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Editorials

CHANGING ONE'S NAME

DOWN through the years the columns of this weekly have contained a considerable number of articles, editorials as well as letters to the editor on the subject of changing one's "foreign" sounding name to one more "Americanized." Last week we featured an amusing story on the subject by a young Ukrainian Canadian from Winnipeg.

On the whole the preponderance of opinion expressed here has been against any change, except where dire necessity requires it. American society is composed, not only of Anglo-Irish Americans, but also of Italian Americans, German Americans, Jewish Americans, Polish Americans, Ukrainian Americans, etc. Whether they are named Smith or Switalski, Wallace or Valjaves, Sulzberger or McFarland, Cabot or Doroshenko, Truman or Krzyanowski—they are all Americans, and no particular race has a monopoly in the field of Americanism, regardless when it first began to arrive here.

To be sure we do not underestimate the importance of the problem of changing one's name. In many cases it is one of daily increasing urgency, and can be illustrated by hundreds of poignant, personal, warmly human stories. For years now, Americans have been lining up and registering and reporting for this and that purpose, have been filling all sorts of forms. Right and left they are being asked: "What's your name?" And if your name is Danylyshyn rather than, say, Danielson, you are asked not only "Name, please?" but "How do you spell it?" and "How do you pronounce it?" and frequently even "Why don't you change it?"

During the war, many of our servicemen encountered this problem with full force. There were generals in the Army named Shekherjian and Barzynski; yet seven of eight times out of ten, if Private Adams and Adamczewicz stack up about equally for promotion to corporal, and there is only one vacancy at the moment, the chances are in favor of Private Adams. Those who make the promotions will deny that there is such discrimination; but it is there all right. It works subtly, unconsciously. As one authority once pointed out, it is apt to be all the more true when the company commander or top sergeant has a "foreign" name himself: for a man with a "foreign" name who has attained to the rank of captain or top kick often leans back—quite unwittingly without a doubt—lest he give the appearance of favoring a "foreign" name soldier.

And the same situation often applies in industry, business, professions.

O'SHEA, PROCHASKA, KAZ & CO.

But often it does not, as witness some of the firm names around you, or the one captioned above. All three of this colorful combination fought against the Japs during the last war and were taken prisoner. We have in our files a clipping from the Los Angeles Daily News (March 4, 1942) concerning them. Noting that somehow that the trio suggest a Notre Dame backfield of "Fighting Irish," the editorial went to say:

"But to us the important thing they suggest is America. These men are the symbols of the land they are defending with their blood because it is a country where it makes no difference whether a man's name is Kaz or Cohen or Mentmorency Caswell-Blythe Whittington as far as the essentials are concerned. O-

Shea, Prochaska, and Kaz are not Mayflower names, but they speak of many ships from every realm under the sun. These boys' grandfathers and grandmothers pinched and saved their pennies looking ahead to the golden day when they might embark in a crowded steamer and sail to the land of promise."

IGNATIUS SZYZULIBRUSKI AND JOHN DOE

As is to be expected the problem of changing one's name has its humorous aspects as well. Here is the story, as reported last week from Bad Axe, Mich. in the New York Times.

A young man scanning his evening newspaper came across the name "Ignatius Szyzulibruski." "Lucky fellow," he said—and with reason. His own simple name—John Doe—has complicated his life and produced an endless series of frustrating arguments with mailmen, telephone operators, bank clerks, Army officers and chance acquaintances.

Yet it is of his own choosing. He was christened John William Doe thirty years ago and ever since has spurned suggestions that he call himself "J. William."

"John Doe is a good name," he has said, "even if it's a bit confusing. No one doubts that I come from a town called Bad Axe, Mich., but no one will believe a good, simple name like John Doe." Life with such a name has been interesting at that. There was the time in the Army, for instance, when the first sergeant asked recruit Doe his name.

"John Doe," he replied, shoulders back.

The sergeant grew pale, muttered "wise guy" and put Doe on KP.

Later, fearful that a spy was in their midst, Army intelligence officers questioned Doe. The Michigan soldier produced his birth certificate, a document he long since had grown used to carrying. An officer studied it, shook his head in bewilderment and complained:

"But we just don't have any John Doe's in the Army."

The experience was typical. Once a company commander told some recruits how their correspondents should address letters to soldiers. When he used "John Doe" as a sample name, the real Doe prepared for the worst.

Within a week scores of literal-minded correspondents, following instructions exactly, sent him prompt and often endearing letters. The missives followed him all over the nation and overseas, where he spent eighteen months. Some still arrive, somewhat to the annoyance of his wife.

Doe found no peace when the war ended. Bank clerks still scoffed and policemen eyed him suspiciously. He had to get a special letter from the Detroit factory that hired him in order to cash his pay check.

Reds in U. S. Hold Religion As Enemy  
No. 1, Says Congressional Committee

The Congressional House Committee on Un-American Activities fired last week another pamphlet broadside at the Red conspiracy in this country when it announced publication of the second in a series of booklets entitled "100 Things You Should Know About Communism and Religion."

In it the Committee charges that the Reds in this country have designated religion as "Enemy No. 1" because "it is basic to the fibre of any people, and must be overcome if they are to realize their objective of 'complete control over human mind body from birth to death, asleep and awake, in sickness and in health.'"

Two ministers were accused by the Committee of flaunting Communist membership. They are the "Rev. Claude C. Williams, a Presbyterian minister whose congregation expelled him for party activity," and "The Rev. Eliot White, retired Episcopalian minister, who served as a delegate to a Communist convention and lectured at Communist meetings."

After listing Williams and White the report asked and answered the following questions: "Are they important?" "Others not as important as those who have joined the Communist fronts which the Attorney General and this committee declared to be subversive."

"Do you mean just because a clergyman joins or sponsors one or two Communist front for one reason or another he is playing Stalin's game in America?" "No. We are talking about those clergymen who have over a

period of years consistently followed the party line and joined, not one or two fronts, but ten, twenty or thirty. These are the core of the agents the party depends on in the religious field."

"But couldn't some of these clergymen be innocently misguided in their attempts to do good?" "Well, they have followed every crook and twist of the Communist party line. Would you excuse that in your minister's case?"

Parenthetically speaking, although the Committee pamphlet does not say so, it is known that clergymen who are fellow travelers help the Communist party in these ways: By trying to convert religious Americans to the Communist point of view; by backing local Red organizations and campaigns; by spreading false tales that there is religious freedom in the Soviet Union and Russian controlled countries, and by supporting national policies that help the Soviet and hurt America.

In its preface the Un-American Activities committee issued this statement: "You cannot be a Communist and believe in God. You cannot believe in God and have a peaceable life under Communism."

"In all their plans and actions the Communists mark down religion as 'Enemy Number One.' Where they dominate, they attack it, head on. Where they do not dominate they try to deceive and to corrupt from within just as they do in government, in education, in labor unions and throughout a nation's life in general."

UYL-NA Executive Board Holds First Meeting

Appointments, rally and convention sites, reports, organization policies, sports and cultural programs were among the topics on the agenda at the first executive board meeting of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America held in Youngstown, Ohio, October 30 and 31, reports Olga Zepko of Akron, Ohio, UYL-NA publicity director.

Pres. M. Zadorecky of Cleveland, presided over the gathering held in the Pick-Ohio Hotel in connection with a two day event sponsored by the Youngstown Ukrainians.

Meeting on Saturday evening and Sunday morning the board approved the following appointments: Helen Mural of Cleveland, corresponding secretary; Theodore Shumeyko of Union, New Jersey, editor of the Trend; Michael Tizio of Jersey City and Boris Wachna of Windsor, Canada, district leaders; Gloria Surnach of New York City, arts director; Walter Danko of Bayonne, sports director and Olga Zepko, publicity director. Appointments of other district leaders and the cultural director will be announced later.

A report on the recent UYL-NA convention, given by UYL-NA vice-president Genevieve Zepko of the Akron Convention Committee, showed that from the financial angle alone it was definitely a success, and led to a discussion of plans and sites for the next convention and rallies for the coming year. Upon suggestion of Chet Manastersky, advisor, the Board decided to publish a monthly bulletin for the purpose of closer contact with the League member clubs.

Walter Danko, who was commended for his fine attitude and

work as sports director, outlined a program for the basketball season telling that the response from various sections of the country has resulted in the participation of sixty teams in this year's basketball schedule.

A program emphasizing district organizations guided by district leaders is one of the projects for this year. A decision that the League buy one electrical Vary-Typer (variable space typewriter) to facilitate the publication of future Trends preceded a review of the organization given by the treasurer, Emily Zablocky of Detroit.

It was also agreed to make offices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Room 252, 50 Church St., New York 7, N. Y., the headquarters of the League.

In the Ukrainian Cultural Department, it was decided to continue the work of previous administrations, with special emphasis to be placed on the importation from Europe to this country of latest Ukrainian music for the use of our youth choruses.

Throughout the discussions, enthusiasm and constructive ideas were the outstanding features. A definite program for the UYL-NA is in the making for the ensuing year. The new executive along with the directors have accepted their respective responsibilities with marked interest and this interest will soon be felt throughout the country when these youthful leaders start the ball rolling with their proposed program.

Others present at the board sessions were: Theodore Shumeyko, vice-president; Sophie Kudera, recording secretary; Boris Pishko, financial secretary; Daniel Slobodian and Chester Manasterski,

ARRIVES FOR VITLES RUN

The November 10, 1948 number of the Task Force Times, bulletin of the Berlin combined airlift task force, reported that among the first three of 24 Naval Air Transport C-54s scheduled for duty with the airlift, the second to arrive from Honolulu, Hawaii, was piloted by Lieutenant (j.g.) William Kurlak, young Ukrainian American who served throughout the whole war beginning with Pearl Harbor in the Pacific theatre.

The ships are of the veteran Pacific Squadron VR-8 and a squadron from Guam.

Personnel aboard Lt. Kurlak's ship described the long voyage from Honolulu as "a bit rough, but uneventful." From 50 to 55 hours of flying time were required for the trip, they said.

When Thieves Fall Out

There is an old saying when thieves fall out, honest men get their rights. Let us hope that this may happen in Yugoslavia and that the recent clash between Tito and Stalin may benefit the democratic elements in the country. But this can only happen, if it is well understood that Tito and his associates will have no place in a future democratic country. There will be a great temptation to many people to try to persuade Tito that he can find a reward by doing these things of which he is accused,—by turning to the West and receiving sympathy and assistance.

Ukraine as the first state to be subjugated by Soviet Russia and after thirty years of experience has realized the hopelessness of such an action. The campaign of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army is now supported by all the democratic elements still existing. It can find and is finding sympathy among the democratic elements of the other nations within the iron curtain.

The Old Bolshevik Dream

Communism with a national flavor was the dream of many of the old Bolsheviks and they paid for it with their lives. At its best, it was not democracy. At its worst it was an unconscious or conscious means of betraying the sound elements of the population. The clash between Tito and Stalin should be handled by the democratic powers for the benefit of democracy and not of either party.

It calls for a careful study of the opponents, of factions and the determination of the world not to be lulled into security but to press every opportunity to break the power of all forms of Communism and use each sectarian rift, as a means of pressing the attack of freedom and liberty, until the rights of mankind are secured to all the nations within the iron curtain and those that have been forced into the Soviet Union itself. We can only hope that this unexpected revelation of differences between the various Communist

advisors; also Helen Mural, Michael Tizio and Olga Zepko.

The Youngstown Ukrainians, however, saw to it that the weekend was not all work for the board members. Following the Saturday meeting a successful Halloween dance held at Idora Park found everyone in a gay, relaxed mood that carried over throughout the next day when all the guests gathered at the Ukrainian National Association Hall for a dinner at noon. The delicious food together with the short humorous speeches added to the pleasant atmosphere.

Editorial

BAZAAR

Although the First of November, commemorating the rise of the Western Ukrainian Republic in 1918, is the most important date in a month that is replete with Ukrainian history as a symbol of Ukrainian valor in their struggle for national freedom. For it is an anniversary of an inspiring although tragic event which took place in 1921, in Eastern Ukraine. It happened like this.

In the autumn of 1920 the remnants of the Ukrainian armed forces finally had to give up their protracted and courageous fight in defense of Ukraine's independence against the onslaughts of the Bolshevik Russians, the White Guard Russians (who wanted to restore Tsarist Russia), and the Poles.

Their retirement let down the last bar holding back the Red avalanche. Like the wild Asiatic hordes of old, the Reds overran the country, burning, pillaging, destroying, and executing thousands upon thousands of innocent victims.

Yet this bloody reign of terror conducted by the Reds in Ukraine failed to extinguish the hope among some Ukrainians that their invader could in the end be driven out. In the autumn of 1921 a revolt broke out. It was started with the formation of a Ukrainian Insurgent Army, headed by Gen. Tiutiunyk, and drawn from troops interned in Polish concentration camps. A portion of it crossed the Zbruch river and entered East Ukrainian territories. The plan was to call out a general revolt with the aid of Ukrainian partisan groups already there, and fight for the re-establishment of an independent Ukrainian state. For awhile it was able to penetrate deep into enemy-held territory, fighting off Red attempts to halt its advance.

Its spearhead, the Volhynian Group, composed of about 800 men, managed to reach Kiev on November 13. Then it was decided to withdraw it as it was supposed to encirclement by the Red troops. The withdrawal was not hasty enough and near the village of Minky Maly, near the Zvidal river, it was completely surrounded by an overwhelming force of Bolsheviks. A bloody battle followed, in which many Ukrainians were slain, 359 taken prisoner, while only about a score managed to escape.

Those captured were taken to the village. There the Commu-

nists went through the farce of giving them a "trial" and condemned all 359 of them to death.

On November 22 the condemned were led out into the fields near Bazaar. There they were ordered to dig their own common grave. When they finished this macabre task, they were lined up in front of the ditch. A Red machine gun detachment took its position in front of them and trained its guns upon them. All was ready for the slaughter.

The Commissar commanding the Red troops stepped forward.

"I will spare anyone of you who will join the ranks of the Red Army and fight against the Ukrainian bands," he announced.

No one replied. A deathly silence ensued. Finally a young Ukrainian lad stepped forward, and said:

"I am Scherbak, Kozak of the former Sixth Division. I want you Red murderers to know that neither I nor my comrades are afraid of death, and we will never serve you. We shall be avenged by the whole Ukrainian people!"

The youthful Ukrainian soldier stepped back into the ranks of the condemned. Someone started singing the Ukrainian National Anthem—"Sche Ne Vmerla Ukraina!" In a flash the song was taken up by all of them, a mighty, thrilling song, that rolled and echoed over the ancient steppes, historic battlegrounds of the Ukrainian fight against their many invaders...

But only for a moment. A wave of the arm by the commissar and the sudden rattle of machine gun fire punctuated the singing, broke it, and then slowly silenced it. At last but a few voices were heard, faintly, gaspingly, "Soul and body we shall lay down for thy freedom..." and then silence...

Sheer heroism! Unheard and unnoticed by the war weary world, but never to be forgotten by the Ukrainian people.

Just as today little heard and little noticed, by an equally war weary world is the heroic struggle of the Ukrainian underground, of UPA—the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

May the spirit of all these Ukrainian heroes, both the dead and the living, be ever an inspiration to us here in America too, in our endeavors to help free Ukraine of this Red barbaric menace to world freedom, democracy and civilization.

Wilkes Barre U.N.A. Youth Hold Banquet

In a lengthy report, the Wilkes Barre (Pa.) Sunday Independent reported that Gregory Herman, supreme vice president of the Ukrainian National Association, and Attorney Joseph G. Tomascik, professor at King's College, were the speakers Saturday evening, November 20 last, at the second annual banquet of the Youth of the Ukrainian National Association. It was held at Sterling Hotel for the benefit of Ukrainian refugee orphans.

The affair is commented upon on page 2 here in G. H.'s column, entitled "The Test."

Atty. Tomascik paid tribute to the Wilkes Barre chapter of the Ukrainian National Association for

parties may show the latent desire for liberty and freedom hidden in the Union itself and behind the iron curtain and that it may be a prelude to the appearance of representatives at the United Nations who will speak not the voice of Moscow but the words of their own people, whether they were conquered in 1945 or in 1918. Then we will realize the real cause of the dissolution of the Russian Empire in 1917 and the real cause for independence that has marked the history of the Ukrainian people and the oppressed nations just as it has been a characteristic of the Yugoslavs and the other victims of totalitarian aggression. Such a time will mark the end of the ridiculous Slav bloc which has nullified the efforts of the United Nations at the whim of Moscow and we will have true representatives of Ukraine and the other states sitting in on the meeting of the world.

its charitable endeavors for the Ukrainian displaced persons and particularly refugee orphans, for whose benefit the banquet was held. He urged the young people of Ukrainian descent to acquaint the American public with the splendid cultural traditions of the Ukrainian people, and suggested the organization of courses in the Ukrainian language and literature in the local collegiate institutions as a much needed step in that direction.

American young men and women of Ukrainian ancestry can be justly proud of the courage shown by the Ukrainians and the relentless fight against Communism, Mr. Tomascik said, the Wilkes Barre Independent reports. "Whenever confronted by enemy aggression from whatever direction" the speaker continued, "Ukrainians have never shown themselves to be either appeasers or cowards. At a time when big and small nations were capitulating to the vaunted Nazi juggernaut, Ukrainian youth fired the first shots of resistance in defense of their liberty. The epic courage of the Sich home guard in the Carpatho-Ukraine in 1939 will be forever enshrined in the annals of history as symbolic of a people who aspire to freedom.

Michael Galaida, chairman, extended greetings to members and introduced Walter Hamuka as a toastmaster. Invocation was given by Rev. Myron Sterniuk, while president Michael Molisach and Rev. Sterniuk gave brief remarks. Barbara Sinkevich entertained with vocal selections, accompanied by Kathleen Cavuto. The program was opened with the Star Spangled Banner and climaxed with the Ukrainian Anthem.

# Let's Pull Together in That Common Cause

Address (condensed) by NATALIE WALES PAINE, President, Common Cause, Inc., at Ukrainian World Women's Congress, Philadelphia, Pa., November 13, 1948

I AM honored to be here with you tonight, to join you in paying tribute to one of the bravest of all the peoples who are enslaved behind the Iron Curtain. The people of the Ukraine have been behind that curtain, shut off from the help and sympathy of the world, longer than any of the other victims of Soviet aggression—yet to this very moment they continue to resist.

The Ukrainian underground army, the UPA, is fighting now in the Carpathians; but unlike the underground movements against Hitler during the War, the Ukrainian fighters are not supplied and encouraged by the West. The Ukrainians have fought alone, without help and until recently without honor, save in their own country. It is a tragedy that so few in the Western world ever heard their story, and that still fewer believed it.

But the truth is beginning to break through, and it is one of the aims of our organization, Common Cause, to help to tell that epic story. We know now that after 28 years of the NKVD, of purges, of deportations, and of raids by the Red Army, the Ukrainian people are still fighting. And if the might of Soviet Russia has not conquered them yet, it will never conquer them!

### An Account of UPA Exploits

The latest and most dramatic account of the exploits of the UPA army comes from an American controlled newspaper in Munich, the Neue Zeitung. And because of its reliable source and inspiring nature, you may be interested to hear a few passages from that story. The article says:

"There is a continuous running fight in the Ukraine, behind the Iron Curtain, where well organized groups of partisans come to grips with the Red Army. Women fighters are included among the partisan units. Arms and equipment come from mixed Czech, Russian and Polish supplies which have been captured by the Partisans... The military organization of the partisans covers the whole country and extends from a small group to a regiment..."

"One of their rules is that no one shall be captured alive. The partisans have their bases in heavily wooded areas, near Stanislaw, Stryl, Sambir, Lwiv, and in the Carpathians. From these bases they make their raids, and before the Russians can strike back they have returned to the forest..."

"There is scarcely a family in the Ukraine which does not have a man with the partisans; no village which does not help and hide the partisan fighters when they suddenly appear, only to disappear again like ghosts. What happens today in the Crimea is known tomorrow in the distant headquarters in the forest bases around the Carpathians..."

"The goal of the fight remains unchanged: An independent Uk-

raine. And the fight is not hopeless for the Ukrainian people want a free peasantry, not collectivization on the Soviet pattern. As a result the collectives go up in flames, with all their supplies and machines. The Soviet officials collect large groups of men for their labor gangs only to often have the transport attacked and the labor slaves set free..."

"The Ukrainian people are desperately anxious for the Western world to know of their fight and it should be widely known that the great Soviet military machine is not in complete control even in its own territory."

### Ukrainians American Allies in Cold War

Common Cause, with your help, will make that known. The role of Ukrainian Women fighting in the underground is a challenge and an example to us—and I'll have more to say about that later.

These Ukrainian underground fighters, and the Ukrainian people who protect them, are the allies of the American people in the cold war. They are the pioneers, the advance guard, the front line fighters of a world-wide movement, which is not only determined to resist further Soviet aggression, but to roll back the iron curtain, free the people who have been conquered, and permit the peoples of Russia itself to be free.

If the Ukrainian people have been able to survive until now, when it looked as if no country dared to stop the advance of Soviet Russia, we may be sure that their resistance will increase, now that they see that Stalin has been stopped in Europe. Just as America and Britain sent arms, supplies, leaders and technicians to the underground resistance movements against Hitler, so we must get help to the fighters against Stalin. Russia is supplying arms to the Greek Communist guerrillas and Russia gave Japanese arms to the Chinese Communist armies. Why should not America help the Ukrainians, the Chinese and other resistance movements behind the iron curtain, insofar as it is physically possible to do so? And there are ways of doing it.

If the American government is unwilling or unable to take such bold action yet, surely groups of American citizens can do for anti-Communist fighters in Eastern Europe what American Zionists have done for the soldiers of Israel.

### Function of Common Cause

It is the function of Common Cause to help bring the facts about the true nature of Russian Communism before the American people, and to promote united American resistance to Communist infiltration at home and Soviet aggression abroad. It is our function to express the sentiment of the great majority of the American people, who favor a stronger American foreign policy. Whatever else the election proved, it proved

that the only party which tried to weaken America's policy toward Russia received about one million votes, out of a total of about forty-four million votes.

Some foreign born American groups, like yourselves, have helped to warn and arouse the American people. But such foreign groups are often divided over some policy from each other, and are partly cut off by language from the rest of the American people. They need a purely American organization to link them with other Americans, and make their influence fully effective.

Our aim is to fill that gap.

Common Cause came out for measures to defend all countries threatened by Soviet aggression with money and with arms, before the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan were announced. We helped win support for those doctrines in Congress and in public opinion after they were announced. We called for a return to the principles of the Atlantic Charter, on which freedom for the Ukrainians and others depends. We called for the public repudiation of the surrender of American principles, and the abandonment of America's weaker allies, in the Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

We intervened for the freedom of Madame Kasenkina, and so helped to make her heroic escape the cause celebre and the triumph for freedom which it became. Few things did more to dramatize the fundamental issue between freedom and slavery for the American people. As you may know, Christopher Emmet, Chairman of our Board who is here with us tonight, appealed for the writ of habeas corpus which Judge Dickstein granted, ordering that the Soviet Consulate produce Mrs. Kasenkina in court.

Now, we have joined forces with your Ukrainian-American groups, and of all the countries behind the Iron Curtain, Ukraine is the least known but perhaps the most important. It should really be called our unknown ally.

### Ukraine—Our Unknown Ally

It is the largest of all, with the single exception of Russia itself—45 million Ukrainians in the richest and most strategic part of Soviet Russia. They are our allies in a two-fold sense—they are not only fighting against Communism but for their national self-determination and freedom. They have fought to be free of Moscow domination, under the Czars as under the Soviets. Ukrainian culture, religion and history link them more with the West than with the East. In case of war they occupy the part of Russia on the Black Sea, which would have to be invaded—and they are fighting on our side already! If we do not encourage them during the cold war, we will need their help in shooting war.

(Concluded on page 3)

# A MISLEADING BOOK

By WATSON KIRKCONNELL

(Concluded)

AFTER June 22, 1941, however, when Hitler attacked the USSR, the Communist Ukrainian-Canadians suddenly entered the war on Stalin's new side and reformed their ULFTA ranks under various aliases, the best known of which is the "Ukrainian-Canadian Association." The second most surprising feature of Miss Lysenko's book is that the only Ukrainian organization that she praises by name for its contribution to the war effort is this name (Communist) Ukrainian-Canadian Association (p. 292). There is no mention, incidentally, of the Ukrainian-Canadian Veterans' Association, which is anti-Communist and comprises nearly all of the Ukrainian-Canadians who served in the war. She concentrates rather on the ULFTA's favorite war hero, Michael Fedirchuk (pp. 289-290), who, strangely enough, volunteered for service at a time when the ULFTA and its press were condemning the war as a capitalist conspiracy. But of this the reported was not told.

### Red Bias

(1) The bias of her informants comes out very clearly in her treatment of the Ukrainian language press in Canada (pp. 228-231). Here her only specific praise is given to the two Communist papers, Ukrainian Life, of Toronto, and Ukrainian Word, of Winnipeg, which are described as "pro-labour, pro-democratic in Canada and Socialist in philosophy" (p. 228). There are slurring remarks against all of the non-Communist papers, e.g. the Canadian Farmer is alleged to be "supported by funds from the Liberal Party" (p. 229), the Ukrainian Voice "has no basis in Europe," the New Pathway was "based in pre-war years on the UNO bureau in Berlin," the Ukrainian Toller is "a small publication," and the Ukrainian News seeks "to direct Greek Catholics into the Roman Church" (where they are already). She praises Matthew Shatalsky as "the best journalist of Ukrainian newspapers in Canada" (p. 230), but does not mention that he is a prominent Communist, once editor of the suppressed Narodna Gazeta, who was interned as a menace in wartime. She goes on to give a glowing but vague analysis of an issue of Ukrainian Life.

### A Bit of Analysis

But suppose we do a little analysing for ourselves, and this time let us be specific. On the front page of Ukrainian Life for December 25, 1947, occupying a four-column spread, are the photographs of four Communist Candidates (Steward Smith, John Boyd, Charles Sims and Dewar Ferguson) in the Toronto civic elections, together with the papers official endorsement of them in article headed "Electors of Toronto, Vote for Progressive Candidates!" There is a bitter attack on "Sir Echo Bevin" as a lackey of American imperialism. Another article is headed "The Marshall Plan Threatens Peace." Page 3, again is entirely taken up with a glorification of the Soviets, with large photographs of Lenin and Stalin, hammers and sickles, etc.

Or again, in Ukrainian Life for April 10, 1947, the main feature on the front page is a propaganda interview of Molotov by the American Communist Johannes Steel. Most of page 3 is taken with a reprint from Pravda of an attack on Canada for an alleged military alliance with the U.S.A. There is also a story by Ivan Wevursky, alias John Weir, high Communist official, representative of Ukrainian Life, and official delegate of the Ukrainian Canadian Association to the Pan-Slav Conference in Belgrade, telling of his subsequent trip to the Soviet Union along with Matthew Shatalsky of the Ukrainian Word. In the centre of the page is a photograph of the two men in Kiev, USSR, where they were being officially entertained. Editorials on page 6 attack all sorts and conditions of democratic figures "from Truman to Kravchenko, from Mackenzie King to Guzenko, from Churchill to Bracken, from Drew to Sullivan." In another article, Guzenko is compared to Judas Is-

carot. Or one may glance at the front page of the Ukrainian Word for November 5, 1947, where the paper bursts out into Jubilation over the 30th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, and features photographs of Stalin and Khrushchov, premier of the Soviet Ukraine. On the other hand, like all other Communist papers of Canada and Russia, it suppressed all mention of the wedding of Princess Elizabeth, either before or after the event. The only loyalty of Fifth Column newspapers like the Ukrainian Word and Ukrainian Life is to the Kremlin.

Miss Lysenko's mentors show their bias even in the matter of circulation figures. When her figures are set over against those of the semi-official McKim's Directory, it will be found that her informants have always played up the Communist papers and played down the non-Communist papers. In the list that follows, Miss Lysenko's figures are given first in each case, followed in brackets by those of the McKim Agency: (a) Communist, Ukrainian Life, 25,000 (15,000); Ukrainian Word, 25,000 (no figure obtainable). (b) Non-Communist: Canadian Farmer, 14,000 (17,259); Ukrainian Voice, 9,000 (11,567); New Pathway, 5,000 (6,886); Ukrainian Toller, 1,000 (6,250); and Ukrainian News, 6,000 (7,000). Miss Lysenko thus arrives at a total of 60,000 for the two Communist papers and only 35,000 for the five non-Communist papers. The McKim totals would more than reverse this ratio.

### Book Twists Ukrainian History

(2) The book is equally unsatisfactory in its treatment of the history (pp. 117-118) of the Ukraine in 1917-20. There is no mention of the Ukrainian National Council under Hrushevsky at Kiev eight months before the Bolshevik Revolution; no mention of a separate German peace with this non-Communist Ukrainian government on February 8, 1918; no

(Concluded on page 3)

# Thoughts of an Onlooker

On Nov. 14, rather reluctantly, I started to get ready to go to see the much advertised play "Bez-talanna." While dressing I thought of all the other Ukrainian plays I had seen, and how disappointing and mediocre the performances in most of them had been. In these plays, the actors didn't know their parts, their acting was wooden, and the scenery was drab. The only redeeming features were either the dancing or choral singing, which were more often than not, enjoyable.

Well, imagine my pleasure and surprise, when, after the first curtain had gone up, I found myself intensely absorbed in the drama going on before me. The actors knew their parts, they actually emoted, the scenery was pleasing, and the first 3 acts went swiftly and smoothly by. The last two acts were a little heavier and slower in pace, but none the less interesting. Before the last curtain dropped, I found myself grieving with the father and husband of Zoia at her unexpected and sudden death.

After the house lights went on, I discovered I had enjoyed the performance immensely, and that I would like to see that same cast put on another play soon. And when I say this, I feel that I am also speaking for a lot of other people who were fortunate enough to see this well acted play.

No doubt, there are criticisms that can be and will be made about the play, but in my opinion they are in the minority, and on the whole, the play was very enjoyable.

However, there is one fault that I would like to point out regarding the play, and that is that the intermission between acts was entirely too long, and my suggestion would be that this period between change of scenery be used to advantage for singing, dancing, playing some musical instrument or some such entertainment so that the time between scenes wouldn't drag so heavily.

S. R.

# A Test - - - by G. H.

It may seem immodest to give more than a passing thought to a club of local interest, but Wilkes-Barre's Youth of U.N.A. is unique in its composition and functions, and the pattern may be of interest to the public as well. The club is made up of young people who are members of several U.N.A. Branches. Although it performs the fraternal functions that have been neglected by these Branches, it is entirely independent of them. It is the only youth organization in the region and many of its members come from neighboring towns.

The Second Annual Banquet on November 20th marked the beginning of the club's second year of existence. It was also a test of endurance for this group of young people as an organization. A loss of the president and of the secretary in the course of a year, both of whom were largely responsible for the initial success of the club, a bereavement in the home of the new secretary during the week preceding the banquet, a loss of several members, a number of weddings and church affairs that usually take place just before the Advent—these were the handicaps faced by the club at a critical time.

The banquet, however, was worth all the effort put into it, as it was a pleasant affair from the beginning to the end. Father Myron Sterniuk of Plymouth pronounced the Invocation and, later in his address, told of the early history of U.N.A., urging those who are not yet members to join our finest fraternal organization. Father Sterniuk's presence and his inspiring words were sufficient to make the banquet worthwhile.

Attorney Joseph G. Tomasick, although of Slovak descent, proved again his extensive knowledge of Ukrainian problems. He made a special appeal to Ukrainian Youth to aid in the resettlement of the DP's, and disclosed ways of bringing Ukrainian culture before the

American public. The club did well to invite Attorney Tomasick as the main speaker of the evening.

Barbara Sinkevich, accompanied by Kathleen Cavuto at the piano, gave several vocal selections which met with a welcome response from the audience. The young soprano was a "discovery" for the club and it is hoped that her clear and steady voice will be heard again at future events.

After the final address by Michael Malischak, the president of the club, who told of club's purposes and of last year's activities, the Ukrainian National Anthem was sung and dancing followed. The function of Master of Ceremonies was ably handled by Walter Hamuka. The young man on whose shoulders the whole arrangement of the banquet was placed, was the Chairman of the Committee, Michael Galaida, who made a silent prayer when the banquet came to a close.

It has been remarked that a banquet is an expensive way of making a profit because most of the proceeds are retained by the caterer. That is true, and it may be added that a club is fortunate if it breaks even when the banquet alone is considered. But along with the banquet comes the advertising space in the program, and that does bring a profit. In this case the profit from the banquet will go to the Ukrainian refugee orphans. On the other hand it is the banquet that brings the youth together as an audience, giving the speakers an opportunity to expound the problems that are of vital importance.

Wilkes-Barre's Youth of U.N.A. have gone through a test successfully, giving indication that the "growing pains" have been outgrown. As the only active club in the community, it is in a position to accomplish constructive work that will affect the welfare of the rising generation.

# On Record - - - by Ted Victor

### OUR GIRLS

A few years ago I wrote an article for The Ukrainian Weekly about our girls here in America. I had just returned from Europe and everything was still fresh in my mind concerning the people over there. At the time, it struck me rather strangely, that many of the fellows were boasting about the European women. Of course no one can deny that they were attractive and different in many respects from our girls here, but I doubt whether any fellow down deep in his heart, could really say that they were anywhere as interesting as our girls.

I think the most important feature that many of the fellows went for, was that the European women were inclined to build up a man's ego. Besides that, it must be remembered that many of the G.I.'s personalities were enhanced by Hershey bars and chewing gum. When they came back home, it was something of a shock to come back to reality where these commodities meant nothing at all. As in almost everything American, it was the worth of a man, as a man, that really counted. This, even I admit, was pretty difficult to swallow after being spoiled for a couple of years in Europe.

After settling down to something that resembled a normal life at home, I gradually became interested in Ukrainian affairs once again. I was surprised to learn that nine out of ten cases, it was the girls that were doing most of the work. Choirs had more girls, clubs had more girls, and anything that was put on had more girls to aid in its production. Of course there were fellows, but in comparison to the work put out by the girls, well, they certainly did not amount too much.

When it came time to put on the various conventions, in different parts of the country, once again we found girls to be at the heads of the committees. In Akron, Ohio we had the most active of convention committees, eighty five percent of which was made up of girls. When the men did work, and when they did start something, they were outstanding if only be-

cause there were so few them actually doing the work, compared to the girls.

Of course many of the die hard males might add that these girls do all this stuff only because they have time on their hands. This I must challenge, for it is not so. Certainly, I cannot understand where they get the time. Many of the girls I know go to school, study music and work for a living without even having their close friends aware of many of these activities. Still others run homes, work and manage to come down to meetings, rehearsals, and socials. What really amazes me is this: I can understand their squeezing in time between studies, work and home life for outside activities. But where in the world do they find time beside all that, for taking as long as they do for getting dressed, packing or making up. It has never failed to baffle me, what girls carry when they go away for a one night trip, in their huge valises, hat boxes and hand bags that resemble portable railway express trunks. Imagine! Going through all that and still leading an active life in Ukrainian American affairs.

Besides the above point I have mentioned our girls, intrigue me for their ability of standing on their own two feet (except while dancing at times). Perhaps this is the one thing that many fellows cannot take. On the other side, they never had to compete with such problems. The girls just went ga-ga upon beholding the uniform? or any of the previous-

# "SVOBODA" (UKRAINIAN DAILY)

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# Trivia - - - By Sophia

### COVER GIRLS—AND BOYS

AS you take a look around you, you think you see everything that's there. Ah, but you don't; you only think you do. Have you ever stopped to think how many things people hide from you, and how many things you hide, even from yourself? And all this is done unwittingly. Take that little kitchen table, for instance. First someone bought a table, then along came the brilliant idea to cover the table with a cloth. Recently, this has been carried to a more absurd extreme by the fellow who invented the plastic tablecloth, which is a cloth to cover the first cloth, which covers the table. Silly, you say? That's only the half of it.

Your uncle Petro has had his bid in for a new automobile for almost three years. It's high time he got it, you figure, and Presto!—as though you rubbed Aladdin's lamp, he gets a call to pick up (and pay for, of course) his new car. The transaction does take a little more than the few minutes you had expected, and when he

comes into the driveway with the shiny new chariot, everybody down to the last "kum" has to inspect it. It's full of gadgets, and the chrome really glistens. And naturally, in addition to a clock, defroster, a red light which attaches to the gear shift (in case one late night your only way of finding it is if it's got a light on it)—in addition to all these things, you notice the seat covers. Poor Uncle Petro. Betcha he's never even seen the original upholstery.

He'll change the covers when they get worn, and when the new car becomes a broken-down jalopy, the upholstery, well protected by the covers, will still be new.

Every winter night you cuddle under some quilt, blanket or "pyryna." It might be any one of the three, or even all three, for all you know. That's right. Ever since you can remember, it's been covered. Whether it's red or green, you can't tell. The unfortunate "pyryna" has been added to the long list of "Things Which Have Covers."

At one time, things weren't as

bad as the introduction of plastics has made them. Anyone who spends a day in a department store can tell you. There are covers for toasters, for washing machines, for pillows, for jars and even plastic slip covers cover the slip covers which cover the upholstery on your living room furniture. There are vacuum cleaner covers, garment covers, and lamp shade covers. Each of these covers fits almost as though it were meant for the specific item, but if you've got a keen eye you might notice that the toaster cover and the coffee pot cover are twins.

And so we go through life covering. We still don't know whether we cover these things for others or ourselves. Or should I say against others and ourselves. We just take it for granted that anyone that comes to visit us is secretly going to drop a half pound of dust on the lampshades. As a result, we use some crazy reasoning and conclude that it's easier to dust the lamp shade cover. This mania is like flagpole sitting, goldfish swallowing or the Big Apple. Guess we'll keep covering till some newer and more peculiar fad comes along.

# N. J. Youth League Holds First Meeting

SIXTEEN CLUBS REPRESENTED AT NEWARK GATHERING

The first meeting of the newly organized Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey was held on Sunday, November 21, 1948 at the Ukrainian Center, 180 William St., Newark. The meeting was called to order by Michael Tizio, District Organizer for the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

Mr. Tizio gave a brief welcome address and then proceeded to give voice to the principles and purposes for organizing a New Jersey League. He pointed out that potentially New Jersey was capable of doing things in the fields of sports, social activities and cultural events. However, before turning the potential into something real, clubs throughout the entire state had to unite. By uniting each and every organization would have something to gain. Clubs would no longer interfere with one another, by running dances and other affairs when that particular date had been reserved by another organization. Too, through the state league it would be possible to utilize the best of teachers in the field of music, dance and Ukrainian art work. In this manner many individual clubs could benefit, for they would be able to combine with other clubs in various activities that ordinarily they could not afford. As Mr. Tizio reiterated time after time, "The Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey was being organized because there was a great need for it."

Ted Shumeyko, Vice President of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, then spoke on behalf of the League and its purposes for supporting the organization of such state leagues as the U.Y.L. of N.J. It was only through such state and district organizations, that the real work could be accomplished. The U.Y.L.-NA was only as strong as the individual member clubs and leagues made it. He also pointed out with much emphasis, that the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America encouraged its members to work

cooperate and aid in what ever manner possible the other youth organizations in the country. Specifically he mentioned the two existing leagues, the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League and the Ukrainian Orthodox League. He stated that the work being carried out by these two groups was most important, and that it was the duty of each and every member of the U.Y.L.-NA that belonged to either of these leagues to take an active part in their activities. The building of churches, schools and of seminaries was of the greatest importance to all peoples. Realizing this, the U.Y.L.-NA is continually taking a keen interest in its member's faith. Representatives have been sent to both Orthodox and Catholic conventions, and a better system of cooperation is constantly being worked out. Mr. Shumeyko went on to point out, how the U.Y.L.-NA existed to supplement the work of these two fine organizations. When an individual club wanted to take part in a sports program with people of all faiths, and especially when a youth club wanted to combine with other clubs, not within its own faith, in order to produce some particular gala music and dance program, when a club wanted to join all other clubs in a social program, or when all organization of Ukrainian descent wanted to present a united front against the growing evil of atheistic communism, it was then that these individual clubs joined the U.Y.L.-NA. The U.Y.L.-NA is based in principle and ideal on the Constitution of the United States, and it believes that by carrying out the above mentioned activities, it is really practicing democracy as we Americans of Ukrainian descent know it, and as all freedom loving people know it.

Following Mr. Shumeyko's address, Dan Slobodian and Walter Danko spoke on behalf of the social and athletic activities of the League. Joe Laskow of Bayonne, President of the Ukrainian Chorus

# LET'S PULL TOGETHER

(Concluded from page 3)

What more do we ask? What are we waiting for? Ignorance combined with Communist propaganda is the answer. What little Americans knew of a Ukrainian resistance came mostly from Communist sources, in the form of a smear. Soviet propaganda pretended that the Ukrain-

ian guerrillas were tools of the Nazis. They have never explained why these Nazi tools fought long after the Germans had gone—and long before the Germans came. The lie that the Ukrainians were working with the Nazis is disproved by the reports in the captured German archives, showing the trouble they had with the Ukrainian guerrillas. It is proved by the order of the day issued by General Taras Chuprynska, Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, on VE-Day: (quote)

Gen. Chuprynska's Order of the Day

"A great contribution toward the victory over Germany was paid by you, Ukrainian Insurgents. You prevented the German from freely exploiting the Ukrainian soil and using its fruits for his aggressive designs. You prohibited his pillaging of Ukrainian villages, you fought the forced deportations to Germany. Your retributive hand paid the Germans back for mass executions and burning of villages. In the struggle against Germany our Ukrainian Insurgent Army was first organized and received its fighting training."

It was decided to hold the meeting in Newark, at the Ukrainian Center on December 12, Sunday afternoon at four. After that the Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey would hold its meetings in the various communities from which its members come. By bringing the meetings to these cities and town the members felt that many more people could be reached and better cooperation would result.

All in all there were sixteen clubs down for this, the first meeting and it was interesting to note that ninety percent of the people down were men. The communities represented were: Jersey City, Bayonne, Passaic, Garwood, Elizabeth, Carteret and Newark. For the next meeting on December 12th all clubs throughout the state are requested to come down.

ANN STEC  
Temp. Sec'y.

How sad it must be for you to remember that if the Western Allies had supported the Ukraine's fight for self-determination in 1919, which President Wilson had promised, we would not be where we are today. The world and the Ukrainian people might have been spared almost unbearable suffering. But the Western world, in its ignorance and war weariness, allowed the brave Ukrainian army to be attacked from three sides—by the Red Army, the White Army and General Pilsudski's army—although the Ukrainians were the only real democrats in that unequal struggle.

But we have no time to waste on past regrets. We have work to do to avoid a new perhaps final tragedy.

Freedom For Ukraine—the Aim

Freedom for the Ukrainians, and for all the others behind the Iron Curtain, including the Russian people, is our aim. Unless we achieve it there will be no permanent peace. And we will never achieve it unless all who oppose the tyrants in the Kremlin will unite. We must forget past mistakes and postpone future differences. If the anti-Communist groups in America, and anti-Communist nations everywhere, will stand together, then all the peoples of Russia will be free. Then the Ukrainians can decide their own fate. They will not be betrayed again. And whatever course they choose, they will have a place of honor in the ranks of those who fought longest for Liberty—and never surrendered.

Let's pull together in that common cause!

the benefit of the Communist Poles?

Ukraine and the other Soviet Republics have seen on many occasions how easily their boundaries have been changed to suit the temporary needs of the Kremlin. The Armenian Soviet Republic has seen the Soviet Union demand from Turkey the return of some of the Armenian traditional lands to be added to the Georgian Soviet Republic. To extend its power, Moscow must be in a position to propitiate new victims by offering to them territories that it has already assigned elsewhere. It has long been a settled Soviet policy to move the borders of the Soviet Republics at its own whim, to make and break leaders, to change conditions of living, until it believes that it has annihilated or rendered powerless any opposition. To advance further, it must have the same power over its satellites or formally include them as Soviet Republics with their automata of foreign ministers and their willing subservience to latest order from the Kremlin.

(Courtesy "Ukrainian Quarterly, published by Ukrainian Congress Committee of America)

JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. DO IT NOW!

# Top U. N. Y. Bowlers Snagged by Handicaps

For the first time since handicaps went into effect in the bowling tournaments sponsored by the U.N.A. Metropolitan League, high-ranking teams found themselves unexpectedly jostled from their positions in the team standings as of Friday, November 19th.

Last week's leading St. John's Catholic War Vets forfeited their hold on first place when they lost all three games to the "B" Team of the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club because they could not overcome a handicap of 78 pins. Another reason for the Vets' complete defeat was the fact that their fifth player was missing and, although their J. Motlack scored the evening's highest three game average (561), the "blind player" prevented them from capitalizing on it. "Hagvetowner" Ryehalsky really "went to town" for his team with a 548 set and helped neutralize vet Motlack's tempin avalanche.

The fortunes of the senior "A" Team of the Jersey City club went into reverse somewhat when they met with the hard-hitting U.N.A. Branch 14 combination from Newark. Even a 20 pin handicap over their opponents could not help the "A's" win more than one game, and their two game loss set them down a notch in the team standings

to fifth place, right close to their junior "B" brothers in sixth. Branch 14, whose leading bowlers for the evening were Konion with a 505 set and Bank with 492 pins, scored the highest three-game average for the day, and advanced itself into first place position. John "Big Noise" Laszek was outstanding for the Jersey City-ites with a big 476 set.

The unpredictable New York Friendly Circle Branch 435 team almost made a two-game victory again this week against the far superior Irvington Ukrainian Social Club, but lost out by three pins in a roll-off when they tied in the first game, 662 to 662. The New Yorkers came back in the second with a vengeance when they rolled up their all-time high of 805 pins. The Irvingtonians, whose lead-off man Kalba actually led

## UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Rank	Team	Won	Lost	High Game	Total Pins	Average	
1.	Br. 14 U.N.A., Newark	20	10	874	2427	22528	751.0
2.	Irvington Ukr. Social Club	19	11	860	2441	22396	746.5
3.	St. John C.W.V., Newark	19	11	817	2333	22187	739.5
4.	Irvington Ukr. Eagles	18	12	889	2359	21972	732.4
5.	Jersey City S. & A. Team "A"	18	12	809	2264	21799	726.7
6.	Jersey City S. & A. Team "B"	12	18	851	2240	20055	668.5
7.	Br. 435, U.N.A., N.Y.C.	9	21	802	2162	19965	665.5
8.	Newark Ukrainian Veterans	5	25	751	2084	18816	620.5

them for the night with a 494 series, then easily polished off the third game with 793 pins to their opponents' 725 which included a 57 pin handicap. New York's A. Gulka was high man with a 470 series.

The Irvington Ukrainian Eagles, whose sub-title could be "Molinsky Brothers & Company," had no difficulty in winning all three games from the luckless Newark Ukrainian Veterans, who have been plagued from the start with player absenteeism. With only three men bowling, the Vets went down before the combined onslaught of the Molinsky trio, but they might have fared better had they received their full handicap allowable with five players. Walter Molinsky's smashing 515 series was responsible for Irvington's victory, while Veteran Struck vainly retaliated with a set of 481 pins.

STEPHEN KURLAK.

## PHILLY WANTS GAMES

Philadelphia Ukrainian Americans basketball team opened their 1948-49 season in Wilmington, Del. against Wilmington Ukrainian's Lions, Sunday, November 14th. Games are scheduled for Monday and Thursday on our home court, Ukrainian Hall, 847 North Franklin Street. A few openings are still available for anyone of Ukrainian descent who is interested in playing basketball. Philly is also interested in playing home and away games with Ukrainian teams. Contact George Slobogin. George Slobogin, Mgr.

"A DISTINGUISHED PIECE OF WORK"

says Dr. Raymond Leslie Bush, scholar, historian, author, about

**A HISTORY OF UKRAINE**  
By MICHAEL HRUSHEVSKY  
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Preface by GEORGE VERNADSKY  
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whole agricultural economy was reconstructed on a Socialist basis" (p. 118). Not least significant is her failure to mention UPA, the Ukrainian Army of Insurrection, which fought against both Hitler and Stalin in 1941-45 in the cause of Ukrainian freedom and in 1948 is still carrying on in the mountains and forests a heroic struggle for Ukrainian independence. I have numerous photostats of their wartime proclamations and orders, and their almost unflinching slogan was *Smert' Hitleru i Stalinu, "Death to Hitler and Stalin."* I urge Canadians to buy and read this book, but to read it with red pencil in hand, marking page after page of Red propaganda set down with almost incredible naïveté.

I do not question the good faith of the author; but it is clearly in the public interest that a statement of certain basic facts should tear away a veil of respectability that she has unwittingly cast over a seditious minority in Canada.

**DONATE TO THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE FUND DRIVE,**  
50 Church Street, New York, N. Y.

# International and National Communism

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

(Concluded)

Today the task has to be carried out and executed in such a way that it would not arouse too open opposition. As a result there was formed the Cominform, the Communist Information Bureau, which was to coordinate the activities, ideas, and thinking of all the Slav states and the others within the iron curtain on the Moscow pattern. It meant the elimination of any special particularities in political form or activity in any of the states which the Soviets had in their orbit. Founded by one of the most important men in the Soviet Union, the late Zhdanov, member of Politbureau, the Cominform was to be the true and inflexible mouthpiece of Kremlin and its decisions were to be accepted as absolute.

They were, except in Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito and the Yugoslav Communist Party were aware of their opposition and preferred to work more slowly in the task of breaking all those Yugoslav habits of living that separated the more independent Balkan peoples from the Russian sense of obedience. More than that, they hoped to create a Balkan Federation out of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Al-

ly mentioned commodities. Here it is not so simple. A fellow must make himself interesting, better than the next and above all he must try (but I'm afraid never to succeed) to understand women. He has to cultivate them, their ego, their friendship, and perhaps what is most difficult, himself.

Finally, I might, add that despite these various handicaps most of our boys seem to be learning. At least they are walking up the aisles with our girls and that they have overcome the loss of the Hershey bar type of diplomacy. (Or else the girls have mastered it). Of course, our girls will forever remain a source of mystery, amazement, and shock to us mortal men (tenors included) but despite all this I'm certain we all think they are, "slightly terrific."

bania, a Federation which would be purely Communist, as they understood it, and would willingly obey the desires of Moscow. This was rank rebellion and could not be tolerated. It was too easy for it to degenerate into nationalism or to grow into a powerful bloc which might not be so amenable to the hint of the Kremlin.

## The Denunciation

Hence came the denunciation and it was timed to appear, on Vidovdan, June 28, the anniversary of the battle of Kosovo in 1389, when the Serbs were definitely overwhelmed by the Ottoman Empire. This was indeed adding insult to injury, even if we take into account the fact that Tito was from Croatia, where the celebration of this anniversary had never been important as it was among the Serbs.

The actual charges against the Yugoslav Communist Party are no surprise to any who has even superficially followed events in Soviet Ukraine. The charges of nationalism and of favoring the kulaks, the peasant owners of the land, the willingness to copy from the West, were all brought against the Communists of Ukraine when they were trying to preserve some of the national traditions and adapt them to the methods of Moscow.

Yet even these form but a slight part of the process of standardization. There is the same attack on the autonomy of the Orthodox Churches insofar as they are tolerated by the demand that they must recognize the Patriarch of Moscow as their official head. There is already evident the rewriting of the cultural history of the land so to prove that all valuable ideas came from Russia or the Soviets. Writers and the thinkers who do not fit into this pattern are being systematically discredited or overlooked or are fled away until their works can be properly edited and excerpted to make them fit for Communist reading.

The novel factor in the situation is the refusal of the Yugoslav Communist Party to submit at once to the new orders. Instead of this, a considerable portion made a direct appeal to Stalin for a reversal of the policy. As far as there has been a publication of the details of the controversy, there seems to be little more in it than an assertion of independence not as to the goal to be achieved but the methods, and this should serve to warn the rest of the world not to build any hopes on a possible democratizing of the Yugoslav regime.

## Idle to Speculate

It is idle at this stage of the controversy to speculate upon the course of action that the Soviet Union and its obedient tool, the Cominform, will take. That is the old Communist International now reorganized on the new basis of the absolute supremacy of Moscow and the Moscow policy. The tactics of the Communists are as flexible as their course is rigid. There may be a temporary truce, while Moscow attempts to build up a more loyal and obedient Communist Party within Yugoslavia. There may develop, with discreet Moscow urging, movements to divide the country into its component areas and create a series of loyal states, none of which will have great potential power. There will probably not be an attempt to use force, unless some of the other members of the Cominform as Albania appeal for protection to the great Soviet Union against the heretical Yugoslavs.

Of course there is a risk in this policy but on the part of Moscow it is calculated and necessary for the next step and that is to extend the power of the Moscow Communists over the non-Slavic lands to the West. Greece rebelled against the openly Slavic Communist domination and with the aid of the United States and Great Britain is winning its fight. The Italian Communists have not been able to make palatable to their people the loss of Trieste. What then of the Germans who have already been mulcted of a large portion of their eastern lands for

О. Данський.

„ДІД”

Розкинулись просторо по всіх стільцях, ослонах, на широкую запічку, заповнили хату кременними тілами, пахом осіннього листя, далеких мандрів, хлющою, що була в вікна, хлопотіла в сітках.

Малий Шістка заперечливо хитнув головою кашлянув, набираючи відваги:

— А те, що Дід убив снайпером іх кулеметчика, то нічого? Я ж сам був при тому!

Шістка боявся, що заслуги других покрийють тінню часточку його допомоги, вчинок Діда, таємні гордоші воякитини. Тому кинув визов, не зважаючи, що падає на нього легкі нашішки, що й сам подивляв медсестру, боронив слави старого стрільця.

Гамір взявся ще дужчий, аж Дід підняв руку з чорною льолюкою, розганяв його, прощив старого стрільця.

— А послухайте й мене, друзі, старого! І ти, синку, — рулягла на голову хлопчини, поглядила пестливо ясне волосся, — ти, спасибі, поміг, подав мені рушничку, як я вмошчувався на зламку муру, от, ми вдвох і втишили ворога. Але слава не нам, хлопці!...

Замовкли в цікавості місці, гартовані боями, далекими походами, молоді роками, зрілім духом. Ждали його слів, мудрости сивих літ, був їхнім другом, хоч кликали його Дідом, бо воював уже і в вісімнадцятому і в тридцятьдев'ятому, й сьогодні. Лежав на них усіх міцний лашког, невидим і зв'язь, що лувчів їх спільно, протягався в далеку давнину.

Слава дівчатам... — голос був статечний, як у господаря, що хвалить челядь, — слава всім нашим мамам, жінкам, сестрам... Ми мужчини, нам тільки й того, що орати, сіяти, копати, на те лише й годні, воно дужчі за нас...

Голос самотньо плів серед мовчанки, навівав тугу, перетворював вояцькі обличчя в дитячі личка, викликав слези в очах Ірини.

— А жінки дужчі, бо терплять серцем... От, кожна мама дує на дитину, бо ж в ній її кров, а там прийде ворог, розяє ту кров, порве біле тіло... А мама мусить жити, годуює інших дітей, пилює хати... А що з її душею?

Ми йдемо в бій, беремо чуже життя, даємо своє, і нам що, найбайдуже все, ми ж, як кажуть, держимо тільки один вугол хати а жінка три.

А яка жінка, яка мама, такі й діти, такий і нарід... Що ж я вам скажу, самі знаєте!

Дід похилив голову, хвилину вслухувався, розглядав свої думки, вибирав із них по одній, клав перед молодими друзями. Чужі вники слухали, ставали людьми, дивилися прозоро молодими очима.

— Ви не торгуетесь, купуючи свою смерть, даєте найвищу ціну, яку запропить наша земля. І ваші матери вже не пла-

чуть... Ба, й самі йдуть за вами. От, як його мама! — Дід підняв рукою личко Шістки, очі його були сухі, велика скорб лежала в них, вони дивилися в теперішнє і бачили минуле.

— На гороцці в них були наші хлопці, прийшли „ті“ з криком з лайкою: „У тебе Бандора, веди туди!“ Глянула бідна, знають, певно хтось виказав, а тут діти малі, отой пацан у пірjacko вбивається, — страшно кидати. Але й тих на гороцці жал. За її дітей воюють, спочинку не найдуть.

Повели її. „Лизь, кажуть, попереду, бо твої стрільцятимуть!“ Вилізла вона на гороцці, крикнула: „Не отгайтеся, хлопці, стрільцятимте добре!“ Дітей своїх лишила, а чужих урятувала.

Тиша дзвонила дрібними дзвониками, дощ хлопав за вікнами, людські серця билися подвійним ритмом.

— І такі тепер наші матери й жінки, такі й ви. Такий цілий наш нарід. Найшов себе, хоч довго шукав... Я старий, ділом мене звете, а я з вами, хоча ви дивуетесь... Бо я ще зі старої війни, а ви молоді, то й гадаєте, що колись було інакше. Може й було, і ми були інакші, але наші жінки все однакові...

Дідові очі засміялися веселими вогниками, жовтина шкіри лица порожівіла.

— Ще нікому я не говорив, а вам скажу, хоч смійтеся, хоч ні. Молодий я ще був, пішов боронити Україну, поляки наступали. Але скоро забанував за жінкою, за дитиною. А тут нас мало, куль нема, тиснуть з усіх сторін. „Пропало!“, — махнув я рукою, і вернувся. Прийшов до хати вночі, затулюю вікно, а жінка сидить і дивиться на мене.

„Тебе пустили?“ — питає і тишиться, хоч біда. Став я їй казати правду, а вона до мене: „Твоя песь служба йти й воювати, а вже другі, мудріші за тебе, знають, чи всьо пропало, чи ні! Чо? ти втік, та? Як усі повіткають, то навіть польські шмаркачі будуть тут панувати“.

Хотів я боронитися, таки накричав на жінку, але, як присікла до мене, то я плюнув, узяв крису й пішов. А така мене тоді злість їла, що не ворог шукав мене тоді, а я ворога.

Вернувся я до жінки й дітей аж з Тухолі...

Молодий командир підвів голову, очі його були схожі на Дідові, і він сказав:

— А ви й не знаєте, тату, що, коли ви пішли, мама цілу ніч проплакала за вами...

Дід засміявся голосно. Сам один.

Валеріан Підогиляний.

ІВАН БОСИЙ

(Оповідання).

Люди його бачили часто. Він несподівано з'явився в степу на шляху, чи вишовши за могили, чи випроставшись з яру, високий, кременний, без покриття в лашкитях, що окривали його загубиле тіло і груди порослі густим волоссям, босоніж, рудий, із настобурченою бородою й патлами, що падали йому на плечі і спину. А в руках у його був кострубатий кийок, що він його стискував і торсав.

Він спинав підводи, що сунулися шляхом, без мови, самим власним рухом своєї терпіння; ті, що зустрічали його вперше, німіли від здивування, а хто вже бачив був його, злив із підводи і здіймав шапку. Він наблизився й, киуюши гострий погляд ізпід навислих рудих брів, підносив над землею кийок і казав повільним, урочистим голосом:

— Я, Іван Босий, посланець неба, кажу вам. Бог із високости поклав мені слова на уста й запалив вогнем мені душу. Бог загострив мені позір, і я вгледів усі неправди, всю нечестивість, злобу й лють, що розлилися по землі, як дике море. Я бачив душі людей, де не було Бога, душі обалудні й злобні, де розсіяв Сатана, як на троні. Я бачив пограбовані церкви, роздерті ризи, закаляні чаші, прострелені ікони. І ніде я не знайшов слова божого, не натрапив на його святий образ. І сказав мені Бог: „Великий гріх содіяли люди. Вони кинулись один на одного, мов оскаженіі вовки, забувши, що я кожному дав те, що потрібне. Вони прийняли й на йокіть посадили дітей Антихриста, що підбурюють їх на беззаконня, обіцяючи рай на землі. Вони мислять себе вищими за Бога і в засліпленій шмаркачі будуть тут панувати“.

Хотів я боронитися, таки накричав на жінку, але, як присікла до мене, то я плюнув, узяв крису й пішов. А така мене тоді злість їла, що не ворог шукав мене тоді, а я ворога.

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Молодий командир підвів голову, очі його були схожі на Дідові, і він сказав:

— А ви й не знаєте, тату, що, коли ви пішли, мама цілу ніч проплакала за вами...

Дід засміявся голосно. Сам один.

(У. Ф.).

ЯКЩО БАЖАЄТЕ ДІСТАТИ ТАКЕ ОБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ, ЯКЕ БУЛО ПОВНЕ ТА МОДЕРНЕ, А ЗА ЯКЕ ТРЕБА ПЛАТИТИ НИЗЬКУ ОПЛАТУ, ТО ОБЕЗПЕЧИТЬСЯ В УКРАЇНСЬКИМ НАРОДНИМ СОЮЗІ

нами, — бачили у пророку правдиве вичування небесної кари, охали й зітхали, розпросторюючи тугу та млість, шамотіли про загальний голод, смерть і кінець світа. Вони кликали грім на дітей Антихриста, на комуністів, що повели брата на брата. Ці балачки, що провадилися у кожній хаті, творили напруження, родили чекання вибуху й визволення.

Ті, що їхали у степ на поліття, бажали вже зустріти Босого, насититись його мовою й наважитись. Жінки вночі блукали шляхами з хворими дітьми, сподіваючись чуда. Бб, переказували, бачено, ніби вночі він ходить не сам, і той другий, що з ним — то янгол божий, що приносить йому накази й їжу. Казали, що тіло його непроникнене для кулі, що комуністи висипали були на нього військи, але рушничі погнулися й червоноарміїці попадали ніць.

Круг його імени швидко зростали легенди, а степ, де він ходив, укритися вогняними слайдами його ніг і репався, прагнути крові.

Аж ось, несподівано, він завітав у село. Було над вечір, і сонце вже сіло за садами, лишивши на небі червону смугу, мов розятую рану. В тихому повітрі розлилася млісна радість спочинку.

Він шов великою вулицею, мірно довбляючи порох кийком, не зважаючи навкруги, мов недобачуючи людей і землі.

Його відразу помічено, й до тинів поспіпались люди. Поперед нього вже котилась поголовка про його прихід. Із бічних вулиць збігалась цікава дитвора, дибали діди й баби, напівроздягнені на ніч, простували жінки, чоловіки, і всі күчилились у велику юрбу, що сунулася за пророком з невидимим гомоном, побільшувалась і залівала село. Хати остались порожні, і по дворах завали перелякани собаки.

Він же спокійно прямував до церкви. Таксамо повільно він зайшов в огороду, яку мав затопив народ, зійшов східцями на притвор і спинався перед замкненими дверима.

Ніхто, врешті, не знав, де він жив, і як жив. Він ніколи не заходив у села, й бачено його тільки на великих шляхах, що вели до міста. Часом одного дня його зустріли в різних місцях, часто на десятих верстов оддалік. Починало здаватися, що він не один, а що багато їх заселило степ, що вони скрізь, як знаки божого гніву й полупчення. Ступи і шляхи ставали таємничі, оживали й заселялися духами. Селяни виїздили в поле, страхаючися зустріти Босого, його вигляду й закликів, що разур паглубше бурлила ім душу, бо дошу не було, жита горіли, худла худоба, а життя ставало нестерпуче-важке з його мобілізаціями, реквізіціями, та несправдженими сподіваннями.

Старі люди, баби й діти, серце яких не могло вмістити сучасного зла, який здобутки революції здавалися прокля-

Все принишло в чеканні; юрба стояла непорочно, мов замерла, тільки хвіст її, що простявся далеко геть, приглушено хвилювався й шумів. Збоку наспів ошерешений пін і вмиль затерся серед натовпу. До сходів заклопотано протискувався захський голова сільради з двома міліціонерами, а й вони врешті безпорадно загзурили в людській гушавині. Всі дивились пилюно на Босого, що його постає, затьмарена присмерком, виросла в велетську скібу, побільшена розпеченою уявою та велічним рухом, що ним він підніс догори свої руки.

(Дальше буде).

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