

# СВОБОДА SVOBODA

## UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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### Weekly Commentator

#### DR. CONANT AND ACADEMIC FREEDOM

"If there are members of the staff of any university who are in fact engaged in subversive activities, I hope the Government will ferret them out and prosecute them. But in so doing, I trust they will not create an atmosphere in which professors would be afraid to speak freely on public issues." Dr. James Bryant Conant, retiring president of Harvard University, said last week.

"Certainly if the trustees or administrative officers of a university were to engage in any investigation of a professor's activities as a private citizen, the life of the university would be destroyed," Dr. Conant continued.

"For it is the freedom to disagree, to quarrel with authority on intellectual matters, to think otherwise, that has made this nation what it is today. Our industrial society was pioneered by men who were dissenters, who challenged orthodoxy in some field successfully. The global struggle with communism turns on this very point."

Well spoken, well meant, but rather impractical. Dr. Conant is against "any investigation of a professor's activities as a private citizen." Well, then, how can one investigate anyone suspect or not, without looking into his private life? Since when is one's private life an inner sanctum which cannot be looked into under circumstances as they exist today. An honest and upright person has no fears in this connection. Certainly, some family ghosts may rattle in the process, but nothing that will arouse more than ordinary over-the-fence gossip of a personal nature, nothing that will have anything to do with the question of any subversive communist affiliations. Moreover, what would have happened if the investigators of the atoms spies here and abroad had steered clear of the private lives of the suspects, the Fuchs, Rosenbergs etc.

Here we have nothing to do with the genuine dissenters, "who challenged orthodoxy in some field successfully." Here we have to do with a menace to our nation, to our American way of life, a menace in form of Communist agents, Communist sympathizers, the scoundrels and the fools, who directly or indirectly, knowingly and/or unknowingly follow the directives of Moscow.

#### DIED IN VAIN

Much has been spoken, written and thought on the case of the spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. There is no necessity for us to add anything more to it at all. We merely present a letter received by columnist Bob Considine from a Marine veteran, Sgt. Charles W. Curley, USN Torpedo Station, Keyport, Washington:

"The United States is the most wonderful nation in the world and if anybody tries to destroy it they should pay with their life. If the U. S. lets these spies off with a commuted sentence it will only prove that all my fellow Marines who so valiantly gave their lives have died for a worthless cause."

"True, they are parents of small children. But when I shipped overseas there was a kid along who was 20, married and about to become the father of a child he never got to see. My buddy was killed in our first fire fight."

"If the Rosenbergs live I would like to have someone tell that young baby when he grows up why his marine father had to die while two convicted spies were allowed to live."

#### THE STRANGE BIRTH OF TELEVISION

The above is the title of an article which appears in the current February issue of Readers Digest magazine.

It tells of one of television's most exciting dramas which has never appeared on any screen. The hero: Philo Farnsworth, a brilliant young inventor. The stakes: control of the basic patents of a multimillion dollar industry. The theme: the enduring friendship between boy and teacher who never forgot him.

#### ONE FOR A SOLOMON

One Harry Schultz, haled into court in Baltimore, admitted he spends \$14 to \$18 a week for alcohol, but declared his wife spends even more, because she drinks a case of beer every night.

Their dog drinks too, he added. Schultz felt he was a good husband, however, because "when my wife gets drunk I hold her head, but when I get drunk she calls the police."

### Do Not Surrender—Resist Tyranny

On Ukrainian Christmas Day January 7, 1953, Michael Piznak, General Counsel of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, broadcast in Ukrainian the following message of good cheer over the Voice of America to the people in Ukraine:

Dear Brothers and Sisters in Ukraine!

We are celebrating the holidays of the birth of Christ and of the New Year. All America is full of joy and the holiday spirit. We Ukrainian Americans are celebrating along with our fellow citizens, but our hearts are heavy because another year has passed and the Ukrainian people continue to suffer in slavery. There is no freedom in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee has striven, and continues to strive to convey this to responsible individuals in the American Government, in the Senate and the Congress. We have endeavored in various ways to insure that the truth about your existence under the Communists is not silenced by Soviet propaganda, but that it is brought to the attention of the free world. We have utilized every opportunity to expose the wrongs and terrors which Communist imperialism imposes upon you, and to remind the free world that such a fate awaits all nations which fall under Communist domination.

We have not forgotten you, and we will never forget you. We were gratified and proud when we learned that you, along with the other enslaved peoples resist Communist tyranny and that deportation to Siberia, forceful incarceration in slave labor camps and even death itself could not break

your will to resist. Factual reports of the heroic struggle of the Ukrainian people thrilled us and we gladly informed the world of this struggle and urged it to mobilize its physical and spiritual forces for the liberation of the enslaved peoples. For we are firm in our belief that the day of freedom must come, and will come.

We are aware that news of our efforts on your behalf—reaches you in mere trickles, that it is lost in the maze of barriers set up behind the iron curtain because the tyrant fears the truth!

Even though you are chained, watched and imprisoned we believe that the reign of tyranny is toppling to its end. We are convinced that a day of freedom and justice will come for all Kremlin enslaved peoples and for Ukraine. The Ukrainian people will become sovereign in their land, and justice and freedom will reign on its ground.

Therefore, we call to you, to you who valiantly bear terrible oppression, to you in whom the faith of freedom has not been extinguished, to you who hold high the banner of the Ukrainian struggle for liberation, and particularly to you who manifest undying resistance and armed opposition to Kremlin Communist tyranny, to all of you we call: Do not surrender! Resist the tyranny!

Believing in freedom, we enter the new year with firm determination to sacrifice, to work and to strive for it.

On this occasion I extend to you from American Ukrainians, united in the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America heartfelt greetings and sincere wishes for health and strength to await the happier life in a free and independent Ukrainian Nation.

### St. George Post Inducts 7 Korean Veterans

St. George Post, No. 401, Catholic War Veterans, Inc. held an important business meeting, Tuesday evening, January 27, at its headquarters, 33 East 7th Street, New York City, Peter Tynetski, Post Historian, reports.

Seven Korean veterans were presented by Officer of the Day Michael Wojtyczyn for induction into membership and three additional members were presented for reinstatement. First Vice Commander Peter Kapko reported on the highly successful Eighth Annual Winter Dance which was held on Saturday, January 24th at Lenox Hall, Manhattan for the benefit of the Post's welfare program. Plans were formulated for the Post's Autumn Dance which will be held in late September.

The need for additional volunteers for assignment in Civil Defense work was stressed in talks by Lt. Michael Luchuf, 1st Division, New York City Police Dept. and Emile Husar, Deputy Zone Commander, 9th Precinct Air Warden Service. They told the Post members that now is the time to enroll and receive training in order to be ready to meet any emergency. Volunteers are

needed in the Air Warden Service, Auxiliary Police, Auxiliary Fire force and other branches. The veterans were told that those who had personally witnessed the destructive consequences of war should be particularly alert to the need for preparedness. As a result of the talk, several Post members volunteered for Civil Defense.

The St. George Post, which is highly active in community affairs, sponsors Troop 205, Boy Scouts of America, and has two excellent bowling teams in the UNA League. In addition to Commander Harry Polche, Post officers include Peter Kapko and John Tomashosky, first and second vice commanders respectively, Michael Luchuf, Post treasurer, Louis Price, adjutant, Dr. Walter Baron, medical officer, Emile Husar, trustee and Michael Wojtyczyn, officer of the day.

#### SOLOMON APPOINTED MANITOBA DEPUTY SPEAKER

John Solomon, Ukrainian Canadian liberal member for Emerson, recently became deputy speaker of the Manitoba legislature and will preside over committee of the whole house.

Mr. Solomon in Zoria, Manitoba, attended the University of Manitoba and graduated

### Ukrainian Independence Day Observed in Jersey City

The Jersey City community of Americans of Ukrainian descent truly did itself proud a week ago yesterday, Sunday, January 18, when it presented a program commemorating the 35th anniversary of the historic January 22, 1918 Declaration of Ukrainian Independence, proclaimed in the historic St. Sophia Square of Kiev, ancient capital of Ukraine, today under Soviet Russian occupation.

Outstanding features of the program, presented in the Dickinson High School auditorium, and attended by some 1700 persons, were the very good singing of the Mykytiuk directed Dumka male chorus and its soloists, the singing and playing of the Bandurist Ensemble, Donna Grescoe's captivating violin selections, Mary Polynack Lesawyer's welcome soprano, some entertaining ballet numbers by young girls of the Valentina Pereyaslavetz Ballet School, the best to date baritone solo work by Joseph Stcura, and of course, the capable piano accompaniment of Olya Dmytriv. In addition, fine talks were given by Dr. Luke Myshaha, editor-in-chief of Svoboda, Hon. Edward M. O'Connor, Mayor Joseph V. Kenny of Jersey City, and N. J. State Commissioner Marcel Wagner. Very Rev Vladimir Lotowycz gave a brief opening address.

Dr. Myshaha told the audience that a successful insurrection of Russian dominated Ukrainians depends on confidence of

those people in the United States and its allies.

He declared that the fall of the Ukrainian republic would have been prevented if the Allies had come to its aid. "Had the Ukrainian republic survived," he said, "today there would have been a balance of power in Eastern Europe, and Russia would not have been that great menace to our United States of America and to the freedom loving peoples of the world that it is today," he asserted.

Former Commissioner of Displaced Persons, Mr. O'Connor, championed in the course of his talk Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' advocacy of the American policy of liberation of enslaved peoples. He criticized "our American traditional 'legalistic-moralistic' approach to international problems. In recent years a kindergarten of self-proclaimed and completely untried experts have advanced a policy best described as dynamic-passivity. It is dynamic in that it assures fleeting fame and comfortable living to its proponents. It is equally dedicated to the posture of passivity which holds that if you do anything you can make no mistakes and somehow the international, bully will reform himself and not intrude upon the comforts of the ivory tower."

"The era into which we as a nation are now moving," Mr. O'Connor declared, "gives high promise that the spirit of freedom cannot be contained."

### Tech Student Wins Science Award

Raymond Kataryniak of 38 W. 29th St. Bayonne, N. J., is the winner of the Bausch & Lomb Honorary Science Award Medal for achieving the highest scholastic record in science subjects during his high school course, it was announced last week by Nicholas Frigiola, chairman of the Honors and Awards Committee at General Pulaski Technical and Vocational High School, Bayonne, the "Jersey Journal" reports.

Winners of this award are eligible to compete for three scholarships sponsored by Bausch & Lomb at the University of Rochester.

While the Science Award Medal will not be presented until Kataryniak's graduation in June, the winner must be selected at this early date because applications for the Bausch & Lomb scholarships must be filed on or before March 10.

This year's champion is following in the footsteps of his brother, William Kataryniak, who four years ago not only carried off the Bausch & Lomb award, but made off also with the Rensselaer award for excellence in science and mathematics and was the valedictorian of the class of 1949.

William will graduate in June from Stevens Institute of Technology.

This year's winner at Pulaski Tech was born in Bayonne and graduated from Roosevelt School. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kataryniak, one of the earliest Ukrainian families to settle in the Peninsula City. They recently took up residence at 1535 Blvd., Jersey City. Raymond makes his home with his sister, Mrs. Anthony Iorio, at 38 W. 29th St., and will continue to do so until after he graduates in June.

### Independence Day Observed In Rochester

The united organizations of the United Ukrainian Rochester commemorated the Ukrainian Independence Day formally opened the program January 22, 1918 with proper exercises on Saturday January 24 at the Ukrainian American Club, reports William Popowych.

Mr. Charles Hrechuk, president of the United Ukrainian Organizations of Rochester, Ukrainian Independence Day formally opened the program with a talk on one's duty to exercises on Saturday January 24 at the Ukrainian American Club, reports William Popowych. Miss Mary Klimko, then sang, the Star Spangled Banner. Mr. Mykola Bilyk recited the "Fourth Universal"

with a bachelor of law degree. He is director of the Selkirk Board of Trade, member and former president of the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League, and member of the executive board of the Ukrainian Canadian

### Kersten Offers New Way to Lift Yoke of Reds

A mature program of propaganda aimed at the eventual liberation of national groups behind the Iron Curtain was advocated Sunday afternoon, January 18 last, by Representative Charles J. Kersten, Republican of Wisconsin, who told an audience of Ukrainians observing the 35th anniversary of the Ukrainian Day of Independence, January 22, 1918, that such an approach was "the only road to peace," the New York Times reported last Monday, adding that some 4,000 persons attended the gathering, held at Manhattan Center on West 34th street.

The Wisconsin representative, who two years ago obtained an appropriation of \$100,000,000 in Federal funds to aid refugees from Iron Curtain nations, asserted that this country's current propaganda arguments could be "answered by a 14-year-old Communist."

"We have no proper attack against Marxist doctrines and we are failing to make proper use of the great nationalist groups, such as the one here today, who can provide the ideas needed to keep their former homelands from permanent slavery," he said.

Other principal speakers were Admiral G. L. Mentz, a member of the American Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia, Michael Piznak, general counsel of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and Dr. Stephen Wytwytaky, representative of the Ukrainian National Council. Mr. Julian Revay, chairman of the committee in charge, presided.

In his talk, Admiral Mentz recalled how not many years ago he was engaged in the task of looking after the care of displaced persons in Italy. He said he was "particularly impressed with the excellent efficiency of the Ukrainian welfare organizations in Italy. It did not take long for me to

catch the spirit of these people. Never did I meet one who wanted to be repatriated to the Soviet Union. They had breathed clear air of human freedom and no power on earth could force them to return to the slavery of their former lives."

"Today," Admiral continued, "those same Ukrainians I knew in Italy are in Australia, Canada, South America and the United States. We have welcomed great numbers of them here and have not found them wanting in their love and loyalty to their new homeland. More than that, they have taken every opportunity to tell the terrible truth about the horror and oppression rampant within the Soviet Union. It has opened our eyes and we stand with bowed heads in tribute to those who have suffered and died in their fight against the forces of evil which would deprive them of human dignity."

Referring to American unity of purpose, "dedicated to the precepts which are evidenced in our founding documents," Admiral Mentz laid stress upon the fact that "in this unity of purpose we shall be highly sensitive to the aspirations of peoples of the USSR who make up the 'Prison of Nations.'"

"We in America," he concluded, "are the inheritors of the sacred flame of freedom which the founding fathers have passed to our safekeeping. We shall not rest until it is alight in every quarter of the world where suffering humanity has been crushed under godless tyranny."

The fine musical portion of the program was furnished by the Choir of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of St. Vladimir, directed by Prof. W. Zavitnevich, baritone Michael Minsky, pianist Vadym Kipa, soprano Vera Cebenok, with Lesya Vakhnianyn as piano accompanist.

### Youth in Ukraine Told by Reds To Expose Jews

The 2,300 Young Communists of Ukraine have been directed by their Red leader to carry out a "merciless" struggle to expose what he described as "beastly" agents of American imperialism, "Ukrainian and Jewish bourgeois nationalism and Zionism," the Moscow correspondent of the New York Times reported last Friday.

Speaking at a convention of the Young Communist League in Kiev January 27, the Times reports, Secretary G. G. Shvel declared that the task was

of "special significance in contemporary conditions."

Ukrainian nationalists always were prepared to sell Ukraine "wholesale or retail," he said, and that they now had sold themselves body and soul to American imperialism. Jewish bourgeois nationalists he described as the servants of American imperialism and said that charges of an American Zionist conspiracy involving nine Moscow doctors disclosed that "these miserable hirelings" would not shrink from any crime.

### GETS MANITOBA U. BOARD OF GOVERNORS POST

Mark G. Smerchanski, prominent Canadian mining engineer of Ukrainian descent, has been appointed to the Board of Go-

vernors of the University of Manitoba.

Mr. Smerchanski studied at the University of Manitoba and graduated in science with honors in Geology and Chemistry in 1937. In 1938 he received his master's degree in Geology from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

He is the manager and owner of the Eco Exploration Company and Riverton Airways. He is president of the Ukrainian Professional and Business Men's Club and chairman of the Slavic Studies Fund.

The principal address by Mr. Kusma Malchowski dealt with the events which lead to the proclamation of the Ukrainian (Concluded on page 4)

# The Relations of Russian and Ukrainian Literature

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

(2)

This early Ukrainian influence exerted at the very dawn of modern Russian literature did not die away all at once but it was submerged in the new stream of Western borrowings. It was strengthened by the presence in Russian literature of many prominent russified Ukrainian authors as Bogdanovich and Kapnist who wrote in Russian but maintained strong Ukrainian sympathies, even though they superficially seemed to be typical of St Petersburg life.

As a result of all this, when Kotlyarevsky in 1798 broke the old tradition and introduced the modern Ukrainian vernacular, he was in one sense following the Russianized norms of Western literature based upon the principles of the French theoreticians but in another he was not straying in content from much that was already inherent in Ukrainian society. This is even more evident in his two plays *Natalka Poltavka* and *Moskal Charivnyk* then it is in the *Enaida*. The ardent Ukrainian character of his works and their democratic tendencies at once set the embryonic Ukrainian literature apart and then a provincial or even dialectic product. Neither in content nor in spirit was Ukrainian similar to Russian and even though the forms might seem to be common, they were clearly distinct in purpose as well as in setting. This is clearly seen when we remember that these early writers as *Kvitka-Osnovyanenko* were able to produce small but significant writings in Ukrainian and mere provincial journalism in Russian, although they had trained in the latter language in schools and public life.

## Polish Influences in Eastern Ukraine

It must not be forgotten also that the Polish influences in eastern Ukraine had not been eliminated. The Russian occupation had not dispossessed many of the Polish landlords who still dreamed of recovering the independence of their country and were only superficially Russianized. It was thanks to them that there was established a Ukrainian Polish school of writers who applied the new Romantic feelings for describing the country. The Ukrainians had not forgotten the events of their struggle with these Poles which were enshrined in the *dumy*, the old Kozak poems which were still sung everywhere. Even so, the Polish influence was present and this added still more

elements to the new and struggling literature.

On the other hand Russian writers to secure themselves suitable to Romantic treatment saw themselves forced to turn to Ukrainian history if they were to have stories and themes of interest. The Muscovite period was on the whole too grim, drab and autocratic to furnish the type of episode needed and it is no coincidence that men like Ryleev drew their themes from the Ukrainian past, a policy that was followed even by Pushkin and his circle.

## Gogols Position

The closest actual link between the two literatures was furnished by Nikolay Gogol and Ukrainian and Russian scholars are still divided as to his essential position in literature. The son of a small Ukrainian landowner who had won a local fame for his early Ukrainian writings, Gogol

made his successful entrance into Russian literature by his stories of Ukrainian life. His picture of the idealized Zaporozhian Kozak Taras Bulba brought home to the world the valor and the daring of those doughty riders of the steppes, their manners and customs their opposition to the Poles but no Kozak even of the most extreme pro-Muscovite party would ever have indulged in that eulogy of the Russian tsar that Taras makes as he is being burned by the Poles. It is out of keeping with the spirit of the Zaporozhians. Then Gogol turned and in more unforgettable stories from the life of Great Russia, he painted the emptiness of the Russian system and sought to lead humanity to an acceptance of it. It is small wonder that he went abroad and spent the last years of his life in sterile meditation and prayer for a solution of the dilemma.

(To be continued)

# THE AMERICAN WAY G.M.'s Better Highways Contest

By GEORGE PECK

In my last article, I wrote of General Motors Corporation's "Better Highways Awards Contest," and quoted the remarks of Mr. C. E. Wilson, then president of G. M., and now Secretary of Defense, in launching the contest. I promised to give the details for entering the contest and a list of the prizes in this article. So, here goes:

A total of \$194,000 in prize money is to be awarded by General Motors.

Here are the national awards: First prize, \$25,000; second prize, \$10,000; third prize, \$5,000, and three honorable mention prizes of \$3,000 each.

In addition there are regional and state prizes. For the purposes of this contest, the U. S. has been divided into nine regions, with a \$2,500 prize for each region. Supplementing these, are prizes in each state and the District of Columbia: \$1,500, first prize and two honorable mention prizes of \$500 each.

The essay subject is: "How to Plan and Pay for the Safe and Adequate Roads We Need." The contest officially commenced on November 11, 1952, and will close at midnight on March 1, 1953.

Entry blanks may be obtained at any General Motors car or truck dealership, by writing to General Motors Better Highways Awards, General Motors Building, Detroit 2, Michigan.

With each entry blank, prospective contestants will receive a Better Highways Awards Fact Book. This not only contains contest rules, but also outlines basic statistics and facts about the nation's over-all highway problem.

Essays will not be judged on literary merit, but rather on their originality, sincerity and practical adaptability.

While brevity is suggested, no limitation is placed on the length of the essay. Each contestant may submit any supporting data believed necessary to document his or her presentation—graphs, charts, drawings, photographs, estimates or other illustrations.

The essays will be judged by a contest board composed of five noted men in their respective fields who have accepted positions on this board.

Any American man, woman or child, including G. M. employees, is eligible to enter the contest.

Awards will be announced as soon as possible after the

end of the contest.

General Motors, as the biggest producers of cars and trucks, contributes more than any other one corporation to the congestion of our highways. It does well and is to be congratulated on having taken this forward step toward finding a solution to the traffic problem.

In calling on every citizen of the nation to make suggestions and by offering generous prizes for the best, it is inevitable that new and acceptable ideas are bound to come out of the competition. With thousands of persons putting their minds to this specific problem, a solution should be found.

Also, new conceptions of old ideas—new "twists" or new "angles" on previous thinking—should result from this mass mental effort. Certainly, all the entries combined will present a sizable total of public opinion on the highway problem.

With prizes the size of those beign offered, it's really worth while to spend some time thinking about "How to Plan and Pay for the Safe and Adequate Highways We Need." To participate in this contest, one does not need to be a highway expert, nor does it involve "boning up" on highly technical matters.

All of us use the highways. We all help to pay for them. At one time or another, all of us have complained about congestion on city streets, or dangerous conditions on cross-country roads. And we've "gripped" about it.

Here, then, is an opportunity to do more than "gripe"—to do something tangible about it—to submit ideas and have chance of getting handsomely paid for putting those ideas on paper. Wouldn't you like to get \$25,000, or even \$500 for offering a plan that would help America to get out of its traffic muddle?

This columnist urges all of his readers to get into this contest and to take action immediately. The contest ends March 1st. Drop in on your nearest General Motors dealer today to get your entry blank and full instructions, or write to General Motors Better Highways Awards, General Motors Building, Detroit 2, Michigan.

Something has to be done about congestion, death and destruction on our public highways. Perhaps you have the solution or a part thereof. Have you the right as a patriotic American to withhold it?

# Freedom—The Heritage of All Mankind

(Address given by the Honorable Edward M. O'Connor, former Commissioner of Displaced Persons, at a Rally commemorating the 35th Anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day, Metropolitan Opera House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Jan. 24, 1953)

It is a great pleasure for me to be here this evening to join with you in commemorating Ukrainian Independence Day. On past occasions when I have had the honor to appear before you in circumstances such as these, I have gone away encouraged by the warm, vibrant spirit of your dedication to the cause of human freedom. This dedication has been outstandingly characteristic of those who have made the long journey from Ukraine to a new homeland in America. This precious quality I have found to be the driving and sustaining force of Ukrainian emigres everywhere I have met them on two continents. They have passed this dedication on to their children and have sought to imbue their newly made friends in distant lands with its special importance in these critical days of world crisis which, in turn, has brought them a growing harvest of admiration and support.

This occasion permits me the opportunity to publicly commend the great work of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee and the manner in which it has sought to bring comfort and understanding to thousands of Ukrainian displaced persons who have come to our shores. I know well of the special care it has taken to acquaint these newcomers with our sacred traditions, historical documents and the duties, as well as the privileges, which belong to the citizens of our nation. The Committee deserves much credit for the new programs it has developed to provide aid and encouragement for the escapees from Communism who, this very hour, are seeking asylum in the free world. There is no limit to the amount of lasting good these programs can bring to the ever-growing cause of freedom. They clearly warrant every possible support we can give them.

A Tribute to Spirit of Independence  
The purpose of our meeting this evening is to pay tribute to the spirit of Independence. We rejoice in our independence as a nation and rededicate ourselves to the high and noble purposes for which it stands. We are saddened in the knowledge that many nations have been denied their independence or have had it stripped from them by an imperial tyranny more brutal, ruthless and predatory than has ever before afflicted mankind. But over-riding all our feelings is the unwavering belief that the future belongs to freedom.

In the world-wide struggle to preserve national independence, free institutions and human dignity our beloved America has been summoned to the role of leadership. This is not a condition of our making but clearly results from the moral duty of a civilization to defend and preserve itself. That we shall not shirk this moral duty and that we as a nation shall continue to fill this historic role honorably and effectively was made clear beyond any doubt by President Eisenhower in his inaugural address of Tuesday past. We were assured that the precepts expressed in our founding documents would be given new life and meaning as we lead the cause of freedom in its struggle against the evil forces which seek to enslave mankind everywhere. It would benefit us well on this occasion to reflect upon the first of our founding documents which, from its inception, stood as our steady foundation in times of peril.

American Declaration of Independence  
The independence of the United States of America was not easily won, nor was its accomplishment the work of weak or timid men. More than anything else it was the

work of inspired men, dedicated to the dignity of man, convinced in the inevitable triumph of their just cause and taking their strength from the unlimited reservoir of Divine Providence. It was here in the historic city of Philadelphia that the patriots of 1776 signed into action the Declaration of Independence, proclaiming that man was endowed by his Creator with certain inalienable rights—among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They held that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. It was their conclusion that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends and "...when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security. This declaration of intention served to unite the colonists and to give them common purpose in the pursuit of a better and happier life. So powerful was its impact upon the minds of men in distant lands that many of them resolved to put their personal fortunes and indeed their lives at the disposal of this noble cause. In time it became the inspiration and hope of oppressed mankind the world over.

But we must never forget that the founding fathers were beset by the doubting and timid Thomases of their day. In their ranks, doubts were raised as to the wisdom of the course they sought to set and their misguided rulers lost no time in stirring up dire fear of the consequences that would befall the instigators of a separatist movement. These threats were first whispered and then openly stated—that any man who placed his signature upon the Declaration would, upon being caught, be summarily hanged from the nearest tree. Such threats prompted Charles Carroll, a delegate from Maryland, to clearly identify his place of residence after his signature on the document. He wanted all men to know of his conviction that the cause of human freedom could not fail and that he was prepared to pay supreme sacrifice for its attainment. The story of Charles Carroll of Carrollton needs to be told over and over again and in every language known to man.

Priceless Possession  
It is not peculiar to our times that we should be concerned that the priceless possession of human freedom should become the common heritage of all mankind. George Washington in his Farewell Address of 1796 set forth, as he saw them, the obligations of his fellow citizens to the care, preservation and advancement of the cause of human freedom. On this occasion he expressed the hope "...that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and Virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection and adoption of every nation which is a stranger to it."

Thomas Jefferson, whose gifted pen prepared the first draft of the Declaration of Independence, never ceased to write and talk about the future of freedom and the never-ending challenge to its survival by the forces of tyranny. In a let-

ter to the citizens of Washington, dated March 4, 1809 he said, among other things, "...Trusted with the destinies of this solitary republic of the world, the only monument of human rights, and sole depository of the sacred fire of freedom and self-government, from hence it is to be lighted up in other regions of the earth, if other regions of the earth shall ever become susceptible of its benign influence. All mankind ought then, with us, to rejoice in its prosperity, and sympathize in its adverse fortunes, as involving everything dear to man..."

I could go on for hours citing similar references from every important chapter of our history—right up to President Eisenhower who took office just a few days ago. I am sure his inspiring message will long remain fresh in your hearts and minds. But for purposes of useful comparison, I would like to review with you some important chapters in the relatively short but dangerous history of Soviet Communism.

## Short But Dangerous History of Soviets

As you well know, the bolsheviks were busily engaged in the development of their up-side-down theories long before the fall of the Tzarist Russian empire. Activities along these lines were pursued with great fervor by the bolsheviks then living abroad. They engaged in the exchange, publication and debate on manifestos, theses and resolutions. In November of 1915 a thesis appeared which advanced the theory of "liberation of nations." The central theme of this thesis was as follows: "It is therefore impossible to struggle against the enslavement of nations otherwise than by struggling against imperialism, ergo—by struggling against imperialism, ergo—by struggling against capitalism in general. Any deviation from that road, any advancement of 'partial' tasks, of the 'liberation of nations' means the diverting of proletarian forces from the actual solution of the problem, and their fusion with the forces of the corresponding national bourgeois groups."

## Soviet "Liberation" Policy

This was the beginning of the Communist "policy of liberation." It provided a subject matter of great debate, more manifestos and proclamations, but these served only to sharpen the theory of liberating nations from then existing empires. By 1918 the May Day Manifesto of the International Socialist Committee proclaimed "the world-liberating mission of the socialist idea..." After the fall of empires following World War I there was a lull in communist chatter about the liberation of nations and there was good reason for this lull. The forces of freedom in the form of national independence movements rose up out of the wreckage of the feudal Tzarist empire and swept like wild fire through the nations of non-Russian peoples, expressing the age-long struggle of these captive nations to cast off the chains of Moscow. It was in these circumstances that the rebirth of nations such as Ukraine, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Byelorussia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaizhan, and others took place. Anyone who feels that this dynamic movement of freedom and independence did not have the sympathy and support of the Great Russian people is mistaken. In these same circumstances, there was established a Federal Russian Socialist Republic through which the Great Russian people hoped to attain their long-awaited date with free institutions and the benefits of Western democracy. They, like all the other oppressed peoples, sought to throw off the his-

ter to the citizens of Washington, dated March 4, 1809 he said, among other things, "...Trusted with the destinies of this solitary republic of the world, the only monument of human rights, and sole depository of the sacred fire of freedom and self-government, from hence it is to be lighted up in other regions of the earth, if other regions of the earth shall ever become susceptible of its benign influence. All mankind ought then, with us, to rejoice in its prosperity, and sympathize in its adverse fortunes, as involving everything dear to man..."

# The Doldrums

The above best describes in my opinion the position of the drive to gain new members among our American born and raised young people for the Ukrainian National Association. The word *doldrums* refers to calm or baffling winds. Both definitions describe the situation accurately. For some time the drive to get more youth to join the UNA has been practically at a standstill.

Youth, of course, is joining the UNA, but it is the youth of the newly arrived Ukrainian immigrants, former displaced persons. Idealistic and practical, they immediately recognize the necessity of belonging to our Association, to an organization which is founded upon idealism and practicability. Its idealism lies in its many years of efforts to unite our Ukrainian Americans, coordinate their activities, to help them to attain their present high standing in American life, and, with it all, to aid our kinsmen in Ukraine to regain that which is their birthright, individual and national liberty. Its practical side is the fine life insurance protection it provides for its members.

All this has been realized by those who have joined the UNA, including the many thousands of newcomers who have lost little or no time in joining it. But this realization seems to have escaped a great many of our native born Americans of Ukrainian descent. I do not believe it is anyone else's fault but that of our young people themselves.

I do sincerely hope that this year the ship of Ukrainian

American youth progress gets its engines going and emerges from its doldrums in respect to UNA membership. And I have a feeling that it will.

Annual meetings of the UNA branches have been held and some are still to be held. Reports of what has been accomplished and what has not been accomplished were given by the officers and deliberated upon by all the members. As usual some branches have reported progress, others have not. That is to be expected. One thing, however, has been particularly noticeable, namely that these annual meetings were not attended by as many members as there should have been. I know of one case in particular where the annual meeting would have had to have been postponed because of a lack of a quorum. Fortunately, at the last moment the necessary member to make a quorum finally made his appearance.

It is understandable that various reasons cause a member to absent himself from a regular monthly meeting. But an annual meeting is certainly the one time when every member should attend, unless, of course, there is some very good reason why the member cannot attend.

Even the most irregular churchgoer goes to church on Christmas or Easter. The same in a sense should apply to attending the annual meetings.

For those members who did not attend the annual meeting I suggest, as a sort of penance for them, that they make every endeavor this year to attend the monthly meetings.

Josephine Gibaylo Gibbons

# Impressions - by William Shust

"The best-laid schemes have been for our good. In other instances, the frustrated plan seemed like a punishment of our misdeeds."

You plan a thing carefully in advance and try to anticipate every possible difficulty that might arise to upset its smooth course. Then when the time for its completion arrives—the unexpected happens!

We count on people to act in a certain way—to do things the way we think will be best. What happens? The unpredictable, the "human element" enters and disrupts the whole scheme.

We've come in contact with these happenings, or rather mishaps, many times in our life. In fact these irregularities seem to occur quite regularly.

Yet, aside from anger, we give the problem no further thought.

If we look back we see that sometimes the result would not

fit in with His.

Because of a moment, or an hour, or day—we can not envision eternity.

But good or bad, ignorant or guilty the check on our acts shall always be there.

For God is the unexpected,—the unpredictable factor that steps in when our plans do not fit in with His.

# The Greatest Business Monopoly

Representative Coudert of New York will ask the present Congress to investigate the possibility of returning more than 100 government operated commercial enterprises with an estimated value of \$20,000,000,000, to private ownership.

He declared that certain government activities today represent the "greatest business monopoly outside the Soviet Union," and that the purpose of his resolution is to attempt to "call a halt to continuing nationalization or socialization of American enterprise."

He cited a request of the chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority for an additional \$5,000,000,000 to increase its plant, and added, "No private enterprise could walk into the Treasury of the United States to finance itself in this easy fashion."

Mr. Coudert's ideas seem to be similar to those of former mobilization director Charles E. Wilson, who proposed some months ago that government enterprises be taken over by a corporation in which the people could buy shares. Regardless of the method followed,

here is one way that the national debt can be reduced by billions, and the drain on the Treasury these socialistic tax-free enterprises continually impose can be eliminated. Moreover, once they were owned and operated by private enterprise, they would go back on the tax rolls—to the direct benefit of every taxpayer in the country.

Probably the most flagrant example of destructive and unnecessary socialism has been in the field of government electric power plants. In every case, the service would have been provided by heavily-taxed publicly-regulated utility companies. There has never been a demand for power so great that private enterprise could not provide the facilities to meet it.

Furthermore, government in business—any business—is socialism, and socialism is the enemy of freedom and true progress. Mr. Coudert and Mr. Wilson have the right idea and Congress should act on it.

JOIN UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION!

# Poet's Corner

## CACTUS COUNTRY

This is the silent country,  
Time's own land.  
No gossip of leaves, no chatter  
of streams is here.  
Life reaches out a lean and  
grudging hand  
To sow sparse beauty, brilliant  
and austere.  
Yet there is comfort in the desert  
air  
That has no rancor in it; quiet  
strength  
In weathered rock whose ageless  
shoulders bear  
The years unbowed, and in the  
sprawling length  
Of horizontal distance. Maybe  
those  
Who ponder on the problems  
of our time.  
And see no meaning in them,  
stand too close.  
Freedom is no swift parasite  
to climb  
In easy growth, but like the  
desert flowers  
From older roots, for brighter  
dawns than ours.

R. M. Grenville.

AMERICAN UKRAINIAN LOOKS UPON OLD EUROPE

An Account of Visits to Ukrainian Centers and Contacts with American and Foreign Diplomats by the Delegation of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of American on Its Recent Mission in Europe

By WALTER DUSHNYCK

Editor's Note: Walter Dushnyck, member of the Policy Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and editor of its publication, The Ukrainian Bulletin, was a member of the four-man U.C.C.A. delegation sent to Europe last November with the purpose of contacting and consulting Ukrainian political groups in Western Europe as to their eventual participation in the coordinating Center of the Anti-Bolshevik Struggle and "Radio Liberation" in Munich. The latter activities are sponsored by the American Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia, Inc., a private American organization under the presidency of Adm. Leslie C. Stevens, former U. S. Naval Attaché in Moscow. The other members of the U.C.C.A. delegation were: Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, Georgetown University and President of the U.C.C.A.; Dmytro Halychyn, Vice-President of the U.C.C.A. and President of the Ukrainian National Association, and Stephen J. Jarema, Executive Director of the U.C.C.A. The delegation met with top-notch Ukrainian leaders in Munich and other European centers, and contacted various U. S. diplomats and representatives of foreign governments in Brussels, Munich, Rome, Madrid, London and Bonn.

This reportage, a personal account of Mr. Dushnyck's impressions and not an official report of the U.C.C.A. Delegation, was written exclusively for The Ukrainian Weekly.

FIRST INSTALLMENT

Ukrainians in Belgium

My first contact with the Ukrainian emigration was established in Belgium, a country well-known to me since I had studied at the University of Louvain twenty years ago. My original itinerary, which had provided for visits to London, Paris and Brussels before reaching Munich, was changed before I even left New York on the H.M.S. "Mauretania," as the rest of the delegation thought it would be better if I went directly to Munich, center of the Ukrainian emigration. One of the reasons I preceded the rest of the delegation was that a conference of the representatives of all Ukrainian political leaders had to be arranged before the work of the U.C.C.A. delegation could properly begin. Since, however, I had already made arrangements to stop in Brussels before the itinerary was changed, I proceeded from Le Havre through Paris into the Belgian capital.

One of the most pleasant features that stands out in this respect is the extreme courtesy and politeness of foreign custom officials with respect to American citizens. Once you show the green American passport—the most cherished document in the world—they nod and let you pass through custom gates without bothering to look into your baggage. This happened to me both at Le Havre, where I had to go through the French customs, and at the France-Belgian border. This sentiment, as I found out subsequently, prevails in all other European countries, and could be explained in part by the overwhelming desire to attract American tourists and visitors

"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

A PARABLE

Editor, Times-Leader News (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.):

There is in this generation a nation that can be linked unto a greedy householder. Who seeing the possessions of his neighbor and that they were exceeding fair, his heart was filled with envy.

And the same being a powerful and covetous man, he stretched forth his arm and taketh away his neighbor's possessions—his fields, his flocks and his oxen. And he also taketh away his children; some he caused to be slain and others he took into bondage. And his neighbor's house and byres and storehouses he tore them and the goodness therein he he took unto himself; that which he could not take away he did destroy. And the neighbor thus wronged he bound with chains and cast into a dungeon.

Now the other neighbors seeing this they were not wroth, neither did they cry out, for shame! But all of them were become as deaf mutes in the darkness of night, hearing naught and seeing naught, turning away their heads and going their ways.

And it came to pass that after many years had expired the greedy householder seeing the possessions of his other neighbors and the fairness of them, his heart was again filled with envy. And having waxed even more powerful than before, he did stretch forth his arm and taketh away the possessions of his other neighbors; their fields their flocks and their oxen; and taking even their children into bondage. Binding also these of his neighbors and casting them into dungeons.

The names of these despoiled neighbors of the greedy householder are: Poland, Lithuania, Czechia, Slovakia, Hungaria, Byelorussia, Bulgaria and others.

And their neighbors seeing this were exceeding wroth, and they did cry out: for shame!

Metropolitan ORRAL, President Youth of the Ukrainian National Ass'n

One of the most gratifying features of the life of the Ukrainian student in Louvain is the fact that both Orthodox and Catholic students live in perfect harmony and tolerance, somewhat of a remarkable fact in our times.

Belgian Officials Interested in Ukraine's Fate Also in Brussels Mr.

and I visited several officials of the Belgian government who have dealings with refugees and immigrants in their country. One was Monsieur Henri Herment, Director of the Refugee Department at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; another was Monsieur Henri Heyman, Minister of State, and member of the European Council. Both were extremely interested in Ukrainian affairs, both in Ukraine and on this side of the iron curtain. We also had a chat with Monsieur Marc Goor, Secretary General of the Social Christian Party, very active in the European Movement.

We also called on Rt. Rev. Fernand Cento, Apostolic delegate to Belgium and head of the Diplomatic Corps in Brussels, who is known for his sympathy and devotion to Ukrainian refugees and, particularly, to Ukrainian students in Louvain. Also in Louvain I visited Rt. Rev. Msgr. H. van Wayenberghe, Rector of the University, and Profs. L. Dubricz, and C. Noblesse, known for their devotion to Ukrainian students.

On the way to Frankfurt, Germany, I stopped in Liege to visit two old acquaintances of mine, Alexander Martyniv, a highly specialist engineer in the brewing industry, and Andre Kondracki, architect, both old Ukrainian veteran leaders in the Ukrainian political and social life in Belgium. (In next issue: "Munich—Little Ukrainian Capital")

Mr. Kishka and I were guests at their modest center—known as a foyer Ukrainien at 9, Rue des Brasseurs, in Louvain. They live very modestly, some even poorly, yet all

FREEDOM — THE HERITAGE OF ALL MANKIND

(Concluded from Page 2)

torical chains of slavery which had bound them to a tyranny not of their making. But the bolsheviks had different plans for reshaping the wreckage of an empire. Theirs was a program of "liberating" peoples and nations into the degrading experiment with the unworkable of Marxism. The movements for national independence, many of which sought to shape their governments in the image of our beloved America, came in conflict with the dictatorship of the Kremlin. In the struggle that followed only Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania survived as independent nations. The rest were condemned to a new slavery, more terrible and ruthless than that which had but recently been lifted from them.

The policy of liberating nations, which has always been a first stock in trade of the Communists, took on a new protective coloration between the great wars. Ever dedicated to the conquest of the world the Kremlin selected, trained and supported subversive agents for advance work in every country of the world. They were to prepare the way for the liberation of all nations into the slavery of atheistic communism.

Stalin at Conference of Votives With the coming and passing of World War II the Soviet policy of liberation has not only restrangled Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania but it has enslaved Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, China, Manchuria, and Tibet. Now the tentacles of liberation rest heavy upon East-Germany, East-Austria, French Indo-China and Korea. There is scarcely a country of the world that has not felt the ever probing tentacles of the Kremlin's policy of liberation. Stalin at the November 1952 conclave of vultures held in Moscow made it crystal clear

that the dictatorship of the new princes of Muscovy placed a first priority on the "emancipation" of nations still holding firm to the precepts of free institutions, human freedom and the dignity of man. American Policy of True Liberation Now, against this background I ask you whether Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has advanced a dangerous or radical proposal in his advocacy of our own policy of liberation? All that he has called for is a rebirth of freedom's cause, a universal re-dedication to the moral and spiritual forces that form the only lasting foundation upon which a peaceful world with freedom for all mankind can be built. He is mindful, as were the American patriots of 1776, that any cause which draws its purpose and strength from the unlimited reservoir of Divine Providence will, in proper time, capture the loyalty and support of all mankind throughout the world. It is not altogether strange that he should be challenged on the American scene for advancing a policy which is firmly rooted in our traditional "legalistic - moralistic" approach to international problems. In somewhat recent years a kindergarten of self-proclaimed and completely untried experts have advanced a policy best described as dynamic-passivity. It is dynamic in that it assures fleeting fame and comfortable living to its proponents. It is equally dedicated to the posture of passivity which holds that if you do nothing you can make no mistakes and somehow the international bully will reform himself and not intrude upon the comforts of the ivory tower. In their hearts they reject as old-fashioned and sentimental such statements as "the future shall belong to the free"—"freedom is indivisible." Let us hope that as they approach maturity their hearts will be filled with the spirit of these sentiments.

If the new American policy of liberation is to succeed it must in the first instance concentrate on creating a state of mind that gives unwavering support to the policy. The hobgoblins of false fear, uncertainty, fence sitting, and opportunism must be replaced by an unwavering faith in the power of truth and goodness to sustain us and assure the quality of leadership a sorely troubled world has called upon us to provide. While this is a first task, it is a never-ending task.

Weekly Banter

"A girl can go far if she's straight—much farther if curved."

Three Chinese Sisters: TuYung Tu—Tu Dum Tu—No Yen Tu.

As the mountain gal approached the election judge she was asked: "What party do you affiliate with?"

"Has I gotta answer that?" she said.

"Yes, if you wish a ballot," she was told.

"Well, then I don't want a ballot, 'cause the party I affiliate with ain't divorced yet."

Ukrainian Arts a collection of Authoritative articles on Ukraine's FOLK and FINE ARTS Price \$5.00 Published by the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, Inc. Order your copy from: "SVOBODA", P. O. BOX 346, JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.

UNA Branch 435 Keglers Set New Mark

By STEPHEN KURLAK

With almost two-thirds of the old record by 24. In the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.Y.-N.J. Area schedule completed, the team three-game series mark of 2,497 pins, scored by the top-notch "A" team of the St. George C.W.V. Post of New York last November, was beaten by the second-place U. N. A. Friendly Circle Branch 435, also of New York. Playing against the Ukrainian Orthodox Church quintet from Newark, the New Yorkers rolled up a total of 2,521 pins, bettering

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1953. St. Geo. C.W.V. Team A (3) Ukr.-Amer. Veterans (0) Yarmola, B. 184 156 156 Popaca, W. 126 176 130 Husar, B. 138 165 145 Zolto, L. 127 119 129 Baron, W. 147 191 164 Lytwyn, M. 177 160 151 Nastyn, W. 163 141 146 Bemko, B. 110 159 140 Kapcio, P. 142 170 171 Prychoda, A. 169 177 120 Handicap 25 25 25 Totals 774 823 783 Totals 734 816 695

U.N.A. Branch 435 (3) Ukr. Orth. Church (0) Pokorny, V. 178 128 190 VanKeuren, A. 128 130 153 Gulka, A. 135 181 210 Harmatiuk, S. 125 137 132 Kondrasky, M. 167 175 139 Szeremeta, P. 114 131 128 Kolba, J. 136 202 166 Schegowsky, N. 162 139 125 Kurlak, S. 177 161 176 Margaritis, J. 120 129 137 Handicap 32 32 32 Totals 793 847 881 Totals 681 698 707

Jersey City S. & A. Club (3) U.N.A. Branch 272 (0) Tizio, A. 124 174 180 Banit, W. 133 148 180 Tizio, G. 151 116 — Stasig, W. 144 123 — Chelak, S. 122 — 110 Wowchuk, P. 184 144 116 Krychewski, R. 189 135 142 Chymly, A. 155 185 178 Rychalsky, M. 177 186 154 Spakys, J. 157 119 — Chelak, St. — 128 173 Blind — — 125 Handicap 16 16 16 Blind — — 125 Totals 779 755 775 Totals 773 699 724

St. Johns C.W.V. (2) Penn-Jersey S. C. (1) Kacaper, S. 114 136 143 Magala, J. 141 177 167 Samila, J. 114 164 154 Magalas, B. 104 — 144 Tango, M. 148 122 134 Molinsky, P. 243 138 133 Janick, L. -54 136 165 Tofel, V. 147 132 173 Chutko, J. 172 156 171 Korytko, W. 133 126 — Handicap 9 9 9 Kranetz, L. — 143 120 Totals 711 723 776 Totals 768 716 737

Ukrainian National Association League Team Standings. Won Lost High 3 G'me Total Pins Avr. 1. St. George C.W.V., NYC 'A' 42 18 881 2521 45464 758 2. U.N.A. Branch 435, N.Y.C. 34 26 822 2360 43947 732 3. Jersey City S. & A. Club 32 27 875 2420 44863 748 4. Penn-Jersey S. C. Newark 30 30 850 2451 45309 755 5. U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood 29 31 850 2418 43953 733 6. St. Johns C.W.V., Newark 24 27 827 2323 36340 713 7. St. George C.W.V., NYC 'B' 23 36 853 2353 44095 735 8. Ukrainian Blacksheep, J.C. 20 40 883 2386 43821 730 9. Newark Ukr.-Amer. Vets 20 40 824 2296 41698 695 10. Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark 45 14 925 2497 46431 774

ture belongs to the free. This is the spirit that will keep our nation free and independent. This is the spirit that will in God's good time bring freedom and independence to all the enslaved nations and peoples within the empire of Communism. The hopes, the faith, the spirit and the sacrifices of the founding fathers, shall be our inspiration as we press forward toward a world order in which all nations shall live in peace with one another, each standing and working as an equal partner in the common advancement of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

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Lehigh Valley Ukrainians Proud of Their Male Chorus

In the Lehigh Valley section of mid-Eastern Pennsylvania the Lehigh Valley Ukrainian Male Chorus is observing this month its fifth anniversary of successful existence and performance. The Chorus is an independent choral group, not being affiliated with any national or particular church organization. It consists of thirty fine voices, principally from the cities of Allentown, Bethlehem and Northampton.

The chorus has presented over fifty concerts, before Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian audiences, such as Rotary clubs, Women's clubs, Bar associations, Community Chest Drives, as well as on radio. Twice they made big hits in Philadelphia.

The first director of the chorus was Mr. Leon Kuntz, the Northampton H. S. music director. Mr. Kuntz is a Pennsylvania Dutchman, but he has loved and understood Ukrainian music enough to organize the boys into a cohesive singing unit. Mr. Olensky Diduch, a Ukrainian former DP residing in Allentown, is the current director and respected leader.

The group's first president was Stephen Markowitz, who was succeeded by John Lush, Myroslav Shyshka and Michael Rybak. The present president, Vladimir Fartuch, is treasurer since its inception. Terry Pypluk is the secretary. His address is 1044 Catasauqua Ave.,

Have You donated to the? UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FUND?

Ukraine's Spirit Still Lives

(Editorial, "Jersey Journal," Jersey City N. J.)

Although the Ukraine nation is now hidden back of the Iron Curtain, the spirit of Ukrainian independence still lives.

It is being kept alive by such gatherings as was held in Jersey City where the history of its culture was told in song, story and folk dances.

The urge for independence began away back in the 16th century. Since then there have been a succession of revolutions that reached their greatest height after World War I.

For four years, the Ukraine country was free, but in the end was gobbled up by Soviet Russia. It is the richest grain country in Europe, which tells its own story of the Kremlin's

desire to include it among its satellites.

In spite of systematic efforts down through the years to crush the spirit of Ukrainian nationality by prohibiting their language, closing their schools, and suppressing their publications, the desire for independence never died.

Nor will it ever die in spite of political mistakes that may have been made in failing to come to the rescue in time when it was threatened with seizure by its stronger neighbor.

The spirit still lives there, ready to be fanned into flame when the time comes for still stronger nations to strike off the Red shackles which now grip the Ukraine.

A FERTILE FIELD FOR ACHIEVEMENT

The Eisenhower administration is committed to go all out in eliminating and punishing official corruption, in reducing the cost of government and eventually cutting taxes, and in heavily slashing the tremendous public payroll.

It looks as if this last matter offers a fertile field for achievements. As everyone knows, the number of government employes grew almost incredibly during the Roosevelt and Truman administrations, entirely aside from those in armed forces. And there is plenty of evidence that many of them are not needed, are overpaid by any reasonable standard in the light of the jobs they hold and the work they do, and have very dubious qualifications and abilities.

Early in January Senator Johnson of South Carolina, who is a Democrat, returned from a seven week foreign tour. He had gone abroad as head of a special congressional committee created to study American government personnel stationed in Europe and North Africa. And some of the statements he made to newspaper interviewers should be of considerable interest to the taxpayers.

According to an AP account, Senator Johnson said that committee workers were shocked by the high salaries and luxurious living of federal employes in foreign lands. Some workers live in extremely expensive

homes and apartments, with three or four servants. Stenographers earn as much as \$6,000 a year, with the foreign service allowance which are tacked on to their salaries, and have personal maids. Some officials, the committee found, put their European girl friends on the U. S. payroll, and took them along when they were moved from country to country.

Also, the interview went on, some of the highest paid and responsible overseas jobs had been dealt out on a political basis, to people who were woefully lacking in ability and experience. In many cases employes were kept on the payroll months after their work had been completed and there was no longer any need for their services.

(To be continued)

ROCHESTER OBSERVANCE

(Concluded from page 1)

Independence Day. Mrs. Jaroslava Zelez recited the poem "January 22". Miss Mary Klimko, in her pleasing soprano voice sang "For You, Ukraine" and "Our Dnieper". Miss C. Kowch, a newcomer to the Rochester Ukrainian community, recited "Derzawny Sloven." The Boyan Choir concluded the program with two selections "The Shining Sun" and "A Shining Moon". This group has always been active in local doings and has established a fine reputation for its singing ability. Mr. Popowych notes. Mrs. John Sorokty was piano accompanist. The singing of the Ukrainian National Anthem concluded the exercises.

Question to editor of the Lovelorn column: 'I've been engaged to this man for seven months. Just yesterday I found out he has a wooden leg. Should I break it off?'

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марки

(Очіма нефілателіста)

Попала мені в руки книжечка п. з. "Українські поштові марки", опрацьована п. Юлією Максимчук у Регенсбурзі в Баварії. Я сам нефілателіст і не маю заміру її читати, та гарна обкладинка спонукала мене переглянути хоч побіжно "образки". І коли я почав перегортати сторінки тієї книжки, то перед моїми очима перейшла немов у калейдоскопі, у хронологічному порядку наша історія останніх, майже п'ятидесяти років, від Українських Січових Стрільців почавши. Зміст, а радше теми, зображені на марках Українських Січових Стрільців завели мене спомину на мить у Карпати (1914-1915 рр.), в ряди того "безжурного братства", у Головецько, у Грабовець, а фрагмент, коли раненого стрільця вносять на ношах з першої помічі пригадав мені ті бойові "хміжі", з їх прив'язаним до нас населенням, де за правилами квартирували наші отенні і курійні команди та медичні і телефонічні станції. Пригадалася Макивча, Клива, Пікуй та інші верхи незабутнього Бескиду, І я, так за марками, зійшов з Карпат. Та марка, де зображений кулічний Дідусюк, що сидить в окопі, а коло нього "вічний фронтвик" поручник Юно Навроцький обсервує далеководну позицію, завели мене під Вікторія. А по дорозі був Галич, а там казав Вітовський по стільки столітніх записів на вежі радості... український прапор. А далі перевертлювані тризубом австрійські марки пригадали кілька місяців під українською владою в Галичці. Я ще й досі бачу на урядових будинках українські написи, чуо в них українську урядову мову. Я бачу те рідне, наше українське військо, дарма, що в австрійських уніформах. Хто з левком, хто з тризубом, а хто такий з відзнакою — не ридати, а добувати" на шапці. Така ядвалася б, ніби нічого собі, маленька, перестемпльована марка, дала мені пережити ераз фрагмент власної держави. Стрий, лютець 1919 року. Державний хор під батучою незабутнього проф. Коцькища іде у світ показати скарби нашої пісні, і тут, по дорозі, два два концерти. Один, популуднений, і популярний

для армії, а ввечері святючий для громадянства. Ярмо освітлене, набита святючою огниною публікою, зала, жде на представників влади. Входить і займають місця у льотати, командант корпусу полковник Коссака, а з ним представник цивільної влади, наш, чуство — наш український, повітовий староста д-р Антін Гарасимів. Оркестра грає національний гимн і під перший акорд "Ще не вмерла України" все встає, по тілі йдуть дрижаки, в очі найсильніших слези. Сон чи ява... Та ми ще недавно мусили вставати під звуки чужих гимнів. Чи здійснилось те, про що оповідає нам на шкільній лаві наш незабутній професор Омелян Колодницький, той, який не видержав і, коли на першому листопаді 1918 року перебрив касу поавстрійського скарбового уряду, то... заплакав з радості, що здійснилась та мрія, якою кормив нас, учнів. Так, я це пережив, я маю щастя і честь бачити живого професора Коцькища, у власній державі. А все нагадала та маленька, малесенька українська марка. Чи сподівався автор цієї книжки, що його діло будуть читати і нефілателісти на свій лад. Багато з нас, читачів, за це йому вдячні. Та це ще не кінець! Марки ведуть нас на велику, широкую, пахучу Україну. Вачи рідну Українську Армію. Гайдамаки, козаци, заборючі у шляхах. Розмах! Київ, Житомир, Винниця. Будинки урядів, міністерств, відкриття українського університету у Кам'янці Подільському. А маленькі шага пригадують українську валюту. Бачите гризні, "лопатки", карбованці, "аеропліани", а хто з вас не пам'ятає на банкнотах підпису міністра Лебеда Юрчиша? А ще УГА на Україні, сайлії моменти, де поруч з гошпандарми тієї земліні бере-мо Вінницю, Житомир, Козятин, Бердичів, Київ... дні слави! Дні перемоги! А марка "Відкриття Союму Закарпатської України" веде нас до радкоапарату, щоб на хвиліх це теру зловити, що там діється. Вся Галицька Волесть втілилася душею в радіощі та смутки тієї посестри. Галицька молодь втікала з домір на Закарпаття, щоб побіч сірочки, братів Клемишів, "принисувати" кровю до материного пня, нашу Срібну Землю — київів Корнятовичів. І мішаються тоби назви і міцевостей і осіб. Ужгород, Хуст, Ясіня, Севлюш, президент Волошин, список Нар'яді, міністри Брашайки, Штефан, Ревай і інші... А навіть румунські марки з українською тематикою пригадують про ще одну посестру — зелене Буковину. Большевицькі марки з українською тематикою пригадують ту страшну дійсність тієї коліс молочною та медом текучої країни. А переглядаючи далі, зайшов я до дивізії "Галичина", до тих героїв Бродів, про котрих написиє колись поет так, як уже писав про Усуусів: "Чому я був лишень з Вами, а не був між Вами?" Та навіть пластові марки ведуть читача не лишень на пластові свята у Миттенвальд, Ангсбург, Байройт та Берхтсгаден, але пригадують тих перших пластуунів з перед 1914 року. А зображені на знаках УНРади державні будинки, сторінки універсалів, пригадують ще раз недавнє-минуле.

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і нехай вибачас автор книжечки, а також і читачі, якщо не знайшли того, чого сподівалися, а саме фахової оцінки. Добре сталося, що Провидіння кинуло нас на еміграцію. Ми побачили світ, а світ побачив нас. Побачив власними очима і напевно не такими, як нас малювали йому наші "приятелі". Наші мислі, наші хотів справити весілля. І так і годилось, бо дівчина любила його понад усе в світі. Але тому, що їм бракувало на женячку грошей, а рокив прибувало все більше, зібрав чоловік дещо краму та й вибрався на чужину, щоб продати по селах свої горшки. — Я візьмусь торгувати, — сказав він, — а ти жди на мене. Дівчина заплакала і почала просити, щоб він лишився. — Ти вже не вернешся, — бідалася вона, — ах, ти зрадив мене і не вернешся більше ніколи! Але чоловік потишав наречену і присягав її потоком слів вірність, а присягаючи думав тільки про чужину, про

Брак стрільців

Ви вже знаєте, про що я в кожному звіті з наших футбольних змагань основином кльном стирчать ці слова: брак стрільців. Наші завжди ніби працювали, ніби кращії були, але — брак стрільців... Що воно таке? Книжки дружинників голуба в легі збивали, Байда — застрелений на паль! — турешного царя межі сами жура трапляв, козацькіх стрільців по всій Європі розхоплювали. В наші часи бурлячі Українські Січові Стрільці, київські Січові Стрільці, дали стрільці Українських Армії, стрільці УДнівції, тепер маємо стрільців УПА. І де б вони не змагалися, ніхто ніколи не чув про брак стрільців серед них — хіба що брак стрілець... І стріляти (ляють) вони не до паперової мети, а такої, що криється й сама в тебе стрілу смертоносну чується, як не сховається. А тут пробачте порівняння — футбольний мадапура, перед ним вкопана в землю 7.28X2.44 м, "капура" — і в ту вам м'ячем не попаде!...

Щоб покласти край тому браку стрільців, я поставив питання на тренінг наших футболістів і весь час їм "стріляй" гукати. Але на тренінгу виявилось, що мені нічого гукати. Воротареві руки пухли, від атомних бомб наших стрільців ворота загрозували обвалитися. А в неділю всі ті стріли й бомби — як у воду впаля! Суперник добре крив наших стрільців, забрав їм м'яч зперед носа — ми програли. Два голі в наші ворота впади без гучних стріли, без бомб — як вислід співпраці одинадцяти мозків. На черговому тренінгу я бачив гру на двос ворот. Якби Шевченко жив у наші дні, він сего, "ріж, бий, мордуй невіру" — неодмінно до тренінгової гри українських футболістів відіє би. Один процент того завзяття на 10:0 проти будьякого суперника Їхньої

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Був собі раз бідний чоловік, гончар в одному селі, а в нього була дівчина, з якою він хотів справити весілля. І так і годилось, бо дівчина любила його понад усе в світі. Але тому, що їм бракувало на женячку грошей, а рокив прибувало все більше, зібрав чоловік дещо краму та й вибрався на чужину, щоб продати по селах свої горшки. — Я візьмусь торгувати, — сказав він, — а ти жди на мене. Дівчина заплакала і почала просити, щоб він лишився. — Ти вже не вернешся, — бідалася вона, — ах, ти зрадив мене і не вернешся більше ніколи! Але чоловік потишав наречену і присягав її потоком слів вірність, а присягаючи думав тільки про чужину, про

Брак стрільців

лігі вистачило б. Але про завзяття в неділю не могло бути мови: третина змагунів, ранена на тренінгу, взагалі не брала участі в змаганнях. Сили змагунів ішли на внутрішній тренінг ("решта дрібниці" — на забаву, в суботу). З найслабшим суперником лігі, в неділю, дещо хуже 1:1 було.

Так якось склалося, що зарав після цих змагань я на політичне віче "наших" потрапив. Коли почалася слава "дискусія", я мав готовий образ нашого футболу. І я мимоволі зробив висновок, який тут же подаю в формі спростування: 1. Неправдою є, будьто б нам бракувало стрільців — натомість правдою є, що ми маємо кращії стрільців, ніж інші мають. 2. Неправдою є, будьто б ми всім боротися і стріляти голі нашим суперникам (у спорті) і ворогам (у політиці) — натомість правдою є, що ми всім змагалися тільки між собою і стріляли тільки самовбивчі голі на свої власні ворота.

А може я спізнався зо своїм спростуваннями?... Ось газети донесли, що два наші клуби цілком іншою загравли. Кілька тижнів тому збірн. ДОБРУС-ОДУМ такого гола Висиньському стрілила. Іо тому їсти-пити на бенкеті відхотілося (страху навіс!). І гол прийшов без стріли, без бомб саме так, як нам дотепер голі робили. А трохи пізніше клуб СУМА Совтам ще кращого гола змайстрував. І знову ж там: без гучних стріли, без бомб — як вислід планованої комбінації...

Можє вретти наші змагунів перестали на тренінгових джигунів орієнтуватися? Можє вретти почали вчитися грати й стріляти так, як справжні переможці грають і стріляють?... Тьху, тьху — щоб не наврочити!...

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