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Address
UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. Henderson 4-0237
4-0807
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel. Henderson 4-1010

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Weekly Commentator

THE "WEAK" AND THE "STRONG PRESIDENTS"

MACHINERY CONQUERS FAMINE

Some historians have divided the Presidents of the United States into two rather arbitrarily-defined groups. The first consists of the so-called "weak" Presidents; the other, of the so-called "strong" Presidents. The difference is not one of ability or character or resolution on the part of the Presidents concerned. It is, instead, a difference in attitude toward the philosophy of government. The first group consists of Chief Executives who believed that the Presidential duty is to suggest courses of policy and legislation, and then to abide by whatever Congress decides, with a minimum of controversy. In other words, they regarded the Presidency as primarily an administrative job. The second group worked on the principle that President has "the right and even the obligation to dominate and direct Congress, using every means at his command toward that end."

To take specific cases, these historians often cite Calvin Coolidge as near-perfect example of the second group. The latter reached something of a new high in efforts to totally dominate all branches of the government in his unsuccessful Supreme Court packing plan.

It is no secret that some segments of the Republican Party—made up, for the most part of younger elements—have been gravely disappointed in President Eisenhower's conduct of the Executive-Congressional relationship. They expected that he would be extremely "strong" President, who would move heaven and earth to get his ideas over and who would brook no delay or opposition. The fact that Mr. Eisenhower had been a soldier of the highest rank, whose orders were instantly translated into action, no doubt fed this belief. Now, after watching the Administration at work for a few months, they are feeling and saying that unless the President shows much more force and initiative Congress will dominate the White House and the country will be without dynamic, effective leadership. The Democrats, naturally, have tried to make hay out of this, with such wise cracks as the one that says Harry Truman left the White House on January 20th and no one else has moved in.

On the other hand, there are a great many men within and without the GOP, and this includes some of the most influential editorialists and commentators, who believe that Mr. Eisenhower's course is close to 100 per cent right. During previous Administrations, they believe, the balance between the executive and legislative branches went all askew and very dangerously so. The new President, as they see it, is trying, and trying successfully, to restore that balance, in accord with Constitutional ideas. This does not mean that he will jettison his program or any part of it. It does mean, however, that he is convinced that honest compromise and amicable settlement of differences through negotiation are a vital factor in the democratic process. In sum, he does not seem to be a "whole hog or none" man.

Since recorded history began, mankind has been fighting famine. And, difficult as it may be for us to understand in well-fed America, much of the world still suffers from famine or near-famine. A survey made some time ago indicated that at least five out of every ten people in the world are ill-fed.

Why has the United States escaped the dread specter of famine?

It is not because we have the most fertile soil—our yields per acre are lower than in some other countries. It is not because we have more land—with seven per cent of the world's people we have six per cent of its land area.

The answer is that we are world leaders in the all-important matter of production per farm worker. It is estimated that each of these workers produces enough food and fiber to support at least 15 persons, whereas in Colonial days 85 per cent of our working force was needed to produce the farm crops which made possible a meager existence.

Our high production per worker, of course, is the direct result of our wide and ever-increasing use of labor-saving, time-saving and money-saving farm machinery. Today each farm worker has about 33 horsepower at his command, as compared with 5.3 per cent as recently as 1920. That is why, with a fixed land area, farm production has gone up and up. And it is the way still greater production, made necessary by a swiftly growing population, will be achieved in the years ahead.

LOOK IN THE WINDOW

George May is an experienced newspaper correspondent who has spent more than three years in Communist Hungary. The July issue of Harper's Magazine carries an article by him, entitled "Close-Up of a Workers' Paradise."

One part of it deals with retail stores and the prices charged for goods—the Hungarian stores, of course, are an instrument of the red government, like every other business. The goods, Mr. May says, are both scarce and incredibly shoddy by Western standards. And here are some of the prices the Hungarian worker, whose average wage is about \$70 a month, must pay: Woman's full-length topcoat, \$150; woman's cotton dress, \$35; man's woolen suit, \$150; butter, \$3 per pound; pork, \$2 per pound; lard, \$1.80 per pound.

Other writers have made similar surveys of conditions in other Iron Curtain countries, including the USSR itself. In each case, the situation is about the same. The prices of goods at retail are unbelievably high, in the light of worker income. The result is that the bulk of the people live miserably, at a bare subsistence level.

For contrast, look in the windows of a typical American retail store. There you will see goods of every kind in lavish

of the Presidential program are moving through the legislative mill more slowly than many anticipated is no sign of weakness on anyone's part. There is simply much less evidence

UCCA Representatives Urge Adoption of Resolution 58 at Congressional Hearing

On Wednesday, July 15th an Ad Hoc Subcommittee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs conducted a public hearing on House Concurrent Resolution 58 which calls for the immediate establishment of American diplomatic relations with Ukraine and Byelorussia.

Witnesses who testified for the adoption of the resolution were: Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee and Professor at Georgetown University; Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki of Marquette University; Dr. Clarence Manning, well-known author and professor at Columbia University; Dr. Michael Pap of Notre Dame University; Dr. John S. Reshetar, Jr. of Princeton University and author of "The Ukrainian Revolution"; Prof. Alexander Granovsky of the University of Minnesota; Adm. George F. Mentz, (USN-ret.) and Dr. Nicholas Scors, President of the Byelorussian Congress Committee of America.

All the testimonies were admirably presented and sympathetically received by the Committee members. This is the first time that the Ukrainian and Byelorussian problems received such unusually full consideration as at this hearing.

A luncheon was held following the hearing for the witnesses, Committee members and other guests at the Hotel Congressional in Washington.

The following news item appeared in the New York Times on July 22:

Tie to Ukraine Proposed; House Group Also Advocates Recognition of Byelorussia

Washington, July 21 (AP)—A House Foreign Affairs subcommittee unanimously approved today a resolution calling for immediate diplomatic recognition of the Ukraine and Byelorussia.

The resolution, which now goes to the full committee,

"Our Youth" — Theme of UYL-NA Convention

The theme for the 20th anniversary Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, to be held at the Essex House in Newark, N. J. this Labor Day weekend, is "Our Youth."

From many suggestions, and after due deliberation, "Our Youth" was chosen by the UYL-NA executive board at its recent meeting in Pittsburgh as the most appropriate and most timely topic that was suggested.

The theme will be presented by a panel of well known persons. This form of presentation proved popular last year in Cleveland. Everyone who was interested had an opportunity to question the members of the panel or to make comments on the panel's presentations.

AMONG YOUR VALUABLES

Some people put money into banks and, for one reason or another, never take it out. The banks run newspaper advertisements for these "lost" depositors ("Is your name in this list? If so, come and claim your money), and succeed in locating some of them. But the rest do not show up and their deposits are transferred to the State or disposed of according to State law.

Why didn't these depositors claim their money? Some died without their heirs knowing of their deposits, some are seriously ill, some are in foreign countries, some lost their bank books and don't know what to do, some forgot, and some believe that their money is safe and will earn interest throughout the years, indefinitely, without their bothering to report to the bank.

Although the Ukrainian National Association is not a banking institution but a fraternal benefit society, it has similar troubles in that people who have money coming to them fail to file claims.

Your bankbook is valuable, and so is your U.N.A. membership certificate. It is a fact that some members believe their certificates are "no good" once they stop paying dues, and they do nothing toward

abundance, offered at prices which are within the means of virtually all. The retail store truly reflects the enormous superiority of free enterprise over socialism and communism.

of steam-roller tactics than in previous Congresses. And there is more thorough debate and consideration of the issues and problems, in all their incredible complexity.

calls for the establishment of diplomatic relations with these two states of the Soviet Union as a means of carrying out "a policy of liberation."

If finally adopted by Congress, the resolution would have no legal effect but would express the legislators' opinion.

Representative Lawrence H. Smith, Republican of Wisconsin, the sponsor, said the two states were the only members of the United Nations with which the United States did not have diplomatic relations.

WINS TWO AWARDS

Mrs. Raisa Shylo Bakum of Bronx, New York City, daughter of a former captain of the

IDEAL VACATION SPOT

For sheer comfort, relaxation, swimming, sports, majestic scenery of the Catskill Mountains, the UNA Estate Resort at Kerhonkson, N. Y. offers to our Ukrainian American youth a vacation that simply can't be beat. Rates unusually reasonable. Spend your vacation there. See ads on pages 3 and 4.

WINS TWO AWARDS

Mrs. Raisa Shylo Bakum of Bronx, New York City, daughter of a former captain of the



Mrs. Raisa Bakum

Army of the Ukrainian National Republic (1917-21), has completed two years of study at Hunter College, New York City and has now entered Columbia University. At Hunter she won two awards, one for declamation and the other for a thesis. Her husband, just out of the Army, is also attending Columbia. Mrs. Bakum has been working her way through college, doing office work.

NEW BOOK WARNS ON RUSSIAN CHARACTER

"The Shadow of Power," a new book by Mr. Chingis Guirey, published by Bobbs-Merrill, deals with the Russians and their ambitions to dominate the world. The author is a Caucasian and Moslem by religion, who came to the United States as a child and who served as an interpreter with the Russians in Austria.

GRADUATES ST. JOHNS

Marcel Koster (Kostyrka) son of Joseph and Stephanie Koster, who reside at 89-08 182nd St., Jamaica, N. Y., received his LL.B. degree from St. Johns University, Brooklyn, N. Y., in June 1953, reports Mrs. Stella Ryan, secretary of UNA Branch 171.

Marcel, as well as his mother, are members of Branch 171 of the Ukrainian National Association in Jersey City, being until recently life-long residents of that city. His father Joseph is a member of U.N.A. Branch 393.

Marcel expects to open his own office and practice law in New York City in the near future.

extended insurance do not receive dividends and they cannot participate in branch officers' elections; they also are not entitled to the regular membership privileges. Only member who pay dues are eligible to all the benefits and advantages of membership. It pays to pay your dues.

For information regarding suspended certificates, or reinstatement, write to the Ukrainian National Association, P.O. Box 76 Jersey City 3, N. J.

Meet the UYL-NA Convention Committee Chairmen

Chairman—Michael Tizio (Jersey City) is an active sparkplug in many Ukrainian youth circles in Northern New Jersey. A warehouse manager by occupation, Mike is married to the former Katherine Brega, registered nurse, from Spring Valley, N. Y. He has been president of the Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey since its organization and is also engaged in civic politics as he is a member of the Hudson County Committee.

Vice-Chairman—Sam Herila (Elizabeth), former member of the U.S. Navy, is indeed an enterprising fellow. An employee of the Singer Mfg. Co., Sam manages a sandwich vending business with fellow Ukrainians Mike Fedish in spare hours. He is currently hard at work preparing for the "Miss Ukraine" contest to be held at the convention's Welcome Dance.

Vice Chairman—Edward Polewchak (Elizabeth) has been one of the bulwarks of the UYL-NJ since its organization. A carpenter by trade, he was recently married to a Ukrainian lovely from Brooklyn, Stella Korchynsky. Ed is the New Jersey district organizer for the UYL-NA and an active member of the Ukrainian Boyan choir in his hometown.

Secretary—Rose Goley (Elizabeth) was born in Kingston, Pa. She is a member of the very active Ukrainian youth clan in Betaytown. A secretary for a mortgage company, she is a member of Walter Bacad's "The Ukraine" dancers.

Treasurer—Joseph Boyko (Bayonne) has been treasurer of the UYL-NJ since its organization in 1948. A graduate of John Marshall College, he is a life insurance underwriter for Metropolitan Life. He is married to the former Jean Gwiazda, registered nurse, of Hillside and they are the parents of 3 year old Sandra. He is treasurer of the Bayonne Ukrainian National Home.

Cultural—Olya Dmytriv (Jersey City) has successfully directed many outstanding cultural productions for the UYL-NA. She attended Columbia University, New York University and Julliard School of Music. She holds a degree from Pratt and is assistant buyer at Macy's. Undoubtedly

Olya's greatest contribution to the UYL-NA has been her work with the Ukrainian Arts book which is receiving rave from all quarters.

Publicity—Walter Danko (Bayonne) holds a Bachelor of Civil Engineering degree from New York U., did graduate work at his alma mater majoring in Organization and Management and he is now design engineer for a consulting engineering company in N.Y.C. He has been writing his "Ukrainian Sport Notes" column for the Ukrainian Weekly since 1946 although he is only 25. Walt is married to the former Helen Hudock, of Elizabeth and they are the proud parents of a 20-months old son, William.

Registration and Housing—Ann Stec (Elizabeth) is a secretary to the Legal Counsel at Merck's Co. A graduate of Ukrainian language courses at Seton Hall University, Ann is recording secretary for the UYL-NA. She also is a member of "The Ukraine" dancers in N.Y.C. and the Ukrainian Boyan Choir in her hometown.

Reception—Dorothy Dravushchak (Elizabeth) is a clerk at the First National Bank. Very active in all youth affairs, Dot is a member of the Ukrainian Boyan Choir which has done a great deal to foster interest in the Youth League.

Year Book—Jimmy Melnychuk (Newark) is one of the "big guns" in the Newark Ukrainian Vets Post. A commercial photographer by trade, Jim is one of the solid men in the Ukrainian-American Vets group in the USA.

Jersey Jamboree—Bill Sotniak (Elizabeth) is a former Keystonean having been born in Scranton, Pa. A draftsman by occupation, Bill is president of the Ukrainian Boyan Choir. Incidentally girls, Bill is an eligible bachelor who will entertain all advances showered his way.

Welcome Dance—Nicholas Mankiw (Bayonne) is a graduate of specialized engineering courses at Rutgers University and is presently serving the Western Electric Co. as an engineer. An active Ukrainian in Bayonne, Nick is president of the local Ukrainian National Home and is one of the active forces working for a new modern "narodny dim."

Banquet and Ball—William Polewchak (Elizabeth) holds a Bachelor of Civil Engineering degree from Michigan University and is presently taking courses at Seton Hall University's Law School. A civil engineer by profession, he is a former president of the UYL-NA and is now one of the advisors to the League.

Farewell Social—Harry Kasha (Rahway) a graduate of the University of California is now employed by Merck's Laboratories. He is financial secretary to the UYL-NA and did a bang-up job as photographer for the Ukrainian Arts Book.

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, Sept. 4, 5, 6 and 7th at the Hotel Essex House, Newark, N. J.

Send your \$12.00 Registration fee to Ann Stec, Registration and Housing Committee, 136 Rector Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Ukrainian White Book

First Victims of Communism—White Book on the religious persecution in Ukraine (Translated from Italian). Rome 1953. With Ecclesiastical Approbation.

This "White Book" has been composed by a Ukrainian priest, resident of Rome. It has been revised, corrected and verified by competent ecclesiastical authorities, and has been printed under the direction of the same priest. Published by "Analecta O.S.B.M."—Rome. Pages 114. Price 90 cents. Index: Preface; Historical Introduction—Christianity and Catholicism in Ukraine (988-1917). I. The Ukrainian in Contact with Communism.—1. Destruction of organized Ukrainian society—The State (-1925); 2. Destruction of the Church in Ukraine—Landowners (-1935); 3. Destruction of the Ukraine individual—The Elite (-1939); Destruction of Christianity in Ukraine—Ukrainian Orthodox Church (-1941). II. The Ukrainian Catholic Church and Communism.—1. The first

Communist occupation: War against the Faith (1939-1941); 2. The second Communist occupation: War against Catholicism (1944-1952); 3. Ukrainian Catholics in Communist Poland; 4. The Condition of the Church under the Communists in Carpatho-Ukraine. Conclusion.—1. A Comparison of the Ukrainian Catholic Church's losses in Ukraine; 2. The Change in the judicial situation of Ukrainian Catholicism. Appendix.—I. Discourse of the Holy Father to the Pontifical College of St. Josaphat (November 14, 1952); II. Encyclical Letter "The Oriental Churches"; III. Sermon of His Excellence Msgr. J. Buchko; IV. The age-long persecution of the Ukrainian Church and its fundamental causes; V. The persecution of the Church in Ukraine; VI. Telegrams to and from His Holiness.

This book is highly recommended to every Ukrainian and everyone who would be interested in the Ukrainian martyrdom, in defense of our liberties.

Liberation Force of Ukrainian Resistance

MORE POWERFUL THAN THE ATOMIC BOMB

(Below is the abridged text of the address by Hon. Charles Kersten of Wisconsin, delivered on June 21, 1953, at the Chicago Ukrainian Manifestation in memory of the 20th anniversary of the famine in Ukraine. The entire address was printed in the Congressional Record of June 25, 1953.)

There is a potential explosive force in the Ukraine far more powerful than the atomic bomb.

A few weeks ago I witnessed the firing of the world's first atomic cannon on Frenchman's Flat, Nevada. An atomic explosion is a terrible thing to behold.

But the main impression I get from that trip to Nevada was the tremendous work, scientific research, and the billions of dollars spent in behalf of the defense of the world against the global Communist threat that has gone into our efforts to develop the explosive power from the mere physical material of uranium.

There is a far greater explosive—an explosive force power from the mere physical material of uranium.

There is a far greater explosive—an explosive force that is very dangerous to the Communist empire of enslaved nations—existing in the 45 millions of people of the enslaved nation of the Ukraine. The amazing thing is that until very recently our leaders scarcely recognized this explosive force in the Ukraine that has spiritual and psychological factors much more far-reaching than the shattering and radiation injuries resulting from atomic fission. We have spent little effort and no money toward developing this much more greater danger to the Communists that exists in the Ukraine.

Man-Made Famine in Ukraine

Probably the major reason for the building up of this tremendous potential destructive power to communism was the made-famine in the Ukraine in the year 1933 which we commemorate here today.

The 6 million martyrs who went to their death during that terrible Golgotha in the Ukraine did not die in vain. The weeping and the grief and the sorrow of spirit among the Ukrainian people, by virtue of this terrible holocaust created by the Kremlin, have gone into the creation of a spirit of resistance which the full forces of police-state fury cannot extinguish, but can only increase and augment.

Continuously open resistance has flared up in the Ukraine ever since the beginning of its enslavement.

On Friday, June 12, the an-

Poet's Corner

MAUDE ADAMS
(1872-1953)

Steer away, steer away, fast and far, bright heart!
Set all the sails and fly to the golden West.

They are there, they are there, those islands of the blest,
Timeless and changeless, from our world apart.

They wait for you, and from their cloud-capped towers
Your comrades lean, to sing your welcome home

And greet you, who have crossed the perilous foam,
And landed safe, in a gayer world than ours.

Through fairy woods your lovely laughter rang,
And all the poor sad souls awoke and sang.

And for a blessed hour they all took hands,
Dancing with Ariel on those yellow sands,

And turned to children, singing as they ran,
Where Lady Babbie laughed with Peter Pan.

Josephine Daskam Bacon.

nouncement came from Moscow that Melnikov, the Communist dictator of the Ukraine, was being replaced by Kirichenko. The Soviet move was an apparent attempt to ameliorate the growing volcanic fires of Ukrainian resistance.

In the 1930's Manuilsky, teaching world revolutionaries in Moscow, was asked when the world clash predicted by Lenin between the Communist and the non-Communist worlds could be expected.

Manuilsky replied that there would be no such clash at that time. There would be infiltration, subversion of the border states, belligerent hostility, and other tactics, etc.

But, said Manuilsky, when the Soviet Union is ready to attack the free world, it would prepare, in great detail, and in a masterful way, a "massive, worldwide peace offensive" that would be the smoke screen behind which the Communist would deploy their armed forces for attack.

But the Soviet peace offensive in the Ukraine is part of the Communist world strategy to set up a global smokescreen to hide its real purposes.

In the first place, the Soviet need time to digest and consolidate their original conquests of nations in the Soviet Union and their gains in East Europe and in Asia. They need to stop the flow of escapees coming from behind the Iron Curtain.

Every Communist aggression since the end of World War II has been perpetrated in the name of "peace" and the victims of the Reds in these aggressions have always been declared to be the "enemies of peace."

In the Communist dictionary the word "peace" means only one kind of peace, that is, a Communist peace, which in the inner circles of the Communist hierarchy means that there will be real peace only when communism extends throughout the world and all peoples have been liberated from the imperialistic slavery of capitalist society and the proletariat of the world are living in happy people's democracies.

The Obvious Objective

The obvious objective of the current Communist peace offensive is to cause the free world to want to enter into a bargain whereby the Communists will be given a breathing space and opportunity to commit further genocide among the nations of the USSR; put down resistance and to consolidate and digest their conquests in Eastern Europe and China.

The great need of the Communists at this time is to be undisturbed and to have a free hand in these areas. For if they should have a major setback in the Ukraine or in a setback that might be ultimate back that might begin the ultimate liberation of the captive peoples from the police state, it would seriously endanger their plans for world conquest. It might even start a chain of events that could end in the eventual downfall of the Communist terror in Russia itself.

On the other hand, the Communists can afford to make almost any concession or bargain that leaves them free to force the enslaved millions of East Europe and Asia into a weapon for further world aggression.

While we cannot be too optimistic about the iron hold of the Communists on their domain, recent events do indicate the awakening of long dormant dangers for the Communists behind the Iron Curtain.

The fall of Anna Pauker in Rumania, the trials of Slansky and Clementis and the suspicious circumstances of the death of Gottwald in Czechoslovakia, the stepped-up persecution of Christianity and Judaism. Melenkov's speech in Moscow last Fall lashing at the dissident elements in the

Soviet Union, the continuous uprisings in the Ukraine and recent events in East Germany, all of these and other events show what are the beginning of serious internal dangers for the Communist leaders of the Soviet world.

The words of President Eisenhower in his state of the Union message to Congress that we would never acquiesce in the enslavement of any peoples; the President's order withdrawing the 7th fleet that had been protecting the Chinese Reds from attack from Formosa have also had their effect. The words of President Eisenhower pointed up the basic weakness of Communist power: the gigantic potential of unrest and resistance among the Kremlin's 800 million slaves.

Kersten Amendment

The passage by Congress in 1951 of the so-called Kersten amendment of the Mutual Security Act which provides, among other things, for the setting up of national military units from escapees from the captive nations, such as Ukrainian units, Czech and Slovak units, and, yes, even free Russian units, such units to be attached to NATO, has caused the Communist leaders certain hysterical anguish because of the potential of such units for becoming magnets of defection from the Communist forces. Twice the Reds have leveled charges in the U. N. against the United States in connection with this amendment claiming that it was "an interference in the internal affairs of the peoples' democracies," not bothering to advert to the fact that the Communists had themselves grossly interfered with and committed aggression upon the internal affairs of these very nations.

The magnitude and intensity of the present Communist peace offensive is in direct proportion to the Communist need to be let alone in places like the Ukraine, Eastern Europe, and on the Chinese mainland. It is vital to their interest to stop in these areas the beginnings of any movement toward freedom. For the members of the politburo realize far more keenly than we that they are sitting on a volcano.

Ukrainian Uprisings

Why was there an uprising of workers in Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, 2 days ago? Why did an entire garrison of 400 Russian cadets revolt last year? Why did 45,000 prisoners of war in Korea refuse to return to Red China with suicide the only alternative for many if they would be forced? Why has there been a never-ending series of uprisings in Ukraine and the continued existence of a strong underground in that area ever since its conquest? Why was there an uprising of 50,000 workers in East Germany just a few days ago that had to be crushed, like those in the Ukraine, by Soviet tanks. There is a great potential of resistance behind the Iron Curtain.

This potential is the key to the solution of the cold war.

A few days ago President Eisenhower stated at Mt. Rushmore that the foreign policy of our Government is one that will encourage strains and stresses within the ranks of the 800 million in the Soviet world now denied the hopes and rewards of a free life. This is good.

This is the exact opposite of the Acheson policy that helped build up the Communist world. If we would increase these strains and stresses of the Communist world we can have no forcible repatriation of prisoners who were guaranteed no matter how elaborate the "brain washing" formula. To increase the strains and stresses for the gangsters of the Kremlin there can be no

(Continued on page 4)

The First Ukrainians in Manitoba

By PROF. PAUL YUZYK

(2)

Having arrived in Winnipeg, probably on September 9 or 10 (1891), the two adventurers came in contact with an immigration agent of German origin who spoke Ukrainian. They were taken to a German settlement in Langenburg, not far from Yorkton. Here Piliipiw found several Germans who worked for him in the old country. After a week's stay in Langenburg, the two immigrants decided to file for homesteads. Upon their return to Winnipeg, they were advised to view the new lands opening up in the Calgary region. They made the trip but were not pleased with the open prairies, for they considered forests essential for firewood and building. Again they came back to Winnipeg, and this time went to the Mennonite settlement at Gretna, on the southern border of Manitoba. Finding the Mennonites prosperous and the land partially wooded, Piliipiw and Eleniak were overjoyed at the prospects. They immediately decided to settle on land in the Gretna district.

Piliipiw chose to return to his native village to sell his land and bring back his family, and also Eleniak's while his companion remained at Gretna. Piliipiw left Winnipeg on December 15. At Hamburg, he made an agreement with a steamship agent, Shapiro, to secure passages to Canada for his friends, for which Piliipiw would receive the standard rate of five dollars for each head of a family and an additional two dollars for each other individual.

Piliipiw's Glowing Reports

Piliipiw arrived in Nebiliv on January 12, 1892, during the Christmas season. His glowing reports of the free lands opportunities in Canada, spread like wild-fire throughout his and the neighboring villages. He urged the debt-ridden peasants to settle in the new country, which also guaranteed freedom to all individuals. In the spring, when several families were preparing for the journey to Canada, the Austrian police arrested Piliipiw and put him on trial, ostensibly for fraud in connection with overseas passages, but in reality for agitation among the country folk to leave the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which meant the loss of cheap labor and young men for service in the military forces. Piliipiw's punishment was a prison term of one month, which actually amounted to over three months since the day of his arrest. The prison sentence, however, did not serve as a deterrent. The trial turned out to be a public advertisement, by which news of the wonderful opportunities that Canada offered quickly spread to all corners of the Ukrainian lands under Austria.

In spite of governmental obstruction, nothing could stop

those who set their minds on reaching the New World. The first group of emigrants from Nebiliv and the neighboring village of Perehinsk consisted of seven families and an unmarried youth. These are the names of the men: Wasyl Yaciw, Karl Paish and his single brother, Joseph, Anton Kowal, Wasyl Petryn, Michael Kremeniw, Adam Rawynsky, and Karl Hrushka, all of whom had sold their property to pay for the long trip of approximately 6,000 miles. They left their native land forever in June, 1892, when Piliipiw's trial was still in progress. All of this group, upon arrival in Winnipeg, tried to get to Wasyl Eleniak at Gretna, but had to return from Rosenfeld, for Gretna was under quarantine due to an outbreak of small-pox. Soon after, all of the group, except Yaciw and his wife, went to Edmonton and finally settled in the Beaver Lake district close to present-day Vegreville, which became the nucleus for a large Ukrainian colony in Alberta.

The Story of the First Ukrainian Resident of Winnipeg

At this point, it might be of interest to follow through the story of the life of the first Ukrainian resident of Winnipeg, and Manitoba. Of the first group of Ukrainian settlers in Canada Wasyl Yaciw, age 29, and his wife, Mary, age 23, who had sold their six-acre farm in Nebiliv, found themselves with only forty dollars when they came to Winnipeg.

This sum was not enough to pay for their transportation to Edmonton and so they decided to remain in Manitoba. When the rest of the party returned to Winnipeg and Yaciw and his wife found that they could not reach Gretna by train, the couple got off at Rosenfeld. From this village, they went to Gretna on foot, and here, because of an epidemic, they were advised to go to Neche, in North Dakota. At Neche at the railroad station, where there were no prospects of meeting people who could understand them, Mrs. Yaciw broke down and burst into tears. A gentleman took pity on her and donated several dollars. This act of charity cheered up the couple and next day work was found. Yaciw was engaged in construction work at two dollars a day, and Mrs. Yaciw worked in a restaurant, washing dishes. In a month with their meagre savings, the Yaciws returned to Winnipeg.

They felt more at home in Winnipeg, for here there were Jews and Germans who could carry on a conversation in Ukrainian. They found living quarters with the Czech family of Frank Skalendar. Yaciw got a job doing construction work. On February 14, 1893, the Yaciws were blessed with a son. Frank Yaciw consequently holds the honor of being the first native born Canadian of Ukrainian descent.

The advent of a child necessitated the acquisition of a home. In the spring, thirty dollars purchased a shanty at 479 King Street, which then was on the outskirts of Winnipeg. To supply the infant with milk, a cow was bought, and later another one. Gradually the Yaciws adjusted themselves to their new life.

In a few years, however, they began to yearn for a farm of their own. In 1898, after six years residence in Winnipeg, Wasyl Yaciw took a homestead near Ladywood, about 35 miles to the northeast of the city. Here the old couple have lived until the present day, happy in their adopted land. The family consists of four children, three sons and a daughter. Their son Joseph completed Normal school and has been teaching in Alberta. John holds the degree of Doctor of Law from the University of Chicago, and is a practicing lawyer, who was made a King's Counsel in 1949 at Windsor, Ontario.

(To be continued)

The Golgotha of Ukraine

Eye-witness account of the Famine in Ukraine instigated and fostered by the Kremlin in an attempt to quell Ukrainian Resistance to Soviet Russian National and Social Enslavement of the Ukrainian People. Compiled by Dmytro Soloviy, Foreword by Dr. Luke Myshaha. Trans. and edited by Stephen Shumeyko. Published by Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (9)

During the famine in 1933 the railway workers at the Reshetilivka Station, directed by agents of the GPU-NKVD, daily kept a watch over the Reshetilivka district, scoured the tracks and picked up the dead bodies. They carted the bodies to the Reshetilivka Station, and about some 600 metres away from Poltava, opposite a railway signal light, where there were a number of deep ditches, about 2 metres wide and 10-12 metres long. They laid out the corpses in these ditches, crosswise, until they were filled well enough. Then they shoveled earth over them. This mass burial continued constantly. How many ditches were thus filled and with how many bodies, I do not know. But I did see two of the ditches thus filled.

One day as I was walking near the station, I noticed a crowd of people gathered near the semaphore. I approached and looked. There I saw lying alongside one of the ditches on a stretcher made from couple of boards Ivan Hayduk, who used to be a wealthy farmer. He lived about three kilometres from this spot, in Bardokiv. I knew him personally. Around him stood a number of workers, including Ivan Luchko, Sanko Luchko, Hrytsko Chamarra, all from Kolomaka. Weakened completely from hunger, Hayduk was unable even to move, but he was still alive, and he was pleading with those about him: "Please don't throw me into the ditch."

He had been lying somewhere near the railroad tracks. They had brought him here to the ditches, because GPU-NKVD had given strict orders not to allow any bodies to be lying around the rail line, and that no one on the passing trains was to be allowed to see any such sight. So they had to pick Hayduk up and bring him to the ditches.

I heard Ivan Luchko say: "Throw him into the ditch. He will come to a quick end there. It's the same for him where he dies."

But others, feeling sorry for him, prevailed and he was allowed to lie near the ditch. When I passed by the ditches about 2 hours later, there was no one around, not even Ivan Hayduk.

I recall still another incident which took place in those times. Late in September of 1933 my wife happened to be passing by

the Reshetilivka Station. She reached the Luchok-Kolomaka junction. That is about one and half kilometres from my house. There she was stopped by two agents of the NKVD, who apparently had been waiting for her. The agents summoned the watchman's wife from her hut, and without saying anything led both frightened women to the small bridge nearby. There lay a corpse of a woman who had died of hunger. My wife immediately recognized her as her sister-in-law, Paraska Ovsy. My wife wanted to take the body home, but the agents would not permit it. They forced the two women to go to the ditches for shovels, dig a hole in the ground, and bury the body in it.

The husband of Paraska, Naum Ovsy, was an odnosibnyk. On March 2, 1932, he was arrested in connection with that revolt in which Fedy was involved too. The charge against him was based on Section 54 of the Criminal Code. He died in the prison on the Kobylanska street. In 1933 his entire family of four died from starvation. They had lived in Kukobovsk Village Council near the Nimsis farm in the Kozachenky.

On the whole many examples of such terrible happenings could be cited here. They were all the results of the famine of 1932-1933, in the course of which the people ate all the dogs, cats, while some of them even resorted to cannibalism. I regret that I have forgotten a lot of their names.

Thus for example, on the Tupkalo Grange there was a person whose first name was Antin. I cannot remember his second name. He was an odnosibnyk. He spent time in prison on the same charges as Fedy, and was set free in 1932. In May of 1933 we went out into the fields to see if the hay was ready to be cut. Passing Antin's house, some one hundred metres away, we were assailed by a terrible odor, so we decided to investigate. We found Antin lying dead near the woods. Near him lay an ax and alongside it chopped up pieces of human flesh. We looked around for his wife, but could not find her. We looked further and found arms and legs, which were easily recognizable as hers. It was quite obvious that earlier he and his sister had eaten his wife.

Here is still another example. Over in Luchki there had lived a Vasyi Khutora, who had died back in 1920, leaving behind a widow and a son, the latter a cripple from childbirth. In-1933 during the famine the widow went over to the Reshetilivka Station, where famished people were hanging around. She picked a girl from among them and told her to come along with her to tend her cow. Bringing the girl home, she gave her something to eat and told her to go to sleep on the floor. Late that night she got up and taking an

ax attempted to chop off the girl's head. But since it was dark and the girl had the cover over her head, the widow missed. The frightened girl jumped to her feet and began to defend herself. To the aid of the widow came her 20 year son, with a knife. The girl, quite strong, fought back furiously, fending off the blows of the ax and the knife with her bare hands. Finally she managed to break loose and run out. All cut up and bleeding badly she ran to Demianko, the director of the R.I.C. (Workers-Peasants Inspection).

The widow and her son were immediately arrested for cannibalism and then were taken to Kharkiv, together with Hnat Zhadan. Where they separated there—we never learned.

In conclusion, one more such incident. Over in Babychakh a kinsman of misadvised Pavlo Ivanovich Babych. He was expropriated and on his property they set up a kolhosp. Paul and his wife died sometime in 1928, within one week of one another. They left behind their three children. Where the children lived afterward, I do not recall. The oldest of them was 13 and the youngest 9, both boys. During the famine in 1933 the middle one, a girl, went begging for bread. She was seized, and slain. The person who did it was soon caught. I do not remember the names, but I am sure that the wife of Fedy knows very well, for she lived near them!

* Once I visited the wife of Fedy—Hanna Fedy. I asked her whether she remembered the names of those who had slain in 1933 the orphan child of Paul Babych. "Of course I remember," she replied.

"Why those children used to play with mine. This child was abducted by that Kocherzykha woman. I can't seem to remember what they called her, either Olga or Motrya. I was over in the market place when Kocherzykha arrived with sausages to sell. We all wondered how could she sell sausages when we knew all the time that she had no animals at home. Someone took one of the sausages and found protruding from inside—a girl's toenail. Kocherzykha was immediately arrested and confessed." — D. S.

Affidavit

All that is written here by Dmytro Soloviy about what took place in 1929 through 1933 in the Podyliv Slihada, Reshetilivka District, Poltavshchyna about collectivization, arrests, expropriation and the horrors of the famine) has been written as dictated by me, and is completely in accord with what took place. This I affirm and hereby affix my signature. (signed) Ivan Klymko March 11, 1949.

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Grass Root Opinions

BALTIMORE, MD., DAILY RECORD: "One of the country's credit experts say that 'easy dollars are a thing of the past'. Some people call it a return to highly competitive conditions, while others call it a 'readjustment'. Which ever it may be it does mean that intensive and intelligent selling is going to be demanded in all lines."

SAN MARINO, CALIF., TRIBUNE: "Some 90 million Americans have paid \$17,000,000,000 into the Social Security program." Representative Carl T. Curtis declared. "Of the 3 1/2 million are eligible to draw cash benefits. The original purpose of the Social Security act, Representative Curtis pointed out, was to protect the aged

when they could no longer earn a living. It is becoming quite evident that Social Security isn't doing that, and perhaps never can be expected to do so."

COLLINSVILLE, CONN., FARMINGTON, A WALLEY HERALD: "Small business is really the biggest business of all, thus the most important factor in building jobs, in producing goods and stabilizing our economy. This fact is clearly proven by NAM's Earl Bunting, who show that companies with fewer than 500 production workers now employ 55% of America's entire labor force, while 506 companies in the U.S. having more than 2500 factory workers employ only 17%."

VET NEWS ROUNDUP

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. I have a National Service Life Insurance term policy, and I've decided to leave my dividend money with the VA to pay premiums that I happen to miss. What will VA do if my term insurance expires and I don't take action to renew and pay the premium myself?

A. At the end of the term period, VA will pay the premium required for renewing your term policy out of your dividend credit—unless you write to VA and request otherwise before the present term expires.

Q. I plan to take my medical interne training under the Korean GI Bill. Will I be paid GI allowance as an on-the-job trainee, or will I get the higher rates paid to full-time class-room students?

A. You will receive the rates paid to those taking full-time classroom training. However, your medical internship course must be accredited and approved by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association. Its length also must be approved by the Council. No allowances at all may be paid to veterans in non-approved internships.

Q. A few years ago I received an automobile under a VA's program of providing up to \$1,600 toward the cost of a car for certain disabled veterans. My car is beginning to show signs of wear, and I wonder if I could get another VA grant to buy a new car.

A. Under the law, you are not entitled to another grant to buy a new car.

Ukraine Through The Centuries

By MYKOLA H. HAYDAK

PART II.

(2)

The rulers of the North Eastern territories reacted quite differently toward the Mongols than did the princes of the Ukrainian lands. While the latter contemplated and tried to fight the invaders, the former, as Vernadsky states, "after a brief period of hesitation adopted a policy of loyal obedience, as a result of which the Mongols did not destroy the Northern institutions of princely power as they did in Kiev or in Chernigov regions." It was a wise policy, since the Northern princes, shielded by the Mongols, could consolidate their power and increase their possessions. During this time the rise of Moscow occurred.

The Muscovian princes avoided the civil wars. Vernadsky is of the opinion that "they were skillful politicians, stubborn, bold and energetic. Each of them only tried to keep his patrimony intact, but to increase it by annexation of a portion of a neighboring principality, be it small or large. What they once got they were not likely to let go out their grip again. They used diplomacy, money, the protection of the Khan (Mongolian ruler), bribery of his associates, persuasion, all this rather than war to increase their territory; but where there was no other way, they were not afraid of starting this war either. Gradually they succeeded in increasing the smallest Russian principality to a strong tsardom, while the city of Moscow, from the small town which it was in the thirteenth century, became a huge metropolis."

This policy of ruthless expansion did not stop at a simple annexation of the region in which the Muscovian rulers were interested disregarding the rights of the peoples of those territories; or even at a complete extermination of the conquered cities, as it was done after the conquest of Kiev, Pskov, Novgorod, Torzhok. Russian academician Pypin, commenting on this policy, remarks: "In extreme cases, as in Novgorod, the Moscow government helped the unification simply by the extermination of the resisting population, moving the aboriginal peoples out of their land and bringing the Muscovites in their place, establishing the Muscovian rules, customs, etc." In such a way, several centuries later, the population of the Ukrainian towns, such as Baturin and others, was exterminated, and tens of thousands Ukrain-

ians were sent in exile to the Northern regions.

The common history, of which the majority of the Russian historians are speaking, never existed. When writing a history of Russia, these same historians relate about the history of the Moscow-Suzdalian territories and the Ukrainian lands separately, not connecting them by any common action. It is natural, because, in spite of the general idea of the unity of the "Russian" lands, which those historians are trying to impress on the reader, it is obvious that the historical processes in the lands of the Moscow-Suzdal region and those in Ukraine were entirely different and related to each other in no more sense than the histories of other European nations among themselves.

III

After the leading political role of the Kiev region of Ukraine had diminished due to the invasion of the Northerners and then of the Mongols, the task of defending the Ukrainian borders against the encroachments of Hungary and Poland fell to the princes of Western Ukraine.

The victory of the prince Daniel over the Poles in 1245 and his skillful move to enter into peaceful relations with the Mongolians, whose ruler, Khan Batu, Daniel recognized as his sovereign, checked the danger of invasion by the western neighbors of Ukraine. However, prince Daniel strived for a complete independence of the Ukrainian lands and, consequently, he entered into secret negotiations with the Pope, for military assistance in the fight against the Mongols, and, at the same time, concluded a secret military alliance with the Grand Duke Andrew of Vladimir and Suzdal. Later on (1254) he brought about an agreement with the Lithuanian ruler Mendog. This move protected his domain from the north. In spite of these steps he has been unable to throw off the political domination of the Mongolian rulers.

Daniel's son, Leo (died in 1280) concluded an alliance with the help of the Mongols, defended the territory against the Lithuanians and led a very successful war against Poland. He concluded an alliance with the Bohemian king, Vaclav II, and played a considerable role in the international affairs of both Central and Eastern Europe as

a ruler of an independent and strong nation.

King Yuri I (died about 1308), the son of Leo, succeeded in uniting almost all the Western Ukraine under his rule. However, he could not put strong enough foundation for a successful resistance toward the encroachments by both Poland and Lithuania. His successors tried to safeguard the land against these inroads by concluding alliances with the enemies of both Poland and Lithuania. The most prominent of these princes was Yuri II who succeeded (by marrying the daughter of the Lithuanian leader Gedemin) in improving the relations with the Lithuania, while continuing a victorious war against Poland.

The death of Yuri II (1340) brought an increased pressure from Poland and the latter, taking an advantage of the defeat of the Ukrainian-Lithuanian forces by the Germans, attacked the land of Galicia and Volynia and conquered both of them (1349). Although the combined forces of Ukraine and Lithuania, with the help of the Mongols, forced Poland to abandon Volynia, Galicia remained within the Polish realm.

The Ukrainians were considerably weakened by this struggle and could not resist effectively the encroachments of Lithuania. Consequently, during the remaining half of the 14th century practically the whole Ukraine was annexed by Lithuania. While the Ukrainians in Galicia gradually lost their autonomy under Poland, the incorporation of many Ukrainian provinces into Lithuania resulted in a partial Ukrainization of the latter.

Realizing that it would be easier to achieve the goal of regaining their independence by cooperating with the Lithuanians, the Ukrainian leaders assisted the Lithuanian forces in their struggle against Poland, Muscovy and the Mongolians. Unfortunately, the war against the Mongols ended in a defeat of the allied armies at the river Vorokla (1399). In this battle the Ukrainians, who constituted the bulk of the combined forces, suffered the most. The Lithuanians were so weakened that they had to look for an assistance to Poland. This move brought an intensification of the Polish influence on the political life of both Lithuania and Ukraine. In 1439 the Western Ukrainian province of Galicia was finally incorporated into the Polish state.

Although at the beginning of the 15th century the Lithuanian-Ukrainian state under Vitovt regained its political independence and developed into a major political factor in the Eastern Europe, the subsequent events undermined the stability of that state. During the remaining of the 15th century the Lithuanian-Ukrainian leaders had been successful in stemming the Polish inroads on the political independence of their lands. However, by the end of the 15th century another great potential danger to the independence of the Lithuanian-Ukrainian territories became a reality. Muscovy felt strong enough to begin the attack on these territories. The war broke in 1493 and continued, with intervening short periods of peace, for almost a quarter of a century. These wars heralded the beginning of the western expansion of Mus-

(Continued on page 4)

USA—1975-2000 A.D.

(Continued)

THE OUTLOOK FOR WATER

Water, soil, grazing land, and forests—America's basic renewable resources—are so closely interrelated that one cannot talk about any of them as isolated entities. As the world's most powerful industrial nation we require vast quantities of good quality water. Whether this continues to be available is inextricably wrapped up in how our farms are tilled and how adequately the ground cover of our forests and grasslands is maintained.

Until a century ago primeval forests maintained the ground water reserves of the United States at a high level. The organic layer of topsoil, leaf mold, and grass afforded a porous structure which held rain water long enough for it to sink into the earth. Destroying the forests and denuding large areas of land increased the run-off and decreased the soak-in over large areas.

When Daniel Boone explored western Kentucky, a squirrel could travel from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi River from one tree to another without ever touching the ground. To the pioneers the forest was an enemy to be destroyed. As the pioneers moved west, cutting and burning the forest to open land for farming and settlements, a time soon arrived when a Mississippi-bound squirrel had to do a good deal of walking. The pioneer attitude toward forests persists today, as witness what happens when a bulldozer moves into a forested area to open up a subdivision. Even though wood and pulpwood is in scarce supply it is still wasted in vast quantities in this country.

A person working in a factory in Oklahoma City or Denver would never think that the permanence of his job is related to the way our national forests and grazing lands are utilized. But in the ecological balance of the nation the link is clearly defined.

If the forests should be pushed back to open up grazing lands, or if the millions of acres of grass lands now administered by the government should be more heavily grazed than they are now or subjected to indiscriminate exploitation in other ways, precious ground water reserves could be so reduced over the years that industrial plants of the great plains and the far west would be literally high and dry. Farther west, rivers have been carried over mountains at a price—to furnish water to arid cities. But what will happen should these rivers go dry?

Nobody knows exactly how much water industry, agriculture, and the 159 million American people consume each

day. Estimates range from 10 million to 200 billion gallons. Some 4.3 trillion gallons of water fall as rain each day on this vast country. About 3 trillion gallons immediately evaporate into the atmosphere to come again as rain another day. The remaining 1.3 trillion gallons would furnish the average flow for about 3 Mississippi rivers. This is still more than enough water for everybody. But if these trillion gallons of rain were to run unchecked down the hills into the streams and rivers, the land would be quickly gutted, floods would take over the rivers, and river bottoms would be buried in silt. Surface water sources would be rendered unfit for use and the ground water reservoir would shrink. Water—muddy water—everywhere, but not a drop fit to drink!

The capacity of our ground-water reservoir is enormous. The greatest reserve of surface water is the Great Lakes. They contain about 2½ years of total rainfall (less evaporation) of the of the entire nation. Yet before extensive pumping began the ground reserve contained more water than the Great Lakes. Because of the nature of rock formation, this reserve is not distributed evenly throughout the United States nor does it shift readily from one area to another.

Today the ground water reserve of large areas is beginning to be depleted. With thousands of square miles of forests and their leaf-mold carpets gone, with topsoil thinner than it was, and with the quality of the grass-cover deteriorating by continued over-grazing, run-off creates flash floods which rip top soil from ploughed land and silt up the streams and rivers.

In certain parts of the United States the "mining" of ground water has reached the danger point. In high plains region of southern Texas water is being drawn at twenty times the rate of replacement. Depletion of ground water has jeopardized the operation of industrial plants in the Ohio valley in the seeping of sea water into wells on Long Island and other places along the Atlantic seaboard. As exploitation becomes more intense, another "inexhaustible" resource begins to fade.

The Water Commission blames mismanagement including excessive extraction and careless contamination for the ground water problem. The Commission believes that much of the mismanagement is "from a failure to foresee results of uncontrolled development." With that the Geological Survey concurs:

"Without proper management we can look forward to nothing more than aggravation."

A Thorn In The Foot

(A Tale of Ukrainian Hutzul Life)

By IVAN FRANKO

(Translated by Stephen Shumeyko)

(4)

Somewhat calmed I reached home and resolved that from then on I would never again go log-running on the Chermosh. Yet when next day I heard near the tavern that another flood was due on the morrow, Wednesday, my resolution, for some reason or other, weakened. And Wednesday morning, even before day-break, some irresistible power mercilessly drove me down to the river at Zhabya where Peter and I fastened together a raft of logs and again we descended the river to Vizhynitsya. And again at Zhabya the same deadly panic overcame me. Like a mad man I wildly scanned the turbulent waters, hoping against hope for at least some sign of the drowned boy; although my common sense told me that my search was not only fruitless but foolish as well, for the swift current of the river by this time had either cast up the body on shore or carried it downstream to God knows where. But my disordered mind refused to accept such reasoning, and I continued to peer intently at the water, deluding myself with the hope that maybe I might see the body after all, maybe from these rough waters there would emerge that snow white arm!

So, as you see, my good neighbors, this was my sin and these were my sufferings. Something always seemed to draw me to the Chermosh, and everytime, passing that cursed spot, I had to suffer again all that fear and panic that first visited me when the boy was drowned there before my very eyes. These feelings rarely ever left me throughout my whole life. I tried in every conceivable manner to rid myself of them. When several weeks had passed I began to make cautious inquiries at Yaseniv whether any boy had

disappeared from the locality? But no, no one knew of any such case, and no one had heard of any boy of my description. I then inquired directly, whether such and such a boy had drowned in the Chermosh? And here again no one knew. Had any drowned person been found recently? And again the same shrug of ignorance.

(To be continued)

All these replies instead of reassuring me confused me all the more. I inquired of everyone I knew, steersmen, lumbermen, fishermen, Hutzuls from Franouli and Ustierik,—no, no one had seen or heard of a boy missing or being drowned. Gradually my fears turned to deep sorrow for this poor-boy, whom nobody knew and for whom nobody cared. And everytime I passed the fearful spot all these confused feelings became more intensified, until I finally decided to do penance; to go afoot to Suchaw and there confess my sin before a priest, and thus secure peace.

Unfortunately, however, even here I had no luck. The priest before whom I confessed was apparently in a great hurry to get to someone, perhaps to someone dying, and being in great haste did not have the time nor will to question me closely about the occurrence. When I briefly told him of what had happened, he said, somewhat impatiently:

"Oh, you foolish Hutzul! You have no sin here at all. Tell me your real sins and not imagined ones!"

But this assurance that I had no sin in this case did not comfort me in the least. I reflected that perhaps God had so willed that I should encounter such a priest; perhaps God was angry with me and refused even to direct poor me to a good confessor!

Such thoughts refused to leave me and slowly I reached the point where I couldn't sleep during the night nor have any peace during the day, but moved ever restlessly about. Several months passed, and I determined again to go to Suchaw and confess my sin once more. This time I had better luck, for I encountered an old kindly monk, who very patiently listened to my story, and, when I finished, said:

"My boy, in this case you are to blame a little, although not as much as you think. Pray to the Lord, therefore, and He will forgive your sin and give you peace."

I prayed to God, oh, so fervently! And indeed, this time it seemed to help. Still I could not rid myself entirely of the memory of the drowning, and every time I sailed by Yaseniv

the whole terrible scene would reappear in my imagination, and involuntarily I would again peer at the water, as if looking for some sign of the drowned boy. Slowly, however, the panic that I had experienced before, together with the sorrow for the boy, left me, and only once in a long while would something grip my heart like a blacksmith with his tongs. I married, had children, worked hard, and gradually the memory of the boy's drowning at Yaseniv left me.

It so happened one day, however, that I had a quarrel with my wife. My blood boiled within me and I beat her quite properly. She was a sturdy woman with a sharp tongue, and began jostling and calling down maledictions upon me. In a fit of sudden rage I struck her so hard with my hatchet-cane that she fell to the ground, unconscious. Some thing stabbed my heart, I threw away the cane, dashed water upon her, and then stopped the flow of blood that was oozing from her wound. Well, the wound wasn't serious, and she quickly came to herself; in fact, the beating did her good. After all, you know yourselves that a Hutzul married woman actually expects to get a beating now and then, and some of them actually boast before their neighbors that: 'if my husband didn't beat me up then he wouldn't really love me.' My deceased wife Mary never complained to me of the beating—and this was the only time I ever struck her during the entire twenty years of our marriage. However, that very same night, when we had this unfortunate tussle, I had a strange dream, in which this drowned boy appeared before me. I dreamed that I was sailing down the Chermosh river,

laboring mightily at the steering oar, with the rough waters swirling about the raft, when suddenly I saw before me the figure of this boy, with his feet trailing in the water, and both his hands gripping hold on the log he was sitting on; slowly he turned around and revealed to me his mutely sorrowing face, smiled at me sadly, and then quietly lowered himself into the water and disappeared. It was a terrible dream, reawakening in me all the old dread and panic, and when I awoke I found myself bathed in cold sweat, with my teeth chattering. I began praying to God, but that prayer did not rise from my heart and didn't give me any solace nor peace. I tried to fall asleep again and at the same time dreaded a repetition of the

(Continued on page 4)

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(Continued on page 4)

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THE AMERICAN WAY



Weeding Time

"I Refuse to Answer"

By GEORGE PECK

A murder has been committed. The police step in to investigate. The purpose of the investigation is to arrest the individual suspected of the crime and turn him over to the court for trial by a jury of his peers.

During the course of this investigation, the police must necessarily follow every clue, big or small; they must interrogate any or all persons who have been near the scene of the crime around the time it was committed, and any and all persons related to or known to the victim who might be able to offer some evidence leading to a solution of the crime.

In the course of this investigation, hundreds, yes, perhaps thousands of entirely innocent people will be questioned. Where were you at the time the crime was committed? Were your relations friendly with the deceased? Do you know of anyone who might have had a motive to commit few of the thousand and one questions that the police must ask.

Now, suppose that one of the questioned refuses to tell where he was when the crime was committed, on the grounds that anything he might say might tend to incriminate or degrade him. What would be the reaction of the police to that? Just what yours would be—a strong suspicion that the evasion indicated personal guilt or some knowledge as to who committed the crime.

To put it as charitably as possible, the person refusing to answer is guilty of obstructing the wheels of justice, and on that score alone condemns himself as a bad citizen.

By this time you are probably wondering at what I am driving with this most elementary tale of crime and obstruction of justice. Please read on.

Appearing before Congressional Committees and other investigating committees during the past few years have been thousands of witnesses who have stood on their Constitutional rights by refusing to answer certain questions, on the grounds that to make reply would tend to incriminate and degrade them. The one ques-

tion that has been evaded on that pretext more than any other is: "Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?"

The so-called liberals call the investigations of these committees "witch hunting." But is it? Do not the law-abiding, patriotic citizens of this country have a right to know just who are allied or have been allied with a party that seeks to destroy America and to take away their freedom? Surely, if we have the right to spend billions of dollars abroad and offer up the lives of thousands of our young men to fight Communism and stamp it out abroad, we have more than a right to fight it here within our own borders and stamp it out.

It seems to me that any person not guilty of association with an internal enemy of this country should be willing to testify to that effect. Failure to do so, in my book, makes him suspect of being a traitor to America.

And so, it is rather sickening when a genius such as Albert Einstein, German-born, naturalized American citizen, goes out of his way publicly to advise his "fellow intellectuals" in the academic field to refuse to answer questions put to them by duly authorized

NEW HONORS FOR TSCHAIKOVSKY

In a series of advertisements now appearing in program magazines of 22 summer music festivals across the country, the pictures and the music of the great Ukrainian and Russian masters of music are featured.

Peter Ilyitch Tchaikovsky and Modeste Moussorgsky have been selected by the American Tobacco Company to lead off their advertising series called "Important Notes in Music," which, for the first time in advertising history, gives to readers of the program magazines at the various summer festivals. (adv.)

Ukraine Through the Centuries

(Continued from page 3)

covy. The Lithuanian-Ukrainian leaders feared this advance of Muscovy and thus embarked on a closer cooperation with Poland. The latter, however, strived for an expansion toward east and utilized all the means for a complete incorporation of both Lithuania and Ukraine into the Polish state. This absorption went at a greater pace after an agreement was concluded at Lublin (1589) where the Lithuanians were forced to enter into political union with Poland.

The agreement had a far reaching effect on the subsequent character of the struggle of the Ukrainians for freedom. Many representatives of the Ukrainian ruling class were polonized and, consequently had been lost as the leaders in the fight for independence. At this time another factor begins to play an important role in the perpetuation of the age long defense of the Ukrainian lands: the Ukrainian Kozaks. Through them the common people of Ukraine directly took an active part in the wars for liberation.

IV

"The Ukrainian Kozaks were the outcome of the centuries long warfare between the settled agricultural population and the nomadic invaders, who have been devastating the Ukrainian lands. The Ukrainian Kozaks were recruited from the best and most active elements of the Ukrainian population and they played the leading part among the Ukrainian people in place of the old aristocracy which had become polonized and lost to Ukraine". (Doroshenko, 1940).

Beyond the Dnieper rapids they had their military headquarters—the Zaporozhian

Sitch, where the Kozaks obeyed only their own authorities, elected from among themselves. They were independent of the central and the local governments. Nominally they sometimes acknowledged the sovereignty of the Polish-Lithuanian state, but in practice they acted quite independently, made wars, interfered in the affairs of the neighboring states, carried diplomatic relations with foreign powers, and accepted subsidies from foreign rulers.

Not having enough resources to fight alone against Poland, the Ukrainian Kozaks at the start tried to increase their strength and to achieve more political rights by cooperating with the Polish government. On many instances they considerably helped Poland in the wars against Sweden, Muscovy, Turks etc., but the Polish government never kept the promises given to the Kozaks in the time of the dire need. Such a conduct on the side of the Polish government was the cause of a great dissatisfaction among the Kozaks.

Between the Kozaks and the Ukrainian peasants there were bonds of sympathy and understanding. The Ukrainian peasants at that time were ruthlessly exploited economically, persecuted politically and were denied the freedom of religious worship. At the time when the former leading class of the Ukrainian population, the nobles, gradually vanished from the historic scene owing to their mass desertion to the Roman Catholic camp, the Kozaks took upon themselves the role of the main supporters and defenders of the Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian nationality.

(To be continued)

THORN IN FOOT

(Continued from page 3)

dream. All night long I tossed about restlessly in bed, and for several days after that I felt as sad, as beaten, as if I had been just taken down from the very cross itself.

From that time the boy reappeared to me in my dreams only once in a long while. There were times when he would be sitting at the edge of the raft, croched and peering into the rough waters, while at another time he would be pointing with his snow white arm into the distance, or he would be smiling strangely at me. And everytime after such a dream I would go about for days as if I had been bruised and beaten, disgusted with life and everything around me. Only the Cheremosh attracted me to itself, and on the raft my strength and the will to live gradually flowed back into me. From all this I became convinced that I had not rid myself of the sin arising from the boy's drowning, and that his lost soul had not quieted down and was therefore tormenting me in my dreams. So when my wife died and right that very night the drowned boy again appeared in my dreams and smiled to me even more sadly than before, I determined to go to confession in Suchaw once more.

And thus once more, after my wife's death, I appeared before the old monk-confessor at Suchaw in the ardent hope that he might help me forget terrible memory of that boy's

drowning, already twenty years before, and bring peace to my tormented soul.

Patiently he listened to my recital. When I finished he remained silent, deeply absorbed in thought, and then said:

"My son, I grant you absolution, though God is my witness that I don't know what for. I shall impose no penance upon you, for you have inflicted upon yourself a penance far greater than I could inflict upon you. So, go in peace!"

(To be continued)

just how you stand on this "cold war" within our borders.

Ukrainian Libraries in Canada and Ukrainica-Canadiana, 1952

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF UKRAINIAN BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS PUBLISHED IN CANADA IN 1952 WITH SUPPLEMENTARY LISTINGS FOR 1951

Compiled by J. B. RUDNYKYJ, The University of Manitoba

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In presenting this first review of Ukrainian Canadian libraries and book collections, we do so with the conviction that information and enlightenment of the people of Canada about the handwritten and printed resources of the largest Slavic group in this country is a vital contribution to the intercultural understanding and a proper way to acquaint other ethnic groups with Ukrainian achievements in this field.

As official records show, the first Ukrainian immigrants appeared in Canada in 1891. Coming from generations of peasant stock, they were greatly attracted by the abundance of fertile land and, above all, by the freedom which Canada offered its inhabitants. They settled predominantly in the three prairie provinces where today they form a substantial per cent of the total population.

In a period of slightly more than 60 years Ukrainians in Canada attained the sixth place among the ethnic groups comprising this country (1). Their greatest achievement was that performed by the pioneers in helping to open up the great Canadian west. In addition to their agricultural contribution they also succeeded in pursuits.

They established their own religious and spiritual life, their sons and daughters are represented in most professions, their musical and artistic contributions have been recognized by all Canadians. After the second World War, Canadian Ukrainians took the lead in scholarship and scientific life among Canadians of Slavic origin.

One important aspect of their cultural life is the creation and development of Ukrainian libraries and book collections. Unfortunately to date there is no such separate institution as a "Ukrainian Canadian National Library" or a "Ukrainian Canadian Public Library" in Canada. All Ukrainian book collections are integral parts of respective church or secular organizations, or private libraries of the members of Ukrainian communities in this country.

(1) According to the type of each collection Ukrainian libraries in Canada may be classified in the following groups:

- Church libraries,
- Libraries of secular organizations, clubs, institutions etc.,
- Private book collections.

A. CHURCH LIBRARIES

It is well known that Ukrainian churches in Canada did not restrict themselves to exclusively religious affairs, but participated extensively in the social, political and cultural life of Ukrainians in this country. Churches, monasteries and the clergy especially were the first and most enduring organizers of book collections and libraries.

1. UKRAINIAN GREEK CATHOLIC LIBRARIES (2)

1. The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Archbishop's Library, 235 Scotia St., Winnipeg, Manitoba

Its official origin is connected with the building of the Archbishop's Residence in 1930 although the book collection is much older. It was begun by the Very Rev. Basil Ladyka, O.S.B.M., and was subsequently enriched by new acquisitions. An entire room in the residence has been provided for the library and the number of books exceeds 3,000 volumes. The following are the most interesting items in the library: Marjanka Shashkevych's "Rusalka Dnistrovaya"—1837; J. Pelesh's "Geschichte der Union"—Wien, 1878-80; M. Malynovskyj's "Die Kirchen-Staatsatzungen bez. des Gr. Kath. Ritus"—Lwiv 1861; and many other works from the Ukrainian religious and literary life. In addition to books, the library contains an important collection of manuscripts, documents, resolutions, declarations, etc. They are preserved in the Archives of the Library. Here are such items as the well known "Address" of the Metropolitan A. Sheptycky—1911, which is connected with the establishment of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese in Canada, o.a.

2. With the division of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic diocese of Canada into three archdioceses, eastern, central and western in 1949 and 1951, there arose new centres of episcopal libraries:

- Bishop's Library, 61 Glen Edyth Drive, Toronto, Ont.
- Bishop's Library, 214 Avenue M South, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Bishop's Library, 6240 Ada Blvd., Edmonton, Alta. All these libraries are in statu nascendi.

3. Basilian Father's Library, Mundare, Alta.

This library is located at the monastery in a special room 35x11x12 feet in size. Its origin goes to the beginning of the 20th century and is connected with the name and person of Rev. Filas who built a missionary home in Mundare, 1903. The collection of books was then started. The work was continued by Fathers Tymochko, Dydyk, Kryzhanivskyj, Baranyk and, in 1932 by the present Bishop N. N. Savaryn. The books cover a wide range of topics, the majority religious. Altogether there are more than 6,000 volumes. Among the old printed books the following should be mentioned: "Apostle" of 1616 printed at the Stauropigian Institute at Lwiv; "Bible" of 1644, same press; the famous "Narodovishchanie"—18th cent.; liturgical books: "Sluzhebnyky" of 1735 and 1775 printed in Pochaiv, one of 1743 (in Univ.) and another one of 1866, from Lwiv. Among the historical books are works by Rev. Pelesh, Rev. Harasevych and D. Zubryckyj, 1878, o.a. The library contains more than 100

titles of various Ukrainian Canadian periodicals, newspapers and journals. A very interesting item is the collection of handwritten sermons by Kornylo Srochynskyj of 1770. In addition to the main library there is also a separate reading room.

4. Redemptorist Fathers' Library's, Yorkton, Sask.

It is located in two rooms at the monastery 14x14x19 and 15x15x10 feet in size. The history of the library reaches back to 1913 and is associated with the name of Father A. Delary. At present more than 6,000 books are on hand. They consist of mainly theological, historical and literary works. We find many of the same items as mentioned under item 3. In the manuscript division there are preserved many interesting records referring to the history of the Ukrainian church in Canada as well as special reference to that of the Redemptorist Fathers. Educational and reference works are preserved in the St. Joseph's College library at Yorkton. It belongs to the Redemptorist Order and is a division of the main library.

Two other libraries are maintained by the Order: One in their monastery at Ituna, Sask. and the other in the Redemptorist College at Roblin, Man.

5. Other book collections which have been organized within the Ukrainian Greek Catholic church in Canada are as follows:

- Basilian Fathers' libraries in Winnipeg, Man., Edmonton, Alta., Vancouver, B. C., Grimsby, Ont. and Montreal, Que.
- St. Mary Immaculate Sisters' libraries at Ancaster, Fort William, Kitchener, Windsor, Toronto—in Ontario; Dauphin, Sifton, Winnipeg—in Manitoba; Regina, Saskatoon and Yorkton—in Saskatchewan and Edmonton, Vegreville—in Alberta.

Small book collections may be found in:

- St. Mary's Seminary, Waterford, Ont.; Christian Brothers College, Wexford, Ont.; The Studite Fathers Monastery, Woodstock, Ont.; Ukrainian Catholic Students' Home, Saskatoon, Sask.; Ukrainian Catholic Council of Canada, Winnipeg, Man.; a.o.

(To be continued)

Liberation Force of Ukrainian Resistance

(Continued from page 2)

appeasement in Asia. There can be no Munich in Korea. Encouraging these stresses and strains means that it should be the policy of the United States Government to do everything we can to help the people behind the Iron Curtain regain their freedom. The 800 million victims are the strongest allies against the Communist threat.

The policy of liberation is referred to by the President is the only policy that can bring us true peace.

This is a policy which we cannot compromise, even with England.

The slogan that "liberation means war" was developed by the Communists. They dread such a policy. That is because it is directed at their weakest link.

An American policy of liberation strikes at the Soviet war potential and makes it impossible for them to conduct a successful war of aggression against the free world.

When this policy is fully developed I predict that will cancel recognition of the Communist regimes, including that of Russia, because these regimes do not represent their peoples at all.

Agents Against Free World

We will send every one of the 272 Communist diplomats out of the United States for being what they are—espionage agents and spies against the free world, whose only purpose in our country, is to undermine us and prepare us for destruction.

We will create national military units from the escapes from behind the Iron Curtain to be magnets of defection from the Communist armed forces. We will aid their resistance behind the Iron Curtain in every practicable way without causing a premature or abortive uprising.

By such outward signs of desire to help the enslaved peoples we will paralyze Communist power and help disarm the gangsters.

Instead of waiting defensively for a European Korea where-by Communist troops from East Germany may invade the German Federal Republic to "liberate" it from the capitalist "enslavement," we should step up a massive escape-to-freedom program from elements of the armed forces from the captive nations of the USSR, from the Ukraine, and from East Germany, from Poland, from Czechoslovakia, and the other captive nations of Eastern Europe, and yes, from Soviet Russia—aimed at the Communist armed forces.

This should be the answer to the Communist peace offensive.

Such a program will lay the basis for the ultimate self-determination of the enslaved nations.

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