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СВОБОДА SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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WEEKLY COMMENTATOR

How Radio Broadcasts From America And Canada Are Received Behind Iron Curtain

A critical note was recently sounded by an "A. Molaki" writing in the "News Letter", the Ukrainian Canadian Veterans' Association publication, of the failure of the radio stations in the free world to take into consideration the type of listeners who can and do listen to their broadcasts from behind the Iron Curtain.

From the very beginning of Red rule, the Bolshevik rulers took cognizance of the danger which threatened them from the "air," and for that reason, all radio broadcasting and equipment were from the very beginning under strict control by the central committee of the GPU, the NKVD and now the MVD.

This was not a difficult matter for the specialists in the NKVD, for, in the autumn of 1917, the former Tsarist Russian Empire had no radio stations for the civilian population and there were no radios or radio equipment in existence. In 1924-25, during the New Economic Policy Era, the Bolsheviks imported a small quantity of radio equipment from abroad, but 90 per cent of this import were parts for radio receiving sets.

In Ukrainian cities, the Communist Party organized amateur radio centers and these amateurs themselves built small receiving sets. Naturally, the members of these amateur radio centers were all well investigated and "reliable" citizens, and 99 per cent of the radio equipment built by these centers was distributed among the various clubs and centers of the Party and the Komsomol. All radio equipment in these clubs and centers was under the strict personal control of the directors of such clubs, or in other words under lock and key.

The 1930-32 Period

In 1930 to 1932, a limited number of radio sets of Soviet make were sold in the state-controlled shops (the private shops having been liquidated). These sets were very expensive. For instance, a four-tube set cost around 2 rubles. Priority for the purchase of these sets was given to centers and clubs of Party members. The ordinary, non-Party members could not hope to obtain one of these sets. A year or two before the outbreak of World War II, the manufacture of the so-called super-all-wave radio receiving sets was begun, but these sets were even more expensive, and for the average person to purchase one was almost out of the question. Besides, during the arrests and purges of 1935 and 1937, whoever had a radio set got rid of it as soon and as fast as possible, in order to avoid being accused of "serving bourgeois propaganda." In view of the fact that all radio receiving sets had been purchased in government-controlled shops and the address of the purchaser had been noted, all those "radio amateurs" were "taken" by the NKVD and their radio sets confiscated.

In 1941, at the beginning of the war with Germany, the Soviet government ordered (under threat of death) all radio receiving sets and radio equipment, to be released to the government—and this order, naturally, the people had to carry out with celebrity.

In the period since 1945, the situation behind the Iron Curtain has not changed, except that it might now be worse. In order to make the situation clear, it should be noted that almost all radio programs and information in the Soviet Union and satellite countries reaches the people through the so-called "radio network," that is, the people have only loudspeakers in their rooms, which are connected (by wires) with the central receiving station (one central receiving station for each town, village, or dwelling). In this way, the Party and the government can feed the citizens only those programs which they consider suitable (generally from Radio Moscow).

Type of Listeners

From this it should be quite clear what type of audience and what type of listeners behind the Iron Curtain can be expected for the radio broadcasts from the free world. This audience might include military radio operators, who have little to risk by listening to the radio, for that's their job; civilian radio operators at government-controlled radio stations; directors of clubs and centers, the latter who might try to listen to broadcasts from abroad at night, when these establishments are closed and a small number of amateurs, if such still remain. Naturally, in the annexation recently of Halychyna and Carpatho-Ukraine, some radio receiving sets have probably been left from before the war, but listeners use them very cautiously, and mostly at night.

This information has been confirmed by many people of various nationalities and from various countries in the Soviet Union. Mr. Molaki in his article writes that from 1945 to 1950 he worked in UNHRA and IRO, and that he heard much of this information from refugees who came out from behind the Iron Curtain.

Red Crimes No Secret

It seems very important that the listeners behind the Iron Curtain to be told about vast difference there is between the standard of living of the free people in the West, and of the people living under the Red regime. That is one—the second point is that the leaders, who, undoubtedly from time to time listen to foreign broadcasts, must hear that all their crimes and repressive acts on the helpless population are not a secret from the free world, and that the time will come when they will be called to account for them.

For example, during the last two years of the war in Germany not a few Nazis (lower ranks of officials and the rank and file of party members) secretly listened to Allied radio broadcasts and began to be very careful in their dealings with the "auslander" workers under them, apparently in fear of reprisals in case of defeat.

In the same way, the radio broadcasts from the free world might have a salutary effect on the Red satraps and, in this way, ease the burden on the enslaved peoples—or perhaps save someone from death.

Ukrainian-Born Pianist's Style Shows Assurance

Strong feet fingers and an admirable assurance marked Daria Karanowicz's playing Wednesday evening, November 17, in the International Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. The Buffalo Evening News' music critic, Theodolma C. Boris reported.

The Ukrainian-born pianist, now a resident of Newark, N. J., has a background of study in Ukraine and in Vienna, extensive concert experience in Europe. She made her New York debut a year ago.

Her interpretations of pieces by Schubert, Brahms, Schumann, Chopin, Scriabine and the Ukrainian composers Revutsky and Anton Rudnitsky were set forth with good expressive intentions, colored by a practical, if not innately imaginative, musical intelligence, Boris wrote.

"K.G." of the Buffalo Courier-Express noted that the pianist's "keyboard strength was almost too much for the confines of the Institute par-

lor, but her technical ability was impressive and her listeners generous in applause. All of her playing spoke of good schooling and extensive experience with the emphasis on pianistic brilliance rather than suspenseful poetry."

"Revutsky's Prelude," Boris noted, "in B flat major proved to be a grandiloquent piece akin in style to the Scriabine D Sharp Minor Etude which the composer has written several pleasing variations on a simple diatonic theme, was the best part of her work."

After the final piece in the Chopin group, the C Minor (Revolutionary) Etude, played with considerable dash and ringing sonority, Miss Karanowicz added encores for the enthusiastic listeners. Among these, the critic noted, was a brilliant piece by her former teacher, the Viennese Emil von Sauer.

Miss Karanowicz was presided by the Buffalo Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

University of Colorado Gets 12 Books On Ukraine

The Ukrainian American Association of Denver has presented the University of Colorado Library 12 books about the Ukraine and Ukrainian affairs which are available to the public in the Rocky Mountain area.

The purpose of the notation, according to Orest Koltunuk, president of the association, is to supply the university library with more information about Ukraine and its struggle for independence.

"Ever striving for their na-

tional freedom and statehood, the Ukrainian people constitute a highly powerful centrifugal force in the Soviet Union," Koltunuk said. "Therefore Ukraine is the great Achilles' heel of the Soviet Union and the best ally for freedom-loving Western nations."

The Ukrainians are violently anti-communist and anti-Russian-imperialists with a country of distinct culture and political history developed under strong western influences, said Mr. Koltunuk.

Newark Veterans Post Elects New Officers

Elections held for officers during the next year in the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark brought about the following results:

Commander Peter Grentus; Senior Vice Commander Michael Lytwyn; Adjutant Walter Bodnar; Finance Officer Victor Romanushyn; Post Advocate Michael Yurow; Trustees Leo Zolto, Adam Prychoda and James Melnychuk.

Current plans of the Post are a gala Christmas party for Post members and their families and the Ladies Auxiliary. As in the previous year the Post is collecting donations to be used to buy much needed

clothes for the Ukrainian St. Basil Orphanage in Philadelphia.

Formal installation of officers will be held in January 1955 at the Post headquarters 506-18th Avenue, Newark, N. J.

New members are welcome to join the Post. Any Ukrainian-American honorably discharged from service is eligible. Meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of the month so let's hear from you men in Jersey City, Bayonne, Elizabeth, Carteret and near by cities.

Nicholas Schesowsky, Adjutant

MUSICAL TRAVELOGUE

The Wright Junior College Community Band under the leadership of John H. Barabash will present its annual fall concert on Sunday, December 12, at 3:00 P.M. in the Wright College Auditorium, Chicago, Ill. in the form of a Musical Travelogue.

The first part of the program will cover the countries of Asia and the Eastern Europe: Egypt (4000 B.C.), Hebrews (1400 B.C.), Persia (550 B.C.), Greece (1200 B.C.), Kiev (800 A.D.).

The Egyptian culture will be represented as portrayed by Alexander Luigini's "Ballet Egyptian," the Hebrews by C. Saint - Saens' "Bacchanale" from the opera Samson and Delilah, and the Persians by C. Barenes' "Persian Carnival". The influence of the Greek culture and Christianity on East-

ern European Kiev, capital of Ukraine, will be represented as portrayed by Wasy Barabash's "Choral Prelude", and the Kievan culture as depicted by the folk song in "Berceuse" by Barwinsky and "Prayer" by Artimowsky. The first half of the program will close with "Mazepa" by Franz Liszt, a composition inspired by Victor Hugo's famous poem "Mazepa".

The second part of the program will touch upon the Western European countries: "The Marriage of Figaro" by Mozart and the "Scotch Folk Suite" by A. O. Davis. North America will be represented by the current popular number "Oklahoma" by Richard Rogers and South America by "Frangango" by Frank Perkins. The program will end with Tchaikowsky's "March Slav".

Newark Ukrainian Sitch Celebrates 30th Anniversary

On November 20th, 1954 a Banquet was held to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Athletic Association Chornomoraka Sitch, Inc. This banquet had the full support of all the Ukrainian-American organizations in Newark and several from New York and was held at the Sitch Home, 506-508 18th Avenue, Newark, N. J. The Hall was filled to capacity and a gala time was had by all.

Father Sozansky from St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church gave the Invocation and Father Shpachenko of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Holy Ascension gave the Benediction.

Guest speaker was Anthony Bartiuk of Scranton, Pennsylvania who gave a brief summary of Ukrainian life, going back to the Sitchowi Stritsi

who fought for the independence of Ukraine in 1919. All living past presidents of the Ukrainian Sitch since its organization in 1924 were present.

Mayor of Newark, Leo P. Carlin concluded his talk with "Ukrainians, I know, make fine Americans because yours is a freedom-loving people. Your constant and aggressive fight against communism cannot be praised too highly."

Local Ukrainian Committee-man, William Gural of Hillside, New Jersey was also present.

Toastmaster, Dr. Boris Bemko, speaking in English, gave a summary of the history of the Ukrainian Sitch which was appreciated by the American guests.

Many thanks for the huge success of this affair go to the Chairman, Mr. John Atamanec, and members of this committee.

Reception for American Committee Head Sargeant Features Red "Hate-America" Film

A showing of "Silvery Dust" film produced by the Moscow Film Studios about three years ago when the "hate-America" campaign was being whipped into frenzy, was one of the features of the program of reception for Mr. Howland H. Sargeant, the new president of the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism, Inc., given last Sunday evening, November 21, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City.

Some three hundred and fifty persons attended the affair including a number of Ukrainian Americans.

The program end of the reception was designed to make the evening more than a simple social gathering. The first part of the program served to remind those attending it of the fact that Americans are facing a resourceful, unscrupulous enemy whose strategy and tactics in the battle of propaganda are such as demand of American combined talents and energies to combat them.

Only a few weeks ago, the readers of the magazine "Life" were confronted with a four page lay-out sequences from a Soviet propaganda motion picture film, "Silvery Dust." It is no exaggeration to say that millions of typical American readers of this magazine were genuinely shocked by this evidence of the extreme virulence of the Red hatred for America and the gross misrepresentation of American

life taken from this film which is still being shown in the Iron Curtain countries. It was never intended, of course, by its producers that this film should be seen by American eyes. The audience at the reception last Sunday had the rare opportunity of witnessing it.

The film's purpose is to convince the Soviet audiences that the United States is a country of rampant injustice, frequent lynchings, ubiquitous racial persecution and widespread corruption. The film's plan is a malignant fantasy and the pictorial representation of the United States is so grotesquely distorted that in a sense it takes a humorous aspect in the eyes of the American onlooker.

The second half of the program which followed immediately after the showing of this film provided an actual recital and pictorial presentation of what the multinational emigration is doing with increasing success with the support of the American Committee to meet the challenge which Bolshevik psychological tactics in the cold war throw up to the people of the free world. It consisted of excerpts from recent broadcasts of Radio Liberation in various languages of the Soviet Union. Projected on the screen were pictures of Radio Liberation studios in Munich and of its extensive transmitting installation at Lamperheim, in Germany.

Dance Recital Discloses Skill of Olenka Gerdan

In her short dance recital Sunday, November 21st in St. John's Hall on German street, Buffalo, New York, Olenka Gerdan "revealed herself as an uncommonly-gifted dancer," the Buffalo Evening News dance critic, "T.C.B.", reported.

Miss Gerdan, a Ukrainian exponent of modern dance, living in Toronto, was a prize winner in the International Dance Festival in Brussels. Whether in dances based on the Ukrainian motifs and steps or in dance interpretations,

without music, of poems, Miss Gerdan was completely charming to watch, the critic noted. "Her choreography showed her to be sensitive, with a strong leaning toward the lyric and the strong. The grace of her hands and arms was poetry itself. In fact, she used her whole body the way a gifted musician shapes a musical phrase," he wrote.

Assisting her were Melitta Brockert, Toronto pianist, and Nila Steckiwi of Buffalo, narrator.

WARNS AGAINST COEXISTENCE WITH REDS IDEA

"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 and harmony with Soviet Russia are both immoral, misleading and definitely unrealistic," declared Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, president of the Ukrainian National Association, addressing a Jubilee Concert, held last Sunday November 21, at the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Parochial School Auditorium, Chicago, Illinois, in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of this nation-wide fraternal benefit order, with headquarters in Jersey City, N. J.

"Moreover," he continued, "the recent warning against the Soviet Trojan horse of co-existence between our country and the USSR made by Senator Knowland should be regarded seriously. You cannot co-exist on the same planet with a power which besides enslaving millions of peoples is bent upon the destruction of our USA. These peaceful coexistence feelers that the Reds are putting out are just a trap which they have cunningly devised. Remember what Abraham Lincoln said, that the world cannot exist half free and half slave."

"How can you let your guard down in face of the time-proven Russian Communist and imperialistic 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 over forty million Ukrainians and other enslaved peoples behind the Iron Curtain."

"Sixty years ago, when the Ukrainian National Association was established, Ukraine's claim to freedom was little known in the outside world.

"Today, it is well known and reckoned with by the outside world, including our country, the United States of America. Today, to quote the New York Times review of Prof. Manning's book 'Ukraine Under the Soviets,' whose publication was sponsored by the UNA, 'the Ukrainians' struggle for freedom from their misrulers has become an explosive force.'"

"That 'explosive force' is generally recognized as the chief deterrent to Moscow's imperialistic plans to war upon, dominate and communize the Free World, including our USA," Mr. Halychyn concluded.

Testimony of Victims of Reds

"This truth was brought in the testimony given by victims of the Soviet Russian communism in the course of the hearing held during the week of October 17th here in Chicago by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Communist Aggression, headed by Congressman Fred Busbey," Mr. Halychyn continued.

"I attended a similar hearing held in New York City, and although I am well acquainted with the Soviet reality, still I could not help but be moved by the testimony of the mass murders, starvation and persecution of the Ukrainian people by the Reds. Once more the ugly truth about the Soviet labor camps came to light, and with it the truth about the discovery in 1943 of the mass graves of

more than 9,000 massacred by them in Vinnytsia between 1938-40, as well as the Soviet instigated and promoted famine in Ukraine in the early 1930s whose toll took over 6,000,000 lives."

"Such is the true nature of Moscow, and yet we still find naive people abroad and here who, despite it all and the patent menace of Moscow to world peace and security, still prattle about doing business with Moscow," the speaker declared.

UNA Activity

"Our Ukrainian National Association," he continued, "with its over 70,000 membership and its 17 million dollar assets, has been always active in spreading knowledge about the Russian menace to all freedom-loving people. Likewise it has been concerned with the plight of our Ukrainian kinsmen in Soviet enslaved Ukraine, and with their heroic struggle to win their national freedom."

"The program was opened by Mr. Taras Shpikula, member of the UNA Board of Advisors. Mr. Stephen Kuropas, member of the UNA Auditing committee, spoke about the role of the organization in Ukrainian American life.

The musical portion of the concert considered of selections sung by the St. Nicholas Church Choir, directed by Mr. Dmytro Ivankiw, with solo parts sung by Maria Grabysh, soprano, and Volodimir Wytwynna, tenor. Featured soloists were Veronica Chelisky, soprano, and Elva Barabash, pianist. The Surma Male Chorus, directed by O. Pleshkevich, sang the stirring UNA Hymn composed by Hayvoronsky. Piano accompanists were Prof. Ivan Bilohood and Helen Hrabash. Recitation of Masychuk's poem "To the UNA Pioneers" was by Adrianna Kryshal.

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UKRAINIANS GUARD POURING OIL ON FLAMES ZONE OF GERMANY

The Ukrainian press in Europe has reported that through the efforts of the Region Representation on Ukrainian Emigration in the British zone of Germany the British authorities have begun recruiting Ukrainian men for service in the special guard companies attached to the British military units stationed in Germany. The age bracket for this service is 18 to 45. Other national groups which

The south of Poland, Soviet satellite (part of Western Ukraine), is experiencing an unprecedented invasion of wolves from Russia. Polish newspaper reaching Vienna reported on November 13.

The papers said the district of Nowy Sach, near Krakow, is being "beleaguered" by wolf packs which already have killed more than 200 sheep.

have guard companies with British military forces in Germany are the Poles, Baltic nationals and Yugoslavs.

CARPATHO-UKRAINE IN THE INTERNATIONAL BARGAINING OF 1918-1939

By VINCENT SHANDOR
(6)

The Proclamation of Independence

Despite all the difficulties which the neighbors of Carpatho-Ukraine caused it, the development of its life went on at a normal tempo. The necessary economic arrangements were made, an agreement was reached with Hungary for the passage of trains through the territory taken by the Vienna Arbitration, the food supplies for the population were provided, a school system, judiciary and administration were set up. Elections were held for the Diet and the results of these strengthened the political position of the country and were in a way a plebiscite and a clear answer to the Hungarian imperialistic plans.

The, while internally fire in the country was being consolidated, the danger of hostile aggression grew on the foreign political scene. It became acute, when Hitler, as a result of his political interests, began to change his policy toward Czechoslovakia and especially Carpatho-Ukraine. The month of March was critical. Things were "arranged" as Stalin said on March 10, 1939 and Hitler began those moves according to the plan which included the liquidation of Carpatho-Ukraine.

On March 13, Hitler called the Hungarian envoy in Berlin, Döms Sztójay, and told him that "Hungary could now occupy Carpatho-Ukraine and was to do it at once." Sztójay at once flew to Budapest in company with a high official of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs and presented the matter for decision. The news aroused great enthusiasm in Hungarian governmental circles. The Hungarian government asked at least 14 days to prepare action, but Hitler gave it only 24 hours. Horthy, the Regent of Hungary thanked Hitler for this kindness in a letter written in his own hand:

Horthy's Letter to Hitler

Budapest, March 13, 1938.
"Your Excellency: Heartfelt thanks! I cannot express how happy I am, for this headwater region (Qellgebiet) is, in fact for Hungary—I dislike using big words—a vital question."

"Notwithstanding our recruits of but 5 weeks, we are tackling the matter with enthusiasm. The plans are already laid. On Thursday the 16th of this month a frontier incident will take place, to be followed on Saturday by the big thrust."

"I shall never forget this proof of friendship and Your Excellency can at all times ever rely steadfastly (felsenfest) on my gratitude."

Horthy."

With the consent of Hitler to the occupation of Carpatho-Ukraine, the government of Hungary sent on March 14 an ultimatum to the Czechoslovak government in Prague, demanding that:

1. The Czech army leave the territory of Carpatho-Ukraine within 24 hours.

2. Hungarian political prisoners be released without delay.

3. The Hungarian population be given arms.

The Prague Government answered that in questions of Carpatho-Ukraine, its government was the competent body. The same day a delegate representative of the Hungarian government appeared in Khust and presented the new demands of his government. The Prime Minister, Msgr. Voloshyn, after a short council, gave him a negative answer. Meanwhile the Hungarian regular army and irregular units had already crossed the frontiers of Carpatho-Ukraine and attacked the state by force. The Carpathian Sich, all classes of the population and the Ukrainian soldiers determined on armed resistance. Colonel Serhiy Yefremow was named commander-in-chief of all Ukrainian armed forces, when Czech General Svátek refused to take over the post, although previously in a conversation with Prime Minister Msgr. Voloshyn, he had indicated his willingness to do so.

Government Gets Broader Legal Power

On March 14, the Government of Carpatho-Ukraine, complying with the will of the people and important constitutional laws, adopted a resolution proclaiming Carpatho-Ukraine an Independent State. This Declaration of Independence was ratified the following day, i.e. March 15, 1939, by a special law of the Diet of Carpatho-Ukraine. In conjunction therewith extensive reorganization of the government took place and the government received broader legal power. The government of Carpatho-Ukraine publicized this declaration and, through its legal representatives in Prague, notified on that same day the embassies of such governments as the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia, Poland and Rumania.

The opposition of the Carpatho-Ukrainian population to the Hungarian occupation caused dissatisfaction in German political circles. This was shown by the actions of A. von Hencke, the German Chargé d'Affaires in Prague and Consul Hoffman in Khust. The latter, we must mention, when he was invited by a delegation from the Government to take part in the session of the Diet replied that he would not attend a Ukrainian meeting.

It was the desire of Germany that Hungary should occupy the country boldly and quietly, for the guarantees of Germany and Italy to the borders of Carpatho-Ukraine after the Vienna Arbitration and the many declarations of Ribbentrop on the subject were still too fresh.

After the proclamation of the independence of Carpatho-Ukraine, Prime Minister Msgr. Voloshyn sent a telegram to the Prague Government in which he thanked the Czech people and their government for 20 years of common existence. That same day, I met in the building of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers in Prague Dr. J. Kapras, my former professor in the University and then Minister of Education in the last Government. He was greatly touched by the telegram of Msgr. Voloshyn and said: "We have done you much wrong and I did not expect that you would act so nobly. By that telegram in these hard times your Government has given us great pleasure. Please repeat to your Government and Ukrainian people our sincere thanks," and tears streamed from the eyes of the old professor. This ended the official relations between the two governments.

A DANE'S VIEWS OF RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

By JULIA MARGOLIN

A COMPARISON OF LIFE AND CUSTOMS DURING THE REIGN OF PETER THE GREAT

(3)

Provided with a pass, accompanied by a pristav and twelve soldiers as well as his own retinue, Juel reached the government of Kiev by June, 1711. The first village in "Kozak Ukraine" which caught the Ambassador's eye was Nesman. He noticed that it was densely populated and surrounded by fields which seemed to promise a bountiful harvest. Juel realized the difference of language in Ukraine, for he mentions the old Slavonic language as "a mother tongue to Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Slovak, and the Kozak tongue."

Next came Hlukhiv, "which became the capital of the land after Peter annihilated Baturin, where the Traitor Mazepa had his capital." (Hetman Ivan Mazepa, leader of the Kozaks, attempted to wrest Ukraine from the rule of the Tsars, but failed with the defeat of Kozak and Swedish forces by Peter's armies at the Battle of Poltava in 1709.) Hlukhiv was well fortified, and the Russian Prince Garagin was Commander. Garagin had 150 Russians in the fortress, for the Tsar did not trust the Kozaks after "their revolt under Mazepa's leadership." This, however, "is the reason why the Kozaks, who are a free people, are unsatisfied with the Tsar—for his appointment of Russia commanders to their fortress."

Skoropadsky Away on March

Hetman Ivan Vasilevich Skoropadsky, whose headquarters were situated in Hlukhiv, was away on the march with thirty thousand men. Juel was received by Skoropadsky's son-in-law, Andrei Martinovich, who acted as "Vied Hetman."

Though Russian influence was strong here, the Ambassador noted, the people refused to willingly surrender their carriages and horses to the Tsar's representatives. Further on, in one of the villages belonging to a Kozak landlord, Kochubov (evidently Kochubey), the opposition to the Russian military government grew so strong that the peasants not only refused to give up their horses and other belongings required of them, but they revolted, and the village priest himself rang the alarm and urged his parishioners to chase the hated soldiers away. After a veritable battle, however, the horses were delivered. The prisoner priest was brought to Juel "in order to enforce the law and for punishment." The clergy made a collection and came out to plead for the release of their colleague. Juel was so impressed by their behavior that he let him go in peace.

In the same village, while visiting a Kozak lieutenant, Juel heard that Field Marshall Rheinschild had been there recently with four thousand men. When the Swedes left,

they had taken along the lieutenant's lovely wife, who must have been in Bendery with the Swedish King, "and this certainly should be proof enough," that contrary to the prevailing opinion, "the Swedish King had no distaste for pretty women."

In Hlukhiv, Juel wrote that "everyone lives well and joyfully" in Ukraine. "There is an abundance of everything in every kind of business they wish, and without paying customs duty or taxes. They pay only a certain reasonable yearly tribute to the Hetman."

Kozaks' Attire

The Kozaks wore long coats, like the Poles, and carried sabers. Their heads were shaven high up to the temple. The women wore long garments and no skirts. They covered their heads with finest linen tied under the chin. Caps with two points "sailing" in the air were also common. "In church each carries his own prayer book (testimony of the Ukrainian's literacy), which no man in Russia ever does. Besides, they are in all things much cleaner and neater than the Russians."

The City of Krolevets was surrounded by half-ruined walls, but its location amidst a forest, as well as the tower itself, appealed to Juel. There were everywhere "attractive, well built and clean houses, and the streets were paved as nowhere in Russia." Rooms with windows facing the street reminded him of Denmark and were unlike Russian homes, which had their living quarters facing an inner yard.

In Luknov the peasants offered Juel bread and salt, a sign of welcome, and told tales about how Mazepa and Charles XII were quartered there during the Russian attack on Baturin, stronghold of the Hetman. Among other places, Khorol impressed Juel with its abundance of fish, the gifts he received from the inhabitants, and especially by their "polite manners." Years back Khorol had revolted against Russia and united with the Tartars. It was set afire like Baturin and reconquered, however. Nizhen impressed the Ambassador particularly for its two beautiful octagonal churches.

After Kozelets, a large well-built town, Juel began to notice how the long war had ruined the country, and how the villages were practically depopulated. But were the Kozaks to announce a mobilization, he said, they could assemble two to three hundred thousand men. This would be a formidable army indeed, especially if we consider that at the famous Battle of Narva Peter was in command of only fifty thousand.

Admiral Juel continued his trip south and westward.

(To be continued)

AMERICA, UKRAINE and UCCA

By DR. LEV E. DOBRIANSKY

(2)

With these lingering misconceptions of UCCA properly dispelled, it should be clearly evident to you now that the major directions of the Congress Committee these past few years are thoroughly constructive, productive and wholesome. There are circles of political activity and opinion in this country, not to mention those abroad, who deliberately concoct and spread such misconceptions in the hope of impeding the advances made by UCCA. Thus it is left to Americans like yourselves to become actively engaged in the work of UCCA, and no better opportunity can be afforded to you than the sixth triennial convention of UCCA in New York next May

Urges Greater Youth Participation in UCCA Work

At this point I should like to emphasize with the strongest possible overtones an observation that is most pertinent to your organization and similar groups. It has always been a source of wonderment to me as to why our young religious groups, the Orthodox Youth League and the Catholic Youth League, as well as other youth organizations, have failed to participate in the activities of the UCCA to the extent of becoming one of the most dominant voices in the UCCA. To answer this question to my own satisfaction, I have considered a number of plausible reasons, and I must confess to you, I still find myself in a state of bewilderment. First, surely there is no dearth of actual or potential leadership among these groups, so that one can immediately rule out this reason. Second, bearing in my mind my earlier remarks on the real interrelationship, there is no logical divergence of thought concerning our common dedication to a strong America, a free Ukraine and the defeat of Godless Communism, which form the objectives of the Congress Committee. Thus, this possible reason doesn't apply.

Third, religion and/or cultural and social affairs do not mix favorably with "politics". This seems like a plausible reason, but if you reflect on it for a few moments, you can not but be impressed by its total invalidity and untenability. The fact that you, as Americans, have chosen to designate your group as being of Ukrainian background, is evidence enough of the value you attach to your heritage. This is most commendable, but do not allow the ruling perspective of it all escape you. This heritage that you value so and will transmit to your children, in all its grandeur of language, customs, culture and faith, could never have developed without the formation and development of the Ukrainian nation itself. And with a continuously free and independent Ukrainian nation this heritage would have richly flowered many times more. In a real sense, the whole

comes before its parts if the latter are to exist at all. If the adjective, Ukrainian, in organizational name is to have grounded meaning and indefinite temporal significance, what some are given to call "politics" must of necessity be combined with your religious or social activity.

Not Politics But Fight for Freedom

It should be obvious then, that to actively support the survival and freedom of a nation, especially in these times when it is so crucial to the survival and freedom of our own Nation, cannot be flip-pantly cast aside as mere politics. UCCA is not as such interested in political parties: it places first things first, and fights for the freedom and independence of Ukraine, as a just end in itself and also as powerful weapon for our America in the defeat of Russian Communist imperialism. Let us not forget that with the destruction of the Ukrainian national state or national organs went the destruction of both Ukrainian Orthodoxy and Catholicism. If it ever should come to pass, and it is no longer beyond the realm of real possibility, the destruction of our Nation would lead to similar consequences. Lest you have forgotten, the history of Western Society to present date is punctuated preeminently by the growing freedom of nations, spurred on by three closely associated ideas—religion, liberty and independence. Was it sheer "politics" that motivated Christians in several West European nations to participate actively in halting the tide of atheist Communism? Is it just "politics" that has caused many a lay and clerical Orthodox and Catholic Ukrainian to join and fight with the Ukrainian Insurgent Army for a free and independent Ukraine? Now, can you rationally regard it as simple "politics" to fight for a strong and independent America, in which we enjoy our religious and civil freedoms, by urging that we take enlightened advantage of the natural alliance that exists between Ukraine and America?

Youths' Role at Next UCCA Convention

I leave the answers to these basic questions to you and your wise moderators. Your answers will find their adequate measure at the next convention of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. It is my sincerest hope that your answer, and the answers of our other youth organizations, will be a strong and affirmative one; that it will seize the opportunity for a determinative role in UCCA; that it will convincingly demonstrate the truth of close association among the ideas of religion, liberty and independence for the ultimate benefit of America and Ukraine. Faith in God and country is the overruling spirit of UCCA activity. It is this faith that requires your good works, your solid contributions and your full participation. With proper perspective, with fervor and devotion to the highest ideals, are you prepared to meet this challenge of active American citizenship in upholding and furthering those things that you value most?

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facing my strength for the good of these Moldavians, who repay me with hatred for what I am doing for them? Good God, why must I suffer these things!..."

He stamped about the room in a state of nervous exasperation. The injustice of which he felt himself the victim, throbbing and festered in his heart, poisoning his entire inner being. Gradually, however, his thoughts took another turn. "A physician," said to himself, "in order to save a life, sometimes has to amputate a

(Continued on page 3)

THOUGHTS FOR THANKSGIVING

By TED LUCIOW

Not so long ago I had a chance to visit homes of some recent immigrants in Minnesota who, like the Pilgrims in the past, were fortunate to come to our shores and to thank the Almighty God for all the blessings that they found in this country. The Pilgrims were thankful for their blessings and so are they.

The latter immigrants, known sometimes as Displaced Persons or DP have to be even more thankful to the good United States citizens who sponsored them to America, who helped them to find jobs, schools for themselves and their children to attend, churches to pray in, banks to save their money etc., indeed, too many things to mention here for this Thanksgiving Day.

Just like the Pilgrims before these new Americans consider themselves most fortunate to live in peace and prosperity. But just like our fathers they think about the life they left behind and worry about those that are there, beyond the Iron Curtain.

"What are you thankful for in America? What do you like best in America?", I would ask casually my Latvian friend that spent many years under the Soviet regime.

"The greatest thing that we found here is peace and safe living. We are not afraid that Russian NKVD would come to get us. This is what we are thankful for."

I have asked a Ukrainian person what she liked about America and what she is thankful for. She replied: "I don't have to fear hunger."

Only two of our family of seven remained alive through Stalin's hunger in 1933 and 1934.

I have asked a German refugee what he was thankful for. "I am glad that I don't have to serve either Hitler or Malenkov. I am not fearing police over here nor do I have to show them passports."

"What are you thankful in America," I would ask a Polish refugee: "I like freedom or religion, of the press and of the

speech, and a freedom of existence which was taken away from my native country by the Bolsheviks."

I have asked my White Ruthenian friend what he is thankful in America. "I don't have to slave on the government-owned-farm like I did. I am gaining fully employment here and I think of the future."

There again, I asked a Ukrainian refugee from the Western part of Ukraine that was taken over by the Soviets only in 1939, or was "liberated," as the Reds would claim, from "Polish yoke". I asked him what he had to be thankful of in America. This fellow had his eyes red from crying. He picked up a letter, pulled some pictures and said: "Read from this letter I have just received from my sister-in-law and here and see the photo of my dead brother and his two sons and a daughter-in-law with her baby from Siberia."

His brother's body was dying on the table. His head was bandaged up. Overhead stood his young son, and above him were the tragic arms of his wife, crying over the body of her husband. It is she who sent her letter to her friend in Poland, and from over there it was transferred to this fellow to Minneapolis.

"Why was your brother killed", I asked. "He was killed because he refused to give his only cow to the collective system. His older son and daughter-in-law were sent to Siberia for 25 years because they were accused of being members of the U.P.A., the famous Ukrainian Underground Army that still fights the Russians."

My friend stopped talking for awhile, then said in utter disgust: "It's my brother's fault that he is not alive today. He was with us on our way to Germany but he returned. He loved his native land so dearly and now he paid for this with his life. Of course, I am most thankful for being here in America. America means to me and to my family life and future."

THE AMERICAN WAY

Maybe We're a Generation of Adolescents

By DEWITT EMERY

The election is over. If you didn't vote and your guy lost,

you not only lost your vote but also forfeited your right to do any squawking. Remember that. This time as never before a few votes here and there either way would have completely changed the outcome.

This election, in fact all of the elections for the past several years, reflect what might be called "The Great American Reversal."

In the early days of our Republic, the people were most afraid of losing their hard won liberties. So when men ran for public office they had to promise what they would NOT do.

Today, politicians are elected to public office on the promises of what they WILL do—because almost everyone wants government officials to do something for them. It seems to me that a great many adult American citizens are either going through their second childhood or haven't grown up for the first time.

Most of us remember our period of adolescence. It was while we were still dependent on our parents for food, clothing and shelter that we went through the emotional struggle of wanting to be free and independent. This was only natural, for most young people would like to go about their business without somebody else telling them what to do and what not to do. They would like to be let alone, to work out their own plans and problems as they please—

while their parents still foot the bills.

Maybe we are just a generation of adolescents. For today over 100,000,000 adults are talking a lot about freedom without placing any emphasis on individual responsibility. We talk about freedom to do as we please, and expect the government to pay the bills. We ask government officials to provide subsidies, loans, grant-in aid to help us pay for our own welfare. We want personal freedom without personal responsibility. This is impossible!

Apparently we do not realize that the amount of freedom adults can have depends on two things:

- 1) The amount of RESPONSIBILITY the people are willing to assume individually for their welfare.
- 2) The amount of RESPONSIBILITY the people are willing to give to the government for their welfare.

On this basis there is little evidence of the American people having any desire to be free. Maybe we are afraid of growing up—lots of children are. Maybe we are in our second childhood—but how could that be when in the last fifteen years nearly half of our adult population has just come of age? Maybe we are just a generation of "adolescents," I don't know.

But one thing I am sure. Only when we assume our individual responsibility for our own welfare can we remain free as God created us. And as we attempt to evade personal responsibility we are evading our freedom.

(Concluded on page 4)

Poet's Corner

GAZING AT THE STARS

Man looks high up and wonders
What far, unknown desire
Stipples all the riddle
In pinpoint of the fire.
But in laconic vastness,
Answering his gaze,
Conspiracy silence
Glitters in the maze.
As man but an ephemeral
And dwindling question-mark
Queries the enigma,
Fevering the dark.
Does the mystery
Of starry Heaven scan
Also through the distance
The mystery of man?
LOUIS GINSBERG.

For the Common Good

By MYKHAILO KOTSYUBINSKY
Translated by PEGIVAL CUNDY

(16)

Nobody directed him any more at his job. Not a soul from the village appeared; it seemed as though no one was interested in the fact that the vineyard, instead of being covered with vines, was now studded with funeral mounds. After dinner Tykhovych was thinking of taking a rest, when, happening to glance at the window, he saw Zamphir coming through the yard; he was leading an old man. For some reason Tykhovych's heart went to pound loudly in his breast. He went outside. Zamphir began without even a word of greeting: "Doctor!" he said, looking

at Tykhovych with clouded eyes. "You've chopped my vineyard down, you've taken away my last piece of bread. ... I've nothing to feed my father with and so I've brought him to you. ... You take care of him now, for you've deprived me of food..." Grandad Dim fixed his gray, turbid eyes on Tykhovych and smiled his vacant, imbecile smile. Tykhovych shuddered at the sight. "Am I to blame for your trouble?" he began, but Zamphir gave him no chance to continue—he simply waved his hand, turned away, and went out of the yard. Grandad Dim stood for a little while, then sat down on the step without, however, taking his turbid eyes, filled with an expression of dumb reproach, off Tykhovych. Tykhovych stepped back into the house. "Why, why must I have to suffer from so many distressing misunderstandings?" he thought, pacing round the room. "Was it I who wanted to deprive them of bread? Am I not, after all, laboring hard to save the great majority from a disaster such as just now has overtaken this poor, crazy man? Am I not sacri-

NEW JERSEY HAS 8,000 U.N.A. MEMBERS

The Ukrainian National Association, which has its main office in Jersey City, N. J., has 59 branches and 8,052 members in its home State.

Table with columns: Br., City, Adult, Juvenile, Total. Lists 366 branches across various New Jersey cities with membership counts.

Persons in New Jersey who would like to join the U.N.A. branches in their localities should write to the main office for further information.

Conference on Natural Law

The Second Annual Conference on Natural Law and Authority? By what standards does one judge the limits of personal liberty or authority? By what standards does one judge the limits of personal liberty or authority?

DUNLEY HAT SHOP advertisement. 14 SAINT MARK'S PLACE, NEW YORK CITY. Includes address, phone number, and operating hours.

A Letter to the Editor VOICE CULTURE RECITAL

On Sunday November 14, 1954 my students were presented in a recital at the Carnegie Recital Hall. A good number of my students are Ukrainians.

I believe it would be of great interest to the Ukrainian colony in the Metropolitan Area to know that these Ukrainian students of the Vocal Art distinguished themselves by giving a magnificent performance. I would like to give a brief resumé if I may, concerning these talented Ukrainians.

For the Common Good

patient's leg, making him a cripple for all time. And he does it because he has to, for by this act he saves a person's life. There's no room for sentimental considerations when life is at stake.

ernment and business or is economics to be determined exclusively by individual effort for individual profit? Should civil authority and economic endeavor be directed toward the integrated family as the common good, or should the common good be concerned only with the advantages of the individual?

ВЕЛИКА ВИПРОДАЖ ФУТЕР у Фірмі ВУЙНІВ і КОПЕЦЬ. Advertisement for a fur coat sale with an image of a woman in a fur coat.

Yes, Virginia, There Is a Soviet Spy Ring!

The recent startling disclosures in Paris that secret military information had been pipelined from the French National Defence Committee directly to the communists in Indochina have a disconcerting counterpart in the recent testimony of Gen. James A. Van Fleet before the Jenner Committee.

General Van Fleet discussing the crossing of the Yalu River by the Chinese communists in 1950, said that "it is my own conviction that there must have been information to the enemy that we would not attack his home base."

Check For Fire Hazards

It's a trite saying that "the best time to stop a fire is before it begins." Furnaces and other heating and cooking appliances are just as efficient and fool-proof as the manufacturers can make them.

American Way

responsibility we lose freedom and become slaves. We become slaves in direct proportion to the amount of responsibility which we turn over to the government officials.

SPECIAL BULLETIN. Everyone is meeting after the Convention STUYVESANT CASINO (UKRAINIAN NAT'L HOME). Includes date and time for the First Annual Fall Dance.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

LAST SEASON'S NEWARK CHAMPS IN STRANGE SLUMP

Winners of last year's Newark Division team championship, the leglers representing the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Newark, who started this season high in second place, now find themselves only one step above the "cellar" spot.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1954

Table with columns: Jersey City Division, U.N.A. Branch 435, Jersey City S. & A. "A", Ukrainian Blacksheep. Lists bowling scores for various teams.

NEWARK DIVISION

Table with columns: U.N.A. Branch 272, St. Johns C.W.V. Srs., Ukr. American Vets. Lists bowling scores for Newark Division teams.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE

Table with columns: Jersey City Division, Newark Division. Lists bowling scores for the Ukrainian National Association League.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Table with columns: Jersey City Division, Newark Division. Lists bowling scores for the Ukrainian National Association League.

