

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

# СВОБОДА

## УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



# SVOBODA

## UKRAINIAN DAILY

### The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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IN TWO SECTIONS

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IN TWO SECTIONS

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#### A DIGEST OF THE SOVIET UKRAINIAN PRESS

THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNIST REVOLUTION AND UKRAINE

##### Moscow's Nationality Policy in Ukraine

(Communist propaganda in Ukraine takes full advantage of the 40th anniversary of the October revolution of 1917 in order to convince the Ukrainian people that: a) only thanks to that revolution and Russia's "aid" Ukraine became a sovereign nation; b) the Ukrainian SSR is today one of the most advanced nations, economically and culturally; c) the chief enemy of the Ukrainian people is so-called Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism and the West, especially the United States, with design to conquer Ukraine.—Ed.)

Oleksander Yermolenko: "Under the Banners of the Great October (The Struggle against nationalist counter-revolution, for victory of the power of the Soviets in Ukraine)." VITCHYZNA (The Fatherland), Kiev, 1957 (a monthly), No. 9, September. Oerzhlytvayd Ukrainy (Government Literary Press of Ukraine), pp. 153-165. Condensed text:

...Under the leadership of the great party of Lenin and with the aid of the brotherly Russian people, the toiling masses of Ukraine have realized their age-old desire: they have liquidated the power of the capitalists and landowners and have established their own national Soviet state of workers and peasants... The Ukrainian people had been fighting for their social and national liberation for centuries and for the unification of all their lands in a single Ukrainian nation. In this struggle of the Ukrainian people, the brotherly Russian people have always come to their aid...

The propaganda of national "exclusivity" and "separateness" of the history of the Ukrainian people, hostility toward the Russian people and their culture which had been disseminated by Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists, did not and could not have the support of the broad toiling masses of Ukraine, whose ideological and cultural development went on under the beneficial influence of the foremost Russian culture and of its highest achievement — Leninism, and whose revolutionary movement grew under the organizing influence of the Bolshevik party. Nothing, however, would stop the Ukrainian nationalists in their attempts to sow discord among the brotherly nations: the Russian and Ukrainian...

In their attempts to deliver the Ukrainian people into the cabal of foreign imperialism, they rabidly propagated an orientation on the rotting bourgeois culture of Western Europe and of America. Deliberately negating the deep historical ties of the Russian and Ukrainian people, the nationalists have been knavishly crawling before the capitalist West...

The bourgeois nationalists of the Central Rada began to sell Ukraine on the international market, retail and wholesale. (The Central Rada was the first parliament of the Ukrainian National Republic which was organized from among representatives of the Ukrainian people in March 1917, at the very outset of the revolution in the tsarist empire. President of the Central Rada was the well-known historian, Mykhailo Hrushevsky. On November 29, 1917, the Central Rada proclaimed Ukrainian independence.—Ed.)

Emissaries of the Entente arrived in Kiev. The French and English imperialists considered Ukraine a convenient base for intervention against Soviet Russia...

When the toiling masses of Ukraine defeated and drove the Austro-German occupants

along with their puppet Skoropadsky out of Ukraine (Pavlo Skoropadsky was the Hetman of Ukraine during the period from April-December 1918—Ed.), the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists, seeking new masters who would pay them well for their service as lackeys, hired out to American and English imperialists, the main organizers and inspirators of intervention against the young land of the Soviets. This resulted in the treacherous agreement between the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists and the imperialists of the USA for the purpose of robbing and drawing the Ukrainian people into a cabal...

Under the direction of American-English aggressors, the so-called "Ukrainian National Union" established a bourgeois-nationalist government headed by agents of the imperialists reaction, Vynnychno and Petlura. (Volodymyr Vynnychenko was chairman of the General Secretariat of the Central Rada and Simon Petlura was Secretary of Defense.—Ed.) Those lowly traitors and enemies of the Ukrainian people deceitfully call this "government," the so-called Directorate, a government of the "Ukrainian National Republic..."

Today, under the wing of Wall Street tycoons, the entire nationalist muck has gathered which unites political prostitutes, sadists and hangers-on.

In 1951, the United States Government, acting on the proposition of the then President Truman, passed a law assigning 100 million dollars to finance criminal espionage, diversionary activities of bandit groups, including the remnants of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists, directed against the peoples of the Soviet Union and countries of people's democracies...

Implementing the law of October 10, 1951, the United States Government has increased during the past several years subversive activities also against the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. During the 1955-56 period, over the territory of the Ukrainian SSR, about two thousand balloons were captured with all kinds of apparatus and with containers of hostile literature. Those balloons were captured with all kinds of apparatus and with containers of hostile literature. Those balloons are dispatched by the Americans from West Germany. The "Free Europe" broadcasting station conducts a permanent hostile propaganda against the Ukrainian SSR, disseminating the most insidious lies and slander against the Ukrainian people, their activities and achievements in the economy and culture...

Violating the national air boundaries of the Ukrainian SSSR, the United States drop their spies from airplanes and diversionists. In this manner the American spy Akhrymovych was dropped on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR and a group of American agents consisting of four men: Lakhno, Makov, Gorbunov and Remiga, and others (according to Soviet press reports of May 18 and 19, 1954, Vasyly Okhrymovych, member of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council came to Ukraine from abroad with the aid of "American intelligence," he was sentenced by a military tribunal and executed.—Ed.)

American intelligence has taken over the flotsam of reactionary organizations of Ukrainian nationalist emigres. As early as 1946, the leaders of the so-called "Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council"

#### THE BEST OF CHRISTMAS WISHES TO ALL



A typical American family enjoying Christmas

#### CHRISTMAS CAROLS

Over radio and television, in churches, public parks and residential streets throughout America come the strains of the world's Christmas songs. Some of them are centuries old, others even younger than Irving Berlin's "I'm Dreaming of a White Christmas."

The Christmas carols of Europe arrived with the people who came to settle here. From Germany came "Silent Night" and Martin Luther's hymn for children, "Away in a manger, no crib for a bed..." England sent "God rest you merry, gentlemen; let nothing you dismay..." France gave us the beautiful "Cantique de Noel" ("O Holy Night"). And from no one country but rather as the gift of Europe to the New World we have "Adeste Fideles" (O Come, All Ye Faithful), a carol which has been translated into more than a hundred languages and dialects.

Still other carols are Ukrainian, Hungarian, Polish, Lithuanian, Scandinavian—in fact, they are sung in almost all the native languages of the people that make up America. Among these, the Ukrainian

established at the time of German occupation, finding themselves in Germany, offered their services to the American occupation authorities. Such bandit leaders as Stepan Bandera, Andrey Melnyk and others leaders of the nationalist traitors sold out to alien intelligence services and for them they organized espionage, terror and diversion in Ukraine.

On January 22, 1957 the overseas masters held a special session of both houses of Congress of the USA, dedicated to none other... than the memory of the counter-revolutionary regime of the small group of self-appointed "rulers" of Ukraine, hirelings of foreign imperialists, nearly forty years ago chased out by the Ukrainian people into the garbage-pit of history. American Congressmen and Senators took pains at this session on the occasion of the annual observance of the so-called "Ukrainian Independence Day", to pile dirt upon Soviet Ukraine and to call for "liberation" of the Ukrainian people...

Only under the star of Soviet authority, Ukraine has, as a member of the USSR, developed from a formerly backward nation into an exemplary republic with a highly developed socialist industry and agriculture, thanks to the friendship and all-round disinterested help of the Russian people, through the period of Soviet five-year-plans. Ukraine has achieved undreamed-of success in the development of her culture, national in form, socialist in content.

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carol "Bells" is especially popular.

Following their Puritan consciences, the early New Englanders forbade not only caroling, but the celebration of Christmas itself. Elsewhere in the land, however, Christmas was observed in the traditional ways. Yet by the middle of the 19th century, the ancient customs of singing carols at Christmas seemed to be dying out in the United States. Three American composers, all churchmen of the period, were in part responsible for its revival.

The new carols they wrote are among the ones most often sung today. They are "It Came Upon a Midnight Clear," "We Three Kings of Orient Are," and "O Little Town of Bethlehem." The rollicking "Jingle Bells," though not religious in theme, also came from a 19th century minister.

The first genuinely "American" carol, however, was written more than two centuries earlier. About 1635, Father Jean Brebeuf, a Jesuit missionary to the Huron Indians, composed a carol in the difficult Huron language. In the southwest, the Indians inherited their carols from the Spanish priests.

Further north, the Dakota Indians contributed two original carols—"Great Happiness" and "Carry It On." The Sioux Indians composed "Star Lead Us On," also a Christmas carol. And the Negroes, whose deep religious feeling produced the "spirituals," have given us such carols as "Behold the Star," "Rise Shepherd and Follow," and the "Cherry Tree" carol.

#### UNA BRANCH 142 CELEBRATES FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

St. Michael Arch. Society, Branch 142 of the Ukrainian National Association of Elizabeth, N.J., held a 50th year anniversary celebration at the Ukrainian National Home Saturday, December 14, 1957, reports John Butynes.

The program consisted of regular business matters and election of officers. The elected officers include the following: President, Michael Markowicz Jr., Recording Secretary, Michael Jablonski, Financial Secretary, Myro Markowicz, Treasurer, John Butynes. Committee members appointed by the President include the following: Sick committee: Nicholas Licien, John Hryb; comptroller committee: John Hryb, Michael Markowicz Sr., Nicholas Licien; Ukrainian Central Committee: John Hryb; Ukrainian National Home representative: Andrew Polewchak.

A donation of \$10.00 was awarded by the members for the benefit of the UNA Cultural Courses.

#### Ukrainian Liberation Movement Needs Support of Ukrainians in Free World, Says Mykola Liwycykj

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A four-point program to strengthen the Ukrainian liberation movement was outlined here December 15 by Mykola A. Liwycykj, Munich, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Council.

Mr. Liwycykj appealed to Ukrainians in the free world to maintain a close relationship with Ukraine and to encourage Ukrainians there in their long struggle for freedom and independence.

He said they should also publicize and defend the Ukrainian liberation movement ceaselessly among non-Ukrainians in order to "jolt the conscience" of these people concerning Ukrainian liberation aims, should expand and strengthen liaison with other Moscow-enslaved nationalities in the struggle for mutual independence, and should mobilize and activate all Ukrainian forces in the free world to the aid of the Ukrainian struggle.

The UNC chairman expressed the conviction that present developments in the Soviet Union should be looked upon with optimism since they were only indications that the Soviet regime and the Soviet empire were on the way to downfall.

It was unfortunate, he said, that some politicians and statesmen in free countries sincerely believed in the Kremlin's propaganda overtures for peaceful coexistence.



Mykola A. Liwycykj

On December 11, Mr. Liwycykj visited the offices of the Ukrainian National Association and "Svoboda" in Jersey City, N. J., where he met with UNS Supreme President Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme Treasurer Roman Slobodian and the Editors of "Svoboda."

During his four-month stay on this continent, Mr. Liwycykj will visit Washington, D.C., and Ukrainian communities in Philadelphia, Chicago, Minneapolis, Detroit and other centers.

#### U.C.C.A. Reports On U.S. 1960 Census

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has been following closely the preparations that are being made by the Bureau of the Census for the next census in 1960. Its chairman, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor of Georgetown University, has been in touch with the proper authorities on this matter and the results of his inquiries are of importance to all Americans of Ukrainian descent.

There are two points which should be widely publicized by all members and organizations of U.C.C.A. Each member and every organization should make these points known to all Americans of Ukrainian background in his community and in the group's region. The two points are:

(1) In the case of our naturalized citizens, when the census-taker asks for your country of birth and you state the fact that it is Ukraine, make sure that he or she records it as such.

There has been a baseless rumor that in such a case the census-taker would substitute the inaccurate designation of Russia. In a communication to us, the Bureau of the Census clearly states that "In this connection, we have no intention to instruct our enumerators to substitute 'Russia' when the respondent specifies the Ukraine as his country of birth."

#### Ukrainian-Canadian "Book-of-the-Year," 1957

"Ashes of the Empires" by G. Klen has been selected from about 75 Ukrainian books in Canada published in 1957, and the publisher "Klen Foundation" in Toronto has been awarded a recognition diploma for the "Ukrainian Canadian Book of the Year" by the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences—UVAN of Canada. The diploma was handed over to a representative of the "Klen Foundation" in Winnipeg at a special session of UVAN at the Ukrainian National Home, Burmiston and McGregor. Dr. M. Antonovych-Rudnycka gave a lecture on the life of G. Klen and his poetical works. Mrs. H. Hvozduych, Miss D. Hawryshyn and Mr. W. Hnativ recited poems of Klen.

"Ashes of Empires" is a Ukrainian epic on rise and fall of Russian, Austrian, and finally German empires in the 20th century. It was published in Toronto by "Klen Foundation" as the second volume of the full edition of works of G. Klen.

The session of UVAN devoted to the "Ukrainian Canadian Book of the Year" 1957 completed the celebrations in connection with the 50th anniversary of the first Ukrainian Canadian book, published in Winnipeg in 1907. On this occasion greetings were sent: from Dr. Wm. Kaye Lamb, National Librarian, Ottawa, Dr. V. J. Kaye, Department of Citizenship and Immigration and others. They were read at the session.

#### N.T.S. Denounced By Ukrainian Journalist Society in Munich

The Union of Ukrainian Journalists in Munich, Germany, recently denounced the notorious Russian NTS (Nationalno-Trudovy Soyuz, or the Russian Solidarity Union) for brazen and irresponsible manipulations and posturings.

At their conference last September, held in Frankfurt, Germany, the NTS "solidarist" fascists again sought to introduce a fictitious and spurious representation of a "Ukrainian Freedom Movement," which they claimed was in favor of a "Free Russia."

For almost ten years this unreliable political organization has been successful in fooling a great segment of public opinion, not only in Europe but in South and North America. It has been successful solely because the field of general knowledge of Soviet Russian matters has been very circumscribed.

Quite a number of good Americans, as well as some of such nationally-circulated magazines as Look, Reader's Digest and Collier's, have been victimized by NTS operators with ease into giving considerable publicity to the insidious hoax which the NTS invented, namely, the Russian anti-Communist underground.

Reliable sources report that the NTS was "streamlined" in 1944 into a Nazi-Fascist organization. Its constitution, called "Schema," conceived of a great Russian "solidarist state" under the direction of a Russian Fuehrer ("pravitel Rossiya"). The solidarist government was

envisioned as "unitary, centralized for the whole state; it must be hard, i.e. uncompromising in fulfilling the will of the nation" (p. 37 of the "Schema").

"People in the Russian nation who will not be recognized as members are the foreigners, even if they are living permanently in Russia, and the Jews."

It declared that the "influence of the nationalities which do not belong to the Russian nation... must be completely eliminated... the Jews are given the right either to quit Russian territory freely, but without any capital, or to be resettled in the Russian Federated States, in areas specially assigned to them."

In its denunciation of the NTS, the Union of Ukrainian Journalists stated that "it considers it expedient to warn the international forces and public opinion the world over against the NTS, its false attitude and its doubtful methods. The Union of Ukrainian Journalists confirms the fact that Ukrainian political emigres and the citizens of Ukrainian origin in various countries (who, in the free world number more than two million) maintain on unreservedly negative attitude toward the NTS. The NTS is not and cannot be a fitting partner for the competent Ukrainian political leaders, and this fact is, incidentally, also confirmed by the declaration made at the conference of Ukrainian political leaders in October, 1957."

#### Reds Announce Names of Four Executed Ukrainians

"Pravda Ukrainy," organ of the Communist Party appearing in the Russian language in Kiev, Ukraine, reported on October 24, 1957 that a special Soviet tribunal condemned to death by execution before a firing squad four Ukrainian nationalists, for alleged "murder of 400 Soviet citizens in 1942-1949 in the province of Rivne, Ukraine."

The condemned men were: V.D. Drozd, V.I. Kalchuk, I. R. Bukhalsky and B.Y. Shevchuk. All were described as "OUN bandits" (OUN—Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists).

The alleged murder of 400 Communists was supposed to have taken place, according to the Communist charges, in the village of Derman, in Volhynia.

#### Four Ukrainians Given Prison Sentences By Yugoslav Court

According to reports reaching from Munich, Germany, four Ukrainians, including three Catholic priests, were given prison sentences by the Yugoslav court in Doboy, Bosnia, for alleged "anti-state activity and liaison with exiled Ukrainians abroad."

The Catholic priests sentenced to prison terms were: Rev. F. Bilenyk—5 years; Rev. M. Yurysta—4 years, and Rev. H. Bilak—one year.

No penalty was revealed for P. Shlapak, an official, the principal defendant.

#### Naturalized, Ukrainian Mat Villain Tells Motive

Alex Mulko, Ukrainian, sometimes called "Nikita Spulnik," of the professional wrestling circuit, is engaged in one-man campaign against Russia.

His plot was revealed recently when Mulko was naturalized in an Federal Court as an American citizen. Asked about his national origin, he proudly drew up his stocky frame and replied, "I am from Ukraine," and then added in a whisper—according to the reporter of a Buffalo, N. Y. daily newspaper, "But I fight as a Russian."

Mulko, who lives at 1588 Masters street, North Tonawanda, wears a bushy beard in the best tradition of wrestling bad men.

"In the ring I am a villain," he explained.

"I fight dirty so the people hate me. They think I am Russian so they hate Russia. I hope some day the Russians will be driven from my homeland."

Mulko emigrated to Canada in 1937 and came to the United States in 1951. His two children were naturalized two months ago.

#### WHERE IT ISN'T CHRISTMAS

The Associated Press has reported from Moscow that the Soviet Ukraine's government has decreed that December 25th will be a holiday.

It is not to celebrate Christmas, but the fortieth anniversary of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic, which the Reds imposed upon Ukraine, and which happens to fall on the same day.

#### RUSSIAN MILITARISM IN CARPATHO-UKRAINE

Power and political rule in Carpatho-Ukraine is not in the hands of the local "soviets," but in the hands of the Russian military clique, army generals and security troops, according to reports from that region. The political power is wielded by Major Ge. A. Krivosheev, commander-in-chief of the Soviet troops in Hungary.

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**The Christmas Spirit**

With the approach of Christmas Day, that of next Wednesday, December 25th, according to Gregorian calendar, and of Tuesday, January 7th, according to the old Julian Calendar, to which most Ukrainians adhere in the matter of religious holidays, the Christmas spirit will prevail in all its spirituality and inspiration for all of us.

For all of us Yuletide will be an especially enjoyable one. For as Americans of Ukrainian descent we will be able to observe the Birth of Christ, according to our wishes and traditions, without any restrictions or interference, such as exist in Ukraine under Soviet-Russian atheistic tyranny.

The Christmas spirit, borne of religious fervor, the church services, the various traditional customs, the gathering of the family, a veritable clan, is bound to move them all emotionally.

It matters not, as our President Eisenhower once expressed in a Christmas message to the nation, to what church we go and in what manner we pray, we are as one in faith and hope in God, united by our common faith, and we are all children of one God. The faith is what binds us together, and gives us hope for a better future, one based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.

**Why They Can't Go To College?**

The sons and daughters of the old Ukrainian immigrants, who began to arrive on these shores in the late 1890's in ever increasing numbers, until the outbreak of World War I in 1914 stemmed their flow into here, had a difficult time in obtaining education in grammar, high school, and colleges. Reason? The economic conditions their immigrant parents had to endure.

Those conditions were very raw indeed. Working in the mines or in the factories, the father, who had been accustomed to working on his farm back in the "old country," found it extremely difficult to support his family here in America.

Still the sons and daughters of the Ukrainian immigrants made the grade. They worked for their education, after their school and college hours, and with some financial aid of their parents, graduated with honors, mostly then with B.A., LL.B. and M.D. degrees. Today many of them are outstanding in their fields. And, besides it all, quite a number of them are active in Ukrainian church activities, local, community affairs, and are leaders in the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the United American Relief Committee, and other organizations.

All of this comes to one's mind upon reading about some 150,000 above-average high school students in the country who do not go to college because they lack financial support, according to the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.

These figures emerged from a national E.T.S. survey to determine why only half of the students who could go to college could do so.

The survey, supported by a \$64,000 grant from the National Scientific Foundation, was a scientific sampling of some 35,000 twelfth-grade students in 516 representative high schools. About 13,150 had no interest in college at all, and 1,682 of these students were of high ability. Only 65% of those who planned to go to college actually went.

The survey revealed that while the expense of college was a primary factor in non-attendance, family and social pressures and the influence of teachers and principals often affected student decisions.

Students whose parents attended college were more apt to go themselves. Those with fathers holding high-level white collar jobs were also more prone to continue their education.

The latter observation is interesting in the sense that so many Ukrainian American and Canadian families had children ranging in number from seven to twelve, and yet all of them had the ambition and the spunk to go and to graduate college.

Then take into consideration the sons and daughters of the new Ukrainian immigrants, the former war displaced persons. So many of them have managed by sheer dint and effort, by working in offices and various industries, to get very high marks, graduate high schools and colleges, to establish themselves in various professions.

In contrast with what the E.T.S. survey has shown, the record of Ukrainian youth on this continent in scholastic ambition and drive for success stands very high indeed.

**THE UKRAINIAN STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM**

The struggle for liberty has been a leading element in the romantic and often tragic history of Ukraine. You feel it in the wild rapids of that great Ukrainian river, the Dnieper. It burns in the verses of Ukraine's greatest poet, Taras Shevchenko. It is interwoven with the pattern of Ukrainian folk song and story.

Partly because of the rugged frontier conditions under which our Ukrainian kinsmen of yore lived, conditions which called for initiative and resourcefulness, the people of Ukraine from the early times were notably resentful of tyrannical authority, just as they are today. From the early times, Ukraine, a naturally rich and smiling country was ravaged from time to time by the wars of Russians, Poles, Turks and Tartars, and earlier yet by the invasions of the Pechehens, Polovtsians, Magyars, Bolgars and other onrushing Asiatic hordes.

The heroes of the Middle Ages were such monarchs of the Ukrainian Kingdom of Kiev as Ihor, Sviatoslav, Yaropolk, Mstislav, Volodimir, to mention but a few. They helped to make Ukraine one of the most powerful nations in Europe.

The heroes of the 16th-18th centuries, following the interlude when Ukrainian statehood was lost because of Russian and Polish aggression, were the world famed Ukrainian Kozaks, beginning with Sahaydachny, and then the two great Hetmans of the Ukrainian Kozak State, Bohdan Khmelnytsky and Ivan Mazepa.

The Kozaks started out as adventurous frontiersmen who started out with setting up a military republic among the rocky islands and cataracts of the Dnieper. They acknowledged no ruler as master or overlord, except their duly elected Otaman Hetman. They led a wild and free life similar in some ways to that of Daniel Boone and other Indian-fighting frontiersmen in the early period of American life. The bolder peasants who hated serfdom sometimes fled "beyond the rapids," as the phrase went, to join the Kozaks.

Under the leadership of Khmelnytsky, the Kozaks restored Ukrainian national independence. Had Khmelnytsky lived longer or had his successors been men of equal strength of personality and ability, Ukraine might have won its place among the independent nations of Eastern Europe.

Ukraine is larger in area and in population than many a country in Europe. But the ideal of an independent Ukraine was not to be realized then. It was thwarted by the ambitions of neighboring powers, Russia, Turkey and Poland, and subsequently, following the partitions of Poland, the first in 1772, it became a part of Austria-Hungary.

It is interesting to note that when Khmelnytsky sought the protection of Russia through the agreement concluded at the town of Pereiaslav, in 1654, the Tsarist representative Burtin refused to take any obligation to respect Ukrainian Kozak rights and privileges. This was on the ground that the Tsars never took oaths to their subjects. It was not a good omen for the maintenance of Ukrainian liberty. And later, under Catherine II, the tradi-

tional freedom of the Kozaks was abolished. The Kozaks were transferred to the Kuban region of the North Caucasus, where one still finds many Ukrainian names, and Ukrainian language rather than Russian in many of the villages.

The Ukrainians, despite all efforts of the Russians and the Poles, kept their national culture alive through their language, their folk songs, and their literature. The greatest name in this literature is the poet Taras Shevchenko. Born a serf, he recreated the historic past of his people and described the sufferings of the peasant serfs in tender and moving lyrics. Shevchenko's own life was hard and bitter. Twenty-four years he was a serf, and he spent ten years in punitive service in the army after it had been discovered that he belonged to the Society of Cyril and Methodius, a society for the promotion of Ukrainian spirit and culture. It is characteristic that he won the friendship and admiration of some of the liberal minded Russian intellectuals of the time, while he experienced brutal persecution at the hands of the despotic government of Tsar Nicholas I.

The first World War opened up new prospects for Ukrainian freedom. After the downfall of the Tsarist regime, there came into being, through democratic processes, the Ukrainian National Rada (Council), a national parliament, which on January 22, 1918 proclaimed in Kiev, through its Fourth Universale, the Declaration of Ukrainian National Independence and the establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic. But Ukraine in the twentieth century at that time suffered much the same experience as in the seventeenth. The democratic Ukrainian National Republic forces, supported by most of the peasants, intellectuals and valiant armed forces under the command of Commander-in-Chief, Simon Petlura, but lacking a sufficient number of trained officers and administrators, was pressed on every side, by the Bolsheviks from the North, the White armies from the Southeast, by the Poles from the West, and by the Rumanians from the Southwest. Tremendous difficulties were encountered by the Ukrainian freedom fighters. One of the most serious of these difficulties was an epidemic of typhus, which decimated the Ukrainian armed forces by about one-third.

Ukraine at that time was blockaded by the Allies and largely cut off from the outside world. The strife was undoubtedly fiercer and more confused in Ukraine than in Russia proper, because three forces were fighting for the upper hand. These were the forces of the Ukrainian National Republic, combating with the Communists, who drew their main strength from Russia, and the anti-Bolshevik forces of General Denikin, which were largely recruited in the Don region. There was also the peasant anarchist school teacher, Nestor Makhno, who won some following among the peasants of the south central Ukraine. Throughout all the terror of those years, the fighting, the hunger, the epidemic, one could still sense the Ukrainian yearning for freedom. The vast majority of the Ukrainians rejected both communism and the social and national reaction of the White Russian movement, which was directed at the restoration of Tsarist Russia, anti-Ukrainian, just as its successor, Soviet Russia. The Ukrainians wanted to be free men and women on a free land, in a free Ukraine. They were more rebellious against regimentation than the Russian peasants and workers. And, following the fall of the Ukrainian National Republic, it was their guerilla warfare and other forms of their national resistance to Russian government seizure of their produce which contributed to the relaxation of Soviet pressure on the peasants, as reflected in the New Economic Policy (NEP) that was introduced in 1921.

William Henry Chamberlin's Impressions of Ukraine and Ukrainians. In retrospect, it is worth mentioning in this connection, that back in 1944, March 5, during the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Ukrainian National Association, held in Carnegie Hall, New York City, the eminent American journalist, a long time Moscow correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor of Boston, and author of "Ukraine, A Submerged Nation" book, gave a talk at the affair about the Ukrainian struggle for freedom, in the course of which he said, among other things, the following. We quote:

"During the period of the twelve years when I lived in the Soviet Union, I paid 12 visits to Ukraine. There is no marked natural frontier, no big river or mountains between Russia and Ukraine. But I have always felt a difference on crossing the border. Going south, one experienced a warmer, softer atmosphere. The peasant life seemed richer, with the whitewashed little houses, the folk songs and the legends. One felt the majesty of a great historic past in Kiev, with its magnificent location overlooking the Dnieper River and its old churches and monasteries. It was through the early Kiev state that Christianity was introduced into Ukraine and Russia from Constantinople. Another smaller Ukrainian town that I found very charming was Poltava, where I met relatives of the famous writer, Korolenko.

"I always felt closest to the heart of Ukraine in the village. In the cities the population is mixed, and Odessa is a very cosmopolitan seaport. But in the villages the overwhelming majority of the people, especially in the valley of the Dnieper, are Ukrainian by nationality and speech. I recall an interesting experience during one of my first trips to Ukraine in 1924. My wife, who was herself born in Ukraine, and I were visiting a village and got acquainted with the local school teacher. He organized a little entertainment in the schoolhouse where children sang the Internationale and recited and acted as children were supposed to recite and act in the Soviet schools at that time.

"But when the teacher realized that my wife and I were foreigners, he became much freer in private conversation. He told how the peasants, dur-



**U.N.A. NOTES AND COMMENTS**

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Some of the members of the Ukrainian National Association hold two or more insurance certificates. This does not mean that they are entitled to more membership privileges than members holding only one certificate. Each adult member is required to pay 15 cents monthly to the Indigent Fund (8c.), Convention Fund (5c.), and National Fund (2c.); these dues are paid with the regular insurance dues. A member pays this 15c. monthly regardless how many certificates he holds—that is, he pays it on the basis of individual membership and not 15c. monthly on each certificate.

Now, since each member is required to pay no more than 15c. monthly to the funds it stands to reason that members with more than one certificate should not expect extra privileges. A member with two certificates, for example, is not entitled to two votes at branch meetings.

What should be done in a case where one member has two certificates but in two different branches? Isn't he entitled to vote as a member in both branches? This question comes up often what branch officers are to be elected, or delegates to the UNA convention are to be elected. Actually, there is no problem at all. The member is entitled to vote only in that branch where he pays 15c. monthly to the UNA funds. So, if he joined two branches with the idea of having a better chance of being elected a branch officer or a delegate he had better forget it. Even if he was successful and was elected to a position one little complaint from any member will stop him in his tracks; of course, if his successful election took place in the branch where he pays his funds, then he has nothing to worry about.

Convention delegates and alternates receive careful attention at the UNA Home Office. Each delegate and alternate must be paying his UNA funds to the branch which elected him or he is disqualified, and there are no exceptions. Some UNA branches have many members who have more than one certificate. A branch may write to the Home Office and state that it is qualified to elect a delegate because it has "the required number of members." A check reveals that, although the assessment list of this branch shows a total of 80 certificates, there are only 50 members; no UNA funds are being paid on 30 certificates because the members who hold these certificates pay their funds on other certificates. We hope the foregoing material will help clear up any misunderstandings which may exist or which may come up during branch meetings.

Ukrainian Christmas is approaching and now is as good a time as any to suggest to our readers that they consider a year's subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly as a gift for their friends and relatives. The subscription rate is \$2 if it is for a person who is a UNA member, and \$3 if it is for a person who is not a UNA member. We all have friends and relatives who do not get the Weekly, and it would make a fine gift, coming every week for 52 weeks. When ordering your subscriptions mention that they are gifts and the administration office will so inform friends and relatives.

We have been asked by members what they should do to have double indemnity clauses attached to their certificates. We wrote about this subject several times, but it keeps coming up. Well, all the member has to do is take his certificate to his branch secretary; the secretary will present a form for the member's signature and this paper and the certificate is sent to the Home Office. Within 30 days the member has his certificate back, with double indemnity clause attached. The cost? Only a few cents monthly in addition to the regular dues, on most certificates.

**Communists Declare War Against All Free Peoples**

Leaders of twelve Communist-run countries openly declared war against the free peoples of the world on November 21, 1957. The declaration was a joint statement urging Communists the world over to step up their "conquest of power" and blueprinting the specific techniques of conquest to be used.

Some American "authorities" scoffed at this war document as being full of distortions. True, it was loaded with untruths and twisted statements about capitalism and the free life. But to Communists here and abroad it was an order to grab political power and an outline of how to do it. They and their Kremlin bosses, however, hope that none of their intended victims will really take it seriously until their political power is an accomplished fact.

The twelve-nation statement said clearly: "today... in a number of capitalist countries the working class headed by its vanguard (the Communist Party) has the opportunity... to win state power without civil war." The statement adds, however: "... the possibility of non-peaceful transition to socialism should be borne in mind."

"Conquest of power by the proletariat is only the beginning..." the Red leader declared. After power is won, the Party will order "abolition of private ownership; gradual socialist reconstruction of agriculture; planned development of the national economy; carrying out the Socialist revolution in the sphere of ideology and culture; defense... of socialism against attacks by external and internal enemies; solidarity of the working class with the working class of other countries."

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N TODAY AND READ THE "SVOBODA" AND THE "UKRAINIAN WEEKLY"

**THE NEW LOOK OF MOSCOW'S STRATEGY**

(RELATIVE TO NATIONS DOMINATED BY IT)

By L. O. ORTYNSKY

The Ukrainian people, like many other peoples of the USSR (the Georgians, the Caucasian nations, the Baltic nations) never gave up their national aspirations toward complete national independence, and persistently, throughout the forty years of Bolshevik rule, engaged in a struggle of liberation to this day. I also wish to mention the period of Lenin's New Economic Policy in the early nineties which Moscow recently applied toward the national aspirations of Afro-Asian nations and toward the resistance of the satellite nations, was also applied to Moscow toward Ukraine and other people. Thus to mention the facts: in 1917 Moscow official-

ly recognized the Ukrainian nation in the form of the Ukrainian National Republic, but immediately thereafter proceeded to bring its own puppet government into Ukraine and by means of military conquest to occupy Ukraine and subject it its government and order, engaged in a struggle of liberation to this day. I also wish to mention the period of Lenin's New Economic Policy in the early nineties which Moscow recently applied toward the national aspirations of Afro-Asian nations and toward the resistance of the satellite nations, was also applied to Moscow toward Ukraine and other people. Thus to mention the facts: in 1917 Moscow official-

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## ADVICE TO UKRAINIAN YOUTH CONTEMPLATING A MEDICAL CAREER

In response to requests from many Ukrainian people, particularly those who have recently come to this country, I wish to give at least a superficial explanation of the Osteopathic method and the doctors who practice osteopathy. Many Ukrainians hear the word "Osteopath" every day, but do not understand the meaning of this word.

Osteopathy began as a school of medicine before the close of the 19th century. It was officially opened for pupils in osteopathic medicine. The word osteopathy—like many other descriptive words in our language—standing alone imparts no meaning. To say it is synonymous with osteopathic medicine demands another definition, if not two—a situation equally true of such defining sentences as "osteopathy is a separate and distinct school of medicine." Osteopathy is one of the two healing art professions in the United States which provides a complete health service to its people; the second is modern medicine. Practitioners are referred to respectively as: Doctors of Osteopathy and Doctors of Medicine. Of these two groups of physicians and surgeons, one group has the degree of D.O. (Doctor of Osteopathy) and the other group has the degree of M.D. (Doctor of Medicine). Doctors of Osteopathy are trained in all branches of medicine, including obstetrics and the use of drugs, manipulation, and operative surgery.

The founder of osteopathic medicine was Andrew Taylor Still, 1828-1917. He was the son of an itinerant Methodist preacher. He began his professional life as a country doctor with no more or less training than any other country doctor of the time. Doctor Still, as a registered physician and surgeon in the State of Missouri, appears typical of many doctors of medicine of his time in Midwest, except that he had a questioning mind which was not satisfied with the situation where a patient in need of a physician stood more than an equal chance of being worsened by this encounter with a physician rather than being benefited.

Shortly after the Civil War, Still began questioning the worth of medicine as he knew it to be practiced, which was a period of drug and purge and puke and blister. Common medical therapeutics had failed him in a personal crisis. Beginning with basic principles, he came to the conclusion that the human body is self-healing, that its adequate functioning depends upon its unimpairing structure and that an unimpairing nerve and blood supply to tissues is indispensable to the normal functioning of all parts of the body. This idea was not new dated back to the time of Hippocrates. Still probably reasoned it out for himself—he was that kind of thinker. He held that abnormalities of the bone, muscle, tendons tissues, especially of the spinal column, resulted in interference with the normal nerve and blood supply and involved reciprocal relationship among all organs.

Still had a flair for practical invention and was mechanically inclined. With ingenuity and no precedent, he worked out a system of manipulation intended to re-align functional deviations and abnormalities. Such was the beginning of the "osteopathic treatment," a therapeutic procedure so distinctive that it was long equated osteopathy, both by patients and many of the practitioners themselves. With this idea in mind, he began to bring the principle to realization. So, in 1892, he started the first school of osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri. Following the opening of this school, many

others were opened all over the country—as far as California, New Jersey, Minnesota, Illinois, Kentucky, and Massachusetts. Slowly most of these schools had to be closed, but six schools remain today. Andrew Taylor Still, and particularly his followers, realized the osteopathic treatment alone was not the full answer to the question of disease. With the progression of all medical schools, osteopathic schools progressed similarly.

Decade by decade, they opened branches of medicine such as obstetrics, gynecology, internal medicine, neurology, psychiatry, pediatrics, therapeutics, and even tropical medicine, and all other branches which are in the curriculum of most medical schools in the United States. But the subject which has not been taught in other medical schools is the osteopathic principles, practice, and technique. Another main difference between the medical doctor and the osteopathic doctor is that the osteopathic doctor looks on man as a whole—when a person has some disorder, not only part of the body suffers, the whole body suffers and has to be treated. Osteopathic teaching states that, as spinal strains along the spinal column are eliminated, the disorder, regardless of where it is located, may be improved.

Today we have in the United States slightly over 13,000 Doctors of Osteopathy, practicing on equal principle and equal rights with medical doctors. But this is still considered a minority as compared with 280,000 medical doctors. All six Osteopathic Colleges in the United States are non-profit institutions. Some receive Federal grant-in-aid for research, which they are expending. New clinics and hospitals have recently been built or are in the process of being built in the above-mentioned colleges. Federal research funds have been allocated from time to time. President Eisenhower, in his health message to Congress in January 26, 1956, recommended that "Congress enact legislation authorizing 250 million dollars for five-year program to assist in construction of research and teaching facilities for schools of medicine, schools of osteopathy, public health, and dentistry, and other research institutions." So we see from this, the osteopathic profession is developing along with the other medical professions.

Closing this article, I would like to emphasize special attention to the Ukrainian youth, and particularly to those who began a medical career overseas and for one or another reason were not able to finish, that there is a wonderful opportunity to accomplish their goals. Osteopathy today is a profession of the future. It is a profession with an attraction to the public because, as we see from close observation of the latest research, sometimes the most modern drug fails to work, where the osteopathic approach gives satisfactory results. Therefore, I think Ukrainian youth should seriously consider this new field of medicine. In so doing, they should read more about it, and those who are interested in osteopathy should write to the nearest Osteopathic College for full information.

Upon investigation I have found that, though there are many other nationalities represented in the Osteopathic Colleges, unfortunately there are only a few Ukrainians. It is my intention to interest young Ukrainians in obtaining a medical education as well as to inform all the Ukrainian people who need osteopathic help.

THEODORE TRUSEVICH  
3924 Scarritt Street  
Kansas City, Missouri

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## A Letter to the Editor

ANENT TO MR. DANKO'S COMMENT RE NEXT YEAR'S UYL-NA'S CONVENTION

In your issue of December 7, 1957, Mr. Al Danko made a few statements in his column which need some clarification and rebuttal. The points we contend are as follows:

The implication that the Ohio State League is not a bona fide member of the UYL-NA. We are and have been for some times.

Having both the sports rally and convention in the East would have all the UYL-NA activities in a small area. This would not promote activity and interest in the League throughout the States and Canada. Past UYL-NA administrators made it a point to distribute the activity over a wide area and with success.

What exactly makes up the excellent Jersey bid for the convention? Two hotels, as compared to the beautiful and spacious Statler Hotel in Cleveland. Does Jersey's percentage cut of the profit compare to Ohio's 80-20 cut? The long haul to Newark from Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh etc., or the best location in the nation, Cleveland, Ohio?

Don't let Ohio's lack of activity disturb you any more. Mr. Danko, After a long period of inactivity, we feel well rested and ready, willing and able to do a job on the 25th Anniversary Convention. Past UYL-NA Presidents Mural, Zadorecky and the undersigned have volunteered as convention committee chairmen for the yearbook, publicity and advice galore. Our policy will be a

few old and wise heads counseling a lot of new young people, and we are on our way.

We have already shaken off our drowsiness with a very successful testimonial dinner for Chet Hanulak, Cleveland Brown football star. We are going to sponsor a "get acquainted" party for all young people in Ohio during the coming Christmas vacation. The League is sponsoring Gloria Surmach's lecture in Youngstown, Akron and Cleveland in early March. This is only the beginning.

Mr. Danko, how about a pledge to level both barrels of your guns (?) on constructive criticism, publicity for the silver anniversary convention of the UYL-NA in Cleveland, Ohio and coming prepared to this convention with facts to straighten out "the faulty negative, backward, do-nothing thinking that has brought UYL-NA to its present (?)". If your description fits current UYL-NA executives, we will help you throw out the people responsible for this condition as we are and have always been concerned about the League's welfare.

Thanks for your remarks, as I am sure they will serve as impetus for just a little extra effort upon the Ohio State League's convention committee. How would you like your crowd served at the Silver Anniversary's Convention Banquet?

EUGENE WOLOSHYN  
Youngstown, Ohio

## SLOW-DOWNS BY WORKERS PLAGUE U.S.S.R.

(2)  
"The sentences are down from twenty to five years," observed an engineer friend named "Sasha." "But who wants to spend five years in a Siberia labor camp?" "Sasha," a university graduate who spoke English, had invited him to his one-room apartment for an all-night talk-fest. As his wire poured tea, "Sasha" let forth a stream of comments which soon indicated the broad scope of his knowledge of Marxist theory and Soviet practice.

As for the Youth Festival, "Sasha" was particularly cynical. "Mir i družba (peace and friendship)," he said, citing the festival's main slogan. "What comes after these comes after these words are spoken?" A self-styled Leninist, opposed to the methods of Khrushchev, Sasha provided an interesting analysis of Soviet society based on his travels throughout the USSR in connection with his job. He maintained that the most important Soviet development during the past twenty years was the creation "of a new working class, no longer with peasant roots, but a real industrial class, with industrial traditions."

"These people," he continued, "are not politically conscious, but they are giving the 'boss-men' plenty of trouble. They are a silent pressure from below. They have no political leadership—yet they are making economic demands. 'Lower the norm,' they ask; 'increase our wage rates,' they demand; 'better houses, more houses, more food, cheaper food.'"

And, according to "Sasha" they're getting most of their demands, a fact which Pelter later established with other Soviet citizens.

Pelter was particularly surprised to learn from "Sasha" that the workers of the Ordjonikidze engineering work had conducted a two-day Italian-strike some months back.

Pelter explained he had visited the sprawling plant, one of Moscow's "showplaces," and had even asked the manager if he ever experienced labor troubles. The manager had denied having any trouble whatsoever, since, as Pelter pointed out, "there's no such animal officially in the Soviet Union."

"Sasha's" contentions of labor unrest were borne out by other Muscovites whom Pelter interviewed. "All spoke of Italian strikes" and the panic of the factory administration and the Ministries concerned," he wrote.

At the Ordjonikidze plant, the slow-down had indeed last-

ed two days "until a high Ministry official came down, called in the factory administration and the trade union officials and within a few hours the whole issue had been settled," according to Pelter. "The work norm had been lowered and the workers were back working normally."

It was "Sasha's" belief that although Soviet intellectuals, students and professional workers would provide the ideological impetus for the eventual "struggle" against bureaucratic rule, "the actual leadership would arise from the new industrial working class."

The "boss-men," Pelter discovered, were universally despised. One young Muscovite, also an engineer, named "Mikhael," told him of an incident he personally observed while working in Siberia. "Mikhael" was registering at the local militia when the regional Kom-somol boss "was marched in and accused of stealing three truckloads of wood for his own use, an offense which carries a large sentence."

"Mikhael" said the "boss-man." "No report filed," he added, "no trial, just a little private discussion, and was the end of that."

According to "Mikhael," he had personal knowledge of another "industrial struggle," this time at the Ball-bearing Works No. 2 in Moscow, where the workers had also demanded a lowering of the work norms. Both "Mikhael" and his friend, "Gregor," showed an apathetic interest in life outside the USSR. They were willing to accept even comic books if they were available.

On the basis of his numerous conversations, Pelter concluded that "the young intellectuals... are probing with keen minds below the facade of official fairy tales." As for less articulate industrial workers, "the facts of industrial life crowd in, and the inevitable economic demands are beginning to crystallize," resulting in more frequent "Italian strikes" causing "the Soviet bureaucracy to give in a little."

## WHAT ARE WOMEN OF THE SOVIET UNION LIKE?

An interesting commentary of what the women of Soviet Union are like, is told by a woman reporter, Marilyn Bender of the Hearst papers, who recently visited Leningrad, the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, and Moscow.

It is a penetrating report on the feminine product of 40 years of Communism.

During the twelve days of traveling alone in the Soviet Union, she writes, she saw them all: flinty party members, plodding peasants and sallow university scholars.

"She had hair done, went to the People's Court, visited the churches and butcher shops, and talked with Soviet women, which for her was not easy.

Warm-hearted and gregarious as their native temperament is, forty years of communism have conditioned them to fear contact with foreigners, she says.

But it can be managed, she adds. From a twenty-years-old student... a grandmother sobbing in a synagogue pew... a girl in a Leningrad who loved an American, the writer learned what Communist tyranny is like.

It is a truly interesting story that she tells.

One of these women whom she met was Nina.

Her blondish hair showed the ravages of Soviet permanent hair machines. She enhanced her wide, hazel eyes with black mascara. But when Nina laughed, her eyes were wistful. She carried her chalky, raspberry lipstick and a compact of white rice powder in a doll-sized pocketbook that had the sheen of oilcloth.

Nina is 35, unmarried, and is an assistant professor of English at Leningrad University.

In her brown tweed, raglan coat and black wool suit frilled with a white gilet, Nina could pass for a Swiss or German girl. She apologized for her near elegance.

"Some friends criticize me for wearing such clothes," she told the American newswoman. "Most of our people prefer good fabric that lasts a long time."

It costs more. And quality consumer goods are scarce. That's why, Nina explained, so many Soviet women dress in styles of the 40's.

"But I like variety," said Nina, a little guiltily. "So I buy cheaper things. Touch my tweed." It felt like synthetic gunny sack.

Nina earns 1,200 rubles a month. At the end of ten years' teaching experience she will reach the top minimum of 1350 rubles.

At the official rate of exchange, she would hear the accused's side of the argument. As a result of their pressure, Molotov was permitted to show up and speak to the assembled Party workers, the report claimed.

"Such are the realities of the Bolshevik dictatorship forty years after the revolution, as seen by an Englishman who, though no longer a Party member, still believes that the USSR represents 'real Socialism,'" Radio Liberation observed.

change, four rubles amount to one American dollar. Nina's income amounts to \$300 a month. An average Soviet worker earns 800 rubles, a skilled worker 1,200 or more, a magistrate, 1,300.

Nina paid 500 rubles (\$125) for that "frivolous faddish" coat, in a specialty shop where she could choose her own collar, cuffs, buttons. For better material, she would have had to pay 1,500 rubles, or more than one month's salary.

Nina's favorite shoes are black suede sling pumps and a thin, platform sole. She bought them with one-third of a month's income (400 rubles) after combing the stores, queuing up, to find them.

The fact that a skilled worker, less educated than she, is as well or better paid, doesn't perturb Nina. "He has experience and ability my country needs."

Will Nina ask for a wage boost? Never. "My salary is quite enough," she insists. For a rainy day she puts away nothing. "When she puts away sick, the state provides for you. There are no luxuries to buy." And "it is not respectable for a woman to work."

"Saving is not a custom with us."

In overcrowded cities like Leningrad rent is a fractional item of a worker's budget. The average person is allotted three square meters (about 32 square feet) of living space. Monthly rent amounts to three to six per cent of the income.

"I am so lucky," Nina told the American newspaperwoman. She and a cousin have two rooms in a five-room apartment occupied by three other families, all sharing one bathroom and a kitchen.

Because Nina inherited her quarters from her mother and the two rooms are not connected with an outside entrance, the government cannot confiscate one of them for another tenant.

Rather than scrub the communal tub or take a turn at the kitchen stove, Nina frequents public bath-houses and restaurants.

During vacations Nina acts as an Intourist guide and interpreter. She made her American tourist promise to correct her mistakes in English. Incidentally, the latter gave her Bible lessons.

"My parents were religious," Nina admitted. "But I, of course, am an atheist."

The American journalist could not understand the meaning of Communist atheism until that afternoon in the Hermitage Museum. They were looking at painting. Nina then said: "This picture is about—uh—about that man who betrayed Christ. I forget his name."

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## UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO  
(Continued)

Rev. Peter Kovalchuk, who has been putting the Ukrainian name in the area newspapers (we looked over some of Andy Melnyk's great wealth of Ukrainian material and newspaper clippings) through various means, called upon Messrs Yaworsky, Senkow, Jaskow, Bodnar and your truly for a few words to the parishioners at the banquet.

The major theme of the various speakers centered upon the great need for greater Ukrainian youth participation in local, sectional and then national church and Ukrainian youth affairs.

We had the good fortune of meeting a young, alert and promising local Ukrainian youth leader, Larry Waida, who is a talented actor who has appeared in Airforce and local theatre work. Larry informed us he wrote Walter Budac of the NYC Ukrainian Dance group about six weeks ago. Mr. Waida asked for a meeting between them in order to set a concert for next spring in a local high school auditorium which would be of mutual benefit to both the sponsoring New Britain Ukrainians and the N.Y.C. Ukrainian Dance group.

Joe Yaworsky has tentatively set up a bowling match with Larry Waida.

Mary Melnyk, who is the secretary to the mayor of New Britain, between a group from N. Y. and the New Britain group.

Overall, this weekend served several purposes, all positive. First, there was much good will created by the travellers from Pa. and N.J. in the key twin-cities of Hartford and New Britain, Conn. Secondly, by our presence and talks, there was a focusing of attention to the definite need for greater Ukrainian youth activity in the entire state of Connecticut (in the entire North America for that matter)—and even further—perhaps an eventual re-organization and building up of the defunct (but not for long, I hope) Ukrainian Youth Organ-

ization of Connecticut. Thirdly, in our informal talks, a seed or 2 has been planted for the great need of continuing the well-established trend of new, modern, facilities—full Ukrainian Community Centers. Both Hartford and New Britain have neat, little and compact Ukrainian clubs with a bar and meeting rooms and small dancing space. But both areas own large properties, which could some day house modern Centers—and we hope to see this come to pass.

Another positive factor was re-newing old friendships and making new friends, too—there in Connecticut I enjoyed myself immensely several weeks ago and I know I speak for all the Vets who came to Connecticut last weekend when I say that the Connecticut hospitality is among the greatest—and we thank you very much.

We hope that the Connecticut people we mentioned above, plus all others, would combine into a solid and active UYOC that would embrace such areas as Hartford, New Britain, Bridgeport, New Haven, Ansonia, Derby, Terryville, Bristol, Seymour, Meriden, Wallingford, Danbury, etc.

Remember—anything worth having is worth working and fighting for.  
N.Y.C.-N.J.

Homeward bound, we dropped off at the Grand Central bowling lanes on 40th Street, just west of Park Avenue in New York City, and were again amazed at seeing the over 20 bowlers, divided into four teams. We hope these people will stick with this worthy project which promises so much if only the participating parties work together as they are capable of doing.

The next bowling date is lined up at the same alleys next Sunday evening December 22 at 5:30 P.M. all New Yorkers are invited to join this wholesome endeavor.

Leaving the New Yorkers at their post-bowling snack, Walt Bodnar and I journeyed to Elizabeth, N.J. for the annual elections meeting of the active NY-UYL more on this later.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N TODAY AND READ THE "UKRAINIAN WEEKLY"!

NOTICE  
TO U.N.A. MEMBERS AND BRANCH SECRETARIES  
The fiscal year of the Ukrainian National Association ends on Dec. 31, 1957. However, Dec. 31st is the last day on which the dues coming from Branches may be deposited in the bank and credited to Branches for the year 1957. Any dues received in the Home Office after December 30th will not be counted among the receipts for 1957, and the tardy Branches will be shown as delinquent and in arrears on the Annual Report. All members ought to pay their dues to their Branch Secretaries early in December so that the dues may be remitted to the Home Office in time to be deposited not later than noon of December 31, 1957.  
Home Office

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Можна дістати у:  
NEW YORK — SURMA, 11 E. 7th Street  
ROCHESTER, N. Y. — KUTY — 683 Hudson Ave.  
BUFFALO, N. Y. — BAZAAR, 840 William Street  
DETROIT, Mich. — UKRAINIAN BOOK & NOVELTY — 11758 Mitchell Ave.  
DETROIT, Mich. — M. & O. GIFT SHOP — 6440 Michigan Ave.  
PITTSBURGH, Pa. — HOWERLA — 1015 E. Carson St.  
CHICAGO, Ill. — UKRAINIAN BOOK STORE — 2315 W. Chicago Ave.  
DENVER, Colorado — INTERNATIONAL GIFT SHOP — 4230 Tennyson St.  
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — VOGUE JEWELERS — 21 5th Ave.  
CLEVELAND, Ohio — DNISTER — 2391 W. 11th St.  
Замовлення на цілі СЕРВІСИ можна також зробити в РОБИТІ.  
Питиш по інформації.  
ЗНИЖКИ ПРИБІ ВІЛЬШІ КІЛЬКОСТІ ЗАМОВЛЕННЯ.  
ЗНИЖКА ПРИБІ ГРУПОВИХ ЗАМОВЛЕННЯХ  
HILLTOP STUDIO  
Whitenack Road R. D. FAR HILLS, N. J.  
Tel.: Bernardsville 8-0917 J  
DRIVING DIRECTIONS: On route 202 halfway between Far Hills and Bernardsville (2 miles) turn at sign saying "To Liberty Corner". Cross tracks of Mine Brook R. R. Station. Bear left at fork to top of hill. Open Sunday afternoons.

