

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY



UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK

UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address
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SECTION
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 2, N. J.
Tel. Henderson 4-0257
4-0807
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel. Henderson 4-1016

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Weekly Commentator

"DO IT YOURSELF" MOVEMENT

One of the revealing phenomena of the times — and one whose significance the economists and social historians haven't adequately covered as yet — has been the astonishing growth of the "do-it-yourself" movement. Millions of people, male and female alike, no longer rush to the phone to call a mechanic or a craftsman when something goes wrong. They do it themselves — and their efforts run the gamut from minor repairs to the plumbing to constructing a whole house with little or no outside help.

The most obvious reason for this is economic — the cost of labor. But it isn't the only reason. The five-day week has given the bulk of people far more leisure than they used to have, and thus the opportunity to do something besides rest up on their off-time. Furthermore, once people start doing some of the things for themselves that they used to hire others to do, and learn that they can wind up with an acceptable job, they enjoy it and find an abiding satisfaction in it. They can point to the result with pride. Finally, the manufacturers of all kinds of goods, seeing this vast new market, naturally have jumped in and made do-it-yourself a great deal easier and less forbidding than it used to be. New kinds of wallpaper and paint applicators; small power tools for the home; new types of building materials — these and a thousand and one other wares for the nonprofessional repairman and builder are now universally sold. Many big-scale and small-scale advertisers stress do-it-yourself. And the publishing of books which show through relatively simple texts and diagrams how to plumb, wire, carpenter, and so on has become a substantial business.

Some time ago Harper's Magazine published an article by a man who described how,

because of present day prices coupled with the need to maintain comparatively high living standards, he and his family were going broke on an income of \$10,000 a year. This October issue of that magazine carries an article by Darrell Huff, entitled "We've Found a Substitute for Income," which is, in a sense, and answer to the prior one. Mr. Huff says that he keeps "a wife and four children in something like country-estate style on an income so small that the tax people can hardly afford to open my annual envelope." And he does this, he continues, in "the only way I know of to do it, with the hands. Quite simply it involves a man's doing for himself many of the things that most Americans in clean-hands jobs had come to rely upon paying others to do."

Mr. Huff goes into considerable detail both about the tangible results that can be obtained (according to him, he has acquired a home for \$10,000 which would have cost \$40,000 if built and financed in the normal way) and about the motives. He cites the economic one, of course, quoting a statement from Time in which a lumber dealer said, "It's a simple economic fact that a \$75-a-week bookkeeper can't buy the services of a \$150 carpenter." But he emphasizes the other, nonmaterial factors too. To quote him once more, "Taking part in so many kinds of work impresses me as a gain in itself, and I am not sorry that my children are growing up to know that a house or chair or a sidewalk is made of something besides money and hired labor."

The do-it-yourself movement is by no means universal. The professional mechanics and artisans are keeping busy for the most part. But it has grown to an amazing extent in a very short period of time, and no end is in sight.

WHY ADVERTISE?

The following is reprinted from the Wynne, Arkansas, Progress:

The late William Wrigley was once riding with a friend in a crack express train from New York to Chicago. His companion was curious to know why the magnate continued to spend so much money on advertising.

"Your gum is known all over the world," he said. "Why

don't you save the millions you are spending on advertising?"

Wrigley pondered a second and then asked, "How fast is this train going?"

"About 60 miles per hour," replied the other.

"Then," asked Wrigley, "why doesn't railway company remove the engine and let the train travel on its own momentum?"

UKRAINIANS PARTAKE IN A PARADE

The Hackettstown Gazette of October 15th published photos of various groups participating in the 100th Anniversary of Hackettstown. The

Ukrainians in their native costumes were in a prominent place. They first settled Hackettstown in 1890, among whom Mrs. Dudiak is very active.

New York City Democratic Committee

New York City Democratic Committee for Wagner, Gerosa and Stark announces the formation of the Ukrainian Division of the aforesaid Committee with Attorney Walter Steck, as General Chairman.

The Committee is comprised of Stephen J. Jarema, George Wolynetz, Nicholas Hawrylko, John J. Barston, William Selnick, all acting as Co-Chairmen.

The following are Vice-Chairmen: Daniel Kolba, Joseph Lesawyer, Walter Bacad, Nicholas Kizyma, Peter Kuchma, Anthony Turczyn, Mathew

J. Pope, John West, Joseph Sydor, Peter Slowitsky, Peter Pope and Harry Polche.

In Memoriam

Mrs. TEKLA SHUMEYKO, seventy-one, of Union, N. J. died October 19 after a short illness.

Surviving are her husband, Michael, sons, Stephen, Editor of Ukrainian Weekly, Anthony, Daniel and Theodore; daughters, Mary, Sophie and Anne.

THE BLACK DEEDS OF THE KREMLIN

A WHITE BOOK

"The Ukrainian Association of Victims of Russian Communist Terror" has just published in English (Basilian Press, Toronto, Canada, 543 pp., illustrated, maps) a book under above head, testimonies of numerous victims of Soviet Russian Communist terror.

Its editor-in-chief is S. O. Pidhainy; associates — Prof. I. I. Sandul, and Prof. A. P. Stepany; translated by Alexander Orletsky and Olga Prychodko.

Introduction is by Professor G. W. Simpson, of the University of Saskatchewan.

The nature of the book is best described by Prof. Simpson's introduction, in which he states:

"This book has been written for the use of all those who are seriously interested in the present state of world affairs and who are deeply concerned in re-establishing conditions of approximate justice and stability. It is a collection of narratives by Ukrainians relating their own experiences under the Communist regime. Some of the narrators are men of education and training. Some are humble folk who tell in their own way what they themselves saw and experienced. Most of the stories are related with emotional intensity which only people who have passed through similar experiences can fully appreciate. The people speak for themselves, since they have been fortunate enough to survive and escape to lands where freedom of speech is possible. They speak also for the silent, who will never have the opportunity to voice the agony of mind and body which they are enduring. They speak as well for the dead, those uncounted millions, who were bruised, crushed and annihilated that a revolutionary theory prevail and that a system of domination should be established.

This is not the first book to appear. Indeed there has been a number of similar accounts already published, told by victims of Soviet oppression. Why should there be another book to compete for the time of busy people who are trying to work out practical solutions to immediate pressing problems? The answer to this question is three-fold.

"The first answer lies in the fact that the people who write this book feel a burning obligation to insist that the Western World should realize that what seems so remote and fantastic to the inhabitants of that world has actually happened in the Soviet Union and is still happening. They are shocked by the unawareness which still seems to prevail in spite of previous accounts.

"The second answer lies in the deep conviction which they share that the particular Ukrainian aspect of Soviet oppression has been deliberately minimized or overlooked. The Ukrainians were the first non-Russian people to feel the terror and oppression directed from Moscow. That persecution has never ceased.

"The third answer to the question lies in the hope of the writers that they can in some way contribute to the liberation of their beloved Ukraine. How this can be brought about, or what form it should take, are aspects of the ex-

Two New UNA Branches Organized

Through the efforts of Mr. Stephen Kuropas and Mr. Tkachuk a new UNA branch was organized in South Bend, Indiana. Dr. M. Pap, professor of Notre Dame was elected President and Dr. Sterco Secretary. Dr. Pap is well known from appearance before the U.S. Congress in support of the Smith Resolution to send American ambassadors to Kiev and Minsk.

Dr. Suchoversky heads the UNA Branch organized in Edmonton, Canada through the efforts of Wolodymyr Kossar, auditor of UNA. The Secretary is Mr. O. Mazurko. The new branch has 50 members.



Robert B. Meyner, Democratic Candidate for Governor of New Jersey, being presented with a copy of UKRAINIAN ARTS at a rally held by the Ukrainian American Democratic Committee of New Jersey at the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, New Jersey. Pictured above left to right are Eudokia Stefanuk, Olha Olynyk, Christine Budnyk and Robert A. Meyner.

THE FASHION INSTITUTE CONCERT

After having been away from New York for several months, I was naturally curious to see and hear what was going on at the Fashion Institute in the way of Ukrainian concerts, and lo and behold, the concert I heard on the evening of October 11 was the most pleasant disappointment I've had in a long time.

The talks, for once, were brief, and if not to the point, nevertheless interesting, but from my point of view as a listener and lover of music, it was the performance of the three young artists which interested me the most. It was such a thrill to hear those young voices and my fingers were crossed that our rising baritone and contralto will keep in with their vocal studies to make proper use of their vast potentialities.

The first singer to perform was the young baritone, Volodymir Banach, who programmed songs of Lapshinsky, Lyenko, and A. Rudnitsky. In all of these songs one got the impression of hearing a pleasant voice and seeing a charming well-poised manner of the singer. With maturity and time I am sure that his songs will have more meaning and warmth and things like diction,

breath control and phrasing, which are important, will take on strength. As an encore Mr. Banach sang Tchaikovsky's "None But the Lonely Heart" with German text.

The second and youngest of Sunday evening's performers was Roman Rudnitsky, a pianist. It was pleasant to hear such a young boy perform so capably for one his age, but hearing him and watching him, with his deputy sheriff's badge pinned on his lapel, I couldn't help but get the impression that he would rather be playing "cops and robbers" than a grand piano. He performed two Scarlatti sonatas and a Chopin Prelude, but it was not until Roman played the Moskowski Concert Etude and his two encores, a Prokofiev Prelude, and Debussy's Golliwog's Cake-walk, that I got the feeling that our Hopalong Cassidy had left us "up the road a piece".

I'm sorry that it took him so long to let his audience know that there was quite a bit of animation and warmth for a little boy, and I only wish that that the beginning of his part of the program had briskness and spark for the listener and performer; nevertheless he is

(Concluded on page 3)

ceedingly complex problems of high politics and diplomacy which they themselves cannot know or manage. But they state what they do know. They do not expect impossible crusades or heroic gestures which complicate still further rather than solve. But they do expect that a living, suffering, dynamic people, reflected in their narratives, should not be forgotten by those who think in terms of abstract principles and systems, or by those excessively prudent folk who seek to gain ultimate stability by sacrificing basic principles of humanity and justice.

Thus it will be well worth-

while for busy and practical people to re-vivify their memory by reading this direct, human documentation of Soviet horror and persecution.

OFF THE EDITOR'S DESK: "How to Activate Our Youth," the text of an address delivered at the 20th anniversary convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, held during the past Labor Day weekend in Newark, N. J., was published on these pages last week. Inadvertently the speaker's name did not appear. He is Joseph Gurski of Detroit, Mich.

PRESENT RUSSIAN NATIONALISM

By DR. C. C. GECYS

(1)
The question of the equality of the Soviet nationalities can hardly be understood without a discussion of the prominent role played by the Russian language and Russian nationalism today in the multinational Soviet state.

Superiority of the Russian Language

Lenin believed that it was undemocratic to establish one official language — in this case Russian — in multi-national country like Russia, but he believed that economic factors can always be expected to bring about the use of one common language. In 1917 he promised that "the obligatory (employment of) the state (i.e., Russian) language (is) to be abolished." Lenin's idea about the Russian language as the world language of communism in the future was repeated by the Stalin: "The dying of national languages and their fusion into a single common language is not an internal state question, not a question of the victory of socialism in one country, but an international question, a question of victory on an international scale."

Soviet jurists and writers are giving more and more praise to the Russian language as a language which "enjoys vast affection among all peoples of the U.S.S.R. as the general property of the Soviets," and which "attracts not alone the peoples of the U.S.S.R., but all the toilers of the world." D. Zaslavsky made the following statement:

"Now no one may consider himself learned in the full and real sense of the word if he does not know Russian, if does not read in the original the productions of Russian thought. In the social science Russians occupy an indisputable first place. All future development of these sciences will be determined by the works of the geniuses Lenin and Stalin."

Other writers go further and argue that national differences and separate national languages will die out as all countries see the advantages of the universal tongue, i.e., Russian, and the need for union.

There is scarcely any item in the life of the Soviet Union's nationalities which Communist propaganda has tried to idealize throughout the world to such an extent as the freedom accorded their national languages. It is interesting to observe that this propaganda has been rather successful, even among the so-called specialists in Soviet problems. These people admit that the Soviet Union's nationalities naturally have no political or economic independence, but the usual argument is that they are nevertheless, guaranteed cultural freedom on quite a broad scale.

In the eyes of the world the nationalities not only have the right to use their own languages, but they even are urged to develop them, as well as their national literature, art, etc.

Such opinions are erroneous. Naturally, in the formal sense the Soviet regime has done much for non-Russian nationalities. But in reality, the Russian language today is more than a *primus inter pares* language in a multi-national state.

It is true that to all constituent republics, autonomous republics, autonomous regions and national regions, the use of the native national language for all official purposes is secured by the Constitution of the USSR. Constitutionally the native language has become the language of the schools. The laws passed by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. are published in the local languages of the sixteen constituent republics. Throughout the Soviet Union persons who do not know the official language are guaranteed the services of an interpreter to become acquainted with the material bearing on a court case and also the right to speak in a court of law in their own language. The native national language of the respective national territorial units is the official language of the local government agencies, of the press, radio and theatre.

Most of the smaller and culturally backward racial and linguistic groups never had a written language. The Soviet scholars undertook to provide for this, and in some cases the Russian, in other the Latin alphabets were elaborated. Reversing the earlier trend, the tendency to create separate languages for each little group has since 1936 been discontinued. The Russian alphabet is now used for the publication of books in languages formerly been chosen. According to available data, at least thirty nationalities belonging to the Turko-Tatar, Iranian and isolated Caucasian language groups, living in the Caucasus, the Volga region and in Central Asia, have had to endure this change in their language habits. This is merely one indication of the present trend.

In 1938 the Soviet regime started an intensive propaganda for the use of the Russian language, holding up as a strong incentive the virtues of the Russian people. It was handled as follows: "The Russian language. Lenin and Stalin wrote their incomparable works in Russian. The nationalities of the Soviet Union consider it necessary to respect the powerful Russian nation and to know its language, as this gives them the

opportunity to share the civilization of the great Russian people."

Parallel with this new policy, the Russian language has been made the principal subject upon which the primary and secondary national schools were to concentrate.

Beginning with the second grade of the primary school in all national territorial units the Russian language is compulsory. This means that the children of certain national groups have to learn as many as three languages. For instance, the Armenians in the constituent republic of Georgia have to learn Armenian, Russian and Georgian. Only the Russian children in the purely Russian provinces of the R.S.F.S.R. are unilingual, but the Russian children resident in other constituent or autonomous republics have to learn, besides Russian, the language of the republic in which they reside. This situation can be explained as an indication of the equality of nationalities throughout the Soviet Union. Again, under the new instructions introduced in the school year 1945-46, the Russian language and mathematics were made the principal subjects in the primary and secondary schools. Consequently, the universal importance of learning "Stalin language," i.e., Russian, was officially underscored: "Teachers of the Russian language must explain to their pupils the universal importance of the great Russian language. It is the language spoken by the great genius of humanity, Lenin. It is the language in which the Latin had previously which Comrade Stalin addresses the laboring masses of the

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Ukrainian Fall Festival

The Ukrainian Cultural Club of Hunter College will present a fall Festival on Friday, October 30, 1953 at 8 P.M. in the Hunter College Playhouse, 68th Street and Park Avenue.

The theme of the program is based on the folkways of the Ukraine. The Ukrainian Metropolitan Male Chorus, Dumka and Hanushevsky's Bandurist Ensemble will musically depict the emotions, aspirations, and interests of the Ukrainian people. The theme will be expounded by Petryna's adult and children's Dance Group and a national costume show. It is the sincere hope that this highlight of the Ukrainian Cultural Club of Hunter College will acquaint the American public with the richness and depth of feeling of the Ukrainian spirit.



UKRAINIAN BANDURIST CHORUS TO APPEAR AT CARNEGIE HALL OCTOBER 25

United in Conviction, Candor and Aspiration

Report Delivered at the Annual UCCA Session October 10 and 11th
at Hotel Governor Clinton, New York, N. Y.

By DR. LEV E. DOBRIANSKY

(1)

In general parlance the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has come to be referred to simply as UCCA. These initials bear not only their obvious nominal representation but, in the light of the accumulated record over the past year and more, have assumed a meaning which can be appropriately spelled out as—United in Conviction, Candor and Aspiration. In its nationwide organization and broad activity, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is uniquely united in the firm conviction that the farsighted furtherance of the liberation and independence of Ukraine and the other enslaved non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union is in the best and most vital interest to the security of our country and to the security of world peace beyond the inevitable collapse of Soviet Russian imperialism. In its propagation of this founded conviction the Ukrainian Congress Committee has consistently and steadfastly displayed maximum candor, frankness and truthfulness in dealing with the realities that plague the pseudo-monolithic Soviet Russian Empire and in combating those Russia First interests in this country which are intent upon preserving, at whatever cost, the territorial integrity of the traditional Russian Empire. United in this basic conviction deserving of every measure of candor, our Committee, as a vigorous, anti-Communist American organization, serves but one grand aspiration and that is the intensified and courageous leadership of our nation in the generation of the overpowering force of freedom for peoples and nations everywhere, most particularly the long ignored non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union. On the basis of its record and its principled American position UCCA can therefore only mean—United in Conviction, Candor and Aspiration. For these are the prominent qualities of our Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The full expression of these qualities of our organizational existence has been amply witnessed in the intense activity and participation of our members over the past year. The established record is a rapidly unfolding one, so much so that in reporting to you, the full committee, and to our extensive and loyal membership, I am once again compelled to dwell selectively and in chronological order on the high lights and some of the most essential events of this period. In fact, I must confess that the rapid expansion of our activities and diverse undertakings in this short period of time drove me to the point

of maintaining a diary in order to escape the frightening feeling of a creeping, professorial absent-mindedness. Concisely and factually, the record as viewed from the vantage point of Washington appears as follows:

1952

1. July: The point of departure for the current record is the event of the Fifth Congress. This last Congress was on all counts a huge success. One of its salient features was of course, the remarkable address of the Secretary of the Interior, Oscar Chapman. This address was introduced into Congressional Record by Senator Moody of Michigan, and extensively distributed by UCCA in reprint form. The tremendous importance of insertions into the official Congressional Record and prepared reprints for nation-wide and international distribution for our work scarcely requires mention for those who are informed on the processes of our Government, but for those who are not familiar with this, examples of this importance will be cited in given instances below.

Much in the same manner that UCCA was represented at the Republican National Convention ably presented its views on liberation, self-determination and genocide which undoubtedly affected the formulation of certain planks in those subjects in the Democrat Party Platform.

A highly significant letter signed by leaders of several organizations including our own, appeared in the *New York Times* on July 16, 1952, criticizing the Republican failure to accommodate the important issue of genocide in the Republican Platform and commending our fight for it before the Republican Convention hearings. That our fight for Senate ratification of the Genocide Convention must continue with appropriate intensity during the next session of Congress goes without saying. In such battles much time, effort and patience are required, but, as we know, no meaningful results and accomplishments emerge without these ingredients of political action.

In this first month of the period we unquestionably suffered a loss in the untimely death of Senator Brien McMahon whose interest in our affairs and in the historic struggle of the non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union for independence from the imperialist Russian yoke had deepened considerably. Messages of condolence were sent to his widow.

2. August: On August 10th I had the pleasure of participating with the Honorable Arthur Bliss Lane, former ambassador to Poland, and Congressman Harold Velde of Illinois in a TV and nation-wide program dealing with all the captive peoples in the Soviet Russian Empire. As before and on several occasions after, the response to this program was enthusiastic, especially in the form of countless protests lodged by the Russia First circles in this country.

It was in the middle of this month that numerous preliminary discussions covering the three preceding months crystallized into more formal negotiations between UCCA and the American Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia. To say the least, the story of our relations with the American Committee is a long and complex one. We are still seriously concerned with this problem to this very day. Having been with it from the start, I could write a book on this entire issue, and it appears

that in the near future I shall be practically forced to do so. However, here, for the purpose of the coherent organization of this report, this matter in its general entirety will receive summary treatment at the juncture of the departure of the UCCA mission to Europe.

On the week-end of August 14th the problem of the non-Russian nations in the USSR was discussed in an address on "Russia's Iron Curtain in America" before the International Convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles in Philadelphia. The repercussions of this particular address were most interesting and shall be cited below in their chronological context. The immediate publicity given to it in certain Philadelphia papers was quite favorable.

3. September: The Labor Day week-end of September, 1952 was a most eventful one at the highly successful and well organized Youth Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, where Governor Lausche of Ohio appeared as the principal speaker. Although it is our fixed policy to be represented at every function sponsored by any of our organizational members, this particular event is cited here for several reasons. One, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that for the efficient work of UCCA on a national scale sympathetic interest in our work must be cultivated in the states and localities of our members. Your representatives and officials are sensitive to your views and sentiments, and if you pursue the same course of political prudence and adaptability that your national committee does, there is every reason for you to succeed in establishing the closest relations with them and in enabling them to understand that our work is in the most crucial interest of our country and its security. No other course of political action is practicable. Second, it is rather disappointing that a broad section of our youth has apparently still failed to grasp the genuine American significance of our work to the extent of participating vigorously in our activities. Were they to read the growing number of references made by their own representatives to the bearing of the captive non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union on the national security of our country, they would doubtlessly be impressed by the duty incumbent upon them to arouse their fellow citizens to the enlightened self-interest that is being served by our advocacy of a policy of liberation, independence and self-government for all the captive nations in the Soviet Russian Empire, particularly those in the Soviet Union. The opportunities are promising in many way but for their proper exploitation they require awareness.

This is an old scheme which has its beginnings in the historiographic scheme of the Moscow scribes, and at its basis lies the genealogy of the Moscow dynasty. With the beginning of scientific historiography in Russia, the scheme served as a basis for the history of the "Russian State." Later, when chief emphasis was transferred to the history of the people, of the social structure and culture, and when "Russian history" tended to become the history of the Great Russian people and its cultural life, the same scheme was retained in its most important phases, except that some episodes were omitted. As time went on, this occurred with ever greater frequency. The same arrangement, in simpler form, was adopted in the science of "the history of the Russian Law." This consisted of three divisions: the Law of Kievian State, of Muscovy and of the Empire.

Thus through tradition and long usage, people have become accustomed to this scheme; and its inconveniences and irrationalities do not disconcert them especially, even though it is full of irrationalities, and great ones at that. I shall point out a few, without presuming to enumerate them all.

In the first place, it is quite irrational to link the old history of the Southern tribes, of the Kievian State and their

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The Traditional Scheme of "Russian" History and the Problem of a Rational Organization of the History of the Eastern Slavs

MICHAEL HRUSHEVSKY

(1)

The consideration by the Congress of Russian Philologists of a rational outline of Slavic history for the proposed Slavic Encyclopedia makes opportune a discussion of the problem of the presentation of Eastern Slav. On more than one occasion I have touched upon the question of irrationality in the usual presentation of "Russian" history. At this time I should like to discuss the problem at great length.

The generally accepted presentation of Russian history is well known. It begins with the pre-history of Eastern Europe, usually with the colonization by non-Slavs, and continues with the migration and settlement of the Slavs and with the organization of the Kievian State, the history of which is brought up to the second half of the 12th century. It then shifts to the Principality of Volodimir the Great; from the latter—in the 14th century—to the Principality of Moscow; and then continues with the history of the Moscow State and, subsequently, of the Empire.

As for the Ukrainian-Rus and Byelorussian lands that remained outside the boundaries of the Moscow State, several of the more significant episodes in their history are sometimes considered—the State of Danilov, the organization of the Great Duchy of Lithuania, the Union with Poland, the Church Union, and the Khmelnytsky wars. But with their annexation by the Russian State these lands cease to be the subject of this history.

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socio-political organization, laws and culture with the Volodimir-Moscow Principality of the 13th and 14th centuries, as though the latter were the continuation of the first. This may have been permissible insofar as the Moscow scribes were concerned. The genealogical approach may have satisfied them. Modern science, however, looks for genetic connections and thus has no right to upbraid the "Kievian Period" with the "Volodimir Period" (as they are inappropriately called), as phases of the same political and cultural process.

We know that the Kievian State, its laws and culture, were the creation of one nationality, the Ukrainian-Rus, while the Volodimir-Moscow State was the creation of another nationality, the Great Russian. The Pogodin theory aimed to eradicate this difference by pointing out that the Dnieper regions of the 10th-12th centuries were colonized by Great Russians who emigrated from there in the 13th-14th centuries, but I doubt whether anybody today will defend the old historical scheme on the basis of this risky and almost neglected theory. The Kievian Period did not pass into the Volodimir-Moscow Period, but into the Galician-Volhynian Period of the 13th century and later to the Lithuanian-Polish of the 14th-16th centuries.

The Volodimir-Moscow State was neither the successor nor the inheritor of the Kievian State. It grew out of its own roots and the relations of the Kievian State toward it may more accurately be compared to the relations that existed between Rome and the Gaul provinces than described as two successive periods in the political and cultural life of France. The Kievian government translated into Great Russian soil the forms of a socio-political organization, its laws and culture—all nurtured in the course of its own historical process; but this does not mean that the Kievian State should be included in the history of the Great Russian nationality. The ethnographic and historical proximity of the two nationalities, the Ukrainian-Rus and the Great Russian, should not give cause for confusing the two. Each lived its own life above and beyond their historical meeting and encounters.

(The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy)
(To be continued)

A Letter to the New York Times

Dear Sir:

It was with great interest that I read the New York Times's dispatch from Moscow dated October 2nd which reported that three American College newspaper editors presently visiting the Soviet Union found no unrest in the Ukrainian Soviet Republic or, for that matter, any of the other Soviet republics that they visited.

However, the editors' broad assumption, after speaking with only a select group of collective farmers and Kiev University students—that the American people would be foolish to figure on opposition to the Communist regime inside the Soviet Union and that all the people are solidly supporting the Kremlin—is utterly ridiculous!

Speaking of the Ukrainian people, which number 45,000,000 and are the largest non-Russian ethnic nation in the U.S.S.R., these American students did not meet the backbone of the Ukrainian people—the peasant. The Ukrainian peasant was the chief target of the Communists' artificial famine in the early 30's which resulted in the starvation of 6-million people. Hence it follows that the reason for this famine was not only to force collectivization on the Ukrainian people but also to destroy their nationalistic, cultural and religious tendencies, all of which worked simultaneously to counteract Russian Communist assimilation.

Also, the entire Western Ukraine (Bukovina, Eastern Galicia, Volhynia, Carpatho-Ukraine, etc.) which to World War II was not part of the Communist slave-state, is off limits, even today, to all foreigners in the Soviet Union due to frequent uprisings by the people. Ukrainian nationalism burns intensely in Western Ukraine, as in Eastern Ukraine, and amongst the 10-million West Ukrainians, the Ukrainian movement for independence has overwhelming support. The fact that the majority of Western Ukrainians are Catholic, I'm certain, has a great deal to do with the strong resistance in Western Ukraine.

Summing up the Ukrainian situation, these formidable people constitute one of Kremlin's greatest problems and not until the Ukrainian people are united in a free, independent and democratic republic, a member in the family of free nations, will the Ukrainians cease their active resistance to foreign domination. The entire world will also have occasion to rejoice in Ukrainian independence for Russia without Ukraine will never again be able to threaten free men with world conflict.

WALTER W. DANKO,
Publicity Director UYL-NA

Rusalka

In my time I've studied folk-lore quite a bit, including Ukrainian. Our Ukrainian kinsmen are a race gifted with an extraordinary propensity to leave the world of matter and roam in the boundless realms of fantasy. They have a large stock of myths and legends of great poetic beauty.

Among the more popular are the stories about the "Rusalka," a kind of a fairy. She lives in the woods, frolics in the fields and meadows, dancing and singing in the pale moonlight, and inhabits the rivers and lakes of the country. A child that dies unbaptized or is drowned or suffocated by its unfortunate mother, a girl or young wife who dies an unnatural death or with the curse of her parents upon her, become "Rusalki."

"Rusalka" usually appears as a young girl or maiden in the full bloom of youth, her beautiful young body dressed in a flowing white gown or simply covered with green leaves. Beves of "rusalki" are found in lonely spots along streams, in deep streams and under rapids. When the corn begins to ripen in the fields, they can be found within it ready to punish the trespasser who wantonly plucks the ears. With hair flowing adorned with many-colored blossoms of the field they dance and make merry, capering over the meadows and frolicking in the corn-fields. They break dikes, flood-

ing fields and wrecking bridges. Sporting in depths of rivers and lakes they entangle fishermen's nets. They delight in sitting on the mill-wheel and splashing each other. On clear summer nights they rise to the surface of the waters, bathing and playing with the waves. Rain and hail storms are of their making. Late in the Spring they come out of the water and spend the evenings and nights in neighboring woods and thickets, dancing, skipping and clapping their hands, while their bewitching laughter can be heard far and wide. Evenings they sit on slender branches, rocking to and fro, ever alert for some unwary stroller, whom they entice with their songs and laughter; and having done so they try to lead him astray. They are fond of spinning, and hang their yarn on the branches of trees. With their irresistible voices they lure the bold swimmer to a deep place and draw him down into the depths.

The "rusalki" display their greatest activity during Whitsuntide, and so great is the dread of their fatal charms that at that time of the year people fear to stay out late at night, bathe in deep waters, or to wander through the forests.

Quite a bit of interesting Ukrainian folklore, don't you agree?

J. G. G.

WAR DAMAGES

By WASYL STEFANYK

Translated from Ukrainian by Adam Huidj

(1)

The grey-haired commissioner entered the village on a requisitioned horsewagon, and was surprised that it still stood there tidy and white.

"The devil himself," he thought, "can't do anything to these peasants, not only a war; they stuff themselves like pigs and gorge themselves on moonshine. I wonder if they'll come and how much they'll let me earn. I know how to tickle them..."

Max Onyshchuk saw a gentleman from his yard and went around a corner to hide.

"Where has Poland got so many standard gentlemen from? We drive them and drive and there is no end to them. It's better to hide and let the wife say that I am at the mill. I am fed up to my throat driving this locust."

The old Kufuk came out in front of his gate because he had no horses and therefore no fear.

"But isn't he fat, like a hog; all the rich farmers have gone to hide to avoid driving."

The old Barbara said "Christ be hailed" and whispered:

"It's some old rotter, he won't creep around at night with the policeman catching the women by their petticoats..."

The parson, like a nag, ran into the house to avoid being seen by the commissioner.

"My dear, some devil has brought another official to the village; tidy up the room and prepare a better dinner."

"Those Polacks have a good appetite, don't worry..."

The teacher made a deep bow before the commissioner and said "Padam do nog", because he did not fear that the commissioner would honor him with a visit.

By the village officer, the elder with his council awaited the commissioner. The elder said:

"My good people, I can't stand it any longer, my old woman chases me out of the house, and people holler at me as if I were a dog. No peace—in the daytime, nor at night. Give them to eat, give them

* "Padam do nog" is an antiquated Polish expression of exaggerated respect, roughly corresponding with "your obedient servant", literally "I fall at your feet."

Poet's Corner

INDIAN SUMMER

This attitude that looks at once backward and forward, caught between the seasonal and the senseless months, would fool the autumn with fresh green; would hold back winter now, and bring the year to pause, turn counterwise the calendar of earth to spring. Such falsity in such disguise deceives itself alone with growth. All this green arrogance that begins, must end by being both its influx and its exodus.

Carleton Drewry

Grass Roots Opinions

SENTINEL: "The death of nine children in one day, recently in discarded refrigerators, provided shocking evidence that the danger... is still a very real one. Despite the fact that every death in a discarded refrigerator is inexcusable, they continue to occur because of the irresponsibility of adults."

BABYLON, NEW YORK EAGLE: "It is axiomatic that when people support the government, they control the government. This is what we as a free nation have always demanded and gloried in. Now, however, the exact opposite,

also axiomatic, is spreading, and has been for 20 years: When government supports the people it will control them. That's the last thing we want to see happen because it leads to dictatorship and tyranny."

HAGERSTOWN, MD., MORNING HERALD: "All we can say is, that if a large debt is a national blessing we seem to be well on the road toward eternal bliss in this country! We wish we could believe it."

FREEPORT, PA., JOURNAL: "We must face reality—and not expect our government to play Santa to all wants and needs."

THE AMERICAN WAY

Russia's Secret Weapon

By DR. ALFRED P. HAAKE

(Editor's Note: Alfred P. Haake, Ph.D., is chairman of the Laymen's National Committee and Mayor of Park Ridge, Ill.)

The chief threat of the giant, Communism, to the safety and well-being of this country isn't up in the air—no matter how many nuclear tennis balls the comrades in Soviet Russia may be practicing with behind that Iron Curtain of theirs. For if Soviet science is smart enough to rig up such complicated contraptions as atom and hydrogen bombs, then it's also smart enough to tip off the Kremlin to what's bound to happen to Mother Russia once a nuclear tennis game really gets going. And the giant in Kremlin is himself much too cagey to risk burning his own fingers—and fat slabs of his own hide—if he can get what he's after by the easier expedient of duping the American people to come and sit on his lap.

No, the real peril confronting us isn't up in the sky. It's down to earth. Strictly speaking, it is underground—where the borders from within are at work. The picking and scratching will be audible to any of us who will take time to listen carefully, and will be easily identifiable to all of us with common sense enough to figure out the deal.

War, don't forget, usually costs far more than it's worth. And the giant of Communism is all for taking the jackpot the easier and still possible way—by ruse, not rumps.

As most of us know, and all of us ought to know, the Communist world is in an economic and social mess. It is a world of shortages and hardships, of human discontent and spiritual tragedy. The dignity of the average human being is subject to the strictest sort of restraint because, if it weren't, it would most certainly rise up and assert itself, and curtails

(Concluded on page 4)

(To be continued)

THE MAPLE LEAVES

By WASYL STEFANYK
Translated from the Ukrainian by Adam Haidj

(2)

The children ate on the floor, spilled the food on their shirts, and rumbled with the spoons. Beside them lay their mother, feeble, pasty, and pushed her knees under her chin. Pain and suffering flowed down her dark, unkempt hair, and her lips were shut tight in order not to cry. The children, with spoons in their mouths, turned toward their mother, looked at her, and turned to the dish again.

"Semenko, have you had enough?"

"Yes," answered the 6 year old boy.

"Then take the broom, sprinkle the floor, and sweep up the room. Mamma can't stoop because she has a great pain inside. Don't stir up too much dust!"

"Move over because you are in my way!" Mother rose dragged herself to the bed.

"Semenko, and now wash yourself nicely, and let Katie and Mary wash themselves, and go get some water in the jug, but don't fall in the well, don't lean over too much!"

"Semenko, go and pluck some cucumbers in the sieve, and Mamma'll pickle them in the pot because I see that I'll be ill and you won't have anything to eat with bread. And pluck some dill and cherry leaves. But don't pull the cucumbers but break them by the very stem."

"Semenko, pick up the shirts from the garden beds so that I can mend them—you walk around black like ravens."

Semenko always ran around, did everything his mother told him, and he always pushed the younger sisters telling them that lassies did not know anything but eating.

"They are small yet, Semen-ko, when they grow up they'll wash your shirts."

"I'll hire myself out and there they'll wash my shirts; I don't need them."

"Don't look forward to service, my child, for many a time you'll bathe your days in tears."

"Well, Daddy grew up in service and there is nothing wrong with him."

"And you'll grow up in service until your skin splits from that growth. But don't you chatter, Semen, but get ready to take dinner to Daddy. He must be so hungry that he must have used up his eyes looking out for you."

"I must take Daddy's stick to chase the dogs away."

"And if you lose it Daddy'll beat you and me. Don't go awry haired, at least take Daddy's hat."

"That hat only falls over my eyes so that I can't see the road."

"Wash out the jug and put borshit in to it!"

"Don't teach me so much, I know myself."

Semenko, look out, don't get bitten by the dogs..."

III

He dribled along the thick layer of dust and left behind him little footprints, like white flowers.

"Hey, before I get there the sun'll scorch me perfectly. But I'll arrange my hair, like a soldier, and I'll feel better walking this way."

He put the dinner on the ground and pulled his hair up in order to press it down with the hat and to look like a shorn soldier. His eyes smiled, he jumped up and rolled on. But his hair from under the wide hat fell down on his neck.

"This hat is no good, wait until I hire myself out, then I'll buy myself a little hat..."

He licked his lips. Having gone for quite a long part of the road, he put the dinner on the ground again.

"I'll draw myself a big wheel with spokes."

He seated himself in the dust in the middle of the road and guided the stick around himself, then drew the spokes in the wheel. Then he jumped up, leaped over the line and ran on, very glad.

He stole to every gate, peeped whether there was a dog in the yard, and then quickly passed the gate. A dog ran out of a household and took off after him. Semenka yelled, screamed and sat down with the dinner. The stick fell on the ground too. For quite a while he sat huddled waiting for the dog to bite him. Then he dared to look up and saw a black dog above him which stood there quietly.

"Come, come, gypsy, have some corn meal, but don't bite because it hurts a lot, and your master'll pay a fine. He'll break your legs for that fine."

He pinched the corn meal from the cloth, threw it to the dog bit by bit, and laughed when the dog caught it before it fell down. The dog's mouth was open and he opened his mouth too.

"Whose are you, gallow bird, that you are feeding dogs on the road,—what will you take to the fields?"

And some woman hit him on the neck.

"Yes, hit me some more. The dog wanted to pull me apart!"

"Whose son are you, so obedient?"

"I am Ivan Petrov's, but mother had a baby and is sick. And I must carry the dinner, and the dogs bite me, and you hit me..."

"Ah, did I hit you... Where are you taking the food to?"

To Daddy, to the field by the pond.

"Follow me, you wretch. I am carrying a dinner this way too"

They went together.

"And who cooked the dinner?"

"Mother cooked it, I don't know myself."

know how to cook yet, and Katie and Mary are smaller than I am."

"Then mother isn't sick?"

"How not sick; she rolls all over the floor and groans, something awful! I am doing all the work..."

"Oh, what a worker!"

"You don't know and you talk rubbish. Go and ask my mother how clever I am! I know the whole of the Lord's prayer..."

The woman began to laugh, and Semenka shrugged his shoulders and fell silent. The dog followed him, and he pretended to throw him bits of the corn meal enticing the dog to follow him.

IV

Three days after.

In the middle of the room stood Semenka with his sisters and the crib with the baby. Beside them—a dish of sliced cucumbers and bread. On the bed lay their mother surrounded with green willow branches. A clod of flies teemed above her.

"Have your food and keep quiet and I'll take the baby to Wasyl's wife to be comforted. Daddy told me to take it in the morning, at noon, and late in the afternoon, and he'll come home himself in the evening."

"Don't break the child up, Semenka."

"I figured you were asleep. Daddy told me to give you cold water and white bread. Mary is so good that she snatched white bread and had one bite. But I gave her a beating and took it away. Will you have some?"

"I don't want any."

"Daddy also rolled a candle and told me to put it in your hands and to light it in case you were dying. But I don't know when to give it..."

The mother looked at her son with her large shiny eyes. A chasm of sorrow, all the pity, and helpless terror blended in her eyes, and they gave birth to two white tears. They rolled out onto the lids and froze.

"Daddy also cried in the parlour and hit his head against the door frame! Crying, he took the scythe and went away."

He took the child and went away.

"Semenko, don't let a step-mother beat Katie and Mary and Wasyl. Do you hear? Because a stepmother will beat you, chase you away from the food, and give you no white shirts."

"I won't let her and I'll tell Daddy."

"Nothing will help, my dearest son, my most golden child! When you grow up love one another very, very much! Remember to help them, don't let any harm come to them."

"When I am in service I'll be strong, I won't let them, I'll come to see them every Sunday."

"Semenko, remember to tell Daddy that Mother said he should love you..."

"Eat the white braed."

"Sing to the baby, don't let it cry."

Semenko rocked the baby but he did not know how to sing. And Mother wiped her dry lips with her hand and began to sing.

In the feeble, spasmodic voice her whole soul formed itself, quietly fell among her children and kissed their heads. The words, quiet, indistinct spoke that maple leaves were spread along a barren field, and no one could pick them up, and they would never be green again. The song attempted to leave the house and fly to the barren field to follow the leaves...

The End

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PRESENT RUSSIAN NATIONALISM

(Continued from page 1)

world. The Russian language helps the student to understand Russian culture... (and) to acquire knowledge of the world's most outstanding science (and) technique."

The transfer from a rural primary school to the fifth eighth grade of complete secondary school is made when one passes the final examination in Russian, oral and written. The same rule is applied in transferring a child from the seven-year school to the eighth grade of complete secondary schools. All candidates for admission to the universities and institutes, save those graduated from secondary school with gold and silver medals, have to pass university entrance examinations in Russian and Russian literature. The 1945-46 instruction clearly emphasizes the superiority of Russian over the regional language and reduces the latter to the status of second-

class languages contrary to the provision of the Stalin Constitution and the legislation still in force, protecting the use of national languages in Soviet schools. More than that, the latest Soviet educational policy requires that Russian culture and Russian achievements are to be regarded as the first and oldest in the world and that all other cultures are to be viewed only as derivatives of the Russian. In the same way, in all courses on literature and history it is prescribed that the instructors emphasize the national superiority, originality and greatness of Russian thinkers, writers and scholars and the tremendous contribution of the Russian people to world culture. The pupils must also be acquainted with the Soviet system and its immeasurable superiority over bourgeois ways.

("The Ukrainian Quarterly")
(To be continued)

United in Conviction, Candor and Aspiration

(Continued from page 2)

ness of the national service we are performing, a resolve to carry our message through every possible medium, and a determination to see this battle through.

At the beginning of the Presidential campaign an important message was sent to the Republican candidate, endorsing his stand on the liberation principle. It received country-wide coverage. This action was proper and thoroughly in keeping with the domestic, political bipartisanship of our committee. An objective reading of the carefully framed message showed conclusively that it was the principle, not the candidate, that was being endorsed. And, to say the least, this principle is very close to our hearts, indeed.

Interest in our stand on this principle immediately led to a nationwide program on the ABC network, covering 365 stations in this country, in which I had the pleasure of participating along with Elmer Davis, Martin Agronsky, John Edwards and Gunnar Back who are nationally prominent commentators. I wish to take this occasion to thank many of our members in Pittsburgh, Chicago and elsewhere for their thoughtful messages of congratulations following the program. Needless to say, there was a barrage of complimentary messages and criticism as well, some even unmentionable from the viewpoint of language, but these, too, are a solid source of encouragement for, in my opinion, they furnish the objective measure of the effectiveness of our work. An opponent's displeasure can oftentimes be one's pleasure.

4. October: Our development of the liberation theme led to numerous appearances in the month of October, and, of course, the particular plight of the largest non-Russian nation in Eastern Europe was featured consistently. Over WEVD in New York, WMAL, in Washington and, via the Georgetown radio network, consisting of 69 stations scattered about the country, our participation continued unabated. A number of organizations and groups, such as the Exchange Club of Washington, the American Legion Chapter of Alexandria, Va., the High Twelve Club of Chicago and several others, manifested a deep interest in the non-Russian nations in the USSR which had to be satisfied. Furthermore, the liberation rallies in New Jersey, although they were sponsored by a particular political party, provided, nevertheless, an avenue for the full propagation of our views concerning Eastern Europe and America's relation to it.

The plentiful experiences of this month served to confirm my conviction that only by such related media can our objectives be put across in this country. And the great importance of our task—for America, for Ukraine, indeed for humanity at large—is heavily underscored, as any intelligent person will perceive, by the fact that fundamentally the United States is the bulwark of

TO APPEAR ON TV

On November 9th, Monday, the St. Anne's Society of the Greek Catholic Church of the Assumption of Perth Amboy, N. J. will appear on a Television Program called Ladies Date under the direction of Bruce Mayer. The Program is half hour long 1:30 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. on channel 5.

Also appearing with the ladies will be a group of Ukrainian dancers in costume of course.

Chairman of the TV arrangements is Miss Helen Makar, vice-president of the Society.

NEW UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE

The official opening of the Sheptytsky Ukrainian Institute in Saskatoon took Place August 16th. The new home for the Ukrainian students is situated on College Drive, close to University of Saskatchewan. The building cost — \$600,000. Its 70 spacious suites can accommodate 200 students. In addition, it has two large class rooms, a chapel, dining room and a kitchen. It will be a home to the students attending the university and will also provide them supplementary classes in music and languages.

Funds for the construction of the Institute were provided by the members of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Saskatchewan, through voluntary Contributions.

"YOUTH OF U.N.A." CLUBS IN OFFING

At its annual session in May 1953, the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association resolved to organize young members into clubs under the name of "Youth of Ukrainian National Association." The purpose of organizing such clubs is to arouse the young members to organized activity in communities which do not show any such activity.

The U.N.A. Main Office is sending letters, copies of the proposed by-laws for the "Youth of U.N.A.", and membership applications to the officers of its branches. "In the belief that work is the only means of holding our youth in U.N.A.," the letter reads, "we appeal to the branch officers to proceed immediately with the organization of 'Youth of U.N.A.'"

No one will be forced to join a "Youth of U.N.A." club. Branch officers will appoint three or four young members who show interest in the project to do the organizing. The branches are expected to support the activities of their clubs without interfering in the internal affairs of the clubs.

The following projects are proposed for "Youth of U.N.A.": 1. Dances and banquets, with program books, drawing for prizes; 2. Sports (bowling), course in Ukrainian language, course in Ukrainian folk dancing, choral singing; 3. Excursions, parties, entertainments. The following causes are recommended for

support by the clubs: 1. Institutions which receive annual donations from the U.N.A.; 2. Donation of books about Ukraine to public libraries; 3. Aid to Ukrainian children of the poor: a week at "Soyuzivka," a Christmas party.

The idea of the "Youth of U.N.A." clubs makes it possible for all interested young members to enjoy all the advantages where sports, social life, and fraternalism are concerned. It is expected that the club will build its own treasury by sponsoring affairs, as proposed, so that it will not become a burden to the sponsoring branch. When the club is large, successful and popular it will attract non-members to the U.N.A.

Active and conscientious members of "Youth of U.N.A." clubs will make good future officers of U.N.A. branches. They will also make good delegates to U.N.A. conventions. Every U.N.A. branch with American-born members should have a "Youth of U.N.A." club. We urge our readers to see their U.N.A. branch officers as soon as possible about organizing "Youth of U.N.A." clubs.

We will be very pleased to publicize the activities of the clubs. As soon as a club is organized please submit a report for publication; be sure to include the results of the election of officers. Mail for the U.N.A. goes to Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Theodore Lutwiniak

the free world. If in the current struggle our country were to lose, all would be lost in the cause of freedom for ourselves, for our free allies, for our Ukrainian kin, for all the enslaved peoples. This is why we must succeed in our task so that our country will win by translating its precious tradition, to which Taras Shevchenko himself pointed, into a reality throughout Eastern Europe and Asia. Believe me, I am not exaggerating the importance of our task. If the simple algebra of this political complex seems to escape the broad understanding of some of you here, as much to my astonishment, it had for some of our parochial brethren abroad, I shall have occasion later to elucidate on this point.

5. November: Few realize the role played by us in discouraging the sponsorship by our own U.N. Delegation of a communist-inspired resolution for the creation of an International Criminal Court which would be utilized as a propaganda device against the United States. The position of UCCA was clearly presented in a press release on November 15th, 1952 which received wide coverage in the United Press wire, the New York Herald Tribune, the Chicago Tribune, the New York Times and the Washington Times Herald. The concrete result of our action was the postponement of consideration of the resolution in the U.N. until 1954.

We campaigned also in this month against the unwise revision of the Chinese text of the Genocide Convention which would have placed the Convention itself in a state of jeopardy. A memorandum on the issue was carefully prepared and circulated through interested channels. As in all of such matters, personal intervention was greatly required, consuming much time in a series of consultation and negotiation. The result in this instance was of good report.

6. December: As mentioned previously it is the firm operational policy of UCCA to be represented in as many activities and affairs, and on all fronts, where its influence can be felt. My numerous trips these past two years to our many communities have convinced me of the fact that this is what our people want and are willing to support. Discussion and petty politicking among ourselves can scarcely produce the results sought by our people. Specific deeds on the American scene—on the stage of activity where they count—were the urgings of our loyal members whom I had the privilege of listening to. Consequently it was fitting that one of our numerous representations occurred at an important symposium held at the University of Notre Dame on the subject of "Which is the Greater Danger—Soviet Communism or Russian Imperialism?" Those who were delegated to represent UCCA on this occasion conducted themselves superbly and quite effectively. No longer will the Russia First interests in this country be allowed to monopolize any affair with their misguided notions so long as UCCA remains vigilant, alert and activist. In other words, so long as it strikes where it counts!

In the month of December, as all of you know, the UCCA

Reporters' Target



Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway

WHEN THIS PHOTO of Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway was taken, the Supreme Commander in the Far East was waving off questions fired at him by reporters as he left a U.N. truce meeting in Panmunjom, Korea, a few days ago. Now he is being mentioned in official Washington quarters as the successor to Gen. Dwight D. Eisen-

IN PRESS

Dr. W. P. Thompson, president of the University of Saskatchewan has announced that the University has undertaken the publication of a new English-Ukrainian dictionary. The compiler of the dictionary is Dr. C. H. Anrusyshyn, of the modern languages department of the University. Publication is scheduled for May of next year.

Candid Comment

People who shout the loud-est that money isn't everything usually haven't any themselves.

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U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

In last week's column it was erroneously stated that new high season marks in the Newark Division of the U. N. A. Bowling League were set by Penn-Jersey Social Club Bowlers during the matches of October 2nd. While it is true that this team now leads the division in the team standings, the high marks were actually set by the second-place St. Johns Catholic War Veterans aggregation.

Among the highlights of the matches held by this division last Friday, October 17th, was a team three-game high series of 2,486 scored by the Newark Ukrainian Orthodox Church team whose Fred Hubka registered the night's highest single game with 226 pins, while, his teammate, Joe Porozok, rolled the second highest game with 211. Porozok's three-game series of 551 pins was second highest to that of Walter Molinsky who registered a pin-fall of 555. Maplewood's U.N.A. Branch 272 scored the highest team single game with a total of 858, followed by two 857 games registered by the Orthodox Church and the St. Johnsmen.

In the Jersey City Division matches held that night, the team three-game series of 2,452 rolled up by the "B" team of the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club was tops, while U.N.A. Branch 435's total of 2,370 was second high. The latter's single game total of 842 pins was highest, while the former's 823 was second. The night's highest individual results were a three-game series of 541 and a single game total of 195 pins registered by Tony Gulka.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1953

JERSEY CITY DIVISION

Table with bowling results for Jersey City Division, including Sts. Peter & Paul HNS 'A' and 'B', and Jersey City S. & A. 'A' and 'B'.

Table with bowling results for Jersey City S. & A. 'A' and 'B', and Ukrainian Blacksheep.

Table with bowling results for Jersey City S. & A. 'B' and Newark Ukr.-Amer. Vets.

NEWARK DIVISION

Table with bowling results for Penn-Jersey Social Club and Newark Ukr.-Amer. Vets.

Table with bowling results for St. Johns C. W. V. and Ukrainian Sitch.

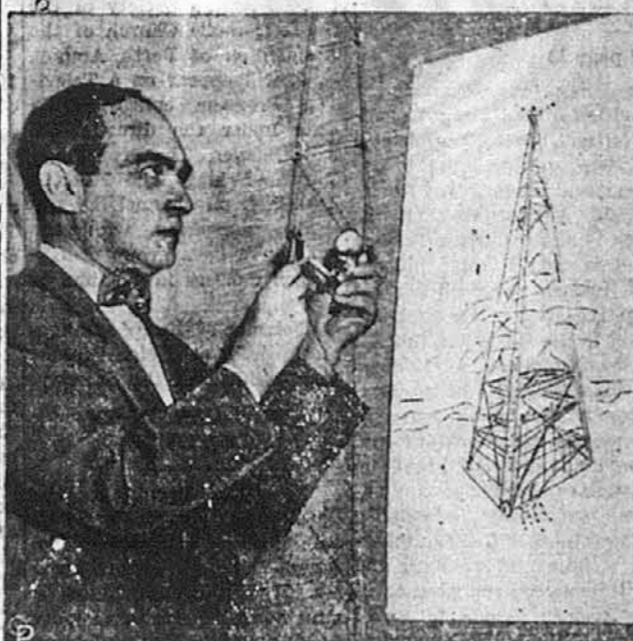
Table with bowling results for Ukrainian Orth. Church and U.N.A. Branch 272.

Table with bowling results for U.N.A. Branch 272 and U.N.A. Branch 435.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Table with team standings for Jersey City Division and Newark Division.

PLANS 'TOWER TO THE SKY'



MORRIS BERMAN, president of the New York Society of Engineers, is shown with a sketch of a proposed "tower to the sky," which leaders in the engineering and scientific fields discussed at a meeting in New York City.

United in Conviction, Candor and Aspiration

(Continued from page 3)

we may profit in our orientation and deliberations in the future should similar problems emerge. And I have no doubt that they necessarily will.

The framework of our strategy in dealing with the American Committee and its Munich Center is clearly revealed in our two letters that anyone can read in the Congressional Record or the Sheehan reprints.

This strategy was set from the very beginning of our formal negotiations with the American Committee, and when the opportune moment arrived in April of this year, there was no longer any pressing reason for its further concealment from open publication. Unfortunately, some of our people, both here and abroad, with little access to the facts and with little or no comprehension of the maneuvers that necessarily had to be executed in the implementation of this strategy, went off on all sorts of wild tangents of accusation and imputation which doubtlessly served the interests of our crafty opponents.

TO THE ATTENTION

of Ukrainian Residents of Queens, Ozone Park, South Ozone Park, Jamaica, Woodhaven, Richmond Hill, Forest Hills, Rockaway Beach, Far Rockaway and vicinity. HOLY MASS at the ST. ELIZABETH UKRAINIAN GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH at 84th Street and Atlantic Avenue, Queens, N. Y.

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CRIME of MOSCOW in VYNNYTSIA

Translated By M. O. from Ukrainian Publication of the Ukrainian American Youth Association, Inc. Introduction By John F. Stewart Chairman of the Scottish League for European Freedom Price 75 cents. Order from "SVOBODA", P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

The Ukrainian Revolution

by John S. Reshetar, Jr. This book is an analysis of the Ukrainian National Movement as it emerged at the time of the Russian Revolution of 1917. Published by Princeton University Press. Price \$5.00. Order from "SVOBODA", P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

necessarily to be tempered by a sense of caution and the readiness to accumulate specific and concrete evidence of any breach of faith on the part of the American Committee. This proved necessary with a further change in the chairmanship of that committee. I know of no other course of action by which the strongest possible case for one's position could be formed—a case such as we today have, thanks to our patience, perseverance, and long range thinking. Had the mission been obstructed, the sought-for opportunity to build our case with concrete factual support would have been senselessly destroyed.

RUSSIA'S SECRET WEAPON

(Continued from page 2)

worse than of iron would descend on the handful of wicked men who are the only ones to benefit from the system they hypocritically call "communism." The simple facts are as well known in Moscow and Peiping and Warsaw and Prague as they are in New York, Peoria and Gopher Prairie. And this knowledge is deeply embarrassing to the giant of Communism. The way of life he inflicts simply cannot stand up in any fair comparison. He cannot allow his people the palest glimpse of what happens outside their narrow, compulsory orbit of existence. Therefore, the Iron Curtain—the censorship of all news and photography—the censorship of all incoming mail and the destruction of anything that might reveal the true nature of conditions out beyond.

The Iron Curtain is the perfect symbol of the giant's dilemma. The giant is indeed in a mess, and the fathers of Communism knew he would be so long as a world other than Communist continued to exist. That's why they recommend from the very start world revolution. Marx's brainchild was a phony and he knew it—or he'd never have suggested that in order for it to survive, it should experience no competition anywhere in the world.

In my next article, I will have more to say about Russia's Secret Weapon, with which the Kremlin has planned to take America, not by making facturing paints, linoleum, and printing ink.

THE AMERICAN WAY



A Sure Touch

RUSSIA'S SECRET WEAPON

(Continued from page 2)

evaluations were made on the mission while it was still in Europe, and it is my information that on the whole they were exceedingly favorable. (To be continued) Pulp Tale Wood pulp supplies most of the cellulose used to manufacture rayon yarns. Chemists have found that tung oil, grown in China and used extensively in manufacturing paints, linoleum, and printing ink.

countless luxuries to add to their fulfillment of the basic human necessities—yes, and a future that promises an even greater store of riches for all.

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