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Weekly Commentator

"THE SMOKE-FILLED ROOM"

In American political folklore the "smoke-filled room" has a permanent place. The room is unusual in that besides the smoke in it there is a cloud over it, meaning that the "nod" to a presidential candidate is given by a coterie of influential politicians gathered in the smoke- filled room, rather than by the rank and file of the delegates to a national convention.

If our memory serves us right, the phrase first was applied to the meeting of certain U.S. Senators, delegates to the 1920 Republican convention, who finally gave the "nod" to Harding, a dark horse who on the first ballot has received only some 65 votes, but who with this support on the tenth just barely made it.

At the time of this writing there appears to be no "smoke-filled room" at the Democratic convention. It is a wide-open convention. So it appears. At any rate it is worthwhile for those of us who are prone to think that our American political decisions are made by small camalillas either from the White House or Wall Street to test our theories right now—by predicting the outcome of the convention. That we dare not. We are not that rash. We still like to think that this is an open convention in an open society. Or do we?

HUMAN FORM DIVINE

. . . is a sobriquet we homo sapiens have bestowed upon ourselves, and in which we believed until there came along —the Bikini suit. Pictures of the Cap d'Antibes resort overlooking the Mediterranean, showing pale, pot-bellied men strutting around in Bikini suits are enough to awaken aversion in anyone. As for women in Bikinis—few look good in them. And those that do, say some dress designers, particularly the French couturiers, "won't look good in a dress."

A SUCCESSFUL DEBUT IN BUENOS-AIRES

We are happy to learn from "Ovid," Ukrainian Argentinian newspaper, that young Savaryn Saproune, a rising, talented pianist, together with his Viennese born wife Hedda, a soprano of high promise, presented a very successful recital concert recently in Buenos-Aires. Both deserve the break.

Our interest in Savarin dates back to the time when we met him in Paris after the war. A handsome, sensitive artist of fine character, he is the son of Very Rev. Saproune of the Ukrainian Catholic Church on Blvd. St. Germain. The father possesses and is an eminent choral conductor. Back in 1942 he conducted in Lviw a 500-person chorus at a concert celebrating the 100th anniversary of Mikola Lysenko, the great Ukrainian composer. He and the late Hayvoronsky were very regular correspondents.

Savarin was extremely anxious to get to America. We performed our little stint in this connection at the American Embassy, and he would have been here, evcept for one thing, namely, his insistence that his fiancee, Hedda, then in Vienna, and an Austrian by birth, accompany him and pursue her career here. This barrier could not be hurdled. Later he managed to get Hedda out of Vienna, married her, and a couple of years ago emigrated to Argentine. They still hope to come to this country.

Three-fourths of the Buenos Aires concert, it is reported, was devoted to Ukrainian music, and the singer, with her husband accompanying her, sang the Ukrainian songs, in a manner to make one think she is Ukrainian.

LOUDER PLEASE

We take no credit line for the doggerel below, but merely pass it on to some of our Ukrainian American speechmakers:

Why, of convention speakers,
Are there some
Who've never learned
That microphones have
come.
And, though they are
Right before them on the
table,
Still bellow just as loudly,
As they are able?

Canadian Self-Reliance League Observes 25th Anniversary

The Ukrainian Self-Reliance League, a member organization of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, held its 25th anniversary Convention July 4-7 in Winnipeg.

The convention called upon the members of the league to combat and continually oppose the Red ideologies "in the interest of individual freedom and in the interest of Canada as a whole, the "Ukrainian Commentary," UCC organ, reports.

Canadians of Ukrainian origin were warned against the activities of the Communist Party in Canada, now acting under the name of the Labor Progressive Party, and against the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians, successor to the aims and subversive activities of the Ukrainian Farmer Labor Temple association. It said that the UFLTA used to serve as a recruiting centre for the Communist Party of Canada.

Another resolution said the Canadian nation is a mosaic of various ethnic groups and that cultivation of their various cultures is no impairment to sound Canadian citizenship.

The convention welcomed the establishment of a Ukrainian section of the CBC International Service.

The resolution said the Ukrainian people in Europe are now conducting a ceaseless struggle against Russiai imperialism. As the Ukrainian people behind the iron curtain have no direct contact with the western democracies they need moral support in the struggle, and the CBC international service would help to provide that support.

One resolution welcomed the introduction of Ukrainian studies in various Ukrainian universities because the Ukrainian language serves as a key to Slavic languages. It also urged that the study of the Ukrainian language be introduced into the high school curriculum as an elective subject.

UCCA Representatives Get Platform Hearings

Representatives of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America appeared before the platform committees of the Republican and Democratic national conventions and urged the adoption of a foreign policy plank advocating and supporting freedom and independence for all nations enslaved by Soviet Russia, in line with the Wilsonian principle of national self-determination.

Other planks proposed by UCCA representatives dealt with American security, the crime of genocide, and Acheson's analysis of Soviet power policy.

The Democratic platform contained planks upholding the principle of self-determination and one of support for the victims of Soviet imperialism.

The Republican convention was attended by UCCA representatives: Dr. Lev Dobriansky, Dmytro Halychyn, Michael Piznak, John Duzansky, and Stephen Skubik; and Democratic convention by Stephen Jarema, Walter Dushnyck, Antin Batiuk, and Prof. Roman Smal-Stocky.

HELD CONVENTION POSTS

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University, a delegate to the Republican National Convention, served there as one of the Assistant Secretaries of the convention.

Mr. Stephen Jarema, New York attorney, a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, served there as one of the Assistant Chairmen of the convention.

Both are younger generation Ukrainian Americans.

Former DP Graduates S. U. Iowa With B.S.

Zynowiy Miroslav Glowiak, son of Michael and Anna Glowiak of Iowa City, Iowa, graduated from the State University of Iowa last June with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering.

Zinowiy M. Glowiak

Still as a DP in West Germany, Glowiak was awarded the International Scholarship at the State University of Iowa City, Iowa. In summer, 1950, he came to this country and in fall of the same year he enrolled into the College of Engineering of S.U.I. with junior standing, having been given credit for 2 years of his previous study in Darstadt, Germany. His parents came to the United States in fall, 1950, and joined him at Iowa City in summer next year.

Zynowiy works part time as laboratory assistant at the Hydraulic Institute of S.U.I. Associated as member with the Student Branch of American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Theta Tau, professional engineering college fraternity at Iowa City, the Newman Club, and the International Student Club at S.U.I.

He plans to continue his studies at S.U.I. for Master of Science degree.

GRADUATES MICHIGAN WITH BACHELOR OF DESIGN DEGREE

At the commencement exercises held by the University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan on the 14th day of June 1952, George Demetrius Sherotsky was graduated and received his Bachelor of Design degree in Product Design.

George D. Sherotsky

He was born in Clearfield, Pa. and is a son of Mr. Demetrius Sherotsky and the late Mrs. Demetrius Sherotsky (born Nania L. Maniosky of Baltimore, Md.) of Indiana, Pa. He is a member of Ukrainian National Association Br. 25.

(Concluded on page 3)

WINS B.S. DEGREE

At the Commencement excercises held by the State Teachers College, Indiana, Pa. on the 26th day of May 1952, Mary Julia Sherotsky was included among the graduates. She completed her work, however, in January, and received her Bachelor of Science in Education degree and was certified to teach Art on the Secondary and Elementary school levels. At present she is enrolled at the Pennsylvania State College Summer Session, State College, Pennsylvania working on her Master Degree in Art.

Mary J. Sherotsky

Miss Sherotsky was born in Clearfield, Pa. and is a daughter of Mr. Demetrious Sherotsky and late Mrs. Demetrius Sherotsky (born Nadia L. Maniosky of Baltimore, Md.) of Indiana, Pa. She is a member of Ukrainian National Association, Br. 25, and was active by attending several UYL-NA conventions.

During her College career Mary was active in dramatics.

She taught one semester in Freeport High School, Freeport, Pa. At the resumption of school year she will teach at the Glenshaw High School Glenshaw, Pa.

Prof. Simpson Addresses UNF Conventioneers

KOSSAR RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT FOR 16th CONSECUTIVE YEAR

The Ukrainian National Federation, organized 20 years ago, held its "Jubilee Convention" in Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 28, 29 and 30.

The convention is reported to have been "conducted in a jubilee spirit and its delegates discussed and adopted many important resolutions. Greetings from various organizations and persons were received.

Guest speakers were Prof. G. W. Simpson of Saskatoon, and Anthony Hlynka, former M.P., of Edmonton.

Prof. Simpson warned the western world against vicious attacks that the Russians are aiming today at the U.S.—to incite the British through fifth column's Communists "boring from within," against American policies.

In its resolutions the convention declared that the Ukrainians National Federation will continue to support the Canadian Government in its efforts to continue its internal and external policies to secure and maintain freedom and just peace in the world; that it will strive to maintain unity and good relationship within the group in Canada; that it will actively oppose subversive Communist propaganda, and that it will morally and materially assist the Ukrainian liberation movement in Ukraine.

The convention unanimously elected W. Kossar as its president for the 16th consecutive year.

The Ukrainian National Federation is a member organization of the nationally representative Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

Its organ is "Nowy Shliakh" (New Pathway), the only Ukrainian newspaper in Canada published three times a week; there are no Ukrainian dailies in Canada. Its address is P.O. Box 3033, 184 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

GRADUATES GIRLS PREP SCHOOL

Yvonne Duzansky of 1921 N. New England Avenue, Chicago, Illinois graduated from Trinity High School, a Girl's College Preparatory School, in River Forest, Illinois on June 8, 1952.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Duzansky, President of the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent and a member of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Yvonne Duzansky

In her school activities, Yvonne was a member of the National Association of Student Councils, the Glee Club, the Youth Physics Organization, and the Sodality.

Her activities among Ukrainians are: She is a member of the Ukrainian National Association, Branch 221, the St. Nicholas Social Athletic Club, a delegate to the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, and also a member of the St. Nicholas Church Choir.

Yvonne's father is the president of the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, and was its delegate to the 5th U.C.C.A. Congress.

Yvonne is going to Marquette University as a student in Pre-Medic and then a student of Medicine.

GRADUATES BRYN MAWR WITH MASTER DEGREE

Miss Laryssa Tymoszenko, daughter of Gregory and Elvina Tymoszenko of Philadelphia, received her Master of Social Service degree from Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Miss Laryssa Tymoszenko

Miss Tymoszenko came to the United States in August 1950, as a Ukrainian DP. In September of the same year, she started her course at the Graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research. In 1951 she was awarded the honorary Carola Woerischhofer Resident Fellowship.

Upon her graduation, she moved to Norristown to work as a psychiatric social worker at the Norristown State Hospital. In the future, she plans to work toward her Doctor's degree in Social Research.

Miss Tymoszenko is an active member of the Ukrainian Democratic Youth Ass'n. In winter of 1950, she organized a Debate Club which is a solid meeting ground for the Ukrainian youth of Philadelphia.

NOT MUCH FUTURE WORKING FOR REDS

It usually does not pay to be a top-flight Communist—it may, indeed, lead to swift oblivion.

This thought comes to our mind, not for the first time of course, by the recent political demise of Rumania's incredible Ana Pauker, who once was one of the most revered of all non-Russian Communists, and who was practically a companion of Stalin. It is said that she was so faithful to the Party line that people joked about it — said she carried an umbrella in sunny Bucharest every time it rained in Moscow. It is generally believed that she had her husband executed from deviating from that line. She now has been accused of similar deviations, and has been fired as Rumania's party leader and stripped of all power. It hardly seems likely that Mrs. Pauker has a very bright future to look forward to.

Many pages could be given to listing the names, records who faithfully and fanatically carried out Stalin's orders, who slipped, or, in Kremlin's view, lost their usefulness, and were then accused, imprisoned, and finally executed by their ex-friends.

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Look upon, for example, upon the countless Ukrainian communists who were liquidated when they had outlived their usefulness, or, and especially, when they began to deviate from the Party line—because of their growing conviction that it was wrong, morally and practically.

There was Mikola Skrypnyk, a veteran Ukrainian Bolshevik, Minister of Education in Soviet Ukraine, and at one time a confidant of Stalin, who was forced to commit suicide. Why? Simply because he could not forget he was a Ukrainian in the true sense of the word, because he was an ardent advocate of Ukrainian culture, and because he perceived, though belatedly, the danger to the Ukrainian people and their national existence in form of Russian communism and imperialism.

Another such victim of Stalin's purging, and for similar reasons, was Panas Lubchenko, Chairman of the Council of Commissars of the Ukrainian S.S.R. It is said he was such a fine orator that when proceedings at some Red conclave grew dull, Stalin would summon Lubchenko to make a stirring speech and wake the comrades up.

In the field of literature was the unusually talented Soviet Ukrainian writer Mykola Khvylovy. He was accused of counter-revolutionary inclinations because he desired to strengthen cultural ties between the Ukrainian SSR and Western Europe.

These and others like them were of the early 1930s period, when Ukrainian nationalism was reviving itself. Incidentally, it was Lubchenko himself, who while still Chairman of the Commissars, warned it (Feb. 14, 1934) against Ukrainian "nationalist elements (who) wormed their way at that time (1931-32) into the collective farms, the agrarian organs and the system of public education. They came into close alliance with the adherents of the nationalist deviators within the Party who were led by Skrypnyk . . ." and that they united ". . . on the basis of secession of the Ukraine from the Soviet Union."

As everyone knows, all such liquidations have not halted the steady growth of the independence movement in Ukraine, and year by year it is attracting more and more recruits from among some of the most die-hard Ukrainian Communists. There is an abundance of proof of this fact.

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Like Mrs. Pauker, other diehard Communists in the satelite countries are undergoing a similar and worse fate. A typical example, the eight-step career of a one-time Communist big-shot who displeased Stalin, is given. In the reports he is referred to as Mr. X. As a youth he takes part in street riots and battles with the police. He joins a socialist organization, becomes an important figure in it, and is instrumental in turning it Communist. He spends several years in a Balkan prison as a convicted revolutionary. On his release he goes to Russia, meets Stalin, and is given intensive Communist training. He goes back home as a Party organizer and serves some more time in prison. He spends the war as a guerilla leader and afterwards plays a major role in turning his country over to Communism and Kremlin domination. Then he makes a slip—and execution follows, perhaps after a flamboyant trial.

Other such cases can be easily cited, in which this pattern has been followed almost to the letter. Rudolph Slansky did a great job for Communism in the Czechoslovakia sell-out —he is now waiting trial for treason and one does not have to be a much of a seer to forecast what his end will be. Traicho Kostov did the Party's work in Bulgaria—he was hanged a year and a half after being charged with plotting against the Communists. Laszlo Rajk served the Kremlin well in Hungary, then made what Stalin regarded as a misstep, and also wound up at the end of the rope.

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Just how dampening an effect this may be having on the Communists who are still in power in the satellite nations is one of the questions that hardly anyone can answer exactly. But even the most zealous Communists must have some of the normal human emotions, and it seems only reasonable that they must occasionally wake up sweating after dreaming of what has happened to colleagues and predecessors.

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A biographer quotes Stalin having said: "To choose one's victims, to prepare one's plans minutely, to slake an implacable vengeance, and then go to bed . . . there is nothing sweeter in the world."

Whether or not he actually said it, that's the way it works out!

Our Opportunity — Was It Taken or Forsaken?

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

(Continued) (2)

By DR. LEV E. DOBRIANSKY

10. October — The Celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Congress Committee in Carnegie Hall was, as you all know, a tremendous success. The occasion was used for the presentation of the skeletal framework of the "Political Policy of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America," which was received approvingly. Later, in expanded form, this platform of principles and objectives was passed upon by the committee at large, and became the suitable ideologic basis for the operations of the committee. Its circulation in official circles met with favorable response. It is my conviction that with certain minor changes this platform is the best possible one for the continued success of our committee.

UCCA registered its mild censure of certain thoughtless remarks made by General Anders with respect to the territorial intentions of Polish political leadership. This was reported in the New York Times on October 10. This was a further expression of the broad vision and perspective developed by the committee.

1. November — UCCA arranged a combined report of the proposals of several Ukrainian leaders for material assistance of the Ukrainian underground movement. This preliminary and very illuminating report was submitted to proper authorities.

2. December — UCCA in a strong message to the White House supported a presidential proclamation of the Emergency Act, and shortly thereafter supported similarly Governor Dewey's mobilization steps.

Commemoration of Death of Chuprynka

During this period highly impressive ceremonies were conducted in commemoration of the death of General Taras Chuprynka, gallant and heroic fighter for the freedom of Ukraine.

Also in this month the Congress Committee suffered the loss of one of its wisest and most experienced members, the widely revered statesman from Ukraine, Dr. Longin Cehelsky. In cherished memory of this unforgettable figure in Ukrainian and American political life, let us now pay our reverent respect to his name with a one minute silence.

C. 1951:—

1. January—The Hon. Lawrence Smith of Wisconsin introduced into the Congressional Record an excellent eritorial appearing in our Ukrainian Bulletin which in this entire period has been edited and managed with superb expertness. We can take pride, too, in the management and publication of our Ukrainian Quarterly which deserves additional material support for its extended circulation and editorial supervision. These two publications are, in short, indispensable supports of the work we have dedicated ourselves to.

The Hon. H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey, with glowing introductory remarks, inserted into the Congressional Record UCCA's tribute to Gen. Taras Chuprynka, an address entitled "Tactics — Not A Strategy—Of Freedom," which in reprint form amounted to 50,000 copies for world-wide distribution.

UCCA presented to the appropriate authorities in the State Department a then confidential report written by Major P. Poltava of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council on Ukrainian reaction behind the Iron Curtain to the Voice of America broadcasts.

UCCA was called upon to supply information for the Honorable Harold E. Stassen who completed a global tour, and in his report on it came out unequivocally for the freedom and independence of Ukraine as an essential part of American foreign policy.

On the floor of the Senate the Hon. William Benton of Connecticut commemorated the independence of Ukraine which is traditionally celebrated on January 22.

Yale Talk on the Underground

2. February — Through arrangements made by UCCA an instructive address was delivered at Yale University on the Ukrainian underground. Later this address received nationwide publicity through the organ of "Vital Speeches of the Day."

UCCA attained to a new high level of purpose and representation in its testimony on the Wherry Resolution regarding the dispatch of American troops to Europe which was considered by the combined Senate Committees on Foreign Relations and Armed Services. On this issue we received publicity in almost every state of the Union.

3. March—The Hon. William F. Knowland of California submitted this testimony for printing in the Congressional Record, and reprints amounting to 25,000 were distributed. I might state here that were it not for the Republican National Convention next week and the preparations that must be made for it now, we would certainly have here with us this celebrated statesman from California. In fact this applies to numerous other Republican friends of ours with whom I consulted personally these past two weeks.

A delegation represented UCCA in Canada at this time and, as many of you know, the results from every angle were successful.

The annual meeting of the full committee was held in this very hotel on March 18 with satisfactory results.

4. April—UCCA collaborated closely with our friend, the Honorable Charles J. Kersten of Wisconsin, in the preparation of House Concurrent Resolution 94, which was submitted on April 17 in the House of Representatives to assist the non-Russian peoples in the Soviet Union in their struggle for liberation and national freedom.

UCCA was represented by several appearances over the radio, WMAL in Washington and WJZ in New York, briefly discussing certain outstanding events pertaining to Ukraine. This was repeated several times thereafter, and we are grateful to our good friend, Mr. Christopher Emmet, for the opportunities furnished us in making similar appearances in New York.

5. May — The Hon. Charles J. Kersten submitted for printing in the Congressional Record, with a commendable preparatory statement, Resolution 94, of which 25,000 reprints were made for distribution. From many sections of the country letters were sent to Congressmen urging the passage of this Resolution. With a more concentrated campaign, abetted by our newspapers, this Resolution could have received more adequate consideration. Your letters to your congressional representatives are of great importance, believe me. This is an admitted defect in our organization that must be rectified.

6. June—Under the auspices of UCCA, Congressman Kersten appeared at the Petlura Commemoration in New York which was a great success. Shortly thereafter, he inserted in the Congressional Record a UCCA address on "Victory Is at Our Disposal."

7. July—The events of this month enabled UCCA to make considerable strides as a result of its successful defense of secretary of State Dean Achecon's observation on 500 Years of Russian Imperialism and the New York Times' editorial supporting it. The letter signed by the several Russian emigres was most revealing for for its abuse of the concept of self-determination, and the frenzied letter of Kerensky was a model of typical Russian imperialist erraticism.

8. August—To a large extent due to this controversy and certain events in Ukraine, the New York Times produced an editorial on "Ukrainian Nationalism" which received the highest praise.

UCCA representation and commentation on the Ukrainian Liberation Movement appeared over TV News carried on two important channels in the country.

9. September—UCCA participated in and joined the Federation of Americans of Central and East European Descent. More important was its membership in the American Committee for a United Europe and the All-American Conference To Combat Communism. Other more temporary organizations dealing with specialized issues have been opened to UCCA representation.

For several months preceding this, UCCA was engaged in developing the Liberty Legion idea with certain prominent men in public life. It was intended that the Lodge Act would be adapted to this idea rather than what it is based on now. Fortunately, legislatively the idea found expression in the Kersten Amendment to the Mutual Security Act, and from this point on UCCA has been in full support of a rapid implementation of the Kersten Amendment.

10. October—UCCA was instrumental in strengthening a movement here against American acceptance in the U.N. of the Draft Code of Offenses.

UCCA developed a strategy program for Anti-Communist Unity Rallies in as many states as possible for the Fall and Winter months. The theme was the non-Russian struggle against traditional Russian imperialism.

(To be concluded)

Poet's Corner

DARK VISITOR

I would to God I know some place
Where I could lock my love away
Secure from death, whose quiet face
Looked in upon us yesterday.
But lovers have nowhere to hide:
We cannot creep beneath a leaf
Or find a crack and slip inside
Beyond the fingers of this thief
No bolted door, no cunning mesh
Of woven steel, no wall of stone
Can shield the petal of the flesh
Or save the living stem of bone.
But only this—if we possess
A love as strong and sure as death,
What matters one heartbeat the less?
One pitiable pinch of breath?
Death cannot grasp the sun nor cup
His bony hand about the sea,
Nor take love but to lift it up
From earth into eternity.

Herbert Merrill

Two young lads about nine years old were leaving a movie jug ahead of me. One turned to the other and said critically: "That wasn't such a bad picture if you shut your eyes during the mushy scenes and pretended he was strangling her instead of making love to her."

Fraternal System in Ancient Times

My discussion here last week concerning the birth of the American fraternal system, upon which our Ukrainian National Association is founded, stirred several inquiries as to the origin of the fraternal system in the old World.

Research shows that organized protection among other peoples has an origin older than that in this country.

Historical records show that since the earliest of times men have combined for mutual welfare, and the purposes of some of these societies were akin to such organizations of today as the U.N.A.

The Chinese, for example, maintain burial societies which have come down from ages unrecorded in history. The Greeks, during the height of their power and glory, had their burial and fraternal systems also, as did the Romans. Their societies then paid sickness and burial benefits as a natural result of their fraternal cooperation in other endeavors. Some authorities offer convincing proof that these socities grew up as private corporations recognized by the State. They had their laws, officers, degrees, contributions and benefactions, as well as regular meeting places.

When the Romans spread their conquests throughout Western Europe and the British Isles, they brought with them the ideas of organizing for mutual assistance in the event of death.

With the fall of the Roman empire, these societies gradually were displaced by the trade guilds, and in England the latter gradually changed into the so-called friendly societies. Today the great benefit system in England is administered by modernized friendly societies, having similar purposes and methods of operation to those of the American fraternal benefit societies. One of these friendly societies has been in existence for over 750 years. But the English friendly societies, however, generally limit themselves to sick and funeral benefits, whereas our American fraternal benefit societies are mainly life insuring organizations.

And so, as we can see, by being members of the Ukrainian National Association, we are following the footsteps our forebearers trod down through the centuries; they too wanted to provide protection for those dear and close to them.

J. Gibaylo Gibbons

THE AMERICAN WAY

Outlaw Union Shop, Too!

By MAURICE R. FRANK

(Editor's Note: Maurice R. Franks is President of the National Labor-Management Foundation and Editor of its official publication, PARTNERS.)

In my last article I pointed out that there is a world of difference between a "Union Shop" and a "Unionized Shop." In this article, I would like to reiterate that there is very little difference between a "Union Shop" and a Closed Shop."

Under the Closed Shop, so designated, a man was compelled to belong to a union as a prerequisite of employment, whereas under the Union (Closed) Shop the worker is compelled to join the union some time afterward, or get out of the plant and stay out.

The Infamous Closed Shop

The Union Shop, thus is in every way but one a perfect duplicate of the infamous Closed Shop, which the Taft-Hartley lawmakers were at such pains to outlaw. The only difference between the two is a period of time. The one went into effect before employment, the other goes into effect after employment. The Union Shop is, in effect, a Closed Shop to the man on the job who refuses to join up. What Taft-Hartley banned, thus, was not the principle but merely the procedure. Outlawing the Closed Shop deprived the labor boss of his padlock but left him with an economic stopwatch and club.

With a Union Shop clause in the contract, the union boss has a "full house" to begin with. He has absolutely no selling job to perform so far as the workers are concerned. Being comfortably possessed of a job-or-no-job cudgel to swing over the head of every person who works or would like to work in the shop, he can settle back in his chair and pick his teeth. It's caviar and filet mignon for him, even if it means horse meat and cold potatoes for the worker who refuses to pay him tribute.

A Union Shop clause in any union contract means no further membership worries for the onetime union organizer, who now has the leisure to dream of personal political conquest and oil his guns for the onslaught. It means for the bloated tycoons of the labor movement a guaranteed treasury—a bulging war chest. And the real joker is that he gets free bookkeeping and collection service from the companies with which he has a Union Shop contract. For in such a setup, the employer is charged to collect all union dues, as payroll deductions, and turn over the total to the union in one tidy lump—signed, sealed and delivered—or else!

A Red Nifty

A real nifty, there—so far as the union is concerned—and no kidding!

But what about the individual worker, his integrity as a man, his dignity as a free American? Nuts to him! He'll serve as steam in Big Labor's boilers or he'll look for another job. And if enough companies are flattened into line by the steam roller of union-shop unionism — and he still balks at compulsory membership—well, maybe he can work as somebody's gardener, even if he happens to be a first-class craftsman.

Naturally, this doesn't interfere with the sleep of a union tycoon. His dreams are not of individual security; they are focused exclusively upon security"—which means to him, "union-leader security." What haunts him as he says his prayers at night—if he says any—is not the fear of betraying the nobility of spirit which is true unionism; it is the knowledge that he has done an inexcusably poor selling job and cannot hope to get on with his personal power seeking without the cudgels of coercion.

The facts are inescapable. Consider only that in 1946 the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations counted between them a membership of 14,500,000, and that in 1952, with almost 6 million new workers added to the nation's industrial payroll, the total of AFL and CIO membership still stands at 14,5000,000. No wonder the would-be supermen of the labor movement—already White House buddies—are bellowing for compulsory unionism!

The way of the despot has ever been thus: He goes as for as he can as a leader, then uses his power and prestige to develop a police force for the final coercive drive. Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin provide us with perfect examples. Well, America has no use for despots, whether they emerge as politicians, industrialists or labor leaders.

A good beginning against the despots of organized labor was made in 1947 when the Closed Shop was outlawed. But a big loophole in the ban was neglected. Today, because of the growth and expansion of the principle of industry-wide bargaining, that loophole constitutes a real menace to our Democracy. Immediately, then, while there is yet time, one of our main jobs should be to close that cunningly-devised legalistic loophole and OUTLAW THE UNION SHOP, TOO!

Impressions - by William Shust

On the subject of the written words, I dislike biographies.

I am tempted to include the large field of recorded history. (And so I will.)

To me, biographic and history books seems like a great waste for the adult.

At this point, since I may have shocked some and excited others (preferably students of history) let me explain.

My thesis is that the time and energy spent in the recording of past life (for that is what history is—a chronicle of people's pasts) could be put to much better use in the creation of artistic literature.

I have always felt that these chroniclers were somehow admitting defeat.

First, because their urge to write was not reinforced by any talent or imagination necessary for the creation of art and so they had to write "ready-made" plots.

Second—and which is worse—they were much too weak to live their own lives and had to enjoy vicariously the pleasures of others (without any of the concomitant evils).

Now that I have thouroughly unnerved everyone, let me offer a qualification as a measure of goodwill.

In the seemingly radical theory briefly outlined above there is, of necessity, a qualifying phrase. I say, purposely, that these things are a waste of time "for the adult". In that my history majors and panegyric writers are vindicated. That keeps them "in business"

For, I admit freely that during the formative years (up to and including adolescence) the child should be taught history in formal curriculum.

However, I just as firmly uphold that in adulthood (college and post-college life) after he has been schooled in how others lived, he should then be taught how he must himself live in this world with other living beings.

Our chroniclers will immediately cry that we need to study history even into old age to profit from the mistakes that others have made.

Still it is amazing (and history students must admit this) how much history has recorded the identical mistakes of humans—generation after generation.

Perhaps, one might muse, the mistakes were repeated a second and a third time because their method of accomplishment was read about in history books.

In life there is much more accomplished for the human soul by the reality and beauty and truth of art (of which literature forms a great part). For the artist in his honest attempt at creation of perfection brings us necessarily much closer to God than the recording of the petty strivings of imperfect beings.

History and especially biography for the adult is little better than written gossip (and dead gossip at that) when we consider that the reading time might be rewarded with much more inspiring and stimulating fare.

At this point, our friends the historians fire one more blast from their encampment. If, they say, you don't favor history and its books, you must reject the Bible.

We do not reject the Bible—but set it outside our argument, for it is above both art and history. It is the divinely inspired Word of God.

And yet we cannot be harsh with our friends nor with their necrology neophytes. For, being an historian is generally much more honorable (and lucrative) than being an artist.

Besides—say the historians feebly, belabored by our sword blows, as they make a last desperate lunge — who would honor the dead artists if history did not record their lives?

And so, we lower our sword and acknowledge a skillful thrust.

U.S. Annually Gives Its Friends About 13 Times What Soviet Russia Sells Them

Despite the high hopes placed by European businessmen upon trade prospects with Russia's new empire, to the extent that some think that the Soviet market is able to make the non-Communist world independent of of the United States, the fact remains, according to recent surveys, that Soviet buying is but a trickle.

Last year, for example, the whole non-Communist world put together managed to sell to the whole Communist world less than 1.5 billion dollars' worth of goods. It bought from the Communist about 1.6 billion dollars' worth of goods. Russia herself—mother country of Communism—bought 370 million dollars' worth from the non-Communist world. She sold 375 million dollars' worth. China, no great shakes as a country, paid 373 million dollars for goods from outside the country and sold 400 million dollars' worth.

U.S. News and World Report says in its July 4 issue that for an extra 1.5 billion, the U.S. could buy up everything that the Communist bloc of countries has provided a market for. Throw in another billion, and the market in the U. S. would surpass anything the Communists might offer at any time in the forseeable future.

As the situation stands today, the United States last year bought nearly 11 bilion dollars of goods from the non-Communist world. That is more than 7 times the amount the Communist bought. While spending 11 billion for goods purchased abroad, the U.S. provided the non-Communist with 15 billion dollars' worth of goods. That is about 10 times the volume supplied by the Soviet controlled area.

If the Soviets are considered alone, the United States provided a market that is 30 times the size of the market offered by the leading Communist country. The United States last year delivered to the non-Communist world as a gift 13 times as much as Soviet Russia sold to that world. Yet there is a tendency outside the U.S. to play down the importance of the American market and a great urge to break into the Communist market.

Great Britain, in particular, is impressed with the possibilities of trade with the Russian empire. The British Commonwealth does a sizeable amount of trade with the Soviet bloc. The United Kingdom, the U.S. News and World Report reports that the United Kingdom was the Soviet Union's best customer in 1951, buying 160 million dollars's worth af timber and grain. Hong Kong sold 305 million dollars's worth of goods to Communist China last year. But the United Kingdom itself sold directly only 67 million dollars' worth of goods to Soviet Russia, while sales to the U.S. exceeded 465 million. Britain also got 900 million dollars' worth of goods from the United States.

In Britain, however, prospects of expanding trade with Communist nations carry popular appear than the actual fact of the large volume of trade with the U.S. British officials continue to regard China as a promising market even though Communist Chinese slam trade doors in Britons' faces.

The Soviet bloc actually offers very little in the form of markets. This Russian controlled area, in fact, has less to offer than before World War II. The non-Communist world, on the other hand, has managed to enlarge its trade well above prewar volume.

Часопис „Свобода" повинен знаходитися в кожній українській хаті!

The Master Spoke

By MYROSLAVA

On a rare and big occasion in the Hotel Statler during the Ukrainian Congress Committee convention, the great Ukrainian painter and sculptor Archipenko spoke on "Creativity".

In a masterly way, he discussed creativeness in man, and stated the fact, that, even the little spider had creativeness or instinct in him to create proper shelter for himself. As for the individual who is endowed with it, he, too, is mentally and psychologically set for such tasks.

He should feel most humble about it though, next to Our Lord and true master Creator of the world who has done all things geometrically so perfect in design, that the artist only copies, learns from and admires as our American poetess Edna St. Vincent Millay does in her lovely poem:

God's World

O world, I cannot hold thee
close enough!
Thy winds, thy wide gray
skies!
Thy mists that roll and rise!
Thy woods, this autumn day,
that ache and sag!
And all but cry with color!
That gaunt crag!
To crush! To lift the lean of
that black bluff!
World, World, I cannot get
thee close enough!

II

Long have I known a glory in
it all,
But never knew I this;
Here such a passion is
As stretcheth me apart. Lord
I do fear
Thou'st made the world too
beautiful this year.
My soul is all but out of me—
let fall
No burning leaf; prithee, let
no bird call.

Edna St. Vincent Millay

GRADUATES CONNECTICUT TEACHERS COLLEGE

Peter Seleman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Seleman of 22 Hubart Street New Britain, Connecticut, received a Bachelor of Science degree at the Teachers College of Connecticut at New Britain.

Mr. Seleman majored in History and minored in English and Sociology.

He was a member of the Epsilon Mu Chapter of Kappa Delta Pi, College English Club, College Forum, Social Science Club, Sociology Club. A U.S. Navy veteran, Seleman completed his courses in three years and graduated with scholastic honors.

He is a member of Branch 254 of the U.N.A. and is active in Ukrainian affairs in New Britain and Connecticut.

SHEROTSKY

(Concluded from page 1)

At College he belonged to Alpha Rho Chi National Professional Architectural and Design Fraternity.

After graduation he enlisted in the U.S. Air Force.

"SVOBODA"
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FOUNDED 1893

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International Agreement of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee

The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc.—the only Ukrainian agency, international in scope—concluded recently an agreement with the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee For the Movement of Migrants from Europe in order to hasten the transfer of Ukrainian immigrants to new countries.

Since it is the only Ukrainian American charitable agency, it may be interesting to the readers of Ukrainian Weekly to be acquainted with the contents of this agreement.

The agreement is in form of a letter of acceptance addressed to the Executive Director of UUARC, Dr. Walter Gallan. Dated May 30, 1952, Geneva, Switzerland, and signed by P. Jacobsen, Acting Director, it reads:—

★

Text of Agreement

This will confirm the agreement reached between the Provisional intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe and the United Ukrainian Relief Committee concerning cooperative activities in migration programs of mutual interest to our two organizations. These will include programs of assistance to individual refugee migrants through the operation of passage loans.

1. The Migration Committee recognizes the important aid which voluntary organizations can contribute to the fulfilment of its humanitarian objectives, and in particular their assistance in the resettlement of individual migrants who cannot find their opportunities through mass selection schemes and are unable to emigrate without individual sponsorship and financial assistance.

2. The Committee and the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee affirm their mutual concern in programs for the satisfactory resettlement overseas of migrants from Europe who require intergovernmental and international voluntary assistance for their emigration and resettlement. In particular they affirm their common objectives to aid in the resettlement to overseas countries of refugee migrants from Europe who cannot emigrate without assistance and who do not come within the scope of mass selection programs.

3. Accordingly, the Committee and UUARC affirm their intention to cooperate, exchange information, and promote mutual plans and activities applicable to programs of common interest to the two organizations, to the extent that is consistent with the operational requirements of each, and to assist each other by all feasible means through which the interests common to both may be served.

4. The Committee and UUARC agree to undertake the following project to aid individual refugee resettlement in 1952:

(a) UUARC will operate this program in conformity with governmental laws and regulations in countries of emigration and immigration. In its negotiations with governments in the countries of its operations and by other means within the resources of its organization, the Committee will endeavor to facilitate the resettlement projects of UUARC which are the subject of mutual agreement with the Committee. Subject to conformity with its established procedures for movements and reimbursements, the Committee's transportation facilities for inland or overseas movements will be made available to UUARC on request. The procedures and financial arrangements applicable generally or to particular movements will be notified to UUARC as requested.

(b) It will be the mutual objective of the Committee and UUARC to avoid duplication of opportunities through individual and mass resettlement schemes and thus to promote the resettlement of the maximum numbers of persons from Europe who desire to reestablish themselves permanently in overseas countries and are unable to emigrate without resettlement aid. The two organizations will see to promote this objective throug consultation, cooperative plans or exchange of relevant information. Similarly, the two ordganizations will seek the utmost mutual advantage in their movement programs through exchange of information or cooperative action.

(c) UUARC will provide to the Committee statistical and other reports in the substance and frequency required by the Committee relating to its program for individual resettlement and the status and operation of revolving funds to which the Committee is providing financial contributions. In addition, UUARC will maintain in its own office and accessible to the Committee for inspection at any time, case records of persons moved with financial ossistance provided by the Committee under this agreement. These records will comprise identifying and movement date and passage loans provided by UUARC. The Committee will make available to UUARC its official statistical or other reports and other official information concerning mass resettlement programs as requested by UUARC.

5. This agreement will become effective upon our receipt of your written acceptance of understanding set forth in this letter, and will be retroactive in effect to 1 February 1952. It will remain in effect until its termination. It may be amended or terminated at any time by mutual consent of the parties given in writing, or it may be terminated at any time by one month's written notice from either party to the other on the understanding that the respective obligations of the parties shall be fully acqitted prior to the date of such termination.

P. JACOBSEN,
Acting Director.

★

This is another great achievement of the UUARC and all Ukrainian-Americans financially. However, to conwho helped in building of this great institution—both morally and financially.

However, to continue this program of humanitarian and charitable work it is most important that each and every one of you become member of UUARC. For information write to:

UUARC
P. O. Box 1661
Philadelphia 5, Pa.

"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.

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

Ukrainian On "Voice of Canada"

The inauguration of the broadcasts to Europe over the CBS International Service in the Ukrainian language took place in Montreal on July 1st, 1952.

The inauguration was featured by the address of the Canadian Minister of External Affairs L.B. Pearson, by short addresses of the two members of Parliament of Ukrainian descent, namely, John Decore of Vegreville and Michael Starr of Oshawa, and Msgr. Dr. W. Kushnir of Winnipeg, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee(and the heads of the Ukrainian Orthodox Churches in Canada.

Following the inauguration service. Jean Desy, Canadian Ambassador and General Director of the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting System arranged a reception for 75 guests and during the reception presented Msgr. Kushnir with souvenir recordings of the proceedings of this historic event.

A public meeting was arranged, in which about 1,000 persons took part.

Talks were delivered by Msgr. Kushnir, Bohdan Panchuk, John Henry, M.P. from Toronto, and John Decore, M.P.

In the evening a banquet was held in the Windsor Hotel. Toastmaster was Mr. Biegera, a Montreal attorney. Talks were given by Fred McDonald, M.P. from Edmonton, John Henry, Raymond Roche, representing Quebec's premier, Camilien Houde, Mayor of Montreal.

Text of Ambassador Desy's Talk

As reported by the UCC monthly "Ukrainian Commentary," Ambassador Jean Desy, director of CBS-IS, had this to say:—

July 1st is Canada's National Holiday, the day Canadians, whatever their ethnic origin, celebrate the anniversary of their country's emergence as a nation. This year has a special significance to those Canadians whose cultural roots are to be found in the Ukraine, and who, next to the English and the French speaking sections of Canada's population, form one of the largest ethnic groups.

On this day Canada adds Ukrainian to the fourteen languages already used for broadcasting to the world through the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. These broadcasts are primarily directed to the Ukrainian-speaking people within the present borders of the USSR, where Ukrainian is the language of the largest non-Russian ethnic nation.

This new service is a further reply to the challenge of Soviet propaganda and will enable us to combat in a new field and a new area anti-democratic and anti-religious propaganda spread by the Soviet rulers in the Kremlin. As opposed to this ever-increasing biased and warped propaganda emanating from the Soviet Union, the CBS International Service gives and will continue to give honest, truthful and accurate information.

The addition of this new language service to Canada's CBS International Service is a recognition by Canada of its growing responsibilities as an important and responsible member of the international Service is a recognitional community of free nations.

BUY U. S. SAVING BONDS!

Natalia Kotowych Students Give Second Piano Recital

The second annual piano recital — presented in Philadelphia, June 20—by the students of Natalia Kotowych like the annual recital given by her pupils last July, again impressed us because of the excellent results obtained by this experienced teacher.

The playing of the students showed great progress technically and interpretatively.

Beautiful tone quality and good rhytmic approach as well as musical phrasing were the outstanding qualities that impressed the audience which included parents, friends and representative musicians.

In contrast with many student recitals where faculty showmanship is the result of superficial and purely commercial teaching, the recital impressed us because of the thoroughness of the musical results obtained. The playing of pupils should especially be mentioned because of the combination of real talent and artistic teaching.

The program began with four piano pieces played by the seven years old Bohdanna Karaniwska. Especially "the Waltz of the Flowers" by Crosby showed good taste and technical elegance.

Martha Schyprykewych, who has played two years, played the difficult composition by Barwinsky "The Mouse and the Bear." It was beautifully played.

Tania Diakiw's playing made a deep impression especially in "The Funeral of Dall" by Tchaikowsky and the poetic interpretation of the Chopin—Thompson Nocturne.

Olya Jarymenko, who has also studied two years, showed a serious attitude in the six pieces which she interpreted poetically and with technical finesse.

The same observation was made in the playing of Lesia Malanchuk, who also has studied two years. She played Sonatina op. 55. No. 2 by Kuhlan and Novelette by Kabalewsky.

Wolodymyr Starosolsky was heard for the first time in an annual recital. This young pianist showed unusual talent and is a real promise as a coming pianist.

Lesia Mychajliw showed great progress by her playing of the briliant Waltz by Krentzlin and the poetic feeling in Solwegs Song by Grieg.

The audience enjoyed the beautiful quality and brilliant technical playing by Aura Sereda, who played Waltz by Gurlith and Butterflies by Lege.

Letha Schwartz began a brilliant performance of the piece called Little Yoke by Kabalewsky.

Peter Shyprykewych interpreted the Mozart dramatic Fantasic in D-minor with pure tone quality while in "The First Waltz" by Durand he showed brilliant style and technic.

Kenneth Low's playing brought this interesting recital to a close. His poetic interpretation of "Clear de Lune" by Debussy and the fantastic qualities of "The Gnome-dance" by Liszt as well as his rhythmic approach to Mussorgtky's "Hopak" brought a real climax to a most enjoyable evening.

Miss Kotowych is being recognized as a sincere teacher and a thorough musician. We are looking forward to her third annual recital at the end of next season.

JOHAN GROLLE,
Music Director
(Present at the Concert)

Industrial Conditions in Ukraine Reported Worsening

Self-criticism of industrial and working conditions in Ukraine are steadily on the rise, reports the current № of "Labor in Exile" monthly, published in Paris. Its nwes items, it writes, "are original reports from Eastern Europe."

From Ukraine comes the report that it did not take long for the high auto-praise bestowed by the Reds for their industrial output to change to growing severe self-criticism.

The solemn promise of May 1st and the "voluntary enrollment" of the workers have not been kept. The Donetz coal industry is not working to capacity. The Stalin-Ougol Combine, cited on May 1st for its success, is now cited for insufficient output.

Auto-Criticism

"Labor in Exile" asserts that it has been informed that the mine Lidijuvka No. 2-7 has never even once fulfilled the monthly forecasts of the Plan for the past three years. The Lidijivka case is not unique. Many other mines in the various Combines have been subjected to criticism, and the Combines themselves do not escape.

The coal mine Combines Ougol," and the "Koutytchev-Ougol" are completely up to standard in a frenzy of auto-criticism, and they do not hesitate to recall the case of the Stalin-Ougel which had an 8 per cent deficit on the forecasts of the Plan last year.

Machines are used in such a manner that they soon deteriorate. Two thirds of the machinery of the Staline-Ougol Combine are workshops for repair, or are unusable. In this connection the forecasts of the Plan were only covered up to 70% to 80%. This, of course, is an intolerable situation, and is the reason why the masters of the country have insisted on a different attitude by the Donetz miners for 1952. Not only must they catch up but they must greatly exceed the forecasts.

Failing coal, there is plenty of high-powered propaganda. Thus the Soviet press has highlighted a new item according to which more than 200 miners of the Roudoutsch mine have exceeded the six month target, and that in comparison with last year the output of mine No. 15 B in Snizyansk has increased by 27 per cent. The sole purpose of this item is to show exactly what the masters of the country are expecting from the mining industry.

"FORMALNA SPRAVA"

(POINT OF ORDER)

Delegates attending the 5th Congress of Americans of Ukrainian descent which was held at the Hotel Statler during July 4, 5, and 6, in New York City, have reduced the intriguing words "formalna sprava" (point of order) to a seemingly meaningless phrase.

After the customary election of the convention officers and introduction of the program and procedures the delegates began their rounds of "formalna sprava." Many of the delegates that were granted the floor had nothing whatever to say that would warrant the need for preference of the floor. In many instances the presiding officer of the convention was stymied as to what to do with many of the delegates who did take up valuable time just to have their names called off and to be able to stand before the convention and speak.

The convention program committee spent a considerable amount of time in preparing a fine program for the delegates and guests. Due to lack of time, however, some of the addresses scheduled for the convention were cancelled. What helped was the fact that all that was scheduled was printed in the newspapers. The banquet was a huge success and made more so by the appearence of distinguished speakers and guests.

It was pointed out, at the convention, in very bold fashion, that our chief fault is disunity. This has been proven beyond any doubt. Just look at the constantly increasing number of new organizations springing up all around us. They all have the same goal in mind and the exact intentions as well, but all are treading different routes.

Depressed Over Partisanship

Perhaps the most informative part of the convention was during the period when the nominating committee read off its choice for officers to be elected. Here the pros and cons started their so-called mudslinging. As an American, I felt quite depressed and disgusted as a result. We know that here in America we cannot singlehandedly cause the creation of a free Ukraine over there, but by united effort we can do quite a bit to bring about the realization of Ukrainian hopes. If many of our organizations would lay aside their party politics, such unity would be gained. The congress did make headway towards complete unity but we know that we still have a long road ahead of us. One regrettable incident which occurred on the convention floor regarding a certain speaker whom some did not like proved that people will not be led by the wishes of a few, but noisy malcontents.

Revision of Constitution a Big Step

Perhaps the biggest achievement was made when the constitution was revised and many touchy questions that have resulted with much misunderunderstanding in branches have been as a result settled once and for always. The problem of finance is also a very sore spot amongst the Ukrainian people. Now the matter has been clarified, and I feel that that will result in more contributions by more people.

With the election of 89 delegates to the U.C.C.A. committee, comprising all the known organizations, I can forsee one of two results, either a united effort for the good of the Ukrainian people which would result in success, or a convenient spot for party grievances, resulting in a failure for all the hard work and effort that was put in by the previous conventions.

Credit to Officers

Much credit should be given by the officers of the U.C.C.A. for the gallant strides that they have made in the past. Credit goes to the American-born group under Dr. Dobriansky, which has done a great job in spreading knowledge among Americans about Ukraine and its fight for freedom. Also to Dr. Halychyn and his able staff for making it possible to unite the Ukrainian American people.

One noteworthy point at the affair was the intermingling of the American born Ukrainians with the older immigrants as well as with the newly arrived. It was a pleasure to be able to look around and see the absence of the corner "gangs", or the group that would huddle in corners or private rooms and instigate tactics for or against one another.

The fifth Congress has done much to better conditions amongst our people. Now it is up to them to better conditions amongst themselves. They should minimize party politics, make effort to better understand each other, and unite each into a solid group for our fight to help gain a free Ukraine.

And, they should above all, learn what the words "formalna sprava" means, so that in the future conventions unnecessary loss of time could be saved.

WILLIAM POPOWYCH

UYL-NA CONVENTION ATTIRE

Gracious' Here it is but five weeks before UYL-NA Convention—sure proof that time rushes by when you're kept busy. And busy we've been with plans to make this Cleveland Convention of 1952 long remembered by all.

But occupied or idle we girls have taken time out to discuss that ever present problem of clothes and a "convention wardrobe". Here's a review of the calendar of events by which I'll try to pack your bags—or at least to ease some doubts in your mind as to what to bring.

First let me warn you—if our weatherman holds true to his present predictions, it will be a warm Labor Day Weekend, so travel light. That won't only apply to the texture of materials but the general suit-case situation. You'll be here for fun with plenty of it in store, so don't be the one who'll spend hours getting ready for each affair. That's one guaranteed way to miss plenty of the fun.

We're counting on your early arrival to get into the swing of things with the Friday-Nite Social. It's going to be an unusual affair at the Ukrainian National Home, and from eaves-dropping I catch such hints as "roulette", "chorus line", and "gambling money". Just check in with our Reception Committee at the Carter Hotel to get your credentials and to arrange for your ride to the Social. After a refreshing shower to perk up spirit after your trip we recommend a cool cotton dress or a skirt and blouse. So many of them these days are wrinkle-resistant and a treat to take on trips or conventions. With low comfortable shoes you'll be ready for an evening of fun and really look pleasing to the eye—and that's what counts most.

Take advantage of sleeping late come Saturday, for it isn't until the afternoon that the serious note of this organization gets under way. With the sound of the gavel the business sessions with all delegates present will start. You, as either delegate or guest will want to be present for these sessions. Here you will get a view of how the League operates and what it really stands for.

Later that evening the fun continues with the "Welcome Dance". Smooth dancing to a good orchestra, greeting old friends and meeting new—what more is need for an evening of gaiety! So for this affair include a party dress—and here the nylon or puckered materials just can't be beat—take to packing so well.

At this point I must put in a note about the "Club Do-Rana" — strictly a Ukrainian night-club right on the premises. Open all night with an all Ukrainian floor show—and the best part of it all—it's open after all the other affairs have ended.

With just a change of jewelry or maybe just a flower the same party dress is ready for Church on Sunday—dinner—and off again, this time to the Concert.

Just a short jaunt from the hotel is Cleveland's Music Hall where in connection with its 15th Annual Convention the UYL-NA will present a concert featuring nationally known Ukrainian artists. It promises to be a program you will be thrilled to witness.

And next comes the gala affair of this Convention—the Banquet and Ball. As every year it will be semi-formal so no more need be said as to what the feminine attire will be. What with formals, both long and short, satins and tulles or be what they will, each girl will be a treat to see. The food will be tops, we can count on that, and the speakers I'm sure will rate an all time high by all.

Monday brings the end of the business sessions and should prove very worthwhile with the highlight of nominations. Once more your suit or cotton dress will see you through the meetings and take you right into the Farewell Dance—and so on your way. We sure will hate to see you go because it sure will be fun.

So get the cue—it's Cleveland in 1952.

IRENE ZENCZAK
Cleveland Convention Committee

UKRAINIAN MATERIAL AND OIL FOR POLISH PALACE OF CULTURE

The Soviet Government is building a Palace of Culture in Warsaw.

The finance and materials for it are being sent from the USSR.

Building materials for the project are being sent from Ukraine. Factory workers from various parts of Poland have been sent to do the work in Warsaw. Now it is the turn of Lviw, ancient capital of Western Ukraine.

The Stakhanovists of Lviw are working feverishly on orders which must be delivered before the time originally scheduled.

Ten tons of oil paint have already been shipped to Warsaw.

ENGINEER FOR McCORD CORP.

William Melnyk, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Melnyk, 67 St. Mary's Street, Plains, Pa., has joined the engineering department of the McCord Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

He is a graduate of Plains Memorial High School and attended Pennsylvania State Extension and Wilkes College. He holds a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Detroit.

He is a member of U.N.A. Br. 20 in Detroit.

William Melnyk

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
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TWO DEMOCRACIES

(4)

By A. LUCKIW

Through a net of different kinds of organizations: Communist Party, professional unions, Soviets, co-operatives, Communist youth unions, sports, semi-military, technical, scientific, social and government organizations, carefully controlled by political police, the socialistic system of democracy is held. Suppression by the dictatorship and all poverty stricken masses of socialistic penury appear as the important achievements of this democracy.

Soviet democracy is characterized by an unceasing ruthless offensive on the working masses and their low standard of living by great reprisals (15 to 20 millions in continuous deportations) police terror, and daily excessive compulsory work. This is the true picture of Stalin's democracy. Soviet standard method of living created by terroristic Kremlin dictatorship and the idea of this democracy is a direct opposite and contrary to the ideas of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln democracy.

Reds' Fictitious Theories

The desire not only to preserve but to spread the Soviet democracy throughout the entire world forces the Kremlin leaders to create fictitious unreal theories which are only curtains before the eyes of the Soviet people, in order that they shouldn't see the free life beyond the boundaries of the U.S.S.R. where there are free individuals the creators of democracy. Soviet democracy leans upon dictatorship, an anti-human creation, not fit for any comparison with the justified human democracy of free people.

Only on this side of the U.S.S.R. boundary line do the people's centuries-long desires of freedom materialize. A free person finds for himself a hopeful self-protection in a democracy which now protects his life through the state. Only in a democracy, without Hitler and Stalin, concentration camps, mass executions, and deportations into lands unfit for human living is there a true human life, a true individual and a true human mind and heart.

In criticizing democracy the dictator always repeats, while democracy is progressive, her advance is feared and dictators are unable to stop it with facts. They always criticize her separate unessential appearance or her defects which they identify with democracy and address all their thunders of party anger at democracy. The Soviet press especially looks for all sorts of incidentals in order to criticize American democracy. It has gone so far that even the long-instructed Soviet citizens now stand on the border of impossible acceptance of political imaginativeness and fantastical accusations of the democratic world.

Communistic politics through its love for itself and the blindness of fanatic Communistic narrow-mindedness cannot understand the humanity of democracy and the supremacy of her people's political truth over her anti-human dictatorship. The Communists cannot understand that the spirit of perpetual desire for the fullest political truth and the most perfected government organization belong only to the consecutive democratic, just as anti-humaneness and despotism is natural for Soviet tyranny which only masquerades the democratic terminology. Hopeless dogmatic narrow-mindedness remains forever as a sentence from history for the dictatorship, just as a terror and the arbitrariness of the tyant.

Recent attempts of Hitler's, Mussolini's and Japanese followers and sympathizers of totalism to grab huge masses of people from the general world process of developing democratic state governments, after a short period of ill success (whish up to 1941 were enthusiastically praised by Communist Moscow) ended in a destructive defeat for them. German national-socialists, as exemplary totalists of the Prussian type, attempted with the aid of the police to demand from their people, as well as from others, who were temporarily suppressed by them, unquestioned obedience and subordination. They wrote laws for the Germans on: how to greet each other, how to bring up children, how to daily thank the leader for the bread, how to work, love and even how to die.

Red Despotism Like Nazi Despotism

After the downfall of this despotism the democratic world again met eye to eye with Soviet totalism whose exterior form appears unusually similar to the recently destroyed German despotism and its political leaders with their words and deeds remind us of the recently deceased sentenced persons of the Neurenburg and Tokio trials. They appear as even more perfected duplicates in comparison to the destroyed originals. As yet the U.S.S.R. hasn't invented a daily greeting similar to the German example: "Hail Stalin". This is an unimportant exception, but instead every speech is begun and ended with by praising him even more than Hitler was praised in national-socialist Germany, obligating the poorly fed children both in school and on the outside to thank him with a standard saying: "Thanks to the great Stalin for the fortunate and happy childhood!"

Roots of the Russian-Soviet democracy or Communistic totalism cannot be looked for in the history of Western Europe. State "art" of governing in the U.S.S.R. is a whole century behind Western Europe's way of governing. It unfortunately lost itself in the steppes, beginning with the Chinese Wall and ending in the dried deserts of Middle Asia. It was hopelessly lost in the wide spaces near the top of the Tibetan Mountains and in no way can it come out on a general recognized path of parliamentary democracy as in other progressive nations. The reason why in Soviet state law there is never felt an echo of happy feeling in gatherings of free voters is because near them walk much more cruel soldiers than those during the rule of Baty or Genghis Khan who very conveniently differentiate from Stalin. For the U.S.S.R. the Western European governments of the 18th-19th centuries would be in many ways a great advancement; as yet this has not been attained in the U.S.S.R.

Many people who lived far from the U.S.S.R.'s borders believed that the so-called "October Revolution of 1917" laid a true basis for the fullest human rights and that after three or four years of armed fighting for their proven victory the working people would begin a wide reconstruction of their very own country, their personal ownership. Rapidly even for those distant observers the picture of Soviet actually began to change because the Soviet government with its political nature was far from the progressive creativeness which would stimulate those people and help them to better their miserable lives.

The Sharpening of Class Struggle

As their first and basic aim the Soviet leaders placed the sharpening of the class struggle instead of extinguishing its detestation among the many million massess. Stalin participated in this question quite often and in his speeches he instructed and warned everyone, the whole hearted believers and the doubtful believers, about the fact that the citizens of the U.S.S.R. have entered a period of liquidating the social classes and that this liquidation is held only on the condition of the keenest class struggle.

The Necessity for Purges

Creators of Soviet democracy in order to reinforce Stalin's democracy were forced even in his circles from time to time to conduct the most detailed cleaning and investigation. This in no way altered the situation because they remained for their suppressed people strange for eternity. In order to further retain their leading condition they constantly avoided the most important contemporary questions. Instead they concentrated the suppressed people's attention on the dogmatic assertation of the Kremlin prophet, promising nothing good for them except inevitable difficulties in the present and a better distant future. The old official conversation about the Communist humanism from an average person's point of view looks like irony over the present day Soviet reality.

Since the first days of the Soviets appearance, namely 1917, an elimination of the bourgeoise was conducted. The one accusation against them was their ownership. These people together with their families were mercilessly shot without conducting any investigation or court trials. The important goal was not to investigate but more quickly to shoot. Many at that time thought that the Soviet government was a worker's or a proletarian's dictatorship. Several years passed and this condition changed. Workers' right were limited and the only privileged left in the U.S.S.R. were and are the Communists. It then becomes clearly evident, that the political rule remains in the hands of the party; later the power passed on to certain party groups and finally to the almighty "leader."

What Remains Today

The only thing that remains from the romantic and unreal slogans of the Russian Communists about freedom, equality and brotherhood for the wide mass of workers is disappointment and bitter experience. The desires in songs sung about the revolution have never been experienced on the Soviet earth. Communist party distatorship grew and became stronger at the expense of an even greater rightlessness of the worker, not to mention the many millions of peasants who during the entire period remained aside in their rightless position, a mass of working peaple which became for the Communists the basic well for state profiteering in their fanatical governing.

Kremlin's politics are not accustomed to humanity, they recognize all sorts of titles instituted by them but they do not acknowledge the generally world recognized human rights. Now the present liberation struggle in Eastern Europe has reached a ripe stage and supremacy because it has become a necessity and a matter of all nations suppressed by the Soviet-socialist-democratic Moscow. Over there the great struggle for freedom is conducted not from yesterday , and only her success will bring liberation to the suppressed and rightless in the Soviet democracy and will exchange it for a democracy of free people.

(Concluded)

О. Горбач (Німеччина)

Чому Броди?

Як рік тому, може, вперше офіційно перед власним громадянством і чужинцями кол. вояки 1-ої УД виступили з брідськими с в я т куваннями, довелося чути напівжартівливу замітку:

„Чому власне ми, українці, ще найлегше даємо себе спонукати святкувати трагічні для нас історичні події: Крути, Базар; до комплету ще бракувало б Берестечко, Полтава... Чому ж нікому не прийде на думку святкувати Конотопу? Ба навіть святкування загалом вдало проведеного перевороту у Львові на 1. XI. 1918-го починається конче панахидою... І от ви, молодше покоління, теж починаєте „панахидити" з Бродами..."

Чи справді воно так? Чи справді трагічний у своєму висліді брідський бій Української Дивізії тому скоро діждався „беатифікації" та й тому його відмічування так скоро було підхоплене молодим поколінням, що там „наші бідні хлопці гинули?" Що була ще одна дата для комплексу панахид? Гадаємо, що ні. Було бо в останній війні і перед нею більше місць, де згинуло куди більш українців, ніж під Бродами.

Щоб зрозуміти, чому Броди, треба б глибше вчутися в мислення їх учасників.

Кількадесятимільйонова бездержавна нація з молоддю, виховуваною на аналізі програних Визвольних змагань, коли била та велика година для народів у Середущосхідній Европі. З молоддю, що не хотіла уважати себе з ніякого погляду упослідженою, гіршою за молодь котроїнебудь іншої нації, державної. З молоддю врешті, якій втовкмачувано, що воно значить будувати і втримувати повноцінну державу, спосібну опертися валові з північного сходу і валові з Заходу. До тієї задачі готовила себе вона, ця упокорювана обставинами молодь, впродовж довгих років чужих окупацій.

Хто довго живе в неволі, відштовхуваний від керівних, відповідальних становищ, той зчасом втрачає певність себе, довір'я до своїх сил і здібнощів. Ми були те покоління, у свідомість якого вкрадався сумнів, чи ми справді здібні в модерному світі дотримувати кроку з іншими, щасливішими народами. Одна з форм підсвідомої провірки такої життєвої повноцінности й була для великої частини нашої молоді Дивізія. Тому ніщо дивне, що туди не попали самі лише „кукурузяники". Тому серед українців у Дивізії не було лишень якогось пасивного спротиву бажанням властьімущих згори, але була позитивна українська цілеспрямованність, позитивна власна програма.

Броди це була вогнева проба „можу" молодого покоління українців, що роками леліяли власне „хочу". Обставини лише так склалися, що цей перший більший хресний бій вийшов нещасливо. Не тут місце аналізувати ці зовнішні обставини, що на те склалися. Все ж молоді українські вояки могли гордо тримати чоло після цієї першої хресної проби. Іспит зі свого „можу" вони склали. Боролися самі під проводом своїх старшин, боролися до останнього. Ішли відбивати становища в хвилинах, коли звідти панічно втікали загартовані вже в кількарічних боях німецькі вояки.

Чи не безглуздя, спитає хтось. Бо ж ніби, що могла вирішити в невблаганнім ході подій мізерна дивізія? Хто так ставить питання, той глузду цієї постави молодого українського вояка не зрозуміє. В ці хвилини важких досвідчень цей молодий вояк сам перед собою, перед своїми сучасниками й нащадками позбувався комплексу м е н ш евартости, розвіював ту тінь недовіря до до власних сил, що її в ньому, в його підсвідомості, залишала власна історія. Переконувався, що його ж таки ідея держави, яка має поставити на схрещенні силових піль чужих потужних центрів, це не фантазія, ні примха. Минуле настирливо підсувало йому сумнів: „Добре, бажання то творити свій новий міжнародній силовий осередок було і напевно є, але чи вистачає на це твого „можу"?..."

Під Бродами цей вояк побачив у найважчій, бо вогневій, пробі, що його сумнів безпідставний. Побачив себе, побачив масу других таких самих, як він, коли вони для візії того, що їм ввижалося в майбутньому, вміли до останнього боротися і падати. Опановано, без театрального патосу, жестів, з переконаням. Він, як колись невірний Тома, побачив, що його сумнів у своє власне „можу" неоправданий. Ця генеральна проба переконувала його, що він і його покоління спосібне реалізувати накреслену колись батьками велику візію. Він став певним себе, став гордо тримати чоло.

В тому глузд жертв з-під Білого Каменя й Почапів. Звідси й зрозуміло, чому для тих молодих людей, що опинилися на еміграції, нещаслива своїм вислідом битва з 2-ої світової війни (сотні ж таких зведено на побойовищах світу в 1939-45 роки!) може стати приводом для святкових відмічень наших молодих вояків по всьому світі. Звідси й не припадок, що не зважаючи на такий ліричний факт, мовляв, „наші хлопці гинули не за що" — ті брідські святкування не носять теж ні пригноблючого, ні панахидного характеру. Бо ж „брідське покоління" гордо глядить в очі батькам, що спромоглися на Кримський похід Болбочана, на Чортківську офензиву й на похід на Київ-Одесу. Гордо й без комплексу м е н ш е в а р т о с т и глядить в очі своїм ровесникам з інших націй. Самопевне, що як на його ще добу припадуть вирішні події на Сході Европи, то воно їх спосібне опанувати.

(Вісті Б-тва кол. вояків У. Д.).

Ольга Мак

Бути, чи не бути?

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

(2)

(Продовження)

Коли не хочете, щоб на вас кричати, то відповідайте, поки питаю спокійно, а не мовчіть, — пробурчав тоном переможеного шкільного забіяки, який нарвався на сильнішого від себе. — Можете сісти . . .

Подякувавши, Іларія присунула стілець і сіла.

— Ви пам'ятаєте, про що я вас питав? — заговорив знову похмуро Чебуракін, не бажаючи зректися взятої попередньо тактики.

Одаревська хитнула головою.

— Пам'ятаю. Тепер я спитаю: а для чого ви мене викликали сьогодні?

Чебуракін мало не вибухнув знову криком, але, згадавши попередню поразку погамувався і заговорив грізно, з притиском:

— Не забувайтесь, громадянко Одаревська! Покищо начальником тут я, і питання ставлю я! А ви, будь ласка, відповідайте! І, якщо ви по трьох місяцях абсолютної бездіяльности... мало сказати „бездіяльности", а по абсолютній ігнорації своїх обов'язків, маєте сміливість питати, для чого я вас викликав, то я вам відповідати не буду, а поставлю питання про вас там, де зможуть дати відповідь і мені і заразом вам! Ясно?

З вдоволенням прислухався до інтонації свого голосу і чув, що виходить переконливо. Але на Одаревську погроза не зробила жадного враження. Вона сиділа нерухомо і дивилася на порозкидані по столі папери. Тої байдужості Чебуракін не розумів, але старався її пояснити: Може вона мала сильні плечі в Києві? Може, прислана з якимсь особливими дорученнями, які тримали в секреті навіть від нього? В переплутаній атмосфері недовір'я і загального взаємного шпигунства все могло бути . . .

— Добре! — ображено подумав начальник. — Секрет, то секрет. Догадуватись я не зобов'язаний, але вимагати роботу мушу!

— Отже, — почав він по хвилинній мовчанці, — я знову повертаюся до вихідного пункту нашої розмови: прошу мені зараз дати звіт за три місяці вашого перебування тут.

— А-а-а! — оживилася Одаревська. — Це вже цілком що іншого! На питання в такій формі я охоче можу дати відповідь.

Чебуракін скипів:

— Тільки не робіть мені ласки, Одаревська! — кинув різко. — Ви зобов'язані відповідати на всі мої питання, незалежно від того, чи маєте охоту, чи ні! І я востаннє звертаю вашу увагу на форму і манеру вашої розмови! . . Постарайтеся говорити конкретно! Продовжуйте! . .

— Продовжую, — з нескаламученим спокоєм відізвалася Одаревська: — Отже, за три місяці свого перебування тут я конкретного нічого не зробила. Я тільки напала на слід і вітрю.

— Напали на слід — чий?

Іларія подивилася просто в очі Чебуракіна і роздільно відповіла:

— Контрабандистів.

Чебуракіну раптом сперло віддих. Він зблід, аж посірів, а на чолі і скронях у нього почав виступати холодний піт.

— Та-а-к? — спитав, подавляючи неймовірними зусиллями свій переляк і вдивляючись хижим поглядом в лице Іларії. — І що далі? . .

— Що далі — не можу покищо сказати. Треба спочатку зібрати всі відомости і факти.

Начальник нервово закурив, затягнувся кілька разів і, трохи опанувавши себе спитав:

— Ви . . . вибачте! . . Ви, може, маєте спеціяльні уповноваження на це?

— На що? На вислідження контрабандистів? Ні. Я випадково наткнулася на наочні факти.

— Які факти? Де наткнулися? — підганяв нетерпеливо начальник, забуваючи навіть обережність.

— Де наткнулися? Наткнутися можна майже в кожному домі. А річеві докази — фляконі від французьких і польських перфумів, коробочки від пудри „Coty", і . . .

Чебуракін раптом відчув, що закручена до вищої міри спіраль нервового напруження спорснула і завмерле від страху серце буйно закалатало в грудях. Він голосно і нервово засміявся.

— От і розв'язка цілої загадки! — подумав навіть трохи розчаровано. — От і „північне сяйво" і „особливі доручення". А це — просто дурна лялька з королівською поставою. Видно, надоїла комусь у Києві, і той випхав її сюди. Але яка безконечна глупота криється під цією величавою мантією зовнішности! Фу, чорт! Який же я дурень! Як вона мене злякала!

— Досить, Одаревська, досить! — махнув він рукою. — Контрабандистів ловити — це справа не вашої голови.

Іларія урвавши речення наполовині, сиділа мовчки. А Чебуракін, розвеселений і розм'якшений таким смішним кінцем своїх догадок і тривоги, заговорив далі з відтінками насмішкуватих нот у голосі:

— Ну, а поза порожніми фляконами і пустими коробочками ви більше нічого не шукали? В ближчому середовищі ви не розглядалися? От, наприклад, у вас в Земвідділі все гаразд?

Одаревська, ніби вирвана з задуми, зітхнула.

— Назовні так, — відповіла тихо.

— Назовні тільки? А внутрі?

— А внутрі, як скрізь: думаю, що переважна частина людей настроєна контрреволюційно.

— Он як?!! Це цікаво і цілком для мене несподівано! — з відвертою іронією вигукнув Чебуракін. — І як же ви прийшли до таких „глибокодумних" висновків?

Іларія, ніби не помічаючи іронії начальника, серйозно відповіла:

— З чисто логічних міркувань.

— Ох, ти ж малпо! — засміявся внутрі начальник. — У неї можуть бути „міркування" та ще й „логічні"!

— Міркувань, Одаревська, мало, — сказав уголос. — Ви факти давайте!

— З фактами гірше: своїх настроїв люди назовні не виявляють . . .

— А ви ж як думали?!! Будуть приходити до вас і сповідатися: „я мовляв, ворог народу і контрреволюціонер"? Коли б так було, то ми б обходились без сексотів. А ми вас і тримаємо для того, щоб ви пролазили в людські душі і вивідували все те, чого не проявляється назовні. Всі вороги народу, Одаревська, — продовжував він зверхницьким тоном, — як би вони не маскувалися, мусять, — мусять, — розумієте? — мусять зрадити себе: як не вчинками, то словами, як не словами, то думками, як не тепер, то в минулому, бо . . . Чого ви так дивитесь? — увірвав сам себе, відчуваючи майже фізично, як з прозорих очей Іларії визирнув допитливий слимак і простяг свій холодний липкий хоботок в його душу.

— Ви часом не люнатичка? — спитав її цинічно.

— Ні, — спокійно заперечила Іларія.

— А, може, морфіністка?

— Також ні.

— Дивно! Виглядаєте, як психопатка.

(Далі буде)

Часопис „Свобода" повинен знаходитися в кожній українській хаті!

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