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ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Tomorrow we observe Lincoln's Day. We pay homage to that great American who kept our country undivided, and who emancipated the slaves. We wonder what would be the thoughts of the Great Emancipator were he resurrected from the dead today. The lot of the Negro slaves in the South was a hard one, often a cruel one. In many cases, however, it was such that in many instances the slaves, upon their emancipation, refused to leave their masters. Compare their lot with the lot of the millions of Soviet slaves, who are driven to quick death in forced labor camps and who are deliberate-



ly being exterminated in fiendish ways by Stalin and Co. Lincoln would probably sigh with deep compassion in his heart for the victims of Soviet Russian genocide, and think to himself—"How low humanity has sunk since my day!"

HOPE AND ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE OPPRESSED

There have been some propitious signs on the American horizon that may raise the hopes and bring a little encouragement to the oppressed peoples behind the iron curtain. For some time past there have been animated discussions going on in the American press and over the radio about help that we might be called upon upon to give to the enslaved peoples in Eastern Europe.

Russian peoples, and of plotting subversion and communist revolution the world over. But the Kersten Amendment has stirred up terrific interest both in the United States and abroad, and has become a major dilemma for the United States Government.

Kersten Backed by Adversaries of Russian Imperialism

In the meantime, Congressman Kersten is exerting his efforts to have his amendment properly implemented and put into effect. He is being supported by some top-notch specialists on and opponents of traditional Russian imperialism in whatever form and color. They include Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and professor of economics of Georgetown University; Commissioner Edward M. O'Connor of the U.S. Displaced Persons Commission who is one of the staunchest advocates of full freedom and independence of the non-Russian peoples of the USSR; and Prof. James Burnham, the brilliant political analyst and author of The Coming Defeat of Communism, who said that "to keep even precariously alive a small detachment of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army is an unalloyed victory."

This well-equipped and coordinated team has been very active in making the provisions of the Kersten Amendment known to the American people. On January 17, 1952 a press conference took place at the National Press Club in Washington, at which these leaders and advocates of the Kersten Amendment gave their views and interpretations of the measure. Subsequently, all four of them appeared at the Georgetown University Forum round-table discussion which was televised by the DuMont Network in Washington and New York, and a week later it was repeated over the Liberty Network stations in Dallas, Texas and some 220 smaller stations in the mid-West.

These attacks have been so consistent and violent that our delegates in Paris were totally confused and put on the defensive. Both Acheson and Jessup denied the Soviet charges and stated that the U. S. Government did not ask for the Kersten Amendment nor is our government committed to any anti-Soviet liberation movements whatsoever. This policy of denying these charges was, of course, ill-advised and utterly impractical, and even detrimental from the viewpoint of our national interests. Very soon, after some bitter criticism of the conduct of our U.N. delegates, President Truman sent Representative Mansfield to Paris to try and undo the damage done by our top-notch diplomats who lost a unique opportunity for throwing off the Soviet charges, and of accusing the Russians themselves of perpetrating crimes and genocide against the non-

What Is the Purpose of the Kersten Amendment?

The overall purpose and intent of the Kersten Amendment were summarized as follows:

- 1. To assist those people who escape from communist tyranny, primarily by forming those who are willing into national army elements which can fight

U. S. Congressional Record Reports Mary Baron to Give Town Hall Recital Resolutions of Ukrainian Congress Committee Adopted at Baltimore Meeting

Resolutions adopted by the 650 Americans of Ukrainians of Maryland at their anti-Soviet manifestation held on December 16, 1951, in Baltimore, Md., held under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and arranged by its Baltimore branch were introduced into the Congressional Record by Maryland's Senator Herbert R. O'Connor. They appear in vol. 98, no. 3, p. 2, January 10, 1952. In introducing them Senator O'Connor made the following statement:

"Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record, copies of resolutions adopted by the 650 Americans of Ukrainian descent in Maryland adopted at their anti-Soviet manifestation on December 16, 1951, in Baltimore, Md., in which it was my privilege to participate. The resolutions, which have been dispatched by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Baltimore Branch, to the Secretary General of the United Nations General Assembly Session in Paris and Secretary Acheson at the United States Department in Washington, denounce Russian imperialism as an imminent

threat to the security of the United States and the free world at large and demand that strong measures be taken by the United Nations Organization and the United States Government against the brutal aggression of Russian communism. "Inasmuch as 50 percent of the population of the Soviet Union is non-Russian, and are now under Soviet domination by reason of conquest rather than desire, the non-Russian people constitute a great potential source of strength for the free world in its struggle with communism. The Maryland Ukrainian resolution is evidence of the feelings of these conquered people toward their Soviet masters." Copies of the UCCA resolutions adopted at the Baltimore meeting were sent to various Senators and persons prominent in public life by Mr. Joseph Marmash, chairman of the Baltimore branch of the UCCA. He received a number of acknowledgements and pledges of support of the resolutions from such persons as Congressman J.P.S. Devereaux of Maryland, Congressman Charles Kersten of Wisconsin, and Mr. N. Ruth of the Crusade for Freedom organization.

UKRAINIAN IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA 6th LARGEST GROUP LAST YEAR SUNDAY PHILLY LECTURES

During the first nine months of last year 6,195 Ukrainians, former displaced persons, emigrated to Canada, according to official Canadian government statistics, making them the sixth largest of the 47 national groups to have entered the country. In all probability they would have been fifth, which position is occupied by the Poles, but many Ukrainians were designated over on the other side as Poles. The largest group is German, then Italian, Danish, English, Polish, Ukrainian and so on down the line. The speakers include former professors from Ukraine who now reside in Philadelphia. The talks should prove interesting and informative. Every one is invited.

is interested in the establishment of genuine freedom and self-determination everywhere, including the captive states of the USSR—the satellite countries and the non-Russian republics of the Soviet Union. One of the most important facets of the Kersten Amendment is the military feature which provides for the creation of national army units, composed of refugees from Eastern Europe, who want to regain their liberty, and the Kersten Amendment calls for such specific help. Mr. Kersten, apparently on very good authority, believes that the time has come to begin building national military units which would comprise the Poles, Balts, Czechs, Ukrainians, Slovaks, Hungarians and others, who too must have the right, as they have the duty, to join, in their own name and under their own banners, the armies of freedom. The implementation of the measure is something that the United States Government has to think about. The amendment is wide in its scope and intent so as to cover a broad range of activities which would certainly strengthen the national security of the United States and the cause of freedom in the world at large.

A recital in New York's famed Town Hall will be given on February 24 by Mary Baron, contralto.



Mary Baron

Born in Alberta, Canada, of Ukrainian parentage, the singer had her academic training at the University of Manitoba, Canada and Teachers College—Columbia University, New York. Mary Baron is the holder of Performers Diploma in Piano from the Royal Academy of Music, London. She received her vocal training in New York with the late George Ferguson, and at present with the eminent singer and coach, Roland Hayes. She concertized in Eastern cities and as far west as Washington State, Long Island, and in Trenton, N. J. She is considered by critics as one of the finest of today's interpreters of the music of Brahms, and she will sing the complete Brahms Cycle—"Die Schone Magelone", at the Town Hall recital. The singer, who is the wife of Dr. George Bornoff, is also a pianist of concert caliber, having toured Canada in that capacity. She was a member of the staff of the Canadian Radio Corporation for 10 years as soloist and director of a women's ensemble, and gained renown as a collector and arranger for women's voices. At present she is a Columbia University.

Turash, Soprano, to Make Two Radio Appearances

Stephanie Turash, prominent young Ukrainian American soprano, will sing on February 13 and February 15 over WNYC, New York's municipally operated radio station, as part of the American Music Festival.

This Wednesday, at 8 P.M., her singing will be broadcasted from the New York Public Library.

This Friday, at 5 P.M., the broadcast will be directly from the radio station. Recently Miss Turash had her recital in the Recital Hall of Carnegie Hall, which evoked praise from music critics of the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune, and the following magazines, Musical America, Musical Courier, and the Musical Leader.

Upper New York State League To Sponsor a Talent Program

A meeting of the American Youth of Ukrainian Descent of Upper New York State was held at the church hall of St. Peter and Paul's Ukrainian Church, Utica, New York, on January 26, 1952, with Olga Michalski, president, presiding. Plans were discussed in regard to sponsoring a talent program which will take place in the near future. This will give the many displaced persons and American-born youth of Ukrainian descent in the vicinity who are talented an opportunity to display their talents. Steve Falinsky, New York, was named program chairman of the event.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that members entering the military service will have their membership in the league maintained while they are serving their country. President Olga Michalski, who is also a district organizer of the UYL-NA, gave a brief report of the UYL-NA executive board meeting held in Pittsburgh on January 12 and 13, 1952.

Mary Kuchera of Oriskany, New York, was appointed financial secretary for the remainder of the year to succeed Pauline Merana of Herkimer, New York, who resigned. Plans were also made for the next meeting, to be held in April, when Little Falls, New York, will play host. One of the highlights of the meeting will be the showing of Ukrainian films.

Following the meeting, refreshments were served by Mary O'Gurok, Julia Edwards, Nellie Fukes, and Olga Cofnuk. A dance was also held in the evening with Ray Romanick's orchestra supplying the music, reports Miss Jean Politto, secretary of the organization.

Russia Beams Anti-Statehood Talk To Alaska

An Alaskan statehood leader charges that Russian radio stations in Siberia are beaming anti-statehood propaganda in English and native dialects "over and over again" "we will come back," the Washington correspondent of "The Alaska Daily Empire" daily published in Juneau, Alaska, reported on January 24 last. Robert Atwood, publisher of the "Anchorage Times" and chairman of a special committee on statehood created by the Territorial Legislature, conferred on January 23 with Senate and House leaders and E. L. Bartlett, Territorial delegate.

The Alaska publisher said "the broadcasts would go on for 24 hours and it is next impossible to drown them out." "They keep on repeating that Alaska was illegally sold to the United States by an un-

STALIN'S "CREEPING WAR"

The greatest autocrat in history, Joseph Stalin, is in our opinion fighting a "creeping war"—and counting upon the West to lose by default. It is being fought in colonial, semicolonial and dependent lands of Asia and the Middle East, and in Africa and South and Central America. The battle cry is "Death to imperialism." And this from the most imperialistic power, the Soviet Union.

Throughout the primary target area, which is Asia and the Middle East, Stalin is building revolution by stages—and hoping his enemies will not wake up to the fact until it is too late. For each country, as has been noted by political observers, the revolutionary stages are three. They follow the classic formula that was tested successfully in China. "The distinguishing feature of the first stage," wrote Stalin, "is (that) it was directed mainly against foreign oppression."

Today in Egypt, Iran, Tunisia, Iraq and Morocco open and concealed Communists—with plenty of unwitting popular support—are howling for the scalps of foreigners. "Let us proceed to the second stage," Stalin continued. "The distinguishing feature is that the edge of the revolution is now directed, mainly against international enemies."

In India, where the British no longer rule, the Communists have turned on Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, and made of him a No. 1 bogey man. According to some commentators, Nehru seemed destined to become India's Chiang Kai-Shek. The third stage, wrote Stalin, is the "consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat." Then it is all over.

The fire burning in the Middle East has been fanned relentlessly by Communist agents. This follows the classic blueprint as set down in Stalin unexpurgated "Marxism and the National and Colonial Question."

Stalin Feels Confident of Success There, as elsewhere, Stalin feels confident of success. His confidence stems from his belief that the West will never accept the so-called backward nations as full and equal partners.

"National equality and... friendly collaboration between nations," he wrote, "are unachievable and inconceivable under the rule of 'capitalism.' It goes without saying that the Communists shouting the slogans of nationalism are insincere. After all Stalin and his Politburo are the most savage

persecutors of Ukrainian nationalism, and that of the other countries behind the Curtain. The "Programme" of the Communist International is explicit on this point. "When a revolutionary situation is developing the party advances certain transitional slogans and... demands corresponding to the concrete situation; but these demands and slogans must be bent to the revolutionary aim of the capturing power."

Once in power, the Communists swiftly eradicate the nationalism that helped bring them to power. The Russian theoretician E. A. Dunayeva writes: "If the survivals of nationalism... are not combated they may revive and cause considerable harm... It must not be forgotten that the reactionary forces of the capitalist world which surrounds are trying by various means and methods to smuggle the corrupt bourgeoisie into our country... Soviet people must be uncompromising to all manifestations and survivals of nationalism."

So much for the regard of the Communists for nationalism which Lenin preached following the outbreak of the Bolshevik Revolution back in 1917. But what does it matter when they write and shout: "Egypt for the Egyptians."

"Moon Is Made of Green Cheese" They would write and shout that the moon is made of green cheese, if it will help them with unwitting mass support among native populations. Without the cause the revolution is lost. Stalin wrote: "The misfortune of the opposition in fact is that they do not recognize this simple Leninist rule for leading the millions; that... the party alone... without the support of millions, is incapable of supporting a revolutionary."

Thus, in 1926, Stalin declared in a speech to the Chinese Commission to the International, while the Chinese revolution was in its first phase that:—"the masses must be mobilized around the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party."

Later, he explained: "We always said it was impossible to discredit and replace... the Kuomintang leadership before it has run its course as a bourgeois revolutionary government, and that it must be allowed to run its course before practically raising the question of replacing it."

scrupulous Czar and that they intend to take it back. "We are confident their agents are active all along the coast and on some islands in the waters between Alaska and Siberia. "They tell all who listen that Alaska should never be permitted in the Union because it is just so much land which was illegally obtained from Russia and which should be returned."

[Alaska was purchased from Russia on October 18, 1867, in accordance with a treaty concluded between the two countries on March 30 of that year. The purchase was consummated for the price of \$7,200,000. The first overtures by the U. S. were made by Senator Gwin of California (1859) during the presidency of James Buchanan. This movement, however, was checked temporarily by the Civil War, which soon followed. The fishing interests of north-western United States were next to manifest an interest in the territory to the northward. In 1866 a memorial was adopted by the legislature of the Washington Territory "in reference to the cod and other fisheries. Then came the sale by Russia of Alaska to the United States. —Editor.]

(To be concluded)





THE THIEF

(Concluded from page 2)

hand, farmer, tell him to give me his hand."
"What does this man want of me when I can't help being so pitiful that I can't bear it..."

"I want to kiss the ikon, I want to kiss the threshold, I want to kiss everybody in the world," cried the thief.
The wife jumped off the hearth and ran away, Michael got up from the table, sinister and drunk, like the night, George stood there and reminded himself that he had to do something.

"Go, go, you aren't a man but a sloppy woman!"
"That's what I'm saying, I'm not suited for these things, I..."
Max rose and went round the table.
"God be with you and don't worry, because as somebody said, I am no good for things like that..."

On Ukraine

(Concluded from page 2)

Trotsky Demanded in 1939 the Full Separation of Ukraine From Russia

As a curious fact we can quote the view of the well-known Communist L. Trotsky, who was assassinated in Mexico during World War II, on the Ukrainian problem. Trotsky demanded in 1939 the full separation of Ukraine from Russia. But Trotsky thought of an independent Ukraine in the form of a Soviet Republic.

As the facts prove, the Ukrainian nation has to endure the heaviest oppression in the USSR. Unfortunately, the words of the famous historian of France Charles Seignobos written in 1913 on Ukraine, can be used emphatically to describe the outstanding feature of the present state of the Ukrainian nation: "Here is the most oppressed nation"

In its equalizing policy, the Soviet Russian Government retains, also, traces of the Tsarist regime in the affairs of Church and religion. Thus, after having seized Galicia and Carpatho-Ukraine during World War II, the Soviet Government abolished the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church by force, against the will of the population, and destroyed the hierarchy of this Church.

The struggle of the Ukrainians against Russian imperialism did not cease after World War II. It is being conducted in various forms. In this struggle other peoples who are oppressed by Russia, from the Baltic Sea to the Balkans, the Caucasus and the Turkestan, participate.

In 1949, Moscow has permitted Ukraine to use an own flag and an own different anthem. However, this cannot be regarded an extension of the rights of Ukraine in the Soviet Union. It seems to be more an attempt to bring the so-

called satellite countries to the Ukrainian level.

Moscow's Surveillance Over Ukrainian Independent Movement

Moscow is watching attentively every expression of Ukrainian political thoughts and national sentiment, and wants to have everything under its control. The Decade of Ukrainian Culture held in Moscow in July 1951, ended with rebukes and threats against the participants of the Decade, and a 'purge' among the Ukrainian Communists whom Moscow imputes 'bourgeois nationalism'.

'Titoism' is no isolated phenomenon in the relations between imperialist Russia and Yugoslavia. Similar trends hostile to Russian imperialism have existed among Ukrainian Communists since the first days of Soviet Russian occupation in Ukraine. The Russian terrorism prevented these trends, however, from getting strong.

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На вулиці найменшого міста

(Нарис)

I. Камініниця маленького міста сьогодні святкує четверту епоху. Нею пройшли міцні чоботи всіх революцій... Нею відходив Бонапарт Наполеон. Босоніж, в селянських штаних з випущеними на них білими сорочками, з широкими манжетами, що були обшиті догохвостими когутиками, нею докотилися стрімголові гонимі вояди Ржечі Посполитої.

III. Тут стояли черги, довгі, кілометрові аж до "сахарного заводу". В тих чергах не один півстахановець віддав "вождеві" перетомлену душу, а чортові на п'ятсот карбованців підписану позичку.

Від тих славних часів мало що з а і л и шлось пам'ятливих-усених переказів. Тепер, хтисни послушати славної старовини, цікаві сходяться коло криниці, сідають на білі плити, ввісчені "поседаїня" з Подільського каменя і прислухаються до шелесту історичної липи.

III. Гріша старанно "раскупорил", витягав зелену аж синю від спирту гадюку, "батька", щоб не "уродило" капелів за Грیشиними уро-

III. По цій камінінці нещодавно переходили представники "робітничо-селянських" організацій. Під час переходу, в них на грудях дзвеніли ордени, пружилися бичачі шиї, несло запахом пудри, духів, різко заносило "тройним деколоном". Синіло гуліфе... Множилися страхи!

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III. На цій же вулиці, на розвалинах Божого Храму, Пилипо-Хрестівські старо-руси, влізавали закони фізики, глибоко проникали в хемікалії, а дійшовши до природознавства, — вони з довгих кишень витягали наспірттованих від лабораторій гадюк, жаб, старанно "раскупорували" їх...

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Молодість і багатство

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