

Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.  
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# СВОБОДА SVOBODA

## UKRAINIAN DAILY

### The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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SECTION II

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## Weekly Commentator

### CHRISTMAS AND THE IRON HORSE

Once again, during this holiday season, the railroads are being called upon to do a transportation job of almost incredible size.

Beginning December 1, their mail load will average nearly 250,000,000 parcels and greeting cards each day. And it will continue that pace until Christmas.

The Post Office Department estimates that during the 24-day pre-Christmas period this year's intercity mail—the great bulk of which moves by rail—will total about 5,796,000,000 pieces. That is equivalent to every person in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

To handle that enormous volume, the railroads must provide 3,760,162 square feet of mail car space—a footage equal to 62,669 standard-sized mail cars. These cars, in turn, would make up more than 5,200 solid mail trains of 12 cars each.

That, to put it mildly, is

### TWO BAFFLE PLATES

The little wastes in government add up to huge sums. The following from the Marcus, Pennsylvania, Herald and Clipper, should make every taxpayer think twice: "The government Accounting Office recently reported that the purchase of two baffle plates for cards each day. And it will continue that pace until Christmas.

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## "Must Earn Freedom" Ukrainian American Believes

If you think you've done enough to earn your freedom, and your idea of patriotism is to just pay your taxes and obey the law of the land, listen to the arguments of Kelenik Lissiuik, American of Santa Ana, California—as reported by its "Register" daily.

Lissiuik has fought for his freedom under the ideologies of socialism, communism, fascism and, finally, capitalism. And as an expert on liberty, he'll tell you that you can't stop fighting for your freedom.

Never. "Too long have Americans been content to let someone tell them they have inherited liberty from those who won it early in America's history. This is not so. Freedom is not something you inherit," Lissiuik thunders. "Each person must fight for his own freedom."

### Hunted by All

The son of a poor fisherman, Lissiuik was born 64 years ago in Podolia, Ukraine. Since then he has been exiled to Siberia by Czar Nicholas II, hunted as a traitor by the Socialists, and shot at by the Communists and Nazis.

The crime he has been accused of is fighting for freedom, and he's still guilty of it. Lissiuik and his wife Katherine, now live at 2043 N. Broadway, Santa Ana, Cal., where as a retired businessman he spends 12 to 14 hours a day working on his many inventions and corresponding with people all over the world. He is an active member of one of the two great political parties of this country.

Since he came to the United States in 1923, Lissiuik has been a stamp dealer, importer, chicken farmer, real estate promoter, motion picture producer, inventor and manufacturer. He still heads the Ukra Finance Co.

And all this time he has been trying to tell Americans how they must fight for their freedom, before it is taken away from them.

Listen to how liberty feels to a new citizen: "When we landed here," the Santa Ana recalls, "my wife and I went through customs;

then we looked around. "There was no one watching us. No one waiting for us. No one to tell us what to do next. We didn't know what to do. All our lives we had been used to official directives everywhere we went.

"Now there was no one to direct.

"I thought it must be a trick. I asked a cab driver, 'Where do we go now?' and he said, 'Where do you want to go?'

"I sent my wife on to a hotel and told another cab driver to take me to the town hall. I was AFRAID. I delivered myself to a man in uniform and told him I wanted a passport.

"What do you need a passport for if you just got here?" he asked me.

"But I must have some papers," I shouted. "I don't have any papers to show the officials." He took me to a window and another man helped me to make out some papers.

"Here," this man said. "Here are your first citizenship papers. Now you will be an American."

"And you know," Lissiuik says softly, "Then I was no longer afraid."

Before he tried American democracy, Lissiuik joined the Socialist party in 1905.

### Went Underground

"When I found out what it stood for, I went underground and fought against it," he says. "In 1909, they tell me, 'We are going to send you on a nice vacation in Siberia, for 20 years.'

"If you don't treat me right, I'm going to leave," I told them."

In a little while, he had escaped and was fighting again.

"In 1917, when the Communists took power, I knew from inside my heart how they planned to manage the peasants and workers. No land, no freedom, just slavery. From dictating to workers, they would develop a strong dictator. I told my friends this, but most of them called me a traitor.

"So I signed up with the Ukrainian National Republic Army and fought Russia and communist aggression as a

have done this. But everybody

## And It Came To Pass

St. LUKE, CHAPTER 2



And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed.

(And this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was governor of Syria.)

And all went to be taxed, everyone into his own city.

And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judea, unto the city of David, which is

### UYL-NA Basketball Program For 1953-54

The basketball program of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America will soon get under way with all Ukrainian basketball teams in the U.S.A. and Canada eligible for competition.

This year, play will take place on a district level from December to March 14. During the end of March and early April, the 4 sectional tournaments will be held to decide the 4 sectional UYL-NA champions that will partake in the UYL-NA's national basketball tournament in Auburn, N. Y.—the weekend of May 22-23rd.

The structure of the UYL-NA basketball program is as follows:—East: 1. Massachusetts, 2. Connecticut, 3. New York City, 4. New Jersey; South: 5. Tri-States (Phil. area), 6. South Anthracite, 7. North Anthracite, 8. Lehigh Valley; North: 9. East New York State, 10. Tri-Cities (Binghamton, N. Y. area), 11. West N. Y. State, 12. Canada (Toronto area); West: 13. West Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh area), 14. Ohio, 15. Michigan, 16. Chicago.

This complete announcement of the Ukrainian Youth League's basketball program should serve as a final notice to all teams to conform to the aforementioned established procedure. Before a team can claim a district championship, it must play all Ukrainian quintets in their district that are also in contention for district honors, reports UYL-NA publicity director Walter W. Danko.

### St. Nicholas' Veterans Elect Head

Nicholas Nizinkirk has been elected commander of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian-American Veterans Post of the South End, reports R. Kolody of Troy, N. Y.

Other officers elected include: Poystanets (guerrilla)."

After the Ukrainian Nationalists were disbanded in 1920 by neutral Poland, Lissiuik went to Berlin as diplomatic allied officer for the Ukrainian National Diplomatic Corps, to serve on the American Relief Committee under Herbert Hoover.

It was there that he got his first taste of American democracy.

"They called me Nick, and Mr. Hoover was Herb, and General Kincaid walked around in his shirt sleeves. This was amazing. My general would not have done this. But everybody

called Bethlehem; (because he was of the house and lineage of David).

To be taxed with Mary his espoused wife, being great with child.

And so it was, that, while they were there, the days were accomplished that she should be delivered.

And she brought forth her first-born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in manger; because there was no room for them in the inn.

And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night.

And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them; and they were sore afraid.

And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.

For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.

And this shall be a sign unto you: Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying,

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men!

### Ukrainian Youth of New York-New Jersey to Meet

All American College football players Cadet Bob Mischak of the Military Academy at West Point (Army) and Chesley Hanulak of the University of Maryland—the top team in the U.S.A.—have been designated by the executive board of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America as the "Outstanding College Football-Players of Ukrainian Ancestry for 1953." Both lads have enjoyed great prominence in the sports pages this past season and have consistently stressed their Ukrainian ancestry to the American press; hence the Ukrainian Youth's League would like to strongly manifest their support of these two fine Ukrainian-American boys by tendering a dinner in their honor.

The tentative time for this affair has been set for some weekend in late January at some fashionable hotel in New York City; the final time and place being subject to the approval of the general committee in charge of arrangements. As you might imagine, a great deal of work and support

will be required on the part of all Ukrainian-American youth in the New York-New Jersey area, hence the executive committee is appealing to you to partake in the activities of the general committee and attend a general meeting to be held this Tuesday evening, 8 P.M., December 22nd, 1953 at the McBurney Y.M.C.A., 215 West 23rd Street, N.Y.C. and help make this a successful affair that these two fine Ukrainian athletes will always proudly remember.

Many prominent personalities will be invited to attend this testimonial such as Jim Tatum, head coach of the University of Maryland; Earl Blaik, head coach of Army; Jimmy Powers, sports editor of the N. Y. Daily News; Ukrainian movie stars John Hodiak (now appearing on Broadway in "Caine Mutiny") and Jack Palance and several other prominent people from all fields of endeavor.

With the active participation of all Ukrainians—we know this will be a truly great affair.

### Boris Maximovitch, Pianist, Gives "Satisfying Demonstration" In Detroit

The music critics of both the Detroit Times and the Detroit News highly praised the recital given Friday, December 4th, last at the Institute of Arts, Detroit, Mich., by Boris Maximovitch, Ukrainian-born pianist now a resident of that city.

Harvey Taylor of Detroit Times headlined his review with "Pianist Excellent On Chopin," while Russell McLaughlin of the Detroit News ran his review under the caption "All-Chopin—Dozen Etudes Are Included by Maximovitch."

### It's Refreshing

The Times critic noted that: Boris Maximovitch, the Ukraine-born pianist who has become a Detroit resident, gave an extremely satisfying demonstration of the "soft" approach in an all-Chopin recital last night in the Art Institute.

In an age wherein Chopin's music is too often used as a means for demonstrating the capacity to achieve velocity, (Continued on page 4)

## Ukrainian Customs Retold in Christmas Annual

A child's tale of tale of Ukrainian Christmas customs told by Mrs. A. Granovsky, "Marusia's Christmas Eve," is featured in the annual family book, CHRISTMAS, from Augsburg Publishing House. With other stories and articles in this American Annual of Christmas Literature and Art, "Marusia's Christmas Eve" brings Christmas cheer into the homes of more than 140,000 readers.

Mrs. Granovsky's writings and Edmund Koptetz's illustrations have captured the spirit with which Marusia goes about the home, preparing for the Ukrainian observances of Christmas, such as the Feast of the Nativity. There is the cleaning to be done, the shopping and of course the baking—Tempting Christmas foods like the Christmas Eve soup, Borsch; the Christmas bread, Kalach; Nalyaniky; and Kutya, the traditional food

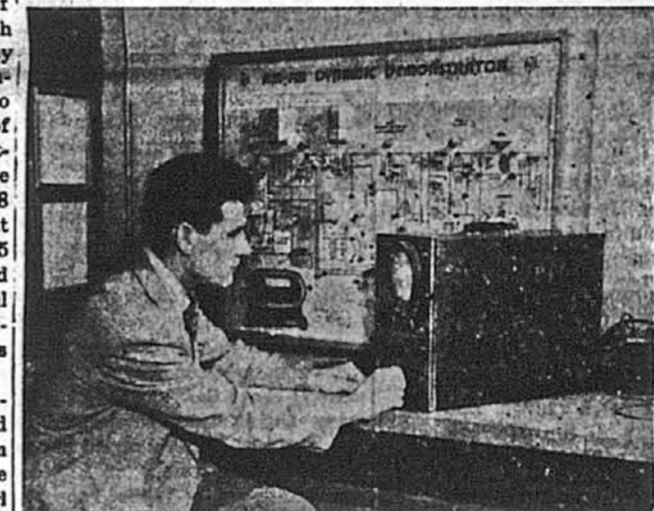
symbolic of the body and soul of Christ, made of cooked whole wheat, ground poppy seedseed, nuts and honey.

After the rituals of trimming the home have been finished, the family gathers at an abundantly spread table which holds not 3 or 4 but 12 complete courses. When the last morsel has disappeared, and the house put in order, the family waits for the Christmas carolers who came, with their 10-pointed star carried high, ready to sing the familiar greetings and hymns.

At last Marusia is in bed, "tired but happy, scarcely believing it possible for one little girl to hold all of that happiness... Tomorrow they would all go to church together, and she had heard that this year the Vertep, or outdoor puppet show, which came right after the church service, was about the birth of Christ in the manger."

So ends the story of Christmas in Old Ukraina.

## A NEW LIFE



A NEW LIFE—Wasyli Fedun, Ukrainian student at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., found a new life in America. Forced to flee the Russians, who killed his father, he came to America. Here he is engaged in a scientific experiment at R.P.I.

"The greatest impression the United States makes on a foreigner is the complete air of independence and the prevailing philosophy of being accepted," says a 20-year-old Ukrainian engineering student who escaped from the Communists in his homeland.

Wasyli Fedun, a stocky-built, black bushy haired senior, majoring in electrical engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, fled from the Russians in 1944 amid a hail of bullets. He was 11 years old then.

"My uncle and I left our homeland by train, which later broke down and we had to join a caravan of people heading towards Germany," he said. "I had originally planned to escape with my mother but hurt my foot the day before and she insisted I flee with my uncle, saying she would follow in a few days."

"She never escaped—the Communists threw her in jail. I learned this in 1947 from a friend who got away," added Wasyli.

For a year the youth lived in a local bowling alley with a German farmer having become separated from his uncle. When the American troops arrived in Germany in 1945 he was put in a Displaced Persons camp near Munich. During his three years in camp he attended high school

and observed and liked the ways of the Americans.

In 1948, at the age of 15 and sure that "the streets of the United States were lined with dollar bills just waiting to be picked up," Wasyli Fedun came to this country.

"I found something even better though—the American way of life and its philosophies of acceptance," he said. "No matter how long one lives in a foreign country in Europe, one does not feel the acceptance and friendliness that is evident so quickly over here, he remarked, grinning broadly as he tackled another hot dog in the campus cafeteria.

Wasyli lived with a Ukrainian family in Syracuse, N. Y., for two years and was graduated from Blodgett Vocational High School in January, 1950. He entered R.P.I. that September and has maintained a high scholastic record, being on the dean's list his first two years. He is also active in the International Club and the Camera Club.

A combination of loans, scholarships and setting pins in a local bowling alley has enabled him to continue with his studies. "I'd like to go into engineering but I doubt if that is financially possible," he said. "If not, then I hope land a good job with one of the large electrical companies." (Concluded p. 4)

# FEDERALISM AND THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

By **BORYS KRUPNYTSKY**

(5)

## Celibacy

As time went on, conditions changed. The fields were tilled when the Don Cossacks renounced celibacy and contracted marriages with captive Tatar and other foreign women as well as native ones. At the time the Don republic was organized, celibacy for the Kozaks was mandatory. This was surely to be attributed to the influence of the Zaporozhe which, founded earlier, played the role of mentor to the other Kozak organizations. With marriage there was bound to be a change in the Kozak attitude toward the more peaceable pursuits of farming.

## Farming

At one time penalties were imposed against Kozaks taking up farming. The Zaporozhe was, however, more lenient with those who transgressed. Celibacy, indeed, (at least in principle) was a required condition of life for the Zaporozhian Kozaks till the end of the republic. A member of the Sich was a warrior par excellence unburdened with cares, accustomed to hardship, and as such the scorned peasant labor.

On the Sich territory agriculture appeared during the second half of the eighteenth century when there, too, a separate group of married Kozaks turned to farming. During the final decades of the Zaporozhe the Kozaks went so far as to encourage land cultivation realizing what danger lurked in trying to control large tracts of sparsely populated land. This was incidentally, one of the reasons Moscow gave for her colonization of the Zaporozhian lands.

Unwillingness to work the land was not only the cause of the Don and the Zaporozhe being sparsely populated, but indirectly it aroused territorial appetites in others, the Moscow landowners in particular. It also placed the two republics in a position of dependency upon Moscow. Both the Don and the Zaporozhe experienced a scarcity of bread from time to time. Moscow supplied the Don, while Zaporozhe depended on the Hetman state for a supply. Both Moscow and the Hetman state knew quite well how to make capital out of this situation. By curtailing delivery at a critical moment the tsarist government

was able to bring the republics to terms, in the case of the Don directly, in the case of the Zaporozhe through the Hetman state. The Pugachev uprising of 1773 among the Yaik Kozaks, who were defending the last of their autonomy, caused considerable fear in Russian government circles for it included the large Povolzhe where the population consisted largely of serfs.

## The Pugachev Uprising

As far as the republic of the Don and the Zaporozhe were concerned this uprising assumed special significance. In 1775 Catherine II set out to change radically and arbitrarily the way of life of the two republics. Changes were made in the administration of border peoples, like the Bashkirs, Kirghiz, and others. As for the Kozaks, the Volga Kozak Host

and that the Russian government felt that only by destroying it completely would it be able to make serfs out of the Ukrainian peasants. The Russian Empress was also enamored of the populationist ideas then current not only in Western Europe but also in Russia. She did not wish to have the Sich Kozaks remain celibate even within the borders of the Sich territory. Economic reasons also played a part. After the Kuchuk-Kainardji treaty, a trade route to the Black Sea was wide open except for the Zaporozhe Republic.

## Destruction of Zaporozhe

The destruction of the Zaporozhian Host was carried out in the summer of 1775 by two Russian armies returning from the war with the Turk. One numbered 66,000 men, the



A KOZAK ENCAMPMENT

(from an old print)

was transferred to the Caucasus, the Yaiks were renamed the Kozaks of the Urals and so on.

The chief impact of the blow, however, fell on the Zaporozhe and the Don. Under the decree of February 15, 1775, the Host of the Don, at the suggestion of Potemkin, was deprived of what little autonomy remained to it and was incorporated into the general system of the imperial government. Civil laws governing the rest of the Russian territory were introduced here. Only in matters strictly military did the Kozaks remain under the direction of the War Collegium.

It is quite clear why Catherine II chose the year 1775 to bring the Kozaks to terms. The war with Turkey ended in 1774 with the treaty of Kuchuk-Kainardji. While the war lasted and Moscow needed the Kozaks the policy was to refrain from antagonizing them. This was in accordance with the old Russian custom toward war allies: make use of them and then abuse them. When the war ended the Zaporozhian Kozaks were the first to bear the brunt of this policy.

N. V. Vasylenko-Polonska is of the opinion that the Sich was destroyed because it prevented the spread of serfdom

other 20,000. This maneuver, planned in advance, was finally confirmed by a manifesto of August 3, 1775 as a result of which the Zaporozhian Republic ceased to exist.

In pointing out the policies that Moscow pursued in the case of the two republics, the Don and the Zaporozhe, we have tried to bring out some of the methods she employed in her imperialist drives. Both republics were founded on the principle of the freedom of man. Serfdom did not exist on their territories. Refugees from absolutist Moscow and aristocratic Poland found refuge there.

In her drive towards territorial expansion, in her hostility toward free institutions and her desire to extend serfdom as well as in her expansionist march toward an outlet to the sea, Moscow brought destruction to a way of life in the Don and the Zaporozhe. In dealing with autonomous and independent units she has persistently followed to our own time. Moscow has always been an enemy of federalism which values the differences inherent in peoples and nations. Absolutism and totalitarianism in a variety of shades have been her guideposts through the centuries.

(The End)

## Grass Roots Opinions

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., YE TOWNE CRYER: "As long as there can be honest difference of opinion, our democracy is safe. That is one difference between a democracy and a totalitarian state. The death of Stalin brought a great upheaval and a struggle for power in Russia. At about the same time in this country the reigns of government were handed over from one party to another with scarcely a ripple."

WADENA, MINN., PIONEER JOURNAL: "The Constitution shields the innocent, not the guilty. The fifth amendment protects only the witness himself, not guilty confederates who are shielded by his refusal to testify. And it should always be kept in mind that no committee of Congress can try any man for crime—it is not a court."

"Harry Dexter White, a pub-

lic enemy working as a spy, could have been convicted and punished if a federal grand jury could have considered evidence obtained by wiretapping. As this evidence could not be admitted under the law, he escaped indictment."

PLAINFIELD, IND., MESSENGER: "We believe that if we were ever called upon... and we hope we will not be... to sit in a position where we were responsible for the expenditure of taxpayers' money, we would insist that every action of the office involving even matters of the least importance be made a matter of record for all who follow after us."

A woman adorns herself for a conquest, but when the favored man attempts an untimely pass he gets his face slapped.

# 75% BELIEVE IN WORKING WITH UNITED NATIONS

Nearly three-quarters (73 per cent) of the people in the United States feel that the surest and wisest way to strive for peace is either to work along the United Nations or strengthen it.

Only nine per cent of Americans believe we should pursue a strict isolationist course. These are two of the major findings of a national study just completed by Elmo Roper. A discussion of the study entitled "American Attitudes on Organization" will soon appear as the leading article in the winter issue of Public Opinion Quarterly, a publication sponsored by Princeton University.

The survey is thought to be the most extensive effort yet undertaken to determine U.S. attitudes toward the great issues of U. S. participation in international organizations, the relation of this country with the rest of the world, and war and peace.

The study was personally underwritten by an anonymous manufacturer of defense products who did so in the express hope of "finding out, if it is possible to do so, what the American people can and will do that will help to put out of the armaments business."

The study is accompanied by comments on the findings written by a number of distinguished public figures: Franc W. Abrams, Chairman, Standard Oil Company (N. J.); Norman Cousins, editor, Saturday Review; Paul G. Hoffman, Chairman, The Studebaker Corporation; Robert M. Hutchins, Associate Director, Ford Foundation; Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, U.S. representative on the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations; Reinhold Niebuhr, dean, Union Theological Seminary; and Owen Roberts, Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court (retired).

Of the 73 per cent who favor the U.N. in its present or strengthened form:

21 per cent feel the U.S. should continue to work with the international organizations precisely as we have been;

35 per cent feel that our best chance of peace is a stronger United Nations;

11 per cent hold the view that the United States should start working now toward a federation of all nations of the world to be consummated by a world government; and

6 per cent feel that in addition to carrying on with the United Nations, the U.S. should join in a partnership with other democratic nations to constitute a single government.

The nine per cent who regret that the United States has not retired to a state of isolation believe that we have already gone too far and even now should pull out of our international alliances and commitments.

## On the Chances of War

The mood of the American people as reflected in the survey is essentially one of guarded pessimism, but not fatalism. Another war is almost certain within the next 25 to 30 years, according to

53 per cent of the people. Only 35 per cent think it might be possible to avoid it. Twelve per cent are uncertain what they think. The young people who have come of age in the last few years are the most pessimistic. Most optimistic are people with a college education.

Only six per cent want to see the United States go to war with Russia now. Four per cent want the United States to stop building up arms and come to a settlement with Russia, of a type usually described as appeasement. All the rest feel there must be a better solution than either appeasement or preventive war.

## If War Comes

If there is a war in Europe, 81 per cent believe we cannot avoid becoming embroiled. If war breaks in Asia 60 per cent think we must get involved. The American people believe that, in general, the three major constructive moves we are making to avert World War III are: our programs of foreign aid; our efforts to support international organization; our re-armament program.

26 per cent feel we are falling short of our efforts to avert war by "giving away too much to other peoples;" "cutting our military strength;" "too much appeasement to Russia;" "too weak policy in Korea—we should have followed MacArthur;" and "not minding our own business."

## On the Atom Bomb

On the question of the atom bomb, 34 per cent think the Russians have enough to launch an attack; 35 per cent think they do not; 30 per cent don't have any idea. But an overwhelming four-fifths (82 per cent) of Americans are agreed that in another war the United States would suffer serious destruction from atom bombing.

The survey makes it clear that much of our uncertainty stems from an inability to get together with Russia and the Communist world or to force them to come to a settlement. Yet by a 2 to 1 count, those Americans with an opinion about it believe it is wise to have Russia in rather than out of the United Nations.

## Roper's Conclusions

Mr. Roper concludes that: "There is no doubt whatsoever that the adult population of the United States is definitely committed to internationalism and international organization in one form or other. "The isolationist point of view has been over-represented both in the daily press and in Congress.

"The United Nations is still considered the single best hope for peace by a substantial majority of the people. "A significantly large percentage of the American people—34 per cent—appear to be at least receptive towards some form or degree of world government. "A majority of the people still want the Russians in the United Nations. The majority of people have not yet closed

the door to some kind of honorable settlement.

"The vast majority of Americans reject the alternatives of appeasement or preventive war. They hold the hope that some kind of negotiations can be conducted between East and West. "Every position—whether isolationist or internationalist—draws its support with great evenness from all parts of the population."

## Comments on the Survey

The interpretations of the study supplied by Mrs. Lord and Messrs. Abrams, Cousins, Hoffman, Hutchins, Niebuhr and Roberts touch every aspect of the questions.

In his introduction to Mr. Roper's article Thomas K. Finletter points out that Franks Abrams, Chairman, Standard Oil Company (N.J.) "recognizes that Americans having achieved social change nationally by the process of evolution, are ready now to support the same process in international affairs."

Mr. Cousins "expresses concern over the effect on foreign populations of the loud anti-United Nations voices in the United States but is heartened by what he views as an American willingness to provide the United Nations with all the instruments it must have to attain world peace."

Mr. Hoffman "describes in detail certain kinds of international trade policies to implement the kind of world cooperation Americans would like to see."

Dr. Hutchins "thinks that the findings are significant because they explode current myths about the attitudes of Americans toward world affairs and registers concern over the uncritical way Americans view our own behaviour in time of world crisis."

Mrs. Lord is "disturbed by the number of people who are sympathetic to some kind of world organization but do nothing about it."

Dr. Niebuhr says "the figures seem to mean that American internationalists are not yet ready to pay the price of world organization."

Justice Roberts "Concludes that most Americans have not thought the issues through sufficiently and points out the problems which remain for Americans to face and resolve."

## "MUST EARN FREEDOM"

(Concluded from page 1)

Peter, went to Carpathian Ukraine to film Ukrainian guerrillas fighting the Hungarians who occupied their land. His son was fatally shot while filming a scene, but Lissiuik stayed to finish the documentary film and then sneaked it back to this country. Later on, he became a manufacturer of a parts for American military equipment. He has owned and sold three factories since then and is thinking of buying another.

This transition from peasant childhood to wealthy adulthood is possible only in America, Lissiuik feels. And the whole world is waiting for America to make democracy possible elsewhere.

"Ukraine has fought for 38 years as avant garde against communism, and always we have waited for the free world to wake up and help, not only us, but all enslaved people."

Lissiuik includes himself when speaking of Ukraine because he has been fighting for his native country so long.

"I am an American, loyal to America," he says. "But I am always loyal to every man who is a slave. First I will fight for my freedom and yours, as an American, and then I will fight for all to be free."

Russia has been the most bitter enemy of the Ukrainians

# National Holiday Observances

A November First Holiday (Lystopadove Sviato) I attended last month—arranged to commemorate the historic November 1, 1918—the opening date of Western Ukraine's short-lived independence—sent my thoughts along a line of reflection upon how beneficial for all it would be if our people observed fewer but better arranged national holidays.

As the situation is at present, in most of our Ukrainian American communities approximately five such national holidays are observed, with the result that often their programs are hastily and sometimes even carelessly prepared, a gradually dwindling number of people attend them, and those who do are often bored and irresponsible to the true spirit of the occasion.

If, however, only two or three holidays were observed each year, such as November First holiday, the Union of Ukraine of January 22, 1919, and the Taras Shevchenko memorial holiday, such observances would probably be more carefully prepared and executed, better attended, and more meaningful and inspiring for all concerned.

Besides that, I think that the attitude of some of our young people toward such observances would perhaps improve.

Most of our young people are attentive at such affairs. But those whom I have in mind seem to think that the program was designed mainly with the aim of giving them a chance to publicly show off their fashionable clothing, overpowering personalities, good looks, or, still more annoying, their very bright chatter. During the musical program they manage to pay some attention to what is being presented, which is to be expected, for music, as some sage once remarked, has charm to soothe the savage breast, to soften rock, and to bend the knotted oak.

The trouble usually begins when someone delivers an address about significance of that particular national holiday. Immediately such young people recall their purpose in attending the affair, and proceed to "effect that purpose, that annoyance who strangely enough find the speech more interesting than their chatter. In all fairness, one must acknowledge that some such young people are a bit more "considerate", for as soon as the speaker appears they rise and amble out into the corridors and there converse undisturbed by him.

An improvement in behavior would greatly aid in the proper observance of our Ukrainian national holidays.

Josephine Gilbajlo Gibbons.

# Impressions - by William Shust

"Peace on Earth, to Men of Good Will!" Christmas sounds through the echoing caverns of time, and everyone turns poetic if not sentimental.

Yet the fact remains that one thousand, nine hundred and fifty three times has a delighted earth marked the birthday of Our Lord.

And everyone has something to say about Christmas—from the publicity man to the plumber, from the Christmas card manufacturer to (I'm pretty sure) the card sharp.

But the best said is the simplest—the simplest is the best. And that, of course, is the eternal story of the Bible.

The opening passages of

each of the four gospels are inspirations not only to religious fervor but might (and often do) serve as models for would-be story tellers.

Considered as prose itself, neither imitators nor detractors can dull the brilliance of this eternal story.

In these few fast fleeting days that tumble toward their completion and mark another Christmas, we can only urge that more turn to this divine story.

That in itself would be a wonderful Christmas gift to ourselves.

Read, and let the story unfold in your heart.

"And it came to pass..."

# Know Your Heart

Fear of heart disease has created the mistaken impression that most heart attacks are fatal. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Actually, 85 per cent of all persons who suffer heart attacks recover, and only a small portion of these are disabled. Most

of them are able to continue with their regular business and social activities.

The usual "heart attack," in medical terminology, is a coronary thrombosis. This means that a clot, or thrombus, forms inside one of the major arteries or coronaries, which supply blood to the heart muscle. The clot blocks the artery and keeps blood from reaching the heart.

To compensate for this loss of blood, smaller blood vessels in the area of the heart expand and send branches into muscles of the heart which previously were supplied with blood from the artery. In a relatively short amount of time—usually about a

month—the heart can form a new circulation system to take the place of that blocked off by the coronary thrombosis.

In order to allow this new circulation system to develop, doctors prescribe at least a month of complete rest for persons who have suffered heart attacks. When the body is at rest, the heart only has to work at about a tenth of its capacity. The other nine-tenths of its energy can be devoted to building up the new circulation system.

A heart that has repaired itself in this manner is a damaged heart, but a serviceable one. Medical research, much of it paid for by contributions to the annual Heart Fund appeal, has provided doctors with the information they need in order to tell you how to live with a damaged heart. And in most cases, persons who have suffered heart attacks find they can continue to do most of the things they have always done—in moderation.

for 300 years, Lissiuik points out.

"When the Ukrainian army under the hetman, Khmelnytsky, went south to fight the Tartars, Russia occupied our country, and we have been enemies ever since," he explains.

"In 1917, in the revolution, we split with Russia, and then we had the Ukrainian National Republic."

Ukrainians defended their new independence until November, 1920, when their army retreated to the Polish border

and neutral Poland demanded disarmament.

"We disarmed and scattered from Poland, and Ukraine was occupied by the communists. They followed the same pattern as Czar Nicholas," Lissiuik adds in disgust.

Underground resistance has been strong, he says, and famines deliberately caused by the Russians in retaliation brought death to 5 million Ukrainians in 1933. An additional million of his countrymen were murdered. Lissiuik charges bitterly

# Poet's Corner

## YULETIDE REFLECTION

When young, I recall, I looked forward to all The enjoyments of Christmas, and found That this wonderful day had a heartbreaking way Of remaining far off—I can truthfully say I despaired of its coming around.

I waited and dreamed, but the yule always seemed Far away in those days of the past. But today, since I'm grown and have tykes of my own Whose demands cost a fortune each Christmas, I moan That it gets here remarkably fast!

Richard Wheeler

## WINTERTREE

In the stark year, In late December Left standing here, An autumn ember Still staying on After first burning Like a skeleton In the winds turning: By the leaves fled And the boughs bitten Is your history read Ere it is written.

Carleton Drewry



# THE AMERICAN WAY



Truly In The "American Way"

## The Bill of Rights

By WILLIS E. STONE

Never was there a political struggle undertaken against such overwhelming odds as that which gave birth to the Bill of Rights.

The first English settlement in America, founded at Jamestown in 1608, disintegrated under the poverty of the communistic practice of common ownership of the means of production.

The Pilgrims set a different pattern when 102 of them set sail from the Old World in the Mayflower. Only half of them lived to set foot on the soil of the New World at a place now known as Plymouth.

This Compact was unique in the history of governments, for it was in fact the organic law of the new commonwealth and declared, (1) that each person was equal to each of the others, with no ruler among them, (2) that each person was to have an equal authority and voice in the determination of the law, and (3) that each had equal responsibility for the maintenance of the law they mutually created.

The Colonies prospered under this freedom. The poorest Colonist enjoyed a higher standard of living here than the citizens of any other country had ever known.

When Britain sought to drain the surpluses from the American Colonies, our forefathers rebelled. The fact that the Colonists succeeded in their rebellion appears incredible to historians aware of the fantastic odds against them.

Consider these odds. Britain had a vast army, a tremendous navy, a great munitions industry, the wealth of empire and a centralized command.

The American Colonists had nothing. No army with experience and training. The Minute Men had to furnish their own rifles, and never did quite learn how to march well. They had to make their own bullets at home. They had practically no developed resources. The population was scattered thinly across the vast wilderness with New York, the biggest city, having only 30,000 population. Not until the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, the end of

the war, did George Washington gain undisputed command over our army.

The incredible feat of winning the war has long since been credited to the clear and enduring principles established in the Declaration of Independence which asserted that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

This concept, indelibly written into the Declaration of Independence did not win these rights and powers for the people. The winning of the war for such high ideals did not give these principles any force and effect. Even the Constitution did nothing to protect our unalienable rights from political destruction.

That is the reason the people in state after state, would not ratify the Constitution without the Bill of Rights being added.

Consider the sweeping purposes of the Bill of Rights. They are without precedent in all the history of the world. The preamble declares the intent of these first ten amendments to be "that further declaratory and restrictive clauses to be added (to the Constitution) to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its power."

To prevent general assumption, the 9th Amendment asserts: "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

To make doubly sure of this protection, the 10th Amendment declares: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Because we have failed to protect and enforce these constitutional provisions, we find ourselves in trouble with shrinking liberties and ballooning taxes. It is time to revitalize the principle of economic freedom established by the Bill of Rights by adding a

# DON'T BE RELUCTANT

Young people have written to us stating that they would like to become members of the Ukrainian National Association, and that we should give them some information about the organization. When such prospects learn that the U.N.A. issues insurance certificates they lose their enthusiasm. A few inquired whether it is necessary to take out insurance in order to become members and, upon being informed that this is so, they lost interest altogether.

Perhaps some of the young folk have a wrong impression about the U.N.A., despite the many articles that have appeared in the Weekly throughout the years regarding the fraternal benefit society.

The U.N.A. is not an ordinary club organization, such as a social and athletic club, where the members pay their dues and are permitted to take advantage of the facilities. Some people have the impression that the U.N.A. is just exactly that, but on a national scale. Ordinary clubs usually have a brief existence because there is nothing basic or permanent about them; anyone can join such a club and drop out when he loses interest, because he loses nothing by doing so. The U.N.A., on the other hand, owes its growth and development to the very fact that it is a fraternal benefit society. Since 1894 it has been protecting its members by issuing life insurance certificates, and that is basic and permanent. A U.N.A. certificate holder has the satisfaction of knowing that his membership represents protection, and he will not drop his membership because he does not want to lose the protection. That is the difference between ordinary clubs and the U.N.A.

A U.N.A. member may participate in the activities of his branch, such as social and athletic affairs; he may receive The Ukrainian Weekly and the Swoboda; he receives dividends after being a member for only

two calendar years; he may receive benefits in the event of chronic sickness or permanent disability. No ordinary club is in a position to offer so much (and not many ordinary commercial insurance companies, for that matter).

Members in ordinary clubs pay dues of, let us say, fifty cents monthly. It is a fact that a young person may be a U.N.A. member for little more than fifty cents monthly—and for this he receives in addition to the regular benefits and privileges, a certificate representing whole life insurance for five hundred dollars. With double indemnity, if desired!!

From this it would seem that when a prospect learns that the U.N.A. issues insurance certificates he would be anxious to join. But it seems that young people and insurance do not attract each other; they are not very serious-minded and do not fully realize the necessity and value of insurance. They consider insurance as something to think about when they are older.

If the young people know the facts concerning the U.N.A. they would join in large numbers. They do not fully understand and appreciate the insurance angle and so are reluctant to join.

Insurance is protection—security—and everybody, young and old, should have it. Death does not differentiate between the young and old, so everyone should be protected. We urge Ukrainian American youth to consider insurance seriously, for it is as necessary as food and shelter. The U.N.A. offers it to you with many benefits and privileges. Why not learn more about the U.N.A. and what it has to offer? After all, the U.N.A. is a fifteen-million-dollar organization with 70,000 members in 500 branches—so there must be something to this "insurance" the young people are so reluctant to take out.

Theodore Lutwiniak

## RATIONING

Rationing of foods and goods is dead in this country. But that does not mean it is dead as a subject for discussion. There are still many people who for one reason or another are in favor of the rationing idea and the other government controls that must always accompany it. And there is no doubt that should another real or alleged emergency occur, there would be an intensive effort to establish another OPS or OPA, and try the economic controls again.

William Henry Chamberlin recently wrote an effective article on rationing for the Wall Street Journal. He dealt with its undeniable result, rather than with the theoretical arguments pro and con. The occasion was the news from England that food rationing there will be entirely ended by next May or before. The government, since Sir Winston Churchill and his Conservatives returned to power, has been dropping rationing restrictions on a step by step basis and finally has reached its ultimate goal.

"Last summer," Mr. Chamberlin said, "there was a final ghastly exhibition of what rationing always does to the consumer." A meat called ewe mutton, cut from ancient ewes,

23rd Amendment to the Constitution to provide that:

The Government of the United States shall not engage in any business, professional, commercial, financial or industrial enterprise except as specified in the Constitution.

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# Day of Ukrainian Unknown Political Prisoner

(Delivered by V. Kosarenko-Kosarevych, Representative of the Ukrainian Political Prisoners to the Free International Federation of Former Totalitarian Political Prisoners, New York, N. Y., on November 7, 1953 in the Hunter College)

It is my privilege to address you on this first commemoration of the Day of the Unknown Political Prisoner, which in and from the countries which are ruled totalitarian, on behalf of all the Ukrainian real and potential political victims symbolized by the Unknown Political Prisoner.

The Ukrainian people and nation are the biggest in Europe having been first to be conquered, subjugated and genocided by foreign imperialistic and totalitarian powers led by Moscow or Berlin. Therefore the number of the Ukrainian political victims is the biggest, too, and goes into dozens of millions.

The deepest roots of the suffering and dying of the political victims in the concentration and/or forced labor camps or by the other forms of exploitation and annihilation are to be found in both: in the domination of somebody over somebody, and in the intolerance of everybody who is different and dissenting in thinking, believing, speaking and wishing to live in freedom along his own way by somebody with messianic and universal goal.

The being and wishing to remain different as the totalitarian rulers of the dominating people and its empire are wanting them to be or to become along their own interest is the only possible common denominator for all the political inmates of the concentration or forced labor camps. It has been so in the Third Reich which pretended to be national-socialist. It remains so in the Soviet union and its satellites which pretend to be socialist-communist.

The experience after the breakdown of the Third Reich and the liberation from its concentration camps and prisons teaches that the non-communist survivors were put again into concentration or forced labor camps by their own communist comrades because they remain different and dissenting from the wishing of the new totalitarian rulers in the Kremlin.

The analogous consequence is to be feared after the hoped breakdown of the Soviet Concentration camp of Peoples and its replacement by the Russian Prison of Peoples along the preservation of the same Empire and of the domination of the same people over all the subjugated peoples within.

May this memorial Day of the Unknown Political Prisoner warn the world and mankind, which still are free, that the Yesterday and Today of the Ukrainian and other subjugated peoples and nations by the rulers and bearers of the former Russian and of the present Soviet Empire can become the Tomorrow of themselves, if the messianic goals of the traditional trend in Moscow and Kremlin, however camouflaged, should be reached when the misled factual and potential victims on both sides of the Iron Curtain will continue to help the usufructors of the named Eurasian Empire and not their enslaved victims longing for liberation both: the Soviet Concentration and/or Forced Labor Camps and the Russian Prison of the same peoples.

## NEWARK VET POST ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

Elections held for officers in the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark for the New Jersey brought about a complete change of men to hold office with the following results:

Commander Victor Romanyshyn, Sr. Vice-Commander Peter Gertus, Jr. Vice-Commander Peter Struck, Adjutant Nicholas Scheskovsky, Financial Secretary Peter Ewaski, Trustees: Dr. J. B. Bemko, James Melnychuk and Michael Lytwyn.

Current plans of the Post are a gala Christmas Party for Post members and their families and the sending of 50 pairs of children's shoes to the Ukrainian Orphanage in Philadelphia. Shoes hardly seem like a Christmas gift for children but the fact that they need them so badly Michael Golombiski has been on a one-man shopping tour of shoe stores selling them

Installation of officers will be on Saturday, February 6, 1954, 8 P.M. at the Ukrainian Sitch Hall, 506-18th Avenue, Newark, N. J. with a dinner and dance following the formal swearing-in and rituals of the new Post officers. Past Commander James Melnychuk will be Installation officer.

The Post is open for members. Any Ukrainian American honorably discharged from the Armed Services from World War I to Korea is eligible for membership. Meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of the month at the "Sitch" Hall in Newark.

## Instructions for Bowlers

After picking out the best ball, run and stand in front of your favorite alley, thus giving you no chance to bowl there.

Before throwing the ball, have your captain call the attention of all the bowlers to your perfect stance.

If you make a strike, look around and smile. If you make two strikes, calmly walk over and chalk it up, being very careful not to smile at this time.

If you make three strikes in a row, monochalantly light a cigaret; even if you don't smoke, light one anyhow.

If you throw the ball in the gutter, grab your leg quickly and limp to the bench, growling something about slippery shoes or bad breaks.

If you get a railroad, study the situation carefully, meanwhile thinking of the good time you had on your vacation. Then try and make it.

If you have a low score, tell the captain confidentially that

you did it for the purpose of getting a bigger handicap. If you haven't your bowling shoes or if you haven't your own ball, remember these are also good excuses for low scores.

If a bowler on the opposing team makes a bum shot, laugh loudly and attract everybody's attention.

If your opponent makes a strike, always sneer and talk about horseshoes and four-leaf clovers.

Never give the other team any credit, always talk about how funny they throw the ball.

When marking score, look around and if no one is looking, mark down a few more than you made.

If you miss an easy spare, laugh it off and say you tried something new.

If your team lost the last game, point to the fellow who made a couple of bum shots and yell: "You're the fellow who lost the game." This will restore his confidence and he will appreciate your calling his attention to the matter.

If you lose a couple of games, complain to the secretary about the lousy bowlers on your team—the guy that makes the most complaints its automatically elected secretary for the next year.

# U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

For the first time since they began bowling in the U.N.A. Bowling League of the N.Y.-N.J. Area in 1950, the quintet representing the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Newark reached the top spot in the Newark Division by defeating the Penn-Jersey Social Club in two games out of three on Friday, December 11th. Augmented this year by the Porozok brothers, who have been consistently scoring well, the Churchmen have come a long way from the old "cellar" days of the previous seasons. With a little less than 2/3 of the schedule to go, it will be worth watching the fortunes of the new challengers who find themselves among some pretty keen competition.

In last Friday's matches the Churchmen not only registered the highest team single game for the evening with a pinfall of 889, but their three-game series of 2,476 pins was likewise tops. The Penn-Jersey

aggregation was second best in each of these categories with totals of 859 and 2,459, respectively. Among the night's highest individual scores were a single game of 233 pins registered by M. Tango and a three-game series if 617 pins made by W. Rewiski, which would be outstanding on any night and in any league.

In the Jersey City Division's matches, the best scores were made by the "A" team of the Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society. It registered a single game of 873 pins and a three-game series total of 2,412. Second best scores in these categories were made by the New York U.N.A. Branch 435 with pin-falls of 816 and 2,250, respectively.

Outstanding individual scores were registered by W. Czurich with a single game of 231 pins, and a series of 570. Tony Gulka made the second best series with 502 pins.

## BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1953

NEWARK DIVISION		
Ukr. Orthodox Church (2)	Penn-Jersey Social Club (1)	
Margtrits, J. 108 110 131	Kranetz, L. 181 135 —	
Scheskovsky, N. 156 217 180	Molinsky, P. 144 — 159	
Porozok, W. 170 145 183	Rosinsky, E. 145 167 140	
Porozok, J. 156 226 169	Molinsky, W. 152 211 180	
Hubka, F. 169 191 165	Kufta, J. 155 188 153	
	Korytko, W. — 168 181	
	Handicap 6 6 6	
Totals..... 759 889 828	Totals..... 783 875 819	

Ukr.-Amer. Veterans (2)	Ukrainian Sitch (1)	
Zolto, L. 172 126 155	Betlow, M. 147 123 134	
Prychoda, A. 145 115 133	Urban 127 — 174	
Popaka, M. 164 187 128	Melnychuk, J. 150 194 150	
Bemko, B. 146 139 139	Masenko 141 144 139	
Romanyshyn, V. 193 200 188	Lytwyn, M. 154 121 —	
Handicap 10 10 10	Chuy, P. — 166 174	
Totals..... 830 777 753	Totals..... 719 748 771	

U.N.A. Branch 272 (2)	St. Johns C.W.V. (1)	
Chymly, A. 160 178 180	Kacaper, S. 144 119 135	
Blind 124 125 125	Samila, J. 142 122 163	
Blind 124 125 125	Salabun, W. 135 154 142	
Banit, W. 166 192 141	Tango, M. 161 233 193	
Rewiski, W. 201 203 213	Janicik, L. 130 150 188	
Handicap 2 2 2		
Totals..... 777 825 786	Totals..... 712 778 821	

## UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Jersey City Division		Won	Lost	High 3 Gme	Total
		Game	High	Pins	Avg.
1. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "A"	28 1/2	10 1/2	912	2469	29965 768
2. Jersey City S. & A. Team A	27	12	853	2324	28284 725
3. UNA Branch. 435, N.Y.C.	23	16	869	2494	28680 735
4. Jersey City S. & A. Team B	21	18	865	2452	29223 749
5. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "B"	15	24	867	2303	27326 701
6. Ukrainian Blacksheep	6 1/2	32 1/2	816	2268	19575 653

## Newark Division

1. Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark	24	15	891	2555	30947 794
2. Penn-Jersey S. C., Newark	24	15	928	2495	30612 785
3. Ukr.-Amer. Vets, Newark	19	20	877	2584	28749 737
4. St. Johns C.W.V., Newark	18	21	969	2620	30532 783
5. U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood	17	22	861	2442	30488 782
6. Ukrainian Sitch, Newark	16	23	872	2477	29819 764

## Haircut for 30 Years

One trouble with most discussions of taxation is that they involve statistics which are incomprehensible to any but the specialist. Now praiseworthy efforts are being made to dramatize the tax problem in a manner that will bring it home to all of us.

An Iowa barber shop, for instance, featured a sign saying that the average customer could get his hair cut twice a month for 30 years for the money he paid in direct and hidden taxes in 1952. A Texas department store had a window display of two male mannequins showing all the clothes, luggage and other supplies one year's taxes would buy. A utility company did a similar thing,

showing the number of appliances, including washer, stove, etc., the average-income family could have bought with its tax money.

This is one highly effective way of showing up tax problem for what it is—a problem that is a direct, personal and extremely important matter to everyone.

At the office on Mondays I recoil from those clear eyes and square shoulders of young men and women.

Why are wives always interrupting when their husbands are trying to say something?

## NOTICE

### TO BRANCH SECRETARIES OF U.N.A.

As the Home Office must close all accounts on the 31st of December, all dues received from branches must be deposited in banks not later than noon of December 31, 1953. Dues received later than that will not be credited to the current year but will be carried to the January account. It is therefore imperative that UNA secretaries send the branch dues in time to reach the Home Office not later than December 29, 1953.

Home Office

**New Ukrainian Xmas Cards**  
10 TO A SET  
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A New Life

How to Defeat Communism

(Concluded from page 1) When questioned about his family, the student revealed that his father was killed by the Russians in 1941. "My father was killed by the Russians in 1941. "My father owned a large farm and was well educated," he continued. "He was outspoken against the Communists and was removed from the scene."

Last year, the New York Times printed an opinion of the late Senator Robert A. Taft, an answer to the question... How would you finally defeat communism?

For the benefit of those who have apparently forgotten the wisdom of his statement, I am repeating it again... for it seems that instead of utilizing its advantages our representatives in Washington appear to be ignoring it.

"...How would you finally defeat communism?" said the late Sen. Taft. "I believe that finally we can only achieve victory by winning the battle against communism in the minds of men."

That can only be done by active propaganda and the organization of forces of freedom everywhere... We must marshal the forces of freedom, both this side and the other side of the Iron Curtain, so they are ready to go if a break in Kremlin strength or unity ever comes... It would be criminal to attempt today to foment national revolts in Russia and her satellite countries since that would produce only the murder of the anti-communists by the communists' secret police... Nevertheless, we should help anti-communist undergrounds to keep the hope for liberty alive among their people. Then when the time is ripe, opportunities can be exploited, and we shall find among the patriots of the entire enslaved area men ready to sacrifice all for freedom...

The peoples of Eastern Europe today are captive slaves driven by Soviet satellite governments to serve against their will the cause of Soviet tyranny. (Sen. Taft did not call the enslaved people "peoples of Russia" but the peoples of Eastern Europe.) He said further, "We ought to employ the native underground agencies in each oppressed country who, with us, believes in freedom, but knows far better than we do the means by which their people can be converted to our side... There are millions of heroic anti-communist Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Slovaks, Czechs, Rumanians, Hungarians, Latvians who desire passionately to throw off the Soviet yoke and to achieve once more their independence and freedom."

These words, the words of a great man, can and should be applied to the strategy in the battle against communism today. It is just more than a year ago, that Congressman Albert P. Morano polled the congressmen in his party and found that they were in favor of a policy of liberation by a vote of 82 to 7.

What has happened to resolutions—House Concurrent Resolutions 94, 119, 120, 139 and others... all based on the principles of the American Declaration of Independence and affirming our historic friendship toward the oppressed Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Polish, Slovak, and other peoples now in Soviet enslavement?

Let's hope that our government is not returning to George F. Kennan policy... "the main element of any United States policy towards the Soviet Union must be that of a long term, patient but firm and vigilant containment of Russian expansive tendencies... and that its demands dollar bills just waiting to be put forward in such a manner as to leave the way open for a compliance not too detrimental to Russian prestige."

In other words let the robber keep what he has stolen unless you can get it away from him without embarrassing him. The government will adopt a policy based on the will of the people. If the majority of the American people inform our representatives in Washington to adopt a policy of appeasement... the United States will adopt such a policy. Inform your congressman before it is too late. Write to your Congressman and request that he support a policy assuring the enslaver people of Eastern Europe their right of self-determination.

Alex J. Zabrosky, Chicago, Ill. A coal fire softens iron, and sorrows softens a man's heart, but both revert to the original hardness. — Austin O'Malley

As to the other members of his family, a mother and two younger brothers, Wasyl has not heard from them since his escape and "I do not dare contact them now," he stated. While at R.P.I., the 20-year-old Ukrainian has an apartment with two Israeli students. "This gives me a chance to enjoy one of my hobbies—cooking," he said. Judging from the results of the recent International buffet conducted by members of the Rensselaer International Club, he prepares a "mean" borsch. His other hobbies and interests run to photography, dancing, skiing and tennis.

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SS. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society Elects Chayka As President

The Holy Name Society of SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church of Jersey City, N. J. held annual elections at the Church Hall, Greene and Sussex Sts., Jersey City at which time the following officers were elected to serve during 1954: John Chayka, president; Raymond Madej, first vice-president; Paul Cenko, second vice-president; Michael Steblecki, secretary; Joseph Kaschick, assistant secretary; Walter Nusen, treasurer; Mochoal P Pawelko, Marshal; Simon Kafta, sacristan; Stephen Bykowski, John Procyk, George Zidiak and Walter Kostuk, delegates to the Holy Name Federation of Hudson County, S. Bykowski from the nominating committee conducted the elections.

Chayka was elected for his second term in three years, while Steblecki will begin his ninth consecutive year in office. Chayka, who succeeds recently president Nicholas Mendak, resides at 157 Washington St. and is employed in the Publications Dept. of Curtiss-Wright Electronics Division, Carlstadt, N. J. where he is in charge of the catalogue section where listings of all manufactured parts are published.

Installation of the new officers will take place at the Society's annual communion breakfast in the Church Hall on Jan. 10, after the 9 A.M. Mass when new members will be officially inducted by Rev. C. George Pazdrey, the Spiritual Moderator and first assistant to the Very Rev. Wladimir Lotowycz, Pastor.

Announcement was made by the Star Duet Ball committee that the Nono Morrales and White Eagle orchestras had been engaged for the next social affair scheduled for Feb. 27th.

Plans also were completed for Caroling at the homes of parishioners during the Blessed Christmas holidays in traditional Ukrainian style according to the Byzantine Rite. All proceeds will be donated toward the Parish Church Renovating Fund Drive.

New members, Adam Tizio and Oley Bachinsky were welcomed into the Society. Members serving in the armed forces will be remembered by the Holy Name Society with a Christmas gift that will include an activity report during their absence.

Michael Steblecki, Sec'y

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Maximovitch's Recital

(Continued from page 1) volume and tonal brilliancy, Maximovitch's playing is refreshing. He takes his time when he wants to; he has plenty of power when he needs it; and he can play as fast and as dexterously as the next one any time it is requisite. But he never uses Chopin to show himself off, and that's to his credit.

From the written records of his playing, it would seem that Chopin was more the sensitive, poetic and intimate pianist rather than the fiery, bombastic virtuoso which emerged with Liszt and his followers.

Slightly Built Maximovitch is a slightly built, shy looking man with a sensitive face and slim hands. But he is a solid musician and he has a natural and almost infallible affinity for Chopin's music and all the technique necessary to make this manifest.

His program consisted of the G-minor ballade, the D-flat nocturne, the Fantasia-Improptue, three Mazurkas, and two scherzos (the B-minor and the C-sharp minor); then, after intermission, all 12 of the first set of etudes (Op. 10), the famous nocturne in F-sharp major and the equally famous A-flat Polonaise. His encores included the taxing A-minor "Winter-wind" etude from Op. 25.

Twenty-One Compositions The News reviewer stated that: Maximovitch, of Ukrainian background and now resident here, is a gifted interpreter of Chopin, with whose animating sentiments he could be expected to feel the sympathy of a modern man whose homeland, like Chopin's, lies under the heel of a cynical power.

Perhaps that das why he chose to play, in its entirety, one of Chopin's two sets of 12 Etudes; the set which closes with the stirring C Minor, always called the "revolutionary."

It is a rare thing to hear a pianist of talent devote a whole evening to one composer and it definitely serves to shed light on his technical equipment, for one accepts the creator and focuses on the instrument of his creation.

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