

Weekly Commentator

END OF THE MIDDLE CLASS

Perle Mesta, formerly American minister to Luxembourg, recently made an extended visit to Russia, and wrote a series of articles about her experiences. In one of them, Mrs. Mesta said, "Wherever I moved I was amazed to see how Russia was divided so sharply into two broad classes—the rich who had much and the poor who had little. Everything in Moscow seemed to contradict the Communist stories of the classless society which the Russians were supposed to be building. About all they seem to have achieved has been to wipe out the middle class, leaving the extremes as great or greater than ever."

At one extreme Mrs. Mesta saw legions of ragged peasants and workers, living at a bare subsistence level. At the other she saw luxury shops which can be patronized only by the elite, and a roof-top restaurant where a dinner for two cost 120 rubles. The average Russian worker earns 600 rubles a month!

All the fine-spun theories notwithstanding, there are more class distinctions and more social and economic oppression of the masses under communism and the other totalitarian systems than the world has known in centuries. The few have every luxury—and the many have barely enough for survival. Starvation, imprisonment and liquidation await those who protest. This is what always happens when a people give government

THE RUSSIAN INVENTORS

The Russians are a right inventive folk, though we wish they weren't so diffident about it all. Sometimes they wait half a century or more to tell the world about their accomplishments.

Within the past year or so they claimed that the game of baseball originated on the steppes. The details of this particular invention escape us but as we recall it a Russian officer—wasn't it a feller named Abner Doubtless?—drew up the first diagram layout on a vodka bottle label and called it beisbol.

Now the Soviets have moved the first airplane flight from North Carolina all the way to Russia, and there's no use in our quarrelling with them about that, either. The Soviet air force publication—Air-fleet Herald—admits that the Wright brothers took off from Kitty Hawk in 1903 but it says the Wrights were twenty years late.

The Russians say that an inventor named A. E. Mozhaisky patented the first plane on November 3, 1881; built it the next summer and tested it successfully some time between 1883 and 1885.

The Russians say that all of this information about the invention of the airplane can be found in their archives which, of course, they also invented.

vast and ever-increasing power over their lives.

UKRAINIAN EXPOSITION BOOTH WORTH TO VISIT

Catch it if you can possibly make it before the closing date of November 8th. That is, the lovely display of the Ukrainian booth at the Women's International Exposition of Arts and Industries currently holding forth at the 71st Regiment Armory in New York City, at 34th Street and Park Avenue.

It was such a pleasant feeling to come upon the Ukrainian booth and see the attainment of that precious achievement: an air of richness, of dignity and quiet pride.

If you want to see a rich, lovely color effect in muted autumnal tones. If you like to appreciate line, texture, form, in an uncluttered, harmonious whole. If you want to see beautiful examples of our handicraft: linens, ceramics, costumes, wood-carvings. Then by all means go see the Ukrainian booth.

You will be proud to show the tiny model of the wooden church, a fine example of unique Ukrainian architecture. Or see the exquisite workmanship in the three "museum-type" dolls, wearing historical costumes of Ukrainian princesses (one of which, incidentally, was purchased by a doll-collector less than an hour after it was put on display.)

You could treat your friends or family to some delicious torte, which is on sale. Or you could solve Christmas shopping problems by purchasing some fine modern Ukrainian ceramics: ash trays, cigarette boxes, vases, etc. There are embroidered blouses and linens on sale, as well as dolls, both for collectors and the small fry.

The Easter eggs on display and sale include authentic and elaborate designs.

A new attraction at the Armory is the aisle of holiday table settings by various nationality groups. See the attractive Ukrainian style of the furniture in the dining room of our section.

We came too early in the week and too late in the day to learn more details beyond those given in the attractive programs being given out, but more behind-the-scenes information on "who," "what" and "how" will be forthcoming next week.

With this exhibit as a fine criterion, we have at last, it seems, reached a happy point in staging folk-art exhibits. Gleaned from newly-arrived Ukrainians, we now have in this country enough finely-executed and authentic pieces of art and handicraft to select and create a harmonious whole effect. We also have experts with unimpeachable taste and discrimination who can themselves fashion or create any missing examples necessary to an overall plan. Add to this the hard-won business acumen and the public-relations knowledge of our Ukrainian Americans, and we have the proper combination to produce exhibits like the one at the Park Go and enjoy it.—M.M.

FOUR UKRAINIAN DEPUTIES IN CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

Four Canadians of Ukrainian descent were elected to the Dominion Parliament in the last election held on August 10, 1953 in Canada. Elected were: Michael Starr

Capacity Audience Attends Nov. 1st Holiday in Chicago

What an Ally the Ukrainians Would Make If War Ever Broke Out

Under the auspices of the local branch of the UCCA the Ukrainian community in Chicago observed last Sunday in Chopin Hall the Declaration of the Western Ukrainian Republic on November 1st, 1918.

The hall was filled to capacity. Principal speaker was Dr. M. Stakhiv.

Musical program was presented by Eugeni Vinnichenko-Mozhova, soprano, and the Boyan chorus directed by Mr. Poznata.

Basillan Abbot W. Gavlich of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Chicago conducted Memorial Services Sunday for those who have died in the struggle for Ukrainian national liberation.

To Give Detroit Concert



Helena Galey

Helen Galey, a leading Ukrainian mezzo-soprano, who studied in Ukraine, Italy and Germany, and who has received fine reviews in this country and in Canada, will give a recital Sunday, November 15, 6 P.M., in the Ukrainian Temple in Detroit, Mich.

Wins Ukrainian Child Health and Beauty Contest

Twenty nationally costumed children were entered in the Ukrainian section of the Children's Health and Beauty Show held Tuesday afternoon at New York's 71st Regiment Armory on Park Avenue. The show was part of the Children's Program staged in conjunction with the week-long Women's International Exposition of Arts and Industries, in which Ukrainians of the Metropolitan area are taking part.

The first prize in each nationality group was a gold bracelet and one was awarded to Marta Kopacz, age 11, in the Ukrainian section. Marta is the daughter of veterinarian Dr. Wolodymyr and Irena Kopacz.

Highlight of the whole children's program was the unusually fine performance by the fourteen nationally-garbed ballet students of Prima Ballerina Valentina Pereyaslavetz, a performance which aroused much favorable comment from other nationality groups.

Also appearing on the Ukrainian program were members of the Ukrainian Plast.

(Party of Progressive Conservatives); John Decore (Liberal Party); Fedir Zaplityn (SSF) and Ambrose Holovach (Social Credit Party).

Perle Mesta's recent article concerning the fact, which she found while visiting Kiev and other Ukrainian centers, that Ukrainians there feel insulted if they are called Russians, has evoked considerable comment.

To illustrate: a Thomas L. Jordan of Chicago wrote the following letter to the Chicago Daily News, which appeared in its October 28 last number, titled "Cheered by Report on the Ukrainians":

"I have found the series of articles by Perle Mesta very interesting—but most interesting of all entitled 'Smile Pardon When You Call Ukrainian a Russian.' 'I have always thought that Ukrainians were Russian but this article really opened my eyes. 'In fact, I even looked in my encyclopedia—did you know that there are 40 million Ukrainians? 'My goodness, if that there are that many of them let's get them on our side. Boy! What an ally they would make if war ever broke out.'"

In her fifth of ten articles on life in the Soviet Union from which she recently returned from an extended visit it reported in various newspapers in this country under various headlines, Perle Mesta, former American Minister to Luxembourg, reported that in "Kharkiv and later in Kiev of the Ukraine, I learned that there is hardly a greater offense than to mistake a Ukrainian for a Russian."

The various peoples she would meet on the streets and in the parks she often asked: "Are you a Russian?" Mesta writes that they "reverted as if I had slapped them in the face and replied angrily: 'Russian? Russian? No! No. Ukrainian! Ukrainian!'"

Mesta then writes that she had known that the Ukrainians cherished their own nationality but that she had not realized that they would "consider it an insult to be taken for Russian—as if it were the last thing they would care to be mistaken for."

Mrs. Mesta continues to explain that this reaction of the Ukrainians she may shed some light on why the Kremlin continues to be troubled about "republic" in the Soviet Union and the source of much of its food, coal and iron ore.

Mrs. Mesta recounts an incident which took place in a Kharkiv movie theatre which she attended following a dinner in a restaurant to which a Ukrainian cab driver had taken her. The cab driver had already told her not to expect the Ukrainians to tell her how they really felt about the Soviet because it would mean prison if they were overheard.

"Therefore," she writes, "I was terrified by what happened a few hours later [when] the film introduced a scene about 'The Voice of America' and went into a vicious attack on the United States. A Ukrainian man, having heard me speaking English, kept leaning over to say: 'Lies! All lies!'"

Mrs. Mesta whispered that he should shush because someone might overhear him. "But the stronger the attacks on the screen," she writes, "the louder became his

running commentary of 'lies! lies!' until I imagined that the whole theatre could hear him.

"The movie, for me, had now turned into a frightening thriller, which was not on the screen but in the darkness of the theater and in the audience immediately around me. I waited with bated breath to see whether someone would come to tap the on the shoulder or haul him out of his seat."

Mrs. Mesta tells what a merciful sense of relief came over her when the movie came to an end, "with the Ukrainian commentator still intact! I got up and left the theater, completely exhausted by nervous tension." It seemed like a miracle that the Ukrainian had escaped arrest. Could it be that those who had overheard him felt the same way about the film?

Kiev — the Most Impressive City in USSR

Referring to her visit to Kiev, Mrs. Mesta notes that the people of this ancient capital of Ukraine "were as cordial as those I had met in Kharkov, and their city was even more beautiful—the most impressive city I visited in the USSR. They seemed particularly pleased when they discovered I was an American—one of the first they had seen since Moscow lifted its ban prohibiting foreigners from traveling to Kiev, the capital of an ostensibly independent country, a member of the United Nations."

She tells of how Ukrainians either working or staying at the hotel where she stayed, would come up and chat with her without waiting for her to speak first. As she says, "It was a small but significant difference as compared with the National Hotel, where I stayed in Moscow after moving from Spaso. There the Russians were still too fearful to approach a foreigner."

Still there were the expected difficulties in her conversations with the Ukrainians. She tells of a conversation she was having with a Ukrainian woman on a Kiev park bench, who confiding that she admired the Americans, rose abruptly and walked away with her daughter, who had been playing nearby. In the distance Mrs. Mesta noticed a policeman approaching.

Ukrainian American Veterans To Install Officers

The Ukrainian American Veterans of the United States has announced the installation of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Greater Hartford, Conn. as a member post on November 14, 1953. The ceremonies will take place at 8 P.M. at the Ukrainian American Citizens Club, 53 Whitmore Street, Hartford, Conn. A dance will follow the affair. The first formal organization of this post occurred on October 24, 1950 when a meeting of the veterans of Ukrainian descent of the area met at the old citizens club under the chairmanship of Walter Medwid. A working organization was created and the Post has been in existence since that date. In 1953 formal Constitution and By-Laws were adopted and the post was chartered by the State of Connecticut. The Ladies Auxillary came into being in June of 1952 and has been a most important annex of the Post and very active in post matters as well as in their own accomplishments. The Post has maintained a very varied and active calendar. Annual affairs include Easter Bingo, Family Outing, Picnics, Thanksgiving Bingo and the Christmas Party. In addition, with the auxillary, the post has a group trip to New York City and a semi-formal dance this year. The present Commander Jerry Apawitch and Senior Vice Commander Wasyl Plaskonos, together with members of the Auxillary, also attended the Annual Convention of the U.

UNA Drive

"At a time when the entire UNA membership has had an increase of 20%, the UNA membership in Connecticut has had an increase of 30%," declared UNA President Dmytro Halychyn addressing a meeting of officers of Conn. UNA branches held last Sunday, November 1st in New Haven.

Among the speakers was Antin Malanchuk, UNA organizer. Elected to office in the United UNA Branches of Conn. at the meeting were John Teluk, pres., E. Homotluk, vice pres., W. Gina, sec'y, K. Stasiuk, treasurer; Sokolowsky, Patuliak and Dobush, controllers.

"Free World Needs Independent Ukraine": Sen. Ferguson

"Ukraine and other nations behind the Iron Curtain enslaved by Moscow must have their national independence if freedom of nations and individuals is to prevail throughout the world; the independence of Ukraine will secure the continued independence of America and other countries," declared Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan, addressing a November 1st observance last Sunday, November 1st, held in the Ukrainian Temple, Detroit, under the auspices of the Ukrainian Community Committee, affiliated with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Messages of greeting and

Ukrainian Elected Mayor of Buffalo

Steven Pankow, Ukrainian by descent, won the Buffalo, N. Y. mayoral race in a breathtaking photo-finish last Tuesday, giving the City its first incoming Democratic Administration since 1941.

Pankow is the first American of Ukrainian descent to become Mayor.

Among his most active supporters was Walter Chopyk, well known in Ukrainian American younger generation activities. Though Mayor-elect Pankow's win was by a scant plurality, he held the Democratic ticket in high vote and left no doubt, according to the Buffalo Courier Express, that he had helped to carry the party to success to end a long

absence from the mayor's office and control of local patronage.

Pankow most likely will have an upper hand in a party struggle because he will control jobs outside Civil Service.

Pankow received a tumultuous ovation at his headquarters following his victory. He was swamped immediately upon his entrance by milling admirers. Women kissed and hugged him. The men wrung his hand or slapped his back, sometimes so exuberantly they sent him plunging forward into the crowd.

Choking with emotion Pankow said: "All I can tell you right now is thank God and thank all of you good people. Words fail me at this moment... his voice broke and he stepped down from the dais."

ARTISTS TO GIVE CONCERT

Michael Minsky, prominent Ukrainian baritone, will present on Sunday, November 15,



Michael Minsky

7:30 p.m., at the Fashion Institute, 225 W. 24th St., New York, a concert featuring compositions of three distinguished Ukrainian composers and pianists, each of whom will accompany him. They are Antin Rudnitsky, V. Hrudyn and M. Zomenko.

Await Liberation

"Over forty million Ukrainians and twenty-five million Poles, and many other peoples await eagerly the day of their liberation," said Mr. Auberon Herbert, British journalist, on his visit to Madrid, Spain.

Through the offices of Mr. Andre Kishka, representative of the Ukrainian National Council in Spain, Mr. Herbert gave an interview to YA, largest Spanish daily of Madrid, in which he stated that Ukrainian and Polish radio broadcasts emanating from Madrid and Rome are "enjoying full freedom and sincerity." He said that neither the BBC nor the Radio-Paris allows such freedom.

UCCA BRANCH TO BE ESTABLISHED IN ALLENTOWN

A branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America will be established in the Ukrainian community of Allentown, Pa., this Sunday, November 8. The organizational meeting will take place in the afternoon. It will be attended by Joseph Lesawyer, treasurer of the UCCA. In the evening, p.m., Mr. Lesawyer will address the November First rally to be held at the Lehigh Saengerbund, 227 N. 5th street.

assurances of their support of the Ukrainian liberation movement were received from Michigan Governor William, Detroit Mayor, Councilwoman Mary Beck, and other dignitaries.

Principal Ukrainian speaker was Wasyl Mudry of New York, UCCA representative. Talk in English was by Stephen Lucky, Detroit attorney. Opening by Myron Dolnitsky, SUMA members presented a scene entitled "L'viv Is Always Loyal to Ukraine." Musical portion of program was furnished by the male chorus of the Ukrainian Four Freedoms organization, directed by B. Kushnlr.

MAP SCHOLARS' FUND

Ukrainian American students in Greater Cleveland who qualify soon may be receiving financial aid permitting them to complete college or university studies they otherwise could not afford, the Cleveland Plain Dealer reported last Monday, November 2.

Such a scholarship fund for Ukrainian students was described last Sunday by Miss Eleanor Kulchycky of New York, national president of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations in America.

Miss Kulchycky spoke to the federation's Cleveland chapter at the Ukrainian National Home, 2251 W. 14th Street.

Conceived earlier this year the student fund program, it is hoped, will be in operation by the time most colleges and universities are ready to begin spring semesters next year.

Miss Kulchycky said it would be up to chapters in 22 cities to raise the funds to support the scholarship plan.

Most of the money will come from programs sponsored by the chapters, but contributions from industry, business and individuals will be welcome she said.

The federation exists to foster high scholastic standards and interest in the arts and sciences among Ukrainian students, either American born or transplanted citizens.

Ukrainian student groups always had existed at colleges and universities in this country, Miss Kulchycky said, but several years ago a Cleveland group sparked a move which led to the federation of these units.

A. V. of the U. S. in Philadelphia, Pa. last May.

The addition of this Post is another step forward in the UAV's attempt to gather in one organization all Americans of Ukrainian descent who have fought and served for the Armed Forces of the United States of America. A true American organization with the background and sympathies of our ancestry, it can accomplish much for the good of all.

All veterans and their friends are cordially invited to attend the ceremonies and festivities to take place in Hartford, Conn., on November 14th.

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

(3)

In this busy month of March, UCCA strenuously opposed the scandalous film on Ukraine shown over the March of Time. Certain of our members were invited to a private showing of it for detailed, critical examination. This again was in keeping with our activist policy to let nothing influenced by the Russia First interests go unopposed.

The Bohlen affair continued to seethe even after the nomination was accepted for a variety of extraneous political reasons. Senators Knowland, Bridges, Ferguson and others gave in their replies to our memoranda an indication of their understanding and sympathy of our only logical position on the issue. To one editorial in the Washington Star we replied in terms of this position, and both complimented and criticized it in connection with its observations on the non-Russian nations in the USSR.

A foundation in California expressed an interest in our undertakings on the subject of the non-Russian nations in the USSR, and through its representatives requested the preparation of memoranda for study with a view toward financial support of the recommended projects. This was done and the matter is under careful study today.

The address delivered before the Eagles Convention on "Russia's Iron Curtain in America" was inserted into the Congressional Record by Senator Dirksen of Illinois. The usual number of reprints was arranged for wide distribution. This was an even more significant event demonstrating the efficiency of our endeavors through this channel. Protests and numerous complaints emanated in vain from the Russia First circles which appeared to be stung by this action. These attacks by no means work to our disadvantage. On the contrary, quite inadvertently they provide the very evidence basing our endeavors. Allow me to take some time to read you a truly choice letter written in connection with this particular reprint, a letter which, I assure you, was made effective use of.

10. April: In the month of April the first important order of business was the preparation of our bill of particulars to Admiral Stevens which, of course, has culminated in a case against the American Committee as it is currently constituted. Much time was spent on an

Poet's Corner

THE EXILE

As deepening snow entombs a those within—
The falling limb unheard;
The gnawing wing
A whisper less disturbing than a mouse—
So years cut off an old man from his world.
Triumphs of science, politicians' words,
The rise of banners or the old ones furled
Are less to him than weather, or the birds.
No spring will thaw this snow, but now and then
A chance remark, a question, or a name
Strikes sparks on flinty years, and what had been
A mask becomes a face, an ash a flame.
This for an hour; then the snow's deep swell
Returns the lonely prisoner to his cell.
Muffling the sounds abroad to Leslie Mellichamp.

intervention in behalf of our veterinarian organization in Chicago. Its dual problem of relief from certain pecuniary obligations to the Government and re-employment in the Department of Agriculture had to be tackled, at least to the extent of showing the means by which its representatives could solve it. This, of course, is not technically a political matter, but when time permits, we should and do offer our services in such matters. Secretary Benson has proposed a bill for relief so that this part of the problem is really no longer existent. On the amendment to the Appropriations Act for purposes of re-employment I tracked down the legislators who could assist and urged that the veterinarian organization pursue the matter for here.

In the build-up of public interest in House Concurrent Resolution 58 the officers of the International Relations Club at Georgetown University performed a valuable service by addressing two well written letters of inquiry to the chief Ukrainian and Byelorussian delegates at the U.N. The two inquiries, one released at this time, the other at the beginning of May, were registered. No reply to either was forthcoming. However, in a national financial organ the writer, Felix Morley, wrote an excellent and thoroughly favorable article on the resolution, while Bob Considine syndicated his equally favorable article throughout the country.

A communication was sent in the form of a congratulatory message to the Secretary of State for his commendable address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, and the reply received was most cordial.

On April 11-12 it was my pleasure to have attended the 57th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, held in Philadelphia. Many interesting personalities were encountered in discussion on the subject of American foreign policy toward Eastern Europe. Proposals to work out a symposium on the non-Russian nations of the USSR in the Academy's organ have not as yet materialized.

11. May: The month of May was largely devoted to interventions, representations and conferences, not to mention the careful preparation of our rejoinder to Admiral Stevens' reply. The Veterans' Convention in Philadelphia was a successful meeting at which UCCA representatives were in attendance. The latent power of this group should not be minimized. It is hoped that it will play a more active role in the UCCA activity, particularly as concerns our relations with the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and other Veteran organizations. One great contribution it could make is to analyze some of the misleading and dishonest articles written by Eugene Lyons for the American Legion Magazine, and confront the Editors of this organ with such data.

The All-American Conference to Combat Communism was attended in Washington. UCCA is a member of this large group, and has placed one of its operating members on the executive board of the of the Conference.

Our participation in the celebration of Georgian Independence Day was impressive in number. It is of the utmost importance that the closest possible relations be maintained with our friends, the Georgian, Byelorussian, Armenian and other groups. In keeping with

this we recommended on this occasion the need for preliminary talks leading to the formation of an "American Committee for the Liberation of the Non-Russian Nations in the USSR." These discussions did take place the following month and produced only tentative results. The idea deserves further exploration, and it is my recommendation that a commission of three be formed here to undertake this project for the coming year.

12. June: During this month and the following one, almost every day the Congressional Record contained material on Ukraine and H. Con. Res. 58. Much of this was the necessary prelude to the remarkable hearings staged in July.

Both in May and June the Famine Observances were conducted with good effect in our various cities. Later in New York and elsewhere similar success was realized. An important confidential analysis of considerable length was presented to certain educational authorities responsible for the program of so-called Russian studies at one of our outstanding institutions. The report was comprehensive, heavily documented, and completely forthright. It was aimed at the precipitation of necessary changes wholly beneficial to those receiving and examining it.

13. July: Two scholarships were sponsored at the American University by UCCA for participation in study and discussion on American foreign policy covering several weeks. This was again in line with our educational policy. The results reported to us by the two recipients were commendable.

The feature event of this month—indeed, I would venture to say of the year—was the House Hearings on Current Resolution 58. The many events and developments that led to this "Ukrainian Day on Capitol Hill," and those that succeeded it, could truly be written into a novel. Some of my closest friends in Washington, who are intimately familiar with the intricacies of legislative procedure and activity, held out scarce hope for official consideration of the resolution. Despite this, we kept plodding, and even had the subcommittee disapproved it, by these hearings we made a heavy and deep imprint on the thinking of official circles which I have no doubt will be of lasting significance. However, as we know, the subcommittee, headed by the Honorable Frances Bolton, whose preeminent statesmanship is esteemed by all, passed the resolution unanimously. The overwhelming sentiment of the full House Committee on Foreign Affairs was in favor of it, and had not an opposing clique in the State Department urgently requested, on the very eve of adjournment, the further opportunity to be heard, this resolution would certainly have passed the House. We know that the Department is by no means united in this opposition. Significantly enough, there are three sources of opposition, the puny Ukrainian Communists, the weasel-like Imperialist Russian emigres, and the Kennanist clique in the State Department. The first we can completely ignore, the last are now under pressure, but the weasels which operate in political crevices must be ferreted out. Against this segment of the Russia First cabal has provided us with remarkably useful evidence. Permit me to entertain you with this document which by unmistakable implication claims that the Smith Resolution was inspired by the MVD.

(To be concluded)

PRESENT RUSSIAN NATIONALISM

By DR. C. C. GECYS

(3)

The leading role of the Russian nation was stressed again by P. A. Shariya, Chairman of the Credentials Commission of the Council of Nationalities, of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR:

"The great Russian people—the older brother in the equal family of peoples of the USSR, occupies a special place in the Soviet companionship of peoples. The first among all the peoples of our country and of the entire world to have begun the great socialist revolution, it... is tirelessly rendering every aid to the formerly oppressed and backward peoples in the matter of quick economic, political, and cultural development... Every race in the Soviet Union understands perfectly well that the main, decisive role in the achievement of victory over the enemy in the Great Patriotic War—in which the fate of the freedom and independence of all the people of the USSR was being decided—was played by the great Russian people. That is why the prestige of the Russian people is so immeasurably high among the other peoples; that is why the peoples of the USSR bear toward it boundless confidence and a feeling of tremendous love and gratitude."

The supremacy of the Russian nation has lately been expounded in these words: "In the achievement of universal and historical success by the Soviet country the most important role belongs to the great Russian people as to the prominent nation of all the nations composing the structure of the Soviet Union... The great Russian people has closely intertwined all the nationalities of the Soviet Empire into one brotherly family and has won their profound love, respect and gratitude."

The Russian people has even been proclaimed as the sole source of development, happiness, and survival of all other nationalities within Soviet Union.

"Unification and unification of the Ukraine with Russia in a united Russian state, said L. G. Melnikov, Ukrainian Party Secretary, saved the Ukrainian people and nation and provided for its flourishing and development. The Ukrainian people have a feeling of great respect and gratitude for the Great Russian people and consider them their older brothers. Everything there lies that is best, everything that the Ukrainian people have which is best was obtained with the help of the Russian people under the leadership of the Party of Lenin and Stalin."

Expressions such "Glory to the Russian people—people of heroes, people of builders!" are cited abundantly in the Soviet press, in public pronouncements and on posters.

An idolatrous glorification of the Russians has been introduced among other nationalities. This has gone so far that neither Russia nor the

Russian nation may be named in the press of radio without prefixing them with the adjective "great," "friendly," "progressive," "helpful," "older brother," etc. This marks the highest official recognition of the prominent role played by Russian chauvinism in the Soviet Union. Thus, the Soviet leader laid the groundwork in the Soviet Union for a new Herrenvolk, a role which is being imposed artificially and forcefully upon non-Russian nationalities.

On the other hand, Pravda lately enlightened its readers with the idea that "racism, this manhating and mendacious theory of the inequality of people on the basis of various biological characteristics is used by the exploiting classes for class and national oppression, for the enslavement of nations."

Comparing this official statement with the preceding ones no comment is necessary.

Soviet Patriotism

The synthesis of Russian nationalism and Communist internationalism, which the Soviet theorists failed to achieve in the earlier stages of Soviet history, was finally translated into the notion of Soviet patriotism. The concept appears to be one of the fundamental elements of the present Soviet ideology. A. I. Sobolev asserted that it is the task of the

All-Union Communist Party bring up the working people in a spirit of Soviet patriotism. The aim of this training, according to Sobolev, is "to eradicate the servility to all that is foreign and to destroy every vestige of moral dependence of Soviet citizens on the and the Soviet government to bourgeois" developing meanwhile "the high and noble feeling of pride in their socialist fatherland."

The way in which the concept of Soviet patriotism has arisen, and the ideas constituting its substance are most instructive. Sobolev says: "History has clearly proved that the Russian people have produced the greatest material and moral values with no help whatever from foreigners, even in spite of them, and not under their instructions, but in a struggle with them." The Soviet Russian achievements consist not only of the Marxist-Leninist theory, the social revolution and its results but also the works of literature, art, music and science, as well as Russian military victories and inventions dating back even to the days when Russia was what the Communists call a bourgeois state. The Russian are allowed to glory in the cultural values and military victories of its bourgeois past, ailments of other bourgeois ideologies. A. I. Sobolev asserted that it is the task of the

(Continued on page 3)

THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC SYSTEM

It is no secret that the Public at large from many misconceptions concerning the workings of our economic system. There is, example, a great dearth of knowledge as to the profits that representative enterprises earn, the amount of their revenues that go for wages and taxes, how the national income is distributed throughout the various income brackets, and so on. This lack of basic information has been revealed time and time again through the national public opinion polls.

Various efforts are being made, especially among employe groups, to get rid of the misconceptions and put established facts in their place. An interesting example is found in a booklet entitled "The American Economic System," written by Edwin Vennard and Robb M. Winsborough and distributed by the Middle West Service Company. The booklet explains, in simple and easily assimilated form, how the American standard of living was attained, how our national income is distributed, how our economic accomplishments compare with those of other countries, and kindred matters. It is based on facts taken in large from the reports of government bureaus.

The booklet is more or less evenly divided between text and graphic illustrations. It starts out by posing four questions: 1. What Method Shall be Used to Get People to Work? 2. What Things Do the People Want Made, and How Many of Each Kind? 3. Who is Going to Do What? 4. How Do the People Divide What the People Make? Then it answers them, showing in the process how the free market determines production and prices; how tools, ranging from a hand saw to a huge factory, have resulted in progress for all; how the machine has increased our earning power and at the same time decreased the amount of time we must give to work; how earning power and at the same time decreased the amount of time we must give to work; how investment of capital has created more and better-paying jobs; how profit is but a very small part of what the customer pays when he buys most goods and services, and so on.

Grass Roots Opinions

TITUSVILLE, FLA., STAR-ADVOCATE: "New Federal economics must be sought out to bring a balanced budget in sight. It has been done because an unbalanced budget means more inflation, an unsound dollar, and higher living costs for all of us."

NELIGH, NEBRASKA, LEADER: "All too many of the American people, temporarily it is fervently hoped, have been dazed by the spellbinding proponents of the Government-Owne-You system. It is high time for these citizens to sit down and calmly... ask themselves if they really wish they now enjoy... and to subject themselves to the tyranny of a bureaucratic system..."

CASCADE, IDAHO, NEWS: "Under the free enterprise system, the individual has the incentive to work and save and invest and profit thereby so long as he harms no one else in the process. His future depends upon his own ambition."

CUERO, TEXAS, RECORD: "Suggestion for rising young legislators: don't seek a name by proposing a new law. Instead, specialize in repealing old ones. Practically every state has on its books statutes which have no bearing on modern life, or are worthless or downright silly."

MARION, INDIANA, OBSERVER: "It was private capitalism which made this nation strong and great, and without dictatorship, tyranny and decay are just around the corner."

Before the program, 41 per cent of the participating employers thought that people earning more than \$100 a week received the largest share of the the national income. After the program (only eight per cent had that idea.

Before the program, most thought that the average profit a corporation makes out of each dollar of sales ranged from 10 per cent to 50 per cent. After the program, 81 per cent said that the profit ran to five per cent or less.

Before the program, the employes were asked whether workers or owners get the largest share of the money left after all other expenses are paid, and 45 per cent said owners and 39 per cent workers. After the program, the answers ran six per cent and 45 per cent respectively, with the balance offering no opinion.

Similar results are reported on other important questions. It looks as if factual economic education pays off.

UNA Loyalty

It so happens that I have various opportunities of meeting and talking with some of the older Ukrainian National Association members. I find myself always impressed by their sense of loyalty to the organization.

They speak of the UNA simply and unassumingly, yet in terms of curious affection, as if it were more than an organization, but an animate being, like a human being, one whom they have known through stress and turmoil and peace and joy for so many years, and who in times and need have proven their worth to them. Sometimes their feelings to it are like those of the children to the parent. This is no exaggeration, for witness what they often call the UNA—"Baatko Soyuz."

Such feeling toward the UNA among the pioneers of the organization; among those who have been its members twenty-five, thirty and more years; who reminisce fondly about its historic and tumultuous conventions along the past which they attended, and chuckle over how they took the opposing side's measure of them; and who down through the years have helped to help out its present size and shape. It is they, I have observed, who are among its most loyal supporters. Of

course, there are exceptions among them in this respect. There are those 'who will always "crab" about one thing or another, but that is to be expected. But on the whole these old members of the UNA are among its staunchest supporters.

It is indeed inspiring for us of the younger generation to find such a spirit among the older members of the organization. Oftimes we are inclined to take our UNA too much for granted and overlook its value and significance to us as individuals, as a group, and as a force in pursuit of certain ideals, especially of those of freedom and democracy for all, including the Soviet enslaved Ukrainian nation.

It would be well, therefore, to let some of this spirit of the pioneer members of the UNA enter into us, and give us that lift and inspiration that will make us more active members of the Ukrainian National Association and more staunch in our loyalty and support of it.

Such a spirit, however, can be best obtained by an active interest in the UNA, by work within its ranks, and by realizing that it is our organization, our "Baatko Soyuz", the product of our parents' initiative and endeavors, which they are passing on to us.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

Impressions - by William Shust

And so October has slipped by.

The picture on the calendar shows the russet leaves of a tree-lined road in their autumnal glory. A color that summer sunsets used to paint on these very leaves when they were green. October is the year's sunset.

On our calendar lie two more leaves, even and twelve of a series that began almost a year ago. The eleventh is called November and its picture shows the long afternoon shadows that foretell the gloom of winter. But that lies ahead.

October has, somehow slipped by again. Too soon, perhaps. Yet not without its anticipations, triumphs, and defeats.

Like any other month—and yet unlike. For somehow October has never reached song or story. Poets, composers grow rhapsodic about each of the other eleven—but no one cares for October.

October exists—but is of no concern to anyone.

Except for a birthday or for its last day—nothing of note stands out in anyone's mind concerning October.

And so, it quietly ends.

Our Leader . . . By MYROSLAVA

Today in Washington, we find Dwight D. Eisenhower the 34th president of the U. S. — presiding over our nation. Being in such an important post from whence he can bear great influence upon the people, one's first thoughts about him would be in regard to his character and stature as a man.

From numerous reports, we discover him to be fair and non-partisan, honest and religious. He believes very strongly in prayer and desires for America a revival of religious faith that will produce

a rededication to religious values and conduct. He also believes, that religion with its "virtues" accounts for America's greatness, its growth in strength, material well-being and social progress.

In order to preserve what was built, we must first have "spiritual strength" and then "economic" and "military" also in this day and age he says, "that only a people strong in godliness is a people strong enough to overcome tyranny and make themselves and others free.

Vet News Roundup

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. I'm a World War II veteran, and I've just finished a course in television repair under the original GI Bill. I have some entitlement left, and I'd like to enroll in a business course. Would this be possible?

A. No. Under the World War II GI Bill, once a veteran completes or discontinues a course, he's not permitted to begin another one.

Q. I'm on active duty, and I have a National Service Life Insurance term policy that's under waiver. What happens if my policy comes to the end of its term while it's under waiver. Is there anything I'm supposed to do to renew it?

A. If your GI term policy comes to the end of its term while premiums are being

waived, it will be renewed automatically for another five-year period, and the renewed policy also will be under waiver. Since renewal is automatic, there's nothing you need do about it.

Q. Does the law require me to make a down payment, if I buy a house with a GI loan?

A. The law does not require a down payment. However, your lender has the right to ask for one, if he chooses to do so.

Q. May I take on-the-job training under the Korean GI Bill in a plant that was approved by my State for World War II veterans?

A. World War II GI Bill, before you may enroll, under the law.

THE AMERICAN WAY

More Thermostats Needed

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.)

One of the most important of all arts is that of measurement. It enables us to know the magnitude, relative as well as actual, of what we have what we are and our possibilities for the future.

It helps us to determine whether or which of a number of objectives is worth pursuing, the extent of the effort required, the cost involved and even the likelihood of success.

The scientist can measure the past, and then, from the present, project the future. Out of the ashes of yesterday we can build a better tomorrow. In brief, through measurement we can discover the significance of the past, appraise the present and prepare for the future.

But measurement by itself is futile. It is a tool, useful but without the initiative or capacity within itself to make it useful. Even the recording of the facts we learn through measurement is without avail if we stop with the recording.

The historian who delves into the past and writes for us the story of bygone ages may be no more than a recorder of measurements. He may go further and compare the measurements, even to the extent of showing how the present grew out of the past and can give birth to the future if we use the record of measurements wisely.

The economist can gather data, figures portraying facts. He can use the measurements of movements which he traces through the facts to warn us, promise or advise us. He might even be accurate to the extent of prophesying what we may expect for tomorrow.

The clergyman, in his own and less specific way, can do as much as either historian or economist. He can wall the past, shudder at the present or shrink from the future. And the Hell or Heaven he projects may yawn or blossom for those who hear him.

But these and others who merely hold up to us the results of measurements are no better than the thermometer which records faithfully the temperature of the substance in which it is immersed.

Americans For Decentralism

The Congress of Freedom, meeting in Omaha, Nebraska, on October 1, 2, and 3, and representing some 150 patriotic groups throughout the country, recorded its opposition to centralism as the basis of communism, fascism, socialism and interventionism. It also signified its approval of decentralization as the most effective measure against the use of political power by one group to impose its will upon others.

What are the inner workings of a society in which the principles of decentralism are applied? What is the role of government? What about the desire of men to be free, when the Declaration of Independence says they are born equal? These questions are answered by decentralism.

There are three natural functions in social life, namely the processes by which men get educated, by which they are safeguarded in their rights and by which they supply their mutual needs in the economy. In two of these functions men

Witness that thermometer on the wall of your room. It tells you when the air is cold, even though, for the moment, you are keeping yourself warm. It may tell you that the room is warm, even when you feel cold. But, after the thermometer tells you that the air is cold, the air still remains cold. The air which the thermometer recorded as being warm remains warm. Nothing happens except the revealing of a fact and its measurement.

Man has added another device to the thermometer, a device that does something in response to the report given by the thermometer. If the air in the room is too cool, the little device acts upon the information. It sends a message down to the furnace, where another device, in obedience to orders from above, opens the draft of the stove, increases the supply of fuel, or both, and in consequence the intolerable situation upstairs is corrected.

The simple thermometer has become a thermostat. The thermometer is still necessary to the thermostat, so that those who rely on the instrument can control the conditions being measured, but it is the additional thermostatic equipment which acts upon the information given by the thermometer that makes the combined device really useful and effective in controlling conditions.

We have many human thermometers, people who can measure for us how fast the world is going to the demerit bow-wows and the extent of pleasantness or otherwise in consequence. But we do not have many thermostats who not only see the signs of what portends, but actually do something about it.

The thermostat that controls the temperature in your room is attached to the furnace that supplies heat. So also it is characteristic of human thermostats that they go to work on the actual causes from which the desired effects must be sought.

We have a surfeit of thermometers! What we need is more thermostats!

want freedom; and in their rights, equality. In centralism, all of these processes are placed under the control of politics. Thereby men are deprived of both freedom and equality and the common-rights function of government is perverted to the creation of special privileges.

The Declaration of Independence assigns to government the safeguarding of common and equal rights to Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. Its task is to restrain citizens (and, itself, refrain) from violating these rights. As Congressman Ralph Gwinn said in Omaha: "Government should be limited in the use of force to defensive, and negative measures. This is the only service that can be performed by government to all alike without favoritism."

When the safeguarding of common-rights is acknowledged to be the proper function of government, the educational and business processes can be free to operate on the basis of these rights. And

COMMENT ON MR. A. KERENSKY'S LETTER

By DR. THEODORE MACKIWI

(1) ("Historia magistra vitae est")

On June 26, 1951 Mr. Dean Acheson testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He said: "...it is clear that this process of encroachment and consideration by which Russia has grown in the last 500 years from the Duchy of Moscow to a vast empire has got to be stopped". Of course the statement caused a quite bit of reaction among some Americans and Russian prominent personalities. They tried to prove and convince the American public opinion that Russia was established as a Russian National State.

Now Mr. Kerensky once more attempts to influence and convince the Americans that it is necessary to respect and save Russian Empire's integrity in order "...to secure American victory" and save many American lives in possible future war. (New York Times, Oct. 9, 1953).

This idea that Russia is a single nation composed of one group of people is desired to be spread not only by Russian imperialists, but also by some foreign politicians who were educated along the old concept of East European and particularly Russian History.

This influence is due to the false teaching of certain German historians, who at the order of the Russian Czars formulated the concept that the Russian nation is composed of one group of people, as a result of which all non-Russian nations have been known as Russian ethnic groups and their languages as dialects of Russian language down through history.

For example: Gottlieb Siegfried Bayer, (1694-1738), Professor of St. Petersburg, member of Russian Academy of Science, author of "Comentarii Academiae Petropolitanae", author of Normans Theory, taught the Russians are a homogeneous nation. Gerhard Friedrich Mueller (1705-1789), Professor of St. Petersburg University, wrote a Russian History, ("Sammlung russischer Geschichte"), St. Petersburg, 1760, which he wrote under influence under Russian count S. Myshecky. (N. V. Polonska "Historians of Saporoshe in XVIII century", Kijev, 1927, pp. 811-824).

Baron Dr. Heinrich von Hynssen from Strassburg, (+1740) who not only wrote pro Russian articles for West-European newspapers, such as "Europaische Fama", Leipzig, 1706-1729, "Neu erfroener Historischer Bildersaal", Nuernberg, 1710, Vol VI, served as a diplomat for Peter I in West-Europe, but also wrote at the order of Peter I a Russian History, without using official archives (Friedrich Duckmeyer: "Korbs Diarium Ignatii Christophori itineris in

when government is unable to sell privileges for votes, the votes, the chief cause of corruption in society is eliminated.

Thus, many of the social problems arising under centralism would be solved or disappear if the three departments of social life operated separately under functional decentralism.

Moscoviam", Vienna 1698" in "Historische Studien," Heft 80 Berlin 1910," p. 79, 81 and ss., and Peter van Havén: "Unterschiedenen Abschnitte aus neuen verbesserten Nachrichten von dem Russischen Reich" in Dr. Anton Bueschings: "Magazin fuer neue Historie und Geographie," Halle 1776, Vol. X, pp. 317-326).

August Ludwig Schloezer (1735-1809) alias N. Johann Joseph Haigard, lived in St. Petersburg 1761-1769, wrote at the order of Catherine II a very popular Russian History, ("Neuveraendertes Russland") Leipzig, 1766-1772.

But it is not necessary today to discuss or to try to prove that, which is clear and already has been clear for many people for over 200 years ago, when even Russia from the Duchy of Moscow, particularly after the Battle of Poltava, (June 27, 1709) grew to be an empire. Today it is a well known fact that even communism is the greatest foe of Americanism and is only a form of this expansionist policy of present day Russia's imperialism, which was also carried out by the earlier Czars' Russian National Governments.

About 200 years ago, a Danish scholar, Dr. Peter van Haven (1705-1757), a professor of University of Soroe, who travelled in 1737 to St. Petersburg, Moscow, Asov and who since 1742-1747 was in the service of the Danish Embassy in St. Petersburg, (Johann Christoph Adelung "Gelehrten Lexicon," Leipzig 1784, Vol II, p. 828), wrote in his new World History and Geography, Copenhagen 1747 "...it is a well known fact that Russia conquered Siberia, Astrakhan, Kasan, Ukraine, the Baltic States and Finland, but the real original territory of Russia consisted of four Governments (Gubernij), Novgorod, Archangelsk, Nizhnyj Novgorod and Moscow..." (Bueshing, Thidem, p. 290)

This Russian imperialism, which van Haven recognized and testified 206 years ago, has been proved to be truly and evident throughout all Modern History.

Another German Historian, Johann Wendel Bardili (+1740) a Professor of Liceum (College) in Stuttgart, (Chr. G. Joecher "Allg. Gelehrten Lexicon" Leipzig 1750, Vol I, p. 784), who accompanied Maximilian Emanuel, Prince of Wuerttemberg and commander of a Cavalry Regiment under Swedish King Charles XII during "North War" (1700-1721) and was in Charles XII Headquarters, travelled through all the battlefields, wrote a very interesting memoir: "Des Weyland Durchl. Prinzen Maximilian Emanuel, Herzog in Wuerttemberg und Obristen ueber Schwedisch Dragoner Regiment, Reisen und Campagnen durch Deutschland, Pohlen, Lithauen, Wolhynien, Serbien und Ukraine"... Frankfurt und Leipzig 1739, (first edition 1714), where he described not only the history of the above mentioned war, but also the conditions, the public opinion and mistakes, which Charles XII made in regard to other nations under Russian rule.

(To be concluded)

Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus Displays Musical Vitality

By ERIC McLEAN

Thursday evening, the Bandurist returned to Montreal to give two performances in the auditorium of Montreal High School. I had heard them before, and although it would have been difficult to review another of their performances, nothing prevented me from enjoying their music again. Since we know next to nothing about their music—this would apply to most Montrealers—we can only comment upon it in the most general terms. Individual styles of the Ukrainian composers or niceties of interpretation are lost on us for lack of anything with which to compare them.

In case you haven't seen and heard the bandurists, a brief description is necessary. There are about thirty members in the troupe, all decked out in scarlet pantaloons and red boots. Eight of these do nothing but sing, and two others provide a dance interlude. But the rest play the bandura and use their voices as well.

The bandura itself looks like a lute which has been squashed into a broad musical pancake two and a half to three feet wide. Though I didn't see them at close range, some of them appeared to have many more strings than the lute which is already burdened with twenty-one. Without wishing to offend Ukrainian-born Montrealers for whom the instrument appears to hold special charms, the sound produced by this mass of banduras seemed to me rather like a combination of a Balinese gamelan and a battle-scarred saloon piano in which copious draughts of strong liquor has been poured over a long period of time, eating the hammer felts and rusting the strings.

It's not a particularly refined sound, but handled by this group of experts, it has a vitality which many a sleek symphony orchestra might envy. Of course the vitality lies in the musicians or in the music, and not in the medium. But the fact that this quality

could overcome the obstacle of the Bandura seemed to me cause for wonder.

The curious thing about musical vitality is that it seems to exist independently of all acquired musical skills. A person with no training whatsoever may possess it to a far greater degree than a professional musician, and conversely the professional musician who commands our respect for his knowledge, dexterity, and taste, may bore us to tears for a lack of it.

Composers and musicologists have tried to isolate this mysterious element at various times. In composition it has been ascribed to rhythmical relationships, an intuitive sense of form, or a gift for melody. Brahms, for instance, felt it lay in national roots, and claimed that a composer was devalued when he forgot the folk tradition of his country. A similar view was held by the English composers around the turn of the century, and the countryside was scoured for folk tunes, many of which had lost their significance in the present day.

All of these may give part of the secret of musical vitality, but no one of them reveals the whole answer. Despite the contention of Brahms, many of his greatest works show few traces of the folk music he professed to admire. A piece of music may have a cleverly worked out rhythmic structure, or a form which compels admiration on the manuscript, and still be lifeless in application to sound. At the same time, the most trite tune on paper may take on great life in performance.

Whatever the source, the bandurists possess this vitality in abundance and many of the songs inspired a chorus of boos from the audience (the Ukrainian equivalent, I'm told, of our cheers and whistles).

(The Montreal Star, October 24, 1953)

REWARDS OFFERED

It has been mentioned on several occasions that the Ukrainian National Association rewards those members who bring new members into the organization. Many enterprising persons have taken advantage of this business opportunity and have earned nice sums of money. The organization has been paying these rewards for many years. Some people have become full-time organizers and travel from city to city.

Any U.N.A. member may organize new members and receive rewards. There is no limit to the number of new members one person may organize. Whether he brings in one new member, or a hundred, he will receive his pro rata reward.

The U.N.A. is a fraternal benefit society; it does not employ agents. It does business through the secretaries of its 500 branches; the secretaries collect the dues of the members of the branch and forward same to the Main Office. They also submit reports and are responsible for all correspondence between the Main Office and their branches. The secretaries are in a position to organize new members and they are responsible for a considerable number of the new membership applications which are received at the Main Office. Having no salaried agents, the U.N.A. pays its own members for bringing in new business. The money which would have gone to agents goes to U.N.A. members instead is sort of "keeping it in the family."

Organizing members is not difficult. The organizer, by first explaining the facts concerning the leading Ukrainian fraternal benefit society in the United States, will find the work fairly easy from that point. The prospect would like to know what the U.N.A. is what its rates are, what branches are in his vicinity, and what benefits are available. The organizer should acquaint the prospect with all the facts before asking him if he is interested in joining, for no one would be interested in membership in an organization to organize new members and they are responsible for a considerable number of the new membership applications which are received at the Main Office.

Let's try hard to stay informed on the pertinent issues. America and Canada will benefit tremendously by their understanding of the true facts and the land of our fathers and mothers—Ukraine—will

(Concluded on page 4)

Ukrainian Youth News

By WALTER W. DANKO

"U.S. News & World Report" in its October 30th issue contains a very informative article on German Prisoners-of-War only recently released by the Russian Communists.

The article resulted after Kurt Lachmann Central European Editor for "U.S. News & World Report" went to the extreme fringe of the Soviet Zone of Germany to speak with the freed P.O.W.'s. He spoke with many German officers and herewith is a portion of his conversation:—Q. Where have you been working? A. Many of us have been working on the Volga-Don Canal in the last years. It has been built by 60,000 slave workers of all nationalities. The largest groups were Ukrainians and Georgians. But there were also Rumanians, Spaniards from the Civil War, Italians, Uzbeks and Poles from the Polish underground army of World War II. And, of course, German war prisoners. Q. How do the workers of many nationalities in the Soviet Union get along? A. The Ukrainians and Georgians have a violent hatred for the "Great Russians." Also an Uzbek would be offended by being called a Russian. After Stalin's death, Caucasians were talking of their right to secession from the Soviet Union, guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution—that it would be realized now.

This most recent testimony on the part of the German P.O.W.'s that the Ukrainians along with their fellow non-Russians abhor the present Russian Communist regime is a fine step forward in spreading the truth about the Ukrainian people. This type of article labels all Russians—Communist, Federalist, Czarist—liars in their ever continuing propaganda war to have all peoples believe the Russians and Ukrainians are one people.

It would really be a wonderful thing if all American and Canadian youth of Ukrainian ancestry would help serve this cause to disseminate the truth above the 45-million Ukrainian people and their hope to attain national independence.

The most logical way to aid this cause, I'm certain, is to write letters to your local newspapers on issues pertaining to the Ukrainians. Also national magazines, radio and telecasts should be congratulated in volume if they accurately report on certain issues and admonished, etc. if they inadvertently or intentionally reflect the Russian "line". All youth should be guided by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America's two very fine publications, the "Ukrainian Bulletin" and the "Ukrainian Quarterly". If perchance any readers of this column still do not receive these informative publications, they should write to the U.C.C.A., 50 Church Street, New York City and rectify this situation as soon as possible.

Let's try hard to stay informed on the pertinent issues. America and Canada will benefit tremendously by their understanding of the true facts and the land of our fathers and mothers—Ukraine—will

(Concluded on page 4)

move that much closer to its rightful position in the family of free and independent nations.

The Ukrainian Youth's League of North America will very shortly commence organizational activities in the Metropolitan Philadelphia area (South Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware) to organize a Tri-States UYL-NA District League. With the many Ukrainians in Philadelphia—a city which has often boasted the claim of being the Ukrainian "capital" of the USA, it certainly looks as though success will be the ultimate result. Philadelphia, Bridgeport, Phoenixville, Chester (all Pa.); Millville and Camden, N. J. and Wilmington, Delaware are but a few of the cities that should be represented in this new UYL district. Any Ukrainians in this area, interested in this forthcoming project, should contact the writer, 347 Avenue "C", Bayonne, N. J.

The 1954 Winter Sports Rally of the UYL-NA will be held the weekend of February 27th and 28 in Auburn, N. Y. All basketball and bowling teams interested in participating in these national tourneys should contact the UYL's sports Director, Alex Fronchick, 538 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark, N. J. Information has it that the N.Y.C. St. George's Ukrainians (Walter Nizerowicz and Gene Agres); Wazington, Del. Ukrainian Citizens Club (Charlie Tyranski); Bayonne, N. J. Ukrainian Sporting Club (Myron Lotosky and John Mathews); and the Rossford, Ohio Ukrainian Citizens Club (Kornowa brothers) will be among the basketball quintets seeking a place in tournament play. All Ukrainian teams in the U.S.A. and Canada are eligible, hence now is the time to signify your post-seasonal intentions.

SPORTS BRIEFS:

The New York World-Telegram in a very fine feature article reported that Bob Mischak of Union, N. J., Army football ace, is of Ukrainian ancestry. Currently, Bob is being touted for All-America honors. This past week, the high-flying West Point team was held to a 0-0 tie by Tulane University. The Cadets had the misfortune to have a touchdown pass called back. Mischak, who caught it, saved his team from defeat by blocking a Tulane kick on a try for a field-goal. This same had saved Army's victory over Dune by a spectacular tackle.

Bob Zawoluk is now one of the Philadelphia Warriors' big guns. In pre-season play, he has been hitting the nets consistently.

The Detroit Red Wings are flying high and goalie Terry Sawchuk has already posted two shut-outs. Incidentally, there are now 14 confirmed Ukrainians playing in the National Hockey League which is a little over 15% of the active players although the Ukrainians constitute only 3% of Canada's population. It appears logical to conclude that the Ukrainians must be very athletic-minded. This piece of information undoubtedly is a tip-off how to attract our youth into Ukrainian youth organizations. Offer them sports!

Steve Romanik of Millville, N. J. is the Chicago Cardinals No. 1 quarterback. In last week's game the New York Giants, Steve completed 15 out of 33 passes for 153 yards. The Ukrainian All-American College Football Team is being prepared. If any readers of this column know of any Ukrainian lad playing on the collegiate gridiron, send all known information to me as soon as possible...

FREEDOM TO THE NATIONS! FREEDOM TO THE INDIVIDUAL!

To observe the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the Anti-Bolshevik Block of Nations, the Ukrainian Division of the American Friends of ABN, Inc.

POLITICAL BANQUET followed by a DANCE

Thanksgiving Day, November 26, 1953

HOTEL WALDORF-ASTORIA in New York.

In program well known American and Ukrainian personalities.

We extend a cordial invitation to all Ukrainians, the Youth and to the various Organizations to delegate their representatives.

Anniversary Committee of ABN.

New Xmas Cards

10 TO A SET IN COLORS WITH ENVELOPES 10 CENTS EACH

RELIGIOUS CARDS 12 for \$1.00

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P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Clean sweeps of three games marked the matches held last Friday, October 30th, by the Newark Division of the League, while the results of the matches in the Jersey City Division showed two to one victories for the three winning teams. The top-notch Newark Pen-Jersey Social Club quintet forged four games ahead of its nearest and newest rivals, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church bowlers, and scored the night's highest series of 2,451 pins which included the high team game of 868 pins. Second highest in both of these categories was the U.N.A. Branch 272 aggregation with a series of 2,414 pins and high game of 861 pins. This team's Joe Kufka registered a single game high of 220 pins, while in the individual three-game series, Victor Romanyshyn excelled with a pinfall of 592. Joe Porozok came out second highest with a game of 211 and a series of 583 pins.

The Jersey City Division had to split its matches between last Friday and the Sunday before in order to enable the two Holy Name Society teams to tender a social function. The final results of all three matches showed the Holy Name "A's" still ahead of the field by two games. The highest team three-game series total of 2,385 pins was registered by New York's U.N.A. Branch 435 team, whose John Kolba scored the highest individual series of 567 pins, which included the high game of 237. The "B" quintet of the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club rolled up the second highest series with a pinfall of 2,339, while the brother "A's" had the highest single game total of 853. John Laszek scored the second highest series total of 554 pins, and M. Pawelko rolled the second highest game of 212 pins. J. Laszek was a close third with a 211 pin game.

BOWLING RESULTS OF OCTOBER 30, 1953

JERSEY CITY DIVISION

Sta. Peter & Paul HNS A (2)		Sta. Peter & Paul HNS B (1)	
Zidiak, G.	95 128 164	Pipchick, B.	159 163 100
Zimawsky, P.	113 155 128	Mandra, W.	141 107 133
Maczkowski, P.	126 152 178	Steblecki, M.	147 109 117
Murchin, W.	124 152 129	Zidiak, M.	173 156 136
Pawelko, M.	180 133 212	Blind	125 125 125
		Handicap	42 42 42
Totals	638 720 811	Totals	787 702 653
U.N.A. Branch 435 (2)		Ukrainian Blacksheep (1)	
Kosbin, J.	161 147 140	Baron, W.	157 160 143
Kondrasky, M.	181 137 158	Baranik, S.	130 152 128
Wasylkow, P.	164 120 92	Husar, E.	153 163 135
Kurlak, S.	190 168 160	Blind	125 125 125
Kolba, J.	148 237 182	Kapcio, P.	177 162 204
		Handicap	22 22 22
Totals	844 809 732	Totals	764 784 757
Jersey City S. & A. "A" (2)		Jersey City S. & A. "B" (1)	
Switnicki, P.	158 134 173	Chelak, St.	163 150 178
Chelak, S. Jr.	117 121 168	Tizio, A.	108 174 134
Chelak, S. Sr.	152 127 133	Krychkowski, R.	150 174 183
Laszek, J.	183 160 211	Walczuk, S.	148 141 181
Lasuk, T.	157 123 168	Gnyra, J.	169 126 160
Handicap	20 20 20		
Totals	787 685 873	Totals	738 765 836

NEWARK DIVISION

Penn-Jersey Social Club (3)		Ukrainian Sitch (0)	
Rosinsky	185 164 142	Betlow, M.	140 162 142
Kranetz	127 — 127	Chuy, P.	143 138 167
Molinsky, P.	150 127 —	Blind	125 125 125
Molinsky, W.	195 181 198	Lytwyn, M.	187 156 190
Molinsky, W.	195 181 198	Fera, B.	203 158 156
Kufta, J.	158 146 220	Handicap	13 13 13
Korytko, W.	— 150 181		
Totals	815 768 868	Totals	811 752 793

Ukr. Orthodox Church (3)		St. Johns C.W.V. (0)	
Harmatiuk, S.	— 127 134	Kaceper, S.	139 144 108
Margarits	155 149 190	Blind	125 125 125
Scheskowsky, N.	138 115 150	Blind	125 125 125
Porozok, J.	207 211 165	Tango, M.	127 168 181
Hubka, F.	154 163 155	Janick, L.	142 188 151
Blind	125 — —		
Handicap	20 20 20		
Totals	799 785 814	Totals	658 750 691

U.N.A. Branch 272 (3)		Ukr.-Amer. Veterans (0)	
Banit, W.	153 136 —	Bemko, B.	120 140 141
Wowchuck, P.	142 159 145	Popaca, M.	160 183 171
Struck, P.	109 — 193	Blind	125 125 125
Chimiy, A.	167 198 152	Prychoda, A.	121 168 121
Kalba, J.	180 151 170	Romanyshyn, V.	203 201 181
Rewiski, W.	— 158 201		
Handicap	17 17 17		
Totals	768 819 878	Totals	729 817 757

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS Jersey City Division

Team	Won	Lost	High 3 Gme	Total Pins	Avg
1. Sta. Peter & Paul HNS "A"	16	5	842 2427	15861	755
2. UNA Branch 435, N.Y.C.	14	7	869 2494	16242	773
3. Jersey City S. & A. Team A	14	7	853 2324	15442	735
4. Jersey City S. & A. Team B	10	11	865 2452	15930	758
5. Ukrainian Blacksheep, "C"	6	15	816 2268	15433	737
6. Sta. Peter & Paul HNS "B"	6	15	867 2303	14522	691

Refugees Quaff Deeply of Human Kindness

Out near Scottsdale, Arizona, there are now three persons who never knew that human hearts could open so wide. For them—refugees from Ukraine—it's been a busy week, filled with kindness and generosity and helpfulness. They are Yaroslav and Theodor Bakowycz, and their 14-year-old daughter, Alexandra.

"It cannot be believed!" exclaimed Bakowycz. "This cannot be. How? Why is it that these people do these things for us?" Their story is contained in Arizona's leading newspaper "The Arizona Republic", October 15 last, written by Doc Dederer.

According to it, Bakowycz when World War II engulfed his homeland, was studying at a university to become a lawyer. His wife was an elementary school teacher. Waving his hands before him, as if the language barrier were made of stone and had to be pushed aside, Bakowycz told of his family's travels. "Sometimes we have the handcart. If we get a tree, a bush, to sleep under we are very happy. We are happy—so happy—when we have three potatoes to eat the whole day."

Nearly three years ago, after a decade of wandering through four European countries, the family came to America as displaced persons. They made their home in New York City. "I had one dollar when I came," said the father. "First I am the dish washing. Then I am assembler in radio equipment. It does not pay too much money, but it is good. My wife can teach the school, the little children of other families like us. "And our daughter can go to art school."

"Ever since she is little girl as high as man's knee, she is with the pencil, with the crayon, with the charcoal, draw on anything—the paper, the board, the wall." At New York's Art Student League in 1951 Alexandra won

a first prize for charcoal drawing. Cardinal Spellman himself presented the medal. Last March the cardinal again gave her a first prize medal, this time for an oil painting. She painted about 80 oils. Her last prize won her a scholarship for further study.

"But then this terrible thing happens," the father said. In May crippling, painful arthritis put Alexandra in bed, away from her classroom, and oils and brushes. It affected her knees and toes, and sometimes she had pain in her elbows and fingers.

She stopped painting. Said Bakowycz: "The doctors tell us we must change the climate. But how can this be? I have no money for this thing." Last week wonderful things began to happen to the Bakowyczs. One of Alexandra's classmates at art school was Irene Rich Clifford, once a famous movie actress.

She helped them pack and flew them to Arizona Tuesday. She had them put up in workers' quarters at Casa Blanca resort, closed until the winter season. She arranged for Dr. Leslie Smith of Phoenix to treat Alexandra.

Yesterday Alexandra made her first trip to the doctor. "I feel better already," she said last night. "I want to paint. In New York there was no landscape. Here it is all landscape."

The Bakowyczs have only one worry now. The proud father, painfully aware of his deep accent, wants to get into some work that he can do with his hands. He wants to get his own home. He doesn't believe he yet could handle a job that calls for a lot of talking.

"But I will do anything," he said. "So will my wife."

In the Archives of the Slavic Press at the Department of Slavic Studies at the University of Manitoba are preserved 25 complete sets of Ukrainian periodicals issued since 1950.

Present Russian Nationalism

(Continued from page 2)

ions are not only banned from the horizon but are to be eradicated from the ming altogether.

Whereas the new concept is called Soviet patriotism and is intended to apply to the Soviet peoples, a term denoting not only the Russians themselves, but also the ethnic groups now under Russian sway, it is in substance a purely Russian concept. According to Stalin patriotism on the part of the other ethnical groups "is based on the peoples' profound devotion and loyalty to their Soviet homeland, and the fraternal partnership of the working people of all nationalities in our land." Consequently the Russian element dominates the whole picture with hardly any reference to the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union or their cultural achievements. Other Soviet nationalities' love of their country, veneration and glorification of their past and their historical heroes are not protected, sponsored by law, or fully legalized, but are actually suppressed as being an "ideological perversion" if they are contrary to the current Soviet

NOVEMBER FIRST HOLIDAY IN CHICAGO

The Ukrainian community in Chicago observed last Saturday, October 31st the 35th anniversary of the proclaiming of a free and independent Western Ukrainian Republic, which on January 22, 1919 merged with the earlier established free and independent Ukrainian National Republic of Eastern Ukraine.

The observance was also dedicated to the 700th anniversary of the founding of Lviv, capital of Western Ukraine, by Ukrainian King Daniel.

Principal speaker was Danilo Skoropadsky, the son of Pavlo Hetman Skoropadsky of the Ukrainian National Republic times. Mr. Skoropadsky recently arrived here from London on a business trip.

The affair was held in Chopin Hall. The St. Nicholas Church Choir, directed by Prof. Ivan-kiw, opened the program with the "Star Spangled Banner" and then demonstrated what can be accomplished by a choir consisting of Americans of Ukrainian descent, old immigrants, and new immigrants, as they sang Leontovich's "Pochaiska Mati" with a solo by Wolodimir Lytwyn.

Roman Smoak, the vice-president of the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, which sponsors the Lystopadove Sviato in Chicago every year, opened the formal portion of the program by introducing Dr. Gregory Luznytsky, the secretary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, who gave the historical background of November 1st 1918 and the founding of Lviv 700 years ago.

Mr. Skoropadsky paid his respects to the many Ukrainian heroes who have fallen in the battle for Ukrainian freedom. He highly complimented the work of S.U.M.A. and Plast and said "that the future of Ukraine is in the hands of young Ukrainians everywhere—in Ukraine, in America, wherever they may be, young Ukrainians should proudly carry on the torch that has been handed to them by their Ukrainian brothers who have fallen in battle." He also praised the heroic battle of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (U. I. A.) and urged that Ukrainians everywhere, unite, and join in the fight to liberate Ukraine.

The musical and cultural portion of the program followed. 7. This year the Parade was led by Our Lady of Sorrows Holy Name Society while our

The popular Ukrainian baritone in Chicago, Ivan Rudawsky, completed the very successful program by singing Kostenko's "Aria Carmelluka", Barvinsky's "Oy Polya Vi Polya", and then in honor of Danylo Skoropadsky, he sang Lysenko's "Hetmani". Prof. Ihor Bilohrud accompanied both singers at the piano. Lystopadove Sviato in Chicago again reminded Ukrainians of those who have unselfishly sacrificed their lives in the battle for Ukrainian freedom, and reminded Ukrainians

Jersey City Holy Name Parade Highlights in 1953

1. On the morning of Sunday, October 11, 1953 at the 9 A.M. Mass, the members of the SS. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society devoutly received Holy Communion in a body; which impressive ceremony was officiated by the Rev. C. George Pazdrey, Spiritual Moderator.

2. Then in mid-afternoon and for the fifth consecutive year the Holy Name Society with its ranks greatly increased in numbers by the presence of many loyal Parishioners, joined the other 27 local Church groups in the 44th Annual Parade dedicated in Honor of His Holy Name.

3. President Nicholas Mendak, in his capacity as Marshal, was privileged to lead the largest contingent ever assembled in the history of the SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Jersey City, N. J.

4. The Rev. C. George Pazdrey, ably flanked by his two aides, John Procyk Jr. and Raymond Madej, headed the Past-Presidents row that included Walter Kusen, Michael Pacala and John Chayka.

5. The Rev. Z. Bachinsky aided by John Hotra and Walter Sakula led the delegation of other officers who also were formally attired; namely: Andrew Elyzieh, Marcel Wagner, Stephen Bykowski, Michael Pawelko, Paul Cenko, John Szybunka, Joseph Kashickey and Michael Steblecki.

6. Displaying publicly their unflinching loyalty to Christ in this Annual Demonstration of Faith solidarity with over 200 members of our Parish (P. A.) and urged that Ukrainians everywhere, unite, and join in the fight to liberate Ukraine.

7. This year the Parade was led by Our Lady of Sorrows Holy Name Society while our unit was assigned 7th position in the 3rd Division.

8. On that memorable occasion the St. Anselm's Fife, Drum and Bugle Corp furnished an inspiring rendition of martial airs along the route of march, preceded by their own color guard composed of girls; the first time this was permissible in this great annual event.

9. The reviewing stand was located in Lincoln Park, a distance of almost 3 miles from the SS. Peter and Paul Church where all the units disbanded after passing proudly in review before all the dignitaries in attendance.

10. At the conclusion of the Parade, Benediction services were celebrated in the nearby St. Aloysius R. C. Church located on West Side Avenue.

11. The Post-Parade Reception held at the Church Hall was very well attended where many devoted supporters of the Holy Name society, as guests, were duly refreshed after a most sincere effort produced in His behalf.

12. To all the men of good will who took part in the Holy Name Parade the Holy Name Society extends its grateful thanks for the fine cooperation rendered. This combined strength in numbers indicated to all concerned that we too, are pious Catholics, who also are proud of our Ukrainian Heritage. We certainly could not have proved it in any better fashion.

Michael Steblecky, Sec'y

REWARDS OFFERED

(Concluded from page 3)

tion one knows nothing about. Once the prospect has all the facts it is not difficult to organize him as a member. If he does not join on the spot, he will join eventually. This depends on the organizer; if he brings up the matter again at a later date, or arranges an appointment, he will probably complete his business.

It may be argued that the opportunity of getting new members is limited due to the supposition that there are very few non-members in cities and towns where there are U. N. A. branches. This may be true of some small towns, but the great majority of the localities where there are branches have hundreds, and even thousands, of non-members; this is particularly true of the larger cities. It is estimated that there are almost a million Ukrainians in the United States. The U. N. A. has 75,000 members. From this it can be seen that the U. N. A. organizer has opportunities which can best be described as unlimited.

The reader is urged to write to the Ukrainian National Association, P. O. Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J., for further information concerning organization work. A schedule showing the amounts offered for members will be sent on request; the more members organized in a three-month period the higher the proportionate reward. Rewards are paid for

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Metropolitan — New York — New Jersey — Council
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Cordially invites you to a
HARVEST MOON HOP
Saturday, November 14, 1953
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181 Fleet Street, Jersey City, N. J.
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Music by Russ Blinert Admission \$1.25

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