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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Weekly Commentator

WELSH-UKRAINIAN COUSINS

"My dear countrymen," said a Welsh traveller at a meeting, "thank God, we are not alone in this world of ours. We still have a large number of Welshmen whose minds are most of the time so wrapped up in the Welsh deeds of glory of long ago that they can hardly see that we have a very bright day today or that the Welshmen can again perform deeds of glory. They enjoy shedding tears on the graves of our heroes of the past. They like to imagine themselves dying for the sake of Wales while Wales wants them to live and work for the good of Wales."

"Strange to say, I found also that some Ukrainians behave likewise. Their minds wander in the chivalrous deeds of the Kozak-warriors of some three hundred years ago. They want to die in defense of Ukraine's freedom, instead of rolling up their sleeves, so to say and cheerfully, with determination, help to build up an independent Ukrainian nation. Perhaps, such Ukrainians are, really our blood-cousins from the dim past, as our ancestors, the Celts, used to be living in the neighborhood of the Ukrainians some three thousand years ago."

BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

Are cracks—big cracks—at last appearing in the Iron Curtain? Have oppressed people reached a point of desperation where they will run any risk in an effort to rid themselves of their masters? Has the death of Stalin, and the passing on of his powers to warring factions within the Kremlin, resulted in weaknesses in the Soviet system far greater, more far reaching, than the anti-communist world even could have hoped for a few months ago?

Today, any answers to these vast questions must be hedged about with "ifs," "ands," and "buts." No one can be sure. But there is a degree of optimism in the western world that is greater than we have known in a very long time.

The amazing East German riots were unprecedented. In time's view, "they were jolting proof of a fact that the free world's leaders seem all too reluctant or timid to act upon: The people who have suffered communism hate it passionately. . . East German rebellion against communism seemed to give the anti-communist world its greatest opportunity—and challenge—since the cold war began."

U. S. News & World Report began a lead article detailing Berlin with these words: Signs multiply that the world is witnessing the beginning of the end of the new Russian empire in Europe. The myth of strength through communism is shattered by open revolt. The men in the Kremlin are desperately playing for time to patch things up, but it is becoming increasingly doubtful if they can do so, even with time. Revolt is in the air in the Soviet part of the world."

At a press conference President Eisenhower said that revolt against tyranny seemed to be spreading like wildfire. According to the AP account, he added that this shows "that people who have known freedom rate it as the highest of human values and consider life

YOUTH LEAGUE CONVENTION PROGRAM

The coming twentieth anniversary convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, to be held in Newark, N. J. over the coming Labor Day weekend, promises, according to all indications and prognostications, to be a very well attended affair.

The social features of this annual (excepting some war years) UYL-NA conclave have already been pretty well lined up, according to all available reports. The cultural program the details of which are "under the wraps" thus far, will in all probability be on the same high level as that of previous UYL-NA convention cultural programs. The convention committee—is as busy as the proverbial bee in making all the necessary arrangements. And the executive board members and directors are probably beginning to see the deadline coming closer and closer for them to prepare their official reports. Thus far everything appears to be in good order, except—

Nothing as yet has been reported concerning the Forum sessions of the convention. These sessions are part and parcel of every youth league convention. Key talks on subjects of vital importance to our younger generation Ukrainian Americans are given at these sessions by competent persons, and then the delegates and the guests discuss the issues and problems involved. Appropriate resolutions, reflecting the thoughts and opinions of the conventioners, are then passed and go on record. These forum sessions can be compared with the Ukrainian "viche"—whose origin lies in dim antiquity of Ukrainian history, and the American Town Hall meeting of Colonial times.

In view of the importance of the UYL-NA convention forum sessions, we deem it would be wise for the UYL-NA executive board to announce the topics to be discussed at them. That is its prerogative, and not that of the local convention committee. Such an announcement in the press would prepare the prospective conventioners to study the matters to be discussed at the forum sessions in advance, and thereby enable them to discuss them far more intelligently and more effectively than they would be able to do otherwise.

itself worth spending to regain it."

Moreover, the unrest has not been confined to Eastern Germany. It is widespread in Czechoslovakia too. And there are signs of an impending blowup of major proportions in Poland, which has been given the full communist treatment. And unrest on Ukraine has long been widespread.

The difficulties faces by anti-communists behind the Iron Curtain are enormous. Purges have destroyed much of their leadership. A ruthless, huge and tough-disciplined police force, equipped like an army, is always ready to move instantly to curb every dissension. Every conceivable step has been taken to safeguard communist authority. Yet, as history shows, unarmed peoples have overthrown dictatorships before, although at a terrible cost.

In a symbolic sense, one of

OVER 1,000 ATTEND FOURTH UKRAINIAN CANADIAN CONGRESS

Canadian Prime Minister Laurent Commends Ukrainian Canadians, Tells Assemblage That "Ukraine Is Bound To Become Free"

The Fourth All-Canadian Congress held under the auspices of the nationally representative Ukrainian Canadian Committee was held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, last July 8, 9, 10th at the Royal Alexandra Hotel with an attendance running well over one thousand persons, delegates and guests, who came from various Ukrainian Canadian communities, ranging from Montreal in the East to Vancouver in the West.

The assembled heard Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, the Prime Minister of Canada, praise the Ukrainian Canadians as having contributed the most as an ethnic group to Canadian life and progress. The Canadian Prime Minister also expressed his conviction that Ukraine is bound to become free and independent.

Thoughts along similar lines were emphatically expressed by several other guest speakers attending the Fourth All-Canada UCC Congress, namely, Stuart S. Garson, Federal Minister of Justice, Mr. Garnet, Mayor of Winnipeg, R. F. McWilliams, Lt. Governor of Manitoba, and other Canadian officials.

An eyewitness account of the Red terror in Ukraine was given to the assemblage by Nicholas Prychodko, author of the "One in Fifteen Million." His subject was "The Rule of Moscow in Ukraine."

A scheduled speaker, L. B. Pearson, Minister of External Affairs and President of the General Assembly of the United

In former years, before the war, a UYL-NA executive board would make such an announcement late in June. Then in practically every succeeding issue of the Ukrainian Weekly one topic after another would be examined and commented upon. It would be a sort of a resume of the subject.

We suggest, therefore, that an announcement of the coming UYL-NA forum sessions program be made as speedily as possible. This would help to insure the success of the forum sessions of the coming convention.

the most striking news pictures of all time came out of the East Berlin riots and was widely printed in this country. It showed two rioters throwing stones at a Soviet tank. Obviously, the stones could not hurt the tank. Equally obviously, the rioters were in imminent peril of being blown to bits by the tank's guns. From a purely practical standpoint, the stone-throwing marked an ultimate in futility. Yet the spirit that it represented is the kind of spirit that has destroyed tyranny and created freedom ever since recorded history began.

Finally, these great events must certainly be the reason for Russia's stepped-up "peace offensive." A nation with such tremendous troubles at home is naturally eager to reduce her troubles and commitments elsewhere to the greatest possible extent.

ney Stokalo of Toronto, S. Pavliuk of Toronto, P. Lazarovich of Edmonton, Dr. Zeleny of Windsor, Dr. A. T. Pavlichenko of Saskatoon, and J. Pryma of Edmonton. Congress secretary was W. Zhyla.

A briefing concerning the program of the Congress was given to the delegates—whose number ran over four hundred—and to the guests, by UCC office director, Volodimir Koshkan, and by Volodimir Kosar, UCC Coordinator, the latter who, incidentally, is a member of the Board of Auditors of the Ukrainian National Association.

A feature of the three-day Congress was the adoption and revision of the By-Laws, the passing of resolutions (whose text we have not yet received) and election of officers according to the governing regulations.

The concert program presented choral, vocal and instrumental numbers. It was held in conjunction with the banquet, held at the hotel on the closing night of the conclave.

Two Friars Ordained to Priesthood

Two Franciscan Friars, of Ukrainian descent, both World War II veterans, were ordained to the Holy Priesthood in New York City recently to serve Catholics of the Byzantine Rite, the "Way" reports.

According to the superiors at the Franciscan Commissariat of St. Mary of the Angels, New Canaan, Conn., they are the first Franciscans in the 700 year history of the Order to be ordained in the Byzantine-Slavonic Rite.

Bishop Constantine Bohachevsky, of the Byzantine Rite Apostolic Exarchate of Philadelphia, celebrated the Ponti-

GRADUATES N. J. STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

Miss Doris Romanchuk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Romanchuk, 94 Summer St.,



Miss Doris Romanchuk

Passaic, New Jersey, recently graduated from the New Jersey State Teacher's College at Jersey City with a Bachelor of Science degree in Education.

She served as secretary of the College Choir in which she was soloist and played violin in the orchestra. She was also a member of the Science Clubs.

In Ukrainian activities, Miss Romanchuk is a Sunday School teacher at the Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church and a member of the Lisenko Singing and Dramatics Club.

Miss Romanchuk has signed a contract with the Belleville, New Jersey School System where she will teach first grade in September.

Mr. Romanchuk is a member of the U.N.A., Branch 97.

Congressman Sheehan Introduces UCCA Declaration Into Congressional Record re Differences With American Committee For Liberation From Bolshevism

The political differences which have come into being between the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism—the latter which helped to initiate the UCCA European Mission of some months ago—have been expressed in a formal de-

RECEIVES B.A. DEGREE FROM NAZARETH COLLEGE

Among this year's June graduates is Miss Irene Marie Klodzinski, daughter of Mr.



Irene M. Klodzinski

and Mrs. John Klodzinski of Rochester, New York. Irene received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Nazareth College in Rochester at their annual commencement held on June 3, 1953. Miss Klodzinski majored in Sociology and pre-professional social work, with minors in economics and secretarial science. While at Nazareth, Miss Klodzinski was a member of the Sociology Club, Secretarial Club and the National Federation of Catholic College Students, reports William Hussar, member of the Supreme Board of Advisers of the Ukrainian National Association.

Irene is a member of the Alumnae of St. Mary's Villa Academy, Sloatsburg, New York where she was graduated in June of 1949. She is a member of the American Association of University women, the Cosmopolitan Club of Rochester, the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, Sovuz Ukrainok Branch 47, and the Ukrainian National Choir. Irene is also active in Ukrainian affairs in Rochester, where she participates in the Ukrainian Radio program.

After an extended summer vacation, Miss Klodzinski plans to do social work in Rochester. Irene is a member of St. Anne's Society, Branch 343 of the UNA, Rochester, N. Y.

GRADUATES DREXEL WITH B.S.

Ihor Pasiecznyk, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mytro Pasiecznyk of Philadelphia, Pa., graduated

OFF THE EDITOR'S DESK

A front-page story last week here about Miss Olga Pauline Genski of Woonsocket, R. L., high school graduate and recipient of a Rhode Island Regional Scholarship to Pembroke College in Brown University, erroneously described her as a former displaced person. Miss Genski is American born and raised.

fine scholarship record.

Ihor was one of the few Ukrainians in this year's graduating class of 981 students. He and all other members of the Pasiecznyk are members of Branch 324 of the Ukrainian National Association.

claration of the UCCA and signed by its president Dr. Lev Dobriansky of Georgetown University. The declaration has been made public (its text will appear on these pages next week), and July 8 last it was introduced into the Extension of Remarks of the Congressional Record by Congressman Timothy P. Sheehan of Illinois.

"In order to bring these issues involved to the attention of the public," Congressman Sheehan declared in asking that the UCCA declaration be included in the Congressional Record, "... it is noteworthy (that) with the known unrest behind the Iron Curtain and the chance that some day in the near future many of the captive nations will rise up and revolt, there is also great hope that parts of the Soviet Union will join in the movement against the Communist oppressor.

"The great breadbasket of the Soviet Union, located in the Ukrainian area, has been subjected over the last 33 years to intense communication and subjugation. There is hope among many Americans that the Ukrainians will some day rise as an independent people, severing all ties with Russian communism.

"The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has taken a vital interest over the years and has helped to keep alive the spirit of nationalism among the Ukrainians in the Soviet Union and among those of that nationality here in

The Conference of Ukrainian and German Psychologists

(Report of the Ukrainian Free University in Munich)

This Conference held on March 7-8, 1953, was arranged by the Psychological Institute of the Ukrainian Free University with the German Psychologists which has its centre in the same place as the Ukrainian Free University (UFU).

This may be regarded as not only a theoretical scientific accomplishment, but as one of the examples of the application of scientific research to "psychological warfare." Its subject was the pressing question of the "Opposition of the East and the West in the light of psychology."

Since both "hemispheres" separated by the "iron curtain" are reckoning with the possibility of World War III, psychological research and especially on the psychology of the peoples must play an important role. Military strategy must turn to account the psychic qualities of the peoples of the West and those of the East. This will permit the strengthening of the internal union of the allies and at the same time the weakening of the opposition of the enemy by deeping his internal contradictions. It is therefore now important to study the questions which determine the psychologies of the West and East.

Initiative Taken by Ukrainians

The initiative in arranging conference was taken by the Ukrainian psychologists. Present German psychology is traditionally on a high level and the entire scientific world pays attention to the Shevchenko

America. In this endeavor the issues that have arisen affect the public interest here in America and also involve considerations of our national security. This American committee (UCCA) has formulated an enlightened program with which it is attempting to get its message across to the Ukrainian people in the Soviet Union to let them know that we want them to be free," Congressman Sheehan declared.

On July 9th last, Congressman Sheehan included in his extension of remarks a reply to the UCCA declaration of its position by Admiral Leslie C. Stevens, head of the American Committee for the Liberation From Bolshevism, Inc.

On July 10, Congressman Sheehan included in his Congressional Record extension of remarks a letter from Prof. Dobriansky, head of UCCA, dated June 12 last, addressed to Admiral Leslie C. Stevens. Mr. Sheehan made the following introductory remark in this connection:

"Mr. Speaker, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., is a very active organization working for the liberation of the Ukrainian people now subjugated by Russian communism. While its end purposes are the same as those of the American Committee for Liberation From Bolshevism, Inc., there exist some differences of opinion between the two groups as to the manner to be pursued in accomplishing the common objective."

Scientific Society, Dr. V. Yaniv, who had special qualifications for arranging it as he has been for many years a member of the Professional Society of German Psychologists and has taken part in all of their five post-war meetings.

On the German side, the work was undertaken by Dr. L. Zeise, the head of the Bavarian regional group and sometimes head of the entire Professional Society of German Psychologists.

The program was so arranged that there were three groups of papers, which supplemented each other—one by a Ukrainian and the other by a German. Beside the basic groups, there were two other Ukrainian speakers with additional papers on themes which were especially interesting from the point of view of Ukrainian research. The background of the conference was presented by Prof. I. Mirchuk, the rector of the UFU, who opened the sessions with a scholarly paper on the "Cultural and Historical Role of Ukraine as an Intermediary between East and West."

The program was as follows:

Prof. O. Kulechitsky: The problem of the understanding of international spiritual life and the question of the reconciliation of peoples.

Prof. A. Fetter: The spiritual basis of today's international tension.

(Concluded on page 4)

The First Ukrainians in Manitoba

By PROF. PAUL YUZYK

(1)

Jubilee Celebrations

The summer and fall of 1951 was the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada. The outstanding celebrations of the Ukrainian Canadian Diamond Jubilee were held under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor General and the Viscountess Alexander of Tunis. The sponsor in the prominent Ukrainian communities, which dot our country from Vancouver to Montreal and contain a population of over 400,000 of these people, was the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, a coordinating body of the dominant-wide Ukrainian organizations (excluding the pro-communist element).

Considerable prominence was given in Canadian circles to this important event. The Prime Minister of Canada, Louis St. Laurent, made a tour of several important pioneer localities. The Lieutenant-Governors and Premiers of some of the provinces as well as many Canadian leaders participated in the celebrations. The newspapers and magazines ran accounts with illustrations of the achievements of this significant ethnic group; the Winnipeg Tribune also published a separate dedicatory issue. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, in a half-hour programme, dramatized the history of the Ukrainian Canadians, and the Voice of Canada (C. B. C.—International Service) transmitted in Ukrainian three radio talks, given by the author of this paper, on the occasion to the people in Ukraine.

The Winnipeg Celebration

The crowning celebrations were held on September 7, 8, and 9 in Winnipeg, which contains 41,500 Ukrainians (1951 census), is the centre of Ukrainian life in Canada, and is often referred to as the Ukrainian Canadian capital. The first day featured a beautifully-arranged display of the cultural achievements. The largest Ukrainian hall became a museum of Ukrainian folk art, consisting of handicrafts, eggs, inlaid wooden articles and ceramics, of selected works of modern art, and of Ukrainian newspapers, books and magazines published in Canada. President A. H. S. Gillson of the University of Manitoba

Poet's Corner

P. Yuzyk's radio talks, dated Sept. 5, 7, and 10, 1951, were published in several Ukrainian Canadian papers, and in *Kalendar Kanadyjskoho Farmera* 1952 (*Calendar-Almanac of the Canadian Farmer*, 1952), pp. 46-50; and in English translation in the *Ukrainian Weekly* (Jersey City, N. J., U.S.A.), Oct. 29, Nov. 19, and Nov. 26, 1951.

MY WINDOW FRAMES A FOREST

Tall, taller than my thoughts, sequoias branch.
Brooding the sky as the blushing East glows;
And the West shrinks to nothingness of land
With waves of smbkellike air.
Light gently throws
Gray robes of mystery over all man knows—
Be it glib reason's twisted words of sand,
Or tablets of despair when reason goes,
Leaving but hummocked waste that chaos planned;
My window frames a forest; I cannot stare
Enough to suck within my mind its calm,
Its unguent wisdom, or its sudden flare
For shaded greens with their peculiar balm
That rests the probing soul—that single beam
Groping so blindly where we fret and scheme.

Cullen Jones

officially opened the exhibition. September 8 witnessed a parade to the Legislative Building. Here the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honorable R. F. McWilliams, officially unveiled a memorial plaque, which stands in the hallways opposite the legislative library. The following words are inscribed on the tablet: "Dedicated to the pioneer Ukrainian settlers on the occasion of their sixtieth anniversary in recognition of their contribution to the development of Canada."

In the evening of September 8 a commemorative concert was held at the Playhouse Theatre in Winnipeg. Typical Ukrainian items, such as choral and instrumental music, as well as fast-moving folk-dancing, reminded the audience of the Ukrainian contribution to Canadian life in these fields. In an impressive ceremony, honor was paid to fifteen elderly pioneer men and women. At the banquet on September 10, Professor W. L. Morton, chairman of the History Department at the University, gave a concluding speech, entitled *The Common Heritage*. The Jubilee came to an end with the closing of the Ukrainian exhibit, during which Professor L. Bilecky delivered an address on the future of Ukrainian culture in Canada.

The Ukrainian Place in Canadian Life

This Jubilee brought to the minds of Canadians the place that Ukrainians hold in the life of the country. This largest group in Canada, which outnumbers all the rest of the Slavs combined, constitutes over ten per cent of the population in the three prairie provinces. The largest proportion of these people inhabits our own province of Manitoba, they form nearly thirteen per cent of the population (approximately one person out of every eight) exceeded only by the English and the Scotch. Members of this group have been taking an increasing part in the political life in Canada. In Manitoba there are six members of Ukrainian origin sitting in the legislative assembly, one of whom is the speaker of the house, and they have been electing reeves, mayors, councillors, and aldermen in eighteen municipalities. While the largest proportion of Ukrainians are engaged in agriculture, which is their greatest single contribution to the province, increasingly larger numbers are found in business, manufacturing, the trades, and in the various professions, in fact in all walks of life. They are

2 An illustrated booklet outlining the achievements and history was published for the occasion (in Ukrainian) by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee under the title: L. Bilecky, *Ukrainski Pionery v Kanadi*, 1891-1951 (Ukrainian Pioneers in Canada, 1891-1951) (Winnipeg, 1951)

3 According to the 1951 census there were 98,753 Ukrainians in Manitoba out of a population of 776,541.

We're Eating More Beef

Americans are eating more beef now than at any time in history, according to the president of the American Meat Institute. This is a reflection of current record beef supplies. The figures are impressive. During the first half of the year, our per capita beef consumption amounted to about 74 pounds on an annual rate basis. This compares with an annual rate of 58 pounds during the same period last year, and is slightly above record rate reached way back in 1909. Total meat production for 1953 is forecast at the huge figure of 23,700,000,000 pounds, which includes an 18 per cent increase in beef and veal production. And the outlook is for still further increases in

active in music circles, mainly choral music, but many prominent musicians have also won laurels. Newspapers and books in the vernacular are published by them in considerable quantity. The study of Ukrainian is featured prominently at the prairie universities, Manitoba having a Department of Slavic Studies. The people are readily identified by their distinctive Byzantine-style, bulbous-domed churches, which are under the jurisdiction either of an Orthodox metropolitan or a Greek Catholic archbishop, and by the numerous community halls, which are active in cultural work and social activities. In spite of Soviet Russia's keen interests in this leading Slavic group in Canada, which was very evident during the Jubilee celebration, the Ukrainian Canadians are staunch, loyal, and constructive citizens of Canada, which was manifest in their whole-hearted support of the last war effort, even though they often bitterly denounced the alliance with the Soviet Union.

The First Settlers

The jubilee reminds us that the first Ukrainian settlers came to Canada in the year 1891. It is probable that some had entered the country before that date, but so far we possess no authentic record of such. The earliest available records reveal that Ivan Piliipiv and Wasyl Eleniak were on board of the steamship *Oregon* which had left Liverpool on August 28, 1891 and landed at Montreal September 7. Brief stories of their lives have appeared in the Ukrainian language, as well as in English. Eleniak is still living on his original homestead near Chipman, Alberta, a fairly prosperous farmer, now ninety-three years of age. The real leader of the Ukrainian immigration to Canada was Ivan Piliipiv, who died in 1936 at the age of seventy-seven, as a result of an accident, at which time he was a prosperous farmer, also on his original homestead near Lamont, Alberta.

Both of these hardy Ukrainian farmers came from Nebraska. The best account of the early pioneer life before 1914 is given by the first public school teacher of Ukrainian origin in Manitoba, W. A. Chumer, *Spomyny pro pershykh pereselenstiv v Kanadi* (*Memoirs of the experiences of the first Ukrainian settlers in Canada*) (Edmonton, 1942). Useful general works in the English language, dealing with settlement, are C. H. Young, *The Ukrainian Canadians* (Toronto, 1931) and Vera Lysenko, *Men in Sheepskin Coats* (Toronto, 1947) (Pro-communist bias).

4 The most authentic account of Eleniak's pioneer experiences is found in *Providnyk, Kalendar Kanadyjskykh Ukrainsiv*, 1933 (Leader, Calendar for Ukrainian Canadians, 1933), Winnipeg, pp. 31-34.

5 Good accounts of Piliipiv are found in Chumer, *op. cit.*, pp. 16-27; and Lysenko, *op. cit.*, pp. 6-20; biliv, a village comprising some six hundred homes on the east-

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

5. Hrytsko Luchko, kolhospnik. They were a family of three. He often traveled to Kharkiv for the "commercial bread," and managed to last for a while. He left behind him his wife and child.

6. Michael Klymko, "odnosibnyk," had a wife and child. In the early summer of 1933 his wife caught a hunger typhus from her sister, Maria Lukashenko, and died, leaving husband and child.

7. Hnat Zhadan, kolhospnik, head of a family of five, including three young sons. During the winter of 1932-1933 we noticed that his children all had disappeared. At the same time we did not see him burying them. So we began to suspect that he had eaten them. Nastia Klymko, a neighbor of the Zhadans, told us that, "I am afraid to let my child out of my sight. Who knows but that someone may seize it and eat it."

This fear grew when Nastia noticed how Motrya, wife of Hnat, tried to invite one evening a passing woman neighbor to spend the night with her, although that woman lived but a scant kilometre from her own home.

Sometime in Spring in 1933, I together with my brother Michael traveled to Myrhorod, to try to get some seeds for potato sowing. When we returned home, we were met by our wives who told us that just a short while ago Motrya had led into her house some strange boy of about 15 years of age. The Zhadans at that time had no cattle or any other stock at all. And they had nothing else to eat. This immediately made us suspect the reason as to why she had invited the boy into her home. We decided to investigate.

When it got dark outside and a light appeared inside the Zhadan house, our wives went over to peek inside through the window to see what was going on there. They saw that the boy was sitting calmly on the bench and that something had been put before him to eat. Well, everything looked all right, so our wives decided to return homeward. Suddenly, before their eyes, something incredible and savage took place. In a flash a hair noose was cast from the back over the boy's neck and pulled into a stranglehold. Simultaneously he was hit a heavy blow over the head. Our wives nearly fainted at this horrible sight. They came running back and shook us but because of their shock, incoherent babbling, we could not understand what they were attempting to tell us. From their pallid faces and their incoherence we could understand only that the Zhadans were either killing a boy or had already killed him.

"Run immediately to kolhosp and tell anyone in charge there at this moment what has happened," we ordered our spouses. As they hurried to

obey our instructions, my brother and I stood watch over the Zhadan house, not too close so as not to be noticed. We wanted to see if anybody would come out.

No one did. Soon the women returned.

"Someone will be here right away," my wife panted. Sure enough, in about ten minutes three of them came hurrying up, Rodion Demianko, director of the RIC, the new school teacher (whose name I do not remember), and an unknown to me district representative. They were just then attending a kolhosp meeting, but had managed to slip away without attracting notice.

When I saw the three of them going directly toward the Zhadan home, I made haste to join them. But we had barely approached it, when suddenly the door opened and Hnat appeared carrying a bucket in his hand. Easing us, he froze in his tracks. One of the new arrivals called out: "Oh, that's you. Let's go inside."

We entered. The oven was burning full blast. On it were two iron kettles. Beneath the bed several wooden buckets were sticking out. Some one pulled them out. In one lay the trunk of a boy's body. The legs, arms and head had been already chopped off. A quick look in the oven showed that the arms and legs were already boiling in the iron kettle. In a corner near the oven there was a little pile of floor sweepings. Someone touched it with his foot, and out rolled a boy's head.

My wife and my sister-in-law came running to the house, but we refused to let them in. The shock might have been too much for them. That night my brother managed to sleep, because he had got himself drunk.

Both Zhadans, Hnat and Motrya, were tied up and led away to the Council quarters. There they were put into a hut and Demian and I were stationed outside as guards. When on the next day an investigating committee examined the Zhadan home they discovered that the Zhadans had slaughtered in this fashion many persons, both young and old.

Here was the evidence: (1) In the cellar they found many human bones, enough to fill a wagon; (2) in the chest they found much clothing, which had been worn by persons of all sizes and shapes; (3) near the hair noose with which they had strangled their victims a lot of loose hair was found.

Several days later when I was on my way to Kharkiv, I saw the Zhadans and about ten other persons being herded into a car. A policeman told me that they were cannibals and that they were being taken away to Kharkiv. What happened to them later, I do not know.

8. Ivan Zhadan (brother of

Hnat), a kolhospnik, had a family of four. Upon the death of his father, he inherited some 5 hectares of land. This land he divided up between himself and his brother Hnat.

During the winter of 1932-1933 the horses were perishing in the same manner as the people, for there was nothing to feed them with. The grain had been taken away by the government.

The people were becoming more and more listless. Disorder reigned in the kolhosp. Some came to work and loaf around, others fled from it, while still others were being thrown out. Maybe there were other reasons for this condition, but I do not recall them as I returned home too late to see. In addition my head was too filled up with my own troubles. At any rate, I saw that because of the lack of fodder the horses were dying all around. Among them were some of the healthiest and finest horses. Perhaps that was because of their natural good condition that they were being overworked and therefore needed to be fed most.

Carcasses of the dead horses were carted away, lime was poured over them, and they were buried about 2 metres deep. But the famished people, especially the women, stole out during the night, dug the horses up, cut meat from these dead horses and ate it. With my own eyes I saw a number of persons doing this. Among them Alexandra Zhadan (Ivan's wife), Olena Luchko, from the Luchko-Grange, sisters-in-law, and others as well.

Sometime during the Spring of 1933, at about the time of Ivan's cannibalism, one of the mares emerged from her stable during the night and went over to the pond to drink. Because she was exhausted she got stuck in the mud and could not get out. When the next morning the people discovered her plight, they pulled her out. She soon died. Because of his dereliction in not taking good care of the horse, Ivan was arrested and put in a Reshetlivtsi jail. He was kept there 2 or 3 weeks. He was given hardly any food at all, and those at home had nothing to bring to him. And so though they let him out quite soon, he died shortly after getting back home. Another victim of the famine was his daughter, Maria, who was going to school then.

9. Philip Krutko, kolhospnik, whose family numbered 7 persons. To save himself and his family, he killed his spotted dog, Spotty. His daughters and son used to go up to dig dead horses for their meat. Four of them died: Philip himself, two daughters and a son, as well as Demian's son. Demian went somewhere in search of food, and never returned. Of the whole family, only 3 survived.

On our Grange there was also a Vasyi Podolny, who came from Yankivka, Kukobivska Village Council. About 1920 he married the daughter of Samiylo Ovsy. The father of Vasyi had lived in Yankivka up to the revolution in 1917 and was a well-to-do man. He had 18 desiatyns of land, a threshing, the latter in partnership with someone else. Vasyi's father-in-law, the people said, had 7 desiatyns of inherited land, and people gossiped that he had money too. So in 1920 bandits appeared, robbed him of his money and killed him.

Having inherited his father-in-law's land, Vasyi became an activist, took an active part in the establishment of a kolhosp, became its brigadier, and directed the kolhosp transportation system. But one morning in 1932, a brigade arrived at his door and proceeded to appropriate him, just as they were doing to others. They

(Continued on page 4)

Weekly Correspondents

With the Ukrainian Weekly about to observe next September the 20th anniversary of its existence, dedicated to the ideals, needs and interests of our younger generation of Americans of Ukrainian descent, I notice that it finds itself considerably in need at this time of correspondents to report, from various sections of this country and Canada as well, upon the events and happenings in Ukrainian life.

Aside from featuring articles on subjects of interest to its readers, as well as extracts in translated form from the rich treasury of Ukrainian literature and culture in general. The Ukrainian Weekly wants to be as newsworthy as possible. I know that when I read the pages of the Weekly, I like to read enough news items and reports to give me some fair idea of what is going on in our Ukrainian American Canadian communities, among the older, the younger, and the newly arrived.

To be sure, I gain quite a deal in this respect by reading the *Svoboda*. But I know it for a fact that many of our younger people find it difficult to read in Ukrainian and so they depend upon the Weekly to learn what's going on among their kind everywhere. It is here that the community correspondents should enter upon the scene. In each Ukrainian American Canadian

community there are bound to be several young persons with enough ability and ambition to take upon themselves the task of making known to the thousands of Weekly readers what is going on their particular community and locality.

Fortunately, I have noticed that the Weekly has a number—although not a large one—of such correspondents, who send down through the years word in news items and newspaper clippings. More power to them.

It seems to me that outside from straight reporting for the Weekly, our publication would like to have such correspondents express themselves with candor, with no punches pulled, but, mind you, in a constructive fashion; upon the various phases, problems, headaches, hopes and aspirations which go into the making of Ukrainian American Canadian life.

So the next time you attend some event in your community, or participate in it, or if you see or hear about something of interest, something that some reader of the Weekly out in Oskosh or Kalamazoo or New York would like to read about, take about a half hour of your spare time, sit down and write a report about it and send it to the Weekly. If it needs any editing—that's the Editor's job.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

HOW OUR PEOPLE MULTIPLIED

RIISING DEMAND: DWINDLING RESOURCES

Whatever the population of this nation will be by 1975—whether 190 million or 225 million—the total will be so great that maintaining and improving the present standard of living will present increase, rather than reduce, the pressure on resources.

As industrialization spreads to other nations, pressure on our own and on world resources will be intensified. So complex is the problem that this publication cannot begin to give more than a cursory discussion, with references of sources for further study.

Two presidential commissions have surveyed the nation's resources in recent years, projecting the demands of our rapidly growing population into the future. The reports of these commissions deal with the basic essentials of our industrialized economy, and the general conclusions reached are much the same, with variation in emphasis. The unpleasant truth is that our vaunted industrialized civilization is living on the capital of the planet.

The report of the Materials Policy Commission, recognizing the the part this nation is taking in world leadership, discusses the accelerated rate of consumption of natural resources in these words: "The United States appetite for materials is gargantuan—and so far, insatiable. At mid-century, over 2½ billion tons of materials are being used up each year to keep the country going and support its high standard of living. With a population of 151 million, each person uses up, on an average, some 18 tons a year. He uses about 14,000 pounds of fuel for heat and energy—warming houses and offices, running automobiles and Diesel trains,

cleaned out his house, and then threw him out of the kolhosp. Why? That we never learned. Perhaps it was because he came from the well-to-do, and the order had accordingly come from the higher-ups to appropriate him. Thereupon Vasyi hired himself out as worker in the Radhosp and took there his entire family. Thus in 1933 he did not live on our grange.

Similar cases occurred in nearby parts.

(To be continued)

firing factory boilers, and hundreds of other tasks. He uses 10,000 pounds of building materials—lumber, stone, sand and gravel, etc.—plus 800 pounds of metals winnowed from 5,000 pounds of ores. He eats nearly 1,600 pounds of food; this together with cotton and others for clothing; pulpwood for paper and other miscellaneous products amounts up to 5,700 pounds of agricultural materials. In addition, he uses 800 pounds of nonmetals, such as lime, fertilizer, and chemical raw materials.

Such a level of consumption, climaxing 50 years of phenomenal economic progress, has levied a severe drain upon the United States' endowment of natural resources. Minerals, forest, soil, and water—all have felt it. A few comparisons between 1950 and 1900 are instructive. In the first 50 years of the twentieth century, United States population doubled. National output in this same time reached five times the 1900 level. The per capita national income for Americans rose from roughly \$864 in 1950 (in 1939 dollars). Our total consumption of agricultural products of all sorts, including food, increased 2½ times; fishery and wildlife products rose little more, and our total use of forest products actually declined 1 percent. But our consumption of minerals, including fuels, rose to six times 1900 totals.

But "renewable" resources have also felt the strain. Ninety percent of our virgin timber stand in the commercial forest area has been cut, and thus far we have done a poor job of growing replacement crops. At present we are using up our inventory of saw-timber at a rate 40 percent faster than its annual growth rate. Millions of acres have been taken out of forest growth; other millions have gone to brush and inferior trees. Upon our agricultural land we have imposed a heavy burden of depletion; we have opened it, exploited it heavily, abandoned much of it after its fertility had been drained, and moved on to repeat the process elsewhere. Partly because of soil erosion, even water, once regarded as a "free commodity" of virtually unlimited supply, has become a problem in areas where once it was plentiful. The time has clearly passed

(Continued on page 4)

The Human Touch

The newly-elected president of the American Medical Association has said, "although medical science has produced many drugs of near-miracle effectiveness in the last decade, I find that among the most potent of all medicines is still the human touch."

Here is one of the strongest of all the many arguments against socialized medicine or its variant, government dominated and directed medicine. Wherever these forms of medicine have been tried—and England is the best example for us Americans—the human touch has been largely destroyed. Neither doctor nor patient is any longer a free agent. The doctor must practice "by the book"—and the book is written and its rulings enforced by bureaucrats and poli-

iticians. The patient must also follow the book, and take whatever kind and quality of medical care the politicians in power decides he is to have, or do without. Doctors are overworked, under some sort of a panel system, and the result is assembly line medicine. There is little time for providing that all-important human touch—even as there is little time for research and study. The loss in both human values and scientific value is beyond measurement.

The goal of American medicine is to keep the human touch, to continue to give us the best medical care of the earth and to gradually solve the economic problems of illness. That is what is being done here under the free system.

(Continued on page 4)

Ukraine Through The Centuries

By MYKOLA H. HAYDAK

PART II.

(1)

THE STRUGGLE

"For six hundred years... they have fought to remain Ukrainian. They have preserved their own distinctive language, their own Church, their own clothes, their high standard of husbandry. And at the end of that fight of centuries, as at the beginning, they face the world undaunted alike by poverty, persecution, and repression—demanding the right of forty-three millions of people to rule themselves..."

"And there will be neither lasting peace nor the reign of justice in Eastern Europe until that right is granted, and the alien troops withdrawn, leaving the Ukraine to control its own destinies and enrich all peasant lands by its example..."

H. Hessel Tiltman, "Peasant E' rope".

Historians of the Muscovite Kingdom which after the centuries of expansion began to be known, at the start of the 18th century, under the acquired name of the Russian Empire, invariably commence the story of the empire with a description of the early history of the Ukrainian lands. This is being done in spite of the fact that the early Ukrainian history had very little in common with the course of events which took place in the Suddalian or later in the Muscovian principalities. The "scientific" statements of the official Muscovite historians were accepted by the uncritical professorial routine in many departments of history in various colleges and universities throughout the world and were perpetuated in routine lectures from generation to generation of students, thus spreading the "party line" knowledge to the innocents of every nation of the globe.

The Slavic name of the people living in the 9th-10th centuries in the Kiev region of Ukraine was "Polianes". The majority of the historians interpret this name as meaning "the peoples of the open fields", because "pole" in the Slavic signifies "a field." Shelukhin (1929) called attention to the fact that this interpretation is not correct and does not express the meaning which the chronicler ascribed to the word.

Speaking of the neighboring Slavic tribe, the Derevljanas, "the people of the woods, because they lived in forests", the chronicler pictures their occupation as agricultural: "They tilled their fields and their fields." While narrating about the activity of the Polianes, he states: "There were great woods around the city, and they were hunting because they were wise and clever and were called Polianes." No mention was made about the fields as it was in the case of the Derevljanas, but still the name of the people was Polianes because they were hunters. The interpreters of the name, mostly foreigners, derived it from the wrong word. The expression "to hunt" is translated into the Ukrainian as "poliuvaty" and from this word the term "Polianes" was formed. "Pole" is also the name for the place of battle—the battlefield. So the word "Polianes" is the name of a brave military people, accustomed to the use of arms, knowing how to defend themselves, and not of a

meek agricultural population whom a band of adventurers from the North, as is thought by the Normanists, could take without a fight.

The Polianes

At the time of the chronicler, the political name of this people had been changed to "Rus": "Polianes who are now called Rus", states the chronicler. The land of the Polianes was small. With the help of the Rus, "the people whom all know" for their military undertakings, the Polianes started expansion of their territory. As the new lands were joined, the Rus governors, "princes", with a retinue were placed in charge of the occupied regions. But still those territories for a long time were not called Rus, as is evident from the statements found in the chronicles. For instance, under 1149 in the Novgorodian Chronicle is written: "Novgorodian archbishop Niphont went to Rus", speaking of his journey to Kiev; or in the Lavrentiev Chronicle under 1152 in a note about the war of George of Suzdal against Kiev is stated: "The same year George... went to Rus", or in the Ipatiev Chronicle, under 1252 "Alexander... Moskovsky went to orda (the seat of the Tartarian state) and obtained the right to govern over the Rus and Muscovian lands" and many other similar references. In one place the chronicler directly excludes the inhabitants of the lands which later became known as Muscovy from Rus: "Only these tribes speak slavish in Rus: Polianes, Derevljanas, Novgorodians, Polochanians, Drevoviches, Sever, Bruzhanes, because they live on the Buh river, and the Velykianes. However, there are other peoples who pay taxes to Rus (he names the peoples living in the Northeast)—they have their own language; of the Japhetic origin, and are living in the Northern lands".

Mirsky's View of Great Russian and Ukrainian Thesis

These statements signify that those parts which later became known as Muscovy even in the middle of the 13th century were not called Rus. According to Mirsky, neither there was any noticeable migration of the population to those lands from the Dnieper territories, "only slow penetration into alien lands from the neighboring Russian districts". The North—Slavic tribes were mostly instrumental in colonizing these lands. From the intermixture of the original Finno-Ugrian population and the newcomers gradually the Muscovite nation was formed. Recent archeological investigation by the Russian scientist Spitsain (cited by Doroshenko, 1939) gives a new evidence of this process of amalgamation. Kluchevsky, Platanov, Pokrovsky, and others also speak of a great influence of the original Finnish population on the formation of the Muscovite nation. In discussing this question Mirsky writes: "Ethnologically also certain characteristic features of the Great Russian show affinities with the Lithuanian and Finno-Ugrian, and are not found among the Ukrainians. The thesis of Great Russian historians has always been that the Eastern Slavs formed a pre-established unity from the beginning of time. The thesis of the Ukrainian his-

torians is that the Eastern Slavs had two centers of gravity—one in the North and one in the South—and that the Southern group was originally not much more closely related to the Northern than it was to the other groups in the Balkans or in Central Europe. The sum of evidence seems to be increasingly favorable to a view that is closer to the Ukrainian than to the Great Russian thesis. Archeology has also shown that Old Russia had two centers of attraction—Novgorod in the North, with its influence reaching as far as Smolensk, and Kiev in the South. The oldest Russian documents present dialectical differences, indicating a dividing line established by archeology. Of the ethnological characteristics that distinguish the Great Russian from the Ukrainian and relate him to his Finno-Ugrian (and Lithuanian) neighbors, may also reflect a very old cultural division."

Allen's Uncritical Meditations In the light of these unbiased investigations by the Russians it is strange indeed to read uncritical meditations of Allen who, on the basis of the fact that the Suzdal or Rostov governors were related to the princes of Kiev, tries to prove the unity of the Muscovite and the Ukrainian nations. Vernadsky considers that "North-Eastern Russia centering around Suzdal formed a political body of its own" and the rulers of that region pursued their own policy of independent action.

Political relations between Suzdal and Kiev were rather unfriendly. As a matter of fact, after the death of the Suzdalian prince George (1157), who intermittently ruled Kiev from 1149, the Kievian population revolted. "It is apparent", writes Vernadsky, "that George's administration, the members of which were all Suzdalians, had, during his life, infuriated the populace by behaving as though Kiev were a conquered city," which shows that they actually considered themselves as foreigners.

George's son, Andrew, the prince of Suzdal, sent his army in 1169 to destroy Kiev. "The attack was successful and for many days the victors pillaged the churches and monasteries; the soldiers carried away ikons, rare books, vestments, and church bells which they took with them into the Northern region" (Hrushevsky, 1941). There was also a massacre of the population. Those were the early political relations between the cradle of Muscovy and Ukraine.

Later when there was a peaceful negotiation between the rulers of Ukraine and those of the Suzdalian lands, as in the case of arrangements between Roman of Volynia and Vsevolod of Suzdalia concerning the fate of the Kievian prince Rurik (1203), they acted as independent sovereigns. Even such an important conference as the one which was held to organize a unified resistance against the Mongols, had not been attended by the Suzdalian prince, although he promised an assistance.

The adherents of the "early unity of the Russian lands", whose conception is elaborated by Allen, are basing their assumption on the contemporary Ukrainian documents, as "The

(Continued on page 4)

A Thorn In The Foot

(A Tale of Ukrainian Hutzul Life)

By IVAN FRANKO

(Translated by Stephen Shumeyko)

(3)

Without turning around or saying a word the boy waved his snow-white arm vaguely downstream, as if he was loath to interrupt even for a moment his musings and the contemplation of the rushing, hissing waters. I shrugged my shoulders; after all, the kid probably knows these waters well and will tell me where he wants to get ashore. We were passing just then through a stretch made doubly dangerous by outjutting rocks that sprawled themselves in mid-stream like a herd of sheep bathing; and we had our hands full in avoiding them. Above the roar of the angry waters, I called out to the boy:

"When we get near the place you want to get off, let me know, so that we can steer the raft closer inshore. Do you hear?"

The boy again nodded his head, and continued to sit, crouched, in the same place.

Soon we passed the dangerous waters and swiftly sped down a wider and shallower stretch of the river. I kept a tight grip on the steering oar, although I didn't have to manipulate it now. Still I couldn't keep my eyes off the boy. There was something strange about him, something that annoyed me a trifle. Suddenly he rose his feet and began rolling up his tattered trousers to his knees.

"Do you want to get off now?" I asked. But again he didn't reply. Instead he walked over to the very edge of the raft and there sat down on the very end of a log. Calmly he gripped hold of the log with his hands, shifted his body around and turned so that he lay on his stomach, resting on his elbows, and then slowly began lowering himself into the water. It was then that I saw his face—a totally unfamiliar one. It seemed to me then that a strange half-malicious smile flitted across his face.

And before I had a chance to think, to cry out, to move, the boy without a sound disappeared into the swirling waters. A deadly panic seized me. In one leap I was at the edge of the raft. I knew that it was very dangerous to jump off the end of a raft, especially in these dangerous shallows, where even the strongest Hutzul cannot keep his footing. I thought that maybe the boy would come to the surface again and start swimming towards shore, or at least splash around wildly, which would give me a chance to jump in after him and save him. But no, there wasn't even a sight of the boy. The waveslets cheerfully surged over the edge of the raft, which was a rush and a roar swiftly sped downstream, and not a sign of the boy anywhere. Stricken dumb and immovable by this sudden tragedy, my flesh a'prickle from fear, I stood at the edge of the raft, staring wildly into the swirling waters in vain!

"Mikola!" the angry shout of Peter at the front steering oar caused me to start. "What the devil are you doing there? Can't you see that the raft is turning broadside into the current? Grab hold of that oar before both of us go to the hundred devils!"

The angry shouts of Peter brought me back to my senses, and I leaped to the steering oar. The raft had swung broadside to the swift current and it was indeed backbreaking work to right it. All the while my eyes did not quit the swirling waters feverishly darted about its surface, looking for at least some sign of the boy. But in vain, there wasn't even a trace of him!

The knowledge that right here before my very eyes, practically within arm's reach, a young boy had drowned, that I could hardly bear up. Never in my whole life had I been so deeply moved. I trembled like a leaf, as if I had murdered my closest and dearest friend. Fearfully I scanned the shore, perhaps someone there had seen the boy drowning? But no, there wasn't even a soul on the shore; the road that ran along the river was barren of human life; the village had long vanished behind a bend of the river, and only from some unseen spot belfry bells suddenly tolled out as if they knew that someone had just died.

The thought struck me that perhaps Peter had witnessed the tragedy. Apprehensively I glanced over in his direction. He was standing by the front steering oar, legs outstretched, and from time to time peering at the rough waters. Had he seen? Ah, but no, he couldn't have, for he remained silent; it was very likely that because of his deafness he hadn't heard me talking to the boy.

Gradually, as we left the scene of the tragedy far behind, passed the village of Ustieriki and entered into broader and safer waters, I became more composed. I actually forced myself to stop thinking of the boy; assured myself that I wasn't in the least to blame for his drowning; after all, how was I to know that for some reason or other he would suddenly lower himself off the raft and sink like a piece of lead; and then, I was busy at the tiller, so how could I have saved him in time, anyway? Such reflections gradually calmed me—at least, so it seemed to me then.

We arrived at Vizhnitsya earlier than usual, got our money for the logs, had our supper, rested for awhile, purchased some necessities for home, and it wasn't even midnight before we started back for we hoped to reach it before noon the next day, in time for the reaping. There was quite a number of us, and striding along the moon-lit road we talked, joked, and told humorous stories. I was in a

gay mood, and my laughter rang out above the others in the still air. Of course, I didn't even breathe a word about the drowned boy.

That is the way we reached Yaseniv. But when we began to approach the tragic spot, where our road ran alongside the Cheremosh, where large rocks lay like bathing sheep athwart its course, and where yesterday the boy had drowned—the same panicky feeling gripped me. A sudden cold sweat broke out on me, I began to tremble and my teeth chattered; I did not dare to look anyone in the eye, for fear that mine would betray me. And when my companions directed their steps to the tavern, I hastily excused myself; instead I sent Peter to buy me a bottle of whiskey—for the reapers—telling him that I was going ahead and that I would wait for him further down the road. For I was in such a wild state of mind that I was firmly convinced that I would no sooner appear in the tavern than I would be immediately seized and hanged. Upon finding myself alone, however, my panicky feelings took such strong hold of me that like one possessed I jammed my hat down over my eyes, lowered my head like a thief, and ran until I had left the village far behind. Breathless, I sat down by the side of the road and there waited for Peter.

I had to wait quite some time. All the while I was tormented by a most irresistible craving to drink whiskey, lots of it, so that it would flood and drown my shameful panic. The longer I sat the greater grew this thirst for the liquor. Finally, just when it seemed that I could not stand it any longer, around the bend of the road appeared old Peter, limping along and muttering beneath his breath something about those "milksoys who give their word and then immediately break it," and who "race away into the countryside like one mad." With these words he handed me the bottle of whiskey. But when I uncorked it and placed its narrow neck to my lips, a sudden revulsion came over me, so that I nearly threw the bottle away in disgust. I handed it back to Peter.

"Here, drink," I said, in a choked voice. "I can't drink just now."

Peter needed no further urging. Muttering something about fools refusing God's gift, he tilted the bottle, gulped down a good-sized swig, put the cork back again, drove it further in with a smack of his palm, and then placed the bottle into his leather knapsack. From that time on, I never have been able to look on liquor without a feeling of revulsion; and although I never swore off it, yet not even a single drop of it has ever since passed my lips!

(To be continued)

Ukrainian Youth News

By WALTER W. DANKO

BRING YOUR YOUTH TO NEWARK!

Without a doubt, any organization, hoping to exist for any considerable length of time, must have a definite youth program and in the case of our functioning Ukrainian clubs, the best possible way to initiate a youth drive is to introduce our youth to Ukrainian activities via a national convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

As is the rule at all UYL-NA conclaves, socials, culture and organization are all stressed, thereby resulting in a very enjoyable time. Hence as a note to all American and Canadian Ukrainian organizations, make it a point to attend the 20th Anniversary Convention of the Ukrainian Youth League this Labor Day Weekend (September 4, 5, 6 and 7th) at the Hotel Essex House, Newark, N. J. and bring along—but definitely—all your teenagers and all your other new members.

Chairman Mike Tizio and his UYL of New Jersey Convention Committee are all working long hours preparing to make the forthcoming convention in Newark one to be always fondly remembered by the hundreds of Ukrainians that will attend. So plan now and send your registrations fee of \$12.00 to Ann Stec, Registrations and Housing Committee, 136 Rector Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey. For this \$12.00 registration fee, all registrants will be given a booklet of tickets for all major social and cultural affairs in addition to other outstanding features. Now is the time to act!

Yaroslav Slichynsky, an architectural student at Columbia University, was the recipient of two medals in architectural practice and construction during the past school term. As a result of his obvious talent, Yaroslav has been awarded a scholarship to complete his studies.

According to Hollywood scribes, Ukrainian Jack Palance is hotter than a 2-bit pistol since his outstanding performance in "Shane". Jack is planning to take 10 weeks off from his movie work to get his degree at Stamford U. All he lacks is a biology lab course.

Chingis Guirey—a descendant of a Caucasian prince and a graduate of Yale University—recently wrote a book called "The Shadow of Power". He makes two very important observations which we Ukrainians have continually pointed out. 1—Like the Czarist empire, the present Soviet state is Russian (Muscovite) regime and 2—A policy of freedom for all the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union must be clearly outlined now for all to behold. The Ukrainians, Byeloruthenians, Armenians, Circassians and the Balts are among the non-Russian people for whom Mr. Guirey advocates freedom and independence.

Al and Ann Yaremko of Philadelphia, Pa. write that they will be in Newark, Labor Day Weekend to partake in the UYL-NA convention activities. A former member of the UYL's executive board, Al is currently a successful businessman in Philly. Al writes, "It was at the UYL-NA convention at the same Hotel Essex House in 1939 that I first met the girl I married on May 14th 1942—Anne Zapotochny, of Scranton, Pa. We now have three pretty and intelligent girls—Sandra, Hanucia, and Daria—and, as you know, we designed, built, own and operate a hotel-restaurant-bar business known as the Wagon Wheel Inn at the cost of \$90,000... Thanks to the UYL-NA conventions, we met and made a success of life." As an added note, this writer would like to point out that the UYL, among other things, is a great place to meet a suitable girl or boy. Al and Ann Yaremko are but one case of many where Ukrainian youth have coupled to make a success of life.

English movie king, Sir Alexander Korda, recently married a youthful 23-year old Ukrainian, Alexandra Boycuu, of Fort William, Ontario. A movie-aspitant in England, Alexandra is said to have given up all movie plans for the present.

Jimmy Melnychuk, chairman of this year's convention journal, requests that all journal ads be sent in as soon as possible. All journal contacts should contact Jimmy's committee secretary, Ann Kowozka, 26 Covert Street, Jersey City, N. J. and report all sales to date.

According to Nicholas Schekowsky, the recently held 1st Annual Bowling Tournament sponsored by the Chornomorska Sich Ukrainian Athletic Association of Newark was an outstanding success. Winner of the cash prize and trophy was Peter Molinsky with a three game total of 636, single game high was rolled by William Ferris with a formidable 217 and runnersup were John Drubiscech, Michael Lytwyn and Peter Szeremeta. A bigger journey is being planned for next season.

Walter Babychuk of Los Angeles, California is secretary of Chi Epsilon, honorary civil engineering society in L.A. He received his B.C.E. from Southern California in 1951.

Helen Labinsky of Elizabeth, N. J. will receive her sheepskin this month from Drexel Institute of Technology in Philly. Her major is dietetics.

Make a date with the Garden State in '53!

Plan now to attend the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America's 20th Anniversary Convention to be held this Labor Day Weekend (September 4,5,6 and 7th) at the Hotel Essex House, Newark, New Jersey.

taking their pictures and 15 paid me NOT to."

"Believe me, Tip has really cut his drinking in half."

"Wonderful."

"Yep, he eliminated the chasers!"

Alongside a lonesome roadway down South, this sign was nailed to a tree: "Hearken! No Parkin', Larkin' or Sparkin'—and NO Foolin'!"

UKRAINIAN YOUTH!

A new book for your history bookshelf

Ukraine Under the Soviets

by CLARENCE A. MANNING

Price \$3.50

Publication sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc.

This book should be circulated immediately and placed on the shelves of your local Public Library. It should also be forwarded to your Congressmen, Senators and other government officials as well as various other public and church institutions.

UKRAINE UNDER THE SOVIETS

is bound to attract the interest of Ukrainian American young people. It will serve to further enlighten them concerning the heroic and centuries old struggle of the Ukrainian people to regain their liberty and win their national freedom and independence.

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Weekly Banter

Lawyer: "Then your husband is quite elderly, I take it?"

Wife: "Elderly! Why he's so old he gets winded playing checkers."

He calls his girl Stadium for

there seems to be room for everyone in her heart.

"Business is great tonight!" said the photographer in the night club.

"How come?"

"Five persons paid me for

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THE AMERICAN WAY



Shrewd Shopper

Just a Suggestion

By MAURICE R. FRANKS

In my last article, I pointed out how industry for too long a period had failed to avail itself of the ingenuity and initiative of its employees. But, industry finally recognized this double loss and brought the Suggestion System into being. Workers were encouraged to offer the very smallest of their bright ideas to the company—in writing, so that there could be no shenanigans—and were paid in cash for whatever ideas were found usable. Payment for ideas was based on a fair estimate of their immediate worth to the company.

It was during the last war that the native savvy of the average worker was thus intensively sought. War production needed every kind of shot in the arm at every possible level. Companies in every line of production began putting up suggestion boxes and urging Joe and Mike and Pete and Stanley—yes, and Rosie and Theresa too—to get their ideas down on paper, if only in the form of the crudest sort of drawing and the crudest of words to explain it.

The response was great and in many plans fairly brilliant. Many an idea was found workable and of value to the production effort. Maybe it was only a cut in tumultuous paper work—industrial peanuts, say, and worth only the \$25 Bond the company figures the suggestion worth. But on the

other hand, maybe it was an elaborate new gimmick that, once taken in hand by the engineering department and cleared of its bugs, would save the company thousands of dollars annually. Such contributions as this last were by no means as rare as one might suppose.

Nor has the overall response to the average suggestion system been anywhere near as slender as you and I might imagine.

The experience of a single large U. S. company is revealing and is perhaps typical of the experience of suggestion-conscious companies in general. The Suggestion Plan of General Motors Corporation was put into effect in 1942 and has operated without interruption ever since. In the course of its 11-year existence, GM's vice-president Harry W. Anderson reports, employees of the company "have submitted a total of 944,778 suggestions of which 217,013 were adopted and paid for with awards amounting to \$9,232,540."

So great has been the employee response to suggestion plans throughout U. S. industry that we might suppose that they leave little or nothing to be desired. But this is not quite true. In many cases, according to fairly widespread reports, workers are reluctant to offer the company their suggestions, many of which could be extremely valuable if only for the reason that they are

Ukraine Through the Centuries

(Continued from page 3)

Song of the Legion of Ihor" (1187) or the memoirs of the abbot Daniel (about the first half of the 12th century). The author of the song wrote a heroic story about the military undertaking of the Rus princes and, of course, since those princess belonged to the same Rus dynasty, he, in a poetic fashion, speaks about the unity of the land over which they governed. The unity of the dynasty does not imply the unity of the people and unbiased investigators, already mentioned, tell an entirely different story. One could interpret that the name "Rus land" was used here in the sense of "the land having the same official religion" as it is obvious from the memoirs of the abbot Daniel, who (quoted from Allen) "having wandered from Chernigov to Jerusalem, petitioned king Baldwin that he might light a lamp at our Lord's Sepulchre in the name of the whole Russian land, for

all Russian princes and all Christians". Discussing this passage, Allen brings the comment of Kluchevsky that in the writings of Daniel there is "Everywhere talk of the Russian land and the Russian people and, of course, since those princess belonged to the same Rus dynasty, he, in a poetic fashion, speaks about the unity of the land over which they governed. The unity of the dynasty does not imply the unity of the people and unbiased investigators, already mentioned, tell an entirely different story. One could interpret that the name "Rus land" was used here in the sense of "the land having the same official religion" as it is obvious from the memoirs of the abbot Daniel, who (quoted from Allen) "having wandered from Chernigov to Jerusalem, petitioned king Baldwin that he might light a lamp at our Lord's Sepulchre in the name of the whole Russian land, for

afraid of being ridiculed by their employer or fellow employees in the event their suggestion is turned down. Even worse, there is the fear in the minds of certain workers that their very jobs will be in jeopardy in the event their suggestion should indeed be worse than useless. "I should stick my neck out!" many a worker has probably said to himself. "How do I know this gimmick of mine will really do the business—and what the company will take me for if it's a flop? You think I want to be made out a jerk? Not me!" If such a reaction can be considered as somewhat neurotic, so is most ingenious, we've been told. And its flicks and flakes of grassroots genius industry can use.

Let's, therefore, consider some way of allaying these understandable human fears and of paving the way for a more general response to the Suggestion System.

One simple way of doing this suggests itself to my mind. All it would entail would be a slightly different way of preparing and printing the suggestion forms. Its only additional cost would be that of supplying a perforated line.

Here, then, is my suggestion:

FIRST: Let each suggestion blank be given a separate number in the space presently reserved for the worker's signature.

SECOND: Let there be attached to each suggestion blank a stub bearing the identical number of the blank itself, the stub having lines to be filled in with the worker's signature and clock number. These will immediately protect the author of the suggestion in case the stub should become lost.

THIRD: Before depositing his suggestion in the box, the worker may thus detach the stub and keep it in his own possession until such a time as his fully anonymous suggestion is either accepted or rejected by number. Only in the event of its formal acceptance need the author of the suggestion step forward with his stub to claim the reward and reveal his identity.

The value of the Suggestion System as a whole has been proved; is worthy of being extended as far as possible—even to the most timid and cynical of workers.

Here is one way of extending it.

I offer it for what it is worth: as JUST A SUGGESTION.

BUY THE UNITED STATES SAVING BONDS.

Admiral Steven's Statement

NEW YORK, July 9.—In response to many inquiries following the publication in the press of the communique of the eleven emigre organizations on the conflict within the Coordinating Center, Vice Admiral Leslie C. Stevens, President of the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism, Inc., has issued the following statement:

"From the beginning of its efforts to help the emigration in its struggle against Bolshevism the American Committee has made it clear that it cannot support any grouping of the emigration other than a united front of responsible Russian and non-Russian organizations which would not be dominated by either element or any one faction. The American Committee has consistently endeavored to promote the cooperation of the badly splintered political bodies active in the fight for the liberation of the peoples of the Soviet Union from Communist oppression. The recent accession of several important Russian and non-Russian organizations to the field of activity of the Coordinating Center has opened up for the first time in thirty-seven years the prospect of a broad and powerful common front of emigres against Communist tyranny and imperialism. At the moment the twenty-odd democratic groups of middle-of-the-road political refugees from Soviet terror have formed two wings centering around conflicting programs. The American Committee cannot believe that in the face of the growing crisis in which the Soviet regime has fallen since the death of Stalin the leaders of the major anti-Bolshevik emigre groups will fail to find a common platform on which to rally all the sound elements to wage the decisive battle for the liberation of their homelands. We believe that without such cooperation there can be no successful fight against the scourge of Bolshevism, and that the creative forces in emigration will find the road to such a joint dynamic campaign.

VET NEWS ROUNDUP

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. May I take institutional on-farm training under the Korean GI Bill on a part-time basis? I want to get a job in a factory in a nearby town the rest of the time.

A. Under the law, institutional on-farm training must occupy your full time.

Q. I was totally disabled in an automobile accident over six months ago, and my National Service Life Insurance premiums are under waiver. I have a permanent plan policy. Will my policy continue to build up guaranteed values, like it did while I was paying my own premiums?

A. Yes. A permanent plan policy under waiver of premiums provides increasing guaranteed values—including the loan privilege and the right to dividends—just as though you were paying premiums.

Q. I'm getting a VA pension for a total and permanent disability, and I live in a house that I received through an inheritance. If I sell the house, how much of the proceeds must be considered as income, in figuring whether I come under the income limitations for a pension?

A. In the case of a house that came into your possession through inheritance, all the proceeds will be considered as income, for pension purposes.

Q. I was released from service in July, 1952. By what date must I start training under the Korean GI Bill?

A. Veterans such as yourself, released from service before August 20, 1952, must begin their training under the Korean GI Bill by August 20, 1954. Those released after August 20, 1952, have two years from date of separation in which to begin.

HOW PEOPLE MULTIPLY

(Continued from page 2)

when we can afford the luxury of viewing our resources as unlimited and hence taking them for granted. In the United States the supplies of the evident, the cheap, and the accessible (chemically and geologically) are running out. The plain fact seems to be that we have skimmed the cream of our resources as we now understand them; there must not be at this decisive point in history, too long a pause before our understanding catches up with our needs. (Editor's note: Italics are ours.)

(To be continued)

Originally a special fabric for church vestments woven in compliment to the reigning Pope by the textile industry of France. A modern day fabric with grain or cord effect used for apparel and draperies.

That afternoon two sessions were held simultaneously: — the General Meeting of the Bavarian regional group of the Professional Society of German Psychologists (the head of which was again Dr. Zeise) and also a scientific meeting with two Ukrainian lecturers:

Dr. E. Smaiko: The position of the philosophy of Skovoroda in the psychology of world ideas in the light of the opposition of East and West.

Prof. O. Kulchytsky: Occidental and non-occidental components in the spirit of Ukrainian individuality.

The second plenary session had two further "pairs" of lecturers:

Prof. H. Vashchenko: The study of psychology in the USSR.

Dr. G. R. Lukkert: The present outline of psychology in the USA.

Dr. V. Yaniv: The opposition of East and West in the light of psychology.

Dr. L. Zeise: The overcoming of the tension between East and West as a psychological problem.

The general discussion on the papers lasted an hour and a half. The discussion was led by Prof. I. Mirehuk.

About 100 Ukrainian and German scholars took part in the conference. The conference was greeted by the Bavarian Prime Minister, and was reported on the Bavarian radio.

The lectures were on a high level and the whole impression was so satisfactory that it received high approval from all the participants. Both the Germans and the Ukrainians emphasized that the cooperation thus begun so happily and successfully should be continued consistently and extended to other fields of knowledge.

The First Ukrainians In Manitoba

(Continued from page 2)

ern foothills of the Carpathian mountains, in Galicia, which at the time was under the rule of the Habsburgs. The initiative came from Piliw, who had a public school education. Like the majority of his fellow countrymen, he was unable to eke out a living from his small plot of land. With a growing family and bad crops, Piliw was forced to do seasonal work in Hungary. It was while he was engaged in contract job of supplying the Austrian government with wood that he learned from German colonists who worked for him and had relatives in Canada, that free lands could be secured in this country. He wrote a letter to a cousin. Piliw was determined to see Canada for himself. He was able to persuade his friend, Wasyl Eleniak, and his brother-in-law, Yurko Panischak to go with him. By selling a pair of horses and oxen, Piliw raised 600 rinaldes, approximately \$240.00, while Eleniak raised 190 rinaldes (\$76.00) and Panischak got only 120 rinaldes (\$48.00). At the border town of Oswincim, Panischak was turned back by the officials as not having sufficient money. The other two men continued to Hamburg, where they secured passports and passages to Winnipeg, and sailed on the Oregon, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph. It was a momentous step for the two humble rustics. Their example was soon followed by thousands of their own people.

(To be continued)

Grass Root Opinions

TELL CITY, IND., NEWS: "Too many people are looking at this war situation merely from the standpoint of finances, they have more money in their pockets than at any time during their lives... Why can't these people realize that eventually they are going to have nothing. Their pockets have money in them that is coming from the government and being gradually built up into a debt that will bankrupt the once-richest country the world has ever known."

FAIRFIELD, IOWA, DAILY LEDGER: "It appears the CIO unions are changing some of their positions on socialist ventures. In their Sixth Constitutional convention held recently they adopted this resolution: 'No federal agency should construct or operate, except for national defense or if private industry fails or refuses adequate service, any project the sole purpose of which is the generation of electric energy'... It has been our opinion all the time that both labor and management have the same stake in the future welfare of the country. Whenever times are prosperous for management they are also prosperous for labor."

BALTIMORE, MD., DAILY RECORD: "Why not review,

ZOOS ARE SECURE

This brief but significant little item appeared on the editorial page of the Coatesville, Pennsylvania, Record: "Four zoo-reared timber wolves, members of a normally proud and resourceful species, were reduced to raiding garbage cans when released on a wooded island in Lake Superior recently. The security of life in the zoo apparently had deadened their initiative and they could no longer depend on their hunting instincts to provide food. Which should teach a moral: 'People, too, can be pampered and petted too much.'"

That is a telling commentary on the "cradle to the grave" security philosophy. What it always produces is the deadly security of the zoo or the jail.

PSYCHOLOGIST'S MEETING

(Concluded from page 1)

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Inter-City Transport Company
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Buses leave New York:	Arrive Kerhonkson:
6:45 a. m.	9:50
10:30 a. m.	1:40
3:30 p. m.	6:35
6:30 p. m.	9:35

At Kerhonkson take taxi to Soyuzivka. Fare 50 cents per person.

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3:00 p. m.	6:20
8:00 p. m.	11:20

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Buses leave New York:	Arrive Kerhonkson:
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8:30	11:55
12:30	3:55
3:30	6:55

Buses leave Kerhonkson:	Arrive New York:
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An exciting arrival in the music world and a long awaited treat for all music lovers is the eagerly anticipated recording of the Ukrainian opera "Natalka Poltavka." Recorded by the spectacular company of the Kiev Opera House it will be available at the UNION SQUARE MUSIC CO., 27 Union Square W. New York City on July 20th.

The basic story of NATALKA POLTAVKA is a folk motif widely prevalent in Ukrainian folk and social songs. Briefly, it is the story of a young maiden in love with a lad whose poverty is an obstacle to their marriage. A rich, but older man finds the maiden attractive and courts her, the mother encouraging the courtship. Bowing to the will of her mother, the daughter is forced to marry her rich suitor, while her loved one is far away seeking his fortune.

The majority of songs in this drama-opera by Ivan Kotlyarevsky are a variation of well known folk songs. Others, based on folk themes and style, were composed by Kotlyarevsky himself, such as "Do I Not Wish You Well, Daughter?" "Poltava's Roads are Visible." Petro and Natalka's duet "Oh, I am A Maiden from Poltava." The work has become a living classic which has not lost its appeal thru the centuries as a fine example of folk art.

Many composers labored over the music and arranged scores for the orchestras of this period. But the most successful of these was the fine musical work of Mykola Lyсенko, whose score is the one used in these recordings. The following well-known artists sing the lead roles of NATALKA POLTAVKA: Maria Litvinenko-Volhemuth, Ivan Patorzhynsky, Zoya Haidal, Ivan Koslovsky, S. Ivaschenko and V. Hryshko. Bound in beautiful leatherette, the album contains 17 records and costs \$15.00 per set.

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