

Dedicated to the needs and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent. Informative, instructive. Supplement of Ukrainian Daily Svoboda. Published by the Ukrainian National Association.

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

PIK LX. Ч. 334.

VOL. LX. No. 334.

The Ukrainian Weekly Supplement

Address UKRAINIAN WEEKLY 81-83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J. Tel. EErger 4-0237 4-0807 Ukrainian National Ass'n Tel. BErger 4-1016

Weekly Commentator

THE "SECRET"

It seems that there are still some people who take out life insurance with reluctance because it reminds them too much that sooner or later they will go the way of all flesh. They fear death, seeing in it the end of everything.

Naturally, no one likes the thought of dying, but since it is inevitable it may as well be accepted with no undue sorrow. In fact, we think that at times it should be thought about in order to get in the proper frame of mind for it. Better that than what many people do. They either refuse to face it, or they laugh at it as they would at an incongruity, or they bury it in the recesses of their mind.

We remember reading quite some time ago what some late bishop said in his sermon just a few hours before he died: "It is not hard to die. It is like going into another room. It is like changing a garment."

We've found out that one way of testing the quality of a man's life is the way he faces death, and the way to discover it is to examine the attitude of those who know him best. In the case of some persons, their relatives and friends sense that death cannot be faced gracefully and therefore they do everything possible to protect the dying person from the reality of this situation. If, for instance, he has cancer and hope has been abandoned by the doctors, they keep knowledge of it away from him. Some of them even do not want a priest or minister to come for fear the man will sense he is dying.

In another case, those who know the man best sense not only that he would face the fact of death but would want to know when he is dying.

The "secret" of death as we recall it from a fine sermon we heard a couple of Sundays ago, is that the Christian faith invites you to die now and you won't have to die later. In baptism we are buried. We go down under and we are buried with Christ and later we arise to a new life. This man continues to do over and over again. If a man so lives that he has a hold already on eternal life, then he has already all that God can give him. He has all that heaven is and will never have to face destruction.

For some men—the priest continued—death is the end, for others it is the beginning. The time to prepare for death is now; "while we have the light, walk in the light." We may not have the opportunity later, or all our attitudes may be so confined and our hopes so limited that in what may be the lesser lights of illness or old age we may not be able to change it.

It seems to us every day we are forming what we shall be at death. If our hopes and aims are earthbound, then when we know the end is nigh and know that all we have lived for is soon to pass us, then it is only natural that we dread death. On the other hand, if our hopes and aims have been pitched on an eternal plane then we will not fear death or dread it.

When we live for things that die, we die with them. When we live for things which live eternally we can even live now in the security of their abiding character.

RENEGADES

Four years ago last Wednesday, on December 10, 1948, the United Nations General Assembly meeting in Paris adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, whose first article reads:

"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act toward one another in a spirit of brotherhood."

The equality of man, the dignity of man and the brotherhood of man has been asserted time and again before, but this was the first time that 48 nations had united in such a resounding statement and declared its universal application.

At that time, however, there were 59 nations constituting the United Nations membership. Two of them, Honduras and Yemen, were absent then. The remaining 8 neither voted for the declaration nor against it. It is quite clear that they would have liked to vote against it, but dared not brave the opinion of mankind.

Among them was Soviet Ukraine. The others also were from the Soviet bloc—Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia (which had not yet then broken away from Moscow), Saudi Arabia and South Africa.

Undoubtedly, if Ukraine had been represented then in the Nations by its true representatives, Ukraine would have lined up with the democracies and voted affirmatively on the declaration. But Manuilsky & Co., handicapped by the Russian enslavers of Ukraine, had to obey their masters, and refrain from voting.

What irony that was indeed. The once free and independent Ukrainian people, now the most dispossessed and despoiled of human rights in the world had to suffer in silence, while those Judas Iscariots who pretended to represent them, refused even to have the human decency and moral courage to at least vote for the declaration in the general terms in which it is phrased.

If there was any manhood in them, if there was a modicum of love for their native land, for the land of their forefathers, they must have writhed at their ignoble, shameful act.

Of course, neither we nor any observer of the international scene ever expected them to behave differently. We recall that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, then chairman of the Human Rights Committee, had together with us anticipated this very thing a couple of years earlier.

At a personal meeting with her, we together with others tried to impress upon her and subsequently upon other UN delegates the necessity of having the plight of the Ukrainian people considered in the drafting of the then pending Human Rights Declaration.

We stressed the fact that in their struggle for their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness the Ukrainians have been savagely repressed. Their cultural progress, the treasures of which constitute a valuable contribution to world culture, has been channelled off its normal course into the blind canals of Soviet ideology. Their Catholic and Orthodox churches have been desecrated and destroyed; the

THE RUSSIANS AND NATIONAL SELF-DETERMINATION

The problem of the non-Russian peoples of the USSR is currently being given much attention in the Russian press here and in Europe. While the great majority of the Russian political emigration—notably the NTS, a fascist and extremist Russian nationalist group also known as the "Solidarists," the Monarchists and the Mensheviks—are still clinging to the concept of a "one and indivisible Russia," there are a few social-democratic parties (narodniki) which, timidly and with reservations, are ready to recognize the principle of national self-determination.

Once the communist scourge is removed, they say, the non-Russian peoples will be entitled to the expression of their free will and to the determination of their political destiny.

The representatives of the enslaved non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union, on the other hand, argue that the first prerequisite for self-determination is the unconditional freedom and independence of political action of these peoples. They reject any proposal of a "self-determination in a free Russia," as some of the Russian leaders propose, pointing out that such would not be self-determination, but rather "pre-determination" in favor of Russian centralism.

They reject any idea of a plebiscite in the non-Russian republics of the USSR on the ground that these republics were occupied by the Russians thirty-odd years ago; even now under the system of Stalin the republics possess their separate organizations and a nominal independence. These representatives charge that the idea of a plebiscite in the non-Russian republics of the USSR was suggested to

leaders of the Church, its clergy and countless numbers of the faithful, have suffered a similar destruction in one form or another. And their innate traditional traits of individualism and economic self-reliance have been bludgeoned into a shape conforming to the notorious pattern of Sovietization.

Mrs. Roosevelt, the late Senator Arthur Vandenberg, and other distinguished UN delegates assured us then and later that they well recognized the justice of our appeal to the conscience of the United Nations, particularly to its Human Rights Committee, but that they were powerless to do anything, to put the matter on the UN agenda because of the opposition to any such act even by the Soviet Ukrainian delegation at the UN itself, and that of the other delegations in the Soviet bloc.

So today, when we think of the fourth anniversary of the adoption by 48 members of the Human Rights Declaration, let us consider that despite its overpowering impressiveness and seeming authority, it is but a hollow mockery, helped to be made so by Ukrainian national renegades.

Today the betrayal of their native land Ukraine is being continued in the UN by the following Soviet Ukrainian delegates: Anatole M. Baranovsky, L. Palamarchuk, Mykola Bazhan, Eugenia Khokhol, P. Pryven, M. Shtokalo and S. Demczuk. Evil birds of feather indeed.

the Americans by Russian imperialists on this side of the iron curtain. The latter, having the preservation of the Russian empire uppermost in their minds, believe that Stalin's genocidal policy with respect to the non-Russians in the USSR will ultimately prove so devastating that the Russians, imported into the republics by Moscow, will actually form majorities. Their votes would go in all probability to "Holy Mother Russia," and national "self-determination" would end as a farce.

Stalin's "Self-Determination"

In this connection, the representatives of the non-Russian peoples recall that during the Russian Revolution both Lenin and Stalin advocated the right of self-determination for the non-Russian peoples. On November 15, 1917, the Council of People's Commissars, which was the new government, issued a decree stressing:

- 1. The equality and sovereignty of the peoples of Russia; 2. The right of the peoples of Russia to free self-determination, even to the point of seceding and forming independent states; 3. The abolition of any and all national and religious privileges and restrictions; 4. The free development of national minorities and ethnologic groups inhabiting the territory of Russia.

What might have happened had Lenin lived and assumed leadership is, of course, an imponderable. But what Stalin actually meant was the right of the working class to self-determination. Subsequently, he betrayed even this principle and submitted the right of self-determination of the non-Russian peoples to the authority of the Russian Communist Party.

Significantly, the non-Russian peoples could not wait for the implementation of the Lenin-Stalin formula of "self-determination." The process of secession of the non-Russian peoples from Russia continued for about a year, during the course of which the following independent republics were proclaimed:

- Finland on December 6, 1917; Ukraine on January 22, 1918; Lithuania on February 16, 1918; Estonia on February 24, 1918; Byelorussia on March 25, 1918; Azerbaijan on April 27, 1918; Armenia on April 27, 1918; Georgia on April 27, 1918; Poland on November 11, 1918; Latvia on November 18, 1918; Kuban on December 5, 1918.

Thus within a year of the Russian Revolution almost all the non-Russian peoples, subjugated by the Czar, had seized the long-awaited opportunity to throw off the Russian yoke. The exception was the territories of Central Asia, populated by Mohammedan peoples, who nevertheless followed the other peoples later on and severed their relations with Moscow. Thus the Russian Bolsheviks could establish their power only in Russia proper, i.e. the ancient purely Russian territories. The

Russians were alone, as they were at the beginning of the period of Czarism, at the time of Muscovy.

What happened during the disintegration of the central Russian government at the time will certainly be repeated in the event of a full-scale conflict between the USSR and the Western world. Once again the same centrifugal forces will come into play once the central authority is disorganized—a phenomenon which failed to develop during the German-Soviet war only because of the incalculable German blunders and our own support of Stalin.

Non-Russians Are Entitled to National Freedom

From every viewpoint the non-Russian peoples are entitled to the enjoyment of full freedom, which includes the right of their independence. As Prof. Cyril R. Zebot, head of the Economics Department at Duquesne University indicated in a letter to The New York Times of September 21, 1952, peace is unattainable without granting these peoples national freedom, the basic and elemental right of every nation. Then only is it possible to consider post-war political combinations, such as regional federations and confederations, which in turn may lead to the establishment of an international organization capable of keeping peace.

In a long-range view, it behooves the Russian democratic leaders to recognize these basic rights of national freedom and independence of the non-Russian peoples of the USSR. Any qualified and conditioned "self-determination" would not satisfy them, nor would it bring about any substantial consolidation among the political exiles from the USSR.

What is likely to happen once the Soviet central government is dissolved is graphically presented in the work of fiction, "When and If," by Philip Reynolds, a French writer. After a series of devastating raids upon the Soviet Union, revolts erupt in every one of the constituent republic of the USSR. The last lines of the book are:

"It has been confirmed that there no longer exists a central government of the USSR. Since all the constituent Republics have asked for an unconditional armistice, we can now consider that the war with the USSR and its European satellites is over."

Ukrainian Day Festival Held In Minneapolis

A Ukrainian Day Festival, sponsored by the United Ukrainian organizations of the Twin Cities, was held on Sunday, October 12, 1952, at the Labor Temple Auditorium, in Minneapolis, Min. — reports "Ukadet."

Beginning at 2:30 p. m., the doors were open to the public so that they could see the exhibits of Ukrainian embroidery and handicraft. An exhibit also appeared for one week prior to Ukrainian Day in the window of the S & L Department Store in Minneapolis.

The program was a display of Ukrainian Culture in the form of music by two mixed

Appointed to Newark Post

Andrew Keybida, younger generation Ukrainian American and a U.S. Army captain during the last war—has been appointed by Mayor Ralph A. Villani of Newark, N. J. to serve a four-year term with the Mayor's Commission on Group Relations. This group succeeds the Newark Civil Rights Commission on which Mr. Keybida has already served two and one-half years.

The sixteen-member commission was sworn in at the new group's first meeting at Newark City Hall on Monday evening, November 24. A temporary program was outlined, aimed at eliminating prejudice in Newark. The program includes a police-training course in human relations; a Newark FEPC week; the publishing of a pamphlet on human rights; and the sponsorship of open forums to discuss and provide information about New Jersey's anti-discrimination laws.

David M. Litwin was elected Chairman and Daniel S. Anthony, executive director. Other commission members are: Monsignor John L. McNulty, President of Seton Hall University; T. Bernard Johnson; Ann Nugent; William Davis; Rabbi Joachim Prinz; Xavier Del Negro; Louise Baxter Fields; Joel R. Jacobsen; Leo K. Kosciuszko; John A. Paolercio; Herman Sirota; Rev. Clarence Breakney and Vasco Jardim.

Mr. Keybida is Chairman of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church School Building Fund Committee. The new parochial school is now being erected at Sanford Avenue and Ivy Streets in Newark and should be completed by May. He is also Secretary of the Ukrainian Republican Committee of the State of New Jersey.

TRIP TO EUROPE IS PRIZE

U.N. Association's Competition Open to High School Pupils

The American Association for the United Nations announced recently that high school pupils in the United States would compete on March 26, 1953, for a free trip to Europe and other prizes totaling more than \$3,000.

Simultaneous examinations on the United Nations and its activities will be held in public, private and parochial high schools on that date. The top national prize will be the free European tour or \$500, with the runner-up receiving \$100.

Soviet Military Dooms 3 Civilians For Rackets in Kiev Retail Trade

A special military court in Kiev, Ukraine, has sentenced to be shot as "enemies of the people" three men convicted of "counter-revolutionary wrecking" for engaging in a trade conspiracy. Harrison E. Salisbury, Moscow correspondent of The New York Times reported on December 2. The Times featured the dispatch on the front page. Press services also reported the incident.

According to the dispatch, the case, involving crimes in the field of speculation, commercial embezzlement and general trade racketeering estimated to have cost the state "hundreds of thousands of rubles," was reported by the Kiev newspaper, Pravda of the Ukraine.

The Kiev report is the first in which a military tribunal has been summoned to act in the field of commercial crime. The death penalty was reintroduced in the Soviet Union two years ago as punishment of what was described as "traitors to the motherland, spies and subversive diversionsists" under a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet published January 13, 1950.

Pravda said that the Kiev offenders were judged by the Kiev military tribunal under paragraphs of the criminal code of the Ukraine.

According to the paper, those condemned were "enemies of the people," Khain, Yaroshetzky and Gerson.

The trial of the group described as a wrecking gang was conducted by a court headed

by Maj. Gen. Podonitzin of the Justice Department with the assistance of both civil and military prosecutors. The group had its center in the trade base of the chief Office of Light Industries in Kiev supplying the whole Kiev network with retail goods. K. A. Khain was accused as chief of the base and head of the gang. A large number of individuals was involved but the exact number was not revealed by the newspaper, which reported, in addition to the three death sentences, the imposition of two twenty-five-year prison terms on members of the ring.

The newspaper said the gang engaged in speculation and fraud of all kinds and turned its profits into illegally purchased gold that it buried in places known only to its members and their families. The gang regularly recruited criminals among persons of "dark past and anti-Soviet attitudes," the paper declared, and placed them in strategic positions in the trading organization.

Whenever anyone sought to expose the gang he was quickly shipped out of the trade network or disposed of by one means or another, according to the report. Any efforts to audit the books of trade organization were opposed.

As a result of the gang's work the newspaper said, much high quality consumer goods found its way into the black market and the supply of goods to the workers was badly disrupted.

Makes Denver Debut

Roman Kuchar, Ukrainian emigrant tenor, gave a concert in Denver, Colorado on Saturday, December 6, before an appreciative audience. The concert was held under the auspices of the local Ukrainian American Association in the Woman's Club Building Ballroom. Accompanist was Tatjana Lepkyj-Juzwiak.

The program included Kurdydyk's "God Is My Fortress, Beethoven's "In This Sepulchral Darkness, Arietta," Kienzl's "Blessed Are Those Subjected to Persecution, from "Evangelium," Kurdydyk's "At the Evening Hour," Nyzhankowsky's "Where Is that Blossom?" Sichynsky's "Finale," Arthemowsky's "Andrew's Prayer," Macagnis' "Siciliana," Puccini's "Let Her Believe," Bizet's "Flower," and a "Cycle of Ukrainian Folk Songs" arranged by Lysenko.

The Denver Register reports that Mr. Kuchar was granted in 1951 a scholarship at Colorado University for the completion of the training of his voice. He graduated this year.

The singer began his musical training at the State Conservatory of Music in Lviv, Western Ukraine, during the early Soviet occupation of the country then. When Germans took over the occupation, Mr. Kuchar continued his studies until he was taken to Germany as a slave laborer. He worked in industrial factories in Austria, but succeeded in getting to Vienna where, in the evenings after working hours he continued his music studies in the Viennese Music Conservatory.

"There," Mr. Kuchar said,

"I got my first chance as a tenor soloist in the conservatory's chamber music department. At the same time I was singing in St. Stephen's Cathedral and Alterchenfelder Kirche."

With the approach of the Soviet Army, Mr. Kuchar left the city, and after several months of traveling under trying conditions, contacted the U.S. forces and joined the entertainment organization for U.S. troops. He also sang leading parts in the Ukrainian National Opera in Munich.

In 1946 he continued modern language study, including German, Russian and English at the University of Heidelberg and received a diploma of interpreter, corresponding to a master's degree.

Mr. Kuchar, who has been soloist in the Catholic churches in Boulder, Colorado while attending the university, formed a choir for the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Denver, with the aid of the Rev. Dmytro Blazejowsky.

According to the Denver Register, Mr. Kuchar was planning to leave New York on December 10 for Germany and France, where he will give concerts.

POET SOSIURA STILL UNDER FIRE

The Ukrainian poet Volodymir Sosiura, who in July 1951 was bitterly assailed by Pravda for his seemingly "unpatriotic" poem, "Love Ukraine," is still under fire of the party critics, reports from Kiev reveal.

# Russian Menshevik Imperialism

By R. SMALL-STOCKY  
Marquette University

(3)

## Menshevik "Smear Method"

Americans should confront all the moral implications of Dallin's program with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, with the points of Woodrow Wilson, with the Atlantic Charter, and with the Statutes of the United Nations. However, Dallin's potential slaves and victims, the non-Russian nationalities of the USSR, should scrutinize the moral and political aspects of this plan. Above all we must first keep in mind that the U.N.—including the U.S.A.—is presently fighting a war for survival against Russian Communist imperialism; to have allies in this life and death struggle must be the number one problem. Of course, a Russian Menshevik need not worry about spilling a little American blood; consequently, a German ally would be superfluous. It would seem that the future preservation of the territorial integrity of "Russia" is more important to Dallin than the lives of the men dying in Korea. In addition to Germany, we have potential allies in the more than one hundred million people of the non-Russian nationalities inside the Soviet Union for both the present war and the phases of which will soon follow. Again, such a problem does not exist for the American Dallin; his only concern is "Russia, Russia ueber alles, ueber alles in der Welt!" We also have in this program of his another example of the Menshevik smear method. Dallin warns us not to "Balkanize" Russia, not to break her up into a number of sovereign nations; by reading the Soviet Union constitution, anyone would learn that it already happened in 1922!

It is time to also analyze the smear term "Balkanize" which is used to confuse the American public and vilify the non-Russian nationalities' struggle for liberty. The term refers to emergence of the Balkan States after the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire. Was the abolition of the divine right absolute of the Sultans and the dissolution of their empire in Europe which granted freedom to enslave nationalities political progress or regress? If this is what Dallin means by "Balkanizing," then he may use the term to smear us. But there is another meaning of the term. This refers to the economic troubles in the Balkans after their liberation. These troubles stemmed from the rivalry of the powers, the first cause of which was Russian imperialism. Dallin's "Russia" was the paramount "Balkanizer." Imperialist Russian was responsible for the emergence of this negative term, and now Dallin attempts to mislead us with it for the defense and preservation of Rus-

sian rule over the non-Russian nationalities. (This same term was, with like justification, later used in regard to the states which succeeded the Austrian-Hungarian Empire.)

But even in the present time, who insisted on "Balkanization" of the plant by Tito Balkan confederation? This is the best proof for the theses that Russian imperialism was responsible for "Balkanization."

Dallin attempts especially to stick this smear term to the Ukrainian liberation movement. Let us, therefore, confront with facts the scientific methods of this "leading world authority" who attempts, through this term, to convert the Ukrainian situation into a kind of Albanian or Macedonian problem. Even according to Soviet literature, edited in the U.S., (in the Guide to the Soviet Union by W. M. Mandel, Dial Press) the Ukraine, with forty million people and a territory larger than France, is ranked with England, France, and Italy as a world power. In 1940 the Ukraine was second only to the U.S. in iron ore production; this was double the output of France, Europe's leading contender. Ukraine's furnaces smelted more pig iron than England and twice as much as France, being surpassed only by the U.S. and Germany. In steel production, the Ukraine ranked fourth—far ahead of France and Japan. The Ukraine produced from one-half to three-fifths of the total Soviet output in each of the products mentioned as well as in aluminum. In addition, the Ukraine is termed "the bread basket of Europe" for its production of grain; it is the second largest producer of potatoes; and it is the world's largest producer of beet sugar.

We advise the reader to also look at the economic statistics for the Caucasus and the Turkestan nations with their manganese, oil, and cotton production and then evaluate Dallin's term "Balkanize" as applied to these non-Russian nationalities. Dallin attempts by these contemptible methods to vilify the present fight of the Ukraine and to deprive it of any moral sympathy from Americans in the very moment of a real war against Russian Communist imperialism. And he does this to safeguard the "future" mission of his "invisible Russia" against a recovered Germany. We may draw either of two possible conclusions: either Dallin unconsciously falsifies facts, or he is completely ignorant of the programs of the non-Russian nationalities in the many declarations of their political organizations.

"Balkanization" is not the aim of all non-Russian nationalities. They are not chauvinistic nationalists, and they are not isolationists—they are well aware of national interdependence in modern life. They have considered for their future possible unions of their nations into higher forms in keeping with their economic, cultural, and political interest, not forgetting the U.N. or the future world government which someday, let us hope, will guide the world with justice and equality for all nations. "Balkanization" is not their aim, but rather an organic structure in which they may participate in free union—the United States of Europe, or the Intermarium, or the Black Sea Federation, or the Islam Union, or the Siberian Federation, or a federative union with the Russian nation. But underlying these plans is the realization that only the free will and decisions of these nations can build lasting unions. Moreover, the non-Russian nationalities are not exploiters and robbers, and therefore, it is further understood that when they have achieved their full rights, they will assist through

all possible means (free ports, facilities, etc.) in assuring the economic recovery of what is hoped will be a democratic Russia proper, because they are all sincere friends of the Russian people. This is the program of the non-Russian nationalities called by Dallin "Balkanization."

## Dallin's Antiquated Metternich Theories

In order to justify the preservation of a future Russian empire, Dallin attempts to give a "balance of power" function. This is the road to future wars of Russian imperialism. We regard a United Nations of Europe as the only solution to the rivalries of the European power and as the only means of giving the continent a lasting superstructure. Dallin thinks in terms of antiquated Metternichian categories, with his "Concert of Europe" (which was dominated by Russia), and the Holy Alliance against the march of democracy and the sovereignty of nationalities. Thus, he propagates virtually a new "Unholy Alliance" against the liberty of the non-Russian nationalities with the participation of the United States and France. But American French statesmen know the fate of the empires of the past, especially those of Turkey, Austria, England, and Holland. Dallin has presented the future Russian Menshevik Empire in the role of "gendarme of Europe" once so expertly played in the "Concert of Europe" by tsar Nicholas I. American public opinion will sit in judgement of this aspiration of Russian Menshevism.

## The Two Alternatives

Speaking on behalf of the non-Russian nationalities, we sum up our problem. The U.S., England, and France must choose either of two alternatives: the support of the ideals of the non-Russian nationalities which include a concrete program incorporating all non-Russian manpower and wealth into the future United States of Europe for the benefit of Europe and the free world, or the approval of Dallin's program which virtually aids Stalin by depriving the non-Russian nationalities of any moral support in their present anti-Communist struggle and which points to the future transformation of all Europe (and Asia) into a Balkan peninsula for the activities of Russian Imperialism. As a matter of fact, all of Dallin's conceptions in these pages preclude the enslavement of the non-Russian nationalities, ignoring their right for self-determination.

## Red-Tinted Glasses

In the following pages, Dallin presents to the reader the nationality problem as a "variety of national problem". He is right, and we had sincerely hoped that he would some place to the voices of the non-Russian nationalities in their own affairs. But no, he completely disregards their wills and wishes and looks upon the situation through the red-tinted glasses of Russian imperialism and its interests. At the beginning he speaks in behalf of the "Soviet people," stating that "neither the Soviet people nor the Baltic nations desired annexation or thought it necessary" (p. 95). Since when have the "Soviet people," other than the members of the Russian Communist Party, had anything to say? We see the Russian Menshevik here as a fighter for the self-determination of the Baltic nations because he discovered that the Balkan nations did not "desire annexation." It is eye-opening to think that there are nations in the Soviet Union which "desired annexation." (We are informed that

# Ukrainian Underground Publications In the USSR

1945-1951

By LEV CHANKOVSKY

(1)

No one who had a chance to be behind the iron curtain has failed to report unrest in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic but some under Russian emigre or Communist influence have declared it is unorganized, sporadic and unimportant. The best answer to this are the publications which have appeared against the Soviet regime in Ukraine and which have been brought to the West chiefly by the armed detachments of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) which have cut their way to the American Zone in Germany and Austria, only to be met with impartial justice or a stony silence from a government and press dominated by Russian emigres (White or Red) and American Russophiles.

A considerable amount of this Ukrainian underground literature is in the West and it has been collected in two centres at least—in New York in the archives of the Foreign Representation of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council and in Munich in the archives of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (O. U. N.) and the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (A.B.N.).

The authenticity of these publications is undoubted. The best proof of their authentic character is the fact that they have been brought from Ukraine by soldiers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (the U.P.A.), who under arms have fought their way to the West, under the orders of their Commander during the more than five years since 1947. At the present time there are in the West and the American continent more than 500 officers and soldiers of the U.P.A. who have cut their way under arms from Ukraine to the West and laid their weapons before the American military authorities in Germany or Austria. The last groups arrived only recently. Among the soldiers who came through 5 per cent were girls.

At the risk of their lives they have brought these out and there have been cases when the soldiers threw away their possessions and even food in tight spots but have kept their knapsacks with underground publications and pictures. In American constabulary, they handing themselves over to the have often evoked the surprise of the latter because they were carrying in their knapsacks what seemed a mass of useless papers. But a closer examination of these papers by the American officers revealed that these papers were needed for "studies" and they were very often not returned, for their contents seemed so important that the papers were sent on for more detailed study. Little information on these arrivals has been given out by the American government.

The proof of the authenticity of these Ukrainian underground publications is not confined to the fact that they were brought to the West by soldiers of the U.P.A. or underground revolutionists. We wish to emphasize that the slightest glance at them would convince the greatest sceptic that they were actually printed in Ukraine. Thus the paper, on which they are printed, is typical for Soviet conditions. It is gray or grayish brown, a very

this is so by the statement that "the Soviet people... thought necessary some annexation." Dallin magnanimously excludes the Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians from the sixteen recognized "minorities" (p. 95) and confers upon them the rank of "majorities." This magnanimity is motivated by the desire to justify tactically the treatment of all other "minorities" as second rank.

(To be continued)

typical Soviet unsized paper sometimes with the watermarks of the "Cigarette Paper Factory" in Ternopil, or packing paper with pentagonal watermarks. Very often the paper has been taken from Soviet blankbooks with various rulings and there has been left the binding on which was printed the price of the blankbook (10 kopens) and the name of the Soviet factory as "Hero of Labor" and the place: "City of Dobrush, BSSR" (Byelorussian SSR). In other cases, there has been used paper from Soviet school blankbooks with the typical lines which are used for the teaching of writing. In another case the paper was grayish-yellow of the type used in printing Soviet textbooks.

The types used in these underground printing plants is a further proof of their authenticity. The usual form is the "Petit" and sometimes the "Garmond" typical of the Soviet work. Sometimes they are printed in various forms of type and many have been set up in different printing plants. Sometimes the types have been carved out of wood and these are called the "insurgent Guttenberg." Sometimes the entire page is carved out of wood and this gives a very definite character to the work. At other times some have been printed with the type that was used when Western Ukraine was still under Austria. The types which were then used for school books had marked accents so that the child could learn a word with the correct accent which was shown in the work. Such types which were typical for the Zhovkiv printing plant of the Basilian Fathers were not used later but they are now in the underground printing establishments.

By no means have all these publications been printed. Some have been manifolded or directly written on a typewriter. It is a characteristic feature of these that they have been very carefully executed and corrected so as to have a fine graphic appearance. The ornamentations have been carefully and artistically executed on the machine and very often the hand drawings and the sketches show that they could only have been made in an insurgent bunker, an underground hiding place where the producers had the time to work out the general appearance of the piece. So it can be said that the Povstanskyi Styah (The Insurgent Flag), the underground songbook of the U.P.A. is one of the finest underground publications. It contains the texts of hundreds of songs sung by the Ukrainian insurgents, the staff for the notes

was typed and the notes were then inserted with chemical pencil. In Volyn in 1947 500 copies of this book were thus made! How is it possible to question such a work as the Lists of Fallen Heroes of the Ukrainian Revolution.

Take the List of the Fallen Heroes of the Ukrainian Revolution from the Ternopil District. This includes three volumes. The first volume contains the list of those fallen from the Velyko-Borkivsky, Mykulynetsky, Kozlivsky, Zborivsky, Zalozhtsivsky and Velyko-Hlibochotsky regions, arranged in the following form: A. Those from Ternopil who died there; B. Those from Ternopil who died outside of the Ternopil district, and C. Those from outside who died in the Ternopil district. On the 158 pages, size 7 1/2 x 11 inches, there have been given in typewriting short biographies of the men and women revolutionists who perished from 13.3. 1944 to 31. 12. 1948. The lists include in A. 565 persons, in B. 83 persons and in C. 84. In addition there is an alphabetical list of the fallen for ease in finding the names. The edition was made on stout paper of a violet color and the subtitle page bears the inscription: "You will secure a Ukrainian State or perish in the struggle for it." Then comes an article on the struggle of the Ukrainian insurgents in the Ternopil districts and the heroic acts in the struggle. In this book on page 31, we read among others of a native of the United States who laid down his brave head for Ukraine in the ranks of the U.P.A.:

"80. Shumeiko, Mykhaylo—'Stry, Kopych, Bohdan' (units), born in 1919 in the USA, in New York. As a small child he came with his parents to Ukraine and lived in the village of Lysychynsk, Novosilsky region, district of Ternopil. There he finished 5 classes of the grammar school and worked on the land of his parents. He belonged to all cultural-educational societies and took an active part in their work. In 1941 he became a member of the OUN and in 1943 entered the detachment of the UPA under captain 'Rubach'. Military rank bulavny (sergeant), assignment chotyvo (platoon leader). He took part in many battles with the German-Hitler and Moscow-Bolshevik occupying forces. For his wounds he was decorated with a silver star... 7. 1. 1948 he perished in battle with the Bolsheviki in the village of Dvorishcha, Mykulynetsky region."

(To be continued)

## NEW WORLD MARKET

The Soviet expert on, and minister for, foreign trade, Mikoyan made a long speech at the 19th congress of the CPSU and pointed out among other things that alongside with the old "imperialist" world market on which the "imperialistic" states trade a new "world market" has come into being which embraces the trade of the Soviet Union with the people's democracies.

In order to impress his listeners with the giant volume of this market Mikoyan mentioned that at present the volume of Soviet foreign trade is three times larger than it was before the recent war and that 80 per cent of it takes place on the new "world" market.

Malenkov said that the industrial of the USSR has doubled since before the war. Hence follows that at present the Soviet export constitutes only about 1.2 per cent of the total output whereof the USSR sells 80 per cent, or about one cent of its total output, on the new "world" market. As the USSR is the chief partner on this market it is evident how small Mikoyan's "new world" really is. As regards the part played on it by the other partners, we refer our readers to the article on "The New Plan and the Baltic States" on p. 183 of this issue.

Despite all the charms of the new market and the appalling state of things existing on the old "capitalist" one according to Mikoyan, he nevertheless expressed the full preparedness of the Soviet Union to trade even there if partners can be found. He said: "Capitalist countries willing to develop trade relations with the Soviet Union on mutually profitable conditions, will always meet with our support." There is abundant proof that the bulk of the profits from such trade

# Annual Meeting

This month of December is important for the branches of the Ukrainian National Association, for during it they hold their annual meetings, as prescribed by the Constitution and By-Laws of the UNA.

This annual meeting is particularly important because election of officers are held then. What type of officers will be elected will greatly determine the kind of progress the UNA branch will make next year. It goes without saying that candidates for election should be the best available.

The By-Laws provide for the election of the following officers: President, Vice President, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Auditing Committee of three members, Sick Committee of three members, Sergeant-at-arms, Board of Trustees of five members, Captain, and Standard Bearer.

Upon election they take office in January. No member shall hold two offices, except the President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be members of the Board of Trustees.

Now as to their qualifications. Candidates for office of the branch—or Subordinate Assembly as it is more properly called—shall be members in good standing in the branch for at least six months, know how to read and write, and shall not be officers of any other beneficial organization or its branch, nor solicit or sell

life insurance of insurance companies.

Moreover, no member shall be eligible for election who is indebted to his Subordinate Assembly against whom charges are pending or who has been, therefore found guilty of the charges in accordance with the By-Laws.

As for the elections—a majority of valid votes shall be required to elect a candidate.

The members shall elect a committee of not less than three to act as judges and tellers, who shall canvass the votes in the presence of the Secretary and who shall record it and inform the President of the result.

A member who has not paid all his dues and assessments and has not applied for and received an advancement from his branch for the payment of the same shall not be entitled to vote at the election of officers, according to the By-Laws of the UNA. The right of such a member to vote must be challenged before his ballot is cast. Unless the right of a member to vote at an election, who is not then entitled to vote, is questioned and decided before his ballot is cast, the election shall be valid.

Finally, at the expiration or earlier termination of the term of any officer he shall render an accounting of his administration and surrender all books, papers, money, and other property belonging to his branch to his or her successor in office.

## Impressions - by William Shust

It's the middle of the last month of the year.

December—what a host of memories the name brings to mind. A month of: birthdays (the most important being Christmas), New Year's Eve, cold weather, long evenings. The month of winter.

And immediately memory is crowded with a thousand thoughts of the past. We remember other Decembers. From out of the past surprises, disappointments, laughter, bits of conversation fall quickly, lightly, like a December snow storm.

Yet when we consider them, each December past seems to

have summarized its eleven monthly predecessors. For in its time, each year influenced our December celebrations.

Even this year, breathing its last breath, has surely tempered our acts and thoughts for its final month.

No wonder then that December is cold and deliberate and sentimental.

This, then, is the middle of the end.

Behind lies a shadow of our life which we call the "past". Ahead lies the completion of this December, and a new year. But even beyond that wait other years, other Decembers in which to remember this one.

## FAN THE FLAME

Chicago newspapers report that on December 2nd, three trade chiefs were doomed to a firing squad in Kiev, Ukraine.

One reports, "the charge that the three hid gold acquired in their operations hinted that the Ukrainian underground movement, rising out of its own ashes, was active and the real target of the crackdown."

Another reports, "it may indicate Ukrainian nationalism is boiling again after having been suppressed two years ago. The Ukraine is a perennial nationalist hotbed."

Whether the three mentioned trade chiefs had anything to do with the Ukrainian fight for freedom is unimportant.

The fire of freedom in the Ukraine has always burned and will continue to burn until the chains of communist and imperialist slavery have been melted and the Ukraine is free again.

The Ukrainian fight for freedom was not suppressed two years ago, as the press has reported.

True, in 1950, it suffered a severe blow when the Ukrainian patriot and commander Gen. Taras Chuprynk was

slain in a battle against the Russian secret police, but even a loss as great as this could not suppress the Ukrainian fight.

Various such blows have been inflicted upon the Ukrainian struggle during the past thirty years, but instead of being suppressed the Ukrainian battle for liberty became more intense.

In 1926, the Ukrainian commander-in-chief Simon Petlura was murdered by Russian agents.

In 1932-33, millions of Ukrainians were deliberately starved to death.

In 1938, Col. Eugene Konovaletz, another leader of the Ukrainian fight for freedom was murdered. These are a few of the attempts to destroy the Ukrainian fight for freedom.

Such blows could suppress or destroy the spirit of freedom in other lands, but in the Ukraine, the love of liberty is the heart of every Ukrainian.

In the words of Simon Petlura, "In war, or in uprising, our people proclaim their unswerving desire to live an independent national life. The fight for our people does not cease and will not cease, though it be long and stubborn. Let us suffer new and still newer sacrifices, but for an independent and sovereign Ukraine."

This is the spirit that keeps the Ukrainian fire kindled and burning. Protect your freedom by fanning this flame, and remember—the fight against communism began in the Ukraine.

ALEX J. ZABROSKY

## Poet's Corner

### FIRST SNOW

Because of this erasure by the snow earth seems a little kinder and less stark; gently the snowflakes eddy in the street; the gutter, that lay black under the heat of summer, now in this December dark is paved with alabaster, and we know peculiar softness underneath our feet. Such is our sudden need for kindly blurring, a balm against the aches, the hatreds stirring; this passive snow is welcome that conceals all mutilations that the spring reveals. Marguerite Janvrin Adams.

# THE AMERICAN WAY

## Within the Law

By MAURICE R. FRANKS

There was a time when the common laborer—the coal miner, to take a specific example—was the lowest member of our society. Many of us can personally remember when he was at worst little more than a serf, and at best a legal junior. The power to bargain collectively and to make a contract for his services was coldly denied him, and the conscience of his employer was as backward as the law in his behalf.

But this is no longer true, thanks to the rise of organized labor, thanks to the expanded conscience of our society as a whole—yes, and thanks immeasurably to the leadership of such rugged and determined characters as Mr. John L. Lewis.

Step by step, labor gained integrity and public recognition as a full-fledged partner in production. And step by step, this gain has been registered and protected by acts of legislation. The law, always responsive to the public will, has faithfully followed labor's forward march.

Labor legislation has been passed to cover a multitude of occupations, all of it designed to give the workingman full status in bargaining with his employer and in contracting to work for him on mutually agreeable terms. The effect of this legislation, over the years, has been to help labor out of its swaddling clothes and over its painful adolescence—and finally to signal its full coming of age before the law.

But when labor came of age, something else also happened: The very union leaders who had done most to lift it from its lowly estate now began thinking in terms of special privilege—in terms of the very evil they had worked so hard to clear from labor's line of march. And, forming a political alliance with a sympathetic Federal Administration, they

did in fact get a law passed which offered the unions a series of special privileges in bargaining with employers.

This law—the lopsided and vicious Wagner Act—enabled the leaders of organized labor to ride herd and trample underfoot not only the employer but, in many cases, the general public as well. The effect of this notorious law was to create a form of tyranny as ruthless as anything our people had yet experienced—and to turn large segments of organized labor into a stamping ground for racketeers and radicals.

The American people rebelled against this unhealthy situation and elected the 80th Congress with a clear mandate to curb the growing labor trust. The result was the 1947 amendments to the Wagner Act—which became collectively known as the Taft-Hartley law.

Naturally, the leaders of Big Labor immediately set up a big bowl; and they have been howling ever since against what they are crude enough to call a "Slave Labor Law." That the Taft-Hartley law was nothing of the sort, in so far as the workingman himself is concerned, made no difference to the labor boss; it was enough that the new law was designed to cut down labor-boss tyranny by insisting upon responsibility: 1) of the union leader toward the membership which elected him.

All of labor's gains on the road to full and equal terms with the employer were preserved in the Taft-Hartley law. The union's right to bargain collectively with management was not touched. But a contract, the new law insisted, requires that both parties accept full responsibility to execute it—and a union bargain unit shall not be excused from that responsibility, any more than the employer shall.

The reaction of John L.

### THE CITY AND THE RAIN

a quick rain harassed concrete streets  
in mystic syncope measure  
while those who fled the sullen gleet  
made footsteps speak their wrath...  
the city's countenance was bleak  
as asphalt paths turned drabber grey  
and storeyed limestone giants became sleek  
in cloaks of glittering rain...  
traffic's discords soon subdued and wild neon lights that lent their glare  
to twilight grew mellow-hued o'er water-spattered lanes...  
silent figures darted door to door  
shrouded by weird plastic capes  
a match flickered then was seen no more  
as all sought escape...  
the cloudburst raged then quickly waned  
the noise of thunders ceased and streaks  
of lightning—mute evidences of rain  
were left behind to grope like fingers in the sky.

k. levkiw

Lewis—and of certain other union tycoons—to this sane and logical demand of the law is so downright childish that one can only fear for the labor movement as a whole. For it exposes a desire on the part of Big Labor to become top dog in industry—and suggests anything but a mature determination to settle down and become part of orderly society.

If such is the case, the situation can easily blow up in labor's face. For the American people are of no more mind today than they ever were to stand for special privilege on these shores.

The growth of industry-wide bargaining, together with compulsory unionism, have already aroused many of our people—including the workers themselves—to the dangers inherent in what is rapidly tending toward labor fascism. The confession of such men as John L.

# Ukrainian Sport Notes

By WALTER WM. DANKO

### BRIEFS:—

Bucky Harris, manager of the Washington Senators of the American League, says he is going to have a long look at rookie flyhawk Ernie Ovetz in Spring training. Bucky may have to strain his eyes for youthful Ernie is only 5'5" tall. He could easily get lost in some of these high-grass exhibition hayfields... Another Ukrainian that will be coming up for a pre-season tryout in the American League will be batting champ Mike Lutz of the Eastern (Class A) League. Mike will be slugging the old apple for the Cleveland Indians this Spring.

Harry Piddirny and a trio of newcomers have been pacing the Syracuse Warriors rapid climb in the American Hockey League of late. Scoring five goals in the third period, the Warriors whipped the Buffalo Bisons, 7 to 2, last week at Syracuse. It was the high-flying Warriors fifth straight victory and moved them into a three-way tie for fourth place. Piddirny led the Syracuse scoring parade with three goals, his second "hat trick" in his last three games.

Johnny Papis, former Virginia University grid great is now the number one RHB for the Washington Redskins of the National Football League.

The 1952 edition of the Ukrainian All-American College Lewis that all they are looking for is extralegal status may serve as the trigger for the biggest backfire in all labor history.

If so, the situation will be a tragic one. For labor is, and must remain, the respected partner of industry in the production of goods and services for all of us. Such is both the sign and symbol of its maturity in the civilized community which is America.

But to retain its present wholesome status, it must assume the responsibilities of maturity and function entirely WITHIN THE LAW.

Football Team will be released the first week in January. Many new Ukrainian stars have been uncovered, hence this year's compilation will be as great as any of the previous teams. Watch for it on these pages.

Frank Lipski, who sported the grid garbs of William and Mary last season and the pro Washington Redskins this year, is now a member of the U.S. Army.

Iron Man Nagurski! Biggie Munn says without a moment's hesitation that the greatest football player he ever saw—or was hit by—was the legendary Bronco Nagurski of Minnesota. The coach of Michigan State's unbeaten football team has watched some sensationally wonderful football players through the years and coached many himself. He never saw Jim Thorpe when the old Indian was at his best and he missed a few other all-time wonders.

Nevertheless, he doubts any of them could match Nagurski when the Old Bronco and Munn were teammates and later on when Nagurski was one of the toughest and roughest of the Chicago Bears of the National Pro League.

As a pro, Nagurski once inspired Coach Steve Owen of the pro New York Giants to make an observation that now has become almost a bromide in describing a powerful backfield man, Owen said: "Nagurski is the only man I ever saw who runs his own interference." Munn agreed with that and when asked what it was the Nagurski did best, he replied: "Hit."

"I must have hit and got hit by Nagurski a thousand times in practice," said Munn, wincing as though he still could feel the thud of Bronco's 200-plus pounds careening along like an infuriated bull. "He and I played both fullback and tackle at Minnesota in my sophomore year, which was his senior year, and I had plenty senior year," he said.

# Bolshevist Propaganda in Cas of War

It is not necessary to prove to the reader that Moscow is preparing the USSR peoples psychologically for war. The West is well aware of that fact. What is less well known are the bolshevist methods for making the Soviet citizenry need for their aims, immune against enemy propaganda. The characteristic feature of that propaganda is the endeavour to call forth a psychological "either-or" spirit i.e. a fight to the death against the cruelty and barbarism of those occupying the country, or a more terrible death at their hands. The bolshevists leave nothing undone to keep this artificially provoked and arranged dilemma from overstepping its limits. They spare no means of stamping out the very idea in minds of Soviet citizens that a war against the West might bring some relief from their present miserable situation. To keep the people caught as by a vice in this "either-or" (either death or war against capitalist "robbers", gangsters and political imperialists) is the main object of bolshevist propaganda at present and in a war it would be the same.

### Atrocity Propaganda

To achieve their aim the bolshevists seek to klacken their enemies in the eyes of the population. "Capitalists must be represented as degenerate, an American, Englishman or Frenchman, so far as he is not a communist, is an egoistic gangster who only thinks of himself, his food and the satisfaction of his animal instincts. These people walk over the dead bodies of their fellows to attain their ends, and neither the tears nor the sufferings of their nearest and dearest can turn them aside. They live for themselves, make money and dominate as they like. Capitalist morals have made them beasts of prey, and cruel. Prisoners are tortured and allowed to starve to death, defenseless populations, with women and children, are slaughtered in a sea of blood. They know no mercy and no one is safe from them, only those who take up the fight against them in self-defense can hope to survive.

"So beat them, defend yourselves or else they will kill you." To make such propaganda credible, the bolshevists created a number of "alarming instances" of western barbarism in Korea. They make use of them to the limits of possibility. Whole pages in the newspapers are filled with them. Day for day the propaganda sirens shriek invectives against the criminal character of the capitalist and western imperialists. The consequences of bacteriological warfare are published in masses of descriptions and illustrations. Of late this satanic propaganda against the West has been intensified. A good opportunity for this bolshevist propaganda was given by the Soviet representative in the Security Council, Y. A. Malik, only brought about the meeting in order to substantiate the case against Americans for

(Concluded on page 4)

# UNA League Bowling News

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The thirteenth in the series of weekly tourneys sponsored by the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.Y.-N.J. Area, which was held Friday evening, December 5th last, produced little in the way of outstanding performances by either the teams or the individual players. Even the team line-up has hardly changed since all of the first three teams lost two games and won only one from the lower-ranking teams, which means that the latter have crept that much closer to the top in the number of games won.

A report came in this paper, however, from Tony Woloch, who is president of U.N.A. Br. 180 in Akron, Ohio, announcing some interesting bowling activity in that part of the country.

### BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1952

St. Johns C.W.V. (2)			St. Geo. C.W.V. Team A (1)				
Kacaper, S.	157	151	129	Nastyn, W.	150	167	140
Hrycyshyn, S.	159	137	146	Baron, W.	131	154	132
Tango, M.	154	149	116	Husar, E.	147	145	150
Janick, L.	168	138	158	Broda, F.	130	200	144
Chutko, J.	163	168	185	Kapcio, P.	139	108	157
Handicap	23	23	23				
Totals	824	766	757	Totals	697	774	724

St. Geo. C.W.V. Team B (2)			U.N.A. Branch 435 (1)				
Switnicki, P.	116	177	156	Pokorny, V.	131	175	105
Chmil, W.	117	138	181	Gulka, A.	180	173	176
Makarchuk, W.	135	137	99	Kondrasky, M.	129	156	—
Poturny, M.	176	158	181	Kurlak, S.	158	167	146
Lakomski, P.	188	154	123	Kolba, J.	126	148	145
Handicap	17	17	17	Wasylikow, P.	—	—	151
Totals	749	781	757	Totals	724	819	723

Penn-Jersey S. C. (2)			U.N.A. Branch 272 (1)				
Kufta, J.	193	223	158	Banit, W.	154	165	159
Sawchak, D.	99	130	134	Blind	125	125	125
Molinsky, P.	146	168	160	Chymiy, A.	150	176	131
Korytko, W.	148	140	161	Sipsky, J.	141	114	136
Magalas, B.	130	131	137	Dudak, W.	179	181	144
Handicap	16	16	16				
Totals	732	808	766	Totals	749	761	695

Jersey City S. & A. Club (2)			Ukr. Orth. Church (1)				
Chelak, S.	119	—	139	Van Keuren, A.	122	145	137
Tizio, G.	146	126	—	Chudzey, M.	108	—	—
Tizio, A.	126	—	134	Szeremeta, P.	125	150	222
Chelak, St.	—	147	148	Scheakowsky, N.	132	135	152
Walczuk, S.	—	157	138	Margaria, J.	157	178	125
Krychowski, R.	171	112	—	Harmatiuk, S.	—	125	138
Rychalsky, M.	159	224	176	Handicap	20	20	20
Handicap	721	766	735	Totals	664	753	804

Newark Ukr.-Amer. Vets (3)			Ukr. Blacksheep (0)				
Lytwyn, M.	151	177	182	Zayatz, H.	116	136	173
Melnychuk, J.	130	137	144	Baranik, S.	128	107	132
Zolto, L.	135	135	171	Karyczak, W.	150	—	125
Popaca, M.	147	147	145	Sluka, J.	168	156	130
Prychoda, A.	170	169	140	Kawaczka, W.	133	175	167
Handicap	3	3	3				
Totals	736	768	785	Totals	695	730	727

### UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	Game High	High 3 G'me Total	Pins	Avg.
1. St. George C.W.V., NYC, 'A'	30 1/2	8 1/2	925	2497	30255	776
2. U.N.A. Branch 435, N.Y.C.	25	14	865	2462	29151	748
3. U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood	24	15	850	2451	29877	768
4. Jersey City S. & A. Club	23	16	814	2360	28971	734
5. St. Johns C.W.V., Newark	20	19	850	2418	28971	743
6. Penn-Jersey S.C., Newark	18	21	875	2407	29001	744
7. Ukrainian Blacksheep, J. C.	15 1/2	23 1/2	851	2353	28968	743
8. St. George C.W.V. NYC, 'B'	15	15	818	2302	21627	721
9. Newark Ukr.-Amer. Vets	14	25	840	2386	28920	742
10. Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark	10	29	792	2268	26750	686

### JOIN UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION!

**New Ukrainian Xmas Cards**

8 TO A SET  
IN COLORS WITH ENVELOPES  
10 CENTS EACH

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

# Gloriam Plebis Tuae Israel

By BASIL H. LOSTEN (Courtney "Keryx")

Lord, now dost Thou let Thy servant go in peace, according to Thy promise. For my own eyes have seen that saving power of Thine, which Thou has prepared in the sight of all nations. He is the light which shall give revelation to the Gentiles: Luke, 11, 29-32

The autumn rains had long ceased and the tingling blasts of winter chilled the Palestinian country-side. The nights were crisp and clear; stars glittered like tips of spears in the moonlight. Flocks of sheep, driven into their master's sheds by the autumn rains, once more nibbled on the foliage of the country-side. The scene was much like the one painted above the altar in the Franciscan Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem. Only one feature of the scene had been changed: the shepherds, instead of being strong and straight-shouldered like those in the mural, were either old men stooped and wrinkled with age or scrawny, long-

legged youths. These were the marks left behind by the removal of the young men to repel the attacks at the Syrian border. This was Palestine, 1948, and the forces of the Jewish Haganah were locked in conflict with the Arab Legion. A spindly youngster moved in and out between the shaggy-coated sheep and made his way toward the figure of an old man slouched against his staff.

"God be with you, Grandfather," whispered the boy. "And with you, my son." "Mother sent me to you as soon as we received the message, Grandfather. Did something happen?"

"Here, my son; sit beside me," he said, spreading his cloak on the damp ground. "I have a story to tell you."

The boy prepared to listen with wide-eyed interest. "Many centuries ago, shepherds just as we were tending their flocks on a hillside on the outskirts of Bethlehem. It was a cold night much like this one and unusually quiet. An incident shrouded with much mystery is said to have taken place and our ancestors were supposed to have been witnesses to it. To be brief, it was an incident which the Christians still observe with great ceremony and reverence. Every year, their priests in Bethlehem invite the members of certain of our families to drive a few sheep to their great temple to stand as witnesses while they walk with ceremony through the streets surrounding their temple. We are one

of the families. In past years, with your brave father, Isaiah, I have answered that invitation; but now I am weary with age, and your father is with the forces of Ben Gurion in the East."

The boy nervously prodded a black-fleeced lamb with his staff. "This year, David, you will go with the others on this journey. It is a difficult three day trek. Represent us well, my son."

The boy's face was flushed with excitement as he leaped to his feet. "Oh, thank you Grandfather, thank you!"

"Now, David, go to my tent and sleep well, for tomorrow the party will take to the road very early."

The old man smiled as he looked after the boy who ran excitedly toward the tent. The next morning, a group of men and boys milled about on the road, trying to organize an orderly formation for the trip. The old man, Esdras, stood on a near-by hillside and waved to his grandson who pushed three of their woolly creatures forward to start the journey. Old men shouted and laughed their good-byes and warned those remaining to keep flocks in order. There were only seven younger boys in the party, and like David, they called to their elders in confused tones, a little frightened on their first venture and yet knotted with the anticipation of the excitement ahead. As the little band was lost from sight over the hill to the

North, David turned to the boy walking a little to the left and ahead of him.

"Your first trip?" "Yep."

"Anyone with you?" "Nope."

David felt uneasy at the monosyllabic utterances of his traveling companion and walked on in silence.

Finally the wind-swept countryside bordering the road became monotonous and forced him to try to converse once more.

"What do you think the old men up ahead are gabbing about?" asked David.

"Haven't the slightest idea," came the curt reply. Then, "What do the old men usually talk about?"

David was glad that the quiet one was finally feeling out a conversation.

Well, they usually talk about the war, or the great number of our people returning to Palestine from all over the world."

"Yeah," replied the now talkative boy, "that's the same old story they kick around at my house, day in and day out."

"Your father in the army," asked David?

"He was until ten days ago. Came home wounded" was his reply.

"Too bad," replied David, "I'll bet he can tell some stories about what goes on at the front?"

When the two great tents had been set up and the fires built, the boys took a ball, walked out to the road, and played shalash while the men prepared the meal and their beds. Night fell as quickly as if someone had dropped a blanket of darkness over their camp site. David, his belly now stuffed with cereal and fish, turned to his companion as they prepared for bed.

"Who is this Glubb Pasha?" he asked.

"He's an Arab leader; at one time was English, but converted so he could lead the Arabian Legion."

With that the tired boys ended the day and went to their beds. Thus the journey continued for the next two days, although the countryside changed considerably. As the group passed from the pasture lands of David's home at Negeh into the orchard and farming regions of Beth Shalom, he thought of his Grandfather's words of encouragement to his father when he began to farm the rocky pasturelands:

"When we fled our land, God protected it by covering it with stones. Now we have only to clean it up."

As they progressed deeper into the farming area the journey became less monotonous because of denser population. They passed the community farms and wondered at the varieties of languages they heard. An elder, who had joined the group of youngsters explained that these farms were established to provide both a greater amount of food for the nation and jobs for the refugees. As for the languages they were told that these refugees came from Hungary, Poland, Iraq and score of other places and were speaking in their accustomed tongues. (To be concluded)

"SVOBODA" (UKRAINIAN DAILY) FOUNDED 1893

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except holidays by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City 3, N.J.

Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Post Office of Jersey City, N.J., on March 10, 1911 under the Act of March 8, 1879.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for by Section 1103 of the Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 31, 1918.

**15 Color Prints** from the UKRAINIAN ARTS BOOK

Exquisite full color reproductions of Ukrainian costumes, embroidery, easter eggs, paintings, etc.

Suitable for framing. Just right for CHRISTMAS GIVING

Send \$1.00 for entire set to: UKRAINIAN ART PRINTS P. O. Box 5067 Detroit 35, Michigan.

**Subscribe to THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY**

You can get a subscription to the Ukrainian Weekly for \$2.00 if you are a member of the U.N.A.

A non-member subscriber pays \$3.00.

To subscribe to the Ukrainian Weekly, fill out the following blank, clip it, enclose your subscription, and mail it to Svoboda, P. O. 346, Jersey City, N. J.

Please enter my subscription for one year for which I enclose \$..... I am ..... a member of the U.N.A. (Branch .....)

Name ..... (Please Print)

Street .....

City & P. O. Zone ..... State .....

"The World We Live In"

Лев Т. Орлигора

Глухонімиї пропаганда

NEW YORK. — "With its December 8 issue, LIFE began publication of the greatest series of scientific stories we have ever produced..."

"The paintings, which range from a churning of cosmic dust in the beginning to a terrifying panorama of apocalyptic fire and fury that marks the end of the earth, are not the product of imagination..."

"The first essay, in the last LIFE, is titled 'The Earth Is Born.' It was written, as future articles in the series will be, by Lincoln Barnett, author of 'The Universe and Dr. Einstein' and one of the most skillful and literate writers in the field of science..."

Future articles will explore in definite detail such subjects as the Land, the Sea, the Evolution of LIFE, the Atmosphere and Universe. They are scheduled to appear in LIFE at two-month intervals.

Larry Hoover

BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA IN CASE OF WAR

(Continued from page 3)

bacteriological warfare. For this reason alone the bolshevist leaders were ordered to spread the myth of persecution and extermination on the part of the Americans in the prison camps of South Korea.

Apparently there is no third possibility for the non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. in case of a conflict between West and East, no prospect of liberation from dependence on Moscow that will not lead to slavery under western imperialists.

Our Task

This sort of propaganda should not be underestimated. The bitter experience of the peoples in the U.S.S.R. under Hitler's policy in the years 1941 to 1944 has undermined all faith in western civilization.

Suggested Alternatives

Besides compromising the Americans and other western imperialists as men, Moscow tries to do the same with political aims. We have often pointed out that the Kremlin takes up the idea of the dismemberment of the Soviet Union which is alleged in the program of western propaganda and turns it to its own advantage.

ПРАП

HELP WANTED MALE

WANTED HOTEL MANAGER with recent experience; for summer season. Give references. Write to: SVOBODA P. O. Box 346 Jersey City 3, N. J.

Чи Ви є вже членом Українського Народного Союзу? Якщо ні, то пам'ятайте, що Вам не можливо обійтись без забезпечення, а найкраще і найпевніше забезпечення дасть Вам Український Народний Союз!

TO RENDER A BETTER SERVICE TO MY PRESENT AND FUTURE INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, and INCOME TAX CLIENTS, I have closed my New York City office, but will continue to transact business from my Queens office.

ПЕРЕДПЛАЧУЙТЕ НЕДІЛЬНЕ ВИДАННЯ "СВОБОДИ" Якщо Ви хочете мати щоденні цікаві оповідання й інші літературні твори наших письменників, репродукції творів наших мистців, наукові статті наших учених, критичні огляди нових видань, відомості про нові винаходи в царині техніки, розважальні матеріали тощо, передплатуйте наш тижневик, що виходить регулярно від 2. березня цього року.

бож він має ріст — два метри з гаком!

Ваня схвилюваний відбіг від воза. Підійшов до двокопійкового будинку (це був райком партії), і... отетерілий став перед брамою. На брамі в старій рамі висів вусатий чоловік, що його всю дорогу... цілувала круглолиця і, як стручок перцю, червоноюка Марія.

Обличчя Голопуценка наливалося буряковим квасом. Серце літало по грудній клітці, як горобище, і стукало ніби кулаком в подушку. І щось досадно лоскотало під ложечкою, і якесь почуття наповняло шлунок — одним словом — Ваня закоханий!

Марія Демченко бачила бурю ревності, ще жагучіше цілувала Сталіна. Та я вимушений читач розчарувати... Це було не тільки друкування. Марія Демченко насправді закохана в Йосипа Сталіна так безнадійно, як Ваня в неї.

Глянула Марія на Сталіна, що сидів собі у президії почесній, і ніби щось в неї в грудях одірвалося і полетіло... Сталін усміхнувся. І сховав усмішку в рижих вусах. Потім... покликав Марію, потиснув їй руку. Шкоди горілки, а очі не знали де подітися. Марія розгубилася... І чи з переляку, чи з любові побиццал Сталінові дати п'ятсот центнерів пшениці, довгу шинелю накинув на плечі і йде по бурякам, і співає голосно по-парубочькому:

„Марусю, серденько, [пожалі-і-й мене-е-е, Візьми мою-о-о серце, [дай мені свос-с-с...“

І орденоска Марія ніби бачить йому назустріч, розкинувши пухкі дебелі руки. І потім вони обнявшись, йдуть буряками, і зникають... в коноплях. В коноплях цілуються та все оглядаються, та все оглядаються, щоб не побачили трактористи. І так ніби в коноплях він, Сталін, просядуть з Марією до ранку, а коли дід Мартин жене козаками череду балкою, Марія йде полоти буряки, а Сталін, закрити вуса, щезає...

Як тяжко, як тяжко любити тільки в сні! Тільки в сні сидіти в коноплях і п'яніти від гарячих поцілунків! Ах! Хто вдумав ці шалені сні для нещасливо закоханих!?

І нікому Марія не призналась про свою любов. Три рази починала писати любовний лист до Сталіна, і все... хтось перебирав. Ваню Голопуценка вона вважала людяною, який можна все-все, що кинуть на серці вилити. Навіщо? Що легше стало на душі... Хіба мало с на світі таких жінок, що говорять: хіба це життя, не має з ним і посваритись!

Приїхавши до району, Марія отрусила солому з пом'ятої спідниці і пішла в райпартком. Ваня Голопученко пригорішав насипав вієва на шаньку. Шаньку повієва Блосі на голову. Полясуючи багатом, він ходив задуманий навколо воза. В його голові повно... думок: де той вусатий чоловік? Ах, який я його потягнув пужалом! Може Марія приїхала до нього? І... може цілується? Бо вона така, видно по „фізіономії"... Лють наповняла всі береги Ваніної душі, а душа, треба сказати, у Вані була велика,

ВСТУПАЙТЕ В ЧЛЕНІ У. Н. СОЮЗУ!

Книжечка під наголовком А. ЛУЦЬКІВ ПОРТРЕТ СТАЛІНА (в українській і англійській мовах) Ціна обох книжок 50 є; Поодинокі книжечки по 25 є.

Можна набути чому повість В. ЧАПЛЕНКА „ПІВТОРА ЛЮДСЬКОГО“ Ціна 1 дол. 50 центів за примірник. При замовленні більше як 10 примірників — 25% знижки.

ГРАМАТИКА УКРАїнської МОВИ — ЗЛАДІВ — ОЛЕКСАНДЕР ПАНЕНКО Це підручник для середніх шкіл і для самоосвіти. — Ціна \$2.00 —

ПЕРЕДПЛАЧУЙТЕ НЕДІЛЬНЕ ВИДАННЯ "СВОБОДИ" Якщо Ви хочете мати щоденні цікаві оповідання й інші літературні твори наших письменників, репродукції творів наших мистців, наукові статті наших учених, критичні огляди нових видань, відомості про нові винаходи в царині техніки, розважальні матеріали тощо, передплатуйте наш тижневик, що виходить регулярно від 2. березня цього року.

Надія Хмара

Вхвилях життя

— Ой, тату, я взагалі не знаю, що значить любов. Лише з книжок хіба. Правда, Жан симпатичний і мені шкода відмовити йому, але я не хочу виходити заміж, я хочу бути з тобою і Дмитриком завжди...

— Хіба Тана нас може лишити, тату? — запитав переляканий Дмитрик. — Ні, ні, — заспокоїла його дінина. — Я вас ніколи не покину.

На цьому розмова скінчилась, і про Жана Маса більше не згадувалось. Однак останній в скорому часі сам звернувся з тим самим питанням до Тани.

Це був день народження Тані... Дмитрик з татом це кілька днів перед тим метушили по місті, шукаючи для неї подарунків. В місті вони зустріли сусіда — француза, і Дмитрик не втерпів, щоб не розказати йому, що вони шукають щось гарне для Тані і навіть почав радитися зі своєю дорослим приятелем, щоб їй купити. Жан добре запам'ятав день народження Тані і приніс їй дарунок, гарний дорогий перстень. Тана спочатку не хотіла брати від нього того дарунка, але відчувала, що глибоко образив Жана, коли не взяла. В цей самий день француз запропонував Таню на забаву. Сьогодні ваш день народження, Таню, — сказав він, — це ваше свято, зробіть цей день для мене святом також!

Тана не хотіла робити прикраси цієї милій людині. Вони всі так звикли до нього з перших днів, коли він поселився в сусідстві. Ватко тако ж порадила дочці забавитися в цей день, і Тана з Жаном опинилися на забаві, влаштованій для французьких старшин. Товариство було невелике, але бавились дуже добре. Тана виглядала чудово, і погляди багатьох спиналися на дівині, а Жан був гордий за неї.

— Ви прекрасна, Таню, — шепотів він, — коли вони неслися під звуки віденського вальсу. — Ви прекрасна, Таню, і я кохаю вас... Ви зробили мені велику приємність, згодились прийти сюди; ошчасливе мене зовсім сьогодні... Згодьтесь бути моєю дружиною. Чудова музика замерла в вухах Тані. Вона глянула в гарне обличчя Жана і спустила голову.

— Ви мовчите, Таню? Я не подобаюсь вам? Тані тяжко було бути нешироко а сказати правду, значило зіпсувати настрої Жанові й собі, зіпсувати цей чудовий вечір. Але на останні слова Жана, вона відповіла цілком щиро:

— О, так! Ви подобаєтесь мені, але я трохи заскочена вважною пропозицією. Мені сьогодні лише вісімнадцять років...

— Я ж вас почекаю кілька років, Таню. — Крім того я маю батька й брата, якому я заступаю маму...

— Але ж ви не мусите розлучатися з ними. Кілька років я ще буду в Німеччині, а пізніше ми всі поїдемо до Франції.

Тана розгубилася зовсім. Вона не знала, що відповісти їй дуже втішилась, коли музика стихла. Вони сіли за стіл.

лики, однак Жан пально дивився їй в очі, чекаючи відповіді. За хвилику музика заграла знову, і Жан легко виклонився дівині.

— Я дещо зморена, запросять вашу сусідку. Вона сидить сама, — благаючи сказала Тана, з метою відтяти відповідь хоч на кілька хвилин.

Жан зрозумів її і запросяв чорняку французьку. Очі Тані мимоволі спиналися на стрункій, повній грації, по-старі Жана. Він вичлино відповів на безконечні питання своєї партнерки, що з захопленням дивилася в його очі. Французка була гарна і її краса затьмала всіх інших жінок в залі. Тана також бліда в порівнянні з красою цієї жінки. Дівиня бачила її раніше, знала, що Жан знайомий з нею, і завжди дивувалася, чому він не закохався в цю жінку, а вибрав її, тим більше, що французка закохувалася ним, дуже часто з'являлася біля його постели, а сьогодні денічка раз лишалася за столиком і так танцювала, маючи намір до Жану запросити її. Жан відвів свою партнерку на її місце. Вона намагалася затримати його біля себе, і не випускаючи його руки, вичлино, з чарівною усмішкою на устах, попросила дещо розважити її.

— Я, як бачите, сьогодні сама, — долетіли до Тані її слова. — Чи не могли б ви дещо розважити мене?

— З приємністю, але я в товаристві молодішої панни... — О, це нічого, — навісміє голосно говорила красуня, — я радо познайомлюся з нею...

Це зовсім не подобалося Жанові, але не заперотив її було невеличким. Щодо Тані, то вона зраділа, почувши слова французьки. „В її присутності Жан не зможе говорити про одруження“, — подумала дівиня. Жан познайомив Таню з чорнякою, панною Меделин. Вона з цікавістю глянула на Таню.

— Чи ви говорите по французьки? — звернулася вона до дівині.

— О, так, — відповіла за Таню, Жан, — вона говорить дуже добре.

— Ви тут працюєте? — цікавилася далі французька.

— Ні, я кінчу німецьку гімназію, — уникла чорняку про незліченного погляду Меделин, відповіла Тана.

Жан запитав, як їй подобається Німеччина.

Пронизливий вираз очей красуні відразу змінився на ніжний, закоханий погляд. Коли вона глянула на Жана.

— Подобається, особливо тепер, — з притиском на слова „тепер“ сказала Меделин, і її очі з'ясували, чому саме тепер. Жан поспішно змінив тему. Він запитав, чи вона має знайомих в Німеччині.

— Мій брат вісничий і перебуває тут, а я приїхала, щоб побачитися з ним і побачити Німеччину... І зовсім не шкоду, що приїхала, — продовжувала вона, сміливо дивлячись на Жана. — Нedarемно кажуть, що за своїм шастям часом треба поїхати в далекий край...

— Чи ви певні, що ви вже знайшли своє шастя? — дещо іронічно запитав Жан.

— Я певна, що я на шляху до нього, — шастя, — відповіла вона. Меделин весь час не спускала закоханого погляду з Жана й зверталася до нього, являючи приємні привітання у Рідваному часі „Свободи“.

Требє сподіватися, що загал нашого громадянства використав це нагоду, щоб передати свої побажання навіть тим, що живуть в найбільш захудаліх селу.

Тож не забудьте, що листки привітань можете надіслати тільки до 15 грудня. Найкраще буде, якщо пришлете їх вже тепер.

Разом з текстом поздоровлення, пришліть і плату за нього, за таким обчисленням: 1 цаль одній шпальти (5 рядків влючаючи адресу) — \$2.00 1 цаль подвійній шпальти — \$3.50 2 цаль подвійній шпальти — \$6.50 й т. д.

АДМІНІСТРАЦІЯ „СВОБОДИ“

лду з Жана й зверталася до нього, являючи приємні привітання у Рідваному часі „Свободи“.

Тана спалахнула. — Я не маю наміру повертатися пані. (Продовження буде)

Професійні оголошення Dr. Med. R. TYLBOR 404 E. 9th St. (к. 1, Ек.) NYC Tel. GRamercy 5-3993

Внутрішні недуги Fluoroscory X-Ray, Electrocardiogram, Analysis. Переводимо флюорографи для супружжя дозволяти.

Офісні години: понеділок 1-3 і 5-8 понеділок. В неділю від 10-2 понеділок.

DR. M. MAIZELЬ 107 E. 17th St., NEW YORK CITY 104 E. 9th St. (к. 1, Ек.) NYC Лікар зі старого краю, горять по українськи, багато років успішно лікує гоотри і застарілі недуги жінки і жінки, недуги шлунку і сечового міхура, та загальне оздоровлення. Лічення застарілих циститів та інших лікарств: Анализа крові, сечі і інших видів. Анализа крові для супружжя дозволяти. Години: Шобіля 10-1, 4-7; в неділю 11-1. ЕКЗАМІНАЦІЯ \$3.00

Dr. S. CHERNOFF 223-2nd Ave. (cor. 14 St.) NYC Tel. GRamercy 7-7697

Острі й довготривалі недуги чоловіків і жінок. Шлунку. X-Ray. Родути жінки лікуємо без операції. Переводимо аналізи крові для супружжя дозволяти.

Офісні години: Шобіля від 10 раню до 6:45 вечорі. Неділя від 11. до 1. по поуду.

DR. ДЕРУГА З європейським дипломом. Неудуги міхура, шлунку, крові в недомоганнях загальних органів.

Перевірка, Облічення залоз, Кетгладний стан, Структура, Ульту (болі), ОГЛЯДНИЙ І ВАДАННЯ КРОВІ \$3.00.

У будні: 10-2 і 4-9 години. 128 EAST 86th STREET Над аутичним відділенням Лексінгтон Експо.

Центральне прохання, до-дільний доступи аудиторія, в Окремі відділи для жінок.

Lytwyn & Lytwyn UKRAINIAN FUNERAL DIRECTORS AIR CONDITIONED

Обслуга Шпра і Чесна Our Services Are Available Anywhere in New Jersey 801 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE NEWARK, N. J. ESsex 5-5555

ІВАН КОВАЛЬЧИК FUNERAL HOME COMPLETELY AIR CONDITIONED

ЗАНІМАТЬСЯ ПОХОРОНАМИ В СТЕТІ NEW JERSEY Ціна прислуги для всіх Обслуга чесна і найкраща У випадку шибку в родній кімнаті як і довг так і в поці:

John KOWALCHUK 129 GRAND STREET, cor. Warren Street, JERSEY CITY 2, N. J. Tel. BErgen 4-5131

ІВАН БУНЬО УКР. ПОГРЕБНИК Зарядку догробам по ціні так як інші \$150

Обслуга чесна і найкраща JOHN BUNKO Licensed Undertaker & Embalmer Dignified funerals as low as \$150

437 EAST 5th STREET New York City Telephone: GRamercy 7-7661.

ПЕТРО ЯРЕМА УКР. ПОГРЕБНИК Занімається похоронами в BRONX, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK і ОКОЛИЦЯХ

Контролювана температура. Модерна каліція до ужитку даром. PETER JAREMA 129 EAST 7th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. Tel.: ORchard 4-2568

LOCAL — LONG-DISTANCE MOVING — STORAGE ПЕРЕВОЗОВЕ БЮРО В. Е. БОГАЧЕВСЬКИЙ 335 E. 6th ST., NEW YORK 3, N. Y. — Tel. OR 3-2484