

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY



UKRAINIAN DAILY SVOBODA
Published by the
Ukrainian National
Association.

Address
UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
SECTION
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. Henderson 4-0257
4-0807
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel. Henderson 4-1010

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

PIK LXI. 4. 143 SECTION II JERSEY CITY and NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1953 SECTION II No. 143 VOL. LXI

Weekly Commentator

U.S.A.—1975-2000 A.D.
(2)

Furthermore, trained personnel must be supported and housed during this longer period of training, and they must be provided with equipment with which to work.

This essential socio-economic extension of the period of infancy involves vast capital outlays for training, maintenance, and equipment. These combined outlays translate themselves into huge material requirements.

But industrialization is not enough. Many well-meaning people think that industrialization will solve the problem of overpopulation of countries like India because they erroneously believe that low birth rates will quickly follow. They fail to recognize that it took almost a century to achieve the low birth and death rate pattern of the western world, and they seem to forget that there were then large areas of empty land to absorb some of the rapidly multiplying people.

In "coiled" countries—where high death rates and birth rates result in high reproduction potential—there will be a time lag of at least a generation from the beginning of industrialization until the rate of natural increase is appreciably lowered. In India and Indonesia there was rapid multiplication of people before industrialization began. There is no demographic safety valve of empty lands to absorb millions while the small-family pattern of western countries is being established.

India's population of some 370 million is increasing over five million a year. If modern medicine were to be applied to large segments of the population, as it was in Japan during the Occupation, the death rate would fall rapidly but the birth rate would remain high. That would accelerate the present rate of growth. Today Ceylon is trying to cope with a population explosion set off when the death rate was cut in half almost overnight, but the birth rate remained high.

Unless effective measures of population control are applied simultaneously with death control measures in "coiled" countries the rate of increase is pushed even higher.

The United States gives technical assistance to many of these countries in an effort to help increase their food production. This assistance often includes medical aid which lowers death rates, but it does not include aid to lower birth rates. Results so far indicate that increases in food production do not keep pace with the increase in the number of mouths to be fed.

Today even though India is running as fast as she possibly can in this race, she is barely standing still. Fortunately the Indian Government has become aware of the problem and is heroically striving to cope with it. Population control studies have been initiated as a part of the Five Year Plan and clinics are being opened in various parts of the country. The great need remains: better control techniques which will be acceptable within the various cultures. Until they are found, the best techniques available should be applied.

In the years ahead industrial development of other nations will intensify pressure on our own and on world resources.

HOW AN INDUSTRIAL GIANT GREW

The interrelation between the earth and those who live on it and use its resources is called "ecology." Ecological balance of a nation depends upon forests and grazing lands as well as upon land, agricultural production, water, fuel, and mineral wealth.

Resources-spendthrift psychology is deeply ingrained in our national consciousness. The nation's ecological balance did not even enter into the minds of our people during the past three centuries of our people during the past three centuries of growth and expansion. The pioneers who opened this vast, rich continent pushed the wilderness back cutting burning virgin forests to open up farm lands. When soil wore out from overuse, farms were abandoned for new lands. Minerals were taken out of the earth with no thought of the future. Wealth "unlimited"—so they thought—had been tapped. The network of a vast transportation system was laid down to haul that wealth east, west, north and south. In the historical time span a new nation was transformed into an industrial giant almost overnight.

It has often been said that wasteful, reckless use and exploitation of our natural resources helped to speed up the development of the nation. Whether or not that is so, and what the ultimate price proves to be, spendthrift utilization did nothing to create a resources reserve for the future, nor a psychology favorable to conservation. Today some of the resources which helped to make this nation great are seriously depleted while other more plentiful resources must carry and added strain to satisfy the ever increasing demands of our increasingly complex society.

Modern pioneers work in laboratories, searching for substitutes for raw materials which have been exhausted or are in dwindling supply. They are making fabrics of glass, of coal and limestone. They are producing substances which change the composition of the said hoping for miracles which will double and redouble food production. They are finding still newer wonder-drugs to make people live longer.

The many wonders of technology have greatly changed the way of life of this nation in the past fifty years. Many changes are in prospect in the years ahead. But technology, too, has its base in the people, the land, and the resources of the land. It has gone forward by greatly increasing the rate of depletion of the raw materials which make it tick boom since 1900, the United States has passed from a nation almost entirely self-sufficient in resources to one of growing dependence upon other largely undeveloped nations for many essential raw materials. Technology can continue to tick only as long as raw materials are available.

This change in the nation's circumstances has taken place during a period of awakening to the need for conservation. So much progress has been made since Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot made conservation a national issue that we are prone to think that effective conservation of natural

Wins Scholarship

Miss Olga P. Gemski, recently graduated from Woonsocket High School in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, has been awarded the Rhode Island Regional Scholarship to Pembroke College in Brown University. The grant is provided by the Pembroke Alumnae Association.

Miss Gemski is the daughter of Mr. Mrs. Peter Gemski of 359 Gaskill Street. She is one of nine prospective freshmen who will be awarded full tuition scholarships when they enroll this fall, according to an announcement by Dean Nancy Duke Lewis of Pembroke.

Miss Gemski, salutatorian of her class, was a principal speaker at graduation exercises on June 19th. She was class secretary in her junior year, a member of the Student Council, is business manager of the school yearbook, and is a member of orchestra and band. She has been active in various phases of publishing the school newspaper, is a member of the dramatic club, and was recently voted the neatest and the most likely to succeed in her class. As a member of St. Michael's Orthodox Church in Woonsocket, Olga has been active in various church activities and sings in the church choir. She is also a member of Branch 206 of the UNA.

resources has been achieved, and that the conservation ethic has become the ideal of this nation. But has it really?

Of the 461 millions of acres of commercial forest land, only about 23 percent is in good practice. Of the 1,159 millions of acres of farm land, only about 23 percent is under soil conservation practice. The United States, once the world's largest exporter of petroleum products, imported about a half a billion barrels of oil in 1950 to meet domestic needs. Oil drilling practices are less wasteful than they were 25 years ago, but our rate of consumption has tripled and continues to go up. Today no one knows whether the yet untapped reserves are sufficient to see this nation through another century.

Ecological balance between the land and its resources and the number of people which they must support must be in the years to come the base for the nation's future planning. The year 1975 is not as distant in the future as the beginning of the depression (1929) is in the past—the year 2000 is no further distant than is the beginning of the conservation movement in the past.

(To be continued)

MOST UNRULY

"Among the score of nations and states which make up the Soviet Union, the most unruly is the Ukraine," Time magazine (June 22, 1953) commented, in a special article on Ukrainian resistance to Moscow rule.

Young Pianists Recital

It was just a year ago that Mr. Ihor Bilohrud presented the first recital of his piano pupils. Sunday, June 21, in the Ukrainian "Besida" at 2410 W. Chicago, Illinois, we again listened to young pianists of various ages display the progress they had made in the past year before a full house of proud parents and friends.

What interested this listener most was the small fry. These little folk memorized their

A Day of Celebration and Reflection

Our Fourth of July, with its parades, brass bands, bunting, orations, fireworks, is a symbol. It celebrates the wresting of power from a privileged few and investing it in "We, the people."

The world is troubled today. How to get the most out of life? Ways and means. It naturally involves social contacts, such as communism, socialism, fascism, totalitarianism. And Americanism.

Two opinions are in deadly conflict.

In man's pursuit of happiness, is it better for him to permit a small group to plan and order his daily life? By compulsion, to mould him into subordination to a plan?

Or, to exhort him, through an inquiring mind, to think

and act for himself, with confidence that he himself is competent and willing to do what should be done?

The first depends upon arbitrary power, which, too often, becomes despotic.

The second depends upon encouragement of the individual, by precept and example...

The first ideology is communism or socialism.

The second is the American Way.

As we observe the Fourth of July parade, 1953, take note that it is not compulsory. You can fall in line, or go fishing. The other system has its parades, too. But under the disciplinary eye of the Kremilins, you get in line, or else.

As Americans, we still have the freedom to choose... That's why we celebrate...

Ukrainian Wedding on TV

On Tuesday, June 23, at 12 noon, a fine-looking Ukrainian couple took their wedding vows on the bride and groom program over CBS, channel 2, in New York City. This is probably the first Ukrainian couple to be married in this unique fashion, reports Walter Bodnar.

The bride (and a very pretty bride, too), the former Larissa Melnyzenko, was given away in marriage by her father, Alex Melnyzenko, who, incidentally, is head of the Ukrainian Congress Committee in Boston. Walter Dijk, the groom, looked quite impressive and handsome in his TV debut.

Witnessing the wedding was a sizeable group of well-wishers from Boston. Officiating at the wedding were the Very Reverends Leo Wesolowsky of NYC and John Danylevich of Boston. The service was conducted in the Ukrainian language.

Before the actual wedding ceremony began the couple was interviewed and (quite naturally) the bride did most of

the talking. It was brought out that both the bride and groom had met in Boston and both came to America as displaced persons. It should be added that both were active in Ukrainian affairs in Boston, Larissa taking leading roles in Ukrainian operettas and plays. It is hoped that their marriage will not dull their interest in these activities.

The choir from New York's St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, under the capable direction of Prof. Zavitnevich, enthusiastically sang the responses and ended with a resounding "Mnohaya Lita."

The TV staff was highly pleased with the ceremony and with the quality of the music. This again shows that in the universal language of music Ukrainians maintain a good sense of communication. It also shows that early musical training in the church schools and choirs has borne fruit and hash provided the young folk with a wonderful means of expression.

Receives B.A. Cum Laude

Ruta Vytanovych, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Vytanovych of 819 N. Rockwell Street, Chicago, Ill. received June 9, 1953 a Bachelor of Arts degree cum laude at Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.

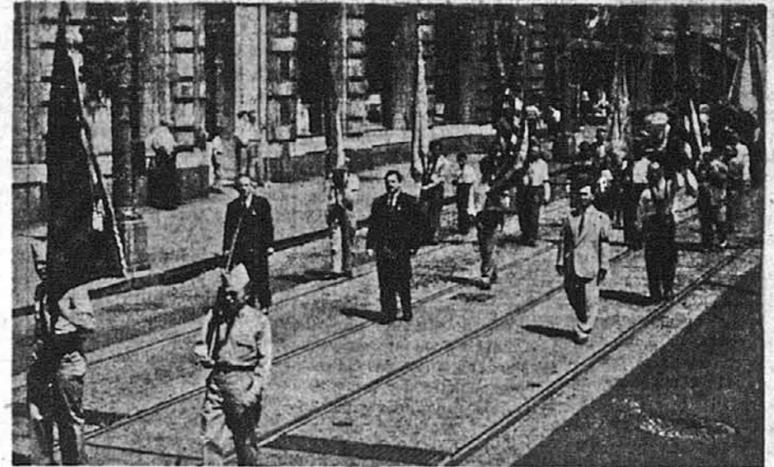
She graduated seventh in her class of 96, and majored in Political Science, with minors in economics and sociology. During her three years at Monmouth College (Miss Vytanovych is now only 20 years old, and completed her four years of training in three) she

was a member of the International Relations Club, Sociology Club, Chi History Club W.A.A., an officer of the Sigma Tau Delta National English Fraternity where she won second place in the annual writing contest for freshmen in 1951, of Phi Alpha Theta National History Fraternity, and Sigma Omicron Mu—local scholastic honorary fraternity.

During that time she delivered about 50 informational speeches about Ukraine at civic and church clubs in the vicinity of Galesburg, Ill., Burlington, Iowa, Rochisland and Davenport, Iowa. Miss Vytanovych was born

in 1932 in Ljiv, Western Ukraine, attended schools in her hometown and in the D.P. camps of Karlsfeld and Mittenwald, Germany, later also a year at Austin High School in Chicago, from which she graduated in 1950.

She received scholarship to Monmouth College, and after getting her B.A. degree there last month plans to continue her studies in International Affairs next year at the University of Chicago, and do graduate work toward the M.A. degree.



3,000 PITTSBURGH UKRAINIANS MARCH IN MEMORY OF 5 MILLION DEAD OF 1933

RALLY AT NIXON, 20 YEARS AFTER FAMINE UNDER RUSSIANS, APPEALS TO U. S. TO HELP FREE ANCIENT LAND FROM COMMUNISTS

Twenty years isn't long enough for Ukrainians here to forget—nor Ukrainians anywhere. They showed yesterday that they'll remember as long as time itself, reports the Pittsburgh "Free Press".

Fervor that even the boiling weather could sap marked the mass procession and meeting which the district's descendants of the ancient Slav nation held to voice mourning and protest on the 20th anniversary of the famine deaths of 7,000,000 Ukrainians at the hands of the Russians in 1933.

3,000 Join March

Part of a nation-wide anniversary program, the march of 3,000 men, women and children from the Monongahela of 5,000,000 Ukrainians at the Nixon Theatre was sponsored

by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of Western Pennsylvania.

After the march through Smithfield Street, Fifth and Liberty Avenues, to the funeral cadence of their church choirs' hymns, they devoted the rally at the Nixon to addressing appeals to the United States Government to help free the Ukraine from Russia.

Chief among the resolutions passed was one urging the State Department "to adopt a foreign policy toward Eastern Europe which would support Ukrainians and other peoples enslaved by the Russians in regaining national sovereignty."

From as far as Johnstown, Wheeling and Youngstown, the marchers assembled, unit after proud unit, under the marshal-

ing of Michael Komichak, chairman of the Ukrainian Congress.

Among them were many a stalwart from mill and mine, and the elderly seemed to match the young in numbers. Many eyes among the gray and gnarled had looked upon a nation's tragedy.

Placards Denounce Russia

Ukrainian flags drooped in the 95-degree heat along-side the Stars and Stripes. Behind came placards denouncing Russia, and a float symbolizing the atrocities.

As the head of the procession struck out on the trek to the Nixon, the excursion boat Avalon put out from the wharf, its rails lined with people in- tent on a less somber Sunday afternoon.

Boston Institute Annual Picnic

The Annual Picnic for members and friends of the International Institute of Boston, a Red Feather Agency, will be held on Sunday, July 12th, at Cedar Hill in Waltham from 11:00 p. m. A planned program which will provide pleasure and entertainment for the entire family has been arranged with games, international folk dancing and community singing. Ted Sannella will be the leader for the folk dancing and Walter Barker's orchestra will provide the music for various types of dances. There will be many surprises in store for those who attend. Refreshments will be available. Donald Joseph of Roxbury is chairman of the Picnic committee and he is being assisted by various members of the different groups which meet at the International Institute. In the event of rain there will be dancing in the late afternoon and evening at the Great Hall

1932 in Ljiv, Western Ukraine, attended schools in her hometown and in the D.P. camps of Karlsfeld and Mittenwald, Germany, later also a year at Austin High School in Chicago, from which she graduated in 1950.

She received scholarship to Monmouth College, and after getting her B.A. degree there last month plans to continue her studies in International Affairs next year at the University of Chicago, and do graduate work toward the M.A. degree.

Natalie Kotowych Annual Students Recital

A good sized and enthusiastic audience partly filled the large auditorium of the Ukrainian Hall, Saturday evening, June 30, at the Ukrainian Hall in Philadelphia, Pa.

This recital may take its place among the better students recitals being presented by the leading Conservatories of this city. It was interesting to observe the marked progress shown in the playing of these talented students.

This reviewer of the recital was impressed by the playing because of the outstanding pianistic qualities of the students of Miss Kotowych have in common. These qualities are: good rhythmic and dynamic phrasing which is needed for good interpretation, relaxed ap-

proach to the piano keyboard, beautiful singing tone quality sufficient technical control to overcome technical difficulties in passage work, also very few momentary slips of memory. To mention a few, we were impressed by the playing of the Bach numbers and those by Mompou—which is difficult music.

Miss Kotowych is to be congratulated with the excellent results of her teaching. The excellent qualities of the recital can only be attained by teacher who is sincere, intensely musical herself, and above all, who can reveal the beauty of the elements which create an exciting and interesting recital.

The parents present at the concert should be satisfied to know that their children are being taught by a good and outstanding teacher.

Miss N. Kotowych is developing one of the few groups of promising young pianists this country needs, and who will contribute the musical qualities of their native background to the enrichment of our American music culture.

The following students played on recital:
Iwa Terlecka, Iwan Bilynsky, Stephan Wapowsky, Jurij Luciw, Oksana Romaniuk, Lidia Rudakewych, Bohdanna Palewylch, Lidia Dymicka, Daria Stulkowska, Bohdanna Kazaniowska, Tania Diakiv, Linda Goldstein, Olla Yarymenko, Lesia Mychajliw, Awra Sereda, Edwin Carr, Petro Shyprykevych.

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 Myshuha. Trans. and edited by Stephen Shumeyko. Published by Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

Came summer and a bit of a rise in crop yield. The famine death toll fell a little as a result. We heard that the harvest in our farmlands was below normal. One desiatyna produced from 15 to 16 bales of wheat (16 sheaves to a bale), and a bale produced about 3.5- puds of grain. This, however, did not portend any danger of a famine. But here came the rub. All grain of individual farmers, were they off or poor, was seized by the authorities, driven over to the kolhosps, where each farmer did his own threshing, and then the whole produce was confiscated, with the farmer coming out of the deal with not even one karbovanets. Those who were able to meet the quotas imposed upon them were arrested and in a number of cases even hauled off to prison or slave labor camps. Among them were such as Akhtanasyi Hrihorovich Luchko. He was sent to some distant concentration camp.

Woe unto anyone who retained any of his hard won produce or who stole some of it. But in some cases, such as that of my father, the kolhosp itself reaped the harvest and transported it to its own storage bins. As a result the farmer did not receive even a single grain of his crop.

Such was the fate of individual farm owners who did not want to join the kolhosp, or whom the latter refused to accept because they were considered as expropriates or sub-expropriates. Yet things were not pleasant for the kolhospniks either. As soon as the grain was threshed, it would immediately be transported to the nearest government granary. What their pay was, how many kilograms of grain they received for their daily work, that I do not remember. It seems to me though, that they received about 200 grams for their labors, but not of the better sort of grain, and certainly not of the kind which is windstacker blasted. Moreover, the kolhosps had to yield even much of the grain usually reserved for seeding. It appears that already then they anticipated a famine and were storing up reserves.

So 1932 drew to a close, with the people a little better off than earlier in the year, and not suffering so much from hunger. But the opening of 1933 ushered in a wave of deaths from starvation, one worse than of the previous Spring.

BACK HOME AND THE FAMINE

In 1932 my father died. He left behind my mother, 50 years old, and a sister, 11. In order to be around to help my mother, I decided to turn my footsteps homeward. Arriving in my native village together with my family, I hesitated about going directly to our home, though half of it was mine. At the same time I was afraid to go to the home of my parents. So I rented myself a house about 1 kilometre from

Hnat Lukashenko. Later in 1933, I found myself a job in Poltava in a shoe factory. My work consisted of going around the villages purchasing hay for the factory dray horses.

At that time the head of the kolhosp, named Pravda, was Maksym Ileksevich Luchko. One day, it was sometime in December 1932, a representative of a certain combine in Pavlohrad visited him as head of our kolhosp and made him a proposition, namely, that until the following Spring sowing if the kolhosp was to furnish Pavlohrad 20 wagons, 40 horses and 60 workers. In return the workers would get not only the usual pay but food as well. The representatives even promised to personally see to it that they would get enough food.

The kolhosp head, Maksym Luchko, thought the proposition quite a good one, especially since he knew he did not have enough fodder for cattle and food for kolhospniks to last until the next harvest. Therefore he readily signed an agreement with the visitor and led the workers for Pavlohrad himself.

But when they arrived there they learned to their dismay that their horses and the wagons were no longer theirs, but now belonged to the kolhosp itself. At the same time the newly arrived workers were told they could remain under terms different which had been originally made with the kolhosp representative.

As living conditions grew worse the Luchki kolhospniks began to get sick one after the other. Typhus had struck them. Then they began to die off. Among them was a cousin of my father, Pyvin Kuzmenko.

During January and February some of them returned from Pavlohrad to Luchki. What happened to the others, no one knew. The head of the kolhosp, Wansym Luchko, who had been unable to orientate himself properly in the matter of the contract he had signed, and who had fallen for the oral promises made to him by that persuader which were not contained in the contract evidently feared to return to the village. We heard that he went looking for work in Nizhni-Novgorod. He had been a machinist previously and therefore expected to find some sort of work in this city. But there was no job for him there. So he returned home. By that time the head of the kolhosp was Hnat Hrihorovich Luchko. At a chance meeting Hnat began to question Maksym.

"Where are those horses of ours?"—he demanded.—"And where are the wagons? And how are we going to plow the earth and cultivate it? With what?"

Conscious of his guilt, Maksym fled the village. He journeyed to Minsk, and on the way he contracted the typhus. After recovering from it, he returned home again. Here he found his wife and four children without any food. So he went to the head of the kolhosp, Hnat, and pleaded for some aid. By now it was Spring and the people were busy in the fields.

"You can go out there and work. Whatever you earn, you'll get."

How much they paid for such work then, I do not recall. But whatever amount of bread they receive, it was very small in the number of grams, and what was worse, it was not made of flour but of beet seeds. Naturally, it was not edible.

The expected happened. From illness, hunger and the impossible "food" given him, and being unable to work, Maksym sank rapidly and died. Within two weeks his wife, Palazhka (Chubiv) who used to be so beautiful and vivacious, also died of starvation. She had even sold her house

to get food, but that did not help. Soon afterward, their four children died, one after the other, from starvation.

THE HORROR OF THE FAMINE IN 1933

If I were merely to note that 60% of the populace of the Lushkiv Grange starved to death in 1933, the bare figure itself would not give any idea of what truly transpired. Therefore, to give the reader some idea of the horror of those days, I shall by way of example give the case history of 40 families on our grange. No one among them knew whether he would survive the famine or not. For that matter, neither did I.

1. Vasyi Luchko. Back in 1931 he bought half of my house and lived there. He was a member of the kolhosp. In 1933 his whole family consisted of 5 persons: he, his wife, daughter, 11 years old, and 2 sons, 6 and 4 respectively. His wife, Sanka, was an activist. During the famine she made trips either to Myrhorod or Poltava for food, and sometimes managed to return with some. Vasyi worked in the kolhosp, but gradually from lack of food grew too weak to keep on working.

One day, it was either late in March or early in April, when the farms were already being ploughed, I noticed that soon after Vasyi had gone to work he returned home. His wife and children were not at home then, as they had gone foraging for food. About an hour and half later, my niece, 4, came running over and said to me:

"Please take me over to Grandfather Vasyi. They say Mikolka had died and I want to take a look."

Mikolka was the youngest son of Vasyi. Although I had a bad headache, I took her over. Entering the house and opening the door to the room, I was momentarily blinded by the sun shining in from the window opposite us. Holding my niece with my right hand I reached over with left hand for the doorpost. Instead I touched something soft. "What's this?" flashed through my mind, and opening my eyes I raised my head to look. What I saw halted me in my tracks. Hanging from the doorpost by a rope was Vasyi's older boy 6. His tongue was hanging out, and saliva dripping down on his chest. In sudden fright at the sight I dashed outside, dragging my niece along with me. The first thought that crossed my mind was that Vasyi had gone crazy and hung his son as a result, and maybe he might murder us also.

Having led the child a safe distance away, I cautiously returned back to the house. Opening the door I called out: "Vasyi! Are you home? Where are you?"

Vasyi came into the room from the adjoining one. I again retreated outside, not knowing what to expect from him. "What are you doing Vasyi?"

He replied simply: "I hung my boy."

"And where's the other one?"

"He's in the storeroom. I hung him."

"Why did you do it?"

"Because I have nothing to eat. Everytime Sanka comes with some bread she gives it the children. Now that the two of them are gone, she will have to give me some. But don't say a word about this, Ivan! Please don't say a word about this!"

I immediately perceived that Vasyi had truly gone insane. What was I to do? Finally I said: "Listen, Vasyi, don't you dare eat your children. We'll be over soon and bury them." (Concluded on page 3)

Ukraine Through The Centuries

By MYKOLA H. HAYDAK

(8)

Roosters played a significant role in the rituals of the Celts and the Romans named the latter as Galli, possibly after observing the frequent appearance of the rooster (gallus) in the rites of the Celts. Even at the present time the rooster plays a role in the life, superstitions and customs of France.

After applying to the Celts whom they considered as barbarians, the Romans introduced the use of the rooster in their laws pertaining to the punishment of criminals, (Lex Pompeia de Parricidiis), the capital punishment through "poena culei." The condemned was beaten, then placed in a sack together with a rooster, a dog, a snake and a monkey and was drowned. The rooster and the dog are attributes of the funeral rite of the Celts. By putting those animals together with the condemned they lowered him to the status of a barbarian.

Slavs did not have the custom of burning live people with the dead. They consecrated to their gods birds, animals, but never people. "Idols were rare and to be found only in large settlements," (writes Hrushevsky, 1931). Rus princes, however, erected many idols and consecrated many human offerings to them. Kievan Chronicler under 980 relates that the prince Volodimir erected statues of gods and offered them human beings. After a successful invasion of Yatvians in 983 he gave an order to find a boy and a girl for killing them as an offering to the gods. Caesar relates that the Celts erected many images of gods and burned live humans as an offering.

Such customs were foreign to the Slavs. Neither the Scandinavians had them.

10. Pontic Rus and Azov Rus

Without any doubt the Celts had a connection with Ukraine. How could they be ignorant of Ukraine when they lived on the Danube and served in the Roman legions. They fought in the Roman army against the Bosphorian state, were in the Roman detachment in Ukraine (Strabo VI, 4, 26). The Greeks had such colonies in Gaul: Nikea, Heraclea, Olvia, Ofiusa. In Asia Minor they had Prusa, Nikea, Olvia and, on the Asiatic shores of the Pontic sea, Heraclea. In Ukraine they had Olvia, Ofiusa, Heraclea. These common names speak of the commercial sea lanes between Ukraine and the Gaul even before Christ. And when the Gauls, looking for a safer place to live, migrated not only to the other parts of Europe but also to Asia and Africa, their migration to the shores of the Pontic sea is entirely natural." With such a meditation Shelukhin (1929) begins his chap-

ter on the historical testimonies about the Pontic Rus.

The oldest mention about the Pontic Rus is in the story of the life of St. Stephen of Sugdaea. This story tells of a miracle which saved the city from the Rus who invaded the country with a great armed force from Novhorod. This Rus plundered the territory from Korsun to Kech probably at the end of the 8th and not later than the beginning of the 9th centuries.

Shelukhin thinks that the name Bravlin under whose command the undertaking was executed, is a Latino-Celtic name, because the Celtic word "brave" means "bold, audacious." "Bravy" in the Ukrainian has the same meaning. The name of the city, Novhorod, is a Slavic translation of Noviodunum, the typical name for the habitat of the Celts.

Somewhat later than the event of Sugdaea another miracle happened, which is described in the biography of St. George of Amastriso. It occurred at the beginning of the 9th century. In the biography of this saint, an invasion of the shores of Asia Minor in the vicinity of the city of Amastris by a large force of the Rus was described. This Rus came from the Azov sea, and the author relates that "The Rus, a heartless nation, as everybody knows; they do not have a delight in anything human but only in killing." The remark "as everybody knows" signifies that at the beginning of the 9th century the Rus was not a new nation but already was well known by the contemporaries.

When and how the Rus came to the Azov sea? Moshin (1933) considers that Variahs (meaning Scandinavians) established this colony. In the 8th century the city of Matricha on Taman peninsula, belonged to the Khozars but was later given to Rus by the Kazarian Khan. According to Muquadassi (wrote about 990 AD), the Rus population of this peninsula was about 100,000. That there was some kind of understanding between the Rus and the Khazars is obvious from the fact that there are no early records about the conflicts between the Rus and the Khazars. To the contrary, a Rus army was in the service of Khazars.

According to the chronicler, Polians paid taxes to Khozars. Shelukhin believes that the Rus by some trick or understanding with the Khozars, began to collect taxes from the Polians and in such a way began to play a leading political role in the life of the Slavs. This is entirely possible, because during their stay in Noricum, Pannonia and in the valley of the Danube river, the Rus had continuous contact

with the Slavs and probably knew the Slavic language (as is evident from the testimony of Ibn Yacub). None of the early Rus princes fought against the Khozars. Moshin (1933) states: "after mentioning that shortly following the death of Kiy, Shchek and Khovir, Kiev succumbed to the Khozars, who imposed taxes on the population, the chronicler relates that two Rus princes, Askold and Dir, came to Kiev and, having found that the Polians were paying taxes to the Khazars, remained there. There is no mention of any conflict with the Khazars. The Chronicler relates that Oleh asked various tribes: — "To whom to you pay taxes?" They answered: "To the Khozars." And Oleh told them: — "Do not give to the Khozars, give to me." And they gave taxes to Oleh, as much as they used to pay to the Khozars." Neither Ihor or Olha had any war with the Khozars. But the Chronicler often relates about the military expeditions of these rulers for collecting taxes from the independent tribes.

According to Brunkus (1935) Askold never fought against the Khozars or their taxpayers — Severians, Radimiches, Viatiche, only against the independent tribes.

That the Rus who gave the name to the territory of the Polians, came from Tmutorokan is evident from the fact that Ihor after his unsuccessful invasion of Greece (941) departed there and to Kiev. At that time the Rus was still quite distinct from the aboriginal Slavic population, because the chronicler, describing the army of the prince Ihor, mentions the Rus separately: — "Ihor got together many detachments ('voia mnohi'): The Variahs, and the Rus, and the Polians, and the Slovenes, and the Kriviches, and the Tivertses, and the Patznaks."

That the Tmutorokan was the habitat of the Rus before a part of the latter came to Kiev is also suggested by the fact that the unemployed or ejected Rus princes 'izhol' went back to this Azov colony to find refuge and to look for help.

The assumption of Shelukhin explains also why the early Rus princes were called "kahans" (chakans). The Rus chieftains, after they began collecting taxes from the Slavs in the place of the Khobars, simply adopted the title of the Khobars rulers. On the basis of his postulation that the Rus were Celts, Shelukhin explains the traditional hatred between the Greeks and the Rus. Until the coming of the Rus the aboriginal population did not fight against the Greeks. Only with the advent of the Rus such conflicts started. "The Russian historians," writes Shelukhin, "did not pay any attention to the special enmity and the persistent hatred of the Rus against the Greeks, although the latter had Rus detachments in their service. It was an old enmity which was not softened even by Christianity which the Greeks tried to utilize for themselves. The commerce of the Celts with Africa and the competition with the Greek forced the Celts take the stand against the Romans and the Greeks, who in their turn showed no less hatred for the Gauls." One has to recall those epithets which the Greeks applied to the Rus and vice versa to understand "that it was an enmity of a long standing, the roots of which were lost in antiquity. It grew out of the interrelations and contacts of long duration which neither the Scandinavians with the Greeks nor the Greeks with the Greeks. From the treaties of Oleh (911) and Ihor (944) we see... an effort to

Getting Set for the UNYA Youth Rallies

I return once again to a subject upon which I have dwelt several times before, namely, UNYA youth rallies, in various parts of the country. They have been officially approved at the recently-held annual meeting of the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association. Now the initiative in arranging such rallies has to be taken. As I see it, that initiative need not stem from the UNA Home Office. It should come from the young peoples themselves in the various localities having UNYA branches, in this country and in Canada as well.

These same young people who are arranging—and working like beavers in the process—the coming conventions of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League of America, of the Ukrainian Orthodox League are, for the most part, members of the Ukrainian National Association. I am sure that they are interested in the welfare and progress of the UNA just as much they are interested in their leagues. And they are the logical choices as those who could arrange UNYA Youth rallies.

I suggest, therefore, that when they meet at their youth convention meetings, and deliberate and plan and work to make the youth league convention the success that I am

sure, it is bound to be, that some of them at the conclusion of the meeting speak up awhile on the subject of laying tentative plans for the holding in their particular region of a UNYA Youth Rally sometime well past Labor Day, late this autumn, next winter, or next spring—before the coming UNA convention in May of next year.

The matter could be generally discussed, and some decision should be arrived at, that after the youth league convention a group of interested people would meet and start working on the UNYA Youth Rally project.

Already having the experience with the youth league convention preparations, their task then in preparing for the UNYA Youth Rally will be comparatively quite simple. Moreover—and this comes to my mind as an afterthought and I think it is a good idea—they could utilize the various choruses, dancing groups and soloists which are to participate in the youth league conventions.

As to the possible program for a UNYA Youth Rally—that is a matter I intend to comment upon at an appropriate time.

In conclusion—it would be encouraging to see Ukrainian Canadian youth of the UNA to be the first to hold a UNYA Youth Rally.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

THE AMERICAN WAY

Brass Tacks

By MAURICE R. FRANKS

In my last article, I pointed out that a change in the name of the Federal law governing industrial relations would be beneficial. To my mind, neither its present correct name, "The National Labor-Management Relations Act," nor its nickname, "The Taft-Hartley Law," properly describes it.

My long acquaintance with Senator Taft fully convinces me that he is no egoist and that his name attached to this or any other law would mean very little to him personally. If his name is anathema to certain labor leaders, he would be the first to agree to its deletion from the label attached to the nation's labor law—if such a deletion would be possible, considering the leading part Senator Taft will inevitably play in putting through the series of amendments he himself sees a present need for.

But it must be remembered that far more important than the popular nickname of any law is its legal title and the purpose to which it is specifically devoted. Obviously no law should be condemned and blacklisted solely because of its nickname and just because its opponents don't happen to like its author and the things he stands for.

President Eisenhower's appointment of Martin Durkin, Chicago labor leader, to the cabinet post of Secretary of Secretary of Labor and the future this created in certain circles is another example of how completely the basic facts about labor and industrial relations have been swallowed up and lost to sight. The whole excitement misses the fundamental issue at stake.

Under conditions as they presently exist, the appointment of labor leader to head the Department of Labor was by no means an "incredible" one, as Senator Taft himself at once stated. It was perfectly understandable that the President, considering a "labor post," should have a chosen a "labor man"—and that his mind should have followed the popular trend and spontaneously assumed that the term "labor man" meant a leader of organized labor. As to Brother Durkin himself, there is no

good reason to suppose that as Secretary of Labor he will not prove to be as capable as any of his predecessors. At least it behooves us to reserve judgment until he has had an opportunity to show how well he can handle his prescribed duties.

What this appointment really reveals is the basic weakness in the present governmental setup. For to expect the Department of Labor, representing as it does but one element of the industrial team, to handle the delicate problem of industrial relations and come up with anything resembling a fair measure of justice for all four parties concerned, is to expect the tail to wag the dog. Such is obviously impossible, considering the makeup of our industrial society, as considering the natural alliance especially if he is a "labor man."

Getting down to brass tacks on this matter, the need is not for a Secretary of Labor responsible for as much as he presently is—but for a Secretary of Industrial Relations, heading a department bearing a corresponding name and exclusively to the task of bringing economic health to the partners of industry—the workers, their employers and the providers of industrial capital—and hence to the nation as a whole.

There can be departments of Labor and Commerce, in order to accomplish the routine administrative tasks of each as presently constituted, but each should be made subsidiary to a common department of government, with administrative, executive and judicial powers.

The growth of Big Labor as a political force makes such a revised setup imperative. The more so, since that growth has been accomplished by two huge nationwide affiliations of individuals and their locals—the AFL and the CIO—each with a separate and distinct bid for power and each creative of specific and exclusive allegiances. And even more so because of the coercive effect of these rival federations upon the majority of American workers, who are still unorganized. (Concluded on page 3)

Bayonne Ukrainian Home Celebrates 25th Anniversary

The Ukrainian National Home of Bayonne, N. J. celebrated its 25th Anniversary with a dinner-dance at its headquarters located at 33-35 West 19th Street recently.

A member of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and probably the largest independent Ukrainian organization in Bayonne—a city boasting a Ukrainian colony exceeding 2,000 people—the UNH's anniversary dinner was attended by many notable personalities including Mayor Edward Clark, Commissioners Di Domenico, Fryzynski and Buckley, Attorney Michael Piznak, executive counsel of the UCCA, Reverend Steven Symchych of St. Sophia's Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Michael Tizio, president of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Michael Tizio, president of the Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey, which is sponsoring the UYL-NA's 20th Anniversary

Convention this coming Day Weekend at the Hotel Essex House in Newark, N. J.

Mayor Clark, long a friend of the Ukrainians, commented that he and his associates would help materially in the construction of a new and modern Ukrainian Home in Bayonne. Similar talks of support were reiterated by the commissioners. Attorney Michael Piznak gave the Bayonne Ukrainians a fine talk on the Ukrainian Congress Committee and a brief outline of its activities during the past year.

Greetings were received from U. S. Senator H. Alexander Smith and Congressman Alfred Siemenski.

Officers of the Ukrainian National Home are: President, Nicholas Mankiv; Vice President, Charles Saly; Financial Secretary, Walter Danko; Treasurer, Joseph Boyko and Corresponding Secretary, Nicholas Kormeliuk.

It was an old enmity which was not softened even by Christianity which the Greeks tried to utilize for themselves. The commerce of the Celts with Africa and the competition with the Greek forced the Celts take the stand against the Romans and the Greeks, who in their turn showed no less hatred for the Gauls. One has to recall those epithets which the Greeks applied to the Rus and vice versa to understand "that it was an enmity of a long standing, the roots of which were lost in antiquity. It grew out of the interrelations and contacts of long duration which neither the Scandinavians with the Greeks nor the Greeks with the Greeks. From the treaties of Oleh (911) and Ihor (944) we see... an effort to

(Concluded on page 4)

Poet's Corner

OLD MAN IN THE SUN

He nods, forgetful now of any sowing
But seeds of patient sleep, no more concerned
With ripened fields. His is the rustled rowen.
His fields and corners are already turned.
The years are gathered in, remembered dimly,
As voices echo or a shadow falls
Or scent of long-ripped clover lingers thinly
But sweet, oh sweet, along barn walls.
Burnham Eaton

WHO IS BOSS?

Who is boss of the Executive Branch of the government? The obvious answer, of course, is that the President has this power, and discharges it through his cabinet members and other top-level appointees. That is theoretically true. But, in actual practice, the situation isn't nearly so simple nor clear-cut.

Matters seem to have been similar in the other branches and departments. As Mr. Moley pointed out, the vast army of hold-over government employees includes many people of high ability and integrity. But it is an obvious fact that the great majority of them got their jobs because they had served the opposition party well, and it would be unreasonable to expect them to feel any real enthusiasm for the man who finally defeated the forces of the New Deal and the Fair Deal.

Famine—Twenty Years Later

Twenty years ago the Communist rulers in the Kremlin instituted what history may one day record as the most inhuman act ever perpetrated on any national group. For generations those people who lived in that section of Europe known as the Ukraine had been a peace-loving, home loving, religious, hardworking group. Forty-five million of them possessed the richest farmlands in Europe and contributed greatly to the continent's food supply while prospering themselves.

The Reds overran the Ukraine in 1920 and sought to make over the land-loving peasants into creatures of the irreligious Soviet state. The plan did not succeed and by 1929 the Kremlin rulers realized that if it was to succeed more stringent measures had to be used. At that time they instituted a five-year plan to force the Ukrainians to cooperate with the Communist system of collective farms and in the next three years took over a half million farms, expelled nearly three and a half million people.

Your Membership Is What You Make It

Everyone in a while someone would tell us that we write too many articles about insurance in connection with the Ukrainian National Association. Well, there are reasons for this. In the first place it must be considered that the U.N.A. would not have existed long if it did not have something of value to offer to the Ukrainian people—something useful long lasting, and important to all concerned.

wants to know "What will I get out of it?" Insurance must be explained to him in detail. Since money is involved he wants it to work to his advantage. Another type would be more interested in membership than the insurance, and so would want information on the lowest rates. We try to cover all the angles in our articles, but if any reader feels we've missed something we'll be glad to receive his questions.

ONE BIG WEEKEND!

For persons inclined toward social, culture and organization, the 20th Anniversary Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, to be held at the fashionable and air-conditioned Hotel Essex House in Newark, New Jersey, is the place to be this Labor Day Weekend, September 4, 5, 6 and 7th.

Finally, Monday evening at the Essex House, a farewell social will be held under the direction of Harry Kasza. All these dances in addition to the many impromptu parties throughout the weekend will certainly afford all social-minded Ukies the opportunity to really have a rip-roaring time.

Grass Root Opinions

DOVER, DELA., STATE NEWS: "...we were guests at the meeting of the Dover Rotary Club... And we were greatly impressed... in the way that Larry Livingston... drove home a very essential message about our democratic way of life.

ty of instances where 'charity rackets' have gathered in a lot of dollars. The only safe thing to do if you are approached is to check with your local Better Business Bureau or Association of Commerce."

STATEMENT

ISSUED AT THE MANIFESTATION OF AMERICANS OF UKRAINIAN DESCENT COMMEMORATING THE MEMORY OF THOSE WHO DIED IN THE FAMINE OF 1932-33 IN UKRAINE, HELD JUNE 21, 1953, IN THE MOSQUE THEATRE IN NEWARK, N. J.

In 1932 and 1933 a great famine raged in Ukraine, taking a toll of over 6,000,000 lives. This was not a famine which came about through natural causes, but one artificially created by the Kremlin. The Ukrainian peasants and townspeople resisted the Bolshevik collectivization of their farms and property at that time, and the Communists to wipe out this resistance of the freedom-loving and independent Ukrainians used the inhuman measures of starvation.

Ukraine Through the Centuries

eliminate the Greeks at any price from the mouth of the Dnieper and from the Pontic shores of Ukraine." And finally the Rus succeeded.

is river Rodan in Gallia ("ro" - fast), meaning fast river. The Greek name for the Danube was later, Strabo, a Greek historian, relates that the upper part of this river became known as Danubius.

Medicine in 1952

The past year was "one of exceptional progress in medical science." That statement was made by Dr. Edward J. McCormick, who was recently installed as the 107th president of the American Medical Association. He cited several outstanding medical achievements, such as the progress made in developing a vaccine against all three of the known polio viruses.

disease prevention." One of the AMA's intensive current activities lies in expanding medical education—with private, not government, funds. Plans are now under way for the establishment of several new medical schools.

CONTAINMENT OR LIBERATION?

By JAMES BURNHAM An inquiry into the aims of United States Foreign Policy. PRICE \$3.50

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

CONTAINMENT OR LIBERATION? By JAMES BURNHAM An inquiry into the aims of United States Foreign Policy. PRICE \$3.50

The American Way (Concluded from page 2) The warfare between Big Labor and Big Industry is becoming increasingly injurious to the economic health of the nation and can bring utter destruction upon us if it is allowed to expand any further—

LONG ISLAND UKRAINIAN YOUTH CLUB cordially invites you to a RAIN OR SHINE PICNIC to be held Sunday, July 19, 1953 at Ukrainian Club Hall, 95-02 92nd St., Ozone Park, N.Y. Refreshments. 2:00 P.M. Music by Joe Wrubel One Dollar

A THORN IN THE FOOT

(A Tale of Ukrainian Hutzul Life)

By IVAN FRANKO

(Translated by Stephen Shumeyko)

(1)

Old Mikola Kucheranik was about to die.

Two weeks passed since he had steered, for the last time, his raft down the Cheremosh river to the town of Kut and from there had returned home on foot. There had seemed nothing the matter with him then, except that he was white as a corpse. All evening he had sat silently outside his house, high on the mountain-top, pulling on his stubby pipe and staring down into the village below, at the serpentine windings of the rippling Cheremosh, and at the dark, forest-covered mountains looming before him. But the next morning he awoke complaining of a sharp pain in his side, and began to cough violently, and his body shivered as from ague. He called his three sons, and telling them of his approaching death he bade them call to him his oldest and closest neighbors, to bear witness to his last will and testament. The sons received this news calmly, although they loved their old father very much. Their wives and children began weeping and wailing, but were quickly silenced by the old man.

"Be quiet!" he growled, half-angrily and half-kindly. "I'm going to die, is that anything strange? I've lived a long while. Do you want me to live forever? Move along now, and get everything ready for my funeral."

One of his daughter-in-laws mentioned something about calling a doctor. This made the old man thoroughly angry.

"Stop talking nonsense! I've lived sixty years without the aid of a doctor, and I can well do without him now, when I'm dying. What can a doctor do in the face of death, anyway? Go back to your work, all of you, and don't worry about me!"

After dinner the neighbors gathered, and the local scrivener was called in to take down the old man's last "testament." When that task was done the old man sighed in relief, he felt much better. He conversed animatedly with his old bosom cronies, and directed his youngest son to go the following day for the priest. The neighbors praised him for this, and did not even in the least try to shake his conviction that he was about to die.

The following day his condition grew worse, with his fever running high and the constant coughing nearly choking him. Overnight his cheeks had sunk deeply in, and his face became black as the earth itself. And thus when the reverend fath-

er arrived to give him the last spiritual consolation, old Mikola certainly looked fit for the grave. Shaking their heads sorrowfully the sons whispered among themselves that their "dyedjo" would not last through another night.

During the night, however, his condition improved. And the following day he was so much better that in the afternoon he was able to totter outside. It was a radiantly quiet September day. The sun did not burn, but, only warmed. The mountain air was clear and redolent, while the gurgling of stream below rose up like some sweet melody, like some never-ending greeting of life itself. The old Hutzul sat down on a chopping-block and silently gazed at the vast panorama. High mountain peaks winked at him; the deep shadowy valleys hid their secrets from him. The Cheremosh with its mighty windings, its sibilantly restless waters, its foaming rapids looked immovable from far above, as if poured out of glass. Along its banks here and there could be seen red, white and black bugs—those were people. From the flat boarded roofs little billows of white smoke curled lazily upwards. But Mikola looked at all this like one from another world, it touched him not. He felt no longing to get going, to wander through his beloved highlands; the horizon no longer beckoned to him. All seemed strange and foreign to him, and he felt that he no longer belonged to this earth.

The further the sun dipped behind the horizon, the more disquieted old Mikola grew. Gathering all his strength and leaning heavily on his richly carved hatchet-cane he climbed to the top of the mountain peak, in the shadow of which his home stood. Sitting down wearily on a rock he let his glance speed swiftly towards the distant mountain tops, towards the woodlands, the valleys and the gorges. It sped swiftly, too, although somewhat fearfully, after the setting sun. He watched every little cloud that appeared in the west and turning flaming red gently drift after the sun. With searching eyes he scanned every column of smoke, every billowing cloud of vapor, that rose from the lowlands below. And when, finally, the sun sank behind the bloody-red horizon, like a red-hot cannon ball plunging into the water, he sighed deeply shivered, and raising himself with some difficulty slowly and silently made his way home.

(To be Continued)

Polche Re-Elected as Post Commander

On Tuesday evening, June 23rd, 1953, at their clubrooms at 33 East 7th Street, New York City, the members of the St. George Post, No. 401, Catholic War Veterans, Inc., re-elected Harry Polche of 188 Avenue "C", Manhattan to another term as Post Commander—reports Michael Luchof, Post Treasurer. Mr. Polche will start his second term of office on October 1st, in accordance with Constitution and By-Laws of the Catholic War Veterans.

Polche, a New York City policeman attached to the Office of the Police Property Clerk, served in the Corps of Military Police in the European Theatre during World War II. His record shows four combat stars for participation in the various campaigns.

Other officers elected for the 1953-54 term of office are: Peter Kapcio, 1st Vice Commander; Myron Berkiw, 2nd Vice Commander; John Huryn, 3rd Vice Commander; Louis Price, Adjutant; Michael Luchuf, Treasurer; John J. Barston, Judge Advocate; Dr. Walter Baron, Medical Officer; Michael Husar, Welfare Officer; Michael Wojtyczyn, Officer-of-the-Day; John Tomaszewski, Historian; Joseph Markow, Nicholas Kunycky and Emile Husar, Trustees.

The St. George Post is well known for the church and community programs that it sponsors and takes active parts in. The Post also sponsors and supports financially Troop 205, Manhattan, Boy Scouts of America, and Explorer Unit 205, Boy Scouts of America.

A Gifted Painter

On June 25th, 1953, the Jersey Journal displayed a portrait of Mrs. Anna L. Klein, a retired school superintendent of Guttenberg, New Jersey, reports Olga Redchuk of New York City.

An interesting feature was that this prominently displayed portrait was painted by a well known gifted Ukrainian painter and sculpturer, Zacary Makarenko, who arrived to this country several years ago as a displaced person. It should be pointed out here, that he was chosen to do Mrs. Klein's portrait from among many American competitors. Her picture will be placed in a permanent place of honor in the school building.

Another of Mr. Makarenko's

painting, entitled "Mother and Baby", has been displayed last year at the famous I.C.A. Gallery in New York City. While in Italy, several of his famous religious works were exhibited from time to time and during the Fourth Religious Art Show, "Milan Angelicum", one of his outstanding religious paintings was judged to be one of the best. For this, he was awarded a Certificate of Recognition, which was personally presented to him by the French Cardinal Bishop Eugene Tisserant, Secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Church in the Vatican. While in Ukraine various of his sculptures and paintings were displayed throughout his native land and received many awards.

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, citizens of Ukrainian descent, bound by ties of blood and affection to their motherland, remember with grief and bitterness the famine in Ukraine, twenty years ago, cruelly and callously instigated by the Kremlin; and WHEREAS, Ukrainian organizations in Northern New Jersey, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of this famine, would protest the suffering and misery of the Ukrainians during their long enslavement in the Soviet Union and would warn the free world of the danger and cruelty of Communism by a mass demonstration and parade, on Sunday, June 21, 1953, and by the celebration of a field mass on

that day; and WHEREAS, every effort must be made to counteract the insidious propaganda inspired by Moscow by the dissemination of truth as to its aims and objects;

NOW, THEREFORE, I Leo P. Carlin, Mayor of the City of Newark, do hereby proclaim Sunday, June 21, 1953, as Ukrainian Day and do urge all residents of Newark to cooperate with their fellow citizens of Ukrainian descent in their campaign against the spread of communistic influence.

WITNESS, my hand and the seal of the City of Newark, this 6th day of June, 1953.

Leo P. Carlin (LS) Mayor

Jacula Receives M.D. Degree

Stephen Jacula of Chicago, Illinois, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Jacula of Rochester, New York, received a Doctor of Medicine degree from the University of Illinois College of Medicine at commencement exercises held in Chicago on

June 18, 1953. Dr. Jacula is a life-long member of the Ukrainian National Association, formerly belonging to the St. Joseph's Branch 217 of Rochester, New York, and at present a member of the St. Stephen's Branch 221 of Chicago, Illinois.

He served in the U. S. Army for 3 1/2 years, having begun his tour of duty in 1942. He undertook his pre-medical studies at the University of Texas in Austin, and completed his preparation at the Loyola and Northwestern Universities in Chicago. He received his Bachelor of Science in Medicine degree from the University of Illinois in 1951.

Dr. Jacula is a charter member of the Ukrainian Arts Club of Chicago, and belongs to the Student American Medical Association and Phi Beta Pi Medical Fraternity. He is also a member of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic parish of Chicago.

Dr. Jacula began his internship at the West Suburban Hospital in Oak Park, Illinois, on July 1, 1953.

Price \$1.00 "СВОБОДА" P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

ДОКИ ГУМЕННОГО "ВЕЛИКЕ ЦАБЕ" що знають із життя давніх предків українського народу. Понад 200 ілюстрацій. Стр. 160. ЦЕНА \$2.50. Замовляйте "СВОБОДА" P. O. BOX 346, JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.

Magura Renamed as Chairman of Committee on Americanization

The New Jersey State Bar Association's Americanization program, designed to educate the public regarding the benefits of citizenship, will be broadened during the coming year to include speeches on the subject at school assemblies throughout the state.

Plans for the educational effort were disclosed today by Stephen J. Magura, Jersey City attorney—Ukrainian by descent—who has been renamed for the sixth consecutive year as chairman of the Association's committee on Americanization. His appointment was announced this week by Edward T. Curry of Camden, Association president.

"Today's students are tomorrow's citizens, and we can't start too early in selling them on the benefits of American citizenship," Mr. Magura commented. "Unfortunately, there

seems to be a trend among our youth nowadays to take our precious liberty for granted. By the same token, there exists among our older citizens an attitude of 'let George do it' regarding the responsibilities of citizenship. Lack of interest in such duties as voting or jury service furnishes an example of that.

"We hope that, by addressing school assemblies on this vital topic, we will be able to start our youngsters think about their responsibility when they become adult citizens."

Mr. Magura's committee has representatives in each county who will welcome opportunities to address school assemblies. Interested educators, as well as service clubs, fraternal groups, and other organizations desiring a speaker, are invited to write to him at 921 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City.

Rochester Boyan Choir Sings In St. Catharines

The St. Josephs Boyan Choir of Rochester journeyed to St. Catharines, Ontario, on June 21, 1953 to sing at a Concert at the Sts. Cyril and Methodius Ukrainian Catholic Church. A caravan of 11 automobiles transported the choir in the wee hours of the morning so that they would arrive at the church in time to sing for the high Mass. After the services, a very delightful and wholesome meal was served to the members of the choir and the parishioners of St. Catherine's parish. Having a few hours to spare before the concert, the choristers made their rounds of the various spots of interest.

The choir sang a number of songs in which were the modes of all walks of Ukrainian life mentioned, religious, folksongs, operatic, and classical. The

dancing group of the choir also performed to a well satisfied audience. Disregarding the heat and the bright sunshine, the choir under the direction of Prof. Kyrylo Cependa performed in a flawless manner. Solos were sung by Miss Mary Klimko, Mrs. Anna Paruta, and Mrs. Jaroslawa Zalez. In all the choir sang 12 compositions, with 4 dancing specialties performed by the dancing group. After the concert, a well deserved snack was enjoyed by members of the choir and of course the usual farewell bidings were exchanged.

In the ensuing month the choir is scheduled to again travel to Ancaster, Ontario for another concert and on July 19 the choir will be a featured attraction in Rochester for the National Festival to be held at the Ontario Beach Park.

William Popowych

Soviet Wages Buy Less Food Than Before Five Year Plans

Washington, D. C. — The Soviet worker's real earnings in terms of food purchasing power are considerably below the 1928 level, despite postwar price cuts, according to an article which will appear in the July Monthly Labor Review, published by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The year 1928, when a degree of free enterprise prevailed under the New Economic Policy (the "NEP") and the peasants had not yet been forced into collective farms, marked the high point in the Soviet level of living, according to the article. The decline in the level of living began with the introduction late in 1928 of the Five Year Plans "with their overriding, unrelenting emphasis on the ex-

panation of heavy industry. From that time the Soviet consumer has never ceased to pay heavily to support this expansion."

Analysis of official Soviet worker would have to work about 45 percent longer in 1953 than he did in 1928 in order to buy the same weekly supply of seven important foods—bread, potatoes, beef, butter, eggs, milk, and sugar.

In particular, the Soviet worker now has to work about 67 percent longer to buy a pound of bread, about 43 percent longer to buy a pound of beef, and about 244 percent longer to buy a quart of milk. Potatoes alone, because of a 50-percent price cut in April this year, are slightly "cheaper" than they were in 1928.

The article states that the "increased worktime now required to purchase the food consumed weekly by the average family of four persons presumably answers the question why an exceptionally high percentage of women have to work outside the home.

"A Soviet worker, as sole supporter of a family of four, would now have to work over 75 percent of his time to buy only the seven foods in quantities which the average Moscow wage earner family purchased in 1928."

So cut the boys down... Be sure you don't attempt to eat them."

When I returned home, my niece began to talk excitedly about how she had seen the boy hanging, his tongue protruding, and how saliva was dripping down his chest...

I realized that the family was already a goner, and therefore did not notify the Council. To what avail? It would not change anything. I called my brother over and together we dug a grave. Then called the neighbors (they consisted of 5 women), and we buried the boys. Since we had no coffins we just evened the walls of this improvised grave, put straw on the bottom, laid out the corpses on it, put a board over them, and shoveled in the earth. Their father just walked around in silence, watching what we were doing.

About 2 or 3 days later his wife, Sanka, returned home with the daughter. Coming over to me she angrily asked: "By what right did you bury

my sons in such a fashion? Who allowed you to do that?" I became alarmed. After all, she used to be an activist, and could cause trouble. So I replied soothingly:

"I was afraid that Vasyly would eat them. We buried them very properly and the people were witnesses to it. And if you want to see them, I'll open up the grave."

I did not tell her, however, that Vasyly had hung the boys. That was his business to tell her, not mine.

Sanka sorrowed deeply for her sons, and then gradually she calmed down.

Two or three weeks passed by. Warm May days arrived. One morning before dawn together with Hrytsko Luchka we started out for Reshetelyka. We had in mind going to Kharkiv, in order to buy bread there. None was to be had in Poltava anymore, while in Kharkiv they were selling at staggeringly high prices the so-called "commercial bread."

(To be continued)

A HOBBY PAYS OFF

It is very seldom that a person can say that he does not have some sort of a hobby. Hobbies in general range in all sizes to all types and all kinds. But it is rather unusual to find a person that would have a hobby of a nature that has to do with the management of a club. We have been informed that such is the case in Rochester with one of our more active Ukrainians. For years back we can remember when Michael Koldan was active in the various organizations weather they were sports, U. N. A., Church, or merely a boys club. He always wished to have the management duties. As the years rolled by and Mike became an adult he was elected to manage the Ukrainian-American Club. This job he did fulfill diligently and was able to introduce several new ideas as well as make the club a very popular meeting and entertaining place. Once having the desire to further his ambitions and having the reputation of doing a job well, he decided to explore the field. We have learned that he was given the position of manager of the Rochester Turners Club. The Rochester Turners organization is an affiliate of the National Gymnastic Club of America. They have a large sports program and also space for social activities. Mike's profound love for the children has tempted him to seriously consider leaving his job at one of our leading industries where he is employed as a machinist and to under take the job as a full time manager of the Turners club.

The fact remains that a hobby did pay off—for the benefit of other people. We know that being a manager of another club he would be compelled to become less active in the Ukrainian affairs. This to the Ukrainian colony is indeed a sad loss. No doubt we have many many such incidents amongst the Ukrainians. In their younger years they gain their knowledge from the Ukrainian people and due to many reasons when they are able to be an asset to the people they change over to other organizations and clubs. We may at times consider their act unjustifiable, but we must also look into the other side of the story; perhaps they were com-

pelled to make such a decision. We made an effort to have Mike commit himself for such a decision. His answer was simple: "When the Ukrainians don't need my services I can always go elsewhere."

Although we have a loss in Mike as to his abilities for the Ukrainian cause, no doubt he will remember his early beginnings and will make an effort to keep alive the Ukrainian name among his newly acquired associates. We do wish Mike a lot of luck in his new job and hope that he will not forget his fellow Ukrainians!

William Popowych

Rayon Soles Women's hostery is now being manufactured with all rayon soles. The rayon soles absorb perspiration and are more comfortable to wear.

Lytwyn & Lytwyn
UKRAINIAN FUNERAL DIRECTORS
AIR CONDITIONED
Обслуґа ПЦура і Чесна
Our Services Are Available
Anywhere in New Jersey
801 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
IRVINGTON, N. J.
NEWARK, N. J.
ESsex 5-5555

ІВАН КОВАЛЬЧИК
FUNERAL HOME
COMPLETELY AIR CONDITIONED
ЗАЙМАЄТЬСЯ ПОХОРОНАМИ В СТЕПТИ
NEW JERSEY
Ціни приступні для всіх
Обслуґа чесна і найкраща
У випадку смутку і родинні клячки ми в нас так
і в нас!

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

ІВАН БУНЬКО
УКР. ПОГРЕБНИК
Зарядка погребни
по ціні так низькій \$150
и
Обслуґа чесна і найкраща
JOHN BUNKO
Licensed Undertaker
& Embalmer
Dignified funerals as low as \$150.
437 EAST 5th STREET
New York City
Telephone: GRamercy 7-7661.

ПЕТРО ЯРЕМА
УКР. ПОГРЕБНИК
Займається похороном
в BRONX, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK і ОХОДЦЯХ
Контрольована температура.
Модерна, каліниці до ужитку даром.
PETER JAREMA
129 EAST 7th STREET,
New York 9, N. Y.
Tel.: ORchard 4-2568

УВАГА! УВАГА!
НАТАЛКА ПОЛТАВКА
ПОВНА УКРАЇНСЬКА ОПЕРА
Музика М. Лисенка
вже з'явилася у продажу на Платівках — „Лонґ Плейтс“
що мають 33 обороти.
5 ПЛАТІВОК У РОЗКІПНІЙ ОПРАВІ
Ціна за каталогом 16.00 дол.
Виключно для читачів „Свободи“ \$11.20
Участь беруть хор і оркестра Київської опери:
Наташка — Зоя Гайдай; Петро — І. Коляковський;
Терешка — Лютяніна-Вольгельм;
Вибірний І. Паторжинський; Возний — С. Івашенко;
Микола — М. Гринюк; Дирігент — Б. Чистяков.
Замовте негайно, прикладаючи кошти ордер або чек. Кількість примірників обмежена. За пересилку й забезпечення, просимо додати: в Америці — 75 центів в Канаді — \$1.25, за границею \$2.50.
Вимагайте „закордонного нашого повного каталога Українських платівок. — Замовлення шліть на адресу:
ARGEE MUSIC CORP.
121 Lexington Avenue, New York, 16, N. Y.
Отворено щоденно 10-7. — В неділі зачинено.

НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ НАБУТИ ДЛЯ ВАШОЇ ДИТИНИ
НОВУ ПОЧАТКОВУ ЧИТАНКУ
І. Шклявська.
Ця, багато ілюстрована, книжка пристосована зокрема для навчання української грамоти дітей, що вчаться в англійських школах. Книжка в твердій оправі.
Ціна тільки \$1.40.
Замовляйте в „Свободі“:
„СВОБОДА“, P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

ВУЙКІВ І КОПЕЦЬ
ЗНАНА УКРАЇНСЬКА КУПЦІВСЬКА ФІРМА
виконує на замовлення елегантні футори.
Найновіші фасони і досконалі гапунок шкурки
— це запорука задоволення вашої клясності.
ПРОСИМО ЗАЙТИ І ПЕРЕКОНАТИСЯ!
Переробляємо всякого роду футори, — жакети, нагортки й подібне.
Адреса фірми:
WUJKIW & KOPIEC, INC.
111-115 East 7th Street, New York 9, N. Y.
(Між 1-юю й „А“ Евінґс).
Телефон: SPring 7-8710
Крамниця відчинена кожного дня від год. 9 ранку до 7:30 вечора, — а у четвер до год. 9 вечора.

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.