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Anti-Communist Ukrainian Rally in Philadelphia Attended by Several Thousand Persons

RUSSIAN ATTEMPTS TO DOMINATE WORLD AND ENSLAVE UKRAINIANS DENOUNCED BY SENATOR MARTIN, CONGRESSMEN ARMSTRONG, SCOTT, AND COMMISSIONER O'CONNOR

All-out action of the United States Government in its increased determination and effort to oppose aggressive policies of the Soviet Union through the positive support of the enslaved on-Russian peoples, was vigorously advocated by the Ugly Rally of anti-Communist Forces under the auspices of the Philadelphia Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in Philadelphia's Metropolitan Opera House, Sunday, February 10, 1952, at 7 p.m.

About 2,500 Americans of Ukrainian descent crowded the Metropolitan Opera House to capacity to hear distinguished American and Ukrainian speakers denounce and condemn Russian domination of Ukraine and other non-Russian countries, both inside the Soviet Union and the satellites. The rally went on record in demanding complete freedom and independence for 45,000,000 Ukrainians, and also for the other peoples enslaved by Moscow.

The appreciative and responsive audience, including a great number of recently arrived Ukrainian displaced persons, cheered every speaker advocating stronger measures to be taken by the United States Government against the forces of Russian communism, directed from the Kremlin, traditional seat of Russian imperialism and enslavement.

On the platform, among the non-Ukrainian American and Ukrainian American speakers who came from Washington and New York to address the rally, representatives of almost every Eastern and Central European nation which has fallen victim to Moscow's tyranny. These included representatives of the Byelorussian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian, Slovak, Hungarian, Kalmuk and other nationality organizations. All came to express their solidarity and unanimity with the Ukrainians in their fight against Soviet Russian tyranny and enslavement and for the restoration of genuine freedom and independence.

Mr. Eugene Rohach, chairman of the rally, in opening the mass meeting stated that the over-all purpose of the gathering was to "call the attention of the freedom-loving American people to the incessant struggle of the Ukrainian people against Moscow, a determined foe of our freedom and our heritage, based on the respect of the right of every nation to live its own independent life." He in turn introduced each speaker of the rally.

Senator Edward Martin of Pennsylvania, one of the principal speakers, discoursed on the common heritage of our nation which is based on our deep respect for justice and peace. He strongly denounced those Americans, particularly those in government, who tolerated the insidious forces of subversive communism before, during and after World War II. Referring to the plight of the enslaved people of the USSR, Senator Martin said: "I am sure many Americans are not aware that within the

Soviet Union there are 110 million non-Russian people who despise communism and all it stands for. They are not aware that the largest group is the Ukrainians who have kept alive the spirit of their national independence in the face of Russian imperialist tyranny and communist terrorism."

Mr. Michael Piznak, prominent attorney of New York City and counsel for the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, recalled that Americans of Ukrainian descent were and still are the most logical opponents of Soviet communism ever since the inception of this godless, materialistic and tyrannical society.

"The time has come now when the American people as a whole must realize the mortal danger of Russian communist imperialism which threatens the very foundation of our free and democratic society. The example of Ukraine, and other non-Russian countries, finally the sneak attack upon South Korea and the Russian machinations in Indo-China, Malaya, Iran and Egypt sufficiently prove that Moscow is relentlessly driving for world conquest, and only a vigorous counter-attack on the part of the United States and the free world at large, including the support of the enslaved peoples of the USSR, could discourage, or defeat the sinister forces of Moscow."

Congressman O. K. Armstrong of Missouri, an opponent of Russian communism of long standing who made himself known throughout the world recently when he presented Andrei Gromyko with a map of the Soviet slave labor camps, spoke on the vital necessity of psychological strategy with respect to the peoples enslaved by Moscow.

Mr. Walter Dushnyck of

New York City, a specialist on Gen. MacArthur's interpreters team in Manila and Tokyo, addressed the mass rally in Ukrainian. Referring to the impressive number of Ukrainian DP legislation Mr. Dushnyck said:

"You who are former victims of Nazi barbarism and Soviet Russian slavery now have a unique duty to perform: telling your American neighbor what it means to lose your individual and national freedom. The benefits of the free life in America are great ones. But we must constantly guard freedom here by striving for its realization all over the world. You—who have experienced what the loss of freedom can be—can help Americans awake to the great danger without."

Commissioner Edward M. O'Connor, member of the United States Displaced Persons Commission in Washington, was the principal speaker at the Unity Rally. He said that the non-Russian peoples of the USSR are the weakest links in the Soviet plan for world conquest, because for centuries they fought against and have suffered under Russian imperialism. Mr. O'Connor said that of the 202,000,000 people in the USSR, 110,500,000 or 54 per cent are non-Russian, and that among them, 45,000,000 Ukrainians are the most recalcitrant and determined in their fight for complete freedom and independence.

Other speakers appearing on the program of the Unity Rally of Anti-Communist Forces at the Metropolitan Opera House were Congressman Har die Scott, and Mr. Theophil Bak-Boychuk, an economist and a former underground resistance leader in Ukraine.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

Time to Examine the Controls

At its 41st annual convention, a national association of retailers adopted a resolution which said in part, "We are opposed in principle to government regulations except in time of emergency. Excessive controls tend toward centralization of Federal authority and eventually toward a police state. Therefore, we urge that in considering any extension of the Defense Production Act, a joint committee of Congress undertake to study: (a) the extent to which emergency controls are presently necessary, and (b) the manner in which controls have been administered in order to determine whether these have affected fairly and equitably all elements of the economy."

The greatest danger in any controlled economy is that, sooner or later, the controllers always become drunk with power and apply more controls for the sake of controls—regardless of whether they are wise or are needed. We have seen ominous evidences of that during the Office of Price Stabilization's relatively short life. OPS has laid down regulations and orders which have placed costly and unnecessary burdens on manufacturing, retailing and the other enterprises concerned and which have done nothing to serve the consumer and the public interest. And some of OPS' policies, had not Congress forced a change, would have stood solidly in the way of business expansion, would have discouraged production and created scarcities and so, in the long run, would have created more inflation.

A great many people—including some of the country's foremost economists—are convinced that controls should be totally abandoned now, and that we should return to a free supply-and-demand economy. In any event, it is Congress' obvious duty to subject the whole control situation to the most searching examination.

PROPAGANDA FLOOD FROM RUSSIA CITED

Russian propaganda is flooding the United States through the mails, express, the Soviet Embassy, and smugglers' activities, a Senate subcommittee on Soviet propaganda disclosed last Tuesday, February 5th. The State Department and the Justice Department were blamed for policies that encouraged it.

Revealing evidence obtained in closed session, the subcommittee asserted that American taxpayers were paying heavily to bring in the material. Much of it comes in the mails at periodical and book rates. All but first-class mail is carried at a deficit, which

has to be made up by the Post Office Department from its own funds. The subcommittee on propaganda, headed by Senator Herbert R. O'Connor of Maryland, who recently spoke at the Baltimore Anti-Communist Rally, sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee—demanded at this stage that loopholes be closed so that all the Soviet propaganda would be labeled as such. It recommended further study and hearings to tighten restrictions that would control and reduce the periodicals and books coming in by the hundreds of thousands.

This subcommittee is affiliated with the larger subcommittee on Internal Security of the Judiciary Committee. Its two other members are Senator Pat McCarran, Democrat of Nevada, chairman of the Internal Security subcommittee, and Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican of Michigan.

DOBRUS Holds Its Annual Convention In New York

VOGELER AND OATIS ELECTED HONORARY MEMBERS OF ORGANIZATION

The second annual convention of the Democratic Alliance of Ukrainians, Formerly Oppressed in the Soviet Union (DOBRUS), was held on Saturday and Sunday, January 26-27, 1952 at Manhattan Plaza in New York City, with 65 registered delegates attending.

The organization numbers over 750 members who are organized in 14 branches in such cities as New York, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Passaic, Pittsburgh, New Brunswick, N. J., Syracuse, N. Y., Cleveland, Minneapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Utica, N. Y., Washington, D. C., Baltimore, and Buffalo.

DOBRUS was organized in 1950 by former Ukrainian displaced persons who were inmates of both Nazi concentration camps and Soviet slave labor camps and NKVD jails in the USSR. Many of the members of DOBRUS are former Ukrainian soldiers who fought for the independence of Ukraine, having taken active part in the Russian Revolution against the Czarist regime. Others also took active part during the last war in the Ukrainian underground resistance movement, which fought both Hitler and Stalin. The keynote of the convention was the address of Mr.

Vasyl I. Hryshko, former inmate of the Kolyma camps and an outstanding Ukrainian journalist, who spoke on "Contemporary Conditions in Ukraine and Other Soviet-Occupied Countries and Our Conception of the Reconstruction of Eastern Europe". A series of resolutions were adopted by the delegates, who supported the Ukrainian National Rada as the legal Ukrainian national government-in-exile and who called for full support of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Mykola Chulayevsky, a teacher, spoke about his experiences in Kolyma, the Solovky Islands, the White Sea and Baltic Canals, Pechora, and other concentration camps of the NKVD.

The convention was attended by representatives of the Byelorussian, Armenian, Turkestanian and Georgian groups as well as by representatives of the group of S. Mikolajczyk, ex-Premier of Poland.

All delegates voted to bestow honorary membership in DOBRUS upon Robert A. Vogeler and William N. Oatis for their martyrdom in the communist jails of Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Mr. Hryshko was re-elected as president of the organization.

Knapp Scholarship Goes to Ukainian Girl, Former DP

Mary Cyliryuk, freshman student at the University of Wisconsin, has come a long way in little more than two years.

Back only to late summer of 1949 Mary was one of a family of Ukrainian internees in a displaced persons camp in Germany. Life was uncharted, precarious, but under these trying circumstances the young woman found the time to study. From Ukrainian

professors also interned in the camp, she received instructions toward college entrance—she studied English too, reports the "Badger Report," published for "the alumni, parents of the students, and friends of the university."

Finally the chance to emigrate to America came and the Cyliryuks settled in Madison, where the UW is situated. Mary enrolled in Madison Central high school, and shortly graduated with honors.

Today at 19, she holds one of the coveted K. Knapp scholarships awarded this year to some 190 deserving undergraduate students.

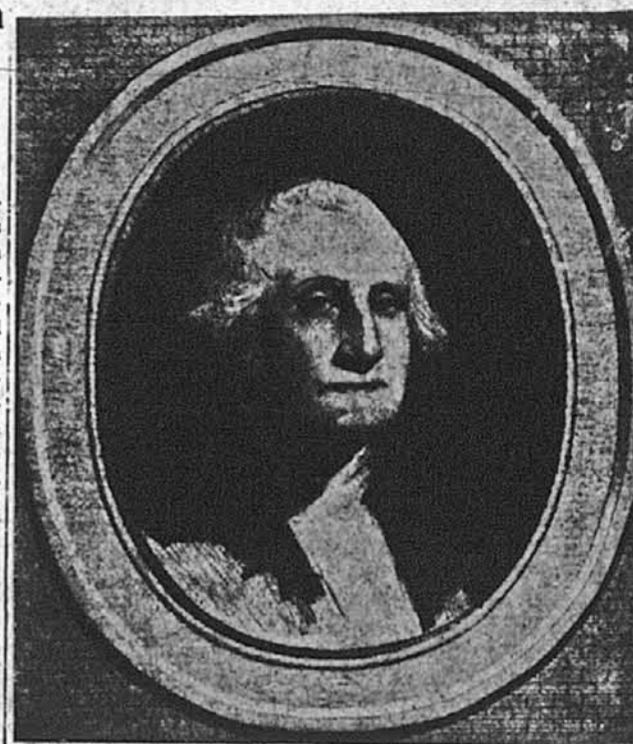
The \$400 per year scholarship will continue for this fledgling American as long as she keeps at least a B average.

Mary wants very much to be a doctor. The goal is entirely in keeping with the "useful citizenship" which the Knapp scholarships seek to promote—and it seems likely of achievement by the girl who has gone so far in so little time.

"are being thwarted in large measure by refusal of the State Department to require propagandists in the embassies and legations to label their literature as required by the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

"Surprisingly, one of the big agents registered by the Justice Department, which is charged with enforcement of the act. The three officers of the enforcement section, by a formal agreement, authorized the Four Continent Book Corporation, which is the chief registered agent of a Soviet principal, to distribute literature without labeling it as political propaganda. I am in full accord with the recommendation of the Internal Security subcommittee that this agreement be abrogated at once."

"Efforts of Congress to control this flood [of propaganda]," said Senator McCarran,



GEORGE WASHINGTON

An Idealist and an Inspiration

George Washington, the personification of what is American.

General, statesman and first President of the United States, Washington has ever been revered by peoples not only of our country but by peoples throughout the world.

The Ukrainian emigrants to this country in the late 19th century and early 20th century, used to refer to the U. S. A. or America not as such but as the "land of Washington."

That was a term coined by the great Bard of Ukraine, Taras Shevchenko.

There is no point in going into the life of Washington. Everyone, we presume and hope, every man know about it.

What should be borne in mind is that Washington should be taken to our hearts as a personification of what America stands for. When we write about America we do not think about it in abstract terms. We think of America as the land of true freedom and democracy. We think of America, also, as the new center of human progress and civilization. That center, in our belief, has been moved to our country from the European-Asiatic areas.

There was the Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, Byzantine, etc., civilizations, which performed their role in human progress along its various paths. Today, in our estimation, the United States of America, which George Washington did a great deal to bring into being, is truly the new center of human progress and civilization. Such is impossible anywhere else. Soviet Russia, or, to put it more correctly, the Communist evil group and the evil system which controls and misrules most of the Eurasian Continent, and enslaves its peoples, makes human progress hardly possible. Add to this that the potency of the European powers, particularly that of France and England, has declined quite considerably besides their loss of prestige among their colonials. The "Land of Washington," as Shevchenko put it, should on this anniversary of his birth (February 22nd), take itself in hand, realize its role and destiny, get rid of its current political corruption, take inspiration from George Washington, and make America the greatest country in world's history.

UNFAIR COMPETITION

Uncle Sam's taxing power has become something of enormous importance. He now requires huge revenues with which to finance the defense program and aid to non-communist countries; and after the emergency is over and for many a year thereafter, he will need huge revenues to meet the interest on the public debt, to begin to pay off part of that indebtedness, to take care of war veterans and to carry on the ordinary business of his government.

Therefore, anything that interferes with the right of the Federal Government, the 48 individual states and the municipalities of the nation to tax ANY business, must be removed. For example, the theory that government projects should be exempt from taxation is wrong. Only the true business of government, that is, the carrying on of the actual government of nation, state or municipality should be exempt from taxation. Such exemption should not be applied to any property or activity of government when it is engaged in the business of producing goods or services for sale. When government does this, it should be on exactly the same footing as any private enterprise engaged in similar activities.

When the government activity is competitive and is bidding against private enterprise for the patronage of clients, it is an injustice that enterprise should be taxed and the public project go free; but even worse than that, it all too often so hamstring private enterprise as to drive it eventually out of business, thus coddling the public enterprise and depriving it of all incentive to efficiency.

STALIN'S "CREEPING WAR"

(Concluded)

As an example of how the formula works today, consider the case of the Philippines.

On July 4, 1946 the independent Republic of the Philippines was proclaimed in accordance with the Tydings-McDuffie Act passed by the Congress of the United States in 1934. While this was obviously in way the doing of the Communists, it served to advance the revolution in that country to the second stage.

When Mme. Aurora Quezon, widow of the First President of Philippines, Manuel Quezon, was ambushed and slain by Communist-led Huk guerrillas in April, 1949, people throughout the world were horrified.

Mme. Quezon was a symbol of Philippine independence. Her voice had spoken against communism. Her assassination was a signal, a sign that "the bourgeois revolutionary" has run its course, and the Communists were "raising the question of replacing it."

The Three Stages of Communist Revolution

In all the three stages of the Philippine or any other colonial style Communist revolution,

wrote Stalin, "intense work must be carried on with the help of concealed Communists."

On that point, consider India. The Communists have tried to plant their agents in the India government at all levels. These agents can commit espionage, influence state policy in accordance with the party line and, when the opportune times arrives, assist in the liquidation of non-Communist officials. All the while the Chinese Red Army is poised to spring from Tibet.

How can these concealed Communists be identified? Sometimes they can be suspected by their deeds. Take, for example, Sardak K. Panikkar, India's Ambassador to Communist China and a temporary member of the Indian delegation to the United Nations.

Mr. Panikkar has shown an alarming affection for the regime for Mao-tung, the Red butcher of China. As recently as last October, Mr. Panikkar was assuring his nation and the world in general that Mao does not toe the Moscow line. He praised Mao for setting in motion "a dynamic social re-

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THE UKRAINIAN AND RUSSIAN CONCEPTIONS OF THE HISTORY OF EASTERN EUROPE

By NICHOLAS CHUBATY

Presented at the meeting of the members of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (Continued)

There is a tendency in studying the history of Eastern Europe to compare Kievan Rus' with the empire of Charlemagne, where also there developed three nations out of one state and each of them claimed the right to this empire. This is an extreme simplification of the historical process in Eastern Europe which does not correspond to the reality in the period of Kievan Rus'. The empire of Charlemagne joined two very different elements; the Romanized Gauls and the Germans, each of which in its own territory had made an advance in civilization along the line of its own ethnic character. Besides, the empire of Charlemagne lasted a relatively short period and was not able to develop its own type of civilization. That had not happened with Kievan Rus'.

Accepting this line of thought, the new Russian historiography (Soviet and anti-Soviet), which is no longer able to deny the existence of a Ukrainian people, draws the conclusion that Kievan Rus' was not an old Ukrainian state, a separate creation with colonial regions to the north but the joint property of the Russians, Ukrainians and White Ruthenians. Under this idea they formed at that time a single political nation and so they must form again in the future a single political nation, Russia or the Soviet Union.

The Soviet government has even turned this into a political weapon, for the Soviet hymn speaks of the joint Rus' which created three Slav nations now living in one Soviet Union under the leadership of the older brother, the Russian people.

Rus' the Work of Ukrainians

From what has been said, it is clear that this was not the case in Kievan Rus'. Kievan Rus' and its culture were the work of the Ukrainian people. Rus' in those times was expressly identified with the modern conception of Ukraine and the old Kievan Rus' was not like the short-lived empire of Charlemagne but was rather like the Roman state of the period of the Empire.

The influence of the Kievan civilization on Eastern Europe during the existence and the falling apart of the Kievan state was much like that of the Roman (Latin) civilization of ancient Rome on its provinces with their different populations (Romanization). There also, with the help of the governmental Latin language, Roman religion, the commercial and administrative links, Roman civilization spread to all the corners of the empire. But the Romanization of the provinces was still superficial, as was the civilization of the Kievan Rus'-Ukraine in the regions beyond its cradle in Ukraine. The disintegration of the Roman Empire at once brought to the surface the ethnic qualities of the Gauls, Iberians, and the other peoples of the former Roman provinces and while accepting as their base the Roman civilization, they created their own national individualities and cultures.

The same thing happened on the ruins of Kievan Rus'-Ukraine. We can make out these differences and local patriotisms even at the middle of the 12th century. Novgorod the Great and Pskov lived their own lives, independent of Kiev. Polotsk went its own way and Suzdal (and Vladimir on the Klyazma) also became independent in the middle of the 12th century. In 1169 the Suzdalian prince Andriy Bogolyubsky ruined Kiev, "the Mother of the Cities of Rus'," the sanctuary of the Rus' Land even more thoroughly than had the Polovtsy and he adorned the cathedral in Vladimir on Klyazma with the ecclesiastical objects stolen from Kiev.

The Metropolitanate of Kiev

That part of the old political structure of Kievan Rus' which survived the longest was the ecclesiastical metropolitanate of Kiev. But in the middle of the 12th century Prince Yuri Dolgoruky of Suzdal appealed to the Patriarch of Constantinople to create in Suzdal a separate metropolitanate. He was unsuccessful. At the same time the bishop of Novgorod received the title of Archbishop. A definite ideological and

ecclesiastical antagonism between Ukraine and the present Russian territories was clearly seen at the church council in Kiev in 1147 in regard to the Patriarch of Constantinople.

Russians Took No Part in Creation of Ancient Rus'

In view of these facts, it is clear that the culture of Kievan Rus' arose chiefly in Ukraine and was the work of the Ukrainian genius. The Russian people took no part in its creation. The fact that the greater part of the monuments of this culture have been preserved at the time of the Tatar invasion in the north, on the lands of the Russian people, is only a proof that the civilization of the Kievan state and was there highly cherished. Likewise many of the monuments of Latin literature and arts were preserved in the provinces of the old Roman Empire and not in restless Italy.

The stream of the Ukrainian history found its continuation in the Halych-Volynian Kingdom, in autonomous principalities of Lithuanian-Ruthenian State, further in the Ukrainian Kozak-State created 1648 by B. Khmelnytsky uprising and finally in the United Ukrainian National Republic 1917-20.

The White Ruthenian stream of history found its own continuation in the autonomous status of the White Ruthenian principalities of the Lithuanian-Ruthenian State, the Russian again in the lands of the Great Duchy of Muscovy which emanated from the principalities of Suzdal, Rostov of the 12th century as well as from the united political structure with the capital in Vladimir on the Klyazma of the 13th century.

Hrushevsky History A Basis

These are the general outlines of the development of Ukrainian and East European history as elaborated by M. Hrushevsky and his students and they have been accepted by all Ukrainian historians, wherever there is free science. The logicity of it and its firm basis in objective facts and historical sources have led all the

(Concluded on page 3)

How Fortunate Are Ye

How fortunate are ye,
Who live in lands of liberty,
Where freedom reigns,
And justice rules,
No guns to your back,
But hands offering tools.

How fortunate are ye,
Who worship as you wish,
And praise your God,
In your own way,
Without any fear,
Of what the government will say.

How fortunate are ye,
Who can bring up your offspring,
To the dictates,
Of your heart and mind,
And not to demands,
Of dictators, or their kind.

When in your lives problems arise,
And you must labor heavily,
Do not complain,
In lands of liberty,
But remember first,
How fortunate are ye.

ZORYANA

DETROIT DISTRICT COUNCIL TO HOLD PRE-LENTE DANCE

After an auspicious year in dynamic Detroit, and the passing of a highly successful convention, the Detroit District Council, once again, with good potentialities, and a most capable leader, Walter Hupchak, shows a promise of another highly successful year by starting 1952 with a pre-Lenten dance, to be held at the famous Veteran's Memorial Building, standing out like a soldier of supreme dignity, overlooking the Detroit River, into the vast beauty of Canada.

Proceeds from this dance will go towards a purchase of an authentic Bandura, which shall be presented to the Detroit Historical Museum.

A perennial bouquet of roses, to Ann Kashey; Millie Kashey, Gerald Bulak, John Turak, George Kulaga, Michael Danielson, "Buck" Lamaka, will be presented to them to mention the many more of the Detroit Civic Organization minded dance committee.

Music will be furnished by the popular Detroit Convention Orchestra, Johnny Sadrack and his Polka Kings. To all our many Ukrainian friends, who happen to be passing our way March 1st, 1952, we extend a welcome hand.

COMMITTEE

On Record - - by Ted Victor

DISASTER STRIKES

Elizabeth, New Jersey is an old city and it has been through a great deal during the entire period of its existence. During the past few months, however, it has experienced something horrible, for from the skies has come death, disaster and fire.

Planes from the nearby Newark Airport have long circled over Elizabeth and its neighboring towns of Hillside, Union, and Newark itself before landing and after taking off. The inhabitants of the many towns have become accustomed to the noise of droning motors and the sickening stall of a gliding air craft. Some of the people who were a bit more sensitive and inclined to worry have long been afraid of the possibility of having one of the sky behemoths coming down in their back yard.

The last two months have actually produced three violent tragedies in the usually quiet city of Elizabeth. Three airplanes have fallen from the skies above the city and wreaked havoc with property and human life alike. The people of Elizabeth, their neighbors and all other communities located near the airports have risen up in arms and are demanding the permanent closing of the fields.

The three crack-ups in Elizabeth have undoubtedly been a combination of fate, mechanical and human failure and scores of other factors, most of which are unexplainable in ordinary terms of reason.

The first plane fell into the shallow, narrow Elizabeth River after the pilot undoubtedly exerted his utmost skill and nerve in order to avoid the thickly populated surrounding area. A short time later another plane crashed to the ground, demolishing a brick apartment house and just missing a high school. This crash, incidentally, took place just two short blocks from the Ukrainian church in Elizabeth. Again the pilot of the plane had evidently exerted his utmost in order to avoid an even greater catastrophe.

Just a little over a week ago the third tragedy occurred in the already aroused community of Elizabeth. A huge DC-6 plummeted from the clear midnight skies above the sleeping city, spewing forth a veritable hell of fire, death, and disaster.

Bodies, both living and dead, were scattered about the area like so many tattered, discarded, marionettes. The ship's large gasoline tanks exploded with deafening roars as the fiery fluid poured forth over an entire apartment house turning it into one great flaming torch. Well over a hundred and eighty people were involved in the holocaust and it was again, only through the pilot's supreme effort, that a children's home was missed. In fact, the burning wreck just managed to fall in the only vacant lot in the entire area; the children's playground.

Hysteria gripped the city. People began organizing for a march upon Newark Airport in order to force its closing. Petitions were circulated and signed by everyone. People who could afford to, began making plans for moving away from Elizabeth. Those who could not, prayed for the permanent closing of the field. Elizabeth was in an uproar and justifiably so, as each body was hauled from the burning wreckage everyone realized that perhaps next time they would not be among the living. Certainly, if ever action was demanded it was now, while the disaster was still fresh in the minds of the government leaders and before another plane could take off from Newark Airport to circle over the city of Elizabeth, with its cargo of potential death.

Action was needed, but of what sort? Closing the airport was but a temporary measure, which only increased the burden of traffic upon two other fields already taxed to capacity. Yes, action was needed but there seemed to be no set pattern to the three accidents. The dead were dead, the wounded suffering, and the living were united in a demand to eliminate the cause of the effect. Some said that it was just fate but then again, did fate cause one engine to drop from position and another to stop working? Did fate cause a radar set to fluctuate or a plane to dive? No, not fate alone, for there were far too many human elements involved elements which often tend, to pass the responsibility of tragedy to superhuman forces. Of course, the forces of nature often combine to bring about disaster, but like

Impressions - - by William Shust

Strange, how the pattern repeats.
Hates, prejudices, taste—even appearance.
Environment? No, there is something more than environment which conditions the thoughts and actions.

The being flowers into manhood promising something new—then sad disillusion. For the pattern is repeated—in the image of its fathers.

Alas! alas! for civilization. No newness.
None but automatons—stamped from the same press—each a neutral grey fighting to remain inconspicuous.

Bearing the seal of small-town approval and the copy-right of complacency.
It is more than environment

—for that can be conquered.
No, it is rather something within the individual himself. Fear perhaps, cowardice, weakness, the comfort of conforming.

Yes, it is better to conform!
Comfortable clinches.
I will not resist.
And the pattern repeats.
The spark flickers down to imperceptible breath and lives only of necessity. Only enough to sustain the faceless body until death.

"Good enough for my...
"Our village...
"When I was young...
Once rejected, now embraced.

First words in jest, then actions in earnest.
And the pattern repeats.

"CREEPING WAR"

(Concluded from page 1)

What Mr. Pannikar failed to report was Stalin's promise that Red China would "become a magnet for all the peoples of the yellow race... a major power on the Pacific... (and) a menace threat for... three continents."

Red China Assigned to Stalin

Nor did he report that Red China was assigned by Stalin the task of dealing—a well known fact to everyone—of dealing India the coup de grace through the political and military role of the Chinese army.

Whether Mr. Pannikar actually is a Communist is impossible to say. It really does not matter. He serves a useful purpose to communism.

One does not have to look to find a Mr. Pannikar's counterpart in Egypt, Iran and every other country of the target area. One will find him in high places, calling for closer ties with the Soviet Union and openly antagonistic toward the West, towards its democracies.

Yes, indeed—World War III is the creeping war.

share than a catastrophe is unavoidable in one form or another. We can take all the temporary actions we like, but only a resolve by all peoples everywhere to do things correctly and honestly will ever eliminate the threat of horror to which Elizabeth has been exposed to these past three times.

Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors (ТИНІ ЗАБУТИХ ПРЕДКІВ)

By MICHAEL KOTSIUBINSKY Translated by STEPHEN SHUMAYKO

Ivan was the nineteenth child in the Hutzul family of the Palychuks. The twentieth and last was Annichka.

No one knew whether it was the eternal roaring of the Cheremosh River and the laments of the mountain streams that filled the lonely house of the lofty treeless summit, or whether it was the sadness of the sombre spruce forests that frightened the child; but Ivan kept weeping, crying out in the night, and looking at his mommy with such deep wise beyond his age, eyes, that she would often turn fearfully away. Sometimes, in terror, she even imagined that he was not her own child. Perhaps at childbirth she had not taken the proper precautions to exorcise the evil spirits, had not smoked out the house properly, had not lit the right number of candles, and so a cunning witch had exchanged her brat for her son.

The child grew very slowly, yet it grew, and before they realized it they had to make pants for it. Nevertheless its strangeness remained with it. It would stare straight ahead, as if seeing something distant and unseen to others, or it would start crying without the slightest provocation. With its pants slipping down, it would stand in the center of the room, eyes tightly shut, and bawl out lustily.

Mother would then take her pipe out of her teeth and brandishing it menacingly, exclaim in anger:

"Murrain on you! You changeling! Go and lose yourself!"

And he would go and lose himself.

Tiny and white, like a bowl of dandelions, he waddled about in the green hay fields, or fearlessly plunged into the dark forest where spruce trees waved their branches over him as some mighty bear its paws.

From here he gazed upon the mountains, at the near and distant purple peaks that reared up against the heavens, at the black spruce forests with their fragrant breath, and upon the bright green meadows that shone like mirrors within their frames of trees. Below him boiled the cold Cheremosh River. Upon distant knolls lonely huts dreamed in the sun light. It was so still and sad, with the black spruces casting their sombleness upon the swift Cheremosh, that carried it downstream, telling all of its burden.

"Ivan!... Come home!" would come the strident call for him from the house, yet he would pay no attention to it but

keep on gathering raspberries, slapping a leaf on his fist in such a manner that the sound was like that of a pistol report, whistling a whistle, or howling in the grass in an attempt to imitate the birdcalls and other sounds that he heard in the forest. Hardly visible, he would gather flowers among the tall grass in the forest glade and adorn his hat with them, and, growing tired, lie down beneath some drying hay and be lulled to sleep and then awakened by a gurgling, splashing mountain brook.

When Ivan reached his seventh birthday, he looked upon the world through different eyes. He already knew a great deal. He knew where to find healing flowers and herbs, he understood the call of the kite, the legend of how the cuckoo came into being,—and when he recounted all this at home his mother would look rather dubiously at him: maybe it was talking to him? He knew that there were evil spirits in this world, that they ruled everything, that the forests were full of gnomes who pastured their cattle there; and he knew of the stags, hares and deer; that through the woods there wandered the happy Chuhayster—the master gnome who invites all passerbys to dance with him and who tears apart the restless souls of unbaptized children. He could even tell about the mermaids that on fine days came out from the water upon the bank to sing; spin fantastic tales of his own creation; and tell of those drowned people who after sunset appeared on the river rocks to dry out their white bodies. All sorts of evil spirits filled the rocks, cliffs, chasms, homes and courtyards, lying stealthily in wait to catch and harm some innocent soul.

Often, awakened in the night, amidst a stillness fraught with menace, he trembled with fear.

The whole world seemed to be a fairy tale, full of magic and mystery, both wonderful and terrible.

Now he had certain duties to perform—he was sent to pasture the cows. He drove his brown and his black into the forest and when they began to disappear from sight in the tall forest grasses and the young spruces and from there low to him as if from beneath the surface of the water, he would sit down somewhere on the hillside, pull out his flute and blow upon it silly tunes that he learned from his elders. Somehow this music did not satisfy him. He would cast aside his flute

impatiently and listen silently to those dim and fleeting melodies that he heard within himself.

From below there rose to Ivan and enveloped him the dull roaring of the Cheremosh, while his ears from time to time caught the faint peals of distant bells. From beyond the branches of the spruce peeped the worried mountains, seemingly saddened by the shadows of passing clouds that constantly changed their mood; when the meadows laughed, the forest frowned. And just as it was difficult to capture their true expression because of their rapidly changing face, so difficult it was also for the child to capture its inward chimerical song, that soared and fluttered its wings about his very ears and yet refused to yield itself to him.

One day he foresook his cows and began climbing to the very top of the peak. Higher and higher he climbed along a barely discernible path, amidst thick growths of pale ferns and prickly blackberry and raspberry bushes. Lightly he leaped from rock to rock, climbed over prostrate tree trunks, tore through the bushes. Behind him rose the eternal murmuring of the streamlets, the mountains seemed to grow in size, while yonder loomed the mighty shape of the blue Chornohora. Tall weeping grasses now hid the face of the slope, the tinkling of cow bells was as distant breathing, boulders began to appear more often, until at the top there was a veritable chaos of them, with lichen growths upon their broken surfaces and snakelike tree roots winding about them and choking them. Beneath Ivan's feet each stone was covered with moss, heavy, soft, velvety. Warm and fine, it hid within itself summer rains made golden by the sun, and softly gave way and embraced his foot like downy pillows. Various forest berries had sunk their roots into the depths of this moss and sprayed its surface with their bright red and blue fruit.

Here Ivan sat down to rest.

Softly the spruce cones up above him rustled, their sound mingling with the distant roar of the rapids below; the whole valley seemed flooded with golden sunlight, pierced at one point by a thinly wavering column of smoke from a campfire; while from beyond Mount Ihritz there rolled the velvety rumble of distant thunder.

Ivan sat there listening, and forgot entirely about the cows he was supposed to mind.

There, in the midst of this resonant stillness, he suddenly heard the soft music that had been tormenting him so long, that had been fluttering its wings about his ears and then fleeing rapidly away when he sought to capture it. Rigid and immobile, with neck outstretched, he listened with rapt attention to the strange melody. It was not human; at least he had

never heard it played before. But who was playing it? There was not a soul in sight about him on this lonely wooded mountain slope. He glanced backward, towards the rocks—and froze stiff. Seated upon a large boulder was "him", a satyr, his sharp beard thrust sideways, horns pointing downward, eyes tightly shut, blowing upon his floyara. "Gone are my goats... gone are my goats..." the floyara was fairly melting with sorrow. But now the horns tilted upwards, the cheeks became puffed, and the eyes opened wide. "Here are my goats... here are my goats..." the notes leaped happily upward, and Ivan fearfully beheld how the bushes parted and bearded goats appeared, shaking their horned heads at him.

He wanted to flee but could not. Riveted to the spot he dumbly screamed in fright, and when finally he did find his voice the satyr jumped to his feet and disappeared among the rocks, while the goats leaped among the roots of the upturned forest monarchs blown over by the winds.

Ivan sped downhill, panic-stricken, unseeing, tearing himself loose from the false embraces of the blackberry bushes, breaking dry boughs, slipping over moss, ever conscious of some terrifying forest spirits pursuing him. Finally he fell. How long he lay there he never knew.

When he came to his senses at last and recognized the familiar landmarks, he grew more composed. To his wonder, however, he discovered that the melody of that strange song played by the satyr up on the hillside now lingered within him. He drew out his life. For a while he had no luck, for the melody refused to be captured. Again he tried, racking his memory, catching stray parts of it, until finally when he did master it, when through the forest there flew the notes of a most enchanting and strange song, a great gladness filled his heart, flooded the sun-drenched mountains, the forest and grass, gurgled in the streams, and tickled the feet of Ivan, so that he, casting aside his life, rose and placing his hands on his hips whirled off into a dance. His feet executed the most complicated steps with utmost ease. One moment he would be on his toes, the next his heels would be drumming against the ground, then a leap high into the air, again a whirl. And so, upon a sunny glade, that had stolen into this wondrous kingdom of the spruce, the white figure of a boy capered about, just like a butterfly flitting from flower, while both cows—the black and the brown, thrusting their heads through the low-hanging branches, looked upon this scene with kindly eyes, and, chewing their cud, enlivened it even more by occasionally ringing their bells.

(To be continued)

¹ Floyara—resembles a flageolet.

World War II and Its Consequences on Ukraine

(Concluded)

(3)

3. The New Ukrainian Political Emigration

In consequence of the occupation of all Ukrainian territories by the armies of Soviet Russia, hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians had to remain outside the borders of their fatherland. In the first years after the termination of the war, the Ukrainian emigrants lived in Displaced Persons' Camps in Germany and Austria. Now the Ukrainians can be seen in all European American countries, in Australia and New Zealand. These are all people who, for national and political reasons, opposed repatriation into a Ukraine oppressed by the Communist Government. They declared repeatedly, when they were threatened with forced repatriation, that they would sooner commit suicide than fall into the hands of their oppressors.

The Ukrainian emigrants in Europe and America are developing a considerable political and cultural activity. The central institutions of the Ukrainian political parties are remaining in exile where their press is being published, the elementary, secondary and academic schools are being operated—the Ukrainian University in Munich, the Ukrainian Technical University in Germany, until 1945 in Bohemia, and others.

After World War II the Ukrainian emigrés have created more scientific institutions: The Scientific Shevchenko Society, a continuation of the identical Society which had existed in Lviv since 1874, and which had been destroyed by the Communist regime, and the Ukrainian Free Academy of Science. The Ukrainian Scientific Societies are working effectively and have their branches in Europe and in America.

Under these circumstances, when in Ukraine enslaved by Soviet Russia, the Ukrainian political life is suppressed and cannot show itself freely, the Ukrainian emigrants think it their duty to speak in the name of their people in the defence of its rights before civilized mankind. For this purpose the leaders of the Ukrainian parties created the Ukrainian National Council in July 1948, as the political representation of the Ukrainian nation. The Ukrainian National Council continues the tradition of the independent Ukrainian Democratic Republic which had been created through the will of the Ukrainian nation in 1918-1919. Many of the participants of the Ukrainian fights for liberation and many of the leaders of the Ukrainian Democratic Republic are still living. These men believe firmly that the time for the free state existence of the Ukrainian nation will come.

4. Conclusions and Prospects

In this book the most important features of the Ukrainian nation and the most important events of its struggle for liberty in the 20th century have been set forth.

For centuries the Ukrainians had to make enormous efforts in order to ward off the attacks of the steppe hordes. This nation living on the border of Europe and Asia, could, besides its unceasing centuries-long struggle for its existence, simultaneously create great

cultural values from which, in the 14th-18th centuries, Poland and Moscow profited. This is a proof of the inexhaustible creating forces of the Ukrainian nation, and gives the ground for believing that this people, under favorable circumstances, would develop their abilities to highest level.

The struggle of the Ukrainians for liberty in the 17th century against the Polish rule with the assistance of despotic Moscow, did not bring Ukraine the desired results. The Tsarist state destroyed the traditional forms of Ukrainian democracy and autonomous order, and changed Ukraine at the end of the 18th century into its province.

The independent Ukrainian Democratic Republic, created after the downfall of Tsarism in 1917, found its most resolute enemies in 'Red' and 'White' Russia. The short-sighted Polish policy too, with respect to Ukraine, favored the strengthening of Soviet Russia. It remains an undisputed fact that the Communist dictatorship was enforced on Ukraine by the Russian military power. Without the Russian military force the Communist regime would not be able to retain its rule over Ukraine.

Communist Russia well knows this weakness of her regime in Ukraine. This explains the specially grave terrorism of the Russian Communist Government against the Ukrainian nation.

As we can see, there were means Russia would not use no means Russia would not use in order to enslave Ukraine, even if millions of Ukrainians should die in consequence. This bitter experience under Russian rule convinced the Ukrainians even more that, in future, the ways of Ukraine and Russia must lie apart. The Russian imperialism must fall. The nations oppressed by Soviet Russia must regain their independence in the form of democratic states. From Russia must be taken all possibility of power to enslave foreign peoples or endanger their freedom. Unfortunately, it must be stated that imperialism is a phenomenon common to all Russian political trends—dictatorial, monarchist and democratic. These would like to preserve 'indivisible Russia', created by the conquests of the Tsars and renewed by those of Russian Communists. This is what the democratic world cannot consent to. A state which oppresses foreign peoples cannot preserve its own internal liberty. Militant imperialism excludes democracy.

Among the Russian emigrés, there are only individual voices making public the deadly danger for democracy in Eastern Europe from Russian imperialism. Thus R. Abramovich, one of the leaders of the Russian Social-Democrats in exile, wrote in the monthly *The Socialist Courier* of October, 1948, published in New York: "Every responsible politician who thinks of the prospects of democratic development and the overthrow of Stalinism must answer the question, what will the future Russian state, liberated from Bolshevik dictatorship, lean upon? Some authors... insist on the creation of a 'strong central government' which could check the centrifugal efforts of all the national minorities. These authors do not evidently know what they are speaking about. The creation of central government after such a terrible shock as the transformation of the whole political order of the country will be, is, of course, a very difficult affair... To make the government so 'strong' that it could, in addition, take over the task of holding those national minorities by force inside the boundaries of the agitated country who are going to separate themselves, is a completely

Utopian endeavour. Those who think it possible do not consider the enormous difficulties of this task and the resistance power of the separatist-minded minorities who, however, on their own territories are forming majorities.

"Only a cruel dictatorship, which will not be inferior to the Bolshevik one, will be able to master this task. Even if it would be possible to create such a dictatorship,—a scarcely probable prospect, this would mean that democratization of Russia should be buried forever, and that in Russia one dictatorship would be replaced only by another, and there would be no way for a democratic solution of the problem of nationalities. Or should there be expected, with respect to a future war, protection of the indivisibility of Russia through intervention of the allies, USA and Great Britain, who would use their armed forces in order to destroy eventual separatist movements? The answer is clear."

This quotation gives us an exhaustive picture of the situation in Eastern Europe.

If the British Government after World War II gave its consent for free self-determination of the peoples of its Asiatic colonies, what right can have Russia then to rule over Ukraine, the Baltic States the Caucasus etc.?

The last imperialists' the late British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin called the Russian Communist Government. Against this imperialism the whole civilized democratic world must take common action.

The problem of the relations between the Ukrainian and Polish peoples should also draw the attention of the political world. By their intolerance the Polish authorities had produced in the 17th century the Ukrainian revolution of 1648. The inability and malevolence to find a compromise in the relations with Ukraine led to such a sharp struggle that the Ukrainian Government of B. Khmelnytsky was forced to look for aid from Tsar of Moscow; not from affection towards Moscow but from hate of the Polish oppression. In consequence, Moscow became a great Power which took part at the end of the 18th century in the dismemberment of Poland. Unfortunately, even after the downfall of independent Poland, the value of the Ukrainian national movement was not realized by the Polish leaders, though it could have secured the balance of power in Eastern Europe.

Polish 19th Century Slogan
"There is no Ukraine, there are only Poland and Moscow."
—was the slogan of the Polish nationalists in the 19th and 20th centuries. Therefore the Polish leaders made a fatal mistake in attacking in 1918 independent Ukraine and wishing to annex the Western Ukrainian territories. Through this they helped to destroy the Ukrainian independent state and laid the foundations for strengthening of Soviet Russia.

The results of this short-sighted policy of the Polish nation, enslaved by Soviet Russia, continue now. The Ukrainians think that Polish-Ukrainian mutual relations could be solved, provided there was good will, to the advantage of both peoples: the boundary line between Ukraine and Poland should be drawn on the only correct ethnographic principle. Such a boundary could support the good-neighbourly relations among the Polish and Ukrainian peoples.

We cannot hope very much for a fast success of a democratic development of Russia after the downfall of the Communist dictatorship. The tradition of absolutism, tyranny and imperialism, created through centuries of Russian history, cannot be forgotten so easily and replaced by a democratic ideology. For this reason the peoples living in the vicinity of Russia should unite their forces for the common defence of their liberty, and their independence from the Russian threat.

"SVOBODA" (UKRAINIAN DAILY) FOUNDED 1893
Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays and holidays by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City 3, N. J.
Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Post Office of Jersey City, N. J. at March 10, 1911 under the Act of March 3, 1879.
Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1102 of the Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1918.

ANOTHER FIRST PLACE TIE IN U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE

BY TETSIUK NAHJELIS & KRZYCHOWSKI

Several weeks after a first place tie was broken between the Newark Ukrainian American Veterans and the Penn-Jersey Club another tie was created as a result of the matches held on Friday, February 8th, under the auspices of the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N. Y.-N. J. Area. For the first time since the inception of the league, a New York team, the U.N.A. Friendly Circle Branch 426, came up the list to share top-flight honors with the long-entrenched leaders.

The first game of the match between the two top contenders was lost by the Newark Vets via the "handicap route", a mere six pins separating them from victory and defeat. Taking advantage of the moral effect of their first win, the New Yorkers pressed the second game in their favor by a substantial margin and coasted in on an easy third game. Vincent Pokorny accounted for most of the pinnage for the New Yorkers, scoring a 509-pin series, while "Doc" Bemko led the Veterans in the scoring with a 493-pin set.

The Penn-Jersey Social Club slipped down to third place when they lost one game out of three to the "A" team of the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club. The first two were won with games high in the 800's in which Joe scored a 236-pin game and Walt Molinsky a 222. Their respective three game sets of 625 and 620 were tops for the Peejays, while the best the Jaysees could produce were the 473 and 470 sets registered by Ray

Krychowski and Milton Ryckalaky, respectively.

A clean sweep of three games was made by the up-and-coming St. George C.W.V. Post of New York over the Ukrainian Blacksheep of Jersey City, which feat placed the St. Georgemen in a solid fourth only five games away from the top-high teams. B. Yarmola's series of 531 pins and Bill Baron's 516 were outstanding for the New Yorkers, while William Kawaska led the Blacksheep with a 489 series.

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church team of Newark also made a clean sweep of three games over their opponents, the "B" team of the Jersey City club, all three being won by substantial margins, not counting the 28-pin handicap which the Churchmen had in their favor. Fred Hubka's 568-pin set, which was highest for the evening, was the most outstanding among the Churchmen and had much to do with the "Bees" defeat.

The St. John's C.W.V. of Newark dashed whatever hope U.N.A. Branch 272 of Maplewood had for a long uphill climb in the league standings by winning two game out of three. The Maplewoodites flashed their old winning form in the second game when they totalled 904 pins—highest for the night—but they slacked off toward the finish and found themselves swamped by the pinning of John Chutko and Steve Kacaper who scored sets of 530 and 528, respectively. Bill Kalba came out top man for Branch 272 with a series of 515 pins.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

	High 3 Game Total		
	Won	Lost	Game High Pins
1. Newark Ukr. - Amer. Vets	41	25	924
2. U.N.A. Branch 435, N.Y.C.	41	25	882
3. Penn-Jersey S.C., Newark	38	28	956
4. St. George C.W.V., N.Y.C.	35	30	877
5. Jersey City S.A. Team A	29	34	909
6. Jersey City S.A. Team B	30	36	890
7. Ukrainian Blacksheep, J.C.	30	36	899
8. U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood	29	37	904
9. St. Johns C.W.V., Newark	27	39	881
10. Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark	26	40	840

On Ukraine

(Concluded from page 2)

White Ruthenian historians as Picheta, Lyubavsky, etc. to accept it as the basis for the White Ruthenian history. It has been accepted and applied to the history of the Russian people by the progressive Russian historians in the last years of tsarist Russia as Presnyakov, Lyubavsky, etc. Presnyakov even began his history of the Russian people with the beginnings of the Suzdal-Rostov principality, the predecessor of the Grand Principality of Moscow.

The outline of Hrushevsky became in the first ten years of the Soviet regime the official outline for the historical investigations in the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev. More than that, it was accepted by the most eminent authority among the Russian Bolshevik historians, Mikhaylo Pokrovsky, the assistant commissar for education of the Russian Soviet Republic after 1918.

(To be continued)

Ukrainian Sport Notes

By WALTER W. DANCO

NEED FOR LEADERSHIP

As a result of the recent arrival to this country of many thousands of Ukrainian Displaced Persons, it's a big wonder why the 2 major Ukrainian churches in the USA, the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese and the Ukrainian Orthodox Diocese are not capitalizing on the present situation and proceeding with the organization of new parishes in the many cities and towns which boast appreciable Ukrainian colonies but as yet lack Ukrainian churches.

Undoubtedly, this situation is prevalent in most states but I will single out—for the purpose of simplicity—the fine state of New Jersey, inasmuch as I feel reasonably qualified to make mention of conditions in the Garden State.

Today, there are "Russian" Orthodox Churches or Carpatho-"Russian" Greek Catholic churches in the towns of Alpha, Singac, Linden, Rahway, South River and Manville, just to mention a few, but, as yet, there still aren't any churches—either Orthodox or Catholic—in these towns professing to be of Ukrainian background.

No doubt, prior to World War II, when there weren't any Ukrainian immigrants arriving in this country, it would have been very difficult to initiate movements in these towns to organize Ukrainian churches amongst the dissidents claiming to be "Russian", but today, many of our sound, politically-thinking DP's are residing in these localities as evidenced by their contributions to the "National Fund" of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (list of donors is published monthly in the *Svoboda* and most other Ukrainian-American papers advocating a free and independent Ukraine) and still no dynamic Ukrainian movement is apparent.

Just as in the late 1800's early 1900's when the Russian Czar sent high-financed agents to this country delegated with the task of setting up "Russian" churches amongst the Ukrainian people; the two Ukrainian Dioceses should commence similar programs of their own. In place of money, the Dioceses could dispatch their newly-arrived intellectuals advocating the monolithic Ukrainian spirit.

This task falls in the laps of two aforementioned Ukrainian Dioceses. In the best interests of all our Ukrainian people, it would be far better and more constructive for these two religious groups if they would stop cutting each other's throat as clearly indicated in Carteret, etc., and instead, embark on a program of Ukrainianism amongst the Carpatho-"Russians", "Russnaks", "Russian" Orthodox and in general all the Katsaps in the U.S.A.

NEW YORK YANKEE — MIKE GAZELLA

Not too much has been written about probably the first Ukrainian ever to play in the majors but just recently, a story originating in the N. Y. Yankees' home office credits him with playing a very important role in the greatness of the Yankee machine these past 25 years.

It was the season of 1926 and the higher-priced Yankee stars

were having such a rip-roaring time at night doing the night spots that they frequently did not glitter in the day time. On the final Western trip it seemed the club would flop out of the flag fight.

The turning point of the season—and possibly the turning point in the history of the Yankee empire—came in Cleveland after dinner one night. Mike Gazella was standing there at the door of the dining room of the old Hollenden Hotel as the playboys emerged. Mike was a guy who had grown up in the Pennsylvania coal mine regions, had starred in football at Lafayette University, and now was being carried by the club as a utility infielder. He was chunky and hard bitten. He was one of those minor characters Babe Ruth scarcely knew by sight, much less by name. Nevertheless he was a member of the club and he believed wholeheartedly that baseball is a team in which each man must strive for the good of the whole. "Listen, you fellows," he told the playboys, eagerly planning their fun for that evening. "Maybe, I'm only a sub but I'm proud to be in the big leagues and I'm proud to be a Yankee. Also my family needs the World Series share you high priced stars don't seem to be worrying about. So I'm warning you that if from now on everybody isn't doing better than his best, somebody's due to get from me a belt in the nose."

It's not known whether or not Gazella thought this up on his own. It's possible Manager Miller Huggins, who was worried by the way the team was going and who was a past-master at indirect needling, may have inspired him. Also it was about this time that Barrow was busily engaged in mailing to the players clippings from papers, which dealt sharply with their lack of real championship spirit. No matter whether Gazella acted on his own or was inspired—his pop-off paid-off. The Yankees hadn't been picked to win the pennant at the start of the 1926 season. Experts had believed such recent products of the minors as Mark Koenig, Earl Combs and Tony Lazzeri hadn't provided sufficient reinforcement for a club that had needed extensive rebuilding after winning the world

title in 1923. It had surprised even Barrow and Huggins. Then the reaction had set in. Gazella started the fire that caused the victorious spirit to glow brightly again. Roused by his words the veteran stars struggled for success the same as did the kids. Picking up the loose ends the Yankees went on to win the 1926 flag by three games.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Hofstra College's Little All-American HB, Walt Kahanowich, is slated for a tryout with the grid N. Y. Giants of the NFL, this coming August.

Mike Mazurka, wrestler-movie actor, appeared last Sunday on the Dean Martin-Jerry Lewis TV Show over NBC. This fellow really gets around.

Terry Sawchuk posted his 11th shut out this past week by whitewashing the Boston Bruins, 2-0.

Paul Psak, former basketball star of the Bayonne, N. J. Ukrainian Sporting Club quintet (1948 National UYL-NA champions) is now serving with the U. S. Air Force in Germany. As a matter of fact, good-looking Paul would like to receive some mail from any of the gal readers of this column. His address is:—Cpl. Paul Psak, 12336285, 12th R.S.M., APO 1, Box 383, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

Reminder to all Ukrainian Youth:—The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is in great need for additional funds for their really wonderful job in propagating a free Ukraine. Send all donations to:—UCCA P.O. Box 721, Church St. Annex, New York 8, N. Y.

Metro Prystal of the Detroit Red Wings is really setting a fast pace in the scoring columns these past few weeks.

Actor Jack Palance, Joan Crawford's current leading man, recently became a father for the second time. A former pugilist, Jack is receiving plenty of raves for his fine performance in the movie "Shame".

Mr. America—John Farbotnik—of Los Angeles, California recently flexed his muscles on Jimmy Durante's TV show emanating from L.A.

Steve Suhey, former All America at Penn State is an athletic director at Waynesboro, P. High School.

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A Portrait of Stalin

By A. LUCKIWI

It is no wonder that members of the opposing group within the party always found sympathizers among the suppressed people in U. S. S. R. Principally not because of their programs which were far from answerable for the suppressed, but only because of their defiant attitude, where before unavoidable standard sentences and executions they were able to find within themselves enough manhood to protect their views within the Soviet despotic system.

Stalin's Mutilation of the Idea of Freedom

Stalin mutilated the idea of freedom for the individual and tries everywhere to identify it with the idea of an unquestionable submittance of everyone as a communist obligation, because only that person is free, according to his reasoning, who recognizes the historical inevitability of the communist overwhelming of the entire world.

Fortunately for the people, the present democratic world in protecting the rights of the individual and her freedom of thought has attained such success that no tyranny, not even Stalin's will be able to stop it demagogically; therefore, in the interest of self-preservation the Kremlin tyrant is forced not only through censorship, but, by other countless prohibitions to separate itself completely from the world.

Enthusied with his glory and praises Stalin has been deprived of any sort of feeling for the grief and tragic situation of the oppressed masses brought out on his orders. His ears are deaf and incapable of hearing cries of desperation of the daily tortured hundreds and thousands of people in the torture chambers, countless jails, and concentration camps in the Russian Communist Empire.

Stalin's Love of Himself

All of Stalin's victories and conquests never were and never will be treasured by the nations oppressed by him as they are

Надія Хмара.

Молодість і багатство

4)

Та Оля здавалося спокійно прийняла болочку для неї вістку. Однак вона стала цілком байдуха до життя. Працювала без відпочинку, щоб хоч на хвилину забути, і незабаром недуга прикувала її до ліжка.

Олексій Федорович покинув працю, і майже весь час був біля неї. Але скоро він побачив, що лишилося без грошей, і той змущений був віддати Олю в лікарню. Про допомогу від Дмитра він не хотів навіть думати і почувач, що відчував ненавист до свого колишнього товариша, вважаючи його причиною хвороби молодої дівчини.

Почувши ці слова, Олексій Федорович безсило опустився на стілець. Лише одні двері відкинула його тепер від тієї, котра була найдорожча для нього на світі,

Олексій Федорович обіцяв не гніватися. Кожне слово Олі для нього було законом.

На другий день молодій дівчині не стало. П. змучене працює, тіло спочило навки...

filled with suffering and bitter endurance in the cruel Soviet system. They are never humanly happy nor gay during the holidays which are formed and forced by him—holidays of his elevation, of brilliant "glorious", praises. Stalin's love for himself is unprecedented in history. He is the greatest heartless despot who accepts every wave of praise as self-evident and long earned and he listens to them with an animal-like calmness.

Contrary to all freedom loving and humane governments as well as the political leaders in the non-Soviet countries which more or less uphold the acknowledged principles formed by India's well known leader, the late M. Ghandi, "A good goal may be attained through good methods."

One can still listen to Stalin's speeches by sitting down although some people from the Kremlin group are of the idea that they should be listened to in a standing position only.

Українські батьки! Українські вчителі! Вже появилася і продається найбільш необхідна книжечка для української дитини: НОВИЙ УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ БУКВАР-ЧИТАНКА

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Наче в північ проважав молодий вчитель труну коханої дівчини. Він якоюсь напіввідомо розумів, що Олю в свої обійми забрала жорстока смерть.

Старі кладовища густо заросло бур'яном та травою, заросли всі стежки, а деякі могили майже зрівнялись з землею.

Степан Вусатий

ДИСКУСІЯ

Учора, я з Іваном, моїм найкращим другом, посперечався. Ба, мало сказати посперечався, — посварився. Навіть мало не побився.

А пішло нам не за якісь там підставою, чи, як би ви думали, засадничі речі, а просто за дурнистю: ми зговорилися про дискусію.

Я знав до Івана: — А бачиш, — нема дискусії... А Іван мені знов сказав: — Чекай, дискусія це буде!...

Я знав до Івана: — А бачиш, — нема дискусії... А Іван мені знов сказав: — Чекай, дискусія це буде!...

Я цього не чув і не бачив. Я сидів цілий час мов на шпильках і мене одне цікавило: коли скінчиться реферат і чи після нього виявиться дискусія.

Встав голова товариства і тихим голосом сказав: — Дуже дякую другові Грицькові за реферат, а всім присутнім за це, що зволіли його вислухати уважно.

Він був блідий мов стіна, а я, — як він мені пізніше розказував, — червоний мов рак. Ми оба схрестились поглядами, мов шаблями: зараз побачимо, хто має рацію, я, — чи ти...

Тому, що тираж Календаря обмежений — поспішайте із замовленнями!

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ші не було на кладовищі. Раптом на зарослій стежці з'явилася чиясь постать. Тяжко було пізнати в тій постаті колись молодого стрункого Олексія Федоровича, але старий дуб здавався пізнав його: він, як і раніше, приїждив до свого старого гостя шелестінням своїх листочків.

Олексій Федорович підійшов до могили, спустився на коліна і, наче, застигнувши на місці. Дві слюзи скотилися по його щоках.

Обставини прикували його залицяніти місце.

Почувши про смерть Олі, Дмитро Сидорович вирішив відвідати її могилу, і написав про те товаришам, сподіючись від нього відповіді.

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