

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

СВОБОДА SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

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The Ukrainian Weekly Section



THE NOVEMBER FIRST HOLIDAY

In the light of the momentous events which have taken place since then, the historic November 1, 1918, when Western Ukrainians proclaimed their national independence and established their sovereign Western Ukrainian Republic, today appears somewhat dim. Although the memory of that day and of what followed will be observed by us during next month just as it has been observed in the past years—concerts, speeches, preceded by memorial services in churches for those who sacrificed their lives on the altar of Ukrainian freedom—still that memory, we fear, will be of a rather perfunctory nature. The gestures will be there, to be sure. But the true realization and appreciation of what happened thirty five years ago in Western Ukraine, in that section of Ukraine from which practically all of the older Ukrainian immigrants in this country came, may be lacking to quite a degree.

example, the Ukrainians had just emerged in their national consciousness from the effects of denationalization of them by their misrulers. Today the Ukrainian people, no matter where they may be, are very conscious of their national identity, historically, culturally and politically. Then, too, the outside world knew little about the Ukrainians as such. Instead it confused them with Russians, Poles, Austrians, etc. Today the situation in this respect is palpably different. But what is most important is the fact that although the Ukrainians have been subjected to unprecedented oppression, although those who have misruled them, namely, the Soviet Russians, have no counterparts in their disregard of elementary human rights and values and in the viciously cruel methods they pursue, still, nonetheless, the Ukrainians are less subdued than ever. Instead, with the goal of Ukrainian national independence clearly before them, they are proceeding toward it with well planned policies and methods and with courage and self-sufficiency that is unmatched. Just think. In the Ukrainian territories behind the notorious "Iron Curtain," in a land ruled by a system of gov-

ernment which in its ruthless efficiency in suppressing freedom and revolt dwarfs any and all such attempts in the past, there exists a veritable army of Ukrainian patriots who are waging war with powerful units of the Soviet Russia armies. These embattled Ukrainian patriots who are waging this most unequal deadly fight to win Ukrainian national freedom and independence constitute what is known UPA. In Ukrainian it is "Ukrainska Povstancha Armiya." Its English translation is the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. Both these terms are familiar to our readers. And not only to them, but to a great many others. American newspaper reports, although often times "off the beam" in the matter of factual reporting about UPA, which is usually due to the Soviet controlled sources of their information, still testify to the strength and importance of this latest phase—the UPA—of the centuries old Ukrainian struggle for national freedom and independence.

Sitchovi Striltsi of the November 1918 times, and of all those unsung and unheard of heroes who did their bit to free their Ukraine—we are sure that all of them now are now looking down upon the present fighters for Ukraine's freedom—those of the underground and those of the UPA—with admiration and with awe. In recognizing the achievements of today's fighters for Ukrainian freedom, however, we should not overlook or gloss over the achievements of those who fought and bled and died to bring into life an independent and democratic Ukrainian republic. What is more, for a time they succeeded in doing this, not only in western but in eastern Ukraine as well, in form of the Ukrainian National Republic. And although this Ukrainian state eventually collapsed before the onslaughts of its various enemies, and the Ukrainian people became enslaved once more, still the very attainment of Ukrainian statehood then, brief though it was, added an inspiring chapter to Ukrainian history, demonstrated to the world the reality of the Ukrainian situation, and directly led to the present efforts to regain Ukrainian national independence.

Valhalla We are certain that in the Valhalla of Ukrainian fighters for freedom, the Kozaks of bygone centuries, the Ukrainian

New York Ukrainian Women All Set For Thirtieth Annual Women's International Exposition

Prominent Ukrainian women are working earnestly for the success of their participation in the 30th Annual Women's International Exposition beginning November 2 through the 8th, at the 71st Regiment Armory, Park Ave. at 34th St., New York City. The committees have been holding frequent meetings to perfect the plans for the event so that Ukrainian art and

will be presented every afternoon, to display the modes and manners of more than 30 lands. Also nightly stage presentations in which nationality groups present entertainments culled from the rich folklore and traditions of many lands. There will be 30 nationality interiors, each a gala table setting with its national decorations, demonstrating the holiday festivities of that nation. One of the highlights of the week falls on Election Day when children of 30 different nationality backgrounds will display the traditional costumes of their ancestral lands in the spectacle, "Nationality Children On Parade." Skilled

professionals will offer instruction in all handicrafts. In all these events Ukrainian women and children will take part. The Ukrainian Women's Exposition Committee, composed of representatives from all the women's organizations in New York City, is headed by Mrs. Katherine Peleshok, and serving with her as co-chairmen are Mrs. Pauline Riznyk, Mrs. Irene Shoh, Mrs. Maria Mryglot and Mrs. Olga Tomaszewska. Mrs. Irene Shuchewycz, a well known artist, is chairman of the Exhibit Committee; Mrs. Irene Powzaniuk heads the Program Committee; the Information Committee is in

Army Journal Reviewer Praises Manning's "Ukraine Under the Soviets" Book

The United States Army Combat Forces Journal in its current October issue ran the following review of Prof. Clarence A. Manning's "Ukraine Under the Soviets" by Stefan T. Possony, author of "A Century of Conflict."—"This excellent and concise history of the Ukraine between 1917 and 1950 ought to be read by every student of modern Eastern Europe. The recent history of the Ukraine is a terra incognita for most of us. While heretofore there always has been the handy excuse that it was most difficult to get at the facts, Professor Manning now has filled the gap in our literature: His book must be considered as a standard work which, for the first time, familiarizes the American reader with the essential knowledge about modern Ukrainian life. The customary disregard of the Ukrainian question derives from a widespread opinion—that, while the Ukrainians undoubtedly form a nation, their development to full-fledged and mature nationhood is only in its early beginning and that the Ukrainian nationality is more in the nature of a literary idea than of a political reality. The essential point is that the development of the Ukrainian nation has progressed very rapidly during the past 40 years. As time goes by, the Ukrainian question will become increasingly more important. If only by implication, Professor Manning's book drives home the point that it is no longer safe to ignore the Ukrainian problem which, in one way or another, bids fair to become one of the critical issues of our time. The book describes in detail Communist policies which officially protect and stimulate national cultural life and which allegedly uphold national independence. No nation is culturally and linguistically more closely related to the Russians than the Ukrainians. In no case would it be more reasonable to expect the Soviet Russians to live up to their own principles. The facts are, however, that from the very start the Moscow communists have made every effort to undermine and destroy Ukrainian nationhood. Even the most knowledgeable expert in matters of Soviet tricks and tactics will find described in this book a weapon of which he never heard before: the dictionary. Believe it or not, they adopted a policy aiming at the disintegration of the Ukrainian language from within. This disintegration is accomplished by issuing dictionaries which suppress Ukrainian terms and which put for-

New York Carnegie Hall Debut of Ukrainian Bandurists Meets With Great Success

New York's Carnegie Hall, world famous musical center, earned more laurels as such by the splendid concert given by the famed Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus under the direction of Hryhory Kytasty and Wolodimir Boshyk. A more than capacity audience attended the affair. Several hundred were turned away for lack of seats and standing room. The concert was presented by the Ukrainian American Veterans organization. The Bandurists presented Ukrainian songs at their best, ranging from those of the Ko-zak times, such as "There the Eagles Gathered," the stirring two songs about "Maxym Zaliznyak," "When the Cuckoo Called (Zakuvala ta syva Zozolia)," various merry folk songs, such as the "Farmer's Wife (Byla Zhinka Muzhika)," as well and songs of modern times. Fine solo work in the numbers was done by Fedir Pohorlyi, Yuriy Tymchenko, Petro Sadowy, Wolodymyr Polischuk and Ihor Sayfert. The New York Times featured a long article about the Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus in its Sunday edition and reviewed the concert last Monday. The New York Herald Tribune music critic also reviewed the concert. Eric McClean, music critic of the Montreal Star, noted in his extensive review of the Montreal appearance of the group that although "I have heard them before, and although it would have been difficult to review another of their performances, nothing prevented me from enjoying their music again."

Mass. Governor Dedicates Nov. 7th to The Memory of "Ukrainian Political Prisoner"

Governor Herter of Massachusetts issued on October 21 the following statement: "On November 7, 1953, the Free International Federation of Former Totalitarian Political Prisoners, Inc., an organization uniting former political prisoners of various nationalities and creeds who have been victims of Nazi as well as Communist totalitarianism, will dedicate that day to the memory of the Unknown Political Prisoner. These people, who have experienced the tortures of prison, concentration camp and deportation, have appealed, in

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UNA Branch 161 of Ambridge Observes Anniversary Of Its Founding



Pictured above are left to right: Michael Komichak, toastmaster and radio director of the Ukrainian American radio hour over station WPIT in Pittsburgh; John Kowal, charter member; Joseph Lesawyer, Vice President of the Ukrainian National Association, guest speaker; Anthony Podufally, lodge organizer; Andrew Jula, banquet chairman, secretary of UNA Branch 161; Second row: John S. Antushak, president of Branch 161; Burgess Walter Panek of Ambridge, Pa.

Saturday, October 10, the 161 was observed at the new Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic auditorium. The program began with Moleben for the living members and Panachyda for the deceased members at 3 o'clock in the Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Church with Rev. Zrada in charge. After the services members gathered in the auditorium where Rev. Zrada opened the program with a prayer. The members and guests enjoyed a dinner. Mr. Andrew Jula, Branch Secretary, opened the program with few words of the origin and the work of the early members up to the present time and introduced Michael Komichak, as man who gives a lot of time to the cause of the Ukrainian people in the tri-state district of Western Pennsylvania, with the Ukrainian American Radio program and the Ukrainian

American Congress Committee. Short remarks were made by the organizer, charter members, the president of branch 161. Also short talks were given by guests from Ambridge, Alliquippa, McKees Rocks, Pittsburgh, Pa. and from Youngstown, Ohio. Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, U.N.A. Vice President spoke about work the U.N.A. is doing for the Ukrainian people and urged that more of the American born become members in the U.N.A. He also spoke about the summer resort that the U.N.A. maintains in the mountains of New York and

religion and with good harmony you will always have a good lodge. Mr. Lytwyn gave a short history of the financial help that Branch 161 gave to its members during hard times and of the contributions of American, Ukrainian charities and of the support it gave to the building of the new Ukrainian Catholic Parochial School in Ambridge. Mr. Charles Koodrich as co-chairman thanked the Ladies Auxiliary of Branch 161 for the delicious meal it prepared and served under Mrs. Ann Knaflec, president of the ladies group. With Mr. Komichak's fine tenor voice the assembled group sang the Ukrainian and American anthems. Rev. Zrada closed the program with a prayer. There were over 350 members and guests in attendance. The affair ended with a dance and singing of Ukrainian folk songs.

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

(2)

My long silence on these charges can be easily explained from a number of angles. First, one does not dignify falsehood with any undue concern with it. It was sufficient to release one general statement of fact by which our people could judge the falsity of these charges. Second, having no stake in petty Ukrainian politics, I saw and see no reason to waste any energy in recriminations against our own people to the comfort of our common enemies and at a time when we are deeply engaged in a struggle with them on more fronts than some of you here realize. Third, what was exclusively important, instead, was the raving opposition of the imperialist Russian emigres even before the full mission established itself in Munich and the anticipated manner in which the feeble American Committee succumbed to it with a series of breach of faith. As set forth in the two letters referred to above and described in my Quarterly articles on the subject, while we were still in Europe, the American Committee already began to show its true colors of Russia First. This was the significant thing for us, and in the months that followed, our prime concern was the accumulation of evidence for the solid formation of our case which Representative Sheehan and others feel is deserving of public inquiry. The contents of the two letters disclose for obvious reasons, only part of the assembled evidence.

These are the outstanding facts on this issue. To be sure, there are other prominent but more particular facts that deserve mention insofar as they serve as guides for the future. To the glaring credit of the mission in its representation of UCCA, its tactics abroad were constantly girded to our principle of functional solidarity, not only as applied to the Ukrainian groups but also to all the legitimate non-Russian groups. Although there are numerous parties and groups formally and nominally separated, on this and similar issues, for the strength and power of our struggle, the achievement and treasured preservation of a functional solidarity are indispensable factors for the attainment of our common objectives. It was with this in mind that we urged the formation of a permanent Ad Hoc Committee which by its very existence would have provided powerful political leverage in its inevitable negotiations with the American Committee. And believe me, the American Committee would have had to deal justly with this solid functional front. Instead, due to shortsighted petty political considerations, a week, temporary

Poet's Corner

METEORITE
From what chipped fragment
in limitless space
Did you hurtle to earth?
Did prophets and poets, dead
and long gone,
Peer down the bright path of
your birth?
Did you come from a planet
warm with sun,
Or calm in its icy pall?
Are you humbled or proud as
you lie at peace
In some dim museum's hall?
I touch, once fiery visitant,
All cold and gray as you are,
And I move past the clamor of
city streets
Exultant—I touched a star.
Ann Perkins Cabell.

commission was formed, which by its temporary nature allowed the American Committee to by-pass it entirely and continue to concentrate on its divisive tactics which only served to prolong the existence of the American Committee as it is currently constituted. However, this in no way deterred us from pursuing the fixed course of our strategy, and it is most significant that as growing Congressional interest in the American Committee developed in July and August of this year, the Committee proceeded to discontinue its funds for the Center.
You should know, too, that the mission in the course of its itinerary in Western Europe was in constant touch with individual leaders of the other bona fide non-Russian groups so that the base of a desired functional solidarity remained always intact. Furthermore, our talks with the foreign ministers and other officials in all the countries visited, including Western Germany, afforded us a good deal of information on the extent and depth of Ukrainian emigre contacts with these official quarters. We can and should aid these groups in establishing close contacts where there are none, in extending those where they do exist, and in maintaining a working relationship with the representatives of the emigration by personal contact. It's a curious thing but despite the heap of denunciation cast on the mission once it made its exit from Europe, not one leader failed to stress repeatedly the necessity and desirability of having annual, even semi-annual, conferences with representatives of UCCA, so that a coordination of action may be achieved. This is necessary and desirable, and will become doubly so in the near future. I urge, therefore, your serious consideration of this matter in the program of the coming year. As you know, Congressman Sheehan has called for a public investigation of the American Committee and its activities in Munich. We welcome this. Why and for what general objectives? This I shall answer in the concluding programmatic section of this report.

7. January: The completion of the mission occurred in the middle of the first month of this year. Conferences were immediately arranged, and without mincing words members of the delegation warned the American Committee that it is following a hazardous path. That path, as we all know, has led to failure and chaos, and in the final stages even the carpetbagging and senile Kerensky was dragged in after a year and half of vehement opposition to the American Committee and its lackeys, such as Nicolaevsky, with whom under clandestine circumstances I had very interesting argument in Munich last January. It would be the height of political naivete to place any trust in any of these Russian Marxists and their Russian First guardians who, as I shall show later, have lately begun to "sanitize" themselves in preparation for possible congressional scrubbing.

The observance of Ukrainian Independence Day on January 22nd was satisfactory, but much still remains to be done in this respect. Proclamations were issued by the state executives of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin. Those who worked for these in their respective states deserve our

highest praise. For the coming celebration next January we bid you to continue your splendid efforts in repeating this feat. We urge that our Branches and groups in other states commence their program early enough in December to add their states to this list. For next January 22nd we seek three objectives in respect: (1) gubernatorial proclamations for the observance of Ukrainian Independence Day in every state where our Branches and groups exist, (2) statements read by the two Senators from each of these states in the Senate on this occasion, (3) similar statements read by as many Congressmen from each of these States in the House of Representatives. It should be requested that these statements be inserted as two or three minute addresses into the official proceedings of the day. The necessary instructions on this important undertaking will be sent to every member group by early December so that local action may be taken after all necessary preparations by the first week of January.

UCCA was represented at the splendid Presidential Inauguration in most of its phases, and warm personal messages were received both from the President and the Vice-President.
8. February: A communication was sent in behalf of UCCA commending President Eisenhower on his State of the Union message, to which a warm reply was received. Indeed, throughout this past year communications of similar nature, too many to mention here, were sent to public leaders and others who in any way have expressed themselves on foreign policy.

On February 6th a press release was issued, condemning Soviet genocide and terror against "Jewish Bourgeois Nationalists" in Ukraine. The response on the part of several Jewish leaders in veterans' organizations was most enthusiastic.

The Honorable Lawrence Smith of Wisconsin introduced a resolution on American diplomatic representation in Kiev and Minsk, which has come to be known as House Concurrent Resolution 58, and preceded this introduction with an excellent speech on the floor of the House. Three thousand legislative forms were provided for distribution, and we ordered 50,000 reprints of Congressman Smith's address. Shortly thereafter an expository statement on this now controversial resolution was prepared by me and introduced into the Congressional Record by our very dear friend, Congressman Smith. The time spent in collaborating on H. Con. Res. 58 was great, but it was well invested. It must be remembered that the initial spadework on it was begun in May, 1952. However, once the resolution was formally introduced, interest in it grew by the month until the peak was reached in the extraordinary hearings held in July.
It was my privilege in mid-February to address a select audience in the Intelligence branch of the Army at Fort Meade, Maryland. The subject was "Western Psychological Strategy Toward the Soviet Union." Plans are being made for similar lectures in the near future.

Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota honored us with the wonderful and highly appropriate remarks prefacing his introduction to an address that was submitted to our

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

MICHAEL HRUSHEVSKY

(2)

By attaching the Kievian State to the beginnings of the governmental and cultural life of the Great Russian people, the history of the Great Russian remains in reality without a beginning. The history of the formation of the Great Russian nationality remains unexplained to this day simply because it has been customary to trace it from the middle of the 12th century. Even with the history of the Kievian State attached, this native beginning does not appear quite clear to those who have studied "Russian history." The process of the reception and modification of the Kiev socio-political forms, laws and culture on Great Russian soil is not being studied thoroughly. Instead, they are incorporated into the inventory of the Great Russian people, the "Russian State," in the form in which they existed in Kiev, in Ukraine. The fiction of the "Kievian Period" does not offer the opportunity to present suitably the history of the Great Russian nationality.

And because the "Kievian Period" is attached to the governmental and cultural history of the Great Russian people, the history of the Ukrainian-Rus nationality also remains without a beginning. The old viewpoint persists that the history of Ukraine, of the "Little Russian" people, begins only with the 14th-15th centuries and that before this it was a case of the history of "all-Russia." On the other hand, this "all Russian history" concept, both consciously and unconsciously, is at every step substituted for the governmental and cultural history of the Great Russian people, with the result that the Ukrainian-Rus nationality appears on the historical arena during the 14th-16th centuries as something quite new, as though it had not existed before and was devoid of a history of its own.

The history of the Ukrainian-Rus nationality is left not only without a beginning but appears in piecemeal fashion as disjecta membra, disjointed organically, the periods separated one from the other by chasms. The only period that is distinct and remains clearly in mind is that of Kozaks of the 17th century. I doubt, however, whether anyone studying "Russian history" according to the accepted scheme would be able to connect this period with the earlier and later phases of Ukraine's history and to perceive this history in its organization.

Army Journal Reviewer Praises Manning's Book

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sian alone is in a position to grow and develop."
Two minor criticisms must be made. Professor Manning claims that the concept of spreading the Bolshevik revolution by armed force "collapsed with the defeat of the Red army at Warsaw in 1920 and... was then condemned by Lenin itself." This is entirely incorrect as I think I was able to show in my own "A Century of Conflict." Moreover, it is a most dangerous illusion to perpetuate. My second criticism is as follows: Professor Manning produces figures concerning the human toll of the various famines in the Ukraine. I do not quarrel with the author about his refusal to print even a single footnote in the entire book; in fact, I applaud this bold attempt. But I do think that he should have indicated how he arrived at his figures. Without proof or calculation

The Byelorussian nationality fares even worse under this traditional scheme. It is lost in the histories of the Kievian State, of the Volodimir-Moscow State and even in that of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Though nowhere in history does it appear clearly as a creative element, its role nonetheless is not insignificant. One might point out its importance in the formation of the Great Russian nationality or in the history of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, where the cultural role among the Slav peoples, in relation to the less developed Lithuania tribes, belonged to the Byelorussians.

The one-sidedness and shortcomings of the traditional scheme were supposed to be improved by the inclusion of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the "history of Russia." It seems that it was Ustryalov who first, with considerable emphasis, brought forth this idea in historical writing. Ilovaisky, Bestuzhev-Ryumin and others tried to present in parallel fashion the history of "Western Rus," that is of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and of "Eastern Rus," that is of the Moscow State. In the history of law, the school of Professor Vladimirov-Budakov propagandizes the need of including the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, though it has offered neither a general course in the "history of Russian law" where the Grand Duchy of Lithuania would be included, nor a separate course in the law of Lithuania itself.

This is a correction but the correction itself needs various corrections. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania was a highly heterogeneous body, not at all homogeneous. Recently the significance of the Lithuanian factor has only been depreciated, but has actually been ignored. Research into the inheritance of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from the old Rus law and the significance of the Slav element in the process of the creation and development of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania has led the contemporary researchers in the internal organization of that State to extremist conclusions, in that they tend to ignore completely the Lithuanian element. They even fail to present data conceding its influences, though we certainly must take them into consideration in connection with the laws and organization of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (to mention only, *exempli gratia*, the institute of "Koymyntsy")

(To be continued)

Letter to Chicago Daily News

Dear Sir,
Our organization represents more than fifty Ukrainian organizations having a combined membership of approximately 50 thousand Americans of Ukrainian descent and Ukrainians residing in the Chicago area.

We are writing this letter to express our most sincere appreciation for the tremendous assistance that you have given to the Ukrainian struggle for liberation and recognition by presenting to the American public the article entitled "Smile, Pardon, When You Call Ukrainian 'Russian'", by Perle Mesta.

As you undoubtedly are already aware of the Ukrainian fight for freedom (for we have had the pleasure of reading many articles pertaining to it in your paper), we would also wish to add that today's article greatly aids us in our task of informing the American people that Ukraine and the Ukrainian people are not Russians, a part of Russia, a province of "small Russia," but a nation that has been enslaved by Russia for more than a century.

Ukraine—the home of the Hetmans and the Kozaks who fought the hords of Genghis Khan; the Sichovi Striltsi, who fought for and proclaimed a sovereign and independent Ukrainian National Republic in 1918; and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (U.P.A.), that fought the armed might of Hitler and Stalin simultaneously during World War II, and now waging an underground resistance in Ukraine.

Ukraine, with 40 million Ukrainians, enslaved... but stubbornly resisting Russian attempts to absorb or destroy them.

Today's article will long be remembered by the Ukrainian people as another example of the moral encouragement that they have received from the American press to continue their fight for freedom... a fight that today not only means the restoration of a sovereign and independent Ukraine, but the survival of the principles of freedom throughout the world.

Once again, please accept the warmest appreciation from Ukrainians and Americans of Ukrainian descent in Chicago.

Sincerely yours,
John Duzansky, Pres.
Alex J. Zabrosky, Sec'y
League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent,
Chicago, Illinois
October 19th, 1953

Massachusetts Governor

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the spirit of humanity and to all institutions in free nations, both religious and secular, for support of their plan to set aside a special day in memory of the millions of known and unknown incarcerated ones who sacrificed their lives in this century in the fight for freedom, justice and democracy.

"In the hope that the suffering of the Political Prisoner will result in better tomorrows for the generations succeeding him throughout the world, I should like to ask the people of the Commonwealth to pause, in their own free lives, on November 7th, to give some thought to the meaning of this newly-inaugurating celebration which henceforth will be known as the "Day of the Unknown Political Prisoner."
"At that moment, perhaps all of us can re-dedicate ourselves to the struggle for the ideals of freedom and justice and the end of terror and man's humiliation."

JOIN UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
BUY THE UNITED STATES SAVING BONDS.

THE AMERICAN WAY

Red Rainbow

By GEORGE PECK

As this is being written the Brooklyn Bums have just lost another joust with the Bronx Bombers. A little fellow by the name of Martin punched out a single that gave the New York Yankees a record fifth world championship in a row and put the borough of Brooklyn into a period of mourning stretching from now until training time next Spring.

But another far more important battle was won and lost in New York City just prior to the World Series. This action did not take place at Yankee Stadium or Ebbets Field—it was fought on and around the stage of the Royale Theater. It was won by the forces who would Sovietize the U.S.A., and lost by those of us who would save this nation from such a horrible fate.

Myron C. Fagan, no newcomer to Broadway, as he has written and produced many successful plays, on September 14th presented his latest—Red Rainbow. This play had been given a successful trial run in Los Angeles where two critics were negative but four gave high approval.

Playwright Fagan states that he wrote this play because he saw how completely Hollywood and Broadway have been permeated by leftwing and collectivist forces. Previously he had authored two books, *Documentation of the Red Stars in Hollywood* and *Red Treason in Hollywood*, which were a great aid to the Congressional Committees, the FBI and Army Intelligence in uncovering Communist infiltration of Hollywood.

The play Red Rainbow presented to the public the story of Communist methods of infiltration into the Federal Government, publishing, theater, movies, radio, television, in fact, into every medium for mass communication.

The critics of New York City's seven leading daily newspapers made a vicious assault on this play. Their reviews were devastating—their verbiage was a similar as to create the impression they were written by one man—perhaps they were "badly-written," "Poor theater," "Badly-cast," "Badly-acted," were among the mildest uncomplimentary comments.

Unfortunately, a previous engagement had prevented my attending Red Rainbow on opening night. It wasn't until its second-to-to-last performance that I caught up with it, quite prepared to spend a boring two hours—hadn't the

critics panned the daylight out of it?

On the contrary. Here I must confess that I am not a drama critic. However, for night unto 40 years I have been taking in Broadway productions—not all, but a goodly proportion of them. Red Rainbow was the 23rd Broadway production seen this year. I feel that I can detect the difference between good theater and bad.

In my humble opinion, Red Rainbow was good theater. Contrary to the critics, it was well-written, well-cast and well-acted. As a matter of fact, I rate it as the best drama it has been my pleasure to see this year, in fact, for many a year. I sent a letter expressing that opinion to the editors of the seven New York dailies. None, as far as I have been able to discover, printed my letter, and I am given to understand that the same discourteous and unfair treatment was accorded to letters written by several prominent people expressing their liking of the play.

Despite the violent attacks of the critics and the failure of the newspapers to print favorable letters, Red Rainbow would have had a long run. But someone gave orders to three of the principal actors to "quit or else." After a two-week run, Red Rainbow closed.

Space does not permit detailing here the many other despicable things that were done to sabotage this play. But one is forced to wonder what or who inspired this vitriolic attack on 1953's best dramatic production.

It seems to me that this theatrical mystery could well be investigated by Senator Joseph McCarthy and his Committee. It would be most interesting and revealing to put these seven newspaper critics on the witness stand—that is provided they didn't crawl behind the Fifth Amendment. Also, it would be enlightening to discover who gave the orders to the actors to quit the play.

It is mighty strange that plays which propagandize for Moscow invariably win high praise from the critics. Are we who believe in the American Way of Life to be denied an occasional day in the theater by these same critics? The Red Rainbow hangs over our heads—the 64-million-dollar question is: shall we continue blissfully to ignore it or shall we do something to drive it away?

A Distinguished Pianist Reviews Concert of a Younger Colleague

(Editor's Note: Despite the fact that the Fashion Institute Concert was already reviewed in our paper by H. P. on October 24, 1953, we feel that the publishing of today's review on the 10 year old pianist Roman Rudnytsky might be of special interest to our readers, as it was written by one of our foremost Ukrainian pianists, Daria Hordynska-Keranowycz).

In the fourth concert sponsored by the Literary and Art Club in New York, we had a chance to listen to the piano performance of our youngest pianist, Roman Rudnytsky. It was one of the best numbers of this high interesting cultural entertainment.
10 year old Roman surprised us not only because of his technical skill. He understood the intellectual transparency of Scarlatti's music and was able to interpret it with delicate preciseness and lightness. We admired the driving virtuosity of the pianist in Moszkowski's Etude. The Raindrop Prelude by Chopin was performed with most beautiful phrasing. How interesting it shall be to hear the same work in Roman's in-

terpretation in some future time after he'll go through the emotional evolution of a mature man!
His profound musicianship and subtle intuition introduced us to the impressionistic world of Debussy. Prokofiev's Prelude was the climax of Roman's interpretative achievements.
Roman Rudnytsky is a genuine musical and pianistic talent. In our opinion he is crystallizing already now into an artistic personality gravitating more towards an objective type of music.
We shall follow with great interest the development of this unusual talent in his serious efforts to achieve the highest peaks of musical art.

PRESENT RUSSIAN NATIONALISM

By DR. C. C. GECYS

(2)

According to official and private sources, the Cabinet meetings in the constituent and autonomous republics are conducted in the Russian languages, and all official records are printed in two languages, i.e., in the local "official" language and in Russian. In some government agencies, such as the Ministry for Internal Affairs—M.V.D., the Ministry for Security—M.G.B., the railway administration, etc. business can be translated only in Russian. At the post offices all forms are in Russian and must be filled out in Russian. Complaints are countered by the advice to learn Russian as quickly as possible.

It must be recognized, however, that the 2,294 non-Russian newspapers published in 1939 accounted for only about one-fourth (9,376,000 copies) of the total circulation, although the peoples represented in 1939 41.59 per cent of the total population. Conversely 74 per cent of all newspapers were printed in Russian, even though the Russian people constituted in 1939 only 58.41 per cent of the population. Thus, despite the growth of the native-language press, a highly disproportionate part of the total is in Russian.

Lately the languages have been forced to incorporate thousands of Russian terms, words and so-called idioms which will not be translated in the future but used in their Russian form. To receive the proper directives along this line the most prominent philologists of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were summoned to a conference at Riga in 1952 which lasted from February 19-23. In the presence of several Communist Party secretaries the directives were given by emissaries of Moscow, the philologists A. Serebrennikov, B. Bornung and S. Ozdegov, who apparently have no knowledge whatever of the Baltic languages. Thereupon the local functionaries repeated and developed the directives with the addition of examples. The most zealous in this respect was K. Kraulish, the director of the historical institute of the Latvian Communist Party, who announced that in the files of his institute there are 15,000 Russian terms and words "difficult" to translate.

The arguments advanced at the conference were as follows: (a) in the translation of the theoreticians of Marxism strict exactness must be observed; (b) by taking words from the "richest language in the world, Russian," the Baltic languages will become purer and at the same time will "get rid of the jargon of the upper exploiting classes dating from the times of capitalist society as well as archaisms of religious vocabulary;" (d) the work of translators will become easier; (e) the people of the Soviet Union will understand one another better. Lastly the conference approved a number of resolutions and a telegram of

greeting to Stalin with a request to permit the nations to take over words from the Russian, pointing out that "Arakcheyevism" in linguistics is impossible.

The most unscrupulous experiment in this direction was made with the Ukrainian language. The first Ukrainian vocabulary prepared by the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (1928) was confiscated for its Ukrainian character. Its authors were arrested and liquidated "for creating artificial borders between Russian and Ukrainian languages."

The ordered second edition of Ukrainian Language which included thousands of Russian words was not saturated enough with Russianism and was again confiscated. Only the third edition published after the Second World War was satisfactory to the Moscow Russifiers because it totally corrupted the Ukrainian language. Such a Ukrainian language as is found in this third edition does not exist in Ukraine.

Russian Chauvinism

The official emphasis on the superiority of the Russian language over the languages of non-Russian citizens of the Soviet Union has been accompanied by the vigorous stressing of Russian nationalism. It is interesting to trace the development of the concept of Russian nationalism in the Soviet Union. Immediately after the November Revolution, there was a period of confusion. This was apparently because the Soviet theorists of the new regime could not arrive at a synthesis of the internationalism of Communist dogma and Russian nationalism by the dialectical method they themselves sponsored. The internationalism of Communist dogma, however, could not suppress the inherent national feeling of the Russian people even within the ranks of the Bolshevik Party. As early as 1930, Stalin himself had to refer to Russian nationalism in his address to the Sixteenth All-Union Communist Party Congress. At that time Stalin called it "a deviation towards Great Russian chauvinism" and described its essence as follows:

"The substance of the deviation towards Great Russian chauvinism consists in the tendency to overcome the national differences of language, culture, customs; in the tendency to prepare the liquidation of the national republics and regions; in the tendency to destroy the principle of national equality and to dethrone the party's policy concerning the nationalization of the administration, the press, the schools and other state and public institutions. The deviationists of that type act on the presumption that after the victory of socialism the confluence of all peoples into one people must take place, and all national languages must be merged into one common language, and that

the time has come to liquidate the national differences and to abandon the policy supporting the development of the national cultures of the former oppressed nations."

But this opposition to Russian chauvinism did not prevent him, only four years later, from equipping the same Russian nationalism with a most powerful weapon—the patriotic concept of Russian history. In May 1934, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party and the Soviet government passed a resolution prescribing how history should be taught and setting up committees to prepare history textbooks. In January 1936, another committee, under the chairmanship of N. Zhdanov, was established "to examine and improve, and if necessary to rewrite the existing history books for elementary schools." The books had to be written in conformity with the ideas on history expressed by the most prominent Soviet leaders: Stalin, Zhdanov, Kirov, Bukharin, Radenik. Here is how a pro-Soviet author described the results of the competition in textbook writing: "It was Shestakov's history textbook of 1937 which was tangible proof of a change in the Soviet attitude towards history. It was the product of a competition, the entries for which were submitted to Stalin himself for examination. Shestakov's method was to give, on the one hand, and account of revolutionary movements throughout Russian history, and on the other, a general survey of history, in which everything which conducted to Russia's glory and Russia's growth is praised and appreciated. He interpreted the partitions of Lithuania and Poland as the operation of the principle of nationalities, and the conquest of the Caucasus as the liberation of the peoples inhabiting it. He blamed the Tsarist government for neglecting the interests of Russia as a nation, as when Alaska was sold to the U.S.A. in 1867."

Along with the "glorious past" came a considerable revival of the old symbols of the Russian nation. Writers, actors, poets, Party notables, and statesmen have referred at length to "the great Russian people," to Russia's history and achievements in literature, art, science, "the wonderful richness" of the Russian language, and exploits of old Russian heroes on the field of battle. This development likewise reached its peak after the outbreak of the war. Following the Nazi German attack on the Soviet Union, Stalin concluded a fervent appeal to the armed forces with the following words: "Let the many images of our great ancestors—Aleksander Nevsky, Dmitry Donasky, Kuzma Minin, Dmitry Pozharsky, Alexander Suvorov, Mikhail Kutuzov—inspire you in this war!"

From the standpoint of the Russians in the complex of nationalities, the significant thing is that they are publicly credited with having played a leading role in the November Revolution, the civil war, the economic reconstruction and the other programs and endeavors that followed. An authoritative expression of this sentiment was provided by Stalin himself, on May 25, 1945, at the great Kremlin victory banquet, when he offered a toast to the Russian people as "the most outstanding nation of all

nations forming the Soviet Union" as one "which has won in this war universal recognition as the leading force in the Soviet Union, among all the peoples" of the country.

He ascribed to the Russian people "a clear mind, staunch character, and patience," and thanked them for the confidence they had shown the Soviet government during the trying years of 1941 and 1942. (To be continued)

WAR DAMAGES

By WASYL STEFANYK

Translated from the Ukrainian by Adam Hnidj (2)

"Oh, who know what will be."

"Poland will be, and you, if you have any brains, take the gold from the Hungarians, Germans, and Russians and live in prosperity under Poland, and chase your troublemakers out of the village. Well, chief, what's your damage?"

"Well, two horses and a wagon that the Austrians took right in the beginning of the war; the horses and the wagon—one thousand Kronen. The Russians took a cow and a heifer, for the two I charge eight hundred Kronen."

"What else?"

"The Hungarians took two hogs which were worth three hundred Kronen."

"And what else?"

"As if I could remember everything, and what's the use remembering the evil, a good thing it has passed."

"No, write down everything, we'll pay for everything."

"Oh, they took bedding, and all the bacon, and a sleigh, and the timber from the yard,—how can I remember everything?"

"So, you see, your damages, Mr. Vakhniuk, altogether amount to two thousand six hundred gold Kronen, and when you change it into Marks you'll have enough for the rest of your life."

"Ah, sir. God will count those Kronen, and I don't need any Marks."

"Then give me all your damages, I'll give you one thousand Kronen straight away."

"Why should I give it to a gentleman greater than myself?"

The counsellors just as reluctantly registered their damages, and the people who had assembled changed the elder's gold Kronen into Marks and many a man felt sorry that he had not had any damages. But when Kalman dictated his damages for an hour omitting no smallest trifle the peasants began to gripe:

"Look at the mangy one, he's counted as much as three thousand Kronen, and the lame Dmytro all his possessions, and see how much money he'll collect."

"In the Carpathians I ate raw potatoes for two months, lost a wagon with the horses, barely managed to get home, lay in bed for six months and could it be that I'll get nothing..."

They talked for a while and then ran into the village to call their relatives and neighbors

lest they should lose the gold Kronen. In an hour the whole village was on the common. The commissioner addressed them, thus:

"I can see, people, that your village is clever, and I'll write down all your damages, but I must go to eat because I am hungry."

And together with the elder and the counsellors they went to Kalman, had a long snack, and came out red like clams. Counsellor Kortch knew already that the commissioner wanted moonshine, butter, chickens and eggs. As a reward that Counsellor Kortch would notify the people as to the commissioner's requirements he was to receive his war compensation within a month at the latest. And while the commissioner wrote in the office, the women brought to the policeman's larder all kinds of goods, and the men transported the moonshine. The policeman and Kortch soon also became red, as well as their relatives. The whole common was excited and in good spirits, and chatted nicely until midnight while the Commissioner registered the damages. Counsellor Kortch was of the opinion that the amount of eggs and chickens was too large for the commissioner, and especially there was too much moonshine.

At midnight, the peasants surrounded the commissioner like the bees their queen and escorted him to Kalman's for dinner. At dawn, they put the commissioner on the cart, covered him with eggs, chickens and moonshine, and wishing him and Nicholas a pleasant journey, joyously returned home.

Only Switz remained at Kalman's. Until sunrise he shouted drunk:

"May those Russians drop dead that they didn't rob me!"

And when Nicholas drove his goodly horses through the thicket he and the commissioner were ambushed by the boys who took all the gifts and gave them a thrashing. They whipped the horses properly, and only near the town the gentleman and Nicholas came to their senses and wiped the blood from their faces: Nicholas with his sleeve, and the commissioner with a handkerchief.

"What a lot of demoralized mugs, what cattle, they reckon to get a compensation—like hell!"

And so it happened.

The End

PROMOTE FRATERNALISM

Before World War II many young Ukrainian Americans living in small towns were attracted to big cities by the prospect of employment and opportunity. Since the United States entered World War II and the Korean War many more young people left their homes to work in war plants, shipyards, and the like, not because jobs were scarce in their own localities, although this may be part of the reason, but because of the better opportunities offered in the big cities.

It is a fact that many New York and New Jersey plants still retain hundreds, perhaps thousands, of young Ukrainian Americans from Pennsylvania, and as well as other States. The situation is more or less the same throughout the country: small town folk, who had found good jobs in or near large industrial centers during the recent wars, still have their jobs or have settled in their new locations.

One of the problems of these newcomers to the big cities concerns all of us, particularly those of us who are active in club and social affairs. The newcomers are more or less strangers in the big towns. It is up to the young Ukrainian Americans residing in the big cities to help the newcomers by inviting them to join their clubs and organizations and giving them the opportunity to participate in affairs and the like. The newcomers want to meet people and make friends. The clubs in the big cities can give them the chance to do so.

The new arrivals have no way of knowing how to find the Ukrainian American clubs and organizations in the cities. (Concluded on page 3)

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THE RIGHT OF PEOPLE TO SELF-DETERMINATION

(Remarks of SENATOR HOMER FERGUSON [R. Michigan] before the Interparliamentary Union October 14, 1953)

The third agenda item is "The Right of Peoples to Self-determination."

It would be difficult to find a point which so sharply distinguishes the free world from slave world. The matter is fundamental and can be traced through a long succession of historic documents and actions. Before this body, composed of freely-elected representatives of free people, the right to self-determination certainly does not need to be argued. Indeed, so great is its appeal to all men that even those who have done most to deny it still hypocritically profess adherence to it.

One has but to look at the history of the last few years to see a dramatic contrast between the solid deeds of democracy and the hollow words of communism.

Taking only the period since the end of World War II, we find eleven new independent state established in the free world, many of them with representatives here today. These states are India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Israel, Jordan, Libya, the Philippines, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos.

It is significant, I think, that all of these, with the exception of Libya, are in Asia, and I may be forgiven if I refer for a moment with particular pride to the role my own country has played in bringing these new states into being. When the United States found itself responsible for the Philippines, our administration was conducted with a view to preparing the people of those islands for independence and self-government. A target date was set, and by Act of Congress a public promise was made that on that day the Republic of the Philippines would take its rightful place among the free and sovereign nations of the world. That promise was kept, despite the intervention of a great war and the accompanying enemy occupation of the Philippines. During that war and occupation, Filipino soldiers and the enemy's anti-American propaganda fell on barren ground.

In addition to its direct action in support of the right of self-determination in the Philippines, the United States has used its good offices to promote that principle in connection with other states in Asia—in Indonesia, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos, and Israel—as well as in Libya. And we rejoiced when the people of Pakistan, India, Ceylon, and Jordan were likewise able to achieve their full sovereignty and independence through the good faith and enlightened self-interest of all concerned.

This record—and it is not finished yet—is an overwhelming, thundering answer to the Communist lies about Western imperialism. The Communists' own motives are so bad that they are unable to conceive of decent motives in any one else. This is perfectly illustrated by an incident earlier this year in the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. The Soviet representative, Mr. Vishinsky, shook his fist at the American representative, Mr. Lodge, and said, "You have lost Asia anyway." Mr. Lodge made the reply which should be obvious which is inconceivable to the Communists. "We aren't trying to get Asia," he said. "We want the Asiatics to get Asia. We don't regard it as a pawn in our power politics, but as a place inhabited by people."

Now let us look for a moment at the Soviet record in regard to the right of self-determination. Again taking only the period since the end of World War II, we find that Communist imperialism has denied that right to 12 units of Government—Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, Tibet—plus Germany, Austria and Korea

which are kept artificially divided despite the obvious wishes of the people: If we did not apply the arbitrary cut-off date of the end of World War II, the list would be distressingly longer. It would include peoples incorporated into the Soviet Union itself—Latvians, Estonians, Lithuanians, Ukrainians, White Russians, Georgians, and others.

With a hypocrisy that is so smug that it is insulting, the Soviet imperialists maintain that all of these people were simply themselves exercising the right of self-determination.

Now, the right of self-determination obviously includes the right to have a Communist government. So, I suppose, does it include the right of self-destruction. But it is significant that this "right"—so called—is always exercised through the coup d'etat, through forced submission to the secret police and to foreign arms, instead of through a voluntary choice in free elections. There is no such thing as voluntary slavery. Further, there is mounting tangible evidence to contradict the specious Communist arguments that these captive peoples entered captivity of their own free will.

The East Berlin riots of June 17 were the most dramatic, but by no means the first of only, piece, of this evidence.

There have also been strikes and riots elsewhere in the Soviet zone of Germany, in Czechoslovakia, and in some other satellites. The citizens of these countries in increasing numbers are grasping at any opportunity to escape into freedom. There is a steady flow of thousands of refugees who make the journey at great personal danger but two would rather take that risk than continue to live in a communist state.

You are familiar with the recent stories of the member of the Polish truce team in Korea, of the Polish delegate to the United Nations, of the Polish and North Korean pilots who have deserted communism.

It seems to me that these individual defections of diplomats and other officials are significant far beyond their numbers. These are the people who, from the Kremlin's point of view are presumably the most reliable, the best indoctrinated, the most zealous. If the Kremlin cannot trust these people, whom can it trust? The answer, of course, is no body. The men of the Politburo do not even trust each other, and that is an intolerable condition for any government to be in.

Indeed things are rapidly reaching the point where the Kremlin must be afraid to allow any of its subject peoples to get within jumping distance of the free world. It is even scared to allow its stooges in the rubber-stamp parliaments to attend such a meeting as this one. I would not be surprised if the satellite diplomatic missions have roll call every morning to see who flows the coop during the night. The Iron Curtain is getting a little

rusty; and if it is not yet leaking like a sieve, it is at least arounding a few cracks.

Dr. Marek S. Korowicz, the Polish diplomat who deserted the Polish delegation to the UN, recently said that not more than 7 percent of Poles now support communism, and that not more than 2 percent would back a Communist state in a free election.

The Kremlin propagandists can denounce Dr. Korowicz until they run out of adjectives—and that will take them quite a while—but they cannot get around this one simple fact. They know that what Dr. Korowicz said is true. They may deny it, but their own actions betray them.

If they do in fact have the support of most of the people of Poland—instead of no more than 2 to 7 percent, as Dr. Korowicz testified—why do they not withdraw their armies, withdraw their secret police and allow an election that is really free?

Why do they not allow free elections in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania?

Why do they not allow the peoples of the Soviet Union itself to have the right of self-determination?

Could they possibly be afraid that the peoples of the Ukraine, for example, or of Latvia, or Estonia, or Lithuania would prefer to manage their own affairs rather than have it done for them in Moscow?

The propaganda tune that comes from the Kremlin is beginning to sound very much like a person whistling to keep up his courage. The Kremlin is obviously scared to death—and with good reason. It knows, as indeed the whole world knows, that it has no choice as to whether or not it stays in the captive states. Its only choice is whether to withdraw or to be thrown out.

But if it withdraws, where will it withdraw to? To Russia? The Russian people have their own score to settle with this hideous tyranny which is worse even than that they suffered under the Czars.

The future cannot be very pleasant as seen from the Kremlin these days. True, the workers' revolts in East Berlin and elsewhere were suppressed. True, as Dr. Korowicz testified, a similar revolt in Poland at this time would be "drowned in the blood of Polish patriots."

Indeed the Kremlin may be hoping for just that to happen. The enslaved peoples could add years to their slavery by premature revolt.

But even so, every day shortens the time in which the Kremlin can make its choice of whether it withdraws or whether it is thrown out. All history has been on the side of human freedom. No tyranny has ever been able permanently to deny a people the right to self-determination. No tyranny ever will be.

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Dwight R. G. Palmer, Clayton Fritchey, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Senator Robert Meyner, and Michel Cieplinski, Executive Director of the Nationalities Division, Democratic National Committee, at a foreign language press conference. Nationality group leaders and organizations in New Jersey are giving their wholehearted support to Senator Meyner's candidacy. His background, training, and record of public service, mark him as the man who can wipe out corruption in the state and provide equal opportunities to all citizens, regardless of national background or creed.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Only one or two games separate the leading teams in both the Jersey City and Newark divisions of the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.Y.-N.J. Area at the end of the first round of matches. By winning two games each from their opponents last Friday, October 23rd, both the New York U.N.A. Branch 435 and the "A" team of the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club brought their second-place tie one game closer to the leading "A" team of the Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society. In those matches the best team three-game series was scored by the "A" Jaysces with a pinfall of 2,324, while second-best was the 2,303 pin total rolled up by the "B" Holy Name quintet. The latter also registered the highest single game of the evening with a pinfall of 833 followed by an 807 made by the "A" Jaysces.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1953

JERSEY CITY DIVISION

Table with bowling scores for Jersey City Division, including teams like U.N.A. Branch 435 and Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "A".

Table with bowling scores for Jersey City S. & A. "A" and "B" teams.

Table with bowling scores for Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "B" and Ukrainian Blacksheep teams.

NEWARK DIVISION

Table with bowling scores for Newark Division, including Ukr. Orth. Church and Penn-Jersey Social Club.

Table with bowling scores for St. Johns C.W.V. and U.N.A. Branch 272 teams.

Table with bowling scores for Newark Ukr.-Amer. Vets and Newark Ukrainian Sitch teams.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

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

Promote Fraternalism

(Concluded from page 3) It is up to the clubs to advertise themselves via Ukrainian newspapers, Ukrainian radio programs, circulars, and word of mouth. Clubs should sponsor affairs designed to attract the newcomers, including Displaced Persons from Europe, such as a "Get Acquainted Dance." They should devote some of their meeting time to the question, "How to make newcomers in our city feel at home."

Many large cities, such as New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and others, have branches of the Ukrainian National Association. As we all know, one of the main purposes of this fraternal benefit society is to promote fraternalism. Any person who becomes a member of a U.N.A. branch offers much in addition to fraternalization: they sponsor affairs and hold meetings; they give the members the opportunity to become officers and delegates to quadrennial U.N.A. conventions; they give benefits for sickness and disability. The Association offers The Ukrainian Weekly, which contains news items and special articles of interest to the youth; it also offers dividends after two calendar years of membership; benefits for chronic incurable sickness and permanent disability; a sports program designed to create interest among the younger members; U.N.A. youth clubs; and other attractive privileges.

Branches of the Ukrainian National Association should make special efforts to attract newcomers to their towns as members, as many of them are not U.N.A. members. The branches are in an excellent position to attract the newcomers as they offer everything desirable to persons in a strange city. It is because the U.N.A. branches offer everything desired that the newcomer does not hesitate to join.

What makes U.N.A. membership especially attractive to young people is the fact that the dues for adult membership are low. The member is entitled to all the privileges as printed in his certificate and in the Ukrainian National Ass'n By-Laws; in addition he is insured, with double indemnity if desired. The dues may be a low as less than one dollar per month.

We urge the U.N.A. branches to go out of their way to promote fraternalism by making friends with the newcomers in their respective localities. We also urge any non-U.N.A. members who may read this to consider the advantages offered by membership in the U.N.A., especially the advantage of fraternizing with one's own people in any city or town where the 75,000 members of the fraternal order maintain their 500 branches.

FIFTH ANNUAL SHADOW DANCE sponsored by STS. PETER & PAUL HOLY NAME SOCIETY Saturday Evening, November 7, 1953 at the NEW VICTORY HALL, 188 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

An English handbook with maps, statistical tables and diagrams "UKRAINE AND ITS PEOPLE" edited by L. MIRCHUK. This is a collaborative work and the book might be termed a Ukrainian encyclopaedia in miniature. Price \$3.00. SVOBODA BOOK STORE, P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

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.

UYL-NA EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS

This past weekend at the Hotel Pick-Ohio in Youngstown, Ohio, the executive board of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America held its first nation-wide meeting, reports Walter Danko.

President Joseph Smindak of New York City announced the following appointments to the League's executive board: —

Corresponding Secretary — Olga Kamenko, New York City; Cultural Director — Steven Marusevich, Long Island, E. Y.; Publicity Director — Trend Editor — Mary Gulick, Youngstown, Ohio; Trendette Editor — Anne Koshey, Detroit, Mich.; District Organizers: Western Pa. — Peter Kochirka, Carnegie, Pa.; Detroit — Joseph Hanush, Detroit, Mich.; Ohio — Michael Myzolosky — Cleveland, Ohio.

Noteworthy topics for discussion were the following:

Organization Intensive recruiting will be conducted in the UYL's 16 district leagues. The Philadelphia area, Western Pa. (Pittsburgh), Connecticut and New York City will be the initial areas of organization. Also the UYL will soon issue membership cards to all League members. All youth presently holding subscriptions to the UYL's publications will receive membership cards. In addition, all other youth desiring membership will be able to join the Ukrainian Youth League by paying a \$2 membership fee which will entitle the youth to a subscription for all League publications and participation in all social, athletic, cultural and organizational activities of the UYL.

Sports The Ukrainian Youth League's national Winter Sports Rally (basketball and bowling) will be held in Auburn, N. Y., the weekend of February 27th and 28th. Preparations are already under way by the Auburn, N. Y. Ukrainian youth.

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Political

The Ukrainian Youth League's executive board will intensify all efforts to point out the urgent necessity of all Ukrainian-American youth to partake and support the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in its current battle for Ukrainian recognition. Solid support of the UCCA and its present program was unanimously voiced by the League's board. A more active participation by the UYL in the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America's endeavors is also anticipated. Most essential at the present time is the Ukrainian Youth League's obvious obligation to disseminate to all Ukrainian-American youth, via all possible channels, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America's activities and its program for liberation and national independence for the Ukrainian people. With the exception of a small percentage, our youth are very much uninformed of the UCCA's overall program and the UYL will undertake to rectify this situation.

Convention The UYL's 1954 National Convention will be held Labor Day Weekend at the La Salle Hotel in Chicago, Ill. The League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, comprising 47 "Windy City" organizations — are supporting the League's '54 national conclave strongly. Chairman Ted Korduch and his Chicago Convention Committee are already actively planning the convention.

Cultural

A second printing of the "Ukrainian Arts" Book is being planned; also a publication of the greatly needed "Ukrainian Dances" Book. The UYL executive board unanimously adopted the resolution to support strenuously the establishment of Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the Ukrainian National Association's estate, "Soyuzivka" in Kerhonkson, N. Y.

United in Conviction, Candor and Aspiration

(Continued from page 2)

Congress under the title of "A Universalized Declaration of Independence: America's New World Revolution." Reprints were made of this Record insertion, and with our purchase of distribution services this year the circulation was most effective as gauged by the volume of responses to it.

Resolutions passed by our groups in Minnesota, Maryland, and Massachusetts were printed in the Congressional Record. Similar ones appeared from a number of other states in subsequent months. It simply cannot be too strongly emphasized that this publication in the official Record of material pertaining to Ukraine is of most vital educational importance. Although it can be justly stated that never before had so much material on Ukraine and the non-Russian nations in the USSR appeared in the Record as during the past session of Congress, yet more should be done in this respect by our state and local groups. Tens of thousands of copies are printed daily and circulate throughout the country. They are read faithfully by our legislators and public leaders. The wholesome effect of this action is of wide ramification.

9. March: One solid effect of this type of action was the passage of Senate Resolution 84 condemning Soviet "persecution and scattering of ethnic groups in Poland, in the Ukraine, in the Baltic and Balkan States..." Felicitations were sent to each member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mischak, West Point Halfback, Banner-Lined in N. Y. World Telegram Sun

The New York World Telegram and Sun ran in its last Oct. 23 number the following banner lined sport page article by its staff writer Lawrence Robinson about a Ukrainian lad by the name, Bob Mischak of Union, N. J., West Point Military Academy cadet: —

First-classman Mischak is a solid football player who stands 6 feet and weighs 205 pounds. He has the size and speed to be welcomed on any pro team in the league right now.

Mischak is one of the important cogs in Army's scheming to beat the Lions here tomorrow, a game which is completely sold out. He plays left end, with Sisson on the other wing, and Bob will probably have to go the full route Saturday since his substitute, Ordway, is injured while second sub Lapchick has been shifted to tackle.

A quiet, well-spoken boy, Bob's father came to this country from the Ukraine, now works for the National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J., and the family lives in Union. His dad influenced Mischak to go to West Point since pop was once a Marine sergeant himself and thinks it is wonderful his son is going to become an officer. His father played football and baseball on a Marine team.

All-State Halfback

At Union High Bob was an All-State halfback and a baseball star. He was shifted to end in the 1951 Navy game after playing defensive halfback. His tremendous speed was the reason for the shift, since coach Blaik hoped he would be able to get a pass to Bob and let his flying legs take their natural course.

Mischak, by the way, came to the Academy with his high school teammate, Neil Chamberlin, varsity tackle until terribly injured in a jeep crash on maneuvers last summer and still hospitalized. Chamberlin,

incidentally, came to West Point as an end and was shifted to tackle last year.

Mischak (whose nickname is Shadrach) doesn't have a girl friend. He says he doesn't have time, because he has to put in so much work to keep up in his studies.

Parents Watch Play

Of his now famous pursuit Mischak says he didn't think anything about it at the time, that "the way coach Blaik trains us, we just naturally take off any time." But when it was over, and Smith downed, Bob began to realize what he had accomplished.

Now it rates in his mind with his sophomore year feat of leading the nation in punt returns, surpassing even Ollie Matson. Mischak's 96-yard runback of a Dartmouth kickoff in 1951 still stands as a Michie Stadium record.

Mischak's parents now get to see him play each week Army plays in this area, though his mother saw him play only once when he was at Union High. She shuddered each time Bob was tackled then, but has gotten a bit more inured to it now.

Army went through a semi-bumping session yesterday as coach Blaik rehearsed a number of specialties. Last week the Cadet each gave the team only one special drill—a 10-minute session on goal line defense. It came in mighty handy after Mischak brought Smith down, following which Army stopped the four Duke line smashes inches short of a score with less than a minute to go.

we might impair our relations with the State Department, let me at this time, seven months later, assure you that there still is no evidence of any such feared impairment. On the contrary, the increasing number of references to me from the State Department these past several months, involving evaluations of Ukrainian activity here and abroad, demonstrate how groundless this argument was. My action on of known facts and knowledge derived from a close proximity to the political scene in Washington, not on the basis of opinion or mere theretic conjecture. Mr. Bohlen possesses as much sympathy and knowledge of Ukraine's national existence as Mr. Kennan. In fact, they and a number of others constituted the Russia First clique in the State Department whose influence today, happily enough, is one the wane. It is only by fighting this clique, not appeasing it by felicitations or silence, that we can make headway, and indeed we have.

(To be continued)

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