

СВОБОДА SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY



The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address
UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 2, N. J.
Tel. Henderson 4-0237
4-0807
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel. Henderson 4-1018

Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.
Informative, instructive, Supplement of Ukrainian Daily Svoboda
Published by the Ukrainian National Association.

Weekly Commentator

SOVIET PENETRATION

On August 24, the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee — whose Chairman is Senator Jenner, and whose membership consists of five Republicans and three Democrats — issued an astounding report. After exhaustive investigation of subversion inside the government, it has found that "The Soviet international organization has carried on a successful and important penetration of the United States Government and this penetration has not been fully exposed."

evidence possessed by the subcommittee, members of the secret communist underground included an executive assistant to the President; an assistant secretary of the Treasury; the Secretary of the International Monetary Fund; a member and a secretary of the National Labor Relations Board; a chief counsel for the Senate Subcommittee on Civil Liberties, and the head of the Latin-American Division of the Office of Strategic Services. The report gives a number of typical case histories of men within the government who served their Soviet masters especially well, and deals with witnesses who invoked the fifth amendment when called to testify. All of these, its reports says, "were unyielding, uncooperative and even abusive."

"HE CHOSE FREEDOM"

The text below is that of a self-explanatory appeal sent to President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

The gathered assembly (of more than 800 participants) at a meeting sponsored by the 2nd Branch of the Organization For the Defense of Four Freedoms For Ukraine in New York on August 28th, 1953, was shocked to learn from various press and radio announcements on August 21st, 1953, about the suicide of Ukrainian sailor, Wasy Ostrokov in Naples, Italy. According to the press he chose freedom by jumping from the Russian ship; worse yet, it was the Australian government which decided to return him to the Kremlin rulers. We are therefore turning to you with this appeal.

Nations investigate this matter to see whether this action by the Australian government is not a severe violation of the U.N. Charter, especially those paragraphs which deal with human rights. If so, then to employ all means possible to have this incident tried as an action unbecoming to a member of the free world.

3) This infamous step committed by the Australian government of returning to the hands of the Kremlin government a person who expected assistance from the Western World will become an unusually serious fact in today's so called cold war or eventual actual war which will undoubtedly be utilized to the fullest extent by the communist countries. Therefore, this is a matter which concerns all, primarily America, which is leading the so called free world.

4) We are appealing to all organizations and communities who feel that the Australian government has erred in this incident to support our action and that similar appeals be sent to our government by all such organizations.

M. Komarnycky, Pres.
M. Furda, Secretary

20th Anniversary UYL-NA Convention Tremendous Success

By WALTER W. DANKO

Hundreds of delegates and guests flocked to Newark, N. J. this past Labor Day Weekend to partake in one of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America's greatest national conventions ever. 400 delegates and guests registered at the Hotel Essex House—the focal point of all convention proceedings—and in addition, hundreds of other Ukrainian "molodi" turned out strongly for all the social and cultural activities to solidly support the UYL's 20th birthday conclave.

Friday nite at the newly decorated Ukrainian Sitch Hall—the early UYL-NA crowd enjoyed themselves meeting and greeting friends—new and old—from all over the North American continent. Saturday afternoon, business sessions commenced with the reading of reports by the officers for the past year. Following the reports a forum with the theme "Our Youth" was conducted with Eugene Woloshyn, metallurgist from Youngstown, Ohio; Joseph Gurski, engineer from Detroit, Michigan and John Roberts, attorney from Brooklyn, N. Y., delivering well-prepared reports on the 3 stages of the theme. A discussion period followed which precipitated a responsive session to the educational benefit of all in attendance.

Saturday evening at the Ukrainian Center, the giant Welcome Dance was held. With Joe Slnhur at his very best, a conservatively estimated 1000 Ukrainian youth had a rip-roaring time. All appreciated Joe's showmanship and will undoubtedly be talking about the great 20th Anniversary Welcome Dance for a long time to come. The Miss Ukraine contest under the direction of Sam Herila was a top-notch affair. Finalists were: Fran Yushura of Phoenixville, Pa.; Olga Hit of Cleveland, Ohio; Betty Homziak of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Olga (Kosowsky) Kaye of Wilmington, Delaware; Terry Daciw of Toronto, Canada; Nina Bacad of New York City and Dot Chupa of Brooklyn, N. Y. The crowd favored Terry Daciw of Toronto, Canada by a slight margin and this beautiful Ukrainian gal from "up North" was crowned "Miss Ukraine". Incidentally the committee's job was a most difficult one for there were many, many gals worthy of consideration for "Miss Ukraine", and the committee, in the short time it had to act, did a fine job. This is one convention feature that should be built-up on a greater scale at next year's UYL-NA national convention.

Sunday morning—church services at the 3 Ukrainian churches in Newark were attended by the Ukrainian conventioners. In the afternoon, the Mosque Theatre was the scene of the UYL-NA's Music and Dance Festival for 1953. Soprano Mary Polynack-Lesawyer, Violinist Donna Grescoe, and Bandurist Ensemble, the Lehigh Valley Ukrainian Male Chorus, and "Ukraine Dancers" were exceptionally good and the 1000-plus people in attendance were pleased with the cultural program in its entirety.

The convention's high-point was reached Sunday evening at the semi-formal banquet ball in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Essex House. Guest speakers were Gordon Panchuk, Director of the Ukrainian Section of Voice of Canada and Congressman Robert Kean of New Jersey. An added feature was the honoring of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America's past presidents. Also, noteworthy indeed was fact that the banquet was honored with the presence of the Ukrainian Catholic, Orthodox and Presbyterian Clergy of Newark in true manifestation of "Ukrainian Brotherhood" of which the UYL-NA is a firm supporter. The dance following the banquet was attended by 800 youth to round out the evening appropriately.

Monday morning—the business session opened with the reading of reports, etc. Finally, the election of national officers for 1953-4 took place, the results of which were as follows: —President—Joseph Smindak of New York City; Vice-Presidents—Harry Kasha of Rahway, N. J., Olga Zepko of Akron, Ohio and Walter Warwick of Winnipeg, Canada; Treasurer—John Mitchell of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Financial Secretary—Charles Zubyk of Youngstown, Ohio; Recording Secretary—Helen Dymychuk of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Advisors—William Mural of Cleveland, Ohio; Walter Bacad of New York City, Walter Hubchik of Detroit, Michigan, William Polewhak of Elizabeth, N. J. and Joseph Gurski of Detroit, Michigan.

In the evening, a farewell social at the Hotel Essex House was the last convention affair at which all conventioners said their goodbyes. All in all, the 20th Anniversary Convention was a tremendous success, and the fine support accorded the conclave by our Ukrainian youth from all over the U.S.A. and Canada leads this writer to objectively state the future is indeed bright for the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America. This year's UYL of New Jersey Convention Committee proved that hard work is the answer to the League's requirements.

If president Joe Smindak and his new executive board will grab the ball, that has been carried so well by the New Jersey Convention Committee these past few months, and carry on the UYL's program intensively in culture, sports, social, organization and education, then the 21st Anniversary Convention of the League should realize the support of 1100 registrations which year's committee was working for. Shoot for the stars, you may not hit them but your upward direction will be the true path to a great UYL-NA.

Olga (Kosowsky) Kaye of Wilmington, Del. was present at the convention. A professional nite club organist in Wilmington, her beauty was responsible for her selection as a finalist in the "Miss Ukraine" contest.

Met two new conventioners from Bellmore, Long Island, Ted and Steve Kovalchuk. Handsome Ted is a senior at Drake U. in Iowa studying actuary math and Steve is a sophomore at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute studying civil

Professionalist Society Holds 20th Anniversary Dinner

Members of the Ukrainian Professionalist Society of America held their 20th anniversary dinner meeting at the Essex hotel in Newark, New Jersey last Saturday evening, September 5th, and discussed various problems and issues pertinent to the Ukrainian American life.

The society was founded in August, 1933 during the Chicago World's fair. Its prime mover then was Dr. H. G. Skehar, now residing in Los Angeles, California. The only one present at the Newark affair from among those who helped to organize the society in Chicago in 1933 was Stephen Shumeyko, its first Treasurer.

Since then many notable names have been added to the roster of the society, including Michael Piznak, Joseph Lesawyer, John Roberts, and the newly-elected president of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, Joseph Smindak, all of New York and environs.

The Newark dinner featured a talk by Eleanor Kulchyky

concerning the possibilities of establishing a Scholarship Fund by the Ukrainian Professionalist Society. There was considerable talk on the subject by the over fifty persons present, who represented various professions and had come to attend the dinner from various parts of the country.

All of them were also participants in the 20th anniversary convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, held during the past Labor Day weekend at the Essex House, Newark.

The Executive Board of the Ukrainian Professionalist Society of America of the previous year was unanimously re-elected, namely, Joseph Lesawyer, President, Helen Slobodian, Treasurer, and Gloria Surmach, Secretary.

Chief speaker at the dinner meeting was Dr. Fiser, who discussed Ukrainian American publications, The Ukrainian Quarterly, the Ukrainian Bulletin and the Annals of the Ukrainian Academy.

engineering. Both lads are highly enthused with the Ukrainian Youth League.

Met Gene Angres of Hempstead, Long Island at the conclave. Recently returned from Korea, Gene is finishing up at C.C.N.Y.

I would like to thank Peter Melnick and his Ukrainian Radio Program for allowing me the time to speak about the UYL-NA's convention. All Ukrainian youth should listen to this fine program offering the best in Ukrainian music and also news about the Ukrainian Congress Committee.

Dr. Michael Lucyk of Toronto informed the convention gathering that the 45-minute half-million dollar Ukrainian movie, complete with sound and color, "Treasures of U.S.A." will be home of the

1954 convention's Welcome Dance.

Don't say you weren't warned! The 1954 Convention of the UYL-NA will be held in Chicago, Illinois next Labor Day Weekend. The Windy City Ukrainians—over 40 societies—have tendered an invitation to the UYL-NA to hold its convention in Chicago. The convention delegates last week-end passed a resolution and accepted. As John Korduch of Chicago stated "UYL-NA was born in Chicago (1933) 20 years ago—next year when the UYL becomes of age (21) it's only right that UYL-NA return to its birthplace for its 21st Anniversary Convention."

(Concluded on page 4)

MISS UKRAINE FINALISTS



Pictured above are the finalists in the "Miss Ukraine" contest held at the Ukraine Center, Newark, Saturday evening in conjunction with the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America's 20th Anniversary National Convention held last Labor Day weekend at the Hotel Essex House. Pictured are—left to right front row: Dot Chupa (Brooklyn, N. Y.), Nina Kamenko-Bacad (New York City), "Miss Ukraine" winner Terry Daciw (Toronto), Olga Kaye (Wilmington, Del.); Second row: Betty Homziak (Pittsburgh, Pa.), Olga Hit (Cleveland), Fran Yushura (Phoenixville, Pa.)

Russian Communist Enslavement of Ukraine Scored at UYL-NA Convention

The Soviet Russian communistic and imperialistic enslavement of the over forty five million Ukrainian people was roundly scored by speakers and in form of unanimous resolutions at the UYL-NA Convention.

Likewise the determined resistance of the Ukrainian people to this enslavement and their constant fight against it in all fields of life was brought to the front.

The League members pledged themselves to give the utmost support to the Ukrainian National Liberation Movement.

"The former American containment policy relative to the Soviets appears to be a thing of the past," declared Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, guest speaker at the convention.

Congressman Kean of N. J. stressed the value of Ukrainian Cultural traditions.

UYL-NA CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, the United States of America and Canada, and the entire free world, and our democratic way of life are under the constant and direct threat of Russian imperialistic Communism, both by active warfare and by so-called peaceful arrangements through the operation of the United Nations, and means which are all too familiar to people of Ukrainian descent and whereas, it is generally conceded that the United States of America, and the people of Canada are the final and last source of moral, economic and military strength capable of resisting and defeating imperialistic communism.

WHEREAS, on this 20th Anniversary of the UYL-NA, it is more than ever evident that there is a greater need for wider participation and broadening of the scope of activities on the part of our League, and its members; and that inasmuch as one of the primary reasons for the existence of Ukrainian organizations is the preservation and propagation of our Ukrainian cultural heritage,

WE DO RESOLVE: 1. To support with unstinted effort all Governmental policies and activities aimed at strengthening our respective countries, economically and militarily.

BE IT RESOLVED 1. That the League, in cooperation with newly arrived Ukrainians concentrate its efforts to develop and promote course and activities on a year round basis on a local level, and to make available to all interested persons, courses in elementary and advanced Ukrainian subjects such as language, history, literature, music and dance.

2. To urge the Congress of the United States and the Parliament of Canada to enact further and more realistic legislation to aid the persecuted Ukrainian and other peoples under Russian imperialistic rule, and to encourage their liberation.

2. That the executive board, through the League's Area groups, and in cooperation with clubs of newly arrived Ukrainians, study the possibility of simplifying club structures; with the aim of consolidating and strengthening clubs to better prepare them for carrying out their cultural objectives and in order to eliminate waste and duplication of effort, particularly along the line of fund raising activities, and to encourage the formation on a city and area basis of clubs of specific interest, such as choral, sports, professional, and dance, as opposed to clubs of multiple interests.

3. That all League members in the United States petition their respective Congressmen and Senators to support the passage of the Concurrent Resolution 58 introduced by Hon. L. H. Smith, member of a House of Representatives for Wisconsin, in which it is proposed that the Government of the United States establish direct diplomatic relations with the governments of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic for the purpose of encouraging the establishment of these countries as truly independent states.

WHEREAS, the Executive Board of the UYL-NA has realized the crying need for an up-to-date listing of Ukrainian Youth and have set up tentative plans for such a directory to put such plans into effect.

4. A ratification of the Genocide Convention, in order to bring about the international investigation and condemnation of crimes of genocide as perpetrated by the Communists upon the peoples they have enslaved, such as the man made famine causing the death of over 5,000,000 people in the Ukraine in 1933, the Crime of Vinnitsia, the slaughters in Korean War, and other numerous heinous crimes.

WHEREAS, plans for the establishment of Ukrainian summer courses in the United States are in the process of formulation:

WHEREAS, the missing U. S. and Allied servicemen in the Korean War have not been properly accounted for by the enemy, and there is substantial evidence that a greater number of our servicemen are being held captives and are being subjected to further brutal communist torture.

WHEREAS, the U.C.C.A. and CUC through their educational programs and political activities are making important headway in informing the world public and the world at large of the truth about Ukraine, and its front line natural opposition to Moscow dictatorship.

BE IT RESOLVED That our organization petition our governments in the United States and Canada to take the necessary steps through proper channels in the coming peace talks, to force a proper and satisfactory accounting for such missing personnel and for a speedy repatriation.

WE DO RESOLVE That the UYL-NA continue to support wholeheartedly the work of the Congress Committee at local and national levels and to encourage its members to take an active personal part in such work.

Monstrous Monument To Communism

By A. A. GRANOVSKY

(1)

This year of 1953, Ukrainians throughout the world commemorate the 20th anniversary of the most gruesome and unbelievable event of modern history. An event much worse than the Katyn massacre. Unbelievable as it may sound, nevertheless, it is an historical truth. This event took place in those horrible years of 1932-33 when the Communist regime of the USSR, failing in all other methods used to subdue the Ukrainian resistance to the Communist ideology, resorted to wholesale starvation of the Ukrainian population and especially in those eastern areas of Ukraine and Kuban, where the Ukrainian resistance against forceful collectivization was the strongest. Gruesome stories of Katyn and Vynnytsia fade in the face of the ugliness of barbaric means to which the communists resorted in their artificial famine in Ukraine.

These years are known as the "Accursed Years", when people were starving amidst plenty in the richest country of Europe, where there was plenty of food, and there was no need of famine. Yet, the Kremlin regime, in order to subdue the Ukrainian peasants into the communist economy, created an artificial famine mainly for the purpose of undermining the will of the Ukrainian rural population and to destroy Ukrainian national aspirations to freedom for their cherished establishment of the Ukrainian national state.

In these two years of artificial famine in Ukraine about seven million of the people actually died due to the artificial lack of food. Many instances of cannibalism were decimated by the man made famine. All this, for the purpose of making independent Ukraine a colony of Moscow imperialism. The Kremlin was not satisfied with the unlimited exploitation of natural resources of the rich Ukrainian territory. Communists were not satisfied with harnessing 45 millions of Ukrainians as human resources to the upbuilding of the Communist state, but they expropriated privately owned land and established collective farms or state farms on which free and

prosperous Ukrainian peasants of yesterday became slaves of the Muscovite state. Such efforts on the part of the Kremlin were made with the aim of creating world economic upheaval and chaos for the ultimate conquest of the world. The Kremlin introduced the system of slave labor in order to undermine world economy. At the end of the first world war, the free world passed through an economic crisis and the Kremlin took advantage of this economic difficulty in the democratic states. Communists devised their five year plans in order to speed up production and industrialization for the purpose of the competition with the so-called Capitalist world. In order to expedite their plans, the communists forced the entire rural population into collective farms, depriving farmers of all movable and immovable property, and any resistance to these schemes was severely punished, using the most diabolical methods on the resisting victims.

At that time in Ukraine agriculture was prospering and it was supplying many goods not only for its own population, but it fed Russian people on huge territories, with surplus grain exported.

Ukrainian people are known for their freedom loving qualities and they resisted both the communist ideology as well as collectivization. In response to this resistance Moscow communists in 1932 confiscated 500,000 farms, drove away from their homes over 2,500,000 people, making them, with their children, homeless. In addition, Moscow imperialists deported over 1,000,000 Ukrainian peasants, with their families, wives, children and the aged to the slave labor camps in Siberian exile or the northern European wastes, to die there of hunger and exhaustion at hard labor.

But this was not enough for the Kremlin overlords and they resorted to extreme measures and calculated to subdue the Ukrainian population by starvation, induced by artificial methods. On August 2, 1932, Moscow issued an order that:

1. The Ukrainian peasants were forbidden, under penalty of death, to take for their own use any of the food which they produced. That is, they were forbidden to eat the food they had produced on their own farms with their own hands. They neither could sell nor buy food, even though dying from hunger.

2. All food products in Ukraine were collected by special communist governmental requisition teams and these products were designated for export, depriving the population of necessary grain and other products, either for food or

for sowing purposes, thus starving the people.

3. All of the hunger stricken people in Ukraine were forbidden to leave their villages in search of food, especially beyond the borders of Ukraine, even though throughout the other territories of the Soviet Union food was plentiful and the non-Ukrainian population enjoyed the products of their labor. Outside of Ukraine there were no such restrictions on the use of food as had been imposed in Ukraine. This is one of the examples of the Soviet "fair and equal" national policies as practiced against the non-Russian peoples in the USSR.

As a result of these decrees, entire families died of starvation in the streets of the villages in the terrible tortures of hunger. Not only entire families, but instances are known where entire villages perished in this artificial famine. Cannibalism was widespread. It was statistically estimated that in certain regions of Ukraine from 20 to 50 percent of the population perished and it is officially estimated that about seven millions of Ukrainians starved during this period. The communist regime brought either Russian or Asiatic population into the decimated villages of Ukraine to replace the starved Ukrainians. Just think of it—seven millions! That equals the entire population of Sweden!

During this terrible period the grain elevators in the areas of the starving villages were overflowing, but they were vigilantly guarded by the communist armed militia to prevent the people from reaching the life giving grain, all of which was removed from Ukraine.

It is of interest to stress that the International Red Cross, hearing of this famine, offered aid and relief to the victims of the Communist regime. But the Soviet government vehemently denied the very existence of the famine, and Moscow declared that it did not need Red Cross aid.

It is also necessary to emphasize that the United States in 1933, American citizens of Ukrainian descent, through their legal representatives, introduced a Resolution in the 73rd Congress, second session. The Resolution, known as House Resolution 399, calls the attention of the American government and the people of the United States to this terrible famine. In this Resolution we read, "Resolved that the House of Representatives expresses its sympathies for all of those who have suffered from the great famine in Ukraine, which has brought misery, affliction, and death to millions of peace and law abiding Ukrainians."

(To be concluded)

Grass Roots Opinion

MANSFIELD, OHIO, NEW JOURNAL: "Politics is too dirty a game for an honest man to have anything to do with." This remark... expresses one of the most dangerous viewpoints in the United States. If politics, the art of government, is left to the dishonest, our government will be eaten away by rotteness, and be replaced by some regime which does not represent the people such as communism."

OSKALOOSA, IOWA, DAILY HERALD: "The Western railroads cooperating with the government's drought relief program put into effect on July 1 a 50 per cent deduction in freight rates on livestock feed to the stricken southwestern states."

ADA, OKLA., TIMES-DEMOCRAT: "Probably the most flagrant sample of destructive and unnecessary socialism has

been in the field of government electric power plants. In every case, the service would have been provided by heavily-taxed, publicly-regulated utility companies."

CORVALLIS, ORE., GAZETTE-TIMES: "A dairy industry group has evolved what they call the 'housewife's butter plan' which they believe will... reduce Federal participation in butter purchases and move butter into the nation's family tables by lowering prices. While this idea certainly isn't any panacea it would be an improvement on the present one."

When deserved, it's only fair to speak a kind word to man or beast.

Most of us will never know why some people like us and other dislike us.

FAVORING EXTENSION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE REPUBLIC OF UKRAINE AND BYELORUSSIA

Statement of Admiral GEORGE F. MENTZ (Retired) at Hearing-Committee on Foreign Affairs — Eighty-Third Congress, before the Special Subcommittee on H. Con. Res. 58, on July 15 1953.

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I feel honored. It is a great deal of pleasure, I experience, in being here this morning, particularly when a question of such vital importance to the United States interests is at hand.

As for myself personally, I was retired from the Navy after 29 years by reason of being wounded in 1945.

In my early career I was attached to the Embassy in Constantinople in the early twenties and at that time had occasion to study the question which was of vital importance to what is today, Istanbul and Turkey, of the thousands and thousands of Russians, Ukrainians, and other refugees from the Soviet Union.

For 4 years I headed the International Refugee Organization in Italy, was chief of the mission for Italy, and during that time I had occasion to deal with and try to take care of and resettle tens of thousands of refugees of all nationalities including thousands of Ukrainian and Byelorussians.

The proposed resolution introduced by Representatives Lawrence H. Smith, of Wisconsin, reads:

"That it is the sense of the Congress that the Government of the United States in support of a policy of liberation should proceed to establish direct diplomatic relations with the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic."

...and in the creation of posts of representation in the capitals of Kiev and Minsk, respectively, consistent with diplomatic procedure in such matters."

This would seem to be a clear departure from years of unimaginative passive policy toward the U.S.S.R.

In this case we will have taken the initiative and we appear to be dedicated to a more dynamic policy instead of passively awaiting Moscow's next move.

For once we act, rather than react.

Byelorussia and Ukraine are two of the most sensitive and sensitive areas within the Soviet orbit, and, as it were, in the very front yard of the U.S.S.R.

The most common misunderstanding about the Soviet Union is that it is a nation of Russian people. Of the 16 Soviet Republics comprising the Soviet area, only 2, the Russian Federated Soviet Republic and the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Republic are Russian. The remaining 14 Republics are overwhelmingly non-Russian in population.

According to best estimates brought up to date from the 1939 Soviet census, we find that of the total population of approximately 202 million, 91,500,000 are Russian and 110,500,000 are non-Russian. Thus, the majority of the people, over 54 per cent of the U.S.S.R., are non-Russian.

The Ukrainian Soviet Republic, with a population of 42,272,000 (approximately 91 percent non-Russian) and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, with a population of 10,525,000 (approximately 93 percent non-Russian) form the 2 largest non-Russian countries of the U.S.S.R.

Both of these non-Russian nations have tasted freedom and independence even though shortlived (1917-19) before being crushed by Bolshevik imperialism. Each nation has its own language, religion, culture, literature, and a glorious tradition of fighting for liberty and freedom. The Kingdom of Kiev came into being in the second half of the eight century, soon adopted Christianity and

established strong relations with the rulers of other Christian states.

No nation, "captive nation" is a better term, of the U.S.S.R. has more effectively resisted Moscow dominated communism than the Ukraine. In the early thirties Moscow embarked on a ruthless policy of collectivization of agriculture in the Ukraine. Thousands and tens of thousands of peasant families, because of their resistance, were broken up and sent off to concentration camps to slave labor. Deliberately a famine was created by Moscow (the famine of 1932-33) which resulted in a planned extermination of over five million innocent people.

In World War II the Ukrainians and the Byelorussians greeted the German armies as liberators from the iron heel of communism. This was true of the other nations of the U.S.S.R., including the Great Russians.

However, the Naz Party policy toward the conquered areas soon succeeded the hitherto more lenient policy of the German Army Command and the captured populations of the U.S.S.R. were treated little better than slave.

Then, in Byelorussia and Ukraine the people put a highly effective organized resistance on two fronts against the Nazis to the west and the Communists to the east.

The Ukrainian Insurgent Army fought effectively for a number of years on two fronts, it is worthy of note in passing that, in the early days of the German invasion before Hitler came into the picture and the Naz policy was adopted as the official policy for the conquered areas, the German Army organized the Byelorussian Brigade and the 14th Ukrainian Division. Captured German documents reveal that both of these units fought extremely well before they were defeated and turned against the Germans.

I have often wondered why we have never formed a Free Ukrainian Corps, Free Byelorussian, Polish, Hungarian, or Russian Corps under the ATO command from amongst the thousands of displaced persons in Western Germany and Austria, similar to the Polish units of Army, Navy, and RAF under the British command during World War II. The very existence of such national organizations would cause serious concern to the Kremlin. Today there are large numbers of Soviet Army deserters in Western Germany ready to join such a corps.

The Kremlin already recognizes—rather, under their system, gives lip service to recognition of—Byelorussia and Ukraine as full-fledged members of the United Nations.

It is true that their delegates are hand-picked by Moscow as are the Polish, Czech, and other satellite delegations and take their orders directly from Moscow, but nevertheless the Kremlin deemed it expedient to appease these two once independent nations at least to the point of their recognition in the U.N.

What better way to give encouragement to the millions of Byelorussians and Ukrainians than to take the first toward diplomatic recognition of these two republics? In point of view of sheer numbers the population of the Ukraine alone (42 million) is greater than any of the satellite or captive countries within the Soviet orbit.

Before World War II the Ukraine furnished the Soviets with 25 percent of their grain, two-thirds of their sugar requirements, three-fifths of their pig iron, half of the coal, half the salt, one-fifth of their chemicals, not to mention the pos-

sibilities for development of hydroelectric power.

These people are proud of their country, their resources, and their culture and want their independence. And they have proven themselves over a long period of time both in war and in peace.

A close study of official Soviet announcements and speeches since Stalin's death unquestionably reveals fear of internal dissension throughout the Soviet empire. Great emphasis is placed on unity and vigilance against internal and external enemies.

In Malenkov's speech at Stalin's funeral he mentions the nations of the U.S.S.R. This was most unusual because the term "Soviet peoples" is most commonly used. This latter is a propaganda term used by Communists to create the false impression that they govern "one happy Marxist family."

Unquestionably there has been, since Stalin's death, a power vacuum and a fierce struggle for power, the latest incident resulting in Beria's arrest.

In retrospect, since March 1952, the first sign of internal dissension in the U.S.S.R. happened in the Ukraine when the Communist boss of the Ukraine, Melnikov, was ousted. The alleged deviation charged was excessive intensification of the program of Russification of the Ukraine. This incident was closely followed by similar measures in Georgia, Byelorussia, Uzbekistan, Turkistan, and in the Baltic States. Then there were reports of unrest in Poland and strikes in Pilsen in Czechoslovakia, followed by rebellion on June 17 in East Berlin which spread to the entire Soviet Zone.

Then, the sudden arrest of the No. 2 man in the regime, Deputy Premier and Minister of the Interior, L. P. Beria, boss of the Secret Police (500,000 strong), internal and external espionage service, the slave labor camps and the atomic energy program.

All signs point to tremendous internal strains and weakening of the Soviet System. Beria was probably arrested on June 27. Since that date a radical reversal of policy has been announced in Hungary easing up on collective farms and industrial programs and going so far as to condone private enterprise on a small scale. In the meantime the Communists seem to be willing to (on the point of) a truce agreement in Korea and to date we find no signs of change in "peace offensive."

To request the establishment of diplomatic relations with the republics of Byelorussia and Ukraine is entirely in keeping with historic United States policy, and in view of the present situation this proposal would appear to be very timely.

Furthermore, the United States already acknowledges their membership in the United Nations. Diplomatic recognition, even the proposal of establishment of diplomatic relations as provided for in House Concurrent Resolution 58, would soon be known throughout the Byelorussian and Ukrainian Republics despite the rigorous censorship inside the Iron Curtain.

I can think of nothing that would give more encouragement to these countries than this resolution. At the very least they will know that they are not forgotten.

Let us suppose for a moment that the Soviet Government should refuse to accept our offer. This would only result in exposing the fraud of the alleged independence of these two nations. Furthermore, it would provide an additional lie to their "restitutions of peace" throughout the world with the

result of seriously embarrassing the Soviet Government.

As outlined in a previous paragraph, the Soviets, since the death of Stalin, have become highly sensitive, if not frightened by the national aspirations of the non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. and serious incidents and shakeups have already occurred in Georgia, Ukraine, Byelorussia, and the Baltic States, and in other non-Russian nations of the U.S.S.R.

Under present conditions, the central imperial government seems anxious not to unduly offend the national feelings of the various captive nations. For the moment their policy to call for less harshness, more consumer goods and lower cost of living. There has even been talk of the guarantee of the "constitutional rights of the citizen" and, after Stalin's death, thousands of prisoners were freed from Soviet jails.

While the Soviet Government may decline the proposal of diplomatic relations with the two republics, Moscow will not be unaware of the political value of such a move on the part of the United States. The consequent loss of prestige will be a very real factor inside Byelorussia and the Ukraine.

Moreover, the Kremlin now is faced with further dissatisfaction and unrest. When President Eisenhower recently offered \$15 million worth of food to the Soviet Union for relief of East Germany where serious food shortages exist, it was entirely in accord with our humanitarian American tradition to relieve suffering and hunger in any part of the world.

Nevertheless, Premier Grothwohl of East Germany sees in this a provocation and an in-

sult and it was declined. To decline our proposal as provided for in House Concurrent Resolution 58 would seriously weaken Soviet Russian prestige in two extremely sensitive areas, Byelorussia and Ukraine, at a time when the entire Communist system is fraught with dissension.

In the event that the Kremlin should accept our proposal it would be of inestimable advantage to the interests of the United States. No matter how restricted in their movements, our diplomats could not help but observe the weakness of the Communist regime at work in these two captive nations where the urge for freedom and independence is the driving force.

In any case, common sense would dictate that we follow a firm policy of reciprocity in the establishment of diplomatic relations with these two non-Russian nations of the U.S.S.R.

In conclusion, Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I recall President Eisenhower's statement of some months ago that the crisis of our times calls for purposeful action and timely execution thereof. I can think of no action more purposeful or more timely than that called for by the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 58.

I doubt that anyone in all the world reads everything in an issue of the Sunday New York Times, but no doubt somebody reads every word of at least one article or tiny want ad.

The trouble with money is that most of us have to work for it.

Are You In The Ranks?

Every intelligent man thinks of the future. As head of the family, he wants to safeguard the happiness and well-being of his wife and children.

You will ask, "How?" There are several ways.

One, for instance, is through insurance — fraternal insurance. Insurance is a form of saving, and through such saving your son can have a college education, daughter, a wedding dowry, and you and your wife a retirement income. Furthermore, as a member of a fraternal organization, you can expand your social life which centers among other members. In time of any misfortune, these members will be only too glad to extend a helping hand, and your branch treasury will help you defray the many medical expenses, and help you carry on during some disability or accident. There are many good points about fraternal insurance.

Of course, many companies misrepresent the privilege and clauses contained in the policies. This method, however, creates a mistrust. It is much better to sell insurance based on facts as stated in the policy.

The Ukrainian National Association is the oldest and largest fraternal organization. It issues various policies, endowment, 20-year payment life, ordinary life, special juvenile certificates and others. Whatever policy you decide upon, will be the one issued. And, the first duty of the insured is to read his policy through. All privileges are printed thereon, and must be fulfilled. The Association is governed by the Insurance Department and must abide by all rules and regulations. Moreover, the Ukrainian National Association holds a sixty year record of doing legitimate business, in states it holds license.

Ukrainians in the United States and Canada number about two million. Yet only approximately 70,000 are members! Where, are the others? Surely, they are not immune to death, and need no insurance! Surely, they aren't afraid to own up to their Ukrainian descent! The Ukrainian National Association has much to offer, probably more than some commercial insurance companies. Therefore, do not hesitate, join the ranks today!

Josephine Gibbello-Gibbons, The Ukrainian National Association

Why do they call it "the Ukraine?"

I remember reading an article by an Argentinian in which he poked fun — but then got real mad — because people mis-called his country. It seems that some people insist on calling "Argentina" — "the Argentine."

These are the same ones who say "the Ukraine."

I guess one explanation might be the fact that it ends in "ia." And so it sounds much more sophisticated to put "the" in front. If "Rumania" were called "Rumaine" you can be sure that some fool would slip a "the" in front.

In Ukrainian, it's simple (since we don't have much use for the article "the"). And a few 18-19 century English writers called it "Ukrainian."

Personally, I prefer "Ukrainian." It sounds like a good substantial, honest-to-goodness land that I'd like to live in.

But, I guess that there's too much "make believe" and "fairy tale" sound to that name. And besides, with all of those exotic names created by television's "space travellers," maybe "Ukrainia" does sound silly.

So I'll settle for "Ukraine." But that's all I want — one word.

Who ever heard of "the France" or "the Italy" or "the Germany?"

We say "the United States" and "the United Kingdom" because of the grammar involved in the coupling of the words. But we don't say "the America" or "the England."

So please — the country is "Ukraine!"

Why do they call it "the Ukraine?"

I remember reading an article by an Argentinian in which he poked fun — but then got real mad — because people mis-called his country. It seems that some people insist on calling "Argentina" — "the Argentine."

These are the same ones who say "the Ukraine."

I guess one explanation might be the fact that it ends in "ia." And so it sounds much more sophisticated to put "the" in front. If "Rumania" were called "Rumaine" you can be sure that some fool would slip a "the" in front.

In Ukrainian, it's simple (since we don't have much use for the article "the"). And a few 18-19 century English writers called it "Ukrainian."

Personally, I prefer "Ukrainian." It sounds like a good substantial, honest-to-goodness land that I'd like to live in.

But, I guess that there's too much "make believe" and "fairy tale" sound to that name. And besides, with all of those exotic names created by television's "space travellers," maybe "Ukrainia" does sound silly.

So I'll settle for "Ukraine." But that's all I want — one word.

Who ever heard of "the France" or "the Italy" or "the Germany?"

We say "the United States" and "the United Kingdom" because of the grammar involved in the coupling of the words. But we don't say "the America" or "the England."

So please — the country is "Ukraine!"

Why do they call it "the Ukraine?"

I remember reading an article by an Argentinian in which he poked fun — but then got real mad — because people mis-called his country. It seems that some people insist on calling "Argentina" — "the Argentine."

These are the same ones who say "the Ukraine."

I guess one explanation might be the fact that it ends in "ia." And so it sounds much more sophisticated to put "the" in front. If "Rumania" were called "Rumaine" you can be sure that some fool would slip a "the" in front.

In Ukrainian, it's simple (since we don't have much use for the article "the"). And a few 18-19 century English writers called it "Ukrainian."

Personally, I prefer "Ukrainian." It sounds like a good substantial, honest-to-goodness land that I'd like to live in.

But, I guess that there's too much "make believe" and "fairy tale" sound to that name. And besides, with all of those exotic names created by television's "space travellers," maybe "Ukrainia" does sound silly.

So I'll settle for "Ukraine." But that's all I want — one word.

Who ever heard of "the France" or "the Italy" or "the Germany?"

We say "the United States" and "the United Kingdom" because of the grammar involved in the coupling of the words. But we don't say "the America" or "the England."

So please — the country is "Ukraine!"

Why do they call it "the Ukraine?"

I remember reading an article by an Argentinian in which he poked fun — but then got real mad — because people mis-called his country. It seems that some people insist on calling "Argentina" — "the Argentine."

These are the same ones who say "the Ukraine."

I guess one explanation might be the fact that it ends in "ia." And so it sounds much more sophisticated to put "the" in front. If "Rumania" were called "Rumaine" you can be sure that some fool would slip a "the" in front.

In Ukrainian, it's simple (since we don't have much use for the article "the"). And a few 18-19 century English writers called it "Ukrainian."

Personally, I prefer "Ukrainian." It sounds like a good substantial, honest-to-goodness land that I'd like to live in.

But, I guess that there's too much "make believe" and "fairy tale" sound to that name. And besides, with all of those exotic names created by television's "space travellers," maybe "Ukrainia" does sound silly.

So I'll settle for "Ukraine." But that's all I want — one word.

Who ever heard of "the France" or "the Italy" or "the Germany?"

We say "the United States" and "the United Kingdom" because of the grammar involved in the coupling of the words. But we don't say "the America" or "the England."

So please — the country is "Ukraine!"

Why do they call it "the Ukraine?"

I remember reading an article by an Argentinian in which he poked fun — but then got real mad — because people mis-called his country. It seems that some people insist on calling "Argentina" — "the Argentine."

These are the same ones who say "the Ukraine."

I guess one explanation might be the fact that it ends in "ia." And so it sounds much more sophisticated to put "the" in front. If "Rumania" were called "Rumaine" you can be sure that some fool would slip a "the" in front.

In Ukrainian, it's simple (since we don't have much use for the article "the"). And a few 18-19 century English writers called it "Ukrainian."

Personally, I prefer "Ukrainian." It sounds like a good substantial, honest-to-goodness land that I'd like to live in.

But, I guess that there's too much "make believe" and "fairy tale" sound to that name. And besides, with all of those exotic names created by television's "space travellers," maybe "Ukrainia" does sound silly.

So I'll settle for "Ukraine." But that's all I want — one word.

Who ever heard of "the France" or "the Italy" or "the Germany?"

We say "the United States" and "the United Kingdom" because of the grammar involved in the coupling of the words. But we don't say "the America" or "the England."

So please — the country is "Ukraine!"

Why do they call it "the Ukraine?"

I remember reading an article by an Argentinian in which he poked fun — but then got real mad — because people mis-called his country. It seems that some people insist on calling "Argentina" — "the Argentine."

These are the same ones who say "the Ukraine."

I guess one explanation might be the fact that it ends in "ia." And so it sounds much more sophisticated to put "the" in front. If "Rumania" were called "Rumaine" you can be sure that some fool would slip a "the" in front.

In Ukrainian, it's simple (since we don't have much use for the article "the"). And a few 18-19 century English writers called it "Ukrainian."

Personally, I prefer "Ukrainian." It sounds like a good substantial, honest-to-goodness land that I'd like to live in.

But, I guess that there's too much "make believe" and "fairy tale" sound to that name. And besides, with all of those exotic names created by television's "space travellers," maybe "Ukrainia" does sound silly.

So I'll settle for "Ukraine." But that's all I want — one word.

Who ever heard of "the France" or "the Italy" or "the Germany?"

We say

Ukraine Through The Centuries

By MYKOLA H. HAYDAK

PART II.
(9)

The struggle for the Ukrainian independence did not stop with the interment of the Ukrainian army. A very powerful guerrilla warfare was waged against the occupiers throughout Ukraine. The communist government existed only in the cities, the whole countryside being in the hands of the guerrillas. This struggle was responsible for the fact that up to 1924 the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic existed as a separate unit; the Muscovites, fearing a general uprising, did not dare to terminate its independence, however fictitious it was.

The fight of the Muscovites against the Ukrainian liberation movement was very ruthless indeed: many thousands of the Ukrainian patriots were shot and the Soviet Government tolerating famine in 1921 finally undermined the resistance of the Ukrainian population. Consequently, by the end of 1923, Ukraine was incorporated into the Soviet Union. However, as soon as the Ukrainians were given an opportunity to recover, the struggle went on. At the beginning of 1930, the Soviet authorities uncovered a Ukrainian conspiratorial organization called "The Union For the Liberation of Ukraine." The trial that followed disclosed that the organization aimed at creating an independent national Ukrainian state and was in contact with the Ukrainian political emigrants. In 1931 the OGPU exposed another revolutionary organization called "The National Center" that had even members of the communist party among the followers. In 1932 the Soviet Government found an evidence of the activity of the "Ukrainian Military Organization" whose large membership included commanders of the Red Army, scientific workers and intellectuals. In 1933 there was uncovered "The Organization of the Ukrainian Revolutionaries" which has been organized in 1929. The spread of its activities can be judged from the fact that the authorities arrested 4,000 people. These organizations reflected the extent of the Ukrainian revolutionary movement. This gave lead to a number of purges and persecutions of the Ukrainian intellectuals and the peasants. Many were shot and still more have been exiled to the Northern Regions, and Siberia, and placed in concentration camps. According to Ammende (1936). And Wm. H. Chamberlin, the famine of 1932-1933 was a tool in the hands of the Soviet Government to crush the resistance of the Ukrainians. "Numerous facts indicate," writes Seiborsky (1940), "that the Soviet authorities not only refused to bring aid but tolerated this mass starvation since they saw in it an ally that would subdue the population of Ukraine. This statement is corroborated by the fact during the most acute period of hunger the authorities, aided by the OGPU militarized party units, requisitioned grain in Ukraine and transported it to feed Russian centers."

However, even such inhuman measures, as have been applied to the population of Ukraine, could not break the resistance of the Ukrainian

patriots. As late as October 1937 accusations were brought in the Russian newspapers and on party congresses of the strong resistance of the Ukrainians against the attempts of the Muscovites to reduce Ukraine to a mere province of Russia. Of course, those Ukrainians who were defending their rights to freedom were called "counter-revolutionaries, spies, fascists, enemies of the people etc."

The struggle for freedom in Western Ukraine continued unabated after the Polish occupation of the territory. The Allied Supreme Council, unwilling to acquiesce to the obvious conquest of a foreign land, refused to grant this Ukrainian territory to Poland and proposed that the latter should exercise a mandate over Eastern Galicia for a period of 25 years, at the end of which time a plebiscite should be held. Poland did not accept the proposal. "Through 1921 and 1922 feelings among the Ukrainians under Polish rule ran high, the spearhead of resistance being the Ukrainian Military Organization" (Hrushevsky, 1941). The Ukrainians refused to cooperate with the government of occupation, which promulgated oppressive laws against them. The Ukrainian Government of Western Ukraine in exile protested against the action of the Polish administration. But neither the revolt of the population nor the protests of the legitimate Ukrainian Government helped in the alleviation of the plight of the Ukrainians. "On March 16, 1923, the Council of Ambassadors (representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan) at Paris allotted full sovereignty over Eastern Galicia to Poland. Former Secretary Colby was in Paris, retained by the Ukrainians to plead their cause. But he was refused a hearing. The Ukrainians were ignored. The decision was made solely on the suggestion of France, which had received from Poland control of 50% of the oil wells and 75 of the refining factories in Eastern Galicia as security for a loan of 400,000,000 francs for military purposes. As a last resort the Ukrainians requested that the status of their country be referred to the League of Nations or the Hague Tribunal. As they did not have the backing of a great power, as the Poles had, the request was ignored". (Gibbons, 1923).

"A great Ukrainian demonstration against the decision of the Conference of Ambassadors was held at St. George's Square in L'viv, Julian Romanchuk, the dean of the Ukrainian leaders, administering to the assembly an oath that the Ukrainian people would never renounce their rights to the independence of their native land." (Hrushevsky, 1941). And the struggle of the Ukrainians for the recognition of their rights continued, in spite of "pacifications" such as was in 1930, when, with the help of the Polish police and army, Ukrainian libraries and cooperatives were destroyed, thousands of the Ukrainians were subjected to beating, torture and imprisonment; in spite of the closing of the Ukrainian schools, demolition and expropriation of the Ukrainian churches etc. The trials of the

Ukrainian patriots in 1935 and 1936 showed that the Ukrainians remained true to the oath they have given when their country was assigned to Poland in 1923. When a part of the more conservative Ukrainian groups tried to "normalize" the relations with the Polish government, the Polish authorities, taking an advantage of this conciliatory attitude, disbanded numbers of Ukrainian political, economic, cultural and athletic organizations, and introduced a new period of "pacification". Such an attitude of the Polish government continued up to the fall of Poland in 1939, in spite of the fact that the leading Ukrainian representatives urged Polish authorities to fulfill the long overdue promise of autonomy for the Ukrainian territory in Poland before it was too late.

The Ukrainians in Bukovina and Bessarabia, who found themselves under the sovereignty of Rumanian did not recognize the occupation and struggled for the liberation from this foreign yoke.

The Ukrainians in the Carpathian region of Czechoslovakia were promised autonomy but the Prague government was not in a hurry to grant the promised measure. For a number of years the Ukrainians insisted on the fulfillment of the promise, but it was granted only shortly before the memorable events of 1939. With the fall of Czechoslovakia on March 14, 1939, the duly elected parliament of the Carpathian region proclaimed on March 15, the independence of Carpatho-Ukraine and the inhabitants of the new republic were immediately called to defend their land against the invading mechanized Hungarian army. Completely underequipped the Ukrainians still put a very stiff resistance to the invaders and thus became the first nation of Europe to start an active fight against the Axis aggression.

When the war between Germany and the Soviet Union started in 1940 and the red Army retreated the new occupants continued the oppression of the Ukrainian population. From the first arrival of the German administration in Ukraine, the Nazis asserted themselves as masters and treated the Ukrainians as slaves. The Ukrainians created powerful guerilla units which harassed the Germans. The military forces of the Ukrainians were constantly increasing and thus the famous Ukrainian Insurgent Army—the U.P.A. was born, which greatly contributed to the retreat of the Nazi armies, and was actually one of the main reasons for the defeat of the Germans in the East.

When the Soviets occupied the Ukrainian territory the U.P.A. continued its fight against the bolsheviks. The military action of the U.P.A. was so effective that in the spring of 1947 a special treaty was signed between the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia for combatting the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. However, the military action of the U.P.A. was evident for a number of years afterwards. The form of the activity of the U.P.A. may have changed according to the circumstances. However, as evidenced from the Soviet press, it is still a very formidable threat to the Soviet regime in Ukraine.

The strong guerilla warfare in the rear of the German armies in Ukraine and the stiff resistance which the Ukrainians put in the defense of their land against the Muscovite bolshevik oppression are the conclusive proof that they will not tolerate any invader of their territory.

As concluded Lawton, an English student of the Ukrainian question, "it would be hypocrisy to deny that an

Andrew looked at the indifferent interrogator who was so melancholy leafing through his papers and began to understand that some well-planned and proven strategem was being applied against him. The interrogator was silent, did not press, did not shout; he was waiting for something. What was he waiting for? If the investigation were to be conducted in this manner, he, Andrew, might sit in the chair, in this clean, pretty room for decades—without result. What was he waiting for? Was he bringing up the courage in order to throw himself at him with the paperweight later, like that barmy interrogator from Kapreyan's "Persian Melodies"? But he—Andrew—would make shambles out of him.

The interrogator did not throw himself at all and, it seemed, did not plan to. He doodled at the desk. The telephone tinkled. The interrogator lifted up the receiver, listened, and said "yes", yawning, replacing the receiver on the hook. Despite the interrogator's yawning, Andrew guessed that this "yes" concerned him.

And he was not wrong. The calm and the boring nudging of the interrogator was interrupted; guests began to enter the room. First entered a lad, in a white silk shirt with short sleeves, his head shaven, built like a boxer, with brown, fashionable shoes on; he entered softly, like a cat, swaying his hips like a sexual girl. "A-a, Chumak!"—he exclaimed joyously, as though meeting a good friend, and halted before Andrew.

Following the first one, two more entered, the same husky boys, in civilian clothes. They all "recognized" Andrew and expressed their friendly pleasant surprise with appropriate friendly exclamations. All the three seated themselves on the chairs and on the window ledge, and exchanged some friendly jokes.

The boys looked at Andrew, Andrew looked at them and did not see anything frightening in them; they were such pleasant, good natured boys. "A football player?" the first one turned to Andrew with interest, examining his biceps and his whole body. The others laughed. Andrew let it pass in silence, merely shrugging his shoulders. And the questioner, without even waiting for Andrew to reply, answered his own question:

"I can see that you're a football player. That's good. We're football players ourselves. Is it long since you played? What are you, a forward? Now, I am a forward, he's a quarterback, and he's a goalkeeper, and you?"

The questions were so good natured, and they were followed by such good natured laughter that it did not even occur to Andrew to search for a meaning behind them. In fact, he had no time to consider his position; to the interrogator who seemed to pay no attention to the arrived guests, concentrating steadily on his papers, suddenly raised his

independent Ukraine is essential for the tranquillity of the world. It is a problem which has deep and intricate roots in history and in its modern form has assumed extreme urgency. Until they are assured of liberty the Ukrainians will be faithful to whichever state they are bound and will continue freely to shed their own blood and that of their conquerors. So long, too, as this situation continues other nations will be tempted to exploit it. What then is the use of pretending that there is no peace? Nor there will be any until the Ukrainian question is satisfactorily disposed of."

The Garden of Gethsemane

(Excerpts)

By IVAN BAHRIANY
Translated by Adam Haldj

(5)

head, listened to the rustle behind the door and, when the creaked again, rapped out: "Get up!"—he meant Andrew.

Andrew rose. The room was entered by a very short, broad-shouldered and broad-chested man, also young and in civilian clothes.

"Department head Velikin," the interrogator introduced him with a smirk.

Velikin halted in the middle of the room: "A-a, Chumak," he drawled out. "Well, how are things?" he inquired of the interrogator.

The interrogator shrugged shoulders: "He's silent, the scum."

Velikin pressed his jaws together and said nothing. He came close to Andrew and stood a moment in front of him, sizing him up. And suddenly, with all his might, hit him in the face. Andrew fell on the chair. The sudden shock gave way to violent

Everything in him began to seethe, and the first reflex was to throw himself upon this stocky scoundrel and tear him apart, like a kitten. And he could have done it, because Velikin was much smaller; besides, in his violent wrath, Andrew's strength was unmatched. But he was not quick enough. Someone knocked the chair from under him with a sudden blow, and Andrew fell on the floor. He jumped up like a shot, but a thrust under his knees felled him again. And the five of them began to dance over him. They kicked him, rolled him on the floor, kicking with their feet indiscriminately. Andrew covered his face with his arms, constantly attempting to rise, but in vain. He tried to catch one of them with his hands, but they hit him on the hands and stamped on them. Then he began to protect his head and face with his arms and tried to shield his stomach with his knees. The five powerful 'football players' busted over him, rolled him all over the room, and shouted madly:

"You snake! You fascist! Fascist mug! Talk! Will you talk? Come clean! Break down, you Petlura's scum! Talk! Enemy of the people!" Someone shouted the loudest, mispronouncing his "r's"; they resembled "h"—"antirevolutionary." It was Velikin. The others shouted correctly, but just as crazily. They fell back on wild, unimaginable invective and names which are not to be found in any dictionary, stunning even the masculine ear with their cynicism. Andrew also shouted something angrily and cursed, calling them scum, scoundrels, mugs, and everything that entered his head in the row of insults and anger. For that he was beaten even more mercilessly, drowning his cries and fragments of words in the uproar.

"He's strong, the devil!" someone panted like a lumberjack, whacking Andrew on the chest with his heels. "It lasted long. They'll beat me to death. They'll beat me to death!" The helpless thoughts raced; he realized with helpless despair his complete hopelessness, with no prospects of rescue. The whirl over him intensified madly. Then a kick in the neck threw him into darkness; he had a feeling of faintness but also of pleasure: the pain ceased and it seemed to him that he was plunging into thick, murky water, liberating himself from the sadists. Yet another moment, while he felt dull blows on his body, and his ear perceived their laughter, before the darkness descended.

He came to from unpleasant tickling. He forced his eyes open: Sergeyev stood above him and poured water

on his face from large glass carafe. Andrew gasped and sat up slowly, looking with his bewildered, half-conscious eyes over the room, listening to himself; it seemed to him that all his bones were shattered.

"Get up!" somebody commanded hoarsely and maliciously.

Andrew began to rise, but as soon as he stood upright he was knocked down with a blow under his knees. It was Velikin. Possibly he was frightened by his appearance which resembled that of a large trapped animal, even in his insensibility capable of charging and tearing his foe apart.

"Get up!" the same voice shouted again. "Sit down on the chair."

Andrew rose obediently, but he was knocked down again. Then two of them grabbed him by his arms, twisted them back, dragged him to the chair and seated him in it.

"Sit, scum, like this! Arms like this, legs under!" They put his hands on his knees, pushed his feet under, "according to regulations," and left him. Andrew sat there panting heavily and looking straight ahead. He was possessed by the irrepresable desire to cry bitterly, just like a child. From the bitter insults, from derision, from helpless anger, and from the realization that, despite all, he was being turned into a rag. Before his eyes stood the floor—in blotches and smears of blood—his blood—in rivulets of water and impressions of soles and heels dipped in blood—a testimony of his shame and public downfall. All his body trembled subtly, and tears trembled somewhere in his throat. These tears forced themselves out of his throat, as once in his childhood, when he had wanted to cry from bitter, painful insults, from shame and helpless anger. But he did not begin to cry. He swallowed the saliva mixed with blood from his injured mouth, and fighting back anger and despair, breathed heavily. Before him stood Velikin, his hands folded behind his back; at the desk sat Sergeyev with a queer smile, and by the desk stood the three "football players," panting just like Andrew, smoking and exchanging happy smiles. And the smiles were so joyous and youthful, as though altogether without malice. As though nothing in particular had ever taken place here.

"Now then," one of them said. "Do we play so badly?" Roaring laughter. It was the three and Sergeyev; only Velikin did not smile. He stood in front of Andrew, examining him with his bulging ill-ominaous eyes. As soon as he thought that Andrew had sufficiently regain consciousness, he drawled out:

"Now, will you talk?" Silence. "Hm... Never mind; you'll open up. The kids are laughing and, therefore, you must conclude that they were just joking. Amusing themselves. They won't be joking in the future. You're too stubborn, but it doesn't matter..."

"He's read too much of Ostap Vyshnia," inserted one of those at the desk, mockingly and quite stupidly. "But no; this one is gold compared with Vyshnia. That one gave in fast, and this one... So, will you talk?" "What do you want of me?" croaked Andrew, raising his eyes to Velikin. Velikin looked into these eyes, turned his head, and backed out towards the desk, just in case. "Comrade Investigator," Velikin turned officially to Sergeyev, looking attentively at Andrew at the same time, "your patient seems to be out of touch with the case. Have you The Garden of the Gethsemane

(Continued on page 4)

Jersey City Active Since 1879

The first Ukrainian immigrant to arrive in Jersey City was Paul Filiak, according to the Jubilee Book of the Ukrainian National Association, issued in commemoration of its 40th anniversary and published by the Svoboda Press in 1936. Filiak, who came from Luhiv, Province of Horlich, Galicia, in 1879, was followed by his countrymen, Wachnowsky, Dumna, Vavrin and M. Berniak.

Dennis Holod, who came from Luhiv on April 1, 1887, but later moved to Port Jervis, N. Y., found 17 Ukrainian families in Jersey City. Almost all of them were employed in the sugar plant in downtown Jersey City, which was later demolished by a spectacular explosion and fire, together with the saltpeter plant.

The first Ukrainian priest from Galicia came to Jersey City in 1884, but later moved to Shenandoah, Pa. He returned to Jersey City and built the first Ukrainian chapel here in 1887, at the corner of Henry and Chestnut Sts. Two years later Rev. H. Hrushka arrived, rebuilt the chapel into a church and blessed it in the Spring of 1892.

In 1899 there were 150 Ukrainian families in Jersey City, 150 bachelors, 70 young girls, and 280 children (145 boys and 135 girls). This group eventually split into Ukrainian, "Russian" and "Carpatho-Russian" groups, and hardly ever met on common ground at present. Each group has its own church.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church of St. Peter and Paul in 1901 on the corner of Sussex and Greene Sts., together with its church hall, was for years the center of the community and religious life for Jersey City Ukrainians, as well as Ukrainians in surrounding communities, including New York. Only with the building of a separate Ukrainian Catholic church in New York did the center of religious and national activity move to New York. Jersey City became a suburb of New York, although it lives a separate existence.

On Oct. 8, 1914, representatives of various Ukrainian central organizations met at Exchange Place Hotel in Jersey City to come to an understanding concerning the importance of their concerted efforts during the war, and picked out a temporary committee to summon the first Ukrainian congress, which was held in New York in 1915. At the present time the committee has its own center near Five Corners, where a supplementary Ukrainian school was conducted by Ukrainian Nuns. Another Ukrainian school, started in 1897, was conducted in the downtown church hall (it is now located on Bergen Ave.) It met every afternoon and all day Saturday; the teacher, who had 70 pupils, was Anthony Tereschuk.

For a long time the Ukrainian-American Citizens' Club met at the old Ukrainian Home at 72 Morris St. After the building of the Ukrainian Center at 183 Fleet St., near Five Corners, the club moved to Johnston Avenue in Lafayette. The home office of the Uk-

rainian National Association, together with its official organ, "Svoboda" ("Liberty"), has been located at 83 Grand St., Jersey City 1911. Konstantine Kirczow, who came to Jersey City in 1889, says that Rev. H. Hrushka, who started publishing the Svoboda in Jersey City on Sept. 15, 1893, collected the lead types for the paper from foreign language printing houses in New York.

Rev. Hrushka established a market at 102 Morris St. and gave over its management to Kirczow. After a time Kirczow bought the business and carried on for many years under the name of the National Market, which came to be located at Sussex and Greene Sts., opposite the church.

Dennis Holod, who started his hotel in 1900 at 38 Greene St., said that in January, 1894, he was at the home of Rev. Hrushka, 245 Warren St., when the first conference was held to organize what is now the Ukrainian National Association, and to summon its first convention. The Brotherhood of St. Peter and Paul sent Jacob Dankowski as its delegate to that convention; he came from Ustia Rushkoho, Galicia. This brotherhood had come Branch 4 of the Ukrainian National Association, and later merged with the St. Nicholas branch.

The seventh convention of the Ukrainian National Association was held in Jersey City in 1902, at which time Rev. N. Stefanowich of Pittsburgh was elected president. On the advice of the president, the committee of controllers, composed of Rev. Pidhorecky and Kirczow, traveled to Pennsylvania in 1903 and brought all the records of the organization to Jersey City in a small valise. It held two books and a few old uncashed checks. The controllers gave all of it to a young man, Semen Yadlowsky, at his home on the fourth floor of a house on Sussex St., near the church, thus handing him the guardianship of the whole organization. In 1904 Yadlowsky became recording secretary of the fraternal benefit society, and later became president. In 1925 he became manager of the Svoboda.

Michael Uhorchak was another Jersey City man who served as an officer of the Ukrainian National Association. Stephen Milanowicz, who had a real estate office and also did insurance and steamship business, was also an officer of the Association. He was responsible for most of the Ukrainian immigration to Jersey City, and was an organizer of Ukrainian community life in the uptown section.

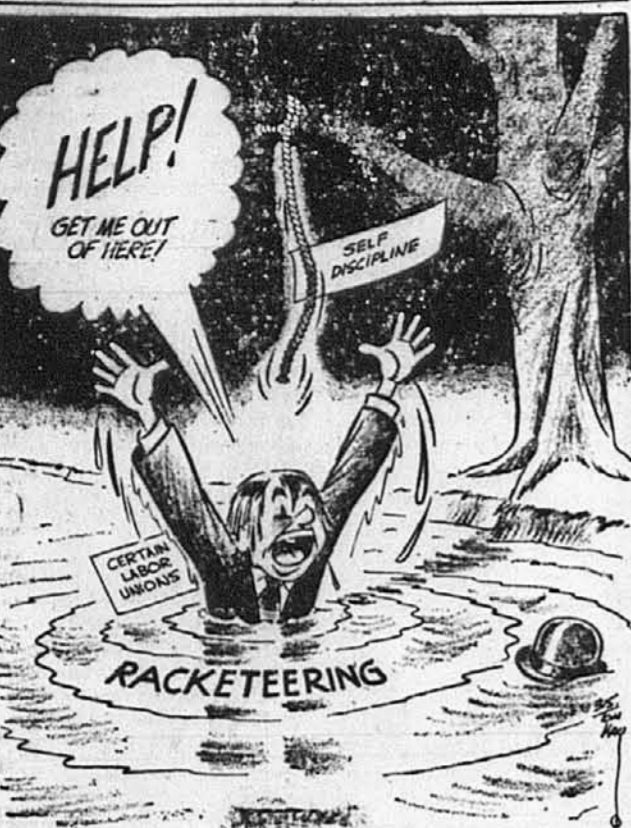
There are at present ten branches of the Ukrainian National Association. (Concluded on page 4)

BROCHURE
— by —
NICHOLAS PRYCHODKO
MOSCOW'S DRIVE
— for —
WORLD DOMINATION
50 cents per copy
Order from
"SVOBODA"
P. O. Box 346
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.

Our Ballads, our Songs
Will not perish will not die!
Saturday, September 26, 1953
8:30 P. M.
TOWN HALL
123 West 43rd Street, New York City
CONCERT
— by —
THE UKRAINIAN CHORUS "DUMKA"
of New York City
ALEXANDER MYKYTIUK, Director
In a choral presentation of Ukrainian composers and others.
Piano Accompaniment LESIA WACHNIANYN
Tickets obtainable at ARKA, EKO, SURMA and at Ticket Box Office.
Recital Management:
Columbia Artists Management, Inc.

ONE
of the
FIFTEEN MILLION
— By —
NICHOLAS PRYCHODKO
The True Story of one man's experience
in a Soviet slave labor camp.
PRICE \$3.00
Order your copy from
"SVOBODA"
81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

THE AMERICAN WAY



Stewing In Their Own Juice

THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

By WILLIS E. STONE

(Editor's Note: Willis E. Stone is author of the "Proposed 23rd Amendment" and President of the American Progress Foundation, Los Angeles.)

The Tennessee Valley Authority is an amazing institution. It has lived outside the law and at public expense without the slightest pretense of constitutional authority. It is at last running into difficulties. In fact, the entire TVA idea is having trouble as the veneer of respectability wears off. The billion dollar propaganda machine which protects such enterprises has finally failed to justify this gigantic political fraud. The crimes committed by TVA against our American principles are enormous. To comprehend the extent of this villainy we should briefly review its beginnings, the scheme behind it, and the deceit by which it grew. Power hungry bureaucrats long ago found a weak spot in the constitutional limitations imposed upon government. They reasoned that the words in the Constitution giving the federal government the power to "regulate commerce... among the several states" were subject to some effective misinterpretations. To develop this loop-hole in the armour of our defense, the bureaucrats obtained a Supreme Court decision which inferred that this federal power to regulate commerce covered navigation, which could naturally be extended to include navigable streams, which in turn, keep streams navigable. With this escape from constitutional limitations legalized, almost limitless opportunities for political plunder were established. Flood control requires dams. Dams have by-products of electricity and water which, according to the bureaucrats, must be administered by them. This necessitates the political acquisition of land, resources, facilities and wealth from the American people who had assumed they were protected from such piracy by the Constitution. Thus, by gradual stages, the American concept of economic

SHOULD WE ACTIVATE OUR YOUTH?

By John Roberts

(Address delivered at the 20th Anniversary Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, at its Forum Session, held Saturday September 5th last, in Newark, N. J.)

Fourteen years ago, I attended U.Y.L.-N.A. Convention. It was right here in Newark. Some of you may remember the spirited, intense and dramatic debates and discussions. There seems to be no question but that our Youth at that time was "activated."

One year later I was given the signal distinction and honor of being elected president of this fine organization. I only mention this to demonstrate the unlimited opportunities this League presents for young men and women to become leaders.

Through my participation in the League's many activities, I have made many valuable and lasting friendships and associations. In fact in the midst of my League "activation" I was met, ambushed and mauled by cupid, just as many of you present have in the past and probably will be in the future.

So that when I am asked to express my opinion as to whether we should activate Our Youth, I caution you that I am an impartial, disinterested witness.

When I reflect on the many congresses, concerts, banquets, expositions, festivals, rallies, etc., that have emanated from the activation of groups of active American-Ukrainians, I can answer the question "Should We Activate Our Youth?" only in a very emphatic affirmative.

But let us analyze the question. It is a "loaded" question. Just as when you ask — "Have you stopped beating your wife?" — the query infers the offense. It is an indictment per se suggesting and possibly accusing Our Youth of inertia and sloth. I will not try to justify the accusation, nor will I rebut it. I will assume that the purpose of this discussion is to inspire a greater degree of "activation."

And what do we mean by activation? The best definition I can formulate is as follows: "To stimulate, encourage and inspire a greater participation by Our Youth in the organized life of Americans of Ukrainian descent."

By Our Youth I refer to young Americans of Ukrainian descent and I do not attempt to include in this discussion Canadian-Ukrainians or recently arrived Ukrainians. The latter two groups seem to be, from what I have been able to observe, not merely activated, but hyper-activated. I trust that they are hyper-activated in the right direction.

Now, in order to demonstrate convincingly the affirmative, I billions of tax dollars from Congress. The demand was trimmed to \$187 million of loot for the 1953 hand-out. But the people are getting mad at this senseless plundering, so Congress is tightening the purse strings just a little.

More than that, the Hell's Canyon and the Niagara River projects have been taken away from the bureaucrats to let private enterprise develop its own resources in the American way. It has become apparent that only self-sustaining, tax paying, rent paying, cost paying private enterprises can provide American industry with the electric power it needs, when it needs it, without involving political plunder. TVA should be abolished, and its properties and facilities sold back to the American people. This will never be done until we get mad enough to add a 23rd Amendment to our Constitution to provide that:

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES SHALL NOT ENGAGE IN ANY BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE EXCEPT AS SPECIFIED IN THE CONSTITUTION.

careful and high level planning, but the possibilities are tremendous.

In the cultural field.

I need hardly comment on the manifold opportunities many talented individuals have had in the past and will have in the future to express their creative arts and find a receptive audience for their beginning endeavors. The League offers an unexcelled medium for bringing into the force, embryo artists, musicians, singers, authors, etc.

In the political field.

Never before have Americans of Ukrainian descent been confronted with as serious and as solemn a responsibility and opportunity as well, to serve the best interest of their country and in so doing simultaneously advance the historic cause for independence of the people of their parent's birth.

And that is to participate constructively and actively in the struggle to combat menace of World Communism.

Professor Clarence A. Manning (in an article: "Ukraine and American Diplomacy," published in the "Ukrainian Quarterly", Spring, 1948, page 138) says:

"It is high time that a world which is seriously interested in stopping the advance of Communism should take note of the gallant struggle of the Ukrainian people and should count them as allies in the great task of this present day. There is no nation that has paid more dearly in lives and material sacrifices than the Ukrainians."

Never before have true American interests been so inextricably intertwined with the Ukrainian aims. Truce or no truce the United States is engaged in a life and death struggle against Soviet Imperialistic World Communism.

Based on our historical background, it would seem to follow that we are in a better position to understand and combat the Russians abroad as well as the Communist infiltrators and party-liners at home.

A true understanding of the complex and intricate problem involved in this type of struggle, can only come with study, discussion, debate, research etc.

An excellent crusade is being conducted by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, one which features truth and exposure. Get behind this real American organization and participate in its programs. Submit your own suggestions and ideas to this Committee, or its representatives. A large segment of this group are present and former Youth League members.

To summarize very briefly then, for the benefit of the individual participants, for the good of the League, for the welfare of the American-Ukrainian community, for the best interests of our country the United States of America, for the continuance of the hopes of the Ukrainian nation we should activate OUR YOUTH.

JERSEY CITY ACTIVE SINCE 1879

(Concluded from page 3)

In addition, there are teachers in public schools, brokers, funeral directors, doctors, painters and church decorators; also tailors, carpenters, plumbers, building contractors, movers, real estate agents, and window cleaners. Ukrainians have established restaurants, bakeries, cigar and candy stores, hotels, grocery stores, butcher shops and other businesses.

Many Jersey City Ukrainians are employed by Colgate and Co., laundries, railroads, the RCA in Harrison, and other places, both large and small.

(This material, with few changes, was taken from The Jersey Journal of May 2, 1942, under the by-line of Theodore Lutwiniak).

[Editor Note: "Jersey City Activities Today" — follows next week]

JOIN UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

A LETTER TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

We are glad that your newspaper is read and respected, not only in the U.S.A., but throughout the world, continually presenting to the readers a more basic and in a truer light the essence of the forceful, enslaving, and genocidal politics of the Red Imperialistic Moscow. Your views are correct in comparing it with the old Russian imperialism which unjustly and compulsively conquered all enslaved nations, including the Ukraine.

Special articles like those written by Mr. C. L. Sulzberger and Mr. Harry Schwartz will be valued in history as some of the most valuable documents in the free world of our time.

Keeping the above in mind, we were much amazed by Bishop Nikon's letter which was published in your Editorial page on August 16, 1953 in which he feels that the American press is committing an error in supporting the heroic fighters who are fighting for the national liberation of the enslaved nations, naming them

"national separatists." This, he states, is the cause of the fact that the Russian nation will not join our side.

The idea of one nation enslaving another nation is characteristic of a small group of Russian imperialists but not of the entire Russian nation, this idea is both hostile and contrary to that of America's historical tradition, her outstanding statesmen, and all true Americans. National liberation movements of the enslaved nations from Red Moscow, like Ukraine's Byelorussia's, Caucasias and others is similar to the fight of the early American nation for its liberation.

Very truly yours,
Prof. Iwan Wowchuk, Pres. of the Organization For The Defense of Four Freedoms For Ukraine, Inc.

P. S. Note to the Editor: The writer of the above letter is a former resident of the U. S. S. R. who was fortunate to arrive to the free U.S.A. as a displaced person.

UYL-NA Convention

(Concluded from page 1)

Committee of America, took active part in the UYL's convocation. One of the key men in the U.C.C.—the national representative body of the 1.5 million Ukrainians in the U.S.A.—Mike is a successful attorney whose dynamic style of speech-making commands immediate respect.

Winner of the "Miss Ukraine" contest at the UYL-NA's Convention Welcome Dance was attractive Terry Daciew of Toronto, Canada. A confidential secretary by vocation, Terry's hobbies are skiing and modeling. Born in Port Arthur, Canada, she has one brother and four sisters. Terry can speak Ukrainian fluently and is active in Ukrainian youth activities in Toronto. She was a finalist in the Miss Toronto Contest recently and is now studying radio acting. Someday she hopes to make her home in the U.S.A.

Walter Ciopek, active Ukrainian from Buffalo, N. Y. informed me at the convention that Steve Pankow—Ukrainian—is a candidate for Mayor of Buffalo.

A very large delegation of Ukrainian youth from Youngstown, Ohio—including Mike Yarosh and attorney Pete Gulick, former trustees in the Ukrainian Catholic Church of "Little Pittsburgh"—attended the UYL-NA Convention. Mike and Pete were instrumental in obtaining the 16-acre property in the heart of Youngstown for the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Johnny Mathews, delegate of the Ukrainian Sporting Club of Bayonne to the UYL convention is slated to enter the University of Miami this month. An ex-GI, who recently returned from Korea, Johnny is taking advantage of his educational rights as a veteran, something which I hope a lot more of our Ukrainian ex-GI's will do.

A guest at the UYL-NA gathering was Major Michael Home, special service officer at Fort Hamilton, New York.

The New York Times, the Newark Star Ledger and the Newark Evening News carried releases about the convention. Tuesday's N. Y. Times—page 2—carried the headline, "Ukrainians Attack Reds." The story mentioned the UYL's stand against Russian imperialism, Russian genocidal policy which killed 5 million Ukrainians in the 1930's and the UYL's demand that the commies account for all missing American P.W.'s.

Mike Piznak, executive counsel of the Ukrainian Congress

GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE

(Continued from page 3)

explained to him as to why and wherefore?"

"Yes, I did."
"Did you explain to him what he's charged with and wherein lie his sins before the government, the party, the country, and before the people?"

"Yes."
"Did you also explain what's in store for him?"
"I did."
"So, why are you playing a fool, Citizen Chumak? The investigator has told you everything. What did he tell you about?"

A pause.
"The investigator spoke of proletarian justice," croaked Andrew.

"You idiot! Ha, ha, ha ha! But, come to think of it, it's true. So—I am that proletarian justice! Get me? I am the proletarian justice. Have you read formal charges?"

"I have."
"Have you signed them?"
"Yes."
"So, you are to talk of that's written there? You are an enemy of the people, and you must spill everything about yourself. Well, what do you have to say as regards the points you have been charged with?"

"I have... already... said..."
Velikin looked questioningly at Sergeyev, the latter shrugged his shoulders, and Velikin snapped with his jaws:
"Amusing yourself, Senator? Very well. We'll stamp you out! Do you understand? We'll stamp you out! That was only a joke we played, and if you only knew what's ahead of you you'd lose your hair this very night. We'll stamp you out and no one will ask about you; you'll perish like a dog."

"Is it... proletarian justice... and jurisprudence?"
"And what would you say it is?" added one of them, you...

"Yes, it's justice and jurisprudence," confirmed Velikin. Andrew felt silent, and then said softly:
"When my kin... fought in the Revolution, shedding blood, they thought differently of proletarian justice and jurisprudence, and all..."

Here the door creaked, and somebody tall and slim, in military uniform, entered the room.
(To be continued)

ІВАН КОВАЛЬЧИК
FUNERAL HOME
COMPLETELY AIR CONDITIONED
ЗАНИМАЄТЬСЯ ПОКОРОМ НАМІ В СТРЕТІ NEW JERSEY
Ціна придатна для всіх. Обслуговує чесна і найкраще. У випадку смерті в родині клієнта як і день так і вночі:
John KOWALCHYK
129 GRAND STREET, cor. Warren Street, JERSEY CITY 2, N. J. Tel. HENDERSON 4-5131

ІВАН БУНЬКО
УКР. ПОГРЕБНИК
Заряджує погробками по ціні так, ніколи \$150
Обслуговує чесна і найкраще
JOHN BUNKO
Licensed Undertaker & Embalmer
Dignified funerals as low as \$65.00
437 EAST 5th STREET New York City
Telephone: GRAMERCY 7-7661.

ПЕТРО ЯРЕМА
УКР. ПОГРЕБНИК
Занимається похоронами в BRONX, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK і ОКОЛИЦЯХ
Контрольована температура. Модерна каплиця до ужитку даром.
PETER JAREMA
129 EAST 7th STREET, New York 9, N. Y. Tel.: ORCHARD 4-2568

1st PARISH PICNIC
— sponsored by the —
SACRED HEART LEAGUE
Sept. 20 — 2 p. m.
BOHEMIAN HALL & PARK
29-19 — 24th Ave., Astoria, L. I.
Donation — \$1.00 Music by Fred Ferris.
DOORS OPEN 2:00 P.M.