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СВОБОДА

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WEEKLY COMMENTATOR

THE PARTY'S STILL IN POLITICS

The Communist Party, U. S. A. is changing its tune but not its aim or tactics as the result of recent legislation aimed at putting the Party out of business.

Support "Progressive" Movements

Perry explains this doesn't mean that support should be withdrawn from "advanced electoral movements such as the American Labor Party in New York, the IPP (Independent Progressive Party) in California and the Progressive Party in various states. If these groups avoid the mistakes of going it alone," he says, "they can be very helpful in promoting the pro-labor coalition so necessary to overall political progress."

The long-range program laid down in March calls for effort to defeat anti-communists in both major parties in the November elections, to elect a Congress and Administration more tolerant toward Marxist policies in 1956, and the subsequent formation of a Third Party to take over political control of the U. S. Government.

Despite these elaborate plans, some observers believe that communists will exert less actual influence this coming November than in any election for years. However, it is only prudent to realize that communist-and-fellow-traveler support might be an important factor in some of the closely contested elections predicted for this fall.

Thus there is need for anti-communists to remain alert to signs of communist intervention in the Congressional contests and to expose, through publicity, their aims and activities—a task which will become increasingly difficult as the Party changes its outward appearance.

Indications are that Party members are starting to call their organization the "Marxist Party." And the "Daily Worker" is being cleaned up so that it now reads less like an echo of the Soviet Union's "Pravda" and more like some of the so-called "progressive" publications.

But while these outward changes are taking place, the Party's aim and tactics remain the same. In other words, the major task set for Party workers last March, namely, to influence the outcome of the upcoming Congressional elections, is still their top assignment.

To spur them on, Pettis Perry, Party political strategist, has issued a new directive emphasizing that the job ahead involves not merely changing the composition of the new Congress but of working through labor, farmer and Negro groups to "compel a change in the character of the new Congress."

Perry instructs the Party members to carry out their assigned political work "within the two party system" and states that their task is to "struggle to influence the candidate through the pressure of his mass base" and "to bring weight on candidates to bring them, in turn, into harmony with the popular sentiment for peace and against McCarthyism."

Ukrainian Researchers of Soviet System Organized in Munich

An "Association of Researchers of Soviet Theory and Practice in National Problems" was organized in Munich on August 19, 1954. The following are the members of the Executive Committee: Prof. Y. Boyko—president; Prof. V. Orel'sky—secretary; and Prof. P. Savitsky—treasurer.

Russian and the present Soviet empires.

The association's members comprise all those Ukrainian Sovietologists who declined to cooperate with the Institute for the Study of Culture of the USSR, sponsored by the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism. The organizers of the Association aim to establish their own Ukrainian research center and thus insure independence of character and direction.

The purpose of the Association is to organize all Ukrainian scientists engaged in research pursuits on the nationality problem in the former

Victory Smiles?



Commissioner William Gural of Hillside, New Jersey extending his best wishes on behalf of the Ukrainian American Democratic Committee of New Jersey to Rep. Charles R. Howell, Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate. Looking on left to right are Theodore W. Maselko, President of the Ukrainian American Political Ass'n and Theodore Lytwyn, a member of the Essex County Democratic Committee. Greetings were exchanged during a banquet held in the Robert Treat Hotel, sponsored by the Ukrainian Central Committee of Newark, N. J. on Sunday, October 17, 1954. Toastmaster was John Romanion, Esq.

"Soyuzivka" Host to Medics

Last weekend a large group of members of the Ukrainian Medical Society, composed largely of the newly arrived practitioners here, excursioned at the "Soyuzivka"—the Ukrainian National Association all-year-around mountain resort near Kerhonkson, N. Y. The organization is ably headed by Dr. Roman Osinshuk of New York City.

One of the features of the excursion was the dinner Saturday evening, which was ad-

dresssed by Mr. Roman Slobodian, treasurer of the UNA. Among those present was Mr. Michael Piznak, Esq., the UNA vice president.

Present, also, at the dinner, were a number of members of the Ukrainian Professional Society of America, all American born, who were presented in the course of the two day proceedings by Mr. Stephen Shumeyko, president of the organization.

Educator Who Fled Reds Joins Columbia's Faculty

Prof. George Y. Shevelov, a Ukrainian educator who fled the Soviet Union in 1944, has been appointed associate professor of Slavic philology at Columbia University, Edgar C. Miller, dean of the university's Graduate Faculties, announced last Monday. The New York Times reports.

Dr. Shevelov had been teaching at Kharkiv University, in

the Ukraine, when he fled to Czechoslovakia. He taught there and later was appointed to a professorship at the Free University of Munich, West Germany.

In 1949 he accepted a post at Lund University, Sweden, and in 1952 was named a visiting lecturer at Harvard. He resigned his position at Harvard to accept the Columbia assignment.

KIEV RADIO REPORTS MAKING OF ANTI-RELIGIOUS FILMS

In line with the current campaign against religion, being conducted on orders from Moscow, Soviet art critics are demanding more antireligious popular films.

Only last week, the Kiev Radio, announced that a special studio has been built in Ukraine to produce such films. The campaign against religion is being conducted in the press and over the radio as well.

Behind it all is the fact that there is a resurgence of religious feeling in Ukraine, Russia and other countries under Soviet rule.

The facts of religion's resurgence in the Soviet Union are certified by the Communists themselves, who had since 1943 officially tolerated the church, because they deemed it politically useful, and—in the long run—morally ineffective. The scope and bitterness of their present attacks show that they have realized their mistake.

Newsweek magazine October 18 last) reports in its featured article that for the past three months, from the Moscow radio to the smallest provincial town paper, a stream of abuse and ridicule has been poured on the "superstitions" of all religions—the most virulent campaign since the 1920s.

The Moscow radio has announced the forthcoming publication of a new periodical "Religion and Life" entirely devoted to anti-religious propaganda, the first effort of its kind since Yemelyan Yaroslavsky's weekly "Godless" was abandoned in 1941. Some of the 30 anti-religious "musicals" which entertained ignorant visitors to prewar days are being reopposed.

The "Teachers Gazette" is urging all enlightened educators to denounce any of their fellows to show themselves sympathetic to religion. Even allowing a religious discussion in the classroom is now, officially, a blacklisted offense. There are regular hours in the curriculum devoted to atheistic propaganda, where the teacher will advance such cunning arguments as this one: "Children, look at this wonderful

nature. You know who takes care of this nature? Our Communist Party... You see the trees; therefore, they exist which you can see, feel, and touch... Don't believe in God. God does not exist. You cannot see him."

Not so long ago Komsomolska Pravda, the newspaper of the Communist Youth organization, reported a sad situation in Inza: "Three students and members of the young Communist organization were for many years reading prayers, singing in the church choir, and assisting priests in religious services." In the small town of Kolodnaya, according to the Literaturnaya Gazetta, a young chief engineer mounted the pulpit and delivered a sermon. "The people rose from their seats, fell to their knees, and listened to the engineer's spirited sermon with bowed heads... He even asked them to pray for their enemies."

The campaign against religion in the public press became intensive on July 24, when Pravda (sic!) devoted its lead editorial to an almost panicky article which was headlined: "Let Us Spread Scientific-Atheistic Propaganda." Here are some examples of the Communists' keen and growing concern, articles of a type which have now multiplied extraordinarily.

"Krokodil", the humorous journal, complained last summer that citizens awaited endlessly for a bus in the Kazakh region of Semipalatinsk—only to discover that four buses had been officially diverted to carry believers to the cemetery to celebrate All Soul's Day.

"Trud" reported in July that thousands of Russians were continuing to throng the spring at Glinkov near Moscow to bathe in its "healing waters." Engineers, scientists, and the Soviet "aristocracy" stood in line with ordinary Russians, complained Trud, to fill pots and pans with holy water.

"Radio Volga" (for Soviet troops in East Europe) warned in a late August broadcast that "the level of political-scientific propaganda in the

"UKRAINIANS TOLD TO SCORN SEN. DOUGLAS URGES WORK FOR LIBERATION OF UKRAINE"

Current attempts on the part of highly placed individuals in public life in Western Europe to court the favor of the infamous Moscow ruling clique by political junketing trips, and by propagating the illusory idea that the peoples of the Free World can live in peace with Soviet Russia at any price, are both immoral, misleading and definitely unrealistic," declared Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, president of the Ukrainian National Association, addressing a Jubilee Concert held last Sunday, October 17, at the Public Auditorium Music Hall in Cleveland, Ohio, in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of this nationwide fraternal benefit order, with headquarters in Jersey City, N. J.

"How can you let your guard down in face of the time-proved Soviet Russian communist and imperialist drive for world domination and enslavement," Mr. Halychyn declared, "when right now the American and other peoples are learning afresh the truth about the unprecedented in world history

abysmal barbarism and cruelty practiced by the totalitarian Soviet Russian regime upon the Ukrainians and other enslaved peoples behind the Iron Curtain."

Mayor Celebrezze Speaks

As reported in the Cleveland Plain Dealer under the above top headline, the meeting was also addressed by Mayor Anthony Celebrezze of Cleveland, and Congressmen Frances P. Bolton and Michael Feighan.

Featured in the jubilee were Michael Minsky, baritone, of the Philadelphia La Scala Opera Company; Mrs. Mary Lesawyer, soloist with the New York City Opera Company; Daria Karanowicz, pianist; the Ukrainian National Chorus of Cleveland, under the direction of Jaroslav Barnych; and the Dancing Guild conducted by George Rusyn, the Cleveland Plain Dealer reports.

The affair was opened by Mr. Dmytro Szmagala, UNA Adviser, and presided over by Omer Malitsky, Esq.

Soviet Jewry Suffer Genocide

In 1936 half of the Jewish population of Birobidzhan, Jewish autonomous area in the Soviet Union, was arrested and sent to labor camps or "liquidated" on charges of being spies for Japan or Zionists, and most of the others dispersed, according to Herschel Weinrauch, former Red officer testifying on September 22, 1954, before the House Committee on Soviet Aggression.

Mr. Weinrauch stated further that the Communists had kept secret as long as possible their policy in Birobidzhan, located in the Soviet Far Eastern part of Siberia.

The population of Birobidzhan was about 200,000, and 50 per cent of it was Jewish,

when Harrison E. Salisbury, correspondent of The New York Times, visited it June of this year, reported The New York Times on September 23. Mr. Salisbury disclosed that Jewish cultural influences seemed to be steadily waning and that the Jews of Birobidzhan, except for insignificant older elements, were reading and speaking Russian instead of Yiddish.

Mr. Weinrauch also testified that he found anti-Semitism widespread and getting worse in other parts of the Soviet Union, too. He was lieutenant in World War II twice decorated. Before he was drafted, he was a civilian official in Russian-occupied Poland.

PRO-HARRIMAN COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

The Citizens Committee for the election of W. Averell Harriman for Governor of New York, announces that Walter Bacad, long prominent in Veterans' affairs and youth activities, was appointed State Chairman of the Ukrainian Division.

At the same time, Mr. Bacad, in order to coordinate the efforts in behalf of the numerous organizations united to insure the election of W. Averell Harriman, made the following appointments:

Walter O. Chopyk, of Buffalo, a prominent Ukrainian, and now associated with Hon. Stephen Pankow, Mayor of Buffalo, Chairman of the Northwestern area of New York State; J. Sheppe Polansky, of Binghamton, Broome County, an active organizer in fraternal affairs, Chairman of the Binghamton area; Joseph Felock, long active in community and Church affairs, Chairman of the Albany and Saratoga area; Walter Steck, attorney, prominent in community and Veterans' activities, Chairman of the New York City area.

To assist Mr. Bacad, the following have been designated as Vice-Chairmen: Joseph Lesawyer, Treasurer of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, William Chupatong active in youth organiza-

tional activities, William Selnick, a prominent New York attorney, John O. Flis, a prominent New York attorney, Daniel Kolba, Walter Hendricks and Jeannette Benca. Miss Eleanor Kulchycky of the Ukrainian Congress Committee has been designated as Secretary.

The various Committees are in the process of being organized and each of the Local Chairmen will rapidly assimilate the great number of endorsements received at this time from Ukrainian organizations urging the support of W. Averell Harriman for Governor of New York.

Stephen J. Jaroma, chairman of the Ukrainian Division of the New York State Democratic Committee, is assisting Mr. Bacad in coordinating the activities of the committee.

S. J. J.

HOUSE COMMITTEE HEARINGS REVEAL MASSACRES IN UKRAINE

In a telegram sent last Tuesday, to the Special House Committee investigating Communist aggression and atrocities and the liberation of Ukraine and other countries under Soviet rule or domination.

The telegram was received by the Committee in the course of its hearing held in Chicago beginning last Monday.

Testimony of the Ukrainian witnesses was given wide coverage in the press, including the Sun Times, Chicago American, and the Chicago Tribune. Their headlines were virtually alike "Massacre in Ukraine Is Related at Hearing."

Addressed to the Hon. Fred Busbey, Chairman of Committee, Senator Douglas' telegram read as follows:

"The evidence your committee is developing of the illegality and brutality of Soviet Communist aggression in Eastern Europe should shock the conscience of the entire world. It is my earnest hope when the vigorous diplomatic condemnation of the brutal seizures of entire national territories and the inhuman treatment and mass murders of once free peoples. Your committee has my support in its investigations of the atrocities in Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Eastern Germany, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and the Ukraine.

"I succeeded in passing Senate Resolution 241 this year which put the Senate on record condemning these atrocities and brutal conquest but I welcome any further recommendations for action to strengthen the free world position in the United Nations and elsewhere. I hope very much that the House will be induced to take similar action on the like resolution introduced by Congressman Thomas Gordon of Illinois.

"We must work for the liberation of these great countries from Communist tyranny, and keep before the world the truly atrocious nature of Communist aggression policies toward the millions of enslaved peoples. Your bipartisan committee is performing a most valuable world service in that respect."

Testimony of an Underground Worker

Massacre by the Reds of 700 Ukrainians in a prison hole was revealed at the Chicago hearing by a witness before the congressional subcommittee, which last week held similar hearing in New York City, (reported here last week).

A former underground worker in Ukraine, the witness told the Busbey committee probing

Red aggression that there is still an active underground movement there and that it would welcome American aid. Dr. Paul Turula 45, of Elmwood Park, Ill., was questioned in a General Courthouse hearing room by Rep. Busbey (R) of Illinois, Madden (D) of Indiana, Feighan (D) of Ohio, and Machrowicz (D) of Michigan.

UPA Fought Nazis, Reds

Dr. Turula said: "I returned to my native Ukraine from the University of Munich posing as a chemist lecturer. Actually I served the underground from 1941 to 1944.

"We had a military force of 40,000 and a political organization reaching into every Ukrainian hamlet. Our army (UPA—Ukrainian Insurgent Army, Ed.) fought the Reds and harassed the Red-dominated government."

"In June, 1941, he related, the hard-pressed Soviets arrested 700 underground suspects—men, women and children—in Western Ukraine. The suspects escaped and fled 300 miles, but were recaptured.

Prisoners Harmed, Shook Dr. Turula, sometimes aided by an interpreter, continued: "The Reds meant to send all these people to Siberia, but the advancing Germans didn't give them time. So that very night they herded the prisoners into a coalhole at the rear of a little prison.

"Each prisoner was shot behind the ear. Bodies were piled one on the other. Later, seeking my missing brother Peter, an agricultural worker, I had to go into that hole and help identify all the victims.

"My brother's body was near the bottom of the pile." The witness insisted this was merely "one of the scores of reprisals visited by the Communists on the loyal Ukrainian underground force." He himself was captured by the Germans and was eventually freed by the Americans.

Dobriansky's Statement on Liberation Policy

Another witness on Monday was Dr. Lev Dobriansky of Georgetown University and president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. He criticized both the Truman and Eisenhower administrations for their policies toward communism, the Chicago Sun-Times reports. He said "he helped to author a policy of 'liberation' to replace the existing policy of 'containment', but complained that the new policy was scuttled four weeks after Mr. Eisenhower took office.

"Dobriansky later explained," the Times account continued, "that the 'liberation' policy consists of aiding and rehabilitating 'escapees from behind the Iron Curtain, 're-establishment' of national military units in occupied countries, and support of underground movements in occupied countries," the Times reported.

Earlier Monday, two witnesses were heard. They were Jonas Talalas, 47, a Lithuanian DP, and a Chicago clerk who testified under the assumed name of Kalenas to avert possible Russian reprisal against latives in Ukraine.

Archipenko's 110th One Man Show

Alexander Archipenko, the world famous Ukrainian American sculptor and painter

opened his "110th One Man Show", covering fifty years of work, last Saturday, October 16th, at the Associated American Artists Galleries, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The exhibition of the dis-

tinguished artist will continue on through November 13.

Among his works exhibited will be many which have been shown throughout Europe, Asia and the Americas.

The New York Times and other New York papers have greeted Archipenko's exhibit with acclaim.

CARPATHO-UKRAINE IN THE INTERNATIONAL BARGAINING OF 1918-1939

By VINCENT SHANDOR

The proclamation in January, 1918, by Woodrow Wilson, then President of the United States, of the right of enslaved peoples to self-determination may, in its power and significance, be regarded as the atom bomb of World War I.

The great failure of this otherwise sound principle was the fact that it was not applied to all peoples of Eastern Europe and especially to the entire Ukrainian people. In this way the Ukrainian people were deprived of the military and economic support of the victorious Entente and were left to defend their Ukrainian State with their own strength against the attacks of the White and Red Russians and Poland.

In accordance with the proclamation of President Wilson, the Carpatho-Ukrainians (Rusyns) also spoke for their natural right. Separated for long centuries from their ancestral Ukrainian roots they had in themselves, — despite prohibitions and the persecutions of foreign regimes of occupation, the old national traits of the Ukrainians of the old state of Kievan Rus-Ukraine, including the name Rusyn, under which they now entered the international forum.

The Treaty of St. Germain... The basis of the legal position of Podkarpatska Rus, in the Czechoslovak Republic was international treaty signed in St. Germain-en-Laye on September 10, 1919 between the victorious Great Powers and their allies and the Czechoslovak Republic.

Poet's Corner

AKBAR
Akbar built a rose-red city,
Where the men of God assembled.
There in the cool midnight, witty
Converse flew, and music trembled.

UKRAINE MOST POTENT ENEMY OF REDS

By WALTER V. CHOPYK

(Talk delivered on the occasion of the celebration of the 300th Anniversary of the Treaty of Pereyaslav, at Klienhaus Musical Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., September 12, 1954)

The Treaty of Pereyaslav, which has not been forgotten by us, is brushed off in current propaganda, and they have assumed the big brother attitude. The magazine, "Ukrainian Observer" reported from London, in its April, 1954 issue, that the Kremlin is attempting to use the 300th anniversary of Pereyaslav to twist its significance, to serve its own ends. It reports:

"Party propagandists are holding meetings in all schools industrial concerns, factories and kolхозes to explain to the Ukrainian population the 'advantages' of the 'union' with Russia. — Leading articles in Pravda and Ivestia state that the Bolshevik rulers regard the national problem as extremely important."

Secondly, they have placed the Crimea under the rule of the Ukrainian puppet government, hoping to buy off loyalty with a gift of somebody else's real estate.

They have proclaimed, throughout the Soviet Empire, that the Ukraine and Byelorussia are completely free and independent republics relying on Hitler's favorite theory that the bigger the lie is, the more it will be believed.

NO PEACE WITHOUT FREE UKRAINE
"Ukraine is a permanent curse invoked by its oppressors upon themselves. The oppressed freedom of Ukraine avenges itself upon them..."

of the Ukrainian underground, so that they may be able to liquidate them slowly and quietly by this treachery. Their promises of material improvement of the Ukraine by increasing the standard of living and allowing more manufactured goods to Ukrainians are false and cannot be believed.

It is vitally important to the future hopes of the free world that it realize how much the Ukraine is a thorn in the side of Red Russia, and that it both morally and materially aid and encourage the Ukrainian people in their fight for liberation.

Therefore, I urge you to get behind behind the resolutions presented here today, in order to promote the cause of the freedom loving Ukraine, and to help all of the free world overcome communism, the blight of humanity.

"INSECURE" SOVIET HARVEST
The Soviet Ministry of Agriculture reports an "extremely insecure" harvesting situation in several regions of the USSR. Delays are noted in clearing, drying and carting of grain.

For the Common Good
Zamphir knew nothing of his misfortune. Like the rest of the Moldavians, he had decided to wait quietly a few days to see the results of the investigators' work.

TWENTY OF KIEV'S CHURCHES FOUND OPEN

OTHERS IN UKRAINIAN CAPITAL IN DISUSE AND DISREPAIR

KIEV, U.S.S.R., Oct. 1.—In this the third city of the Soviet Union, which has a population of more than a million, there are only twenty Orthodox churches open for worship.

Two other churches are being restored and maintained as museum of architecture and history. On the grounds of one of these institutions is a display of atheistic propaganda.

A visiting expert on Jewish affairs guesses that there may be as many as 200,000 Jews in Kiev, but the Ukrainian capital has only one active synagogue. Before the Bolshevik Revolution, when the Jewish population was 70,000 or 80,000, there were twenty congregations.

The rest of the churches and synagogues of Kiev, a place renowned for the splendors of its ecclesiastical architecture, have fallen into disuse and disrepair or are being employed for non-religious purposes.

St. Sophia's Restored
The Polish Roman Catholic Church has been condemned as unsafe for occupancy. Its graceful but alien Gothic spire serves as a mooring mast for radio aerials.

By way of contrast, the oldest and most imposing of Kiev's churches, St. Sophia's Cathedral, is being refurbished inside and out, and soon will be clothed in such material glory as it has not known for centuries.

The construction of St. Sophia's was inaugurated in 1037 by the Kiev ruling prince Yaroslav the Wise. Over the centuries Yaroslav's church has been greatly enlarged, elaborated and decorated.

Today the central and largest of its seven classic Ukrainian baroque cupolas is enclosed by scaffolding and a rough housing with windows to let in the craftsmen employed by the Government are applying a bright new layer of gold leaf

light. Inside this housing to the dome. The housing is to protect the delicate operation from wind and weather.

Several of the lesser cupolas have already been regilded, and in the autumn sun they cast a gleam of gold over the city of Kiev.

St. Sophia's, however, is not being restored as a place of worship, but as a state museum and a historical and architectural monument. In the entryway to the church there is already an architectural display, including models of the cathedral as it appeared when first built and later when its cupolas were added.

The Lavra
Out at the end of the bluff on which stands the fortress city of Kiev is another landmark of Slav religious history — the Kiev-Pecherskaya Lavra (Kiev Cave Monastery).

The spires, onion domes and Orthodox crosses of the Lavra are the first splendid sight seen on the skyline of Kiev by the traveler, approaching across the Ukrainian plain from Khar'kov.

The Lavra was established 1021 33 years after Christianity became the state religion of Kievan Ukraine, reputedly by a monk who dug a cave there for himself. Over the centuries the Lavra has been several times rebuilt and enlarged, becoming a great complex of churches and church institutions, among them one of the first printing plants in Ukraine.

Along the Lavra's main avenue are large bulletin boards displaying atheistic propaganda, an antidote to what the Communist party, in its current atheistic campaign, calls the "superstitions" of religion. These displays explain the origin of the world and of mankind in scientific terms.

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Michael Hayvoronsky

A new publication on the life and work of Hayvoronsky has recently been released. It is a biography of Hayvoronsky, his accomplishments as an individual and as a composer. The book is well illustrated with very interesting pictures of Hayvoronsky as a member of the Ukrainski Sitchovi Stril'tsi (The Ukrainian Legion) where he began composing and arranging military songs.

Upon his arrival in the United States, in 1923, he continued his studies and then began his most fruitful life.

He was particularly interested in working with young Americans of Ukrainian descent and started organizing choral groups. This new publication contains photographs of Hayvoronsky with his choral groups; and, therefore, this certainly should be of interest to those who were members of the choruses.

The book also contains examples of Hayvoronsky's musical arrangements and variations. His works include symphonies, chamber music, string quartets, compositions for wind instruments, works for violin and piano, concertos, works for

string orchestras and chorus. Hayvoronsky's music shows that the melodies of his work, including church music, have a connection with Ukrainian folk music. In the Ukrainian folk songs, he found beauty, variety and source of melody, and enjoyed this work most.

Hayvoronsky's long illness cut short his musical career. He died September 11, 1949.

This new book is a dedication to a great musician and composer. As quoted from the book, "Hayvoronsky did not only compose—he served his ideals and his people with the resources at his command. He looked upon his work as an obligation which he felt duty-bound to fulfill, as a task from which nothing could ever sway him. He was true to his ideals and his obligations he fulfilled..."

Because he devoted so much time working with the young Ukrainian Americans, I am sure those members of the choruses which Hayvoronsky organized would like to have a copy of this book to read and to learn of his life and work—dedicated to music, especially Ukrainian music.

THE AMERICAN WAY

Spread the Risk

By GEORGE PECK

On next November 2nd we are going to elect 37 United States Senators and 435 Representatives. It will be two years until we have another opportunity to vote for a new president or re-elect an old one.

There is a certain grand alure about selecting our Chief Executive which as a general rule brings more voters to the polls than for any other election.

The choosing of a president is important but as a nation we are prone to attach too much significance thereto, and thereby underestimate the vastly more important problem of electing the right men and women to sit in Congress.

There are many, and I include myself, among the number, who thoroughly disapprove of a great deal of the legislation which was enacted at Washington during the eras of the New Deal and the Fair Deal. Mistakenly we have placed all the blame on Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, instead of putting a large part of the blame where it really belongs—upon the Congress.

No president ever could have taken unto himself the autocratic powers seized by the Messrs. Roosevelt and Truman, had not a subservient Congress granted them such powers—powers not intended by the framers of our Constitution to be allocated to any Chief Executive.

Conversely the Chief Executive, no matter how excellent his program may be, cannot put the program into action unless the Congress backs him up on it. President Eisenhower has a program, only a part of which was enacted by the 83rd Congress—the 84th Congress, to be elected on November 2nd, will decide the fate of the rest of the Eisenhower program.

If you are for Ike's program then you will wish to vote for Congressmen pledged to sup-

port it—if you are not for the program, you are not for the program, you will wish to send legislators to Washington to oppose it. And that poses another problem.

The Republicans state that they must have a working majority in the next Congress if the Eisenhower program is to be put over.

Mr. Truman, on the other hand, has publicly declared that to insure carrying out the President's program the Democrats must have a working majority in the next Congress.

So, if you are for Ike's program, or against it, just whom do you vote for in November? The answer is that there is no nationwide formula, but that each candidate for the Senate or the House must be questioned as to just how he stands and must be made to answer without quibble or equivocation. In plain every day language—no double-talk.

The think of paramount importance is to send the right men and women to Congress, legislators who can be trusted, public servants who will stand steadfast against the most cunning and confining bureaucrats who still, unfortunately, swarm along the banks of the Potomac.

For twenty of the past 22 years we have witnessed the sad spectacle of presidents breaking most of their high-sounding pre-election promises. This was especially true during the fourteen-year reign of Franklin the First. This ought to teach us that we should be wary of ever again putting too much faith in any one individual.

Even President Eisenhower's most bitter public enemies must admit that he has made a valiant effort to fulfill his pre-election pledges and has succeeded in carrying out many of them. Nevertheless, the combined wisdom of 531 individuals (96 Senators and 435 Representatives) is superior to that of any one individual.

Our insurance against a repetition of broken pledges or of faulty judgement on the part of any elected president is to follow the lead of insurance companies by distributing the risk. We must catalogue and index every congressional candidate, whether Democratic or Republican. We must elect men and women who profess faith in the historic concepts and principles of American Government, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

It is inevitable that a few of these, after election, will fall by the wayside and disregard (Concluded on page 3)

By MYKHAILO KOTSYUBINSKY Translated by FERCIVAL CUNDY

Present Existing Conditions

By MYROSLAVA

In surveying the universe, one becomes very cognizant of the present existing condition in it today. One will find much strife, conflict, animosities, tensions, fears, genocidal crimes, disease poverty and hunger, as well as the threat of the hydrogen bomb hanging over our heads in this very troubled world of ours.

religious fervor on the part of every individual and urges to respond to the basic principles of universal brotherhood which stands for love and harmony, co-operation and peace with individuals regardless of race, color or creed. For all whom respect should be shown. David Lawrence, likewise, emphasizes this point: "Yes, this is an age of materialism. And when we transform it into an age of reborn morality, in which the courage of a God-given spirit shall guide us as it did our forefathers, then we will discover anew that the hope of the world is really to be found dormant within our own bosoms—within ourselves."

(11)
flashed through his mind, and his previous rage burst out with redoubled violence. "What?" he bellowed, seizing the Gypsy by the breast. "I can't enter my own vineyard?"

The wretched Gypsy, almost collapsed from fright. With his head hanging submissively to one side and staring at Zamphir with wide, terrified eyes, he stammered thickly:

"It's not my fault... I'm not to blame... the doctor said to let no one in... not even your own father, he said, 'Don't let him in even...'"

But Zamphir wouldn't listen to him; he only kept on shaking the unfortunate Gypsy, bellowing directly in his face:

"I can't come into my own vineyard?"

"Just you wait," he added a few moments later, "I'll show you and your doctors what it means to meddle with Zamphir Neron!... And with this Zamphir began to drag the Gypsy toward the river.

All in vain, the Gypsy terrified to death, begged to be let go, struggling and yelling, but Zamphir kept on dragging him toward the river. Drawing near to the bank, Zamphir lifted the Gypsy up till his legs fluttered in the air, shook him, and threw him to the ground. The poor Gypsy rolled about and then feeling himself free, jumped to his feet, and groping his way and cursing Zamphir, limped off to the village.

Zamphir unharnessed and led his horses inside the vineyard to graze. Then, still breathing heavily, he went in among the vines. The full moon coming up over the mountains and bathing the vineyard in silvery light, Zamphir peered intently at his vines, endeavoring to discover anything new but they

were still the same, as fresh, as luxuriant as before...

"Diseased! my vineyard is diseased!" said Zamphir, calling the Gypsy's words. "Have they gone crazy, or something, that they pretend find disease in such fruitful, thriving vines? A piece of impudence, I call it!... No one's going to play tricks on me..."

Zamphir walked about his vineyard, bending down to see underneath the thick foliage.

"Hah! here's where they've been digging" he thought, looking at some freshly turned-up soil. "And what did they find?" He knelt down under the leaves. With a curiosity which even overcame his anger, he began to turn the soil over with the big crooked knife that hung from his belt, and soon came upon a number of severed roots. Lifting them up to the moonlight, Zamphir examined them closely, but could not see anything out of the ordinary. For greater certainty he sniffed at the roots, but they gave off their usual smell. Then the Moldavian became incensed. Why should a man be outraged thus? To invent something that no one had ever seen, that never even existed in all the world; to deceive not only simple Moldavians, but the Tsar himself! Of course, they are 'doctors'—gentry, and the gentry always live off the peasant's back, and the stupid peasant always endures the gentry's outrages, like sheep who are first short and then slaughtered... But this is too much! Zamphir Neron won't stand for it... come what will!... And Zamphir experienced a new access of rage which filled his breast to suffocation and aroused a fierce thirst for revenge.

The moon continued to rise higher and higher, illuminating

UKRAINIAN WEEKLY: AGE 21

The Ukrainian Weekly reached its 21st birthday on October 6, 1954, and is now starting its 22nd year of service to the Ukrainian-American youth.

CARPATHO-UKRAINE IN 1918-1939

In addition to an Autonomous Diet, the Treaty of St. Germain guaranteed to Carpatho-Ruthenia an equitable representation in the Parliament of the Czechoslovak Republic.

REVEALS TERROR IN CITY SCHOOLS

DISORDERLY PUPILS BREAK SPIRIT OF VOCATIONAL TEACHERS, HE SAYS

A 16-year-old boy attempting to rape a teacher in the dimly lit stairwell of a city school... A teacher blinded in one eye after a fight with a student...

UKRAINIANS SEEN IN UZBEK SSR

Harrison E. Salisbury, correspondent back from the USSR, reported in The New York Times, Sept. 28, 1954 last— "There are many Ukrainians in the Uzbek desert towns, some of them settled forcibly there as far back as the time of the collectivization program nearly 25 years ago."

AMERICAN WAY

their campaign pledges, but in numbers there is safety. The majority of them can be relied upon to keep their word and especially, if after we have put them in office, we constantly remind them of their promises.

SVOBODA, ITS UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, ITS NEW "VESELKA," AND ITS SPECIAL FEATURE PAGES NEED YOUR MORAL and MATERIAL SUPPORT.

HELPFUL DIRECTORY

The new 1955 Directory of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America is now being assembled. It will be quite a bit larger and somewhat different this year.

Kiev Radio Reports Making of Anti-Religious Films

Army dropped recently. This situation created favorable conditions for an increase in religious influence in the Army. It is imperative to organize lectures and reports to stop the influence of religion on the Army.

Canadian Items

Labor income in Canada first half of 1953. The July 1 total of 15,236,000 represented a gain of 1,227,000 since the 1951 Census.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

NEWARK DIVISION SHOWS SEE-SAW BATTLE FOR LEAD

Within the last three weeks the first-place spot in the Newark Division has been occupied by three different teams. Since the time that the Newark Ukrainian Veterans were displaced by the U.N.A. Br. 272 quintet, as reported here last week, the latter gave way to the up-and-coming Ukrainian Stich kleglers who won three games straight in the matches held last Friday, October 15th.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1954

Table with bowling results for Jersey City and Newark Divisions, listing names, scores, and handicaps.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Table with team standings for Jersey City and Newark Divisions, listing names, wins, losses, and total pins.

Sixth Annual Shadow Dance sponsored by SS. PETER & PAUL UKRAINIAN HOLY NAME SOCIETY. Saturday Evening, November 6, 1954.

Why be on the outside? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N TODAY! A lovely Christmas Gift! NOTE CARDS with pictures of Ukrainian Dances in colors. Set of 12 for \$1.00.

KIEV CHURCHES (Concluded from page 2) Yet a monastery still functions on the grounds of the Lavra, and there Father Alexander, an 80-year-old monk with a white beard and flowing white locks under his black velvet cap, shows visitors through the caves by candle light.

