

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

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Perhaps it is too soon to think of the UYL-NA Convention for 1955, but how about it at "Soyuzivka"? Our conventions have become a little stereotyped and this would give us a wonderful opportunity of having something new and something different. It would also give our young people a chance to get acquainted with the "Soyuzivka", and many of them I am sure would spend the week before or the week after the convention enjoying the beauty of the Adirondacks while at Soyuzivka. Of course, the first question which comes to our mind is will there be enough room for everyone? Perhaps we can encourage former boy scouts and girl scouts to bring their sleeping bags and their tents, and this would alleviate the housing situation. Perhaps some of the young people would volunteer for KP in exchange for room and board. Wouldn't it be fun to have a huge weeny roast, and singing around a campfire, instead of trying to duck the house detective who doesn't appreciate Ukrainian singing in the late evening? A concert in the open would be very enjoyable, and what a field day for our camera enthusiasts! Perhaps dancing under the stars could be arranged! It would require a lot of planning to put such a convention over, but with the young advisors on the UNA board, and a good committee from the Metropolitan New York area, it should be possible to work it out. Let's think about it! Anna Chopek

REPORT FROM A STUDENT AT THE SOYUZIVKA

Starring two outstanding guest speakers and a program prepared and presented by the students, themselves, the Ukrainian Summer Cultural Courses sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association, in conjunction with the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, at the UNA's "Soyuzivka" resort terminated a second week of classes last weekend. The courses, attended by 28 young representatives from Chicago, Detroit, Wilmington, Del., New York, Elizabeth, Lakewood, N. J., Cleveland, Stanton, Va., Hartford, Conn., Syracuse, Westchester, and Toronto signify an important step in the history of Ukrainian Americans in the attempt not only to acquaint our youth with the Ukrainian culture and national background, but to instill a vivid and genuine love and pride for their Ukrainian heritage. During the past week, two noted speakers appeared before the group, developing this basic theme.

Prof. Manning's Lecture
Discussing the great literary figures of the Ukraine, Prof. Clarence A. Manning, of the Slavonic Department of Columbia University, impressed the students by emphasizing the roles of Shevchenko, Franko, and Lesya Ukrainka in the maturation of Ukrainian literature and thought. All three represent the unique Ukrainian spirit of revolt, progress, liberty and right. Professor Manning although delivering his speech in English, read several passages from Shevchenko in Ukrainian, conveying his enthusiasm for

same to the audience.

Dr. Myshuha Lecture on Ukrainian Americans
Dr. Luke Myshuha, Editor in Chief of the Svoboda, delivered two lectures before the students, stressing the importance of the Ukrainians in America.

But what is America? Not a nationality, but a nation—derived from the cultural heritage of all of its component nationalities, Dr. Myshuha reiterated. America is a symphony, in which the Ukrainian Americans play a decisive and enriching role, not merely physical, but cultural and spiritual, as well. The history of Ukrainians in America was reviewed, and the students were impressed with the fact that by 1608 several Ukrainians arrived in America under Captain John Smith's expedition, and that Ukrainian names are recorded among those who served under General George Washington in the American Revolution as well as in the Civil War. The Ukrainians, then, began making American history very early.

From the Ukrainian Americans in the past, Dr. Myshuha went on to the Ukrainian National Association, reviewing several of the earliest leaders in the organization and establishment of Ukrainians in American life. Ukrainian youth, then, has the obligation and responsibility to continue what our mothers and fathers developed.

The Regular Classes by Prof. Kisilewsky and Prof. Blyznak
The series of four lectures was a special program to complement the regular classes conducted by Professors Kisilewsky and Blyznak. The courses, initiated on August 2, 1954, include classes in Ukrainian grammar, literature, culture, history, music and dancing.

To illustrate just how they have progressed, the students, themselves, performed before the guests at Soyuzivka on Saturday, August 14. A selection of songs by the Students Choir was conducted by Jurij Shuhan and accompanied by Elia Barabash. Recitations of Ukrainian poems were dramatically delivered by OIha Dyhdalewycz and Jurij Shuhan. The program was climaxed by Ukrainian dancers, directed and performed by the students, who vivaciously presented the Kozachok for girls and the Kolomeyka for two couples. The program, needless to say, was successful and very generously received. The second half of the program was presented by the noted soprano, Mrs. Veronica Chelisky, who offered selections from Die Flendermaus.

In anticipation of the question, "Just how successful are these courses?", we can only respond tentatively by weighing the intellectual, cultural, appreciation, and social elements; by measuring the growth of the individual students in these several aspects. A more accurate response, however, will be revealed in the future, when, looking upon the Ukrainian society, we ask, "Who are our new leaders? Who produced them?"

The valiant reply: "They were cultivated and inspired at the Ukrainian Summer Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka!"
Helen Demychuk

U. N. A. PROGRESS AS REFLECTED IN REPORTS GIVEN AT 23rd U.N.A. CONVENTION

By UNA Secretary GREGORY HERMAN (Resume)

Mr. Herman's report consisted primarily of detailed tables showing the progress made during the past four years in the UNA membership drive and the records of each individual Branch in this drive. The report revealed that at the close of 1953 the UNA had 499 Branches (lodges) in 31 States in this country and in 1 Province in Canada. During that period 39 new Branches were established, 6 Branches merged in 3 Branches, 1 was suspended, and 9 were dissolved.

During this 4-year period in the Adult and Juvenile departments of the UNA: 26,443 new members were admitted; 5,972 were re-admitted; 4,875 transferred to other Branches; 1,542 were admitted from other classes; 5 were admitted from the old to the new form of insurance. Total increase in membership during this period—38,839; prior to that membership amounted to 56,009; total increase at close of 1953—94,848.

Decline in membership—the report showed the following: died—1,779; suspended—14,852; transferred to other Branches—consider-

able experience in organizing new members, and holding on to the old. Still, there are still greater opportunities of taking advantage in this field of the great drawing power of the UNA.

"This year every Branch should observe the 60 anniversary of the founding of the UNA. This will aid in winning greater respect among the members for their organization, and interest others to join it. Moreover, every Branch should make it a point to make it a truly fraternal society, serving the interests of its members.

"In conclusion, I wish to point out that before us there stands a great opportunity: to consolidate our Branches and to increase their membership. Remember, from the very outset the UNA has served the Ukrainian people. This should never be forgotten, for it is that very idea which gives reason for the continued existence of our organization. This idea must be inculcated into our new and prospective members. This will require a lot of work, but the results will justify it all."

Branches—5,155; changed to other Classes—1,535; went over to new form of insurance—5; cash surrenders—739; paid-up insurance—86; total 24,627; total increase for the reported period—14,212.

Mr. Herman then proceeded to comment upon the above figures.

He concluded his report as follows:

"This year we have returned to normalcy in the matter of gaining new members. But there should be no lull in UNA membership activity. For our organization has great opportunities of expanding itself, although perhaps not to the extent it had during the past four years.

"How else can one understand the fact," he continued, "that the UNA managed to garner over 70,000 members at time when the Ukrainians almost low partisanship among themselves. It is clear that within the ranks of the UNA are gathered the finest elements of the older and newer immigrants as well as of the young American born generation.

"The past four years gave

ANTI-COMMUNIST "RADIO LIBERATION" GOES ON AIR IN UKRAINIAN

New York, August 17.—Radio Liberation, anti-Communist station in Munich, Germany, went on the air in the Ukrainian language for the first time Aug. 16 with a warning to Ukrainian people that the Soviet regime is trying to bolster itself with appeals to Ukrainian national pride and the offer of a status of "elder brother" with the Great Russians as supports for the dictatorship. Announcement of the opening of the broadcasts beamed to the Ukraine, bringing the total number of languages employed by Radio Liberation to seventeen, was made August 16 at the New York offices of the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism, Inc., by its president, Vice Admiral Leslie C. Stevens. The American Committee provides technical and other support for Radio Liberation.

per, Pravda, allegedly written by a Ukrainian emigre, Josyp Krutij, who returned to the Soviet Union, Admiral Stevens expressed the opinion that this was inspired by Soviet fear of the effect of Radio Liberation's proposed broadcasts in Ukrainian. It is noteworthy, Admiral Stevens went on, that in the statement credited to Krutij the Soviet propaganda apparatus thought it necessary to discredit Ukrainian emigre organizations and individuals who have been cooperating with the American Committee by smearing them as spies and assassins who are helping the Americans to "enslave the Ukrainian people." This reflects the Kremlin's growing disquiet over American relations with the Soviet emigration, particularly the relations between the American Committee and the Ukrainian emigration, Admiral Stevens commented.

Ukrainians Will Take Their Seat in "Circle of Free Peoples"

The opening script in Ukrainian laid stress on the assertion that the Ukrainian people, now cruelly oppressed by the Bolshevik dictatorship, will inevitably take their seat in the "circle of free peoples" and called on them not to be flattered into "brotherhood" with a tyranny which crushed the democratic Ukrainian Republic and subjected the Ukrainians to bloody purges and decimating famines. It urged the Ukrainians to unite with the other Soviet peoples to struggle against the Soviet regime.

Admiral Stevens sent the following telegram to the Ukrainian desk:

"All officers of the American Committee join me in extending sincere congratulations to the staff of the Ukrainian desk for their fine efforts toward inaugurating Ukrainian broadcasts today."

Message to Ukrainian Youth

The keynote of the initial program in Ukrainian was struck in a script addressed to the Ukrainian youth, exhorting them not to be taken in by the theme of the initial program in Ukrainian as struck in a script addressed to the Ukrainian youth, exhorting them not to be taken in by the current Soviet campaign to enlist the Ukrainian people as "elder brothers" supporting the grandiose imperialistic designs of the Soviet dictatorship. It reminded the Ukrainian people that they had been a major sufferer under the Bolsheviks, citing the crushing of the Ukrainian People's Republic by the Red Army, the purges of the 1920's, the Kremlin-fostered famine of the 1930's which cost the lives of millions of Ukrainian peasants, and the terrifying purges of the 1930's. The Soviet phase of Ukrainian history has been one of travail, bloodshed and iron tyranny, affecting both Party members and non-Party members alike.

With the addition of Ukrainian, Radio Liberation now operates with nine area language desks. It went on the air on March 1, 1953, with only a Russian-language desk. In addition to Russian and Ukrainian, broadcasts are now transmitted regularly in Belorussian, Armenian, Georgian, Azerbaidzhanian, Tatar-Bashkir, four languages of Turkestan—Uzbek, Turkmen, Khiriz and Kazakh—and six languages of the North Caucasus—Avar, Karachal-Balkar, Chechen-Ingush, Cherkess, Ossetin, Kumik and Lezhgin.

Radio Liberation has also undergone a marked expansion in its transmission facilities in the year and a half since it started. Admiral Stevens reported. It now has seven transmitters operating on from ten to fifteen different frequencies, and it now is on the air twenty-four hours a day.

The Soviets reacted from the first day to the broadcasts of Radio Liberation and have carried on a campaign of heavy jamming. Admiral Stevens said. He said reports to his Committee indicated the jamming of Radio Liberation was even more intensive that that of other Western radios broadcasting to the Soviet Union. Admiral Stevens attributed this to the fact that Radio Liberation's programming is done by former Soviet citizens who know how to appeal most effectively to their compatriots behind the Iron Curtain. Recent defectors from Soviet-occupied areas reported listening to Radio Liberation, Admiral Stevens said, and said that the broadcasts were exceptional in their understanding of the problems of those who live under the Soviet dictatorship. Citing an attack on the American Committee recently in the Moscow newspa-

The script went on to point out that the Communist dictatorship now offers the Ukrainians a new status—the status of "elder brother." The regime is thus trying to bolster itself with appeals to Ukrainian national pride. "Now they say we are to be the 'elder brother,'" the script continued. "But brother in what? We know what Bolshevism has meant for us in the past. We know it cannot change. We are not to be flattered into so-called 'brotherhood' with any such tyranny. Brothers indeed we are—brothers with all the peoples of the USSR. But brothers united in struggle against that anti-people's tyranny... Young Ukrainians, you know the nature of Bolshevism well. Stand firm in the struggle for freedom and true democracy—for our people and all peoples."

Ukrainians—"a Proud and Mighty People"

The opening script emphasized that the Ukrainian people, (Concluded on page 2)

A Ukrainian Refugee Priest's Work Arduous

The lot of Ukrainian refugee priests in West Germany is typified by that of Father Julian Mykytyn, who is now 62, has spent the last ten years of his life in exile from his native land, lives with his family in Kornwestheim-Gruenbuehl, which is in West Germany not far from Munich. The story of Father Mykytyn, who is a Catholic priest of Byzantine rite, is eloquently told in the Jubilee monthly (August, 1954, 377 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y., 35 cents), with fine illustrations of him and his family—his wife, and "four shy, beautiful children, Vera, Christine, Jurij, and Martha."

"Like many of the people whose home lies behind the Iron Curtain," Jubilee reports, "Father Mykytyn hears numerous grapevine reports about unrest in the satellite countries and in the Soviet itself, and he knows that Russia will soon be in revolt and the Communists ousted; in fact, he has taken only a two-year lease on his apartment [three small rooms]; the lease will be up in 1955."

His Rounds Are Gruelling

There are only 20 Eastern rite priests in all of Germany, and the situation of the Ukrainians there is quite desperate—the Jubilee article writes: On Sunday Father Mykytyn celebrates the Liturgy—at 7:30, 9:30 and 12:00—in three different villages. The Liturgy is usually held in the dining hall of the DP barracks, or at

the barracks chapel, if there is one. The job of visiting his thousand parishioners is quite an ordeal. On a typical Sunday, after celebrating the Liturgy locally, he might set out for Cannstadt—a bus, a train, a streetcar, and finally a 4-mile walk. After celebrating the Liturgy here he will go to Stenhalden—a walk, bus, streetcar, and a walk again. He will get lunch about 2:30, then say benediction, after which he will face a walk, a bus, a streetcar, and then another walk before he can get the train, bus, and trolley which will bring him home. Having left his house at 7 a.m., he will not return until 10 p.m. On all these rounds he carries his vestments, chalice, altar stone and consecrated Hosts in two suitcases slung over his shoulder; on rainy days it is obvious that only a man of burning passion for his vocation—the priesthood—could bear the work.

Methodical Man

Father Mykytyn has no telephone and he is notified of sick calls and other emergencies by telegram. He is a very methodical man: every birth, baptism, first Communion, marriage and death, along with the dates of escapes and new arrivals, is immediately written down in his ledger, so that when the revolution everyone awaits does take place, he will have complete records when they return to their homes and villages.

Named to School Board

William J. Pastuszek, 29-year-old Ukrainian American realtor at 2501 W. 9th st., was appointed to Chester School Board last night to fill the unexpired term of John C. Kane Jr., who resigned in June, reports the Chester Times of Chester, Pa.

The appointment is effective to December 1959. Pastuszek was sworn in at start of the board meeting by Joseph A. Conte, city assessor.

Born in Chester and educated in the public schools here, he was graduated from Pennsylvania Military Preparatory School in 1943. Following that he attended PMC and Elizabethbethown College and was graduated from Juniata College, Huntington, Pa., in 1948. From 1946 to 1947 he served in the Quartermaster Corps of the U.S. Army and in the latter part of 1947 attended the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Also in the same year he taught as a substitute teacher in Chester High and Smedley Junior High School.

In 1948 he opened a real estate and insurance office and became a member and director of the Chester Estate Board.

Has Two Children

He is a member and director of the Ukrainian American Home, 4th and Ward streets; an associate member of the Fraternal Order of Police (William Penn Lodge); past president of St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, member of the Delaware County Real Estate Board and the Young Men's Republican Club.

Other activities include serving as an appraiser for the city's redevelopment authority, directorship of the People's Building and Loan Association. He was also among the first residents of the city to sponsor displaced persons. He is married to the former Theodozia Kizluk and they

"SUMA" Manifestation Greeted By Notables

The Third All-American Manifestation of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUMA), which took place last Saturday and Sunday, August 14, 15 in Bound Brook, N. J., and attended by around 6,000 persons, including members of 30 branches of the national organizations, received messages from notables and institutions, headed by President Eisenhower, Senators Knowland, H. A. Smith, McCarthy, Bridges, Saltonstall, Ives, Aiken, Capehart, Congressman Kersten, and various organizations as well.

The keynote of the manifestation was the 300th anniversary of the Treaty of Pereyaslav, which Russia broke to occupy Ukraine.

The entire assemblage resolved as one to continue Ukrainian American aid to the Soviet enslaved Ukrainians in their heroic struggle for national freedom and independence.

Newark Sitch to Commemorate 30th Anniversary

On November 20th, 1954 a banquet will be held to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Athletic Association, of Chornomorska Sitch, Inc. of Newark, N. J. The celebration will be held at the Sitch Home, 506-508, 18th Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Among the notables invited are Governor Robert Meyner, and Mayor of the City of Newark, Leo P. Carlin. Outstanding Ukrainian Americans will also attend.

In the past years, the Ukrainian Sitch has sponsored championship baseball and basketball teams, has conducted Bowling Tournaments and have two children, William Jr., 3 years old and Lydia Maria, four months.

Clifford Case, Republican candidate for U. S. Senate, stressed the agony Ukraine suffered under Tsarist Russian misrule, and declared the suffering of the Ukrainians today under the Soviet Russian yoke is infinitely worse.

Mr. Michael Piznak, Vice President of the Ukrainian National Association, called upon the younger generation to continue their efforts to make the Ukrainian Cause better known to their fellow Americans.

Other speakers included Prof. A. Ohloblyn, as well as W. Omelchenko, head of SUMA.

Various colorful ceremonies, marching, singing and orchestra selections were included in the program. Further details concerning this manifestation will appear here upon their receipt by the Weekly.

For The Common Good

By MYKHAILO KOTSYUBINSKY
Translated by PERCIVAL CUNDY

(2)

Zamphir squatted down before the stem of a vine, and cautiously and lovingly turned back the leaves, some a delicate bright green, covered underneath with white down, others dark and shining as if cast in metal. There beneath the leaves was a wealth of richness, whole clusters of luxuriant bunches of grapes, hanging so thick that the boughs bent down under the insupportable weight. Eh, God had given abundance! Zamphir's heart thrilled with joy and his eyes laughed at the enormous clusters.

"Daddy, daddy! Come here!" shouted the oldest boy. "See how many bunches here!"

"Come here! Come here, daddy!" cried the little girl from the other direction. "There are more where I am! You can't see the leaves for them!"

Zamphir beamed. His children wouldn't need to peer over other people's fences at other people's fruit. They would have their own grapes, they would have their own wine. This was just the right place for grapes; he would produce from it a wine like spirits. Ah, everybody knew what Zamphir Neron's wine was like, therefore he wouldn't need to cart it to market... the buyers would come themselves with ready cash if he had any to sell, and he would have to sell the larger part. Well, of course, that's why he tended his vineyard so well, that's why he slaved to make it profitable. With the blessing of God he would both sell and have some for himself. No Moldavian could go without his wine; they were accustomed to it from childhood.

Zamphir walked among his vines, here straightening up a stake, there plucking off superfluous leaves, or tying up a branch. True, today was Sunday, one ought not to work, but yet it couldn't be a sin to do this in the vineyard, for here was sacred bread, the gift of God... Ah, what a mat of branches here! It doesn't let the sun through... or these leaves must come off... And there's a useless tendrill, sucking away the sap for nothing from the rest of the vine. Cut it off... so... And here the clusters have weighed down the branch so that the poor things are trailing on the ground... it must be lifted up... it's a shame... so much of human toil has gone into it.

Ah, toil! How much of toil and trouble this scrap of land

has absorbed! His father and forefathers had deposited here all their strength—see what strong, sturdy and fruitful vines they had brought into being! And he himself—had he put in any less of his own health and strength into them?

And Zamphir recalled how every autumn he had had to gather stalks, prune branches, spade and bury the vine boles in the earth. The heavy spade would flash up and down, and in place of the vines mounds of earth would arise. Throughout the winter the vines would sleep beneath the earthy mounds, but in spring they must be liberated, brought out into the light from beneath the soil, cleaned and staked. And then the vines would begin to grow like weeds—again the spade would fly, again the blisters on the hands. He loved his vineyard so that he spent himself on it. He cared for it as he cared for his own children; it agreed with him and he got habituated to it as to a dear companion, a being, with whom one's own life, nourishment, and welfare is bound up. And the slender vine which returns such a vast recompense for hard work and blistered hands can become very dear indeed to the one who works it.

Is it about time to gather the vintage, thought Zamphir. Well, that's an easy, festival sort of job. The whole family takes part in the work. It's a pleasant sight to look upon the ripe, translucent berries, which can hardly hold in the sweet juice under the fragile skin. The grownups, with songs, cut of the ripe clusters, drop them into baskets and carry them to the waiting barrels, while excited children, smeared with the sweet juice, rummage beneath the vines, searching for bunches which have been overlooked. The torrent of sweet must begins to work and soon the entire village from the smallest child to the oldest grandfather will be at the "tasting."

If only Good will grant him to gather in the vintage and sell the vine! He ought to buy another strip of land from the squire, for without land enough husbandry is hard. What would Moriora say about the idea? But where is she? Zamphir swept his eyes around.

Mariora was standing among the vines as though framed in the green foliage, her bent head supported by one hand, with an expression of deep pensiveness on her face.

"Mariora, what are you worrying about there? Don't

you see what an abundance the Lord has sent us? Such a vintage I've never seen with any of our neighbors."

"Praise God!" sighed the young wife. "But, you, you, I was thinking... people are talking..."

"What are they saying?" said Zamphir, coming up to her.

"They say there are some 'doctors' travelling about the villages, ruining the vineyards. They say there's some sort of disease or something at work among the vines and so they're chopping down some vineyards, burning them up and putting poison into the soil as well..."

"What? Chopping down the vines?" Zamphir shuddered. He, too, had heard about it in the market place at Rena. Burning, she says, poisoning the soil! But this was his property, inherited from his forefathers, his bread—were a lot of doctors to destroy it? No, never, should that come to pass. Maybe there was some sort of disease which attacked the grape, but here, in this village, all the vineyards thank God! were healthy, sound and thriving, on splendid soil. Just a foolish report, a stupid rumor. They were not the sort of people to let any so-called "doctors" into their vineyards. Oh! let any of them dare to put a foot on his property! He'd shoot the first come down like a dog with his gun. Only over his dead body should any step into his vineyard, for living he would admit no one. Stupid rubbish! Just people's foolish chatter!

Zamphir waved his hand. However, notwithstanding the gesture of contempt, a cloud of anxiety overshadowed Zamphir's brow. Yet not for long, it is true. The brilliance of the jocular June day, the broad billowing of green foliage which, like a sea, flowed over the wealth of the vintage beneath its surface, the carefree chatter of the children who, adorned with vine leaves, came rushing boisterously to their father—all this restored to Zamphir his cheerful mood, his rosy hopes.

The sun had begun to decline towards evening. Mariora reminded them that it was time to return home. The children scurried after the horses and soon these were hitched up to the wagon again, ready to start. The fiery horses tossed their heads as they were decorated with vine leaves, and the little girl carried with her into the wagon an immense nosegay of the same bound together with slender tendrils.

(To be continued)

KERSTEN COMMITTEE REPORTS ON COMMUNIST AGGRESSION IN UKRAINE

(Concluded)

There was an abundance of testimony presented to the committee to indicate that the spirit of resistance behind the Iron Curtain remains firm and strong in spite of Communist oppression.

The peoples of the captive nations despise their oppressor. Their national patriotism still burns resolutely in their hearts. They oppose the Communist regime whenever and wherever possible. Unfortunately, seldom does the news of this opposition reach the free world.

Father John Hrynoch, a member of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council, had this to say on the subject of organized resistance in the Ukraine:

The Ukrainian resistance was organized not only on political lines but also in the form of armed resistance, in the form of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). The Ukrainian population takes part and constitutes the liberation movement for the entire Ukrainian nation. All the Ukrainian people fight for the same aims and motives as do their own armed units of the UPA. In no other way could one explain that after 9 years following the conclusion of the world war that there is still a political and armed resistance in the Ukraine, a political and armed resistance which received no assistance from other sources, and must rely solely on the assistance of its own people. It should be noted that although the underground movement may change the form of this struggle or the number of participants but still behind the entire movements is the entire Ukrainian population.

Further, according to his documented testimony, 35,000 MVD men perished in the fight against the Ukrainian underground army in the period 1944-1950. MVD General Moskalkenko was among those killed in 1948.

It is impossible to kill the natural urge for freedom inherent in every human being. It also appears that patriotism is still an integral part of men's souls.

The spirit of resistance has even spread to the darkest reaches of the Soviet Union. In Vorkuta, a concentration camp located in Arctic Russia and widely known as the "hell hole" of Communist prisons, the committee learned how once freemen summoned the courage to openly strike against the dread NKVD. The witness who described this strike to the committee in Berlin in executive session is a physician and an ex-German Communist. He was a member of the Communist Party for 16 years until 1948, when he decided to

leave the party because "the activity of that Party (Communist) is directed against the progress of mankind." He was arrested by the NKVD while in East Berlin one day in 1949, and subsequently sentenced to 5 years at Vorkuta. He was released in December 1953.

The district of Vorkuta contains 300,000 persons with 40 separate prison camps. The coal mines of Vorkuta supply Lenin-grad with all of its coal. According to the witness this strike lasted 12 days, and was supported by strong underground movements in the slave camp itself. Some concessions were won by the strikers after the Kremlin demonstrated its concern by sending a mission from Moscow under the supervision of a Soviet general to investigate circumstances surrounding the rebellion.

Although the Communists finally broke the strike in their customary manner by shooting hundreds of the strikers, the free world now knows that the enslaved dare to openly resist and that the spirit of resistance is strong.

The Communists have perverted the traditions and legitimate objectives of the armed forces under their control, both of those in the captive nations, and of the Red Army itself. This they have done by compelling these armed forces to become the instrument of their antihuman policies.

For the most part the members of the military forces under Communist control are the sons, relatives, and friends of peasants and workers against whom the regime has applied the most repressive measures, and by terror has sought to destroy their traditions of family, home, religion, and national cultures.

Evidence before our committee and recent history prove that the Communists maintain their control over the Red Army and the other military elements under Communist domination, by an elaborate police system which permeates their ranks to spy upon them. The armed forces are kept isolated and under inordinate discipline and are subjected to continuous false propaganda and indoctrination.

When this Communist control has been relaxed, such as in time of war, thus permitting the opportunity to express true feelings of patriotism, millions of these same soldiers escaped to freedom. They refused to be repatriated to communism. They actually participated in open battle against the Communists.

FAREWELL TO O'HARE

In this column for the last two months have appeared articles about my life behind the Iron Curtain. I wrote them not only because it was my duty, as PIO man, to write something for the paper. I wrote them because I knew what Russian Communism-Imperialism means from both theory and practice.

Therefore, when I was assigned to the PIO section of this base, I thought it was my duty to write about it. I knew that some of you found it interesting and some did not.

As a farewell to the readers of the O'Hare News I would like to say this:

We are now in the so called "Cold War," in the war that has no front lines, no limited boundaries. This war today is everywhere and among all nations. Cold war depends on the mental forces more than on physical. The purpose of the Communist forces in the cold war is to win your mind and soul, the rest you will give them "voluntarily." The Communists believe in their victory over the world not because they are strong enough to con-

quer the world; they believe in it because they knew your mental weaknesses. They are afraid of our good weapons, but they worry very little about our diplomacy. To prove this, you do not have to go very far. Examine the short period of the history after World War II, and you will see how naively our diplomacy was in that time with the Communism-Imperialism conducted from Moscow.

Dealing with Russia, as with a National-Socialism and Fascism, we lost because we treated her as an honest partner.

The same thing may happen in the future, only because a minority of the Free World reads what the "blue ideas" spread by Moscow and Peiping mean. The majority do not want to think about it. The fault with a man is that he thinks only when in trouble.

Maybe, in the old and good times it was necessary but in the time of the Cold War with a hot temper for "to be or not to be" we cannot pass by this problem of today's without noticing it and at least giving it some of our attention.

Stephene Werbowati ("O'Hare"—vol. 2, no. 24)

UKRAINIANS AND RUSSIANS COMPARED

(Concluded)

More Spiritual Than Russians.

According to the same writer, the Russians are more materialistic, the Ukrainians more spiritual. The latter have greater poetic imagination. Their poetry is rich in beautiful images, in love of nature, in dreamy, melancholy contemplation. The Ukrainian poetry is inseparable from nature, which is represented as full of life and participating in man's happiness and distress. The grass, the trees, the birds, the beasts, the star, morning and evening, spring and snow—all these breathe, think, feel in unison with man, and all resound in charming voice of sympathy or hope or condemnation.

The Russian poetry, on the other hand, is extremely poor in poetic images, and in its relation to nature, but is rich in depicting action and the struggle of the soul. The Russian, being chiefly practical and materialistic, can rise to poetry only when he leaves the sphere of daily life. His poetry is therefore more in the domains of immensity or of simple play or amusement.

A historical reminiscence becomes a fairy-tale, whereas the song of the Ukrainian produces in a poetic form the very reality. The feeling of life in Russian songs is rarely lifted above the materialistic side. On the contrary, in the songs of the Ukrainians it reaches the highest degree of spirituality, purity, nobility of motive and gracefulness of imagination. In the Russian songs a woman's beauty is very rarely raised above her material form: it is the form of the woman's body and her voice that charm and captivate. The Ukrainian woman, on the contrary, almost lacks bodily form—she is a spiritual creation. It is her purity, her spirituality, that attracts and captivates the poet.

More Religious

In religion the same differences can be noticed between a nature disposed to contemplation, to union with nature, to a mystical conception of life, and a nature corresponding more to the material and external side of life. The Ukrainian, being a more spiritual and mystically disposed character, is stronger in his religious feelings and not so liable to religious indifference as the Russian, who, if educated, easily becomes atheistic.

There is also a great difference in the sects which are concerned more with formalities and rites on the Russian side and more with the spirit of the teaching among the Ukrainians. The religious tolerance of the Ukrainian also contrasts very favorably with the intolerance prevailing among the Russians.

The Russians have a much higher conception of duty than the Ukrainians. Having deeper communal inclinations, they hold national as well as family ties in greater respect although they have little love for superiors or parents. The Ukrainian, however, being more inclined to personal freedom, has little respect for anything that tends to restrict him. He is therefore an unruly being as a member of a family, and not a staunch supporter of a state where he does not possess full freedom.

Such then, in brief outlines, are some of the chief characteristics of the Russians and the Ukrainians.

ANTI-COMMUNIST "RADIO LIBERATION" GOES ON AIR IN UKRAINIAN

(Concluded from page 1)

although cruelly oppressed by the Bolshevik dictatorship, is a proud and mighty people and will inevitably take its seat in the "circle of free peoples." "The words of Taras Shevchenko: 'And there will be a son, and there will be a mother, and there will be truth on

So Proud!

The Ukrainian Weekly readers have read quite a number of testimonials relative to the worth and popularity of the "Soyuzivka"—the Ukrainian National Association resort up near Kerhonkson, New York, which is daily and weekly attracting more and more vacationers, and, at present, students as well.

Many of these testimonials have not been printed either in the Svoboda or in the Weekly, because of lack of space.

Just the other day, one came in from Mrs. Anne Turchan, of Norwood, Mass. She and her husband are of the younger generation. I think is certainly deserves printing.

Mrs. Turchan writes: "We have just returned from a week at the Soyuzivka, and it so impressed us that we would like to subscribe to The Ukrainian Weekly.

"In the past we have vacationed at various American resorts, but never have I been so proud to be a Ukrainian, as after my stay at the Soyuzivka.

It is high time that we had such a vacation spot to offer our budding generation.

"Please publish what future plans there are for Soyuzivka. How about offering a Cultural course or single lectures to parents, so that we could answer some of the stumping queries our youngsters pop.

"We are all members of the Boston Branch 238 of the Ukrainian National Association.

"With sincere wishes for the continued success of the Soyuzivka..."

The writer of the above knows well about the Ukrainian Summer/Cultural Courses which are being conducted there, and in course of conversation praised them highly.

Here she offers, however, a novel idea, of having courses for younger, American born parents. Mind you, not for boys and girls but for adults.

It seems to be a fine idea, and who knows; maybe next year something could and should be done about this proposition.

JOSEPHINE GIBAJLO GIBBONS

THE AMERICAN WAY

Quack Diagnosis

By GEORGE PECK

(EDITOR'S NOTE: George Peck is Chairman of the Board of the National Labor-Management Foundation and Executive Editor of its official publication, PARTNERS.)

For the past three decades, the Left-Wingers have been riding high; they have made an all-out drive to sell the human race on the idea that collectivism and economic planning are the answers to all of the ills and ills of mankind. In fact, these Do-Gooders, have gone so far as to accuse all who differ with this concept of being un-Christian, reactionary, fascist or anti-Semitic. They made a quack diagnosis and prescribed a large dose of socialist medicine as the one and only treatment to create and maintain a socially-healthy society.

For a time, here in America, they succeeded in making many converts to their pattern for Utopia. This was due largely to the fact that very few voices were raised to dispute their illogical, even ridiculous theories. But with the transition of Socialism to Nazism in Germany, it became evident that inevitably economic planning leads to dictatorship—gives birth to Hitlers and Mussolinis, to Lenins, Stalins and Malenkovs, who in order to achieve their ends, usurp absolute power over the individual, thereby depriving that individual of his freedom.

The American people are learning that these social thinkers (?) labor under the tragic delusion that under the individual's power and transferring it to Government, thereby power is given to all people. But they are no longer fooling Joe Doakes and Mary Smith—these folks realize that placing in the hands of a small group of planners, power formerly held by many individuals, opens the door to dictatorship—the ultimate result of which is control of men's lives.

It is a fallacy to assume that a few men who have been given or have seized power over the lives of their fellow men, possess the ability, the determination and the integrity to plan a society that will better service the average man, than a society which he works out patiently through individual effort in cooperation with his fellows.

The ideal society is not created by a few so-called enlightened super-thinkers, planning every last detail of the individual's life—rather it is developed by multitudes of men thinking for themselves, solving their problems through the clash of opinion and discussion.

earth" because in our own house, there is truth and strength and the will for freedom," the script concluded.

The totalitarian psychology revealed by their impatience with any one who dares to differ with them. This is particularly noticeable among certain clergymen who have knowingly or unwittingly embraced socialism. They do not argue against ideas but resort to personal smears of those who cling to constitutional Americanism and are so old-fashioned as to still believe that government should be of, by and for the people.

Their particular smear is to accuse their opponents of not being Christians. This is absolutely ridiculous as a perusal of the New Testament will reveal. This one and only source of our knowledge of the principles of Jesus Christ proves beyond shadow of doubt that He recognized private property rights and differentials in position of individuals, that He accepted the principle of inequality in ability and application and that larger rewards should go to those who work harder and better.

The Left-Wing section of the clergy tackles an impossible job in trying to convince anyone that Jesus was a Socialist—that is, anyone who has carefully read the New Testament. Nowhere in the Scriptures does He advocate collectivism, economic planning and Government control. By example and teaching, Jesus emphasized the importance and dignity of the individual.

This columnist is in complete accord with the social ideals of Christianity, but definitely repudiates the idea that Socialism and collectivism are the social ideas of Jesus Christ. According to my understanding, the goal of Christianity is to develop Christ-like men; men who love each other regardless of race, color, creed or station in life; men who are honest, sincere, unselfish and decent, men who have strong regard for themselves as children of God; men determined to make the most out of their lives; men inspired to serve their fellow humans to the best of their ability.

Those are the kind of men who launched and built this great Nation; those are the kind of men who will make America an even greater nation if allowed to do so. On the other hand, social progress, in fact, all progress will stop and retrogression set in, if we should fall for the quack diagnosis of the Left-Wingers and take too large a dose of their socialistic medicine.

Poet's Corner

MEMORANDUM FOR ST. PETER

If one deserves admittance who bore most
Small miseries, and manhandling now and then,
Open the gate to let in this small ghost
Who, guileless, trusted all his fellowmen.
So little made him glad; a bone, a ball
Tossed in a hurried moment, to be hid
Somewhere most secret near the old stone wall,
With dignity that marked all that he did.
So little made him sad; an angry word
(Little deserved by one who longed to please)
And all the sparkle suddenly would be blurred,
A head pressed urgently against our knees.
I pray you, lift the latch; he will not bark
Until I whistle in the later dark...

Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

DIMES TO MARCH AGAIN

Because its January campaign fell 20 million dollars short of the hoped-for 75 million dollars, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has determined on an Emergency March of Dimes during the two weeks ending August 31. Because the foundation has only 11 million dollars with which to pay this year's commitments of 31 million dollars, its objective is the 20 million dollars the public failed to give in the regular campaign, reports the Newark Evening News.

Unless this money is forthcoming, President Basil O'Connor points out, the foundation will not be able to pay the \$14,600,000 it owes for gamma globulin. Polio is on the increase by 20 per cent above the last five-year average, with more cases this year in the epidemic season than in 1949 and 1952, which were considered epidemic years. But Mr. O'Connor is able to report that through the foundation and the medical fraternity the death rate per case has

been reduced from 7.2 per cent in 1944 to 4.8 per cent last year.

It is unfortunate that it is necessary to have a second March of Dimes campaign, violating the precedent of years. But without it a noble undertaking established by Franklin D. Roosevelt seems doomed to fail. As everybody knows, many cases of polio require long hospitalization. Since 1952, costs for patient care are up 37 per cent for old patients and 31 per cent for new ones.

To a Detroit hospital \$125,000 is now due and \$100,000 is owing to one in North Carolina. These bills and those to other hospitals have to be paid by regional chapters or patient care will suffer immeasurably. Meanwhile the public will surely rally to the call. It will also hope fervently that the triple vaccination in the spring of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 children, some in New Jersey, with the Salk formula will prove a real preventive.

"BALLET SLIPPERS"

By HUTSULKA

Since her very childhood Marianne loved the opera. What interested her especially was the ballet. After long pleading with her mother, Marianne was sent to a ballet school. She learned very quickly and everyone loved her dearly. At the age of 15, Marianne became a member of the Metropolitan Ballet Company in New York City. Since the opera season was starting and the first opera was to be "La Gioconda", the company needed a prima ballerina for the "Dance of the Hours". Their ballet group being newly formed, had no prima ballerina. The two best dancers in the group were Carol Fisher and Marianne. Who should it be, everyone was wondering, Carol or Marianne? They were both so wonderful. Well, at last the company decided. They would have a tryout for the part. It was a very long week to wait, for Marianne wanted to be chosen as the prima ballerina. Everyone was excited, even her two best friends, Ellen and Don, gave her a few encouraging words of comfort. Well, the day at last had come. While putting on her ballet slippers Ellen came into Marianne's dressing room saying breathlessly: "Hurry Marianne, your turn is next."

Andre Hoffman, a young and talented dancer whom Marianne liked very much. Later, Marianne hearing this from Ellen cried out: "Why do I have to be in this awful bed and in the first place why did I have to fall down and dislocate my ankle." And Ellen feeling sorry for her friend put her arms a round Marianne and said: "You'll be all right soon and then you will be able to dance again. You better get well soon young lady and start learning Carol's part." Marianne started at Ellen's words looked at her quiscally, and Ellen replied: "You never know what might happen at the last moment; and I forgot to tell you, Mr. Schultz chose you as Carol's understudy." In a few weeks when she was allowed to start practicing, Marianne was very happy to be on her toes again. But how she wished to be the prima ballerina of the company. And then, exhausted, she seated herself on a bench that was near her and all of a sudden she remembered the words of Andre when he came to visit her one afternoon: "Marianne, we need someone like you in the company." Yes, she must start practicing again, maybe she will get a chance. At the night of the performance of "Giselle" everyone was excited except Marianne. There were so many flowers for the dancers but none for her. It was twenty minutes before the performance. Carol hadn't looked very well ever since she came in that evening and Mr. Schultz was troubled that maybe Carol will not be able to do her best that evening and that maybe a replacement will be needed. To be more certain, Marianne was told to go to her dressing room and put on her costume and makeup and then she came down near the stage to watch the performance. There Marianne saw the huge golden curtains rise slowly and heard the applause of the audience. The stage was beautifully decorated. On the other side of the stage, behind the curtains, stood Andre in his black and white costume. Oh, how handsome he looked, and she recalled all the wonderful evenings that they spent together practicing for "Giselle". She loved to dance with him,

he always had a pleasant smile for her or words of encouragement. As if in a dream she felt the gentle hand of Mr. Schultz on her shoulder and hear him say: "Go Marianne, this is your chance, you have been waiting for this moment." Without another word, her feet seemed to carry her out on the stage, they seemed to know what they had to do. Marianne felt like a puppet doll being pulled by strings. She did not see the audience looking at her, admiring her work of art. She just knew she was dancing. And Andre? He was just as surprised to be dancing with Marianne as she was finding herself doing Piourettes and arabasques in front of such a great big audience. Andre was pleased at such an unexpected surprise. Marianne was lovely in her white organdy tutu and danced beautifully. Not once did she miss a clue from the maestro. Coming off the stage after their last curtain call, Marianne was startled to find herself surrounded by the whole cast and a smiling Mr. Schultz. Only then did she realize that what she had done that night was not a dream but a reality. She really had danced and she knew that Mr. Schultz was pleased with her. Ellen rushed to Marianne, hugged her tightly and said: "Marianne you were sensational, and you danced so beautifully." "Really Ellen, I don't know how I did it, it all seemed to be such a wonderful dream." "Schultz,—but may I say a word?" "Pardon me girls," said Mr. Schultz, "but may I say a word?" "Of course, Mr. Schultz," said Marianne, "I am sorry." Turning to the cast he said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I want you to meet our new prima ballerina—Marianne." Seeing a startled look on her face he said to her: "Yes, you heard me correctly my dear, you are now our prima ballerina. You see, just before the curtain time tonight Carol had an attack of paralysis of her right leg and I don't know if she will be allowed ever to dance again." "I'm sorry to hear that Mr. Schultz," replied Marianne. "Carol was a good dancer, too bad you had to lose her so quickly." "Well, I don't really mind,

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

We have some more questions and answers of general interest concerning the Ukrainian National Association: Q. My parents took out a Term to Age 18 certificate for me when I was a baby. I'm 18 years old now. What do I do with the certificate? A. This certificate, which requires monthly dues of only 25 cents, provides only for the payment of a death benefit. In other words it has no cash value. We would suggest that you apply for an adult certificate at this time because, if you do, the U.N.A. will give you a credit for your Term to Age 18 certificate which will be applied toward the payment of monthly dues on your new adult insurance. The credit usually is about half of the dues paid on the juvenile insurance. In your case dues of 25 cents monthly were paid for 18 years; this comes to a total of \$54, so your credit will be \$27. This actually is a gift. Take advantage of it. Q. The secretary of your branch in my town refuses to come to my home and collect dues. He said I should come to the branch meetings to make payments. I have't got time to be running around on such errands. He either collects dues at my home or I take cash surrender! A. We have heard your type because I have you to replace her. Congratulations, again Marianne. Then turning to Andre he said: "And you my young man, make sure that this young lady keep up her good work and keep an eye on her. See that she does not fall down again or we won't have a prima ballerina." That night Marianne dreamt that she was sailing on a large white swan into the blue horizon of the peaceful night, just as it is done at the end of the last scene in "Swan Lake".

Ukrainian Youth News

By WALTER W. DANKO

What Can the Ukrainian Youth League Do for You? The above is the main theme for this year's Ukrainian Youth's League of North America's convention to be held Labor Day Weekend (September 4, 5 and 6th) at the Hotel La Salle in Chicago, Illinois. The answer to the above has many solutions and I'm sure the Ukrainian youth that have been part of the Ukrainian Youth League these past 21 years can give you different reasons for belonging. Sports, Culture, Professional and Civic are the main topics of discussion and quite a youthful array of panelists have been selected by the UYL's executive board to accentuate each topic. Al Pronchick, Eleanor Kulchysky, Helen Demychuk and Gloria Surmach will stress each topic and Taras Szmagala will speak on the Ukrainian Cultural Courses and you'll have your check in due time. Q. I still have eight years to pay on my 20 Payment Life certificate. Can I pay for the entire eight years in advance? A. Yes. But you will have to pay eight times the annual rate. It would be to your advantage to bank your surplus money and let it earn interest; in the meantime you can pay your annual dues as they fall due each year. Q. I have arrested tuberculosis. Would the U.N.A. admit me as a member? A. All applications receive careful consideration. Complete an application which requires you to be examined by a doctor. The UNA examiner will ascertain whether or not you are a good insurance risk. Give it a try. You have nothing to lose. T. Lutwiniak

now in progress at the UNA's asking for their admittance. Soyuzivka. During the Youth League's 21 years of existence many professional and up-and-coming executives have been affiliated with the League and no doubt a good deal was learned by these people. This, to be sure, is another great reason for attending the 21st birthday convention of the Youth League and I'm certain hundreds of our Ukrainian youth from all over the USA and Canada will recognize this and hustle to Chicago this coming Labor Day Weekend. Recently elected to the school board of Chester, Pa. is William George Pastyshek. Only 29 years old, Bill is married to the former Theodosia Kizluk and is a graduate of Pennsylvania University. Joe Pehanick, Seattle giant who was the Baltimore Bullets' seventh draft choice, was signed this past week by owner-coach Clair Bee. A newcomer to the ranks of Ukrainian college graduates is Ted Kowalchuk of North Bellmore, Long Island, N. Y. Ted graduated this past June from Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa where he studied Business Administration. I met Ted last Labor Day Weekend at the Newark convention of the Ukrainian Youth League (his very first) and I'm sure he'll be in Chicago this year for his 2nd convention. From Hollywood comes the news that Ukrainian Jack Palance in the "Big Combo" gets nine times the salary he received for "Sudden Fear" (\$12,000), which made him a star. He and his family are living in a lovely home next door to Charles Feldman in Coldwater Canyon. A news item which hit the presses this past week is the news that the USSR has applied to the Olympic committee for the admittance of Ukraine and Byelo-Ruthenia to the Olympic games. Undoubtedly the 45,000,000 Ukrainians are clamoring a bit louder for recognition behind the Iron Curtain and the ruling Russians feel they'll throw the Ukrainians a small bone by asking for their admittance. The Ukrainians are indeed an athletic people as evidenced by the recent item that Nina Otkalenko recently broke the women's world record for the half mile, running the distance in 2:08.4. The listed world mark is 2:14.5 by Valerie Ball of England, but on June 19 Diane Leather of England ran the 880 yards in 2:09. Otkalenko also holds the listed world 800-meter mark with a 2:08.5 clocking. The summer issue of the UYL's Ukrainian Trend was just released. Any interested youth can obtain a copy by writing to: — Mary Gulick, Editor, 535 Gypsy Lane, Youngstown, Ohio. Another sure way to get a copy of the Trend is by attending the national convention this Labor Day Weekend at the Hotel La Salle in Chicago. By paying the \$13.00 registration fee one will get a year's subscription to the Trend in addition to booklet of tickets to all of the convention's social whirl. William Procyk of McKees Rocks, Pa. received a full scholarship from Duquesne University this past month. Bill expects to study medicine. Big Bert Rechichar, former Tennessee All-American and high scorer for the Colts last season, became the 60th and last Baltimore player to sign a 1954 National Football League contract. The 23-year-old back, voted the "most popular Colt" by the fans, topped the Colts in scoring with 33 points last season and set a new field goal record of 56 yards. He dislocated his back in the next to last game of the season but has recovered. A native of Belle Vernon, Pa., Rechichar now lives in Baltimore. FOR MORE IN '54! Plan now to attend the UYL-NA's 21st national convention to be held Labor Day Weekend (September 4, 5 and 6th) at the Hotel La Salle in Chicago. Send your \$13.00 registration fee which includes all in the convention social whirl today to Miss Antoinette Horbaczewski, 2024 West Rice Street, Chicago 22, Ill.

HOW LONG WILL THE RUSSIANS FOOL THE AMERICANS?

The New York Times during the last 100 years, has been supplying the readers with correct information by maintaining its policy of "All the News That Is Fit to Print." However, the only place where some discrepancies and inaccuracies have crept in were in the Letters to the Times. Recently there developed on that page a discussion over Mr. Jerome Alexander's letter, "History of Russian Tyranny," and Mr. Nikita D. Roodkowsky, a member of the Faculty of The Institute of Contemporary Russian Studies in Fordham University. Mr. Roodkowsky makes a feeble attempt to refute Mr. Alexander's argument by stating, and I quote: "Indeed, Russians have probably suffered more under communism, since its rule over them was longer, than any other people now subject to the Communist yoke. Millions of victims of the collectivization of the peasantry, purges and mass liquidation testify to the existence of the implacable war which has been waged between the Russian people and international communism." A reader who is unfamiliar with this problem may accept it at its face value, totally unaware that the ruling class in the entire territory occupied by the Communists are the Russians. Let's not for-

get that only a Russian was able to gain the all important post after Stalin's death. In mentioning the Russian losses after the collectivization, Roodkowsky must have been thinking of the Ukrainians and the plundered Ukraine, the center of communistic experiments. Millions of Ukrainians died from famine, although Ukraine was and is the breadbasket of Europe, at a time when the Russians possessed everything to the brim. Or maybe Mr. Roodkowsky is not aware of this? The average reader may ask why was this so? The answer is that Ukraine has been opposing for centuries the tyrannical rule of both the Czarist government as well as the Communist regime. Russians have tired of this unruly "smaller" brother and had decided once and all to reduce Ukraine through a biological war, which is still in full force even today. Mr. Roodkowsky states that the Russians hate Communism, but actually how much? After the Second World War the remainders from the old emigration in France voluntarily returned to their native homeland although they weren't communists. They returned to their native land because of their love for their Empire which has been heretofore usurped in history. Does Mr. Roodkowsky really

think that the communist youth which lives in that paradise does not love Russian communism which hardly differs from Hitler's Germany or Fascist Italy? Hitler was attacked a couple of times by the Germans and Mussolini was hung by the Italians, but this hasn't happened to Malenkov, Stalin or Khrushchev. In Moscow we now have the true Russian regime with the so called collective ruling, Malenkov, Khrushchev, and company. And they hate Russian Communism? Naturalized citizens would do much more for the United States, their newly adopted country, if they forgot their sentimentality in regard to their homeland and instead informed the United States truthfully on all questions. Mr. Roodkowsky has not done this as is evidenced by his letter into which he put his heart and soul. His letter is "news" which isn't fit to print. This much in regard to Mr. Roodkowsky's letter, but what can we say about the newly "created" Institute for the Research on the History and Literature of the U.S.S.R. which is being financed by the American taxpayer's money. If people like Roodkowsky will work in this Institute then can we call this work research work and what will be the results? Roman Holiat

The Ukrainian Youth's League of North America

PROUDLY ANNOUNCES ITS

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TO BE HELD AT THE

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LABOR DAY WEEKEND September 3, 4, 5 & 6, 1954

Your registration fee of \$13.00 includes:

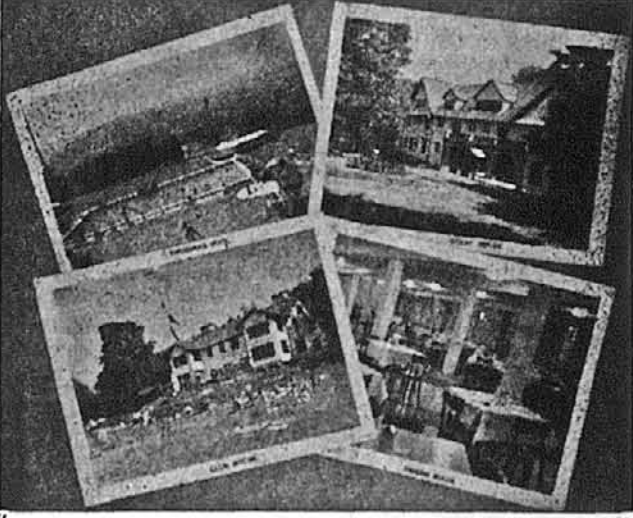
- Welcome Dance — SATURDAY evening
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all this NEAR AT HAND at SOYUZIVKA UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE KERHONKSON, N. Y. Something new every day: Monday: orientation hike, bathe, sun at our fine pool with mountains as the backdrop. Soyuzivka color slides. Tuesday: play tennis, badminton, volleyball, ping pong, etc. Wednesday: bonfire singing in evening, boating on our own private lake. Friday: movies, hike to our own waterfalls 200 ft. drop. Saturday: dancing, entertainment. Exquisite Food with Fine Dinner Music. Fun for everyone in congenial company of the finest Ukrainians. Mail this reservation blank with deposit to: UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE — KERHONKSON, N. Y. Business Tel.: Kerhonkson 8105 Name Home phone Address City State (1) (2) (3) (4) Date of arrival Time Enclosed is reservation deposit \$ for persons, for weeks

