

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION

UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION

UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address
UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. Henderson 4-0237
4-0897
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel. Henderson 4-1018

PIK LXI. 4. 134. SECTION II. JERSEY CITY and NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1953. SECTION II. No. 134. VOL. LXI

Weekly Commentator

SHOPPING IN WARSAW

When you walk into an American retail store, whether it be in one of our great cities or a small town, you take it for granted that a wide and attractive selection of dependable merchandise will be offered to you, at prices which are well within the means of most people.

The contrast with stores in communist countries, where the government owns or bosses everything and competition in our sense of the term is nonexistent, is incredible.

U.S. News & World Report recently described the prices charged for representative commodities in Warsaw, where communism reigns supreme. In terms of U.S. money, shoes are priced at \$231.25 a pair; a girl's sweater costs \$187; bathing trunks carry an \$85 price tag; an ordinary leather brief case commands \$200. The cheapest brandy costs \$48 a bottle, horse meat, retails at \$1.50 a pound and beef is \$3 to \$5 a pound.

Some skilled workers in Poland get good wages—a tractor driver can earn as much as \$400 a month. But it would take all his wages for about two weeks to buy a pair of shoes.

SHORT COURSE IN FREEDOM

Free, competitive enterprise is the basis of our unequalled material wealth. It is also the basic principle of a system which puts no limits on the economic or political achievements of the individual.

Imparting to the youngsters of today an understanding of that system is essential to its preservation. Outstanding work is being done by Junior Achievement, a national organization which enables teenagers, with the help of older businessmen, to own and operate enterprises. Local business organizations last year sponsored 1266 Junior Achievement companies, which are formed each autumn and liquidated in the spring.

For the past six years the New York Stock Exchange has presented an award to the outstanding Junior Achievement company of the year. This year first prize for the best annual report of 1952 went to the Tasty Treat Company, a Chicago manufacturer of salad dressing, which was sponsored by Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Its officers and directors were high school students ranging in age from 14 to 17. During the school year these young people with the help of their advisors organized and selected a name for the company, decided on a product and sold stock to 123 stockholders. Gross sales were \$669.06 and the net profit was \$88.55.

[Several years ago, Peter Czup, Jr., Ukrainian by descent, of Newark, N. J., received first prize from the Junior Achievement organization.]

In organizing and profitably operating their small enterprises youngsters meet and solve problems similar in nature to those which face the biggest corporate enterprises. They learn the necessity for thoughtful planning, hard work and constant attention to detail in any successful business. They learn how stock ownership makes the savings of the people available for the use of productive enterprise. They come to realize that profits are essential if a company is to expand its operation and improve its product.

In short, they learn what makes our free enterprise system work. Their knowledge will make them better citizens in the America of tomorrow.

Graduates With Honor

Nestor E. Terleckyj of Newark, N. J., graduated on June 6, from Seton Hall University



at South Orange, N. J. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration, majoring in economics.

At the commencement exercises Terleckyj was presented with the gold medal Economics Award of the class of 1953. The Most Reverend Thomas A. Boland, Archbishop of Newark and President of the Board of Trustees of Seton Hall University, who presided over the ceremony, presented the gold medals to outstanding graduates from each department of the University.

Mr. Terleckyj was born in Western Ukraine. Before coming to Seton Hall he studied economics at the University of Erlangen, Germany.

He will continue his studies on the graduate level. Afterwards, he plans a career as a professional economist.

The graduation class numbered 850. About 6,000 guests attended the ceremonies. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, Arthur T. Vanderbilt, was among the recipients of a honorary Doctor of Law degree.

Seven Thousand Ukrainians Take Part in Demonstration Commemorating Soviet Ordered Famine in Ukraine

Over seven thousand Canadians of Ukrainian descent of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, paraded on Sunday afternoon, June 14 last, in mournful procession through the city's main thoroughfares to Queen's Park, there to hold a rally, in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the death of over five million Ukrainian victims of the Soviet Russian 'astigated and fostered famine in Ukraine in 1932-33, made in an attempt to break Ukrainian national resistance to Soviet Russian rule and communist collectivization, reports Walter Hirniak, member of the UNA Supreme Auditing Committee, and Canadian organizer of members for the Ukrainian National Association.

The demonstration was arranged by the Toronto affiliate of the nationally representative Ukrainian Canadian Committee. Its officers, civic leaders, and Ukrainian Catholic and

Orthodox clergymen were in the van of the parade. Grand Marshal of the parade was Attorney Shtokal, president of the Toronto branch of the UCC. Speakers at the rally included John Yaremko, MMP for Toronto Bellwoods, who is of Ukrainian descent, Semeh Pidhayny, a Ukrainian who managed to survive the notorious Solovetsky Islands Soviet forced labor imprisonment, and Prof. Ivan Wovchuk, a former DP, of New York City.

Principal speaker at the Ukrainian rally at Queen's Park was Canadian Progressive Conservative Party Leader George Drew. He proposed that Russia could show its good faith to the West by allowing Ukraine to hold free elections.

Resolutions passed at the rally directed the attention of the Canadian Government to the 1932-33 Soviet Russian directed famine in Ukraine. The resolution also demanded that

the government investigate the causes of the famine, to put the Russian Communist "genocidists" to justice before the tribunal of the world.

Making his first public appearance since the announcement of the August election date, Mr. Drew confined his speech to the Ukrainian problem and Communist infiltration. The Toronto Globe and Mail reports him as saying that new Canadians who had seen communism face to face could perform a great deal of service to Canada by informing Canadian citizens about the ways of the Communist Party.

"It is necessary to remind ourselves of Communist tactics at a time when some in high offices seem to think that the character of Soviet communism has changed simply because soft words have come from the Kremlin for the first time in many years," said Mr. Drew.

UNA All-Year-Around Resort to Be Opened on July 4th

The coming Fourth of July weekend will be the time of the formal opening of the "Soyuzivka," the Ukrainian National Association Estate Resort and Home for the Aged at Kernhonkson, New York.

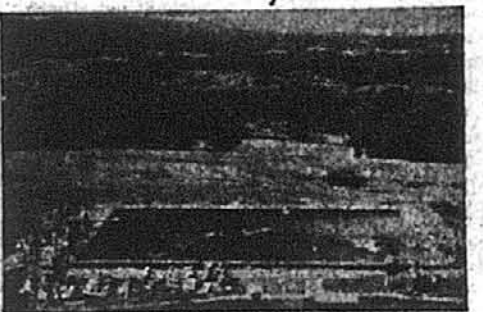
UNA members from all parts of the country will converge to attend the affair, take part in the dedication ceremonies, and participate in the fraternal festivities accompanying it.

It will be a two day affair, Saturday and Sunday. The formal dedication ceremonies will be opened on Saturday, at 11:30, by Mr. Dmytro Haly-

chyn, President of the Ukrainian National Association Choral Group. It is composed of UNA employees. Its director is Eugene Kruk.

Also on the program will be a group of Ukrainian folk dancers, led by Walter Bacad. Various UNA Branches, such as the Dniester Br. 361 of New York City, are arranging special bus excursions for their members and their families and friends to the UNA Resort Estate on Saturday.

The Akron UNA Youth Branch is also reported to be planning to send quite a "delegation" to this formal opening of the "Soyuzivka."



Soyuzivka Swimming Pool

"Hero Cult" Is Taboo Soviet Organ Warns

The Moscow magazine Kommunist, the chief ideological organ of the Central Communist party, in a leading editorial (June 8 last) attacked "the cult of personalities" or "heroes" which seek to inflate the role of individual figures in history.

The editorial quoted Marx, Engels and Lenin as having strongly opposed the development of any personal cults of leadership. The article also contained a quotation from Stalin deprecating an expres-

sion of personal devotion to him which he once received from a Communist party member.

"It is not heroes who create history," said Kommunist, "but people who push forward history and create heroes."

The editorial again emphasized the importance of a principle of "collectivity" and "collegiality" in party leadership and "of the collective repository of all leading talents contained in the party's Central Committee."

The Kommunist editorial, observers have noted, appears to be the sharpest and least disguised attack that has appeared to date on the idealization and worship of Stalin while he lived.

During Stalin's rule, Soviet propaganda attributed to him credit for all successes of any kind achieved in the Soviet Union, attributing to him qualities of universal genius, omniscience, and omnipotence usually attributed to gods rather than to human beings.

Ukrainian Red Leader Is Ousted For "Errors"

OUSTER OF MELNIKOV HELD BLOW OF STALIN'S RUSSIANIZATION POLICY TOWARD UKRAINIANS

It was announced officially last Saturday morning, June 13, that L. G. Melnikov had been relieved as Secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party for "profound mistakes in the selection of personnel and the carrying out of the national policy," Harrison E. Salisbury, Moscow correspondent of the New York Times reports. The story was also carried by the press services and prominently played up in the press here.

A top-ranking Ukrainian party leader and alternate member of the Presidium of the Soviet Union Communist party's Central Committee, Melnikov has been purged because of "gross errors" in carrying out party duties, the Moscow radio reported.

As secretary of the Ukrainian party, Melnikov had headed the largest single branch of the Communist party outside the All-Soviet party itself.

A plenary session of the Ukrainian party's Central Committee elected A.I.K. Kirichenko to succeed Melnikov. Kirichenko has been second secretary of the Ukrainian party, a post that he has held for several years.

The Moscow announcement is believed to indicate that a major blow is being struck at the Russianization policy practiced toward the Ukrainians and other non-Russian peoples during Stalin's rule. Melnikov is the highest ranking Soviet official to be removed since Stalin died. His ouster may possibly endanger the status of his long-time protector and sponsor, Nikita S. Khrushchev, first secretary of the Communist party of the Soviet Union.

Melnikov has been secretary of the Ukrainian party since 1950 when Khrushchev, who had been party secretary for several years, was transferred from Ukraine to Moscow to head the Moscow party of the Soviet Union.

The announcement of the Ukrainian party attributed

Melnikov's dismissal to the policy he carried out in the Western Ukrainian regions. It was said that he had violated "Leninist-Stalinist nationalist policy" in Western Ukraine, particularly in the selection of the personnel and in the setting up in the Western Ukraine higher schools using the Russian language.

The plenary session was described as having discussed the "unsatisfactory leadership of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist party and the Council of Ministers in the western regions of the Ukraine."

Melnikov was said to have advanced persons from other regions of Ukraine to leading posts in Western Ukraine, and to have permitted major errors in the work of the organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms system in the western part of Ukraine.

The Central Committee of the Ukrainian party was to have taken practical steps to improve this situation.

Mr. Melnikov was removed not only as First Secretary but also as member of the Bureau of the Central Committee.

Alexander Korneichuk, noted Ukrainian poet and playwright was named as a first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian party central committee.

Orthodox Youth League to Hold Convention

The Sixth Annual Convention of the Ukrainian Orthodox League of the U.S.A. will be held at the Hotel Pick-Ohio in Youngstown, Ohio, on June 26, 27, and 28.

Chairman of the pre-convention committee is Charles Hankavich. He and his committee have been working hard to make this convention a successful one.

The program for the convention week-end begins with registration at 6 p.m. Friday, June 26 at the hotel. This will be followed by a welcome affair.

Business sessions will be from 9 a. m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 p.m. until 5 p.m. on Saturday. The banquet is scheduled for 6:30 that evening, followed by a formal ball.

The convention concert will be held at 2:30 p.m. at Chaney High School auditorium. The end of the convention will be marked by a farewell party at the Ukrainian Pavilion.

The pre-convention committee extends a sincere welcome to all members and friends of the Ukrainian Orthodox League to attend.

Slavic Courses at Ottawa University Summer School

The Summer School of the University of Ottawa, in Ottawa, Canada, is offering this coming Summer, as in previous years, a course in Slavic studies.

The course will last five weeks and will be divided into two parts, Part One—July 2nd to July 17th, Part Two—July 20 to August 7th, 1953.

The subjects will cover lec-

tures on Ukrainian Literature and History, Russian Literature, History of Poland, as well as accompanying seminars.

A subject taken during Part One of the course (about 30 lectures) will entitle the successful student to 2 credits, and a subject taken during the whole course will give 4 credits. Although the Slavic course is intended primarily for advanced students specializing in Slavistics and preparing for an academic degree, it will be open also to all those who wish to register for any particular subject offered, without the obligation to sit for examination.

UNA Employees Graduate

Two girls employed in the Recording Department of the UNA Home Office, who came to this country a bare three years ago, graduated last Wednesday evening, June 17, from the Wm. L. Dickerson Accredited Evening High School, Jersey City. Both Miss Barbara Ciolko and Miss Maria Dumanska finished the General Course. Miss Dumanska became a member of the Honor Society. She plans to continue her studies at the Jersey City Junior College in Fall.

Gregory Herman, Supreme Secretary of the Ukrainian National Association extolled the scholastic work of the two girls and their ambition.

Parochial School on Bergen Avenue. His father, Cornelius, is a member of the Parish Holy Name Society and is also connected with a grocery concern in the Lafayette section of the city, reports Michael Steblecki, secretary of the Holy Name Society of Saint Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Jersey City.

TO DELIVER VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

Charles Kolodiy, 13, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Kolodiy of 203 Halliday St., Jersey City, N. J., will deliver the



Charles Kolodiy

valedictory address at the P. S. 22 graduation exercises on June 25, 1953.

Charles, an active Altar Boy member of the SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church attained the highest scholastic rating of his graduating class. He also served as a Patrol monitor and has earned four Testimonials in the past, for exceptional grades in his grammar school subjects. Upon graduating with top honors from P. S. 22, the boy will enter St. Peter's Prep in September to further his studies. Charles has one younger brother attending the SS. Peter and Paul

"SCRAP OF PAPER"

At the opening of World War I, Emperor William of Germany found that a treaty interfered with free movement of his armies; announced that a "scrap of paper" should not stand in the way of victory. His legions thereupon goose-stepped across Belgium. Effective use of the "scrap of paper" declaration was made in propaganda against the treaty-busting Kaiser.

But alas and alack, the "scrap of paper" idea took hold even with the "peace-loving" nations. England, for example, to secure Arab support in the Middle East against Germany and her ally, Turkey, entered into the Hessein-McMahon 'treaty' to create an Arab Kingdom from the Arab provinces of the Ottoman Empire, including Palestine. Colonel J. E. Lawrence, "Lawrence of Arabia," who represented England with the Arab forces fighting England's battle in the Middle East, states that his foresight told him:

"If we won the war, the promises to the Arabs were dead paper. Yet the Arab inspiration was our main tool in winning the Eastern War. So I assured them that England kept her word in letter and in spirit. In this comfort they performed their fine things; of course, instead of being proud what we did together, I was continually and bitterly ashamed."

And England did precisely what Colonel Lawrence had anticipated, namely, treated her treaty with her war ally, the Arabs, as a "scrap of paper."

Our country entered World War I to ensure a peaceful world on the basis of President Wilson's "Fourteen Points." To induce Germany to surrender, eleven points were added, making twenty-five in all. Our "peace-loving" allies accepted all of the points except the second—freedom of the seas. President Wilson's so advised Germany: "The Germans thereupon signed the Armistice. (See Herbert Hoover's

"America's First Crusade."

At the Peace Conference, the "Points" became a "scrap of paper," and as a consequence the way paved for World War II. Point 1 provided for:

"Open covenants for peace openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understanding of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view."

Had that "point" alone been saved from "scrap of paper" treatment, there would have been no Yalta and associated diplomatic secretcies, by which the seeds were planted for a World War III.

The SOYUZIVKA—Ukrainian National Association Resort and Estate is a pleasant place for a vacation. Write to U.N.A. for information.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S EDITORIAL COMMENT ON RUSSIAN PURGES

The New York Times of last Sunday, June 14, ran the following leading editorial, which deserves quoting in full:—

After a brief lull, the post-Stalin purge within the Soviet Union has begun again, and now penetrates the inner circle of Soviet rule. This time its victim is of the fourteen most important persons in the entire country, L. G. Melnikov, alternate member of the Cen-

(Concluded on page 4)

The Golgotha of Ukraine

Eye-witness account of the Famine in Ukraine instigated and fostered by the Kremlin in an attempt to quell Ukrainian Resistance to Soviet Russian National and Social Enslavement of the Ukrainian People. Compiled by Dmytro Soloviy, Foreword by Dr. Luke Myshaha. Trans. and edited by Stephen Shumeyko. Published by Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

(4)

Neither I nor the others with me could comprehend any reason as to why we had been arrested and jailed. And so we sat, there in jail for four months, without the slightest idea what it was all about, with no one even bothering to question us. And then finally they did begin to fire some questions at us. Sanko Blokha, Michael Klymko, and Peter Blokha were each summoned for interrogation seven times, each lasting about twenty four hours. Others were grilled once or twice a week. The whole business lasted about two weeks. Gradually we came to an understanding that they were "sewing" for us Article 54, II, section 8 and 11. Obviously the charges were being "based" on some sort of a fabrication.

For example: the charge against me was that my brother Michael was supposed to have told Peter Blokha some such thing as, "My brother Ivan Klymko (meaning me) is ever ready, if need there be, to stand up and fight against the Soviet regime." Similar charges were leveled against the others. The interrogators were obviously set upon establishing the purported existence among us of some sort of a revolutionary organization. For some time we could not figure out what they were driving at. Finally we realized what it was all about. That was when Michael Klymko, Sanko Blokha, and Peter Blokha did not return together from one such grilling, but returned singly. It was then we learned through a bit of whispering that Peter Blokha had confronted them with the accusation that a conspiratorial organization existed among us, headed by Sanko Blokha, and that his successor was Michael Blokha. Moreover, Sanko Blokha was supposed to have come to our village from time to time in order to rig up a revolutionary detachment. Actually, Sanko Blokha did come into our village from his own, but it was merely to visit the godmother of his child, Maria Chornobay, one of the expropriates.

Some five minutes after the last of the three had returned from the interrogation, Peter Blokha was summoned out and told to take along his belongings. Then in space intervals of twenty to thirty minutes one after the other of us were told to pack up our miserable personal effects and follow the guard.

Up to now we had been held in a large cell, no. 18, which usually had about 105 to 120 prisoners. Now we were shifted to different cells. Some were put into the solitary confinement.

Still we did not fully get to know the full nature of the charges pressed against us and who was the real accuser. We

did realize, however, that Peter Blokha, either voluntarily or per force, had become a dangerous provocateur for us.

We were kept in the solitary about a month or two. From time to time we were hustled out for grilling. Some, like Sanko Blokha, were tortured, but they got nothing incriminating out of them. What helped in the case of Peter Blokha was that he was stupid, and so could not make his made-up story stick together. Sanko Blokha, on the other hand, a man with a good head on his shoulders (worth noting here is the fact that during 1920-23 he was the commander of the local Militia) did not allow himself to get tangled up with the countless questions and accusations. Torturing him did not help either. And so, after being held for quite a long time, we were released. I think I was let free on April 23, 1931.

Not all of us, however, were set free. Four received sentences: Sidor Zhornyk 3 years, Semen Zhadan the same. Why the latter? Evidently because they needed his home to serve as a center of a new kolhosp to be established there. Because of that they even threw his family out of it as well. Another prisoner, an old man over 70 years in age, whose name I do not recall, got a jail sentence of 3 years. He had lived near the Brateshka railway junction where he had a small farm. Peter Blokha, who had shown himself up to be a poor provocateur for the GPU-NKVD, was upon our release sentenced to be shot. Upon being informed of his fate, he attempted to poison himself with a watered concoction of two indelible pencils. They were glad to see him, and then lessened his sentence to 10 years. Naturally, the charges upon which the sentences were handed down were not be ones originally brought against them. Others had been created for that purpose.

All released had to sign a sworn statement that they would not leave their homes "for parts unknown."

ESCAPE TO DONBAS

When I was arrested on October 16, 1930, my property consisted of the following: 4 hectares of land, 1 horse, 1 bull, and an ox, a cow, 2 pigs and 3 sheep. In addition I had a second class license which enabled me to do free market trading in groceries. Also, I had a license for a butcher shop, for I was also a butcher. On that account I was deprived of the right to vote. Probably because of this I was arrested too.

When I returned home from jail early in 1931, my bull, ox and cow, pigs and sheep were no longer around. Some of them had been taken by the village council, and the rest were "hidden" by neighbors of my wife during a period of requisition, and so well were they "hidden" that not a single trace of them ever remained. The storehouse was gone also. Realizing that I would not have any peace, that I would be further persecuted, if for not one thing then for another, I made up my mind to ignore the pledge that I had signed about not leaving home. I decided to flee.

Motivated by this intention I signed a declaration offering the kolhosp a gift of my horse and plow, together with other agricultural implements, as well as three-quarters of hectare of already sowed land. This offer was accepted. Back in 1927 I had built myself a new house and adjoining farm buildings, all iron-rooted. They extended some 22 metres. So now I sold half of them for a cheap price, and two weeks later I left together with my family for the city of Ilovaysky in the Donbas region.

In the Donbas I met several escapees from near our place. Later I ran across Sanko Kalature, a Red party man, as well as the Shkurupiyivs. But since I was rather apprehensive about my safety with them, I avoided them.

We stayed at Ilovaysk up to February, 1932. Then alarm seized us when we learned that some escapees from my village had been arrested. Among them was Peter Wovk, brother of my wife.

For a while we were not certain as to our next step. Was this incident locally inspired or did it originate back in our home village? To write home in an attempt to find out, what it was all about.

Arriving at Reshetivka at night, I decided on my way home to step in and visit the godfather of my child, Kost Mordydik, and find out how my father was faring. And there I learned to my dismay that Kost Mordydik had already been arrested and was now in prison. What is more, my father had been expropriated just the day before. The brigade had cleaned out his house completely. They even pulled my mother's shawl off her shoulders, which she had woven herself from home-spun wool. When they got finished with the job, all that was left were four bare walls.

Shakily I hurried home. I wanted to get there that same night and leave before dawn if that proved necessary.

Arriving at the house, I knocked at the door. It opened, revealing a bundle of straw on the floor, on which my father and mother had been resting when I knocked.

From them I learned what a complete job of expropriation the brigade had done, searching every nook and cranny. They had even confiscated some lumps of sugar my mother had hidden for "an emergency."

Still, having taken everything the brigade was considerate enough to leave my father, one horse as well as some farm implements which he simply had to have if he were expected to cultivate some 5 to 7 hectares of land in order to be able to give the government his quota of bread, pay his taxes, and take care of his other obligations.

In our part of the country it was a custom of bleaching hand-woven cloth with snow. Thus when about a foot and a half of snow had fallen the women would roll out the cloth on it. Other snowfalls would then cover it up, layer after layer. This winter, mother had thus covered about 20 rolls of her cloth. So when the expropriators had finished in "cleaning" out the house, my mother said to herself:

"Well, I still have that cloth beneath the snow. Comes Spring and I'll weave something out of it."

(To be continued)

PILGRIMAGE BY PROXY

(Courtesy, "Keryx")

By WILLIAM LUKACZYK

The guardian and the key-keeper of the holy tomb bade me to procure a vigil lamp and oil. Thereupon, I bowed to them, departed with great internal happiness, brought a rather large glass vigil lamp, which I filled with pure oil, and returned to the tomb of Christ.

It having turned evening, I called to the key-keeper, who was the only one in the tomb, and announced myself to him. The key-keeper opened the holy doors for me and instructed me to remove my sandals. Bare-footed, I was led into the holy tomb of Christ with my vigil lamp, which I was carrying and directed to place the lamp on the place where Christ once had been laid. With my sinful hands I set the lamp at the foot site where once had rested the most sacred feet of Our Lord, Jesus Christ. At the head site stood the vigil lamp from the Greeks and on the chest area was placed the vigil lamp from the St. Sawa and all other monasteries; for such had become the custom always to place in those locations a lamp from the Greeks and one from St. Sawa's. By a special grace of God only these three vigil lamps happened to be lighted, while not a one of the Frankish lamps, which hung from the ceiling, was burning.

Having placed the vigil lamp on the holy burial place, I bowed and kissed lovingly and tearfully this sacred place where the body of Our Lord Jesus Christ once had lain. Filled with great internal joy, I then left the holy tomb and returned to my cell in the monastery.

Holy Saturday and the Heavenly Light

On the next day, Holy Saturday, between 11 A.M. and 12 noon, an untold number of people, foreigners and natives alike, gathered before the Holy Church of the Resurrection. Some came from Babylon, from Egypt; in short, from the four corners of the earth. The crowd, filling all available space around the church and around Calvary, became so thick that breathing was difficult. Some people were choking from the crowd's density. Yet the people stood with unlighted candles awaiting the opening of the church doors. Inside the church were only the clergy who were waiting with the people for King Baldwin to arrive with his retinue.

Between 12 noon and 1 P.M. on Holy Saturday afternoon, King Baldwin departed from his home with his retinue and proceeded on foot toward the tomb of Christ. At the same time, he sent for the prior and monks from the monastery of St. Sawa. Obediently, the prior with his confreres proceeded to the tomb of Christ; miserable I happened also to be in their company. And coming before the king we all bowed and the king bowed in return to the

prior and miserable me to attend beside him, while he directed the confreres to proceed before him and his retinue to follow behind him.

We arrived at the west doors of the Church of the Resurrection but the crowd of people blocked the doors; unabling us to enter the church. Thereupon, King Baldwin ordered his retinue to disperse the crowd by force and make a path to the grave through which we passed into the church.

After the church doors were opened, all the people tumultuously entered the church, occupying all available space within the church. Everyone could not fit into the church and many had to stand outside the church, around Golgotha, and around the site where the Crosses were found. In short, the multitude filled all available space.

Approaching the east doors of the holy tomb of Christ, King Baldwin advanced before us to a place on the right side in the sanctuary near the beautiful altar, directly opposite the east doors of the tomb; for this was the specially elevated place designated for the ruler. The king requested the prior of the Monastery of St. Sawa to stand before the tomb with his confreres and other Oriental priests, while he requested miserable me to stand immediately before the very doors of the tomb, directly opposite the great altar, so that I was able through the grilled doors directly into the tomb. The three doors to the tomb were closed and sealed with the royal seal. By the great altar stood the Latin priests.

All the people both inside and outside the church could hear crying out incessantly: "Hospody pomyluy" with such loudness that the whole place trembled and thundered from the shouting. Streams of tears flowed from the eyes of all the faithful and even hardened hearts were softened. Every man could be heard saying to himself as he admitted and recalled his past sins: "Truly, because of my sins the heavenly Light does not descend."

In such a manner did all the people stand with tearful and humble hearts. Even King Baldwin stood with great fear

and humility as tears profusely flowed from his eyes. His retinue stood with humility besides him, directly before the tomb and near the great altar.

At about two o'clock in the afternoon, all the Oriental priests, monks, hermits, and devout lay people present before the tomb while the Latin priests, standing by the great altar, commenced to sing Vespers according to their usage. During the course of the singing I was standing and attentively gazing through the doors of the tomb.

When they began to read the first paremya for Holy Saturday, the bishop with a deacon descended from the great altar, stood before the tomb, and gazed through its grilled doors. Not seeing a light in the tomb, they returned to the great altar. As the sixth paremya was being read, the bishop again approached the doors and saw nothing. Thereupon, all the people in tears cried out "Kyrie eleison" which is the same as "Hospody pomyluy."

As it neared 3 P.M. and they had already begun to sing the psalms: "To You, O Lord, do we sing," a small thunderstorm suddenly arose from the east, settled over the open-roof church, and rained over the holy tomb, soaking us, who were standing by the tomb. Then suddenly a holy Light shone within the tomb and a terrifying flash came forth. Thereupon, the bishop with four deacons opened the tomb's doors, took the candle from King Baldwin, and entered the tomb. After lighting the ruler's candle from the light of that holy Light, they withdrew from the tomb with the candle and presented it into King Baldwin's hands. He, thereupon, rose in his place and, holding the candle with exceeding joy, we all lighted our candles from it. The people in turn lit their candles from it. The people in turn lit their candles from everyone's in the whole church was lighted.

The light of the holy Light was not like an earthly fire but wonderfully different. It shone extraordinarily, having a red flame like the color of cinnabar and glowing most radiantly from all sides.

(To be concluded)

Impressions - by William Shust

Along with graduation, the thing that June is most noted for is weddings. And we immediately say: "June brides". But what ever became of the groom?

This is the character that spends many months (and much money) winning the girl from a row of competitors. He then gets "engaged" and is allowed to "propose" marriage. Marriage preparations cost him more time and energy (and money)—yet his troubles haven't even begun. He gets married and for all his troubles the only compliment is that his girl made a "beautiful bride".

Now troubles begin "for real" because our friend has the illustrious title of "husband" and soon "father". But what ever comes of this?

hard work, sleepless nights, and all the dirty work. Even the kids love mother best while dad gets only "respect".

The wonder of this all is that this character can find some happiness in this whole situation. And he does.

Some other character (probably a dad himself, but primarily a businessman) has instituted "Father's Day". This was probably only a way to sell more shirts and ties and yet in a measure it's his day. Still we don't get too excited over it the way we do over the flowers and presents for Mother in May.

"After all," we say, "he's a man and he doesn't like people to make a fuss over him."

Poor character! It's a man's world—but I guess (why, we'll never know) people don't class Fathers and Husbands as men.

THE AMERICAN WAY

In the Public Welfare?

By GEORGE PECK

Recently, among the letters that reach my desk was one from a railroad worker giving his opinion that America's railroads should be taken away from private investors and put into the hands of the Federal Government to operate. He seemed to feel that railroads were very much "in the public welfare," and such being the case, Government should own and operate them.

Something in my correspondent's letter indicated that he was born shortly after the end of World War I. Therefore, he can be excused for not knowing what a terrible mess the Federal Government made when it attempted to run the railroads during World War I. In an endeavor to show this young railroader the fallacy of having the Government run railroads, or for that matter, any other business, I answered his letter as follows:

Thanks for your letter suggesting that Federal Government should take over and operate our American railroads. I value your opinion, even if I am forced to violently disagree with it. In support of that disagreement, please permit me to cite some facts and quote some figures which have previously appeared in my column:

According to figures made public since the war closed, 97 per cent of all organized troop movements in the United States during World War II were made by train, and more than 90 per cent of all war freight was hauled by rail. In that period, the total freight load on the railroads doubled, the passenger load multiplied four times.

This feat was accomplished in an orderly manner. It is a crying shame that you were not around to witness the disorderly job done by the railroads during World War I. Why did the railroads perform so much better during the second war? The answer is simple. The greater achievements in the second world holocaust can be attributed to one thing and one thing only—the Federal Government exercised the good judgement of letting the railroads run their own show during World War II, while during World War I the Government ran them.

The railroads more than justified this vote of confidence

ask for the pamphlet, "Facts on the U.N.A."

All U.N.A. members who have been members for two or more calendar years as of December 31, 1952 (in other words all who joined on or before December 31, 1950), are now receiving the annual dividend.

Dividend checks for all eligible members, adult and juvenile, holders of Term to Age (Continued on page 4)

Poet's Corner

THE SONG OF THE BRIDGE

With hammer-clang on steel and rock
I sing the song of men who build.
With strength defying storm and shock
I sing a hymn of dreams fulfilled.
I lift my span above the tide
And stand where wind and wave caress.
I bear the load so men may ride
On rainbow road to happiness.
The light gleams on my strands and bars
In glory when the sun goes down.
I lift a net to hold the stars
And wear the sunset as my crown.

D. B. Steinman.

Vet News Roundup

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. About two years ago, VA asked a veteran to come in for a physical examination on a claim he had filed for disability compensation. He never showed up. Now, he has decided he would like to follow through on his application. Can he do so?

A. He can't follow through on his original claim. His failure to get in touch with VA within one year after he was asked to report for an examination constitutes an abandonment of his claim. In order to get further action, he'll have to file a new application. Should his claim finally be approved, compensation may begin from the date he filed his new application—not his original one.

Q. I am drawing compensation, and I feel that my disability has taken a turn for the worse. Will VA accept a statement to that effect from my private physician, in considering my claim for increased compensation?

A. Yes. A statement from your private physician may be accepted as evidence, but his findings must be verified by an official VA examination.

Q. If a serviceman dies while on active duty, as of what date do indemnity payments to his beneficiaries begin?

A. Indemnity payments begin as of the date of the death of the serviceman.

Q. I am the widow of a World War I veteran, and I

would not join if he is told point blank that he would have to take out insurance in order to be a member. But, if it is carefully explained to him that the insurance in question is actually a "Certificate of Membership" which entitles him to all the privileges and benefits, he would become interested. And, since he is more interested in being a member than in the insurance itself, the organizer should point out that low cost whole life membership certificates are available. It is a fact that young people can be members for less than a dollar per month, not much more than it costs to belong to an ordinary social club. Small as the dues may be, the U.N.A. member receives an annual dividend after two calendar years; also his membership certificate provides for cash surrender after three or four years, so that, in the event he desires to terminate his membership, he may exchange his certificate for a check.

Many of our young people carry insurance with the commercial companies and therefore are reluctant to increase their financial burdens by taking out U.N.A. certificates. But an organizer who is familiar with the facts concerning the U.N.A. and who can give satisfactory answers to questions, can get quite a few of these

LOW COST MEMBERSHIP

Anyone who has done organization work for the Ukrainian National Association has found that a big part of the job consists of answering the questions of the prospective members. Successor failure frequently depends on the organizer's ability to answer these questions to the prospective member's satisfaction.

One question of general interest is occasionally put to organizers, and that is "Why can't I be a U.N.A. member without taking out an insurance certificate?" This question requires a careful answer; it should not be brushed aside with a "wave of the hand." An experienced organizer would realize immediately that the prospective member is already heavily insured and, though he would like to be a U.N.A. member, he does not care for more insurance. He definitely

The Education of Hrytzko

By IVAN FRANKO
Translated by S. Shumeyko

hardly knowing what his father was talking about.

"Go along with these boys. Here, boys, take him with you!"

"Come," said the boys and took Hrytzko with them, while his father went to the garden to see the teacher.

II

They entered the corridor, which was completely dark and smelled horribly of rotten cabbage.

"See, over there?" asked one of the boys, pointing out to Hrytzko a dark and dank corner.

"I thee," quavered Hrytzko in reply, although he didn't see a thing.

"There's a deep hole there," the boy explained, ominously.

"Hole!" repeated Hrytzko.

"If you don't behave, the teacher will put you in it, and keep you there all night."

"I no-wanna!" cried Hrytzko, alarmed.

Meanwhile another boy whispered something to the first one, both smothered a laugh, and then the first, pointing towards the door, said to Hrytzko:

"Knock at that door loudly! Quick!"

"Wha' for?" asked Hrytzko.

"Because such is the rule. Anyone who comes here for the first time must do so."

Through the closed door could be heard the loud humming of many voices, like that of a beehive,—but when Hrytzko suddenly started to hammer away upon the door and without even a word of explanation led the already-alarmed boy through the pasture, and, finally, when the amazed geese perceived their erstwhile leader entirely transformed into a new being, with new boots, a new felt hat and a new red-belt,—they set up a sudden, and loud cry of wonder. A white goaling with its neck outstretched ran up very close to him, as if to see him the better; the brownish geese stretched out their necks and dumbfoundedly looked at him for quite some time, without uttering even a peep, until finally there came out: de-de-de?

"Foolish geese!" Hrytzko muttered, scornfully, and turned away, as if to say: "I'm not that far gone that I have to reply to a goose." Or perhaps he did not know the answer himself.

Soon they entered the upper stretches of the village. Neither father nor Hrytzko said anything. Finally they reached a rambling, old building under a straw roof, with a chimney on top. Streaming from all directions to this building were boys, of all sizes, shapes, and ages. Beyond the building in the garden could be seen the pacing figure of a tall man, dressed in city clothes, but without a jacket.

"Hrytzko," said father.

"Huh," replied Hrytzko.

"See that building?"

"Yeth."

"Remember then, that is a school."

"U-huh."

"Here you'll come to study."

"U-huh."

"Be a good boy then, and listen to teacher. I am going over to him to register you."

"U-huh," said Hrytzko.

*"de" in Ukrainian means "where" in English, but in this particular case it is really "whither."

"No, no! I no wanna. What it it?"

"Don't you know? Oh, how dumb. Why, that's Jerusalem that you ate. It's really very good."

"Oh, but it's not the good," complained Hrytzko.

Just then the door opened and the teacher entered. The boys like a flock of startled birds, jumped to their seats. Only Hrytzko remained standing, with tears in his eyes and lips white from the chalk. The teacher approached him, frowning.

"What's your name?" he demanded.

"Hryth."

"Hryth who? Aha, you're the new boy. Why aren't you in your seat? Why are you crying? And where in heaven's name did you get that white stuff on your lips? Hey?"

"I ate Jerusalem."

"What? What kind of Jerusalem?" asked the teacher. Meanwhile the boys were fairly bursting from suppressed mirth.

"The boyth gave it to me."

Hrytzko looked around the room to locate the culprits, but did not recognize even one.

"There, there. Go and sit down, and don't eat any more Jerusalem, or else you'll get a beating."

III

The class began its studies. The teacher was saying something, displaying before him little square tablets, upon which were drawn curiously-shaped hooks and props, and every time he displayed a new one the boys shouted something; but it was all beyond Hrytzko's understanding. For that matter, he didn't even pay any attention to the teacher, but found a great deal of amusement in the antics of the boys seated around him. One was assiduously picking his nose with a stubby forefinger, another was trying his utmost to put stalk of straw into Hrytzko's ear, while the third was most diligently applying himself to the task of pulling out loose threads from his thread-bare jacket; already before him there lay a goodly-sized pile of threads, yet he kept on pulling more.

"What you pullin' dem for?" asked Hrytzko.

"Oh, I'm goin' to take 'em home to eat 'em with my b'shch," the other calmly replied; and for quite some time afterwards Hrytzko wondered whether the boy was in his right senses or not.

"Hrytz! You're not paying the least bit of attention!" the voice of the teacher suddenly boomed at him, and simultaneously Hrytzko felt a sharp pain in his ear, which the teacher had seized and given a sharp tweek. The pain was so excruciating that tears appeared in his eyes. When he recovered his senses the boys were already reading from a set of tablets which the teacher had arranged before them. Untiringly, over and over again, they chanted in a sing-song fashion "a-ba-ha-la-ma-ha." For some reason or other this pleased Hrytzko very much, and he too joined in the chorus, his thin piping voice shrilling above the others: "a baba halamaha." Even the teacher was impressed by this, and thinking that he had an apt pupil before him sought to give the boy a further opportunity to distinguish himself by arranging a new combination of letters, reading "baba"; but Hrytzko, not even looking at the new word, shrilled at the teacher: "halamaha." The whole class roared with laughter, and even the teacher joined in. Hrytzko looked around him puzzled, and then turning to the boy next to him, asked, "Why don't you thay 'halamaha'?" And not until he felt the sting of the teacher's ruler over his back, did he first realize that something was wrong somewhere.

"Well, now, what did they teach you at school?" his father

Ukraine Through The Centuries

By MYKOLA H. HAYDAK
(Special to the Ukr. Weekly)

(6)

"The Celtic Empire, called 'Celtica' by the Romans, was at its greatest extent for some centuries before 300 B.C. and stretched from Iceland to Asia Minor. With their war-like colonies the Celts had ploughed a deep furrow over the ancient world in every direction. The Danube continued to remain a Celtic river until its basin was absorbed in the Roman Empire... Marks of Celtic settlements... are found over a wide belt as far north as Westphalia and as far East as the Dobrudja and South Russia... The Celts possessed a civilization, intellectually, industrially and socially considerably higher than that of their German neighbors and that their influence spread even over regions into which the arms of the Celt never penetrated..."

"As for the character of the ancient Celts, we must remember that almost all our information on the subject comes from the writings of their enemies. These all agree, however, in emphasizing their love for fighting, daring and adventure (the traces of character which by several writers are ascribed solely to the Varangians, M. H.); their contempt of death; their vanity, self-consciousness, imagination, loquacity and religiosity."

Apparently the ancient Celts were familiar with the territory of the Scythia. Shelukhin states that in the 5th century after Christ, Ruthenes in a great mass, with their kindred, migrated from Provansal to Noricum. When it became impossible to live there they migrated farther. A part of them proceeded beyond the Carpathian mountains, establishing themselves on the territory named Galicia after them (compare Galicia on the Iberian peninsula), and another part went still farther to the shores of the Azov sea — to Tmutarokan.

Shelukhin, supports the assumption that the Rus were Celto-Ruthenes by the following historical facts and considerations:

a. The Greek historian Strabo (1st century A. D.) calls the inhabitants north of the Black sea by the name Celto-Scythians, thus indicating that the Celts lived in this territory.

b. In the city of Salzburg (former Juvavum) there is a marble plate with the following inscription: "In the year of God 477 Odoacer, king of Ruthenes, together with the Gepids, Goths, Hungarians and Heruls, persecuting the church of God, after beastly torturing the pious Maximus and fifty of his associates, threw them down (from the rock) and the province of Noricum devastated with the sword and fire..." This document gives the fact that in the 5th century the Ruthenes were in the province of Noricum on the Danube, were pagans, and elected Odoacer as their king. Odoacer ruled over Rome for 14 years. The mention of this event in connection with the Rus is also found in the writings of the Ukrainian historian Shelukhin (1674). (Cited from Shelukhin, 1935).

c. The comment of Symeon Logothete that the Rus belongs to the race of Franks

should be interpreted that it came from the territory of France because in the 10th century, when Logothete wrote his memoirs, it was the only territory occupied by Franks. It is of interest to note that the slavie translator of this phrase wrote: "who belong to the Varians". This signifies that the interpretation of the term "Varians" as meaning — "foreigner" in general is correct.

d. It is not a coincidence that "Rosla", one of the Rus outposts at the mouth of the Don, a seaport and a famous market place, was named in the Latin "Cassale de Ruthenia" (Rubruquius in 1253).

e. The Grecian chroniclers, Skilitza (11th century) and Cedrenus (12th century) stated that the Rus were "genos keltikon" i. e., of the Celtic origin. Vasilevsky (cited by Shelukhin, 1929) discussing this passage in the writings of Skilitza and Cedrenus, states: "At any rate these words cannot be referred to the Scandinavians, because the Greeks could distinguish the peoples. In the writings of A. Comnenos the name Celts is always applied to the French." This statement indirectly supports Shelukhin's interpretation about the origin of the Rus.

f. Muquadassi (10th century), describing an expedition of the Rus against the Khazars, writes: "I have likewise heard that Roman warriors known as Rus, conquered the Khazars and seized their land." The Arab and the writers in the Arabian language used the name Rome as a synonym to the Roman Empire. In other words, Muquadassi indicated that the Kievan Rus originated from the Roman Empire. The only people who had a similar name were the Ruthenes, who in the 5th century were in Noricum as is apparent from the memorial at Juvavum.

g. Early Ukrainian oral and written literature is full of references to the Danubian region. It is enough to read the old Ukrainian poem "Song of the Legion of Ihor" (1187) describing the ill-fated campaign of the prince Ihor of Novhorod Siversky against the Polovtsians (Cumans). In the introduction the author of the poem recalls the times of Trajan, speaks of the Goths, of their victory over the native king Rus. In the song there is an expression which may be directly referred to the Celtic character of the Rus, namely: "It is not the tempest which carried the falcons over the wide fields, the Hallichi flocks ("Hallichi stady") run toward the great Don." The name "Hallichan" in the Ukrainian pronunciation means belonging to "Hallichan" — the name which was used in the Chronicle for the designation of the Gauls. There is no reference to the Scandinavian or the Northern countries. Mirsky (1931) calls attention to the Byzantine influences on the author of the poem. However, he states: "There are also striking but unexplained similarities with late Anglo-Saxon poetry... Norse court poetry,

Ukrainian Sport Notes

By WALTER WM. DANKO

Lee Dalaski of Mount Pleasant High School in Wilmington, Del. was selected to Delaware's All State Scholastic Football Team this past season. 17-years old and a solid 160-pounds, Lee earned his third varsity letter by performing 60 minutes at offensive and defensive guard with the Green Knights. Also a performer for the Ukrainian Citizens Club of Wilmington, Lee is currently looking over numerous college offers that have been showered his way.

Mike Homa, who played one year of basketball at Kentucky and five years of pro ball with Bridgeport of the American Basketball League at Kentucky and five years of pro ball with Bridgeport of the American Basketball League captured Metropolitan New York City qualifying round of the U.S. Open Golf Tournament with a 4-under-par 140. The New York Daily News claims Mike is the best young golfer in the East. Mike Souchak, former Duke University grid star also qualified with a 150 in the Metropolitan matches and his brother Frank, former All-American end at Pittsburgh qualified in the Pittsburgh matches with a 149. In the New Jersey matches, Alex Antonio failed to qualify with a 155... In the Open Golf Tournament, Frank Souchak finished ninth with a 296 altho he was the top amateur in the tourney. Pro Mike Homa garnered a 306 total and pro Mike Souchak notched 317. All in all, it looks as if the Ukrainians are really coming into their own in this sport which commands the interest of many outstanding personalities from Ike on down.

Steve Souchock of the Detroit Tigers is the top bats-

man of the American League, percentage-wise, with a lofty .351 average. Also percentage-wise, Harry Dorish is one of the best pitchers in the AL with a .667 mark. He has 4-wins and 2-losses.

Johnny "Yats" Kucab, former Philadelphia Athletics relief hurler has a 4-record with Birmingham in the Southern (AA) Association.

The Philadelphia Phillies will conduct a tryout camp in Hazelton, Pa.—an area densely populated with Ukrainians—July 10 and 11th for youth between the ages of 17 and 23. Here's a great chance for some of our Anthracite Ukes to break into Organized Baseball.

The Indianapolis Indians of the American (AAA) Association transferred outfielder Mike Lutz on option from the Cleveland Indians to Tulsa of the Texas (AA) League. Mike captured the batting title of the Eastern (A) League last season but he was in the midst of a slump at the plate prior to his transfer.

John Waselchuk, a 14-17 hurler for Greensboro of the Carolina (B) League last season was credited with a 6-2 conquest of Columbia in his first start for Macon of the Sally (A) League, May 17th. The right-hander yielded but 2 hits and 4 walks.

The Washington Redskins of the National Football League this past week inked Johnny Papit to his third contract with the Redman. A halfback whose hometown is Philadelphia, Johnny was in and out of the Skins' lineup last season after sustaining a back injury in pre-season competition. The former Virginia University All-America is the 14th player to sign up for next season.

Will Your Club Be Represented At the UYL-NA Convention?

This coming Labor Day Weekend, September 5, 6 and 7th, the 20th Anniversary Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America will be held in the fashionable Hotel Essex House in Newark, N. J. And as always in the past, this year's national convale will be the meeting ground for all progressive Ukrainian youth clubs in the USA and Canada to which hundreds of our fine youth from New England to North Dakota, from Quebec to British Columbia will flock either as delegates of their local youth clubs or simply as guests to partake in the weekend's giant social, organizational and cultural program.

With the very active participation of all these young people from all walks of life—students, doctors, factory workers, engineers, clerks, teachers, skilled technicians, etc.—it is quite apparent that the discussions precipitating at the scheduled confabs will really prove both educational and informative. And in the long run, the participating clubs will benefit for many the valuable and constructive ideas will be presented on the convention floor.

Then again, your club's active support and participation in the UYL-NA will enable this national organization to increase its scope of activity tremendously in culture, sports, organization, socials and very significantly in politics, especially the "battle" to acquaint our fellow Americans and Canadians with the centuries-old struggle for a free and independent Ukraine. At this very moment, right here in the free world, the enemies of a free Ukraine are actively working, very intensively, to destroy Ukrainian unity—this backbone of the Ukrainian independence movement. The imperialistic Russian emigre groups, the Russophiles, a Russian sponsored group called the "Federalists" (more about these quailing in a future article), our politically backward Rusins and others are waging an anti-Ukrainian propaganda campaign and its the job of all the American and Canadian-born Ukrainian youth, reared on the fruits of democracy, to disseminate the truth about the desires and sufferings of the 45-million Ukrainian people in the "old country". An independent and democratic Ukraine advocating the 4 freedoms and the equality of all peoples is one of the chief requisites for peace in the world and we should always accentuate this point.

In summation, your support this national organization to

(Concluded on page 4)

ONE
of the
FIFTEEN MILLION

— By —
NICHOLAS PRYCHODKO
The True Story of one man's experience
in a Soviet slave labor camp.

PRICE \$3.00

Order your copy from
"SVOBODA"
81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

er asked him when Hrytz returned home for lunch.

"Oh, we learned to that 'a-ba-ba-halamaha'?" the boy replied, proudly.

"And did you know it well?" asked father, ignoring for the moment the question what this strange word could possibly mean.

"Of courth," replied Hrytz, loftily.

Well then, be a good boy!" admonished father. "When you finish this village school I shall send you to higher schools, and then you'll become a priest. Woman, give

something to eat."

"Da," said Hrytz.

IV

A year had passed since that fateful day. The high hopes of the father for his son as a scholar had long since evaporated. The teacher had frankly told him that Hrytz was the "18th sort of a dunce" and that he would do better to take the boy out of school and return him to tending geese. And he was right, for after a year in school Hrytz returned home just as wise as when he first entered. To be sure, he had by this time

Sixth Annual
CONVENTION
OF THE
Ukrainian Orthodox League
OF THE U.S.A.
Hotel Pick Ohio
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO
June 26, 27 and 28, 1953
Convention Committee.

Ukrainian Red Ousted

(Concluded from page 1)

tral Committee's Presidium should end such doubt. The (the old Politburo) and Communist party boss of the Ukraine. Adding importance to this move is the fact that Mr. Melnikov is now accused of having been a Russifier, of having substituted Russian for Ukrainian in that portion of Eastern Poland which the Soviet Union got as its share of the Hitler-Stalin deal in 1939.

For a citizen of this country to appreciate the shock which this news will produce in the Soviet Union, he must think of the reaction here if a Republican President were to remove the Republican Governor of New York State for subversive activity. Mr. Melnikov, after all, is and long has been a protegee of both Premier Malenkov and Communist Party Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev. His Russification activities in the Western Ukraine have been part of the broad Russification line of the Soviet regime for many years, the line Stalin himself backed when he toasted the Great Russian People in 1945 "as the most outstanding nation of all the nations forming the Soviet Union" and as "that decisive force which insured the historic victory" in the Second World War.

If there had previously been any doubt that earlier convulsions since Stalin's death betokened a bitter struggle among

THE EDUCATION OF HRYTZKO

(Concluded from page 3)

designation the "18th sort of hawk seized an upright young gander, the pride and hope of the whole flock, and bore him struggling away, never to return. Yes, it was indeed a most unfortunate and tragic year. And yet despite all this the flock increased in size. Thanks to the white gander and the brownish goose, as well as two or three of her daughters, the flock had grown during the year to as many as forty.

And thus when Hrytz appeared among them that morning, willow switch in hand—the sceptre of his authority, at first they only stared at him and only one faint hiss of surprise was heard. But neither the white gander nor the brownish goose had forgotten their former pastor. With loud cries of happiness and a furious beating of wings they threw themselves at him.

"Wher- wher- wher- wher?" gaggled the brownish goose.

"Why, in school, of course," Hrytz replied, loftily.

"Oh! oh! oh!" exclaimed the white gander in surprise.

"Don't you believe me, you old fool?" angrily cried Hrytz at the gander, and gave him a cut with the switch.

"Eh, whot- who t-whot?" honked all the geese, swarming around him.

"That is, what did I learn in school?" Hrytz formulated their question.

"Eh, whot- whot- whot- whot?" honked the geese again.

"A baba halamaha!" replied Hrytz to it.

Again a hiss of surprise and wonder, as if not one of the 40 goose heads could comprehend such deep and abstruse wisdom. Hrytzko stood proudly, unapproachable. But not for long. For at last the white gander found his voice.

"A baba halamaha! A baba halamaha!" he cried out in his ringing, metallic voice, raising himself erect, stretching out his neck and flapping his wings. And then, turning to Hrytzko, he hissed, as to shame him all the more:

"F'shem, f'shem!"

Hrytz was heartbroken, shamed! To think that the gander in the space of one fleeting moment had grasped and repeated all the wisdom that it had taken him one whole year to gain! That was the final straw!

"Why didn't they tend him to thkool?" thought Hrytz bitterly, and drove the geese to the communal pasture.

Weekly Banter

The Way to Go

Max sat there brooding for a moment in the doctor's office "So only got a few months to live, eh, doc?"

"I'm afraid that's it," the physician told him.

"Well," said Max thoughtfully, "I guess I'll join the communist party."

"Why?" asked the considerably-taken-back physician.

"I'll tell you why," declared Max. "It's better that one of them bums die than a good American." — Harold Helfer.

Wrong Apple

Sir John Lavery, the famous painter, tells a story about an old Scotch gardener in the employ of a friend of his, who went one day to look at an exhibition of pictures in London. Among them was one labeled,

The Golden Rule

From Saudi Arabia comes the tale of King Ibn Saud who was approached by a weeping woman who said: "My husband was killed by one of your servants, Sir. My man sat under a palm tree, when your servant fell upon him from the tree's crown and killed him. I demand that your servant be put to death."

The King offered the woman

Lawyer's Ass'n Holds Final Spring Meeting

The Ukrainian-American Lawyer's Association, Inc. held its final spring meeting before the summer recess, on Friday June 12, 1953 at the home of Albert Dachuk, 85-60 67th Road, Forest Hills, New York.

John H. Roberts, president of this association, announced that the association has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

Mr. George Wolnitz was delegated to attend on behalf of the association a one day conference on Procedure and Administration under the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Naturalization Laws, held June 13, 1953 at New York University.

The next meeting of the association will be held at the home of Marcel E. Wagner in Jersey City on September 25, 1953.

Career Clinic to Help New Americans

A career clinic designed to help new Americans from every community in the Philadelphia area "put their best foot forward" is being conducted by International Institute, 645 N. 15th Street, every Thursday evening at 7:30 p.m.

This free "workshop" will aid foreign-born newcomers in preparing personnel data sheets, application blanks and portfolios which will emphasize marketable skills and supplement interviews, according to Wesley N. Wagner, 1413 Englewood St., the Institute's director of vocational services. Helmut Dahlke, 125 S. 23rd Street, is chairman of the clinic.

Weekly sessions will be held on a cooperative basis, Wagner explained, with each student helping the thorough suggestions and the actual presentation of personal job histories.

"So many of the foreign-born who come to us seeking work are highly trained and educated but are working at jobs which have nothing to do with their particular skills," Wagner declared. "This is a sad waste which we feel this clinic, with its emphasis on 'selling yourself', can eliminate."

International Institute is a Community Chest agency serving new and native Americans through job counselling, individual case work, information on immigration and naturalization and social activities.

Ex-Ukrainian Scout Returns to Augsburg As 43rd Div. Pvt.

The Army Star and Stripes correspondent reports from Augsburg, Germany, (June 7 number) that looking at Augsburg through the eyes of a Ukrainian Boy Scout in 1947 or an American soldier is quite different, according to Pfc. Michael Kudelsky, and he knows because he has had both experiences.

The 43rd Division soldier, soldier, now stationed at Flak Caeern, lived about a 20-minute walk from there in 1947, at Reese Barracks. It was then known as Somme Casern and housed several thousand Ukrainian DPs.

Kudelsky was born in a small Ukrainian town in 1928. His first trip to Germany was in 1942, when he was sent to Wuerzburg as a farmhand. He stayed three until the end of the war. He was introduced to the ways of the U.S. Army as KP, an experience he has often relived since that time.

With the end of the war, Kudelsky was sent to Aeschaffenburg to attend the Ukrainian High School in the DP's camp there. While there, he traveled to Augsburg with a group of Ukrainian Boy Scouts to receive instruction and camp in and around the present Reese Barracks.

He returned to the high school for six months and stayed there until 1948. It was there that he learned language which have been of considerable use to him. He studied German, French, Latin and English, and also brushed up on his Russian, Ukrainian, Czech and Polish.

In 1950, after working for the International Relief Organization for two years, Kudelsky received permission to go to the States under the auspices of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

He was called into the Army in July, 1952, and after taking his basic training at Ft. Dix, N. J., was sent back to Germany. He joined the 43rd Division in March, and is assigned to the Division Headquarters commandant's office.

Will Your Club Be Represented At the UYL-NA Convention?

(Concluded from page 3)

concerning the UYL-NA, send all inquiries to Harry Kasha, a chemist by profession, who is financial secretary of the League. Harry's address is 32 Ross Street, Clark-Rahway, N. J. Act now and become part of a great national Ukrainian youth organization.

LOW COST MEMBERSHIP

(Concluded from page 2)

18, Paid Up at Age 70, and 16 Year Endowment certificates, have received dividends in the form of the waiver of May dues.

Please note that it is important that the checks should not be folded or spindled as otherwise they will not pass through the accounting machine at the U.N.A. offices.

Theodore Lutwinskiak

Make a date with the Garden State in 1953!

Attend the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America's 20th Anniversary Convention to be held Labor Day Weekend, September 5, 6, and 7th at the Hotel Essex House, Newark, New Jersey.

Walter W. Danko, Chairman
Convention Publicity Committee

Lytwyn & Lytwyn

UKRAINIAN FUNERAL DIRECTORS AIR CONDITIONED

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

demanded.

"Well, for one thing, all the time the British were here they never asked that question." — Anrian Anderson

Good Start

Of facts about money
This is the worst—
To make it last
You must make it first.
— H. L. Lasseter

Snap Judgement

I like year kids, I think they're great.
Believe me, friend, I love 'em. But I won't for long if you make me look
At anymore snapshots of 'em.
— Jim Riggs

The Better Minds Better Mind
Why is it intellectuals
Are such sad ineffectuals
In judging how the other fellow acts?
Could be answer is because
They know so many rules and laws
And such a raft of facts that ain't the facts.
— Berton Bralev

ІВАН КОВАЛЬЧИК

FUNERAL HOME COMPLETELY AIR CONDITIONED

ЗАНИМАЄТЬСЯ ПОХОРОНАМИ І ОБСЛУГОВУЄ
NEW JERSEY
Ціна приступна для всіх
Обслу́га чесна і дайкраща
У випадку смерті і родичі
Кливіне як і дець так
і вночі!

John KOWALCHYK

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

ІВАН БУНЬКО

УКР. ПОГРЕБНИК
Заряджує погробками
по ціні так як ви захочете \$150
Обслу́га чесна і дайкраща

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
Занимається похоронами
в BRONX, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK і ОБОЛОНЦЯХ
Контрольована температура. Модерна каліція до ужитку даром.
PETER JAREMA
129 EAST 7th STREET,
New York 9, N. Y.
Tel.: ORchard 4-2568

THE AMERICAN WAY



Sound Flood Control

a cash reward, but she insisted that the servant be executed. Finally the King said: "Thy wish shall be granted, woman. But I, as the King have the right to choose the method of my servant's death. I shall have him tied to the same palm tree. You will climb into the tree's crown and drop upon my servant. Thus he will die as your husband did."

The woman dried her tears, took the cash reward and departed quickly. — Harry Sperber.

No Doubt It

Confidence in battle is ever the indispensable key to victory.

When the German Army invaded Greece, one of the officers remarked to a native. "Who do you think will win the war? Don't be afraid to speak. What you say will go no further."

"Well, if you want the truth," the Greek replied, "the British will win."

"Why?" the German officer

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BOOKS ON UKRAINE AND UKRAINIANS

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

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

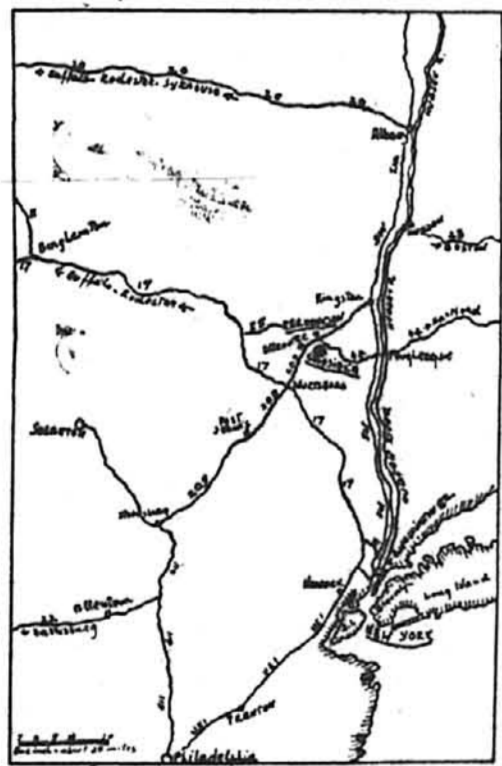
THE UKRAINE:

A Submerged Nation
By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN
Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

The story of a courageous people with a fierce desire for freedom, and their political prospects under Soviet domination.

PRICE: \$1.75

Svoboda Bookstore
P. O. BOX 346 JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.



Routes to Soyuzivka

WHEN TOURING NIAGARA FALLS, WHY NOT STAY AT THE

O. K. MOTEL
HIGHWAY 20 & 3 A, LUNDYS LANE
Ph. 2220M3
Modern furnishing — Showers — Reasonable Rates
General information on the Falls on Ukrainians in this area.
For information write to:
PETER SAMITZ
O.K. MOTEL c/o RR No. Niagara on the Lake, Ontario, Canada.
Res. N. Falls 410551

CONTAINMENT OR LIBERATION?

By JAMES BURNHAM
An inquiry into the aims of United States Foreign Policy.
PRICE \$3.50
Order from "СВОБОДА",
P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.