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Weekly Commentator

AS TO BE EXPECTED

The English weekly section of the Communist Ukrainian language daily "Ukrainski Schodenni Visti" (The Ukrainian Daily News), published in New York, contained in a running article "Ukraine: Past Present," in which the great Ukrainian Kozak Hetman Ivan Mazeppa (who made a valiant bid for Ukrainian national freedom but together with his ally Charles XII of Sweden was defeated by the Russians under Peter I in the Battle of Poltava) is described by the Schodenni" writer as a "renegade Cossack hetman Mazepa."

It occurs to us that if anyone is a renegade it is the likes of the "Schodenni" writer, who though presumably Ukrainian by descent follows slavishly nonetheless the Kremlin dictated Russian line in regards Ukrainian history and fight for national freedom.

"THE MONSTER"

...More prosaically known as TV is increasingly, day by day, fastening its throttle-like hold upon American life, politics, economy, to judge by the complaints being made all and sundry.

The movie industry, for one, grudgingly admits that its present precarious financial status, resulting from falling off of box office receipts, is due to TV. To be sure the exhibitors refrain from mentioning the exorbitant admission one has to pay to see a movie which keeps so many away from the movies.

Among the latest to complain are the department stores. Their sales in New York during Republican convention week dropped 17% below the like week last year. It is explained that television coverage of the G.O.P. proceedings kept shoppers home and glued to their sets, New York store officials said. Business was light in the early part of the week and fell off more during the final 2 days. Department store sales in Philadelphia also slumped during that week dropping 6% from the day a year ago.

NOW WE ARE A DP

The other day we bought ourselves a pair of sandals. They are very comfortable in this hot weather. And they are dressy too.

Soon after we ran across an old acquaintance, one of the original DPs, who came to these shores early this century.

Observing the sandals, he remarked, "Aha, so you're trying to look like a DP."

"Why?" we asked, mystified.

"Well, all the DPs we wear them," was the reply.

Next time we see a man wearing sandals, we may ask him is is he a DP. And then —duck.

"BISS" AND "BOO"

Many of our young persons attending some concert at which there are many DPs, are often mystified to hear what sounds like boos from them at the close of the singer's offering. They cannot understand it at first. After all, she or he had sung very well. Why the boos?

Finally, they catch on. The DPs are not booing, but are—to coin a word—bissing. When they like some number at a concert they cry "biss!"—meaning encore. But since the men's voices are heavy, most of the time in the lower register, the heavy biss sounds like a boo.

We and others like us know this now. But our non-Ukrainian friends do not. They wonder, and sometimes they grow indignant, over what they consider to be booing.

May we suggest that bissing be dropped, and replaced by handclapping, encoring, and cheering—a la American.

SEE FAULTS IN OTHERS, BUT RECOGNIZE YOUR OWN

It is fashion among some well-intentioned souls to poke at or criticize bad living conditions in other lands, but remain blind or silent to similar conditions in our own country.

For example: Soviet propaganda always pictures living conditions in the Soviet Union as ideal, altho the Reds and even their friends know that that they are the worst. Occasionally, however, accidents happen, and some hapless editor of a Soviet newspaper is called to account by his masters for allowing some letter to the editor to be printed in his paper which complains of the intolerable living conditions.

"Radyanska Ukraina," published in Kiev, contained a letter in its February 17, 1952 complaining of the autobus service between Kiev and its suburbs. The reader wrote:

"A short time I had to go from Kiev to Hurivshchyna, Makariv district. I had to get into the bus at Sviatoshyno where there were crowds of people and no order. The bus is so full that there is no room to turn around. The ticket collector is so hemmed in on every side that he cannot get through the bus to sell tickets. So he sells them when the people get out, which takes time... Busses are often very late..."

Pretty bad. But consider the plight of, let us say, the New Yorker, who rides the overcrowded Fifth Avenue bus, supposed to be the best in the metropolis. And what about the subwayite, who is packed inside steaming-hot cars with other "sardines," and who often has to phactocally fight hisi hay in or out of the car. Or consider, too, the antiquated cars on the Hudson-Manhattan Tube trains, running between Newark, etc. and New York. In the dead of winter, with temperatures way down below freezing, the H & M train stands in on practically an outdoor platform in Newark, with the doors wide open while taking on passengers at ten minute, fifteen minute, half-hour, and hour intervals, depending upon the time of day or night. And the same H & M charges 20 cents for a three minute ride from Exchange Place, Jersey City to Hudson Terminal in New York, and the same price in the opposite direction.

It is right and proper to criticize things outside our bailwick, but first let us do something to improve social and economic conditions in our own, including housing—anent which more next time.

40 Thousand Ukrainians in Great Britain

Reuters, British news agency, reported from London on June 29 that refugees from behind the Iron Curtain revealed that day that the Soviet Embassy in London, where Ambassador Gromyko is now ensconced, was carrying on a widespread campaign to get them to return home.

Promises of free passage, food and medical assistance have gone out to Ukrainian, Lithuanian and Latvian emigrants now working in Britain.

"Soviet Russia wants to get us all back again because the Communists fear we may be of great use to this country in the event of war," declared Roman Pysarcyuk, secretary of the 750 member Bradford, Yorkshire branch of the Association of Ukrainians.

A Soviet Embassy spokesman who was asked to comment on the reports said that "many" refugees had asked to be returned to Russia. Pressed for a more definite figure, he replied: "In this year, twenty."

Althogether 40,000 Ukrainians, 35,000 persons from the Baltic states now incorporated in the Soviet Union and 16,000 Poles are believed to be working in Britain, Reuters reports.

U.N.A. Branch in Ambridge Has Enjoyable Outing

A good example of summertime U.N.A. activity was the outing held by U. N. A. St. Basil's 161 lodge on Sunday, July 6 at the H. H. Robertson club farm near Ambridge, Pa., reports Andrew Jula, secretary of the organization.

A younger generation Ukrainian American who together with his associate officers has made St. Basil's an active and progressive unit of the U.N.A., Mr. Jula writes that over 300 members and their families attended the outing.

It began at one o'clock, when members were transported without charge by bus to the park, from the lodge's fine quarters, one of the finest of its kind in the country. There refreshments were served.

The members enjoyed themselves thoroughly on this warm sunny day. They sang Ukrainian folk songs, danced and engaged in sport events.

Winners in the sports events were: Boys races—6-year-old, Joseph Druzisky Jr.; egg race, Sonny Sheleheda and Tommy Bucka; 6 to 10—Mike Sheleheda; 10 to 16, William Kudra; girl races, Diane Manjak; egg race, Carol Kraynak; 10 to 16 Alma Barbe.

Men's races—fat man's, John Sardomsky; egg, Joseph Sheleheda.

Women's races—dash, Anne Szpak; egg race, Mrs. Rose Michelosen.

The Ambridge press reported the picnic.

From the time they arrived until they left, they consumed over 1,000 hotdogs with saurkraut, 600 bottles of soda pop,

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Philadelphia Veterans Post Ladies Auxiliaries Active

While the Ukrainian American Veterans have been busily engaged in building up their organization, their women-folk have not been sitting by idly. On the contrary, Ladies' Auxiliaries are being organized by many of the posts throughout the nation.

One of the first and most active of these Ladies' Auxiliaries is one that is associated with Post No. 4 of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. First, the women were invited to attend one of the Post's regular monthly meetings in order to discuss some organizational plans. Later, in February, 1951, they were able to set up their own group. Of course the women naturally decided their organization would not be strictly military in nature. Instead, most emphasis is placed on social activities.

After gaining recognition at the fourth annual Ukrainian American Veterans Convention which was held in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1951, a set of by-laws was adopted.

The objects and purposes of this Ladies Auxiliary are as follows:

(1) To unite and work by the sides of our fathers, husbands and brothers of the Ukrainian American Veterans.

(2) To assist in fostering and perpetuating our American way of life.

(3) To engage in charitable and patriotic work among those of all sects for the perpetuation of the American way of life.

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APPELATE COURT UPHOLDS DECISION TO LIQUIDATE IWO

The Appelate Division of the New York State Supreme Court handed down on July 2 a ruling upholding the decision of Judge Henry Clay Greenberg to liquidate the International Workers Orders, a fraternal benefit association which consists of various nationality and racial group sections, including a Ukrainian one, members of which are avid readers of the Communist Ukrainian-language daily "Ukrainski Schodenni Visti" (The Ukrainian Daily News).

Judge Greenberg's decision was handed down about a year ago, following a three month trial. Greenberg based his decision on the charges of State Superintendent of Insurance Alfred J. Bohlinger, and, to quote Communist "Schodenni", "the testimony of renegades and professional stool pigeons in the employ of the Immigration Service and the FBI."

The Superintendent of Insurance charged that the officers of the International Workers Order are Communists, that they owe their allegiance to the Soviet Union, and therefore, the Order as such is a a hazard.

Escapee Cites Resistance in Ukraine

A pervasive, unorganized and largely passive resistance to the Communist regime exists in the Soviet Union, a Soviet engineer told Drew Middleton, New York Times correspondent in Bonn, Germany, on July 15.

He calls himself now Eugeny Sergeyovich and he is a native of Central Russia who fled to west Germany recently.

United States intelligence officers who have questioned Mr. Volchansky regard him as the best informed Soviet civilian to flee to the West in recent years.

Mr. Volchanski stressed dissatisfaction with the Red regime more than active resistance. There was some just after the war, especially in the Ukraine, and today elemental unorganized resistance is strong, there and throughout Western Soviet Union generally, he said.

He added that this potential of resistance is even greater among the officers and the soldiers of the Soviet Army.

Mr. Volchansky declared that although he did not believe there would be war for many years the Russian people might be convinced by propaganda that their homeland was threatened and then would fight.

The effect of this remark, Middleton writes, was lessened by another assertion that propaganda such as the "hate America" campaign did not impress the people of the Soviet Union.

Revolution Possible in Time of War

According to Volchansky, the possibility of revolution in the Soviet Union under wartime conditions is one of the deterrents to Soviet military aggression but "today revolution is unthinkable" because of the controls.

In war "a disturbed and resentful people," would be able to liberate themselves upon receiving arms."

Mr. Volchansky urged the West to start a large-scale psychological warfare offensive against the Soviet regime by demonstrating that the free world understood the Soviet people and wished to help them against the Communists.

Printed matter and radio programs can pierce the Iron Curtain, Mr. Volchansky said. He added that he had heard of Western pamphlets from officers and soldiers in East Germany where he was employed as army engineer before his defection.

Western radio programs beamed to the Soviet emphasize life in the United States and Britain too much and do not describe life in the Soviet Union enough, he added.

Russian Propaganda Lacks Former Power

Russian propaganda, although pervasive, does not have the power it once had. The failure thus far of the "hate America" campaign was cited as an example.

Mr. Volchansky asserted that the minimum monthly expenses for a family for food was between 1,000 and 1,100 roubles, and placed maximum wages for a month at between 450 and 500 rubles.

Working Conditions Very Bad

Working conditions are pitiable, he said. He described the work of the war widows at a northern port. These woman clean the insides of tankers after the oil has been discharged and frequently faint in the holds.

"The Government, to show its extreme concern for the working class, did something," Mr. Volchansky said bitterly. "A sailor was ordered to stand by with a rope and haul the women out of the hold when they fainted."

Conditions for the working class in the U.S.S.R. can be summed up as "slavery, poverty, and a complete lack of rights," he said.

People work eighteen hours to twenty hours a day, lack all material comforts as well as liberties. Mr. Volchansky made it quite clear that this was true of the intelligentsia, a hitherto favored class, as it was of the proletariat.

OLGA MUSIYCHUK GETS MASTER DEGREE

Akron Library Engages Her

Miss Olga Musiychuk, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Stephen Musiychuk, Clark Street, Sharon, Pa., received last month a master of library science degree from the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Previously Miss Musiychuk was graduated from Youngstown College with a Bachelor of Science in education.

Miss Musiychuk has a position with the Akron Public library, beginning July 1st last.

She is a member of Branch 74 of the Ukrainian National Association.

Jersey City State Teachers College Graduates

Among young Ukrainian Americans to graduate this year from the Jersey City State Teachers college were the following:

Robert James Boyajy, 103 Bostwick Avenue, received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education from Jersey City State Teachers College on Thursday evening, June 12, in the College Auditorium.

Mr. Boyajy completed four years of preparation for teaching in elementary school under the General Elementary curriculum. During the Senior years was accepted for advanced study at the University of Colorado in September, 1952. He was vice-president of his Class.

Theodore Kicey, 12 Terrace Avenue; B. S.; elementary school; G.E. curriculum; Etta Delta Pi, Dramatic Club and the Men's Club; has been engaged to teach in the Bloomfield, N. J. public school in September, 1952.

Jean C. Sharrock, 193 Ege Avenue; B.S.; Kindergarten and Grades One through Four; K-Pr. curriculum; Kappa Delta Pi, Future Teachers of America, on staff of Year Book.

Mary Ann Wosnak, 2695 Boulevard; B.S.; grades one through eight; G.E. curriculum; College Choir and the

(Concluded on page 2)

OUR YOUNG GENERATION AND THE 5th CONGRESS

We were gratified to note that through few in number, our American-born generation did themselves proud at the 5th Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, held in New York during the past Fourth of July weekend.

Beginning with the UCCA President Dr. Lev Dobriansky, and including Treasurer Joseph Lesawyer, Congress Chairman Michael Piznak, Executive Director Stephen Jarema, Banquet Chairman Walter Bacad, Cultural Director Olya Dmytriw, Combined Choruses Director Stephen Marusevich, Arts Exhibit Director Gloria Surmach, they and others did their best to make the Congress the success it turned out to be.

It was not an easy task, for they were not on familiar grounds, as at a Youth League convention or a U.N.A. convention. To be sure, both the old immigrants and their American born sons and daughters were there, but they were lost in a sea of delegates who are but recent arrivals to these shores, former DPs.

They and their problems, particularly their distinct policies and differences in relation to their efforts to help free Ukraine, dominated the deliberations of the gathering.

Here, with several exceptions, the American born people who were present, were definitely at a loss as to what was going on, especially since the views expressed and the arguments heard were of necessity, for the benefit of the newcomers, in Ukrainian.

On a number of occasions we were asked by some younger generation person to explain what it was all about, the background to it all, etc. To have replied properly would have required at 2-hour lecture. So the young people, outside the chairman and two or three others, remained in the dark, and were unable to voice their opinions.

Moreover, due to the scarcity of time, none of the problems and issues pertaining to our younger generation life and activities, particularly their role in the movement to help free Ukraine, could be touched upon. There was an address on the subject scheduled to be delivered by UYL-NA President William Polewchak; it might have led to some interesting discussion, but the time element cut it out (the address appeared on these pages last week).

Finally noticeable too was the fact that there were but few younger generation delegates from outside the areas bordering upon New York. There appear to be two reasons for this: (1) Not enough of our young people have been sufficiently "sold" on the UCCA, and (2) there are several youth conventions in the offing.

With this in mind, the present UCCA executives should plan the next Congress in a manner designed to attract the young people to attend it en masse and to play a leading role in it.

APPOINTED ASS'T PROFESSOR AT BELLEVUE MEDICAL CENTER

Dr. Walter A. Petryshyn, New York City ear, nose and throat specialist and plastic surgeon has been appointed Assistant Clinical Professor at the Post-Graduate Medical School of the New York University—Bellevue Medical Center. Dr. Petryshyn has been active in the teaching of modern advances and surgical techniques of ear, nose and throat diseases to graduate physicians, reports Mr. Peter Kuchma, U.N.A. Branch 361 secretary.

Dr. Petryshyn is a member of the National Board of Medical Examiners and the American Board of Otolaryngology. He is on the staff of University Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, the Institute of Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine and has his private office at 140 E. 54th Street in New York City.

Dr. Petryshyn is a member of Branch 361 of the U.N.A. in New York City.

KILLED IN KOREA

Pfc. Gerald Pryhoda, 22, youngest child and only son of 3 children of Thomas and Fannie Pryhoda, of New York City, was killed in action on the Western Front in Korea on June 16, 1952 by an enemy grenade, reports Peter Kuchma, secretary of U.N.A. Br. 361.

Pryhoda entered Marine Corps on Septembre 1, 1951. He was ordered overseas March, 1952.

The slain Marine was a member of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York, a member of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, and an honorary member of the St. George's Veterans Association.

On completing High School, he was employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Motor Coach Department until his call to service.

His parents are U.N.A. members. Although he had not joined the U.N.A. as yet, he took an active part in some of its activities.

Ballet Program Enjoyable

The Ukrainian National Folk Ballet, a group of 13 Ukrainian American men and women based in Williamtnic, presented "A Night of Ukrainian Folklore" Sunday evening, June 30, at Burns School, Hartford, Conn.

"The Hartford Times", reported that the dancing ensemble was assisted by a 12-man group of folk singers from Colchester under the leadership of a Mr. Saworsky.

Together, the two groups entertained an audience of 300 with folksongs and the colorful dances of the Ukraine, some comic, some sad, all done with zest and finesse.

★

The dances, brilliantly complemented by the rich, bright original costumes of the performers, were good specimens of folk art. As in most folk-dancing, it is the men who are the stars here.

And the men bore their murden admirably. George Rusyn, the group's leader, in parti-

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Our Opportunity — Was It Taken or Forsaken?

Report of the President to the Fifth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent.

(1)

By DR. LEV E. DOBRIANSKY

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Fifth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent: It is my privilege and duty, as president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, to present for your fair evaluation and charitable judgement a a concise report on the work and accoplishments of the national committee that you elected into being at the last Congress held in Washington, D. C. three years ago. On that occasion, you will recall, I had the distingished honor of delivering an address entitled "Our Opportunity—To Take or Forsake." This call to action proved to be the keynote of that successful Congress. Now, three years hence, the primary question that you, as delegates, are to answer on the basis of this factual and interpretive report is this—"Our Opportunity—Was It Taken or Forsaken?"

To assist you in the determination of this answer, I have purposely divided this report into two sections: (1) the larger part dealing with the record of achievement formed by your national committee and (2)a general appraisal based on several points of self criticism-concerning the performances of our organization. Obviously, in view of the multitude of events that accumulated over these three years, both on the national and local levels, it is scarcely feasible to include in this general report all that has transpired. Of necessity, therefore, I shall have to restrict myself to certain events and developments which, I believe you will agree, have contributed imeasurably to the wholesome expansion of our organization and activity. In fact, in recounting the events of the past three years, if my memory serves me well, I find that some notable event occurred almost every month. Notable in the sense of advancing our educational program and the prime objectives of our committee. Should I fail to make explicit mention of any event, it is not because of negligent oversight nor is it due to any discriminatory valuation as to graded worth and importance. Rather it would solely be the result of my endeavor here to strike a sound balance between detailed and even itemized facts and a general perspective toward the overall tendencies and developments surrounding the extensive work of your committee. Every effort, no matter how apparently small, is a valuable contribution to the advancement and furtherance of our ideals. And as in all things, the superstructure of our organization could not possibly thrive with power, confidence and and strength were it not for the solid foundation represented by you and your loyal organizations and their spirited and magnificent support these past three years.

Immediately after the last Congress your newly elected committee launched itself on entirely new course of political operation, one of direct and forthright participation in American political life. The condensend account of this ever expanding operation may be expediently offered in the following itemized manner:

A. 1949:—

1. December—UCCA aligned itself with the American Friends of Slovak Freedom in Washington, D. C. The closest possible collaboration with organized American groups fighting for a policy of liberation and national independence toward the enslaved nations in the Soviet Russian Empire constitutes a basic orientation of the Congress Committee. I am happy to report that this has been achieved, especially with reference to national organizations concerned with the common plight of the Lithuanian, Slovak, Hungarian, Latvian, Estonian, Byelorussian, Georgian, Armenian, Azerbaijanian and other non-Russian nations.

B. 1950:—

1. January—UCCA became deeply engrossed in preparations for the Senate hearings of the Genocide Convention. It extended considerable aid in time and energy to the mustering of forces favoring the ratification of this Convention, under of course the wise guidance of our dear friend Dr. Raphael Lemkin.

2. February—Testimony was submitted in behalf of UCCA, urging the ratification of the Genocide Convention by the United States Senate. This testimony on Soviet genocide proved to be a great success as measured by the range of commendations and the extensive publicity given it. Above all, it represented the firm determination of the committee to express its viewpoint in all official hearings on subjects pertinent to the objectives of UCCA.

At this time, also, the character of the Voice of America broadcasts to Ukraine became of great concern to us. Protests against the ineptness and stupidity of these broadcasts were issued, negotiations for improvement were arranged, and a comprehensive report was prepared. The intervention of UCCA in this matter lasted for months, and was highlighted in October by David Lawrence's syndicated article on our exchange of letters with Mr. Kohler, the chief of VOA operations. There can be no doubt that this action by UCCA, supported by protests from all over the world, contributed heavily to the improvements that followed. This case is by no means closed. Senile directorship of this VOA program is hardly a source of imaginative and self-relying effort which is so necessary for maximum psychological results. Our well supported case awaits the first appropriate opportunity for a public hearing which we calculate to be presented in the form of official consideration of the Benton Resolution on the independent status of VOA.

3. March—UCCA submitted to the Director of the Bureau of Census a well prepared memorandum of the "Proper Name of The Ukrainian People" in order to avert the ridiculous confusions made in the past regarding nationality origins. This was approved, and I personally know that the designation of Ukrainian was used as a classification in the census that was taken subsequently.

4. April—UCCA was instrumental in placing into proper hands an important memoradum sent here by the Military Department of the Ukrainian National Council. For the information of a few badly uninformed individuals, UCCA has always stood ready to assist and aid, whenever reasible, the projects and endeavors of all dignified Ukrainian groups abroad whose unselfish dedication to the cause of a free and independent Ukraine lies above petty party politics.

5. May — UCCA interceded through conferences and the submission of a memorandum to the State Department on the issue of admission to the United States of the former members of the Ukrainian "Galicia" Division. Its efforts, combined with those of the United Ukrainian Relief Committee, proved to be successful.

6. June—UCCA was one of the first organizations to publicly support President Truman's action in Korea, and for this and the message sent to the Korean Ambassador to the United States, it received warm replies of gratitude.

Through the generous consideration of our dear friend, Professor James Burnham, UCCA arranged for the participation of Ukrainian delegates to the International Congress For Cultural Freedom.

7. July—The Honorable Herbert H. Lehman inserted our testimony on the Genocide Convention into the Congressional Record, which was reprinted in the quantity of 25,000 for distribution to all important quarters of the world. Judging by the response to these reprints, this has proven to be a most effective medium for propagation of the truths we seek to establish concerning Soviet Russian imperialism.

8. August—With the expansion of its activity UCCA was compelled to undergo an internal reorganization entailing special individual assignments in order to cope effectively with its rapidly accumulating work. Today UCCA is internally organized on the basis of special commissions. For example, one of its most important commissions is the body on Ukrainian-Jewish Relations. The work of this commission is aimed at collaboration with Jewish groups in the United States toward the furtherance of harmonious Ukrainian-Jewish understanding abroad and eventually the full equality in every respect of all minority groups in a free and independent Ukraine.

9. September — UCCA was represented by guest participants at the convention of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America which was held in New York City. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the nature and content of UCCA's most important work demands the unstinted support of our youth, especially in their respective states and districts. The committee is in need of young men and women, and I earnestly hope that you delegates will bear this in mind when you decide on the formation of your new committee.

(To be continued)

Poet's Corner

TO A LOST FRIEND

I'll look for the moss again
this spring
And every early flowering
thing;
Remember the ferns we found
last year?
And the Solomon's-seal, and
the angel's tear?

You played, while I planted the
wildflower bed—
Oh, it's hard to remember
that you are dead!
That never again will you
frolic and play
And arch and purr in the
daintiest way.

Though green be the moss and
fragrant the fern,
Werever I walk, wherever I
turn,
I'll hear your low purr and
feel you are near,
And the spring will not
bloom as it did last year.

SARA OWEN.

JERSEY CITY COLLEGE GRADUATES

(Concluded from Page 1)

Women's Ensemble of the Choir, Future Teachers of America, Senior Dance Committee, on staff of the Year Book; leaving to take up residence in California.

Rita Wischur, 250 Union St.; B.S.; Grades One through Eight; G.E. curriculum; Fencing Team, Record Club, Secretary of International Relations Club, vice-president and president of the Psychology Club.

Start of the Fraternal System

One of the first things the early Ukrainian immigrant did upon arriving here, was to provide some manner of protection for his wife and family in the event of his natural or accidental death, and to cover his funeral expenses.

In this manner the Ukrainian National Association came into being on February 22, 1894, in Shamokin, Pa., the forerunner of our Ukrainian National Association. The SS. Cyril and Methodius lodge organized then and there was based on the fraternal system. It became known as a fraternal benefit society.

In 1894 life insurance was a luxury for comparatively few people. Life insurance companies had not been operating very long up to then. Their policies were sold chiefly to businessmen and manufacturers. No appeal was made to the laborer, least of all to the miners. Besides a a strong prejudice against the companies still exested in many sections; first on account of religious belief that to insure was to fly in the face of Providence; the second, on account of the numerous failures of life insuring organizations.

It is interesting to note that the beginnings of the Ukrainian National Association well nigh coincided with the beginnings of the fraternal system as a whole.

Shortly after the close of the Civil War a master mechanic in the railroad shops of Meadville, Pennsylvania, got the idea of organizing his fellow workers to introduce his "ideas of right and justice between man and man." His name was John Jordan Upchurch. In October of 1868, he organized Jefferson Lodge, No. 1 Ancient Order of United Workmen. This is considered the start of the fraternal system.

At first the organization was mainly united for mutual welfare, a union on a broader scale than the trade unions of that time. Soon, however, the Constitution of the AOUW provided for setting up of an insurance office when the Order reached the 1,000 member mark. The office was to issue policies, securing at the death of the member insured not less than $500, to be paid to the heirs. Dues were $1, to be paid to the subordinate lodge of the Order. When a member died, the Fund was used to pay funeral expenses and the balance went to the family of the deceased.

Whenever a death occurred the Grand Lodge, as it was then called, was to demand the insurance funds in other subordinate branches, forward the money to the secretary of the lodge to which the ceased belonged, and that lodge was responsible for its proper use.

The benefit for any deceased member was to equal in dollars the number of members who had contributed to the insurance fund, except that no more than $2,000 was to be paid for any one death.

With the passage of time fraternal insurance became popular and its protection spread over the Nation. Many societies, including the Ukrainian National Association, were organized on similar plans.

J. Gibaylo Gibbons

THE AMERICAN WAY

The Middle of the Road

By Dr. ALFRED P. HAAKE

(Editor's Note: Alfred P. Haake, Ph.D., is Chairman of the Laymen's National Committee and Mayor of Park Ridge, Illinois.)

A newspaper editor recently advocated the nomination of a candidate for president because he goes neither to the left nor the right, but down the middle. He wants a candidate who can win by getting support from both sides while committing himself to nothing that would offend either.

He overlooks the difference between compromise on methods and compromise on principles. So he falls into the serious error of compromising the principles on which we built this country to accommodate the principles on which dictators built their opposing forms of government.

In effect, he is trying to avoid serfdom by refusing to be free.

With our imperfect knowledge and understanding and the difficulty of knowing which is the best of alternative ways to get things done, we may find it necessary to compromise on methods.

But to compromise on principles is something very different.

For example, the World Council of Churches erred in denouncing both Capitalism and Communism and thus opening the way for an alternative in between called Socialism. They failed to see that their "middle of the road" alternative is really a step on the way to Communism, and away from individual freedom, initiative and private property. By adopting the socialist idea of government control of productive property, we would wind up finally with all property controlled by government and freedom a thing of the past.

The answer to problems posed by the World Council of Churches is better people, guided by sound morals and religion.

We cannot serve God and the Devil. There is no compromise or middle road. We worship the one and hate the other, or we worship neither. But we cannot reach or follow any middle road between them.

We cannot respect property rights while stealing property. For example, the "middle of the road" man might object to the stealing of one hundred dollars but say it was all right to steal ten dollars. He might approve the government taking money from one man to give it to another, and so relieve the other of the necessity of stealing it himself—under the pleasant label of "redistribution of wealth." Both would be wrong.

We need more than mere unity in the United States. We must choose between conflicting principles of government. It is not enough to put the present administration out of office, giving it opportunity to clean house while on a vacation.

We need to restore the faith of our fathers, our own faith in the principles on which we built this nation. We need a strong undergirding of religious faith for our economic, social and political structure. We must elect men who refuse to compromise in restoring both faith and principles.

Government, as well as individuals, must recognize the authority of Divine wisdom and power, and accept the limitations of moral principles on governmental as well as individual conduct.

There must be no compromise of character or principle merely to find a middle road candidate who offers no real difference of opinion with either of the opposing sides and hopes to win by having the support of both.

Such a compromise defeats its own purpose by yielding to the blandishments of forces inimical to the vitality and and very life of our country as a nation of free men and women.

5th Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent

(Continued) (2)

"If Only This Had Happened 30 Years Ago"

The Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Statler was crowded Saturday night for the Banquet of the 5th Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent.

It was opened by Mr. Walter Bacad, Banquet and Dance Chairman, who introduced as Toastmaster Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, who ably discharged the usual functions of a toastmaster including the introduction of speakers—the gist of whose talks appeared in our last issue.

Whereas their talks were in English, that of **Dr. Luke Myshuha,** Editor-in-Chief of **Svoboda,** was in Ukrainian

Eloquently he began it with the observation that if the American people had taken 30 years ago the attitude toward the Ukrainian liberation movement that they are taking now, the Red Menace would not be at the gates of America today.

The fact that the war the Ukrainian people waged upon the rise of their Ukrainian National Republic against Bolshevik Russia and Russian aggression was undervalued by our State Department and Secretary of State Lansing, Dr. Myshuha declared, affected the future not only of Ukraine but of entire Europe as well.

The speaker condemned the so-called Liberals of today who take a negative stand toward Ukrainian aspirations to freedom. They still fail to recognize that Ukraine is one of the decisive elments involved in the final settlement of the question whether the future world will be Jeffersonian or Marxist - Leninist - Stalinist in body and form.

Referring to our Ambassador Kennan's not so recent assertion that Ukraine is to Soviet Russia what Pennsylvania is to the United States, Dr. Myshuha expressed the hope that by now, when he is in Moscow, Kennan has realized that Ukraine was the "cradle of liberties" (Zaporozhian Sitch) in Eastern Europe at a time when Pennsylvania was becoming the "cradle of liberties" in America. Ukrainian liberties were destroyed by the more-powerful Tsarist Russia, he said, but American liberties remained alive and flowered into national independence because of aid from abroad. Similar aid by America extended to the embattled Ukrainians, the speaker concluded, would enable Ukraine to become a "cradle of liberties" not only to Soviet enslaved Eastern Europe but to all Red menaced Europe as well.

Following the banquet, the guests adjourned to another ballroom, where the Dance was held.

EVENING OF UKRAINIAN SONG AND DANCE

The beauty and impressive qualities of Ukrainian Song and the color, spirit and grace of the Ukrainian Dance were vividly portrayed by several choruses and dance groups during the Congress' Evening of Ukrainian Song and Dance, held in the Grand Ballroom of the hotel.

Participating groups were: Dumka, Ukrainian Male Chorus, director O. Mykytiuk; Boyan Girls' Chorus, director Ivan Nedilsky; Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Chorus, director Roman Levytsky; and the Combined Choruses of New York, guest conductor Stephen Marusevich.

Dances were by Ukrainian Dancing Society, director Roman Petrina; Ukraine Dance Club SURMA, director Oleh Genza; The Ukraine Dancers, director Walter Bacad; and the Combined Dance Groups of New York, director Roman Petrina.

The program featured Dr. Sinovij Shtokalko, bandurist; Joseph Hirniak, conferensier; Wasyl Bossy, orchestral accompaniment; E. Chapelsky, Olya Dmytriw, piano accompanists.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

(To be added to those outlined here last week)

WHEREAS, the United States of America has provided a permanent haven and residence for many thousands of Ukrainian displaced persons and political refugees, victims of totalitarian policies of Nazi Germany and Communist Russia;

WHEREAS, these Ukrainian immigrants have found here a genuine freedom and equal opportunity to start life anew as respected human beings who are unrestricted in the pursuance of their normal pursuits, which includes the cultivation and preservation of their native language, religion and culture;

WHEREAS, the resettlement for displaced persons under the auspices of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 has come to a successful and constructive termination, and

WHEREAS, President Truman in his message to Congress on March 24, 1952 has urged the United States to open its doors to admit 300,000 additional European immigrants, among whom would be many thousands of Ukrainian refugees from communism —

WE DO RESOLVE:

1. To express gratitude and recognition to the Government of the United States for its splendid and unparalleled service to humanity that it performed in bringing into the United States over 400,000 of Europe's displaced persons and refugees;

2. To express gratitude and recognition to the United States Displaced Persons Commission, which administered the resettlement program, and the following voluntary agencies, under whose auspices more than 65,000 Ukrainians have been gainfully resettled in this country:

a) United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc.

b) War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

c) Church World Service.

d) National Lutheran Council.

3. To support fully the emergency immigration law, as expressed in the Celler-Henderson Bills (H. R. 7376 and S. 3109), which are based on advocating the admission of 300,000 European immigrants in order to relieve the overpopulated areas of Europe and to give assistance to refugees from Russian communism, which measures will be not only in the interest of our national security but would also contribute greatly to the stability and maintenance of international peace.

(To be continued)

Vet News Roundup

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. I am a school teacher and a World War II veteran. I took GI Bill training last summer, and I expected to continue this summer. But I became ill and will have to stay in bed for a couple of months. Will I be able to go ahead with my studies next summer, or will I lose out because I skipped a summer?

A. You will be permitted to continue with your GI studies next summer, since this summer's interruption has been for a reason beyond your control. Of course, you must continue to be employed as a teacher during consecutive regular school years.

Q. I am a peacetime veteran, having gone into service after World War II and having been discharged before Korea. I have a service-connected disability for which I draw compensation. May I have this disability for which I draw compansation. May I have this disability treated by VA on an outpatient basis?

A. A veteran may be furnished outpatient treatment by VA for any compensable service-connected disability, whether incurred during wartime or peacetime service.

Impressions

By WILLIAM SHUST

Philosophy employs rationality as the distinctive feature in setting man off from other animals.

As a direct grammatical descendent of the word "rational" (as applied to man) we have created the colloquialism "rationalizing".

Before we get involved too deeply in what appears as a discussion of metaphysics let us, as Bottom put it, "grow to a point".

Whenever a person does something which he dislikes or commits some action unfavorable to his character (without forethought) immediately after the act he starts to "rationalize"—to justify what he has done.

Simply stated: When a person rationalizes he is accumulating reasons to uphold a completed act of his own.

Mr. X decides against doing a particular thing. After the action (or perhaps lack of action in this case) he attempts to assuage his disappointment by collecting all the little reasons he can think of to support his act. He "rationalizes".

To "rationalize" or, to resolve one's actions after they have been done may serve when a person must explain his acteions to another.

But indescriminate action and subsequent "rationalization" tends to destroy the prime objective of rationality in man.

For man is not only endowed with the power to act—as are all animals—but he has been set apart in that he can choose and think before he acts.

Communists Against Jews

Communism is now adding anti-Semitism to its list of crimes, according to the World Jewish Congress. A report from Romania speaks of the economic hardships suffered by the Jews there. While these are shared with the non-Jews who have been punished for not being of the proletariat, there is evidence that a policy of discrimination is being adopted by the governmen. As yet these hardships seem mild as compared with the usual story when Communists take hold of a country, but the progress of violence in other Communist lands makes the Roumanian Jews expect the worst.

Their fears are strengthened by evidence of discrimination against Jews in Russia. The fact that Trotsky and some other other early Bolshevik leaders, though by no means all were Jews, has not prevented Stalin from weeding Jews out of public office. The process seems to have been systematic. While there are not known to have any pogroms or mob massacres, such as occurred often under the czars, there has doubtless been a good deal of quiet liquidation. If they have not already done so, the satellite states may be expected to follow the evil example set by their Russian master.

"SVOBODA"
(UKRAINIAN DAILY)
FOUNDED 1893

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The Detroit News on Fifth Ukrainian American Congress

UKRAINIANS OPEN RALLY

By JOHN J. NAJDUCH

NEW YORK, July 4.—Two hundred Detroit delegates and guests swelled the ranks of the Ukrainian-Americans here from every part of the country and Europe to participate in the fifth biennial Ukrainian National Congress convention. This Congress promises to be the most important in the history of the organization. All factions are united in a fight against communism at home and abroad.

Althogether 1,200 delegates have registered, representing some 1,000,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent. Detroit's delegates represent 100,000 in the Michigan area.

The Congress has been close to the interests of Detroit Ukrainians since it was there that the organization was revised by Michigan leaders.

(July 5, 1952)

"VOICE" FAILS, PARLEY TOLD

NEW YORK, July 5.—The Voice of America has failed to make proper use of its potentialities in the psychological campaign of encouragement of the peoples behind the iron curtain because of "senile directorship" by the State Department personnel. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA), asserted today.

His statement was contained in a report to the UCCA delegates, meeting for the fifth congress convention at the Statler Hotel.

Although some improvement has been noted as a result of earlier protests, Dobriansky said the Voice of America has shown "ineptness, stupidity and lack of understanding" of the peoples behind the iron curtain.

Hearing Proposed

The UCCA is ready to support its case at the first opportunity for a public hearing.

Meanwhile UCCA delegates sought a policy of liberation for the enslaved peoples and support for the genocide convention in the platform of the Republican National Convention.

Similar requests are being prepared to be submitted to the Democratic National Convention.

Two Detroiters were placed on important convention steering committees during the opening session Friday. They are William Dowhan, nominating committee and Nicholas Shustakevich, press committee.

Another Detroiter, John W. Evanchuk, as temporary chairman of the board of auditors, reported to the convention that the income of UCCA, since October 26, 1949, had exceeded $100,000.

Evanchuk said the organization has showed it is capable of raising $250,000 a year for its activities and recommended a fund-raising drive be accelerated.

A factional fight failed to develop the first day as compromise candidates were chosen for the presidium of the convention without opposition. Named chairman was Michael Piznak; vice-chairmen, Anton Batiuk, John Romanition and Mrs. Helen Lotosky, and secretaries, William Polevchak and Valentyn Novycky.

The move to unify and harmonize the various Ukrainian factions in the United States was furthered by the presence of 1,200 delegates from 38 major organizations.

(July 7, 1952)

NON-RUSSIAN PLEA VOICED

Ukrainian Rally Asks U. S. to Take Stand

NEW YORK, July 7.—A declaration of rights for the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union, including independence, was asked from the United States Government by the delegates to the fifth convention of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) in their concluding session Sunday.

The delegates, representing more than a million Americans of Ukrainian descent, asserted that such a declaration would rank in importance with NATO, because it would extend American encouragement and hope beyond Western Europe.

The UCCA pointed out that more than half of the 200 million Soviet population is composed of non-Russian peoples who were conquered by Moscow and are kept in subjugation. These 110 million non-Russians "are the weakest link in the Soviet system which, if properly capitalized upon, could greatly enchance our chances of success in combating Soviet Russian imperialistic communism," the delegates asserted.

Natural Springboard

"Ukraine, by virtue of its geographical position, its numerical strength and its natural resources, has been and continues to be a natural springboard for aggressive Russian imperialism. Its liberation from the rule of Moscow would contribute to the necessary weakening of Russia."

The UCCA urged the adoption by Congress of the Kersten resolution, calling for expression of friendship to the non-Russian peoples in the Soviet Union.

The convention also asked for the adoption of the Kersten amendment to the Mutual Security Act of 1951, which would provide assistance to friendly nations and escapees from behind the Iron Curtain; ratification of the genocide convention and a Senate resolution calling for the establishment of the United States of Europe.

Back Independence

In other resolutions, the UCCA pledged to support the aspirations for independence of the Ukrainian people; recognized the Ukrainian National Council, which functions in Western Europe as the legal government of the Ukrainian democratic republic, and denounced the Soviet-Sponsored Ukrainian government in Kiev as not representative of the people; called attention of the United states to the Ukrainian insurgent army and its political leadership, the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council, which continues underground resistance, and supported the claims of the Ukrainian nation to have all its ethnographic territories united

The convention denounced anti-Communist Russian leaders in the United States and in Europe who, while fighting communism, insist on maintaining a hold over all non-Russian countries, now subjugated by Moscow.

The convention changed its constitution and by-laws to permit the entry of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, one of the major fraternal organizations in the country, into the congress.

Unanimous Election

Despite an undercurrent of factionalism in the early stages of the convention, unity of the various groups was seen in the unanimous election of the candidates submitted by the nominating committee.

Re-elected president was Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, of Georgetown University. Vice-presidents are Dmytro Halychyn, Theodore Mynyk, Bohdan Krawciw, Michael Dutkewich and Helen F. D. Lototska. Secretaries are Antony Batiuk and Gregory Luznycky; treasurer, Joseph Lesawyer, and executive director, Stephen J. Jarema.

Detroiters elected to high posts include, John W. Evanchuk, board of auditors, and Frank Huzil, William Dowhan, Walter Didyk and Michael Chemny to board of advisers.

Dr. Denys Kwitkowsky, of Detroit, was named on the new board of appeals. The new position of legal adviser was given to Michael Piznak.

Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, was the speaker at the convention banquet Saturday night. Other speakers included Admiral Alan G. Kirk, former United States ambassador to Russia and now president of the American Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia; Joseph C. Feeney, legislative assistant to President Truman, and Luke Myshha, editor of the Ukrainian Daily Svoboda.

(July 7, 1952)

AMERICA'S DEVELOPING REALISM TOWARD RUSSIA

(Concluded) (3)

The concrete aids that are readily available for the support of our sure and certain non-Russian allies deserve here at least a summary enumeration. The bold assertion of the principles embodied in our Declaration of Independence—"that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed . . ."—can furnish as nothing else a great moral and spiritual encouragement to the national independence movements of the non-Russian peoples which are founded on these very same principles. It is somewhat ironical that Soviet Russia, in its prostitute ways, should abet the national indepedence movements of the peoples of south Asia, in the Near East, and in north Africa, while we, with genuine avenues open to us into the very heart of the Soviet empire, should remain morally indifferent to the principles on which our nation was established and to which other peoples are equally entitled. Last January, Peter Pospelov, high Communist theoretician and director of the Marx-Lenin-Engels Institute, keynoted the Soviet line for the coming year by asserting that "in the countries of Asia there is developing a gigantic anti-imperialst revolution which is overturning the plans and calculations of American and Britich imperialists." This twisted line can be as easily turned against the real imperialists of Russia, and with a thousandfold greater effect.

Effective propaganda use can he made an Article 17 of the Soviet Constitution which nominally privides tha "The right freely to secede from the U.S.R.R. is reserved to every Union Republic." A further aid is afforded in the Genocide Convention which now as an international statute can permit the explicit indictment of the Soviet Union for the planned execution of national genocide. An intrepid implementation of the so-called Kersten amendment to the Mutual Security Act would doubtless serve as a major stroke in our psychological warfare against the Soviet Union. But above all, in the moral and political sphere the unqualified principle of national self-determination, which intrinsically means self-government, equal sovereignty, and responsible independent action of the peoples concerned, must at all costs be upheld if integrity and honor are to be the sterling attributes of our leadership in the world.

No less now than in 1918 when President Wilson urged this principle, our objective must be a world "made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression." President Truman has given added content to this when he declared, "The issue in Korea is the survival of the principles on which we have built our countries. The principle of national independence and self-government is at stake there, as well as the principle that government shall be for the welfare of the people." In brief, the phase necessarily succeeding America's powerful idealism toward the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union.

Russian Magnanimity

(U.I.S.) According to a report in the "Pravda" of Lviw, Western Ukraine, of the 16 students who were accepted by the Lviw branch of the Ukrainian Academy of Science, 10 came from Western Ukraine. In publishing this report, the Moscow paper wanted to emphasize that Ukrainians, too, have chances of scientific education and progress. "Pravda" does not seem to notice the report proves the opposite. For what does it mean, if of the 16 students received into the Academy of Science, 6 were not from Western Ukraine? It means that these 6 were Russians, from Moscow, Leningrad and other Russian towns. A few years ago there were few Russians in Western Ukraine. Today they are in key positions everywhere directing everything in that part of the country. It is the same policy the Russians have been pursuing in Eastern Ukraine for centuries, the policy of commanding key positions in large towns; where by russification, the cultural and physical elimination of the Ukrainian people is made easier. Now the Russians are stressing the privilege of Ukrainians in that they are able to study with Russians in a ratio 16:6 on a soil until now purely Ukrainian. What Russian magnanimity!

BOY RECEIVES MEDAL AT FORK UNION

FORK UNION, Va.—A Charlottesville boy, Bohdan Markus, Ukrainian by descent, has been awarded a medal at Fork Union Military Academy. He was named as "the best private" in Fork Union's junior school, and the medal was presented to young Markus at the close of the school year by Major H. A. Ransone, commandant.

Cadet Markus is the son of Mrs. Klaudia Markus of Pantops Farm.

Bohdan Markus attended the fourth grade at Fork Union, and his brother Taras was a member of the third grade. Both boys will return to Fork Union in September.

Graduates With B.S. in Agriculture

Nicholas Horochivsky, son of Very Rev. and Mrs. Vasil Horochivsky of Norwich, Conn., was graduated on June 8 from the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn. He received a bachelor of science degree in agriculture, majoring in agricultural engineering.

Mr. Horochivsky was graduated from Bacon Academy, Colchester, Conn. in 1943, where he was a member of the varsity baseball team during his last year. Before attending the university he was employed by The American Thermos Bottle Company of Norwich, Conn., and later served with the infantry of the United States army.

Nicholas Horochivsky

Mr. Horochivsky was active in intramural basketball, bowling, and softball at the University of Connecticut, where he acted both as player-manager and captain in softball and basketball.

Nick, the nickname he is popularly known by, was a student member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, where he served as its scribe and acting social chairman. He was also served as its scribe and acting social chairman. He was also a former chairman of both the Christmas Card Committee and the FEI Award Committee, and an active participant of the Spring Dance Theme Committee of which committees are a part of the ASAE. He was also a member of the Independent Students Organization; the Agronomy Club, where he assisted the Picnic Committee; the Orthodox Christian Youth Fellowship, a fellowship which Nick helped to organize and later became its first vicepresident and secretary.

In addition, he was an active member of the University Christian Association, and helped its World Affairs Committee and Nominating Committee. Nick belonged to the New London Dorm Council as well, which is a governing body of one of many men's dormitories on the campus. As an active council member he served as its president and treasurer at one time or another, and was chairman of the Ticket Committee, Exams Committee, and the Dorm Sign Committee during the various phases of the council.

To round out his extra-curricular college activities, Nick was a member of the Orientation Committee Program, which serves to familiarize incoming freshmen to university life. During his last semester in college he worked as a part-time draftsman at the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station in Storrs, Conn., and is still an active member of the United Statetas Army Organized Aeserve Corps.

Mr. Horochivsky plans to accept a position as a design engineer in the field of agricultural engineering in the midwestern part of the country.

The graduate belongs to St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Chesterfield, Conn.; the Ukrainian National Association, Branch No. 387; and the Ukrainian National Aid Association, Branch No. 3.

BUY U. S. SAVING BONDS!

A Rundown of Leading Democratic Candidate

This week the Democrats are taking over the spotlight with the opening of their nominating convention in Chicago. It promises to be a colorful show.

Here is a rundown of the leading candidates and a brief analysis of their chances—based, as the securities dealers always say in their prospectuses, on information which is believed to be reliable but is not guaranteed.

Estes Kefauver. The Senator from Tennessee with the coonskin cap has shown far more pulling power among the voters than any other aspirant to the biggest job in the world. He has suffered only one severe setback, when Averill Harriman beat him badly in the District of Columbia primary. His reputation as a crime-buster and an implacable foe of corruption is a tremendous asset. But the Administration wants no part of him, has gone all-out to stop him, and that will probably prove fatal to his ambitions.

Richard Russell. Senator Russell is well-liked in Administration circles—he has voted for most of the Truman proposals. But the professionals doubt that he has enough popular appeal to win in November. He is a distinct possibility for the second spot of the ticket.

W. Averill Harriman. Mr. Harriman is one of the wealthiest men in the country, and he is also about 1000 per cent for the Truman policies. He seems to have the White House blessing. His reputation is that of a hard-working, sincere and rather colorless administrator and diplomat. His major liability is that he hasn't started any fires or even sparks among the electorate. The commentators don't give his D.C. win much importance. In the first place, D.C. residents can't vote in general elections. In the second place, the Negro vote was a decisive element, due to Mr. Harriman's civil-rights' position. In the third place, the Administration went right down the line for him, as part of the stop-Kefauver strategy. These factors wouldn't be significant in a national election. He is a possibility but not a probability.

Albin Barkley. The Veep who was in politics before most living Americans were born has indicated he'd like the nomination. He could conceivably get it if a deadlock results.

Adlei Stevenson. Governor Stevenson has not sought the nomination, and has said he prefers to continue his work in Illinois. But his seems to be a case where Barkis is willing if the delegates want him badly enough. Many political writers and observers think he would be the Democrats' best bet by a long shot. His record in Illinois has been excellent—he has effectively fought the long-entrenched gamblers and grafters, and proven himself a top-flight administrator. As a speaker, he is A-1—he has been compared in this regard to the late President Roosevelt, and almost everyone who knows him seems to find him an attractive and compelling personality. In many respects his views go along with the President's, but there are important exceptions. For one thing, be believes in taking the waste out of government—he is said to have described himself as a close man with a buck, whether it be his own or the taxpayers'. As a vote-getter, he proved extraordinarily able in his run for the governrship. A political unknown, he carried the state against the powful GOP machine by 500,000 votes.

Last, but certainly not least, is a confident, tough man named **Harry Truman.** Some still think he would accept a draft. Stranger things have happened in the strange world of American politics.

PHILADELPHIA VETERANS LADIES AUXILIARIES

(Concluded from Page 1)

As to eligibility in the Ladies Auxiliary, any mother, wife, sister, or daughter of Americans of Ukrainian descent who served in the Armed Forces, or the Merchant Marines of the United States of America in accordance with the Constitution of the Ukrainian American Veterans, can become an active member.

The women in the Ladies' Auxiliary of Post No. 4 have been extremely active during the past year under the able leadership of Amelia Berezowsky. They have a sunshine club to which they contribute each month. The girls have also been very helpful in preparing refreshments for the various social affairs sponsored by the U.A.V., such as Bingo parties, dances, picnics, etc.

Probably their greatest achievement came during the early part of 1952 when they were invited to take an active part in the U.A.V. Memorial Day services which were held at Fox Chase Cemetery and Oakland Cemetery in Philadelphia. The women were dressed in uniforms which consisted of blue and yellow capes, white blouses, and blue skirts. The men of Post No. 4 were certainly proud of their Ladies Auxiliary during these ceremonies.

Eligible women who are interested in joining any of the existing Ladies Auxiliaries, or perhaps even organizing one of their own, can get more detailed information regarding this matter by contacting the Secretary of Post No. 4 Ladies Auxiliary, Helen Zenuk (2251 N. Fairhill Street, Philadelphia 33, Pa.)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION JOIN THE UKRAINIAN

DANCE PROGRAM

(Concluded from page 1)

cular starred in a number called "Gregory, Don't Love Two at Once."

The singing group contributed some excellent folksongs, some two, some three-part that used a charming polyphony and produced an effect of haunting loveliness.

A small orchestra under the direction of Y. Bandera lent able support.

As sponsored by the Hartford chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and introduced by John Chernyha, it was a most enjoyable evening.

SEE YA!

It has been a custom in the past to hold a pre-convention function in connection with the annual Labor Day week-end convention of the UYL-NA . . . And boy are we holding one! (We being the Cleveland Convention Committee). It's going to be so hot and heavy we just can't wait for the night of the 26th of July, "Satiday" nite that is, to spring on all youse guys and gals.

Some of the eager beavers that have gotten wind of our "Sun Down Shindig," they're planning to come in Friday.

What we gonna have? What we gonna do? Well,, it's easier to say what we aint gonna do, but on second thought that aint easy either because its hard to think of what we aint gonna do.

We've got something new for you, we're gonna give ya a chance to make a million on our Monte Carlo midway. We'll give you ghostly grave yard romances and everything. And oh yeah, we're gonna have somethin to drink and to eat too. Aw, come to Cleveland find out for yourself.

See ya Saturday night, July 26, at the St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Picnic Grounds, in Seven Hills Village, Ohio.

Your Cue in 1952
Cleveland Convention Committee
MICHAEL ZADERECKY, Chairman

U.N.A. OUTING

(Concluded from Page 1)

200 popsicles, plus some "Ukrainian Good Cheer."

Everything was free to the members.

The outing committee was headed by presiden Paul Ronosky, Andrew Jula and Charles Kooddich. They were aided by following members: J. Tabisz, W. Kronko, S. Prokopovich, W. Bucka, A Protenic, N. Cheredachuk, N. Woloshyn, E. Hyshak, G. Kisiday, J. Tyro, Jr. J. Geriak, W. Geriak, N. Feduska, J. Druzisky, M. Sheleheda.

The lunch was prepared by the Ladies Auziliary of St. Basil's and was headed by O. Jubinsky and Mrs. A. Lytwyn, who were helped by S. Jubinsky, O. Tabisz, A Medianowsky, A. Velosky, J. Manastersky, B. Hlista.

After this very enjoyable affair, the members decided to make it an annual one.

During the afternoon, Michael Radio, one of the branch's charter members, gave a talk to the assembled members and their families about the benefits the U.N.A. offers its members, theirs for the taking.

Short pep talks were given by President paul Ronosky, Vice-President Wasyl Papinchak, and Secretary Andrew Jula.

"UKRAINE AND ITS PEOPLE"

An English handbook with maps, statistical tables and diagrams

— edited by —

I. MIRCHUK

This is a collaborative work and the book might be terme a Ukrainian encyclopaedia in miniature.

Price $3.00.

SVOBODA BOOK STORE

P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Semi-Annual Meeting

UKRAINIAN AMERICAN CLUB OF ROCHESTER, N. Y., Inc.

292 Hudson Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Sunday, July 27, 1952

2 PM sharp.

To be held at the club auditorium.

All members are requsted to be present.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE BOOKS ON UKRAINE AND UKRAINIANS

History of Ukraine—Hrushevsky	$5.00
Story of Ukraine—Manning	3.75
Ivan Franko—Cundy	4.50
Ukrainian Literature—Manning	1.50
Taras Shevchenko, Poet of Ukraine—Manning	2.50
The Ukraine: A Submerged Nation—Chamberlin	1.75
Spirit of Ukraine—Snovyd	1.00
Twentieth Century Ukraine—Manning	3.50
Ukraine and Its People—Mirchuk	3.00
Ukrainian Resistance	3.00
Ukrainians in the United States—Halich	2.50
Ukrainian Revolution—Reshetar	5.00
Moses—Franko	0.50
Shevchenko and Women—Myshuha	0.50
Ukraine and American Democracy—Myshuha	0.50
Refugees are People—Dushnyk	0.50
Ukrainian National Movement — Shumeyko	0.35
Ivan Franko — Shumeyko	0.35

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P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

TAWNY SCRAWNY LION

Once there was a tawny, scrawny, hungry lion who never could get enough to eat. He chased monkeys on Monday, kangaroos on Tuesday, zebras on Wednesday, bears on Thursday, camels on Friday, and on Saturday, elephants! And since he caught everything he ran after, that lion should have been as fat as a butter. But he wasn't at all. The more he ate, the scrawnier and hungrier he grew. The other animals didin't feel one bit safe. They stood at a distance and tried to talk things over with the tawny, scrawny lion.

"It's all your fault for running away," he grumbled. "If I didn't have to run, run, run, for every single bite I get, I'd be fat as butter and sleek as satin. Then I wouldn't have to eat so much, and you'd last longer!"

Just then, a fat little rabbit came hopping through the forest, picking berries. All the big animals looked at him and grinned slyly.

"Rabbit," they said, "Oh, you lucky rabbit! We appoint you to talk things over with the lion." That made the little rabbit feel proud. "What shall I talk about?" he asked eagerly. "Any old thing," said the big animals. "The important thing is to go right up close."

So the fat little rabbit hopped right up to the big hungry lion and counted his ribs. "You look much too scrawny to talk things over," he said. "So how about supper at my house first?" "What's for supper?" asked the lion. The little rabbit said, "Carrot stew." That sounded awful to the lion. But the little rabbit said, "Yes sir, my five fat sisters and my four fat brothers are making a delicious big carrot stew right now!"

What are we waiting for? cried the lion. And he went hopping away with the little rabbit, thinking of ten fat rabbits, and looking just as jolly as you please.

"Well," grinned all the big animals. "That should take care of Tawny-Scrawny for today."

Before very long, the Lion began to wonder if they would ever get to the rabbit's house. First, the fat little rabbit kept stopping to pick berries and mushrooms and all sorts of good smelling herbs. And when his basket was full, what did he do but flop down on the river bank! "Wait a bit," he said. "I want to catch a few fish for the stew." That was almost too much for the hungry lion. For a moment, he thought he would have to eat that one little rabbit then and there. But he kept saying, "five fat sisters and four fat brothers" over and over to himself. And at last the two were on their way again.

"Here we are!" said the rabbit, hopping around a turn with a big pot of carrot stew bubbling over an open fire. And sure enough, there were nine more fat, merry little rabbits hopping around it! When they saw the fish, they popped then into the stew, along with the mushrooms and herbs. The stew began to smell very good indeed. And when they saw the tawny, scrawny lion, they gave him a big bowl of hot stew. And then they hopped about busily, that really, it would have been quite a job for that tired, hugry lion to catch even one of them!

So he gobbled his stew, but the rabbits filled his bowl again. When he had eaten all he could hold, they heaped his bowl with berries. And when the berries were gone—the tawny, scrawny lion wasn't scrawny any more! He felt so good and fat and comfortable that he couldn't even move.

"Here's a fine thing!" he said to himself. "All these fat little rabbits and I haven't room inside for even one!" He looked at all those fine, fat little rabbits and wished he'd get hungry again.

"Mind if I stay a while?" he asked. "Wouldn't even hear of your going!" said the rabbits. They plumped themselves down in the lion's lap and began to sing songs. And somehow, even when it was time to say goodnight, that lion wasn't one bit hungry. Home he went, through the soft moonlight, singing softly to himself. He curled up in his bed, patted his sleek, fat tummy, and smiled. When he woke up in the morning, it was Monday.

"Time to chase monkeys!" said the lion. But he wasn't one bit hungry for monkeys! What he wanted was some more of that tasty carrot stew. So off he went to visit the rabbits. On Tuesday he didn't want kangaroos, and on Wednesday he didn't wan't zebras. He wasn't hungry for bears on Thursday and so on through the week. All the big animals were very surprised and happy and all the tawny-scrawny lion did was sit in the cool tall grass and eat carrot stew.

(Taken from A Little Golden Book Story by Kathryn Jackson)

TWO DEMOCRACIES

(3)

By A. LUCKIW

In the democratic world, on this side of the U.S.S.R.'s border, politics is an open field for everyone. Here on this field there is always wide competition for the fullest display of understanding the needs of the times and for an all-sided widely engulfed persuasiveness of the truth and laws of the democratic life and a democratic statehood.

Present political life is the unceasing development of democracy, it is the ceaseless world process of recognizing the idea of freedom. The depth and the many varieties of democracy are unlimited. Its political truths, realized in the laws of the democratic statehood, are only contemporary displays of a democratic creative spirit on which it never halted for any length of time in its unceasing development. The progressive spirit of democracy gives the fairest consideration to the past and present and democracy conforms with the for the people of the world.

Our present day politicians of democracy instead of creating deeds, often take part in unnecessary discussions which are entirely apart from the sharp current day problems. This, however, does not give enough ground to doubt and become disappointed in the political democratic abilities. It is absolutely in order that with each day there should a stronger conviction that only a consistent democracy is the leading universal political attainment and acquisition.

The cause of an incomplete satisfaction and mistrust toward democracy must be looked for not in democracy but amidst her unsuitable leaders and inconsistent followers, who by twisting and turning by unfair treatments hold back her spirit of irresistible advance. Therefore, not democracy but her untrue servants and friends deserve the various accusations and complaints which are now so often mistakenly addressed toward democracy. Democracy of free people is their living need and it is suitable for need of state creativeness. She is the most suitable and the truest construction of contemporary politics and only within her developes and completely matures the political truth of a genuine social humanity; outside of democracy this is impossible.

Her unquestionable advantages over everyone up until now are so well known by the people that the systems and methods of organizing that state life are so great that now just about everywhere the state political life is being organized and conducted under the democracy slogans. In New York, Moscow, London and Belgrade they speak everywhere about spreading democracy as the best method of organizing state government and the people's lives.

Everywhere they speak of one thing but understand it differently, as the meaning of democracy has long ceased being identical for everyone. Two absolutely different understandings have been created that appear now in two absolutely contrary views which come from antagonistic world outlooks. State experience and its theoretic generalization in the U.S.S.R. have become completely formed in the form of Soviet democracy or socialist democracy while the U.S.A. and Western Europe have their own, different in essence and forming their democratic systems.

The methods of organizing the state government in countries controlled by the U.S.S.R. are absolutely contrary to those basis on which are created the present political and social lives in the U.S.A., England and other countries. The U.S.S.R. proclaim that the Western European democracy is reactionary and hostile and is rapidly turning to uprooting the the remains of the once cultivated sprouts of the Western European democratic systems. The political systems and organizations in the Eastern European countries, such as Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and others under Red domination are now going through a process of rapid remodeling so that they are becoming virtual carbon copies of the state system of the U.S.S.R.

Soviet democracy casts aside the parliamentary form of government and substitutes it by a Soviet system, but this isn't her only peculiarity. Soviet democracy is a perpetual limitation, a government set through "elections"; it is a false decoration of reality through deceptive propaganda, a ruthless Communist party dictatorship and most of all her leader. Soviet democracy has her basic economic system, which after depriving the people of basic political rights deprives them of material conditions as well as the possibilities for normal life.

This Soviet democracy, just as Stalin's U.S.S.R. Constitution, had no further effect than the verbal and written proclamation of freedom for Soviet citizens. Actually Stalin introduced a cruel suppression, enforcing upon all citizens only equality in rightlessnesss. And now the praising of this sort of democracy is a method of strengthening the everyday exploitation of the suppressed and preparing new imperialistic conquests and enslavements.

(To be continued)

FRIENDS OF U.S.S.R

(Concluded)

The long history of human interrelationship knows of some wonderful examples of human friendship which stimulated the people to perform great acts and do great deeds for the benefit of mankind. Such friendship was an honorable strength and for centuries has remained as a testament of goodness, and as a great educational treasure for new generations. But friendship with the U.S.S.R. can bring on only unheard of sufferings for the people in a few more countries and cause the annihilation of many more millions of individuals.

True democrats and tyrants never were and will be friends with each other; social progress and friendship with the U.S S.R is impossible as one denies the other. Friendship with the U.S.S.R. never brought nor will it ever bring anyone fame and honor. It will only bring forth disgrace and hatred.

Ольга Мак

Бути, чи не бути?

(Уривок з повісти „Коли зламана вишня цвіте"...)

(1)

Зближалася десята вечора. В цілому будинкові НКВД чувся інтенсивний, хоч і тихий рух: десь відчинялися і зачинялися двері, хтось пробігав коридорами взад і вперед, час до часу деренчали телефони і обзивалися дзвінки в кімнаті вартових.

Начальник Чебуракін сидів злий, як грозова хмара. Він сьогодні, власне, повинен був мати вільний вечір, але заступника викликали десь до области, отже мусів дижурити замість нього.

А Чебуракіну хотілося додому, де зараз сиділа і нудьгувала його жінка Ліза. Лізочка!.. Маленька, кругленька дівчинка з великими карими очима і кучерявою голівкою... Чебуракін при самій згадці про неї почував щоразу прилив солодкої млости. Любив Лізу і переживав з нею перші солодкі пошлюбні місяці.

І тепер, мріючи про теплі Лізині обійми, Чебуракін сидів і злостився. Він був перевтомлений і недоспаною попередньою ніччю і взагалі всією роботою. Йому давно вже остогидли всі одноманітні справи, наобридли виснажені, брудні в'язні, від котрих несло незносним специфічним тюремним запахом поту і дезінфекції, приїлися всі випробувані методи допитів, вислід яких Чебуракін знав уже наперед. Йому давно хотілося забрати Лізу, поїхати з нею десь ад море, в Крим, або на Кавказ, пожити трохи тільки для себе і відпочити. Вже два рази просив він відпустки, але йому відмовили з огляду на „гарячий час".

Змушений діяти далі. Чебуракін зганяв свою злість і нудьгу на заарештованих, немилосердно катуючи навіть тих, котрі вже не ставили жадного опору і до всього „признавалися".

І сьогодні мало бути те саме, що було вчора, і що буде завтра!..

Чебуракін сидів і неуважно перелистував призначені на цю ніч справи, перекладав теки і позіхав. На кілька секунд він зупинився на одній записці, встромленій серед особливої мапки з неоформленими „ділами". Це був донос на Одаревську.

— Гм! Цікаво; — промовив сам собі, перебігаючи очима простацьку писанину. — Співробітниця НКВД і — „враг народу"! З цього можна би було склеїти щось цікаве, коли вона не має покровителів в Києві. Треба буде перевірити...

Поставивши на доносі своєрідну карлючку, Чебуракін відложив його набік. Правду кажучи, в цю хвилину не цікавила його ні Одаревська, про котру він уже багато чув, ні той донос, з якого „можна було щось склеїти", ні взагалі цілий світ. Якщо він і викликав її на сьогодні, то тільки тому, що треба було вже давно „перетрусити" радикально Земвідділ, ну і пригадати самій Одаревській, що, хоч вона і приїхала зі столиці, але сидіти бездільно не сміє.

Точно о десятій доложили про її прихід.

Давши наказ: „Привести!", начальник за звичкою прийняв ділову позу, розложив перед собою аери і надав фізіономії строго-офіційного виразу.

Одаревська увійшла рішучим дрібним кроком, на секунду затрималася, поки дижурний замкнув за нею двері, а тоді, легко хитнувши головою на привітання, повільно приступила до стола начальника і положила перед ним письмовий виклик.

Він безцеремонно вп'яв на неї тяжкий погляд, обвів її з голови до ніг, з ніг до голови і зупинився на обличчі. З першого ж моменту жінка зробила на Чебуракіна дивне враження. Вона не була ані такою, якою її собі уявляв Чебуракін, ані взагалі подібною до тих, що досі переступали цей поріг: ні на заплаканих, принижених, тремтячих прохачок за своїх заарештованих кревних, ні, тим більше, на розхристаних активісток-донощиць.

Сірий, помітно вицвілий костюм Одаревської мав уже пару літ давности і, очевидно, був розрахований на те, щоб викликати ефект. Такий самий сірий пухнатий берет був одягнений просто, а не кокетливо набік, як звичайно носили інші жінки, а до того ще й морщився ззаду, поступаючись русявим косам, низькое зложеним на потилиці в тугий вузол. На обличчі — жодних слідів гриму чи пудру. Тільки принесла зі собою давній, але сильний запах добрих перфумів, що зберігся десь у фалдах її одежі, а тепер, відсвіжений вогкістю осіннього вечора, владно розходився по кімнаті.

Чебуракін несподівано для себе схвилювався. Ці пахощі, ця ніжна молочна білість вовняного светера, строго застебнутого під саму шию, ці точені лілейні пальці, що механічно перебирали чорні шкіряні рукавички, і взагалі вся постава відвідувачки викликали в нього щось далеке, давно забуте, прозоре, туманне і хвилююче, як ранкові весняні сни. Йому пригадалося, що він колись уже переживав цей стан. Але коли? В спокійній і байдужій величавости, з якою давала себе оглядати, була подібна до королев, яких Чебуракін бачив не раз на сцені. Але було в ній ще щось. Що?...

Чебуракін напружив пам'ять і раптом пригадав собі: Ось він маленький Льоня, сидить у матері на руках і, затаївши віддих, дивиться на далеке небо, де мерехтить, переливаючись усіми фарбами, північне сяйво: стовпи, дуги, різні фігури, яскраві, барвисті, але недосяжні і холодні. Тоді Льоня був також схвильовано-захоплений і не знав — чому?

Зловивши себе на цьому порівнанні, колишній Льоня, а теперішній начальник НКВД Леонід Кузміч Чебуракін, завстидався: начальник НКВД і — сентименти!!!

— Дурак! — роззлостився сам на себе. І, щоб опошлити непотрібне і навіть небезпечне для нього хвилювання, уїдливо додав у думках: — Північне сяйво у старому костюмі! Гарно!..

Тим часом Іларія, охопивши непомітним поглядом постать начальника, старалася по зовнішніх ознаках опреділити його вдачу, і думка її напружено працювала.

Чебуракіну було років під сорок. Хоч він сидів, але Одаревська догадувалася, що мусів бути нескладно-високий, довгов'язий, подібний фігурою до складаного кишенькового ножика. Його русяве волосся, помітно поріділе над чолом, легко кучерявилося на скронях. Очі були ясні, отрутно-блакитні, а решта рис обличчя дарма, що їх не можна було назвати негарними, робили все ж відштовхуюче враження. Особливо ж вражали дисгармонією малесенькі, капризні уста і витягнуте, тяжке підборіддя. Та, здається, що найбільше зраджували характер Чебуракіна руки: китиці були якісь анемічні, довгі, пальці-тонкі, нервові і вузляваті, з малесенькими нігтями. Вказівний і середній лівої руки були колись на пучках скалічені, так що нігті на них загнулися всередину, нагадуючи кігті хижого птаха.

— Напевне, боягуз, — резюмувала свої враження Іларія, — це добрі. Але дурний, здається, не є — це погано! Захланний, ну, це мені байдуже. Мстивий і жорстокий — це самозрозуміло. А що є тут всевладною особою — це було мені відомо. Гм!... Коли я цю ніч ще спатиму на своєму ліжку — то значить матиму щастя. Але шансів на це небагато. Однак: назвався грибом — лізь у борщ!

Ці обопільні погляди тривали може тільки на кілька секунд довше, ніж би належало, але в кабінеті нависла тривожна напруженість. Чебуракін, трохи отямившись, поспішив її увірвати.

— То, значить, це ви — Одаревська? — спитав зневажливо.

— Так, я є Одаревська, — просто відповіла Іларія.

— Гм!... — зробив паузу начальник. — Ну, і чого ж ви прийшли, громадянко Одаревська?

— А-га! — подумала Іларія. — Офензива! Значить з перших слів мушу боронитися? Ну, з того, дорогий начальнику, у вас нічого не вийде! — і вона мовчала, дивлячись собі під ноги.

Чебурякін зрозумів її мовчанку, як переляк і, вчекавши трохи, повторив питання зі зростаючим злорадством:

— Я вас питаю, Одаревська, чого ви прийшли?

Іларія замість відповіди знизала плечами і згірдливо скривилася. Цього вже начальник не сподівався. Він підскочив, немов ужалений, і злісно закричав:

— Ви — що?!! Глухі, чи проковтнули язика?!!

Одаревська підвела голову і подивилася на нього спокійним і заразом, здавалося, гіпнотичним поглядом.

— От що, начальнику, — сказала тихо, — ми з вами відразу договоримось, що ви на мене кричате не будете. Я не боюсь крику...

І вона замовкла, ніби не хотіла додати: „Я взагалі нічого не боюсь"...

Низький тембр її рівного, холодного голосу, самопевність і гідність обличчя і пози вплинули на Чебуракіна, немов холодний душ. Він зів'яв внутрі і навіть не постарався знайти сили на протест проти такої сміливости.

(Продовження буде).

Лист з Кореї

Мої Дорогі! Ви певно в скиглинні душі і серця, в дитячому бажанні і тузі виглядали перших днів подиху весни. Ви певно з дня на день слідкували за появою перших бруньок на галузках дерев, а свіжо ніжні билини першої травички у вас викликали радість і неспокій душі.

І вона прийшла. Ви любуєтесь її чаром і красотою, а з глибинних надрів її черпаєте все, що лише стає для вас приємнішим і милим. У вільні хвилини ви тікаєте у свіжі зелено-пахучі парки-діброви, у поля й луги, що вкриті різноколіровим пахучим цвітом. А річка, озеро сріблисте, дають вам свіжість і охоту життя.

А як повернете домів насичені до схочу щастям тим, у вашому затишному „бедрумі" в куточку, стоїть фляконик живих цвітів. Бузок, що п'янним аромом розноситься по темній кімнатці, мов запашний клубок папіроскового диму, вплітаючись в етерні звуки легкої музики чарівного танга, і це все, створює солодкий любий настрій. Ви, притулені до м'якої подушки і на пів сонні, ловити останні радісні вісті „... в Кореї без змін..."

Так, — в Кореї без змін і йде дальше боротьба. В Кореї ми без переживань весни, без радощів життя.

Ми живемо лише спогадами, сном, мріями. У нас є часом довші, часом коротші хвилини глибокого віддиху.

І в ці хвилини кожний з нас летить думками до рідних місць, до своїх найдорожчих. Кожний з нас в цю хвилину любується своєю весною. Бо в кожного вона була і в кожного вона інша. В цей мент фронтовий вояк стягає медалик-хрестик зі своєї груді, стискаючи його міцно в руці, мовчки вдивляється в образ своїх дорогих родичів — маму, батька, коханої дружини, пестливо всміхається до своєї дитини, чи довго-довго вдивляється в образ любої дівчини. В цю так рідну солодку хвилину кожний щось шепоче, щось говорить до себе, до друзів своїх.

Хоч у ту хвилину на цілому фронті ще не вариться і не кипить, а лише де-не-де горить земля а з неї вибухають міни та гранати, та все ж таки ці місця безпощадні і болючі і немає дня, щоб не було жертв у людях.

І так напередодні Дня Героїв я хоронив одного із моїх друзів, того, що ще так недавно біля мене у цю хвилину глибокого віддиху тужливо глядів у світлину своєї любої дівчини.

І скільки сьогодні надальше паде жертв та ллється невинна людська кров по цілому світі, де лише розтягнула свої потворні лапи і кігті червона бестія. Більше як десять тисяч самого амер. цвіту впало тут на корейській землі. А мільйони-мільйони замучено, постріляно й недостріляно, знасилувано, збещещено і в холоді й голоді задушено, зкатовано, і кості і тіло їх порозкидано по широкій Україні чи поза її межами. І безсоромно і безлично, без серця душі і сумління людського, без могили і без хреста святого, без свідків рідних і молитви скинено тіла у великі ями, а на місцях тих заведено парки „оддиха і культури".

За що? За яку провину?

За те, і тільки за те, що вірили в правдивого Бога, вірили в його правду і жили по його законам, що любили рідну землицю свою, своїх рідних. Тільки за Волю!

В сибірських тайгах догоряють старики тридцятилітньої катівки, а їхні місця заповняють все нові і нові нещасливці з усіх кінців України, з усіх кінців царства сатани!

Плюгава і звироднілa бестія-потвора піднімається. З огидної пащі тече невинна людськакров. Жуваючи пожерті жертви, вона скрегоче і цокає зубами. На вид народнього гніву, гніву вільного світу та організованого спротиву відплатити, вона лютує, бурмоче та грозить. Світова змова і жахлива зараза людського духа і тіла — російський червоний большевизм готовиться до останнього етапу свойого виступу „до наступу на вільний світ, до світової пожежі — третьої світової війни.

Ми приготовані і відіб'ємо кожне посягання червоної загрози, ми будемо бити не по лапах чи зубах, а прямо в саму голову і хребет — заявив головно - командуючий ген. Марк Кларк. Так як була знищена і розбита хаплива і ненажерта гітлерівська Німеччина, те саме зустріне червону Росію — Москву, заявив ген. Ріджвей на цвинтарищі амер. героїв у Франції.

Тому ми всі, ввесь укр. нарід на рідних землях і тут на еміграції мусимо також бути готові, об'єднані і творити одну зцементовану силу.

Спеціяльно Ти, Українська Молоде, Ви, дорогі Пластові друзі, мої з-під стягу якого я вийшов — готовтеся, єднайтеся, кріпіть духа і м'язи, бо день великого змагу недалекий. Ви певно прийдете і заповнете проріджені ряди українського фронту та заступите всіх тих героїв, що впали на полі слави під Базарем, Крутами, Лисоні, Маківці, під Бродами, в Чорному і Білогорському лісі та в Кореї!

Дозьо Пришляк,
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