

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

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SECTION TWO

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SECTION TWO

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Russians Hooted by Ukrainians in Denver, Trailed by Silent Pickets in Ann Arbor

REPORTED TO HAVE CANCELLED PHILADELPHIA VISIT BECAUSE OF ANTICIPATED ANTI-RED DEMONSTRATIONS

The three Soviet Russian observers of the American elections system are having a rather rough going here, at the hands of Ukrainian Americans who have seized their visit here as an opportunity to call to public attention Soviet Russian terrorist rule in Ukraine and other countries behind the iron curtain.

In Denver, Colorado, they were hooted. In Ann Arbor, they were trailed by silent pickets. Result: they cancelled their scheduled visit to Philadelphia, as reported in the New York Times, which extensively reported the Denver and Ann Arbor demonstrations.

Naturally, the three Russians do not like this at all. In Denver, they pretended to ignore the Ukrainians. In Ann Arbor, they could no longer keep up that pretence. They not only displayed their annoyance, but they even went so far as to complain to the State Department official accompanying them about it.

State Department Tells Russians Students Have Right to Demonstrate Against Them

In response, to quote the Times, "Alan Little, the accompanying officer of the State Department, explained to the Russians, as he had done before, that there was nothing that could be done about the demonstrations. He emphasized the students had this right in the United States."

Denver, of all the American cities, towns and hamlets visited by the three-man Russian delegation, had the honor of being the scene of the first public protest against it.

The Denver Demonstration
Some fifty Ukrainians and Americans of Ukrainian origin, members of the Denver branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, were on the station platform as the train rolled in. They shouted at the Russians, in Ukrainian and Russian, condemning Soviet Russian enslavement of the Ukrainian people, and the murder and torture of countless thousands of them by the Kremlin satraps.

The Russian visitors, to outward appearances, ignored the banners and the placards which the demonstrators bore, and seemed not hear their cries. Headed by L. N. Solovyev, a member of the Supreme Soviet, the Russian group included M. I. Rubenstein, an economist of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and V. Kuryavov, an editor of the Soviet Government newspaper, Izvestia. That evening the visitors were taken to private homes for quiet dinners. Their hosts were a retired cattleman, an automobile sales executive and an owner of a refrigeration company.

The demonstration at the station had but few policemen in attendance, for it was an orderly one.
The placards read: "Russians, give freedom of religion," "Free 15,000,000 prisoners

from concentration camps." When the Russians reached the street outside the station, they faced about thirty more demonstrators, many of them shouting in Ukrainian. One demonstrator explained to the newsmen that they were for the most part former Ukrainian displaced persons of World War II.

The Ann Arbor Demonstration
In Ann Arbor, Ukrainian students and their friends quietly harassed the three Soviet observers of the American election on their arrival last Saturday evening, and on Sunday, during the Russians' visit to the University of Michigan.

Fifty demonstrators waved and held up banners and placards for the Soviet delegates to see. But the demonstrators uttered not a sound. One banner read: "Go watch the gory elections in Hungary" and another: "Free elections in the U.S.S.R. would bring world peace."
The Soviet visitors, accompanied by State Department and university officials, toured the campus in a bus. They were taken to nearby Detroit for a quick visit there. The students followed in a convoy of automobiles that increased from four to sixteen before the morning was over.

The students drove their cars alongside the bus even when it traveled 40 miles an hour on the highway. On each car was a banner or placard. When some ripped off in the wind, the determined demonstrators held them in place.

The Russians were obviously annoyed, writes Jack Raymond, the New Times man accompanying their coast-to-coast tour. At one point, L. N. Solovyev, head of the delegation, suggested that the tour be curtailed if the harassment continued. Dr. James Pollack of the university, however, did not curtail the itinerary, but an effort was made to dodge the demonstrators. It failed.

Solovyev Comments
"We understand those demonstrations do not represent the feelings of the American people," Mr. Solovyev said afterward.
As already stated above, Alan Little, the accompanying officer of the State Department, explained to the Russians, as he had done before on this trip, that there was nothing that could be done about the demonstrations. He emphasized the students had this right in the United States.

However, he then went to the students and appealed to them to clear the corridors. The students finally agreed, but warned that they would be on the streets in front of the university in the morning.
During the meeting last Saturday night, the Russians heard detailed explanations of varieties of voting registration in the United States. They were given sample ballots from each state. They inspected a voting machine and then they met in small groups. (See students' resolutions on p. 2).

MONTEREY UKRAINIANS PROTEST ON RUSSIA IN HUNGARY
Ukrainian-Americans on the Monterey Peninsula, Cal., have added their voices to the protests against Russian intervention in Hungary, reports the Monterey Peninsula Herald (Nov. 3).
In a letter to President Eisenhower they asked that "The United States undertake all possible measures to help Hun-

10 of Hierarchy, 2,000 Priests in Ukraine Victimized by Reds

MANY OF CLERGY AND LAITY MARTYRS FOR FAITH.

Under the above headlines, The Register, the nationally circulated Catholic newspaper, published in Denver, Colo., featured in its Sunday, October 21, 1956 number, a top-front-page special dispatch to it from Munich, Germany, the text of which runs as follows:

Text of Munich Dispatch to The Register

Ten members of the Ukrainian Catholic Hierarchy have been put to death or imprisoned by the Reds. And 2,000 diocesan priests and monks who refused to recognize the Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church as their head have been arrested and deported to slave labor camps since the second occupation of the Western Ukraine beginning in 1945. The Reds exterminated five dioceses of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and desecrated 4,400 of its churches and chapels together with 195 religious houses.

This is asserted by J. Stetzko, President of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, in "The Church of Martyrs," a memorandum to all national non-Communist delegations in the United Nations concerning religious persecution in the Ukraine.

"Christianity has been existing in the Ukraine for more than 1,000 years," declares Mr. Stetzko. "It has fostered a profound faith in God among the people, and has begotten abiding moral principles, and nourished a new culture and erudition."

In December, 1917, Communist Russia invaded the Ukraine and in 1919-1920 occupied the eastern provinces of this country. Within 10 years, from 1921 to 1931, in the Eastern Ukraine they unjustly arrested and ruthlessly murdered 34 Ukrainian Orthodox Bishops with the Metropolitan Vasyly Lypkivsky and Nicholas Boretzky at the head and more than 3,000 priests. Hundreds of thousands of the Orthodox were inhumanely tortured in prisons or deported to concentration camps in Siberia; a greater part of these innocent people died. . . .

30 Percent of Churches Were Destroyed
The Reds destroyed 20 per

cent of the churches in the Eastern Ukraine, many of which contained precious historical relics. Other churches were converted into warehouses, theaters, and convention halls. Monasteries were outraged and cemeteries profaned. By 1939 the Communists had completely liquidated the Ukrainian Orthodox Church by barring it from all public activity.

"During the first Red occupation of the Western Ukraine (1939-1941)," declares Stetzko, "the Communist regime overtly persecuted the Church, arresting many Ukrainian priests and ruthlessly murdering 27 of them."

This anti-Christian terror adopted more hideous means of exterminating Christianity in the Western Ukraine during the second occupation of this country beginning in 1945. On April 11, 1945, the Soviets arrested the Metropolitan of Halych and Archbishop of Lviv, Joseph Slipyj; 80-year-old Bishop Gregory Khomyshyn, Bishop John Latshevsky, Bishop Nicholas Charnetsky, C.S.S.R., and Bishop Nykyta Budka. On June 25, 1946, Bishop Josaphat Kotsylowsky, O. S. B. M., and Bishop Gregory Lakota were imprisoned.

Bishops Suffer Terribly
"All these Bishops were condemned to forced labor for 10 years and even life. Some of these Bishops (for instance, Bishop Khomyshyn and Bishop Josaphat Kotsylowsky) later died from maltreatment in prison." In addition, when the prisoners of Archbishop Slipyj and other Bishops expired, the Reds would not release them.

In the autumn of 1947, the Communists murdered Bishop Theodore Romza, Uzhorod, Carpathian Ukraine, and in 1950 Bishops Paul Goidych, O. S. B. M., and Basil Hopko, Pryashiv, Czech-Slovakia, were imprisoned. On January 15, 1951, Bishop Goidych was condemned to forced labor for life; Bishop Hopko is now in concentration camp.

"The Communists continue to oppress mercilessly the Ukrainian laity for remaining steadfast to its Christian heritage, Church, and faith."

Plan of Operation Is Outlined to Aid Fighters for Freedom
A six-point plan to aid the fighters for freedom behind the Iron Curtain was urged on Monday, October 29 last, by William Chopyk, of 353 Herman St., Buffalo, N. Y., who served as a field representative in Europe for the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Buffalo Evening News of Monday, October 29, reported.

He urged that the United States forego its policy of "peaceful co-existence" and "adopt immediately a large-scale program of peaceful liberation."

Mr. Chopyk, who is secretary to the Buffalo City Works Commissioner, was in Geneva during the "summit conference" of heads of states, as a representative of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. At that time Ukrainian and other refugee groups joined in a "Universal Declaration of Independence."

President Eisenhower, Re-Elected



Last Tuesday, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER was re-elected as President of the United States of America, the first Republican since 1900 to win the American Presidential election twice in succession.

TORONTO DAILY STAR LAUDS UKRAINIANS IN CANADA

High praise of Ukrainians in Canada was expressed by the Toronto Daily Star (October 30, 1956), in form of an editorial. Headed "Ukrainians in Canada" the text of the editorial runs as follows:—

Text
Ukrainians in Canada
Stephen Juba, a man of Ukrainian ancestry, has been elected mayor of Winnipeg. Which should be no occasion for surprise, for this energetic and able ethnic group has been forging to positions of leadership in almost every field of Canadian endeavor. They are to be found in the top rank of every profession, in commerce, the arts, and politics, while it was recently stated that at least 150 of our leading scientists are either Ukrainian born or of Ukrainian ancestry.

Hon. Walter Harris once lauded Ukrainians as a splendid example of an ethnic group that has become wholly Canadian in outlook and loyalties while retaining the best of its old world culture and traditions. Like the Scots, the Ukrainians are proud of such features of their national culture as their dancing, their folk songs and their national dress, without prejudicing in the least their very real Canadianism.

The first Ukrainians came to Canada 65 years ago, almost as queer as Chinese to most Canadians, with their sheepskin jackets turned inside out, their language like none other heard before in this country. During World War I, or Rutenians for nobody then had heard of a Ukrainian nation. In 1901 there were only 5,000 in this country, but by 1951 they had increased to 400,000 to become our fourth largest ethnic group and second largest on the prairies.

The original immigrant where slow in winning acceptance, but their Canadian-born sons and daughters quickly showed their mettle. In 1926 they sent their first member to Parliament, M. Luchkovich, of Vegreville, Alta., and have only briefly been without representation since. Today there are two, F. S. Zaplitny, CCF, of Dauphin, Man., and Ambrose Holowach, S.C., of Edmonton East.

Every prairie legislature has had its Ukrainian-Canadian members, and there is scarcely a community of importance in the west without at least one on its council. William Hawrelak blazed the way to higher office when he was elected mayor of Edmonton, an office he still holds. In the east they are winning similar recognition. John W. Kucherepa has been a Toronto alderman since 1952.

Appointed Student Speakers Bureau Co-Ordinator

Jaroslav Lykthey, Utica College, Utica, N. Y., senior, has been appointed co-ordinator of the Utica College Student Speakers Bureau. Dr. Ralph F. Schmidt, chairman of the Speech Department, announced this week, the Utica College Tangerine weekly reports (Oct. 28).

Lykthey, who will be responsible for co-ordinating the activities and speaking dates of the bureau, has been active in the organization since his sophomore year.

"Jerry" is past president of the International Club, a mem-

Stevenson Condemns Communist Tyranny in Ukraine

American condemnation of the extension of Communist tyranny over Ukraine, and sympathy for the aspirations of the Ukrainian people to exercise their right of national self-determination, was expressed by Adlai Stevenson, the defeated Democratic candidate in last Tuesday's Presidential elections, in a letter addressed to Mr. Stephen J. Jarema, Chairman, Ukrainian Section, Nationalities Division of the Democratic National Committee, 32 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y., dated Nov. 1, 1956.

Text of Mr. Adlai Stevenson's Letter to Mr. Jarema
Dear Mr. Jarema:
As you know, the United States, under Democratic leaders, never condoned the extension of Communist tyranny over the Ukraine, nor over such other subjugated areas as Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

Ever since the destruction of the free and independent Ukrainian National Republic in 1920, the Ukrainians have been the first to taste the new brutalities of Soviet Communism and dictatorship. The man-made famine of 1932-33, the forcible collectivization measures, and the planned liquidation of the leaders of the churches, are fresh in our memory and are eloquent testimony of the oppression of Ukrainians to Russian Communist rule and colonialist exploitation.

The Democratic Party has urged that the United States press before the United Nations the principle that Soviet Russia withdraw its troops from the subjugated countries, so as to permit free and unfettered elections, in accordance with international standards.

Events taking place in Poland and Hungary show that the brave peoples of Eastern Europe are already moving toward independence. We must never treat an act of Soviet enslavement as final.

We in America rededicate ourselves to the high principles of national self-determination as enunciated by Woodrow Wilson, and reaffirmed in the Democratic Platform of 1956.

We shall also provide help and opportunities for these Ukrainian refugees who have braved the perils of the Communist police state to escape, and especially for the unfortunate aged among them.

We must provide positive spiritual leadership, without which the desire for freedom cannot keep alive—either in the Ukraine or in any other of the subjugated areas. This is a first duty of our democracy.

We shall press night and day with wisdom and strength the cause of freedom, which is the historic mission of America.

(signed) Adlai Stevenson

President of AC of L Hails Marmer's Fight Against Collectivization

The continuing resistance to Communist domination of the farm population behind the Iron Curtain was hailed in a message to the International Peasant Union congress in Paris, Sunday, October 28, by Howland H. Sargeant, President of the American Committee for Liberation.

Predicting that the "indomitable and durable farming population" will remain steadfast in opposition to collectivization, the message, which was delivered to the congress session by Isaac Patch, Emigre Relations Adviser of the Committee in Munich, expressed his sympathy of the free world with the struggle of the enslaved farmers.

The message read:
On behalf of American Committee for Liberation, the organization which supports Ra-

dio Liberation and the Institute for the Study of the USSR at Munich, may I extend to you my warmest regards and hopes for a successful conference of the International Peasant Union. The entire free world joins with you in saluting the great mass of farmers behind the Iron Curtain who are trying so desperately to resist their Communist overlords. The indomitable and durable farming population will ever stand as an obstacle to regimentation, and will never relinquish their devotion and faith in the soil which they labor and guard. Our sympathy goes out as well to those farmers who have lost freeholds to be swallowed in the inhuman and soulless collective farms which are doing their desperate best to enslave the entire farming population.

Philly Has an Active Sports Club

Soccer and Chess Teams are Champs
Most everyone knows that the "Philadelphia Ukrainians" won the amateur soccer championship of the entire East this past summer which is something long to be remembered, and of which all Ukrainians are modestly proud, reports "ay."

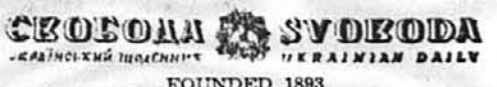
However very few know that this "Philadelphia Ukrainians" soccer team is but one of four soccer teams activated by the "Ukrainian-American Trident Sports Club of Philadelphia," which meets at the Ukrainian Club, 847 North Franklin Street. In addition to the senior League, the Ukrainians have teams entered in the Second Division and operate two Peeewe teams in a fashion of a "farm" system to prepare future material.

Soccer is not the sole interest of the U-ATS Club as there are two men's Volley Ball Teams and one girls' Volley Ball Team. There is also a good Chess Team which last season won the Chess Championship of Philadelphia, defeating other chess clubs, University and YMCA teams. The men's Volley Ball Team was also usually the winner in matches with other such teams.

The U-ATS Club at its recent annual meeting voted to expand its athletic activities into the fields of Table Tennis, Basketball and Track and Field. There was talk of purchasing their own athletic grounds and expanding the club membership to embrace all sports-loving youth in Philadelphia.

Election of new officers were held with the following elected by the 150 present members:
John Stchupakiwsky, President; Myroslaw Subtelny, 1st Mgr.; Alexander Yaremko, 2nd V. P.; Myroslaw Rudey, Secretary; Petro Tarnavsky, Treasurer; Yaroslav Bernady, 1st Mgr.; Volodimir Czyszczewycz, 2nd Mgr.; Walter Zavadowych, 3rd Mgr.

Anyone interested in contacting this energetic sports club should address the mail to 741 West Girard Avenue, Philla. 23, Pa.



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Nigh Time For a Change For The Better

A retarding element in the general progress being made in various fields of Ukrainian American endeavor by our young Americans, of Ukrainian birth or descent, is the absence of many of them at Ukrainian national holiday observances, as well as at various demonstrations held in protest against Soviet Russian enslavement of their kith and kin in Ukraine.

Take, for example, the currently-held "Lystopadove Sviato" (November Holiday) observances of that historic November 1, 1918 when there suddenly appeared on the international horizon a free and independent Western Ukrainian Republic, the crystallization of hopes, aspirations, and the heroic struggle for it.

How many of our young people, both the American born and raised and the newly arrived, are attending these celebrations of a great deed accomplished, accompanied with the commemorations of those who gave their last measure of devotion to the Ukrainian Cause? Unfortunately, not many at all, and least not as many as there should be.

Consider, too, in this connection, the two great men in Ukrainian history, Taras Shevchenko and Ivan Franko, whose pen, suffering, and indomitable spirit did much to inspire the Ukrainians to fight to regain their national freedom, culminating in the establishment of their Ukrainian National Republic of Dnieper Ukraine (January 22, 1918), and to unite, one year later, the two republics into one.

It is particularly with the latter with whom we are concerned. They are the "Big Brother" or "PAL" of the current crop of youngsters. Theirs is the duty not only to set themselves up as an example, by attending the Ukrainian national holiday observances, by helping to arrange them, by speaking at them, but also by personally encouraging their "kid" brothers and sisters to do the same.

THE LEOPARD CANNOT CHANGE ITS SPOTS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

Once again the world is looking on in amazement and horror because in Hungary the Russian Communists are behaving like Russian Communists. The party of the workers, the peace-loving center of the universe has forgotten all of its high-sounding and alluring promises, it has thrown into the discard all of the beautiful statements of Khrushchev and Bulganin and has reverted instead to the policy of Lenin and Stalin and in the name of peace and peaceful coexistence is shooting down the innocent population of Budapest and other cities in Hungary so as to render harmless the wicked aggressive forces who desire to destroy peace and to bring about war.

The hypocrisy of the Soviet Union is further shown by the fact that the Soviet delegates in the United Nations are calling upon the world to react against the aggression of Great Britain and France against Egypt and are promising the Egyptians arms and "volunteers" in its struggle. The world cannot understand the Russian policy at the present time and does not want to do so, or to take steps to make its power effective and render real aid to the unfortunate people of Hungary who were deceived by the promise that there was more than one road to socialism and that they could to some degree solve their own problems in their own way.

The sequence of events is slowly coming out. Moscow saw that the old leaders of Hungary were becoming more and more unpopular and it willingly allowed a change. It allowed Imre Nagy to take over the regime and make some reforms always with the understanding that he would not strain at the Russian leash. Apparently he went too far and too slowly and he seems to have been forced to allow reforms which displeased Moscow and were on the road to allowing the Hungarians to escape from the iron curtain.

So it agreed to the reforms and then moved in its troops and tanks and imposed another regime under Kadar which would be more subservient. There began again a new blood bath of type that all nations that are enslaved by the Kremlin know only too well.

Was It a Coincidence? Yet there are other questions that involuntarily come to mind. Was it coincidence that Mikoyan turned up in Brioni just after the meeting of Tito, Nehru and Nasser just before the Egyptians seized the Suez Canal? Was it accident that Khrushchev took a vacation in Yugoslavia and carried Tito off to a meeting on the Black Sea coast? Was it coincidence that the Israeli invaded Egypt almost simultaneously with the change of regimes in Poland and Hungary and the beginning of the Hungarian revolt? Was it coincidence that at the same time Great Britain and France suddenly went into Egypt? Finally was it coincidence that all this hap-

pened at the time of the American elections after Bulganin by his letter drew sharp comments from President Eisenhower and the Soviet Prime Minister warmly supported Stevenson's attack on the H-bomb?

If all these were mere coincidences, then what was the Soviet purpose? Of course, no one can believe that it was their desire to see more freedom in Central Europe or to let the satellites loosen the bonds that bound them to the Kremlin. Furthermore it has long been an open secret that the Soviets wanted to exploit the tensions in the Middle East so as to secure for themselves the oil-rich Arab lands or at least to deny the oil to Western Europe all in the hope of promoting chaos, and discord among the Western powers.

We cannot yet say definitely what were the false moves by the West that allowed the development of this situation but the Soviets were able to play upon the ambitions of Nasser to precipitate the present situation with all of the dangers to world peace that it contains.

Basic Outlines of Soviet Policy

Yet the present situation does reveal again the basic outlines of Soviet policy. It is another application of the same methods that Lenin employed for the first time against Ukraine in 1917 immediately after he seized the power in Petrograd. Infiltration, demoralization and occupation and all done by "volunteers." Perhaps they are already in Egypt in disguise. Their object is to bind Nasser through controlling the key posts around him and to try to replace him with a man of their own choosing, if he shows signs of rebelling. That was the way in which some of the satellite states were brought into the Communist fold despite the wishes of the inhabitants.

In Hungary there was a different approach, once the Hungarian people found their voice and perhaps it was Moscow's desire to let them find it so as to wipe potential opponents out of the regime.

Lenin's "Recognition" of Ukrainian National Republic

After all in December, 1917 Lenin recognized the independence of the Ukrainian National Republic and on the same day presented such demands that that government could not possibly accept them and to choose formal warfare. Then with the same equanimity he appointed a government for a Ukrainian Soviet Republic on the ground that only the Communists could speak for the workers, because they were a vanguard which alone knew what the people should want.

NEW BOOK

"500 HUNDRED MARTYRED UKRAINIAN WOMEN"

In connection with the Manifestation which the United Ukrainian Women's Organizations of America sponsored in New York in February 1956, there has now appeared a book entitled "500 Ukrainian Martyred Women" edited by Stephanie Halychyn, published by the United Ukrainian Women's Organizations of America.

The book consists of a study on the conditions in the USSR construction camps which the editor compiled from various works of American, English, German, Russian and Ukrainian writers and eye-witnesses who confirm repeatedly the existence of the deplorable conditions that exist today in the USSR concentration camps. It also consists of addresses delivered at the above mentioned manifestation and which dealt with the heroic deed of Ukrainian women prisoners of the Kingir camp in Karaganda who were crushed by Soviet tanks when they protested the inhuman treatment and the horrible conditions existing in said camp.

As Dr. F. Varkony, an eye-witness, whose report also appears in this publication, stated: "The memory of these 500 Ukrainian women will always remain fresh in the minds of all prisoners in the camp at Kingir and will eternally live and shine in the hearts of the political prisoners in the Soviet prison of nations."

Included in the book are maps showing the position of the Soviet prison camps and illustrations which depict the horrible conditions in the concentration camps.

The book is dedicated to these Ukrainian heroines, who referred death to Soviet slavery. It also carries a dedication to the American women who hope that the American women will take up the cause of their suffering fellow-women and help to bring about the establishment of human rights, such as are known in the United States and throughout the entire world.

This book has grown out of the demand to make known to the world the suffering of humanity behind the Iron Curtain, and of the struggle for liberation of Ukraine, which struggle for freedom will ever be a barrier against Soviet Russian aggression and Communism.

It is hoped that the book finds many readers who for reading the book will better understand the plight and the struggle of the Ukrainian Nation.

JOSEPHINE GIRAJLO GIBBONS

and brings into the United Nations the true exponents of the people's will and the excludes from it the hand-picked delegations who speak for no one but the will of Kremlin. Bad as the situation is, it may still turn out for the best and give Ukraine and the other oppressed nations that freedom for which they have long been struggling.

Where Are Our People?

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

We all have heard the expression, "Where are your children?", with reference to juvenile delinquency. "Batko Soyuz" (Ukrainian National Association) must be wondering if the expression applies to him, too. With well over a million Ukrainians in the United States, and with only a paltry 70,000 in the UNA, "Batko" has every reason to feel like a neglectful parent.

Backo may well wonder where the rest of his children are. During the past several years many of the American-born generation have married or have moved or have changed their names or become dedicated to things non-Ukrainian, with the result that they are not only difficult to locate but show a distinct lack of interest in the UNA as well. Some know absolutely nothing about the UNA, although they have heard of it; some think it is a "foreign organization"; some confuse it with the Svoboda, thinking it is the same thing; we have even heard it referred to as a "Communist outfit"; thanks to the propaganda of our enemies in this country. Also, some of our people know about the UNA, but prefer insurance in the American companies because (1) "All my friends have insurance in the American companies"; (2) "My brother-in-law is an insurance agent and I give him all my business; (3) "No one from the UNA ever came to see me and I now have enough insurance." And so forth.

Our opinion is that its not Batko who is neglectful. Its the children. Batko has always campaigned for new members. As long as we have been with the UNA (27 years) it has always done its best to make the facts about itself known to all. It has circulated written material, conducted rallies, sponsored sports, advertised, publicized, employed organizers, and, for a time, even sent the Weekly to a large group of non-members free of charge.

The UNA will be pleased to send information to all who ask. Letters and postal cards will receive prompt attention. Write to Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J. We would appreciate your mention of our column. Thank you.

Do you think so much was done for us so that could turn around and get our insurance protection from a commercial company? The UNA is our organization, and it is an American organization. It richly deserves the full support of all of us. Let us not neglect Batko Soyuz any longer. Let us prove to our parents—those who are still living, that is—that we appreciate what they have done for us and that we will carry on so that our own children may have an organization of their own.

U. of Michigan Students' Vigorous Protest Against Soviet Observers Of Elections Here

In connection with their demonstration in Ann Arbor, Mich. against the Soviet Russian observers in this country of the American electoral system (described on page one) the Ukrainian students at the University of Michigan drew up a formal and vigorous protest in the matter, which the Ann Arbor News published in its November 3rd number:

Excerpts from Text
The General Assembly of the Ukrainian Students Club of the University of Michigan hereby registers its unanimous and resolute protest against the permission of the delegation of Communist observers of the Russian dictatorial regime, to visit the USA, especially the University of Michigan, for the proposed purpose to observe

SOVIET AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND THE NATIONALITIES PROBLEM

By VLADIMIR P. TIMOSHENKO

We enlarge on the events of this year because it was the turning point in Communist policy with respect to peasant agriculture. The events of this year determined the Party's future policy. It decided at that time to crush the peasantry, especially its upper strata, at any cost. Though under pressure of criticism by the right wing of the Communist Party, the Stalin group tried to deny that the NEP had ended and insisted that the "extraordinary measures" were only temporary. In reality they have never stopped and the peasantry of the Soviet Union, particularly in the national republics has lived since that time under the pressure of the "extraordinary measures."

A Turning Point in Red Nationality Policy
This year was not only the

turning point in Communist policy with respect to peasant agriculture but also in its nationality policy, at least the Ukrainian. First, on the initiative of the Politburo in Moscow, a campaign was opened against the nationalist deviation in the Ukrainian Communist Party by removing Ukrainian Party member Shumsky from the Party and from his official posts—a campaign that eventually resulted in complete liquidation of the group of borotbists within the Ukrainian Communist Party. A trial aimed at Ukrainian intellectuals and cultural leaders was staged against Spilka Vyzvolnya Ukrainy (Society for Liberation of the Ukraine). This was finally followed by a series of other trials of various Ukrainian nationalist groups that resulted in the liquidation of most Ukrainian leaders

within the Soviet Union, including those former Ukrainian emigres that had been lured back to the Ukraine during 1924-1926.

However, before starting the frontal attack against the peasantry that took place during the early 1930's in the form of compulsory mass collectivization to peasant farming, the Communist Party and the Soviet government had to take several preparatory steps. They had to consolidate the Communist Party, centralize the administration for enforcing the socialization of agriculture, and experiment on a smaller scale with organization of collective farms. And finally they had to organize in some way the production of grain to replace at least a portion of that delivered by the upper strata of peasantry, against whom the main attack was to be directed.

Expulsion of Trotsky

The consolidation of Party was achieved by the expulsion of Trotsky and other leaders of the wing by the Fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party at the end of 1927 and

by condemnation of the activity of the right wing of the Party and the expulsion of Bukharin from the Politburo in 1929.

To centralize enforcement of the socialization of agriculture a Federal All-Union Commissariat of Agriculture was created in Moscow, since the Communists had no confidence that the commissariats of the national republics would act with sufficient force. At the same time a new land code, called "General Principles of the Use of Land and of Land Organization," was accepted by the Central Executive Committee of the USSR (December 15, 1928). It radically modified the Land Code of 1922 that had proclaimed the NEP in agrarian relations.

Finally the Sixteenth Conference of the Communist Party in the spring of 1929 decided to launch a huge project of state grain farms (grain factories), with a land area of from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 hectares and a planned grain delivery of 1,600,000 tons. Its purpose was to make the Soviet government independent

of the grain deliveries of the wealthier peasants.

Violation of Promise Made to Kazakhs

This project was at the same time a flagrant violation by the Soviet government of the promise made in 1920 to the Kazakh Autonomous Republic to stop further colonization of the Kazakh steppes. Indeed, the major expansion of the state grain farms originally was planned east of the Urals, mainly in the so-called "free lands" of the Kazakh republics. The present Khrushchev plan of expanding grain cultivation on the virgin lands in the east is thus not a new project but a repetition of an experiment that was made thirty years ago and was far from successful. Grain factories in Kazakhstan were a failure at that time. But this does not change the fact that, by 1930, fifteen million hectares of better Kazakh grazing land, mainly in the northern, more humid area, were appropriated for state farms. It is true that in 1930 only a small portion of these fifteen million hectares were in the state grain farms. In addition to state grain farms state

livestock farms were organized which in 1930 held the larger portion of the land alienated from the Kazakh nomads. Because of the failure of the state grain farms in Kazakhstan to produce satisfactory grain crops, a part of this land was later shifted to the state live stock farms. Nevertheless the total area of land under state farms in Kazakhstan had increased by 1934 to over twenty five million hectares, and some Soviet sources mention even thirty-five million hectares. This expansion of state farms of Kazakh lands by far exceeded in tempo and extent the alienation of lands by the tsarist government for settling Slavic colonizers during the prewar decade (see Section II). It must be added, however, that the economic results from this Soviet experiment were much smaller than from the tsarist program of peasant resettlement.

It may be supposed that the hostility of the Kazakhs to this Soviet experiment must have been even greater than to the tsarist projects and the national feeling could rise in consequence.

(To Be Continued)

LESYA UKRAINKA AS A LITERARY CRITIC

By Dr. W. BESOUSIKO

(2)

Boleslaw Prus, Else Orzeszka, Henry Sienkiewicz and Clements Junosza tried to approach the people in the beginning of their creative work. The movement for the people and with the people was not popular in Polish literature at that time. The most remarkable personality of that movement was Maria Konopnicka. Henry Sienkiewicz wrote "Quo Vadis?", Boleslaw Prus "The Emancipated Ones" turning against the emancipation of women. Poland produced, besides those mentioned, some distinguished novelists, such as Zeromski, Nemcewicz and Sierozewski. Among the poets Kasprzowicz and Przerwa-Tetmajer were outstanding. The pure aestheticians were grouped around the Krakow magazine, Zycie (Life). They headed by Przebyszewski, Lange, Przesmycki, Rosowski and Szczepanski belonged to this group. Lesya Ukrainka defended the group against the attacks of Nemcewicz, believing that they produced something worth possessing. The above named writers and poets participated in the various European literary movements and proved their capability. Lesya Ukrainka observed that the call of the day in Poland was: Synthesis. The authors suggested to exchange this call for the call: freedom of spirit and courage, which are even easier to be fulfilled than the aspired one, besides they also are necessary for a synthesis. Lesya Ukrainka was a distinguished critic disposing of the wide horizons of her spirit. She really could give good counsel to her contemporary Ukrainian writers. Vinnichenko's Strength and Beauty In the beginning of the twentieth century there appeared a new powerful talent in Ukrainian literature. Volodymir Vinnichenko: "Strength and Beauty" was his first collection of stories. Lesya Ukrainka was able to throw a new light on it.

Ukrainian High School Girls Invited to Manor

College Day at Manor College, Fox Chase, Pa., was held for the ninth year on Sunday, November 4 under the sponsorship of the Sisters of St. Basil who conduct the college. High school girls, parents and teachers from nearby schools were present at the program designed to acquaint them with the educational facilities available at Manor and the advantages of future enrollment. Sister M. Olga, OSBM, dean and registrar, extended a special invitation to high school girls of Ukrainian descent to visit Manor in the weeks ahead and become better acquainted with the college. On Sunday, October 28, 21 college freshmen were capped in the campus auditorium by Rev. Mother Euphrosyne, OSBM, Provincial Superior. Rev. Frederick Stevenson, Assistant Supt. of Schools of the Philadelphia archdiocese, delivered an inspiring address entitled "The origin and significance of capping." A divine liturgy, celebrated by Rev. Michael Poloway, secretary to His Excellency Archbishop Bohachevsky, preceded the capping ceremony and a breakfast followed in the college dining hall. That afternoon, a parent-daughter-faculty tea and open house, sponsored by the newly organized Parents Association of Manor College, took place in the Macrina Hall. The association will assist the college in raising funds for the anticipated building program.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

UYL-NA CORNER Trendette Ted Maksymowich's first issue of the monthly UYL-NA publication "Trendette" is just out and it is a fine inaugural effort. Send your UYL-NA donations and news items to Ted at 1784 West Avenue, Miami Beach 39, Florida. Answering Ted's reference to my reading books on Patrick Henry and Knute Rockne before writing these articles, I must confess that I do Ted, as I'm an avid reader of anything in printed form. I must add that I also refer quite heavily to the writings of M. Hrushevsky, T. Shevchenko, et al. As a matter of fact, I'd suggest these 3 latter authors to all our Ukrainian youth, both Catholic and Orthodox. As Franko once wrote "I was born of a Ukrainian mother and father—thus I am forever under a yoke, carrying the burden of helping my Ukrainian people free themselves of foreign shackles." This thought I hope strikes home to every UYL and UOL member, along with all other Ukrainian youth in general. Ted, my wonderful mother and dad have a great influence on me, too. Mom, when she

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Outside of the first two teams which are tied for the first place with eighteen games won and nine losses, the rest of the teams in the U.N.A. Bowling League of Newark find only one game separating them from one another, as a result of the matches held the night of Friday, November 2nd. The last-place junior St. John's C.W.V. quintet is also an exception since it hasn't changed its status of only one game won. The best team performance for the evening was that of the Ukrainian Sitch keglars who scored a high series of 2,648 pins, which included first and second and single games of 898 and 880 pins. These were their winning games in the match against the Ukrainian Y. W. Club five. Mainly responsible for this performance were the high individual single game of 251 pins registered by Sitchman W. Fera, and the second high rolled by his team-mate, Ed. Komon, totalling 213 pins. Komon's three-game series of 574 pins was tops for the night, and Fera's total of 559 was second best.

Wife Waits 8 Agonizing Hours On Arrival Here

A Western Ukrainian woman separated from her husband since the outbreak of the last war, waited eight agonizing hours in a New York airport last Sunday when authorities failed to notify her husband had finally arrived, the Newark Star-Ledger reported last Monday. "The poor thing," her husband, John Holowach, a Ukrainian American fireman of 63 Market street, Passaic said. "From eight in the morning until four in the afternoon my wife sat there—waiting. While she waited, I was at work, not knowing that she was within a thousand miles of me. She can't speak English so she couldn't ask someone to call me." Finally, Holowach revealed, his wife, Stephanie, was given some food by a waitress in a coffee shop at the airport. As she ate, he said, a Czechoslovakian girl who understood Ukrainian, came into the shop, and to her aid. "It was the girl, a stranger, who informed Holowach that his wife was waiting for him. I got the news at work, at the firehouse. I rushed out.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN STUDENTS' RESOLUTIONS

(Concluded from page 2) risively print about American democracy in comparison with the "virtue" of Communist dictatorship. This dictatorship is the personal greed for power and subjugation of other peoples. These are criminal means obtained by legalized criminal means. We are confident that the ureast of the different nationalities in the Soviet Union, especially the 45 million Ukrainians who continually for 38 years have been fighting for their freedom and independence, will bring about eventually the downfall of the Communist Empire. To hold onto its rule, most heinous medieval tortures have been revived by

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Table with columns: Team Name, Won, Lost, Game, High, Pins, Avg. Lists 10 teams including Ukrainian Center, Ukrainian Sitch A.A., Ukr. American Vets, etc.

Slavka Surmach to Speak Again

Although Miss Yaroslava Surmach has spoken several times before Ukrainian and American circles, there are still many people who have not heard her report on her recent trip to Ukraine. Through the efforts of the Ukrainian Students Circle of Columbia University, Miss Surmach will again will illustrate and speak on her recent trip abroad. The lecture will be in English since Americans, as well as Ukrainians, are expected to be in the audience. Those of you who

BAYONNE GROUP PREPARES FOR DANCE

The HNS of St. Mary's Assumption of the B.V.M. Ukrainian Catholic Church of Bayonne, N. J. met last Wednesday at a regular meeting and discussed final preparations for its second annual dance. The affair will be held Saturday, November 17th at the Mount Carmel Hall, 37 East 22nd St., Bayonne, Ukrainian, polka and popular Latin American music will be provided by Johnny Bull and his Nogut Recording orchestra. Ukrainian folk dance and folk dances of various nations will be presented by guest artists as an added attraction. By request, provision for the preparation and serving of favorite Ukrainian food dishes will be made. The dance committee consists of General Chairman Stephen Zelinski; Co-chairman Bill Dragan; Raffles chairman, Anthony Iorio; Ads. and Booster George Tomsky; Refreshments Charles Roberts; and Walter Safinski; Publicity Matthew Dragan; Reception, Bill Yachnetz and Hatcheck, Ray Katarymak.

2nd ANNUAL DANCE

sponsored by the HOLY NAME SOCIETY Assumption of the B.V.M. Ukrainian Catholic Church at the Mt. Carmel Auditorium, 37 East 22nd St., Bayonne, N. J. on SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17th, 1956 Music by JOHNNY BUD and his Kogut Recording Orchestra. Folk Dance Exhibition by Bob Sacks and Celia Sullivan at 8:30 P.M. — Building Fund Faffle at 10. — Donation \$1.00

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Opening for Position of MANAGER of Ukrainian National Home NEW YORK CITY. Applicants must submit in writing personal history, qualifications and references. Details of work and salary given at personal interview. Applications must be submitted by November 15, 1956 to: 142 SECOND AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

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