oriental Church.

The Bishop's mother, Mrs. Mary Elko of Philadelphia, and two brothers, Edward and John, were present at his consecration. United States Ambassador to Italy, Clare Boothe Luce, was represented at the ceremony by Maj. Gen. Frank

A. Allen, Jr., chief of MAAG (Military Assistance Advisory Group).

Bishop Elko was born in Donora, Pa., in 1909 and was ordained to the priesthood in McKeesport, Pa., in 1934. Bishop Elko completed his elementary and secondary education in his home town, Donora, Pa., and after studying at Duquesne University he attended the Seminary of Uzhorod (Carpatho-Ukraine, belonging to CSR,—Editor).

Before being named administrator of the Greek-Rite See of Pittsburgh, he had held pastorates in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and served as rector of SS. Cyril and Methodius Seminary in Pittsburgh and of the Cathedral in Munhall, Pa. In 1952, the Holy Father elevated him to the rank of Domestic Prelate with the title of Right Reverend Monsignor.

Bishop Elko will govern the Greek-Rite Diocese of Pittsburgh, which embraces all Catholics of Carpatho-Ruthenian Hungarian and Croatian nationalities in the United States. These total 315,453 throughout the country. About 40,000 are in the Pittsburgh area.

Invest in America Week

"Money in motion is the miracle of the high standard of living in the United States, its unparalleled production and its freedom," says the Oregon Voter.

During the April 25-May 1 period Invest-in-America Week will be observed. Its purpose is to acquaint more people with that miracle of which the

Voter spoke. And that is certainly a worthwhile goal. It takes from \$8,000 to \$12,000 of investment to create just one job in American industry. As more and more people invest a part of their savings in enterprise, the more jobs we have—and the stronger the nation becomes in every way.

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 six discussion panels on this subject.)

(2)

Wilson's Idealism Productive of Very Practical Consequences

This analysis has now brought us to the 20th century and we are getting closer to our own times. For all the accusations that have been hurled at Woodrow Wilson for his excessive idealism and humanitarianism we must not forget for a single moment that his idealism was productive of very practical consequences. First of all, America's entry into the war on the side of the Allies brought an end (it was so then thought) to German militarism and aggression. But let us not forget that Wilson's Fourteen Points and the right of nations to self-determination contained therein were instrumental in halting Russian aggression too, this time no longer under the Tsars, but under the proletarian slogans of Lenin and Trotsky. Were it not for the Fourteen Points, all of Central and Eastern Europe would have come under the rule of the Kremlin in 1918 instead of 1945. This short hiatus of 27 years may appear to be meaningless when viewed from a purely historical perspective, but is it really so, when we look at it from the practicalities of the present day? If Russia had advanced to Vienna and Berlin in 1918 there would be no satellites today, only a homogenous empire. And yet we know that the Western World is putting much hope in the

satellites' ability to shake off the Russian yoke in the event of war or major Soviet internal difficulties. We can therefore credit President Wilson with a good point on the scoreboard of halting Russian aggression.

The dangers and problems of the present era would not be half as acute as they are if the United States had merely pursued a policy of halting Russian expansionist ambitions in the traditional manner of the times of James Monroe and John Quincy Adams. The difficulty we have today is to correct and straighten out the numerous departures which have been made from this traditional American policy. It is obvious that we have embarked upon a policy of stopping aggression by a statement of clear caveat, just like 133 years ago. The practical query is: how should this caveat be implemented in order to be effective in practice? The answer, at least to those of us whose racial origins are from beyond the present Iron Curtain, the answer seems quite simple: there are allies beyond the Iron Curtain, and the alliance with them should be made firmer.

Now when we come to the point of potential and actual allies of the free world inside the Soviet Union, we might as well pass a discussion of the potential value of the satellite states, inasmuch as by reason of their prior integra-

tion within the system of the Western world, this Western world can make its own conclusions about the satellites' value as allies.

Importance of Ukrainian Attitude Toward Russians

What should be of prime concern to the world's leading power dedicated to the task of stopping Russian aggression, is the attitude of the second largest nation in the Soviet Union—Ukraine.

Here it is necessary to reiterate: a Ukrainian is not and never has been a Russian, no more so than an Irishman has ever been or will ever agree to become, or even to be merely called an Englishman. If it were true that the Ukrainians and Russians were one people, then why was there ever any reason for concluding the Treaty of Pereyaslav three hundred years ago, and what is, even more to the point, whence did the need arise for the Kremlin rulers to celebrate the 300th anniversary of this Treaty with so much fanfare throughout the year 1954, with nauseating emphasis upon the "inseparability" of the two nations? The answer is contained in the question. The emphasis on "inseparability" can only mean that there must be a tendency towards separation in Ukraine and in the other non-Russian republics with a total population of 120,000 millions.

(To be concluded)

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)

(2)

Moscow's history in respect to treaties, whether Tsar or Communist made, has indicated that such treaties are made for propaganda and not for execution or compliance. They are made to serve a purpose—to lull into sleep or indifference and be beguiled by the prospect that we can have peaceful coexistence with them. Such coexistence is impossible in view of Moscow's failure to abide by and give faith and credence to its treaties. Their perfidy won't stop until they have destroyed this country, for I am ever reminded of Lenin's prophecy of thirty-five years ago:

Lenin's Prophecy

"First we take Eastern Europe, then the masses of Asia; then we will encircle the United States of America which will be the last bastion of capitalism. We will not have to attack it, it will fall like an over-ripe fruit into our hands."

Nor, can I forget an address made several years later by Dmitry I. Manuilsky, one of the former representatives of Moscow to the United Nations:

"War to the hilt, between Communism and Capitalism is inevitable. Today, of course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in twenty or thirty years. To win, we shall need the element of surprise. The bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep. So we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There will be electrifying overtures and unheard of concessions. The capitalist countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice and cooperate in their own destruction. They will leap on another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, we shall smash them with one clenched fist."

Can we coexist by peace treaties with Moscow in view of the statements made by their commissars? Will our inde-

pendence and freedom be secure with such hypocritical coexistence, shall we wait to fall like fruit into the basket of communist slavery?

If we don't know it, Moscow understands fully that these people behind the Iron Curtain, whether in China, Poland, or Ukraine, are our natural allies. The longer we abandon them, as we are doing by following a mirage of coexistence, the more difficult it will become for the United States to save itself from that Communist Encirclement which Lenin predicted.

The aftermath of the Geneva conference, presumably settling the Indo-China war, has placed us in the unenviable position of having surrendered to the Communists. Are we slowly adopting an attitude of massive appeasement for a defensive policy in place of the massive retaliation as promised? Massive appeasement is nothing more than coexistence by arbitration.

True Meaning of Coexistence

What does coexistence really mean and what does the Communist mean by coexistence. It means nothing short of permitting them to retain the many subjugated nations under their control in slavery. It means freezing forever the status of these lands where God is mocked, where men read and see and hear only what the police state decrees, where criticism is met by death or prison. It means to grant them further opportunity of infiltrating and annexing other defenseless countries.

Everyone desires peace. Neither you nor I desire war, but the soft talk about peaceful coexistence is another thing. I but have to remind you of a great American's (Patrick Henry) historical speech for freedom, which should be repeated over and over again:

"Gentlemen may cry, Peace! Peace!—but there is no Peace! The war is actually begun.

"The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms!"

"Our brethren have been already in the field.

As life so dear, or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!"

The only way to secure peace is by taking a bold stand, a forthright stand in favor of freedom, to be prepared. Inaugurate a firm public policy of real liberation by implementing it with the necessary legislation so that our potential allies behind the iron curtain and the other free nations of the world will know we are their friends and not dole dispensers.

Our Congress, no doubt, will debate coexistence but let us not be duped into the idea of peaceful coexistence by the reduction of our arms. Remember the man with the big stick maintains the peace. It is only through unpreparedness and a lack of understanding of our enemies, that our destruction will be brought.

Our military power, it is true, will be limited by our physical capabilities, but our ideological power is unlimited. It has no horizon for it will spread everywhere.

State Exists For Man

We must be firm in our convictions and ever mindful that only through freedom and liberty, as we know and enjoy it, for all people, whether they be Ukrainians, Poles, Balts, Chinese, Koreans, Hungarians, Czechs and many others, will we be able to live and coexist. The philosophy that man is a pawn of the state must be replaced with that of the state exists for man. I pray for the near future when the subjugated nations behind the Iron Curtain will assert themselves and throw off the yoke of Communist tyranny and, with the help of the free nations of the world, occupy their places in the community of free nations for lasting peace, among which will be the free and independent Republic of Ukraine.

UNA Summer Cultural Courses

As I recall, the late Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, once told his audience that, "You cannot be a good Canadian if you are not a good Ukrainian." He then proceeded to urge Canadians of Ukrainian birth or descent to learn the Ukrainian language well and to cultivate their Ukrainian Canadian cultural heritage. I recall that at various occasions prominent Americans have expressed themselves in a similar fashion, urging young Americans of Ukrainian origin to learn not only better English but better Ukrainian as well, and to learn to appreciate through study and application the cultural treasures which they have inherited from their Ukrainian forbears.

It makes one proud to know how much down through the centuries the Ukrainians have contributed to world's culture, in literature, music, folk dances, national costumes, the arts of the home, architecture, painting, etchings and illustrations, and in moral, legal, and religious life. And it makes one proud, too, that the Ukrainians have produced such great persons as the author of the immortal classic "Song of Ihor's Legion," as Gogol, Bashkirtseff, Shevchenko, Ivan Franko, Lesya Ukrainka, Hrushevsky, Repin, and a host of others.

In the field of historical events, we of Ukrainian origin can also take pride in the fact that the Ukrainians for some 500 years defended western civilization from annihilation by savage hordes of nomads. The Ukrainians, too, were the first to introduce Christianity into the heart of Eastern Europe. And today, as ever since 1917, they have been the most valiant and the most feared enemy of Soviet Russian expansionism and Communism.

All this is good for us, younger generation, Ukrainian Americans, to know and to be proud of—provided we do know it. To give us knowledge of it all, and to help us to brush up on whatever knowledge we may have about the Ukrainian language, culture and history—that is the purpose of the Ukrainian Cultural Courses to be sponsored this summer by the Ukrainian National Association at the famed "Soyuzivka" (UNA Estate, Kerhonkson, N. Y.).

Last summer's courses were a great success, as testified by the students themselves. They learned a great deal and they had at the same time a wonderful vacation in that mountain resort.

This summer the courses will commence August 2 and last through August 30. Read the application for admission and act quickly.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

THE AMERICAN WAY

Automation

By GEORGE PECK

There is a newcomer in our American language—the word "automation." If you haven't stumbled over it as yet, be warned you are going to see and hear it quite often from now on. And in case you don't know its meaning, this new word "automation" applies to the continuation of the long-term trend toward increased mechanization in our economy.

Walter Reuther, President of the CIO, and some other labor leaders have expressed their fears that the increased use of automation will cause mass unemployment. These labor leaders, in this columnist's humble opinion, are disregarding the lessons taught by American industry, that more and better machines have always in the long run created more and better jobs.

Technological progress is the foundation of our modern economic progress and accounts largely for the difference between living conditions today and those in the cave-man period. Yet, in spite of the great contributions made by mechanization, there have always been the counterparts of Walter Reuther to oppose every forward step. Now, the "big, bad wolf" is automation, which labor leaders brand as a Frankenstein that will put millions of workers out of jobs, and who are using it as a pretext to promote the Guaranteed Annual Wage.

It Must Be Extended

But despite the opposition of some short-sighted union bosses, automation must be extended because of economic pressure. We have reached that stage in our highly complicated industrial system where this forward step in mechanization must be taken in order to prevent productivity from leveling off or declining. The necessary productivity can be provided only by operating machines longer and at a faster pace than is possible for humans to operate them and supply them with materials.

Another reason why labor leaders should not try to stem the tide toward automation is that unit manufacturing costs must be cut. These have moved up sharply in the past twenty years due to the rise in wages,

taxes and other elements. For instance, the average cost today of an hour's factory labor, including fringe benefits, is more than 165 percent above that of 1939, while it is estimated that the price of equipment has advanced only half as much. Therefore, emphasis must be placed on labor-saving devices for the rugged competition that lies ahead.

While it cannot be denied that automation will reduce the need for unskilled or semi-skilled labor, this will be more than compensated for by the greater opportunity for higher-grade labor. On this score, the National Manpower Commission states in its latest report: "automatic machines will require highly skilled maintenance and repairmen... skilled workers who formerly measured with calipers and used a micrometer will soon have to learn to work with tolerances measured with light waves. There may be almost no place left for the unskilled industrial worker."

The National Manpower Commission goes on to say that there is a shortage of skilled labor in this country today as European immigration, the former source we relied upon, has been reduced to a trickle, and that the supply must come almost entirely from domestic sources.

There will be a growing demand for more skilled workers, which means better pay with more jobs. In other words, under automation the factory labor force will be upgraded, the work week will be shortened, with consequent increased leisure, resulting in stimulation of the recreation and related industries.

Mr. Reuther has only to look at the industry which provides the jobs for his UAW members in order to rid himself of his groundless fear of increased mechanization. He will find that the number of persons employed directly and indirectly in the automobile industry today is nine times as many as the peak employment figure in the horse-and-buggy business, including the related lines of activity. He will also find that the same thing is true in larger or lesser degree, of other industries.

Poet's Corner

COAST GIRL

Not for me the quiet, shadowed pool
Of still content whose season never varies;
Rather would I wear motley like the fool
Who rattles bells, and on his bright sleeve carries
A large heart fit for both sun and rain.
I crave the stress of storm, the gale defying
All mortal strength: the struggle and the pain,
The aftermath marked by a gull's faint crying.
Not for my need the whisper of the flame
Safe on a hearth; but rather wind-blowing fire
Set on a cliff, scrub pine too tough to tame,
Barbed with the clinging and tenacious briar
Whose hot words are my own, defiant, wild.
This is my country, and I its native child.

Eleanor Alletta Chaffee.

WRITE FOR EXPERIENCE

Shortly after The Ukrainian Weekly first appeared (October 6, 1933) its editor published an article ("Journalism as a Profession for Our Youth," Nov. 17, 1933) wherein the reader was urged to take up journalism as a career.

offers such services is difficult to find, yet that is one of the main features of The Ukrainian Weekly.

As long as the writer is original he can write about any subject known to man. The world is his oyster. He can never run out of material as long as he can use imagination and get new ideas.

A writer does not have to be a doctor to write about a disease, and he does not have to study a subject for a number of years before he is qualified to write about it.

1954 UKRAINIAN ALL-AMERICAN COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAM

BILYK AND PALAHUNIK, BOTH HONOR STUDENTS, CHOSEN TO LEAD 20th ANNUAL COMPILATION

By LATE W. W. DANKO and A. F. DANKO

Table listing football players with columns: Pos., Player, Team, Class, Ancestry, Age, Height, Weight, Hometown. Includes sections for First Team, Honorable Mention, Guards, Centers, Backs, and Honorary Coaches.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The division-leading "A" which included a high game of the Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society included one more game ahead of its nearest rivals, the Jersey City Social and the Athletic Club "B" team.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1955

Table of bowling results for Jersey City Division, Newark Division, and Ukrainian National Association League Team Standings.

It is hoped that this discussion will result in getting aspiring writers interested in gaining experience by writing for The Ukrainian Weekly, as the periodical desires to be helpful where the journalistic inclinations of its readers are concerned.

Theodore Lutwink

SOVIET "GOODWILL" TEAM

(Concluded from page 1)

ontzini said that Captain Igor Netto of the Soviet team protested belligerently for ten minutes when penalized for an unfair tackle.

HONORARY COACHES:

- BRONKO NAGURSKI—All Time Gridiron Great JOHN FEDEROVITCH—Davis Elkins Head Coach WALTER GONDRATOVICH—Bridgeport U. Head Coach

1954 "ALL UKRAINIAN" PRO FOOTBALL TEAM:

Table listing pro football players with columns: Player, Team, Position, Height, Weight.

37th ANNIVERSARY OF LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

(Concluded) Fellow Americans, let's face it! That is one of the reasons for the very recent shake-up in the Kremlin.

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

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UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS Jersey City Division High 3 Gme Total Won Lost Game High Pins Avr.

