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Subversive and Anti-American

Anyone who through sheer naivete but not any bad intentions has permitted himself to be used by the Communists in this country, would do well to read and ponder over the following statement contained in the introduction on the report on the "Communist Party of the United States of America As An Agent of a Foreign Power," submitted recently by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities.

According to documentary sources, the report states, the Communist movement in the United States may be properly characterized as—

1. An organization operating un-

der centralized discipline subordinated to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the single and ruling party of that country.

2. A section of a World Communist Party, controlled by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

3. An organization whose basic aim, whether open or concealed, is the abolition of our present economic system and democratic form of government and the establishment of a Soviet dictatorship in its place.

4. An organization resorting to deception, evasion, illegal methods, violence, and civil war, methods implicit in its revolutionary purpose.

Some Happy Refugees—Why Not More?

Under above head, the nationally Catholic weekly America, made a few cogent editorial remarks in the matter of displaced persons, including Ukrainians, some of whom have found haven recently in Belgium. Says America—

"While the fate of the world's hundreds of thousands of refugees hangs precariously in the balance (cf. last week's editorial, "DP's last hope is Congress," p. 92), it is pleasant to be able to report that some few of these unfortunates are finding a haven and a chance to work in freedom and with dignity. Four hundred DP's from the American zone in Germany have arrived in Belgium to work in the coal mines, under an agreement signed on January 23 that Belgium would receive 20,000 now under American care. As might be expected, Pravda in Moscow has assailed the migration as "illegal" and

asserts the agreement "cannot and will not be recognized as valid without the consent of the Soviet Government," because most of the 400 were Poles, Lithuanians and Ukrainians. Simultaneously, Britain received from her German zone 308 men and eighty-eight women, mostly Balts and Ukrainians, to be placed in undermanned industries as determined by the Minister of Labor. They will live in camps, and have been assured that their families will join them later. Such arrivals in Britain are expected to continue "for some time" at a rate of about 1,000 a week. These groups constitute but a trickle, it is true, but the solution of their problem shows how sensibly the vaster problem could be handled if only the United States would show some interest and give the lead in receiving DP's."

Bowling Tournament

The Ukrainian Bowling Tournament being sponsored by the Sports Department of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America in conjunction with the Memorial Day Ukrainian Youth Rally in New York City will be held at the Bowlmor Bowling Arena, 110 University Place (between 12th and 13th Streets) on Friday evening, May 30, 1947, beginning at 8: P.M. More complete information will be announced after the closing date.

The following entries are open to all Ukrainian individuals: Mens Singles, Mixed Doubles, Womens Singles, 3 Man Team (Men).

Rules covering the tournament are: 1. Entry fee \$1.50 per individual per event; 2. Prizes awarded to 1st 2nd and 3rd places in each event; 3. Letter of application with money order or check for cost of entry made payable to Peter Tynetsky must be

(Concluded on page 6)

Ukrainian-Polish Repatriation

A United Press dispatch from London last Friday, May 9, reported that the Soviet Tass press agency said on May 8 that Soviet-dominated Poland and the Soviet-ruled Ukrainian "republic" had issued a communique announcing that joint repatriation of citizens residing in the two countries had been completed in "an atmosphere of mutual understanding."

The entire report sounds very hazy. As far as can be seen, there will be no change in the hitherto existent conditions. Further attempts to forcibly repatriate Ukrainians by the Soviets will be continued. Prospective Ukrainian repatriates will continue to oppose such attempts, aided by elements of the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent (Partisan) Army). For they well know what fate awaits them as patriotic and anti-totalitarian Ukrainians once they fall into Soviet clutches.

AN INSPIRING EFFORT

MORE than worthy of editorial comment here are the current preparations being made by a large group of young people under the leadership of the New York Metropolitan Ukrainian Youth Committee to present for the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America a three day Ukrainian American Youth Rally over the coming Memorial Day weekend, May 30, 31 and June 1.

A general idea of the Rally program can be had by scanning an advertisement of it on page 7. Although it looks impressive enough, actually it is far more than that. It is one of the most ambitious projects that younger generation Ukrainian Americans have undertaken. We say this from the viewpoint of one who has been intimately connected with Ukrainian American younger generation life from the very start, even before the UNA-published Ukrainian Weekly first appeared and the UYL-NA was organized (both in 1933).

The only past affair which can rival the coming affair, was the eighth annual convention of the UYL-NA held over the Labor Day weekend of 1940. Besides its forum sessions, social events, banquet, sports, the convention featured a three hour program of Ukrainian songs and dances and folk art before more than ten thousand people at the famous New York World's Fair.

The Festival portion of the coming rally, however, has certain unique features which hardly have a precedent in the story of UYL-NA conventions and rallies. One of them is a dramatization of the famous Elya Repin painting of the Kozaks' Reply to the Sultan. It opens with a tableaux of the painting itself and then dissolves into action, showing how in reply to the arrogant letter from the then all-powerful Sultan of the Ottoman Empire demanding their unconditional surrender, the Kozaks pen a reply which is a classic in the annals of history of bold humor.

Another unique feature of the Festival part of the Rally program will be the presentation of the popular Vechernitsi operetta. To be sure, this fast moving and colorful operetta, with soloist and group singing and dancing, has been produced in this country before. Yet this is the first time that it is being presented entirely by American born younger generation people, and on an ambitious scale too.

The third and concluding part of the Festival will be a formal concert. Because of the unusual musical talent taking part in it, also entirely from the younger generation, it promises to be one of the finest in the annals of that generation's progress.

Noteworthy, too, will be the rally forum sessions. Very important subjects will be discussed at them by key speakers, followed by a general discussion by all those attending the sessions.

Where the Festival is based on the desire of our young people to perpetuate here their Ukrainian cultural traditions and introduce its finest elements into the stream of our American cultural life, the rally Forum sessions will reflect their ideological inclinations in respect to vital issues that affect them not only as patriotic Americans securing freedom, democracy and resultant peace, particularly in the land of their forefathers. Ukraine, enslaved by the totalitarian and brutal Soviet Russian regime which rules the U.S.S.R. and which today constitutes a grave threat to lasting peace.

The lighter vein in our Ukrainian American life will be taken care of at the Rally, of course, by social and sport events, that is by a banquet and dance and a bowling tournament.

What is particularly inspiring about the entire Rally is the truly tremendous amount of work and genuine self-sacrifice contributed by many of those who are directing and/or participating in the preparations for the affair.

The key persons of the rally-festival committee, for example, devote at least three or four evenings a week, not to mention the day hours they spend, in preparation for the Rally. Some of them, that is those from New Jersey communities, have to travel from ten to thirty miles to each pre-rally meeting or festival rehearsal. The later, for instance, are now to be held three times a week.

This, in itself, is a good answer to some critics who say that our younger folks are not idealistic or active enough, that the Ukrainian element in their make-up is being ignored or neglected by them.

On the other hand, this fact should stir into action those many (we hesitate to use the term—numberless) of our young people to whom the above mentioned criticism really does apply. We believe that gradually, they too will lend a hand in the general effort to revive and accelerate Ukrainian American post-war younger generation activity.

Of course, we do not predict how the rally will turn out, whether it will be successful in all or certain respects or not. But the very effort that is being put into the preparation for it, is in itself indicative that our younger generation is recovering from the blows the war dealt to its progress and once more is on the march, for the betterment of the American way of life and for the freedom of Ukraine.

Trivia - - - By Sophia

THEY say that glamour girls are a dime a dozen. This is definitely a fallacy, for one can't generalize when it comes to glamour girls. One must be specific, and give a description, along with an explanation, when making such statements. There are numerous types to contend with. One such is the twenty-ish type, whose grooming approaches perfection. In fact, it's so close to it that, under different circumstances, you'd never recognize her as the same girl. Every strand of her crowning glory is in place as though it were held there by glue. Her peaches-and-cream complexion, as well as the red patch that is her mouth, show that artistic talent is a requisite. Should she divert these talents to the canvas, she could make enough money in a short time to retire. But it doesn't happen this way, for her available time is spent in making herself attractive. This most popular type wears shoes with the highest heels that she can find; her dresses are black and seductive looking, and are just the right length to make men interested and at the same time keep them wondering. Oh, yes. She has recently taken to black stockings, as if she needed them to attract attention. If you see her along Broadway, let me know.

Then there's the teen age glamour gal, who's popular with all the wolves at school. She has more, bigger, and baggier sweaters than the other girls, and her skirts are louder and shorter. There's always some piece of novelty jewelry she displays, and the charm bracelet is part of her standard equipment (of course, her silver charms are more numerous than those of her classmates.) She's the belle of every high school hop, and the darling of the "coke set," which meets at the corner drugstore every afternoon. She's coy, sweet and flirtatious, and adolescent Beau Brummels fight over dates with her while the girls vie for the position of her best friend. Everybody wants to get into the act, and as a result, mothers reprimand their offspring for the low school grades attributable to such social goings-on.

A more mature variety is the married woman, who, as she approaches forty, finds that her husband takes her for granted, and that she is as noticeable to him as the living room chair. She sets out to make him realize the value of his possession, and spends days shopping for armaments. Comes the next social gathering, and the change in her appearance is apparent to everyone but her husband. She might just as well be wearing an apron as the new fifty dollar dress, and save her money instead of going to the beauty parlor. The other men see her potentialities for the first time, but unfortunately they can't take advantage of their discovery because their wives are watching, and they've got pretty good eyesight. The experiment is a flop, for the unobservant husband is as

oblivious as ever of his wife. If the poor, frustrated housewife had any sense at all, she would have spent the money on a vacation, and upon her return in two weeks, she'd find that she's no longer considered a permanent fixture. (Maybe I should write an "Advice to the Lovelorn" column, huh?)

Another of the thirty-ish type is the widow, or perhaps even the divorcee. She appreciates her new-found freedom for awhile, but she no longer has the security she had previously. She finds her new job monotonous, and misses her twelve hour sleep, her afternoon nap, her leisure time, and her shopping trips. She sets out to vamp some middle aged bachelor; he's already been free too long, and "he needs someone to take of him." She finds that brushing up on her old technique doesn't work. Times have changed, and so have methods. The thing to do is to enroll at the Success School, and learn everything for the paltry sum of fifteen dollars or so. Off to class she goes, and discovers she is getting her money's worth. Among other things, she learns how to become a success in business, and finding her efforts with the bachelors fruitless, she

Obligation - - - By G. H.

THERE are memorable dates in every person's life. We have our birthdays, graduation days, and other anniversaries, which we celebrate or merely give them a passing thought. In childhood each new experience of the offspring is hailed by parents with joy. The first tooth, the first step, the first uttered word, all these have a great significance to the fond parents.

There is one "first," however, which deserves more attention than a mere passing thought. When little Walter goes to church and drops his first coin on the collection plate, he

experiences a thrill that only a kid learns how to become a success in business, and eventually becomes a top flight executive, while the men who were once fearful of her marrying intentions end up as her employees.

The glamour girl of the family, however, is mom. She gets the position without competition, and maintains it without expending energy at it. Nobody in the family questions her right to the throne, and whether she is beautiful or not so beautiful, she's the best mother in the world, and the queen of glamour. Didn't

she just prove it on May 11th? appreciates. It may be only an imitation of his elders, but little Walter gets a great kick out of throwing that coin. The repetition of this act on each successive Sunday leaves a lasting impression on Walter, for he has acquired a habit of charity. And with the passing of years this habit resolves itself into a feeling of obligation to give. Therefore Walter gives because he feels it is his duty to give, even when he earns his own money and supports himself.

Outside the church there is a whole gamut of other institutions, like clubs, U.N.A. branches, socials, benefit performances, and others that constitute Walter's environment. When we trace the development of his sense of obligation in this field, we find that too many Walters missed their "first." After church, for instance, the next institution that has a claim on the child's contribution is the U.N.A. branch. Here we find children insured by their parents, who pay, and pay, and pay their dues even when the child becomes of age to pay his own. Somewhere along the line the "first" has been missed, and the child, now grown to manhood, has not acquired the habit of paying own dues and relieving their parents of the obligation. The result in too many cases is a loss of years of investment. A loss to the parents and child, and a loss to the U.N.A., all because the young man or woman did not acquire the sense of obligation in time.

In financial matters the old folks have a benevolent attitude toward students and youth clubs, letting them go scot-free when others would be required to pay their way. In the early twenties the Ukrainians in our metropolis were busy with publishing their cause, and an organization of oldsters enlisted a group of youngsters to help with the work. The youngsters formed a club and shared the club room of the oldsters. Did they share the expense of maintaining the club room? Not on your life! Not even when the club became strong enough and able to pay. How we bedeviled these old fellows, how we cajoled them into paying most of the expenses! Yes, we practically forced them to yield the club room, which we monopolized, only to find ourselves finally holding the bag and paying all of the expenses. That was a lesson in meeting obligations, and the thought of it makes me blush even now.

From early twenties to the present forties is a long stretch of time, and the youth of today is in many ways an improvement on the youth of by-gone days. Of course, many have deserted their group and maintain no contact with Ukrainians. But the healthy element persists and that binds me to Ukrainians. If, however, the Ukrainians are cursed with mean traits, my desertion of them should only prove that I am possessed of evil too. In that case I will do my best to show by my own life that Ukrainians are "as good as the best." Those that are guided by such philosophy are bound to feel the sense of obligation to their people. Others feel no need of philosophy, but follow their instincts in fidelity to their people.

John Hodiak's public appearance at the relief affair in Chicago is an excellent example of one who feels a sense of obligation to his nationality. Other Ukrainian artists, who owe

(Concluded on page 6)

On Records - - - By Ted Victor

OVERTURES

EVER since the advent of the Lone Ranger to the radio world the public has become more overture conscious than ever before. Naturally the veteran music lover more or less looks down upon these intruders who have begun to infiltrate his ranks. After all he knew the Lone Ranger Overture away back when it was known as the William Tell Overture by Rossini. No matter how many of us felt about this, I'm sure most will admit that a valuable service has been rendered by these popular programs. For by simply making this good music available for millions, thousands have continued on from there to explore the ever broadening, and interesting field of good music. Therefore in order to prove to the beginner that there are a number of overtures just as good and even better than the Overture to the Lone Ranger, I offer the following for your listening pleasure.

Three Rossini Overtures conducted by Toscanini with the N. Y. Philharmonic and the BBC Symphony;

The Silken Ladder Overture, The Italians in Algeria Overture, and Semiramide, Overture. Victor DM-825. Price \$4.50.

All three of these are popular concert favorite; therefore too much need not be said about them. However if you are not familiar with them, then by all means run do not walk to the nearest record shop. I've always had a particular love for the

Semiramide, it's Rossini at his finest. These records are not exactly brand new but they are well recorded and are worth the price.

Coriolan Overture, Beethoven, London Symphony conductor Bruno Walter Victor No. 12535.

There are a number of recordings of this remarkable overture but too few playings. I still prefer Walter's interpretation but don't take my word for it, listen and judge for yourself. All of the recordings are very good as to the technique, etc.

Academic Festival Overture, Brahms Vienna Philharmonic. Bruno Walter conductor. Victor No. 12190.

After having declined an honorary degree from Oxford, Brahms accepted one from a German University. In order to commemorate the occasion he wrote this overture. In the inimitable Brahms style he employs a number of German College tunes within his overture, all of which add up to make rare listening pleasure.

Der Freischutz, Overture by Weber Beecham and London Philharmonic. Columbia No. 68986-D.

Russian Easter Overture, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Stokowsky, NBC Orchestra. Victor DM-937. Price \$2.50.

Russian and Ludmilla Overture, Glinka, Chicago Symphony, conductor Stock. Victor No. 7123.

Magic Flute Overture, Mozart Toscanini conducting BBC Symphony. Victor No. 15190.

If I Were A Cuckoo-Bird, by I. Vorobkevich performed by Michael Zazulak. Victor No. 80311-B.

Usually I don't care too much for the Ukrainian recordings made here in America some years ago. However it can't be denied that Zazulak had a very fine voice and he knew how to interpret the Ukrainian song. In this particular song there is hauntingly beautiful melody, plus some understandable lyrics.

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Lesya Ukrainka's Youthful Years

Freely translated and adapted from Hlib Lazarevsky
By PERCIVAL CUNDY

(Continued)

II

Lesya's Parentage

NEAR the northern bounds of Ukraine, just where the borders of three peoples, Ukrainian, White Russian, and Russian, converge together, is the small old-world town of Mhlin. It lies in the midst of immense stretches of sand and clayey soil, covered everywhere in summer with fields of white buckwheat and blue flax, enveloped in forests of birch and fir, remote from railroads and main highways.

Amongst the squat, unpainted cottages, massed together where the trees grow sparsely, a former captain in the Russian Army, Antin Petrovych Kosach, lived in his country home. From there, his eldest son, Petro, born 1840, after graduation from the Starodub High School, left for Kiev to study law in its great university.

Here, together with two of his closest friends, both of Ukrainian birth, Petro Kosach was led to join in the so-called "Ukrainophile" movement. He took an active part in adult Sunday Schools organized by volunteers to teach the poorer people to read and write, and helped to circulate "fliers," small booklets designed to educate the masses and written in their native Ukrainian. Later on when the Ukrainian Association in Kiev was formally organized, he and his two friends, humorously nicknamed "The Three Wise Men," became charter members.

In this Association he soon made other friends with whom he kept up life-long cordial relations. Of these, as we shall see later, the two most important in his life were M. Starytsky and M. Drahomaniv. After Petro Kosach had finished his studies and had been appointed to Novhorod-Volynsky, he still continued to keep in touch with his friends by frequent trips to Kiev, but above all, to visit in the hospitable home of his friend Drahomaniv.

Far to the south of Mhlin, almost in the very heart of Ukraine lies the town of Hadyache, famous in the times of the Hetmanate. It is built on the high green slopes along the silvery river Psiol, which winds its way like a serpent through a broad valley until it is lost to view in the hazy distance. The thatched houses of the town, built in Kozak fashion, were mostly inhabited by families of the lesser gentry side of the river, the far-reaching plain is dotted with villages embosomed in green groves of trees, each with the white cupola of a church rising from its midst. Between them lie white fields of buckwheat and blue patches of flax, and here and there looms the huge bulk of a barrow, an immemorial gravemound, solemn, meditative, and mysterious. And beyond all this, melting into the misty distances is a background of illimitable forests.

For dozens of miles around there is no more beautiful view than is visible from the so-called Drahomaniv Hill, which juts out along the steep road leading from the river up to the town. On the top of this height, overgrown with birches and first, in the center of a spacious courtyard, divided from the road by a row of slender poplars, and overshadowed by ancient acacias and mulberry trees, stood the ancestral home of the Drahomanivs, an old

Ukrainian family of the native nobility.

The then head of the family was Petro Yakymovych Drahomaniv. For twelve years he had occupied a prominent post in government service in St. Petersburg, but suddenly in 1838, for some reason or other he threw up the prospects of a brilliant career and turned to his home in Ukraine. Whether it was because of internal intrigues in government circles, or because the well-known Ukrainian longing for home drew him back again, no one knows.

As the paternal home had passed to his elder brother, Petro built himself a country-house in Hadyache and spent the rest of his life there, farming on a modest scale, an occupation he loved. He found his chief diversion in composing Ukrainian verse, collecting Ukrainian folk songs, and writing his memoirs. Besides this, he was always glad to help the local community in legal matters, giving his services freely.

He married a beautiful young girl, Yelysaveta Ivanivna, daughter of a neighboring squire. To the end of her long life, Yelysaveta Ivanivna spoke nothing but Ukrainian. Although she never learned to write more than her own name, she could read and this she loved to do.

The couple were blessed with a fairly large family: six children, Mykhaylo, Ivan, Varvara, Olha, Olena, and Olexander. And they all grew up in this country-house, in Hadyache's bracing air and life-giving sunshine, in the midst of Ukraine's natural beauty, and nourished on Ukrainian traditions and customs, on Ukrainian speech.

The eldest, Mykhaylo, born 1841, was destined to become one of Ukraine's great scholars. After study in Poltava and in Kiev University, where he specialized in history and philosophy, he earned the distinction of being appointed lecturer on General History in his alma mater. He also identified himself with the patriotic Ukrainian movement. Being a person of unusual capacity, he soon became the most active and influential member of the Ukrainian Association which he helped to organize in Kiev.

Tall, well built, with rather long brown hair and beard, somewhat resembling the pictures of Christ, he found himself a good partner in life. In 1864, he married a girl he had known all his life, also a native of Hadyache, the lovely Lyudmyla Kupchynska, and a year later, Lyda, their first child was born.

After the death of his father, Mykhaylo took full charge of his fifteen-year-old sister Olha, and his youngest brother, ten-year-old Olexander, and brought them to Kiev. There he put the boy into high school, but for his sister he managed to secure admission into an academy for girls of noble birth, and paid for her care and education by giving lessons in return.

Every Saturday and holidays Olha Drahomaniv eagerly hurried off to the great red building of the University to spend the day with her idolized generous big brother. There she always found plenty of congenial company.

One of the many frequent visitors to Drahomaniv's quarters in the University was Petro Kosach, and it was here that the dark blue-eyed

Olha met the short but broad-shouldered young man with fiery red hair and beard. It was noted that while taking part in the never-ending discussions about Ukrainian and public affairs, Kosach never missed an opportunity of gazing long at the pretty school girl and of getting into conversation with her. And it was noted too, in these conversations (apparently so weighty for both of them) how their different pronunciations intermingled—Kosach's White Russian articulation and Olha's melodious Hadyache dialect.

But the eighteen-year-old girl did not spend all her time in chatter. With her brother's help she got some of her stories published in St. Petersburg weeklies and monthlies, and with the help of her brother's friend, the young poet Mykhaylo Starytsky she translated Andersen's "Fairy Tales" into Ukrainian. However, for many counsels in her literary work, Olha, strangely enough, did not turn to the chief authorities, her brother and Starytsky, but to one who was not a literary worker at all, to Petro Kosach, the jurist of Novhorod-Volynsky. And the latter always told her of any interesting experiences he had in his professional work as civil magistrate.

So it came to pass that in June, 1868, in the small wooden church of Pyrohiv, a village near Kiev, in the presence of a number of relatives and friends and a whole crowd of curious peasants, Petro Kosach and Olha Drahomaniv became man and wife.

The young bride came out of the stuffy little church into the fresh air blowing from the Dnieper, wearing her wedding dress, the native costume of Hadyache: a flowered kerchief bound high around her head, a beautifully embroidered blouse girdled by a red silk bodice laced ten times across, a pleated skirt with a velvet apron over it, and soft red leather boots studded with copper brads on the soles and copper plates on the heels. Thus she emerged, clinging to her husband's arm after the blessing which made them one for life. He—serious, deliberate, with his own peculiar idiosyncrasies, rather taciturn, a little too secretive at times, a convert to Ukrainianism with a certain shade of scepticism about it. She—gay, lively, inflammable as fire, excitable, a quicksilver temperament, openly avowing her frank Ukrainianism and as openly hostile to its opponents, with an unshakeable faith in Ukraine's future.

After the wedding the bridal pair departed immediately for Novhorod-Volynsky, where the young wife found herself received as the head of the local society. However, this did not greatly impress her; she was far more interested in the personal libraries owned by her neighbors, in discovering from whom she might be able to borrow books. She showed an almost childlike delight in her favorite reading—descriptions of travels and exploration, while at the time trying to keep it a secret.

From the very first she aroused a strong liking on the part of the common people when they found she took pleasure in hearing them talk about Ukrainian traditions, folk songs and folk manners and customs.

One of the things that greatly delighted the young wife of the presiding magistrate at this time was a present she received from Kiev, sent by the Drahomanivs. This consisted of a cap and winter boots made in the style prevailing at Kiev. Unable to contain her pleasure at the gift, she immediately put them on and went out to show them off in the

The UYL-NA Labor Day Convention

Philadelphia has been selected by the Executive Board of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America as the site for its 1947 Labor Day week-end Convention.

The three-day convention will be held August 30, 31, September 1, 1947 at one of Philadelphia's prominent hotels, the Benjamin Franklin.

In the year 1933, the League was founded for the purpose of organizing into one single unit all Ukrainian youth organizations, irrespective of religious or political beliefs; to promote cultural, athletic and social activities; and to further a better understanding of the ideals and aspirations of the Ukrainian people.

After four war years, the first post-war rally held at Bridgeport, Connecticut, in September 1946, proved that the League is still wanted and needed. Previous national conventions were held in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Newark and Detroit. Not since the 1941 convention in Detroit, has the League held a conclave on a national scale.

Much good can be accomplished through the medium of the League, by helping the American understand the present needs and wants of the Ukrainian people. At the same time, the Ukrainian youth can enjoy social activities with others having a history and background similar to their own. In the way of entertainment, two dances and a banquet will be given at this coming convention.

A cordial invitation is extended to all Ukrainian youth to attend the 1947 Philadelphia Convention Committee meetings presently being held on Monday evenings, and to become a part of our committee. We would like to place your name and address, as well as that of your friends, on our mailing list to receive notices of future meetings. Send the necessary information to the Secretary.

Philadelphia held a successful League convention in the year 1936. We need your support to make the 1947 Convention a success.

Anne Harris, Secretary
5741 N. Fairhill Street
Philadelphia 20, Pa.

unfrequented, snow-drifted streets of Novhorod-Volynsky, this "backwoods corner," more like a sleepy village than a real live town.

Nevertheless, happiness is also found in "backwoods corners," and with a sense of the great happiness she was experiencing, the nineteen-year-old wife wrote to her favorite cousin, Lyda: "Tell my father and mother, dear blackbrowed Lyda, that a certain young bride, named Olha, longs for them very, very much, and if they ask whose Olha, say that it's Kosach's Olha."

Their first child, a son, Mysha, named in honor of his uncle Mykhaylo Drahomaniv, was born in spring, 1869. The child thrived under the happy mother's unremitting care, watched over by the carefully concealed but unceasing vigilance of her husband. After a little time, however, she took up one again the task of translating foreign authors into Ukrainian, this time the works of German Spielhagen.

Then at New Year's, 1870, Grandmother Yelysaveta Ivanivna arrived in Novhorod-Volynsky to stay with her daughter and son-in-law, while awaiting the arrival of a second grandson or granddaughter, as God might send.

(To be continued)

The Significance of the Soviet Purges in Ukraine

By Dr. M. H. HAYDAK

AT the San Francisco conference, the so-called Ukrainian S. S. R. was admitted as an equal member of the United Nations.

However, the ways of the Soviet democracy and freedom considerably deviate from those of the Western democracies. That the consent of the Soviet Russia, to recognize Ukraine as a free member of the world community of nations was of a special character became obvious from the fact that the old misrulers of Ukraine remained in their places and no special referendum or election based on the western standards, was held to ascertain the will of the Ukrainian people. Mr. Manuilsky, who in 1918 represented Soviet Russia in the peace negotiations with the Ukrainian National Republic, was appointed to head the Ukrainian delegation to the United Nations. Mr. Khrushchev—a Muscovite “eye” of the Politbureau remained in the saddle as the boss of the Ukrainian “Republic.” Instead of referendum or an election, the world learned that a gigantic purge in all walks of life—agriculture, industry, transportation, arts and letters, was going in Ukraine. Khrushchev charged that the Ukrainian Central committee had failed “to organize in press, widespread criticism of hostile bourgeois nationalist ideology. Owing to this, there were ideological mistakes and distortions, attempts to allow the rebirth of the bourgeois nationalist concepts of historian Hrushevsky and his school in some books, magazines, and newspapers.” Because of that, 38% of all secretaries of regional party committees, 64% of all presidents of executive committees of regional Soviets, and two thirds of the managers of machine and tractor stations were dismissed and consequently punished.

Purge of Scholars

The Ukrainian scientists, historians, writers, and artists, were commanded to study thoroughly the writings of Marx and Lenin, “Who are the only persons correctly interpreting the laws of Social development.”

The Ukrainian historians, members of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, were purged because they dared to state “that the Ukrainians existed as a separate branch of Slavs beginning with the 4th Century, had their own Kievan state, and that beginning with the 4th-5th centuries the Ukrainian nation existed independently from the Russians,” who, as a matter of fact, even did not exist at that time, while, according to the Marxist-Leninist interpretation of history, the Russians always coexisted and cooperated with the Ukrainians.

Ukrainian leading scientists, member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, prominent writers, were proclaimed as enemies of the Ukrainian people, because they tried to show “that the Ukrainian culture is different from that of Muscovy and is related more to the western culture than to the Eastern-Russia culture,” the view expanded and proven by the works of the Ukrainian historian Hrushevsky. They were guilty, because they did not emphasize “the influence of the Russian culture on the development of the Ukrainian literature and the Ukrainian culture in general.” They dared “to include among the prominent Ukrainian writers, persons who were active in the formation of the Ukrainian National Republic,” instead of

degrading them for their political affiliations, as it should have been done in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

Russian Opinion on Value of Ukrainian Scholarship

It would be proper to mention here the opinions of some prominent Russian scholars of the past on the interrelation of the Ukrainian and the Russian cultures. According to the Russian professor Arkhangelsky, “up to the end of the 15th century, Muscovy had no writers of importance. The Ukrainian scholars filled the gap.” “This new element,” writes Russian Academician, Pupin, “which from the end of the 16th century, and especially during the 17th century, entered the cultural life of Muscovy, and finally dominated it, was the education and the literature from Kiev. Toward the end of the 17th century it was finally understood in Muscovy that for the scientific work it was necessary to have real scientists. Muscovites did not have them, so they were called from Kiev. Many Ukrainians went for this pioneer work, and occupied the top positions in the cultural life of Muscovy.” Professor Mirsky considers that this influx of the Ukrainian scholars was “one of the immediate starting points of the great cultural crisis that was to be the end of Muscovite civilization.” According to Russian Academician, Buslayev, “as the literature of Muscovy in the second half of the 17th century was under a great influence of the Ukrainian literature, so the painting art of Muscovy, without any doubt, is indebted in its successes to the Ukrainian painters.”

Our Folk Songs

The Ukrainian folk songs, so melodious and full of charm, had a great influence on the religious music of Muscovy. Choral singing was unknown to the northern neighbors, and when the Ukrainians were called to Muscovy, they brought this cultural tradition with them. Actually, the Church music of Muscovy was a creation of such famous Ukrainians as D. Bortniansky (1751-1825), M. Berezovsky (1745-1777) and A. Vedel (1806).

Russian professor Bezsonov, relating about the Ukrainian influence on Muscovy, writes: “They (Ukrainians) occupied here (in Muscovy) most prominent and influential positions, from bishops, to the managers of the establishments originated by them; from educators of the Czar’s family, presidents of the highest institutions of learning; professors and teachers in the schools which they themselves originated; to research men, officials, judges and secretaries. Their influence was noticeable in everything; theology, correction of the church texts, printing, church administration, sermons, church, social, and home singing, music, external appearances of the bishop’s houses, mode of life, horse harness and carriages, various uniforms, appearance and the character of schools; subjects and methods of teaching, content of the libraries, pronunciation, community games, and entertainment, etc., etc., etc.”

Such was the influence of the Ukrainian culture on the cultural development of Muscovy in the 16th, 17th, and the beginning of the 18th centuries. This influence and help continued in later years. Hohol (Gogol) a Ukrainian, gave a start to the modern Russian prose. Chekhov,

Korolenko, Potapenko, Mordovets, Daniilovsky, Dostoyevsky—all were Ukrainians who contributed to the development of the Russian literature. Of composers, enough to mention Peter Chaykovsky—another Ukrainian who is known everywhere as—“famous Russian composer.” Elias Repin and the whole group of the so-called “Society of wandering artists” were mostly Ukrainians who are still spoken of as “Russian painters.”

Ukrainians Don't Believe in Party Line

So it is not the wrong facts which the Ukrainian scientists presented in their writings for which they are condemned. They are criticized not by disproving the facts which they included in their writings, as it is practiced in any other country where the true freedom of research exists. They are castigated because their writings do not conform to the official doctrine which says that it is so, and therefore it must be so: because “comrade Stalin said at the XVII Congress of the communist party that, “there is one branch of Science the knowledge of which is mandatory for the bolsheviks of all branches of science,—it is the Marxist-Leninist sociological science, describing the laws of the development of the society, the laws of the proletarian revolution, the laws of the development of the Socialist structure, and the victory of communism.”

Therefore all interpretations of science which deviate from this official concept are anti-scientific and counter-revolutionary and the persons expanding such “heretical” views must be punished.

Comparing Fascist and communist dictatorships, E. M. Kirkpatrick, and H. McClosky, of the department of Political Science, of the University of Minnesota wrote: “The following is clearly as much a part of the Stalin system as of Hitler’s; complete absence of freedom of speech, press, association, and assembly. This includes a tight censorship on books and other means of expression as well as the subservience of the artists and scholar to the dictates of the party dogma.

Since their early history, the Ukrainians fought for the preservation of democracy and freedom, and they are doing it, against terrific odds, now. Seventeen years ago, commenting on the trial of Efremov, Chekhivsky, and other Ukrainian intellectuals by the Soviet Russia, a correspondent of the “Saturday Review” wrote: “The real reason for bringing a charge against Efremov, Chekhivsky, and the others, is the desire to destroy the Ukrainian intelligentsia by getting rid of its chief representatives. By these means, it (the Soviet Government) seeks to kill the creative efforts of Ukrainian culture and that is the real significance of the present trial.” Substitute the word “purge” for trial, and change the names to those who are being purged now, and you will have the answers to the puzzle of the present Soviet purges:—it is an annihilation of the Ukrainian democracy and freedom by the henchmen of the Muscovite dictatorship in Ukraine.

(Courtesy “Ukadet”)

A FINE UKRAINIAN
PRESENT
PROF. MANNING'S
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TARAS SHEVCHENKO,
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The White Carnation

By K. A.

“Flowers are quite human
In thought and in feeling
They go out on missions
Of joy and of healing”

My adventure as a flower began in a little shop, just around the corner of a business section of a middle-sized city. Here I was placed among flowers of my my own type, the array including red, white, and pink carnations. The interior of the shop, which was permeated with sweet aromas from the various groups of flowers, raptured the customers with its mysterious incensed fragrance.

There was a spirit of gaiety and happiness in the air, for the Easter season was at hand. The major duty of all flowers is to assist people in inaugurating a new Spring season and to make this happy Easter a more beautiful one. It would be wonderful to be worn upon the lapel of a happy person and observe other people with smiling faces, I thought.

Many of the flowers in the shop began to disappear rapidly into the hands of anxious buyers. There I was situated, wondering just what sort of an adventure was in store for me. Then the shopkeeper came over to our group, looked us over and picked me out of the entire group. I was now on my way to whatever destination awaited me in my chosen task.

My owner was a tall, middle aged man, who pinned me upon his lapel. We then ventured out into the beautiful outdoors, which was filled with the glorious sunshine. This was wonderful to be surrounded by such radiant happiness as prevailed everywhere.

Our first stop was the church. Here I noticed many of my flower friends adorning lapels of the worshippers. They, too, were so happy. It was during the Easter services that I felt a dampness upon one of my petals. I looked up to see a tear trickling down the cheek of my owner and finding its haven on me.

What should make him so sad, I wondered. I no longer could feel gay, knowing that happiness did not exist in this man’s heart. Then I also noticed that when others came to talk to my owner, the gay smiles on their faces soon would be supplanted by seriousness. Well, I thought, I’d better get busy and try to recapture these diminishing smiles. So I tried to bring out my freshness; to look my best, and I put on my best smile. I cried out to my owner to look at me, hoping that he would return a smile. But it proved of no avail. Wherever we went, the folks soon changed their smiles to sadness.

Then before long, we returned home. My owner went to his desk drawer and pulled out an envelope. He sat down and began to read a letter which was enclosed in the envelope. Suddenly he dropped the letter to the floor and his head fell into his hands, as he sobbed intermittently with bursting tears. By this time, I had discovered the reason for his sadness. It was one year ago on this day that his son was killed in action in the war. The letter was the last letter written to him by his son, just before he met his death. So, this was my purpose—to denote the first anniversary of a hero’s death.

By now, I was completely drenched with tears. I felt that I could bear this no longer, for those tears of heartache and tears of sorrow—they could not keep me alive. And so I slowly began to fade away, my petals wilting one by one. I had completed my mission as a white carnation.

U. N. A. CHRONICLE

In October 1941, in February 1943, in December 1946, and in January and March of the present year, we presented in chronological order the more important events which took place from March 19, 1938 (the date the first "Youth and the U.N.A." column appeared), to the end of 1946. In today's column we continue this chronicle concerning the Ukrainian National Association branches and its members by listing the important developments of 1946. The chronicle is offered simply to illustrate what the members of the U.N.A. have accomplished.

The incidents reported below are listed according to the time they were reported in the Weekly.

January 1946:

Third Mate Michael Semenkiw of U.N.A. Branch 320 of Baltimore, Md., succumbed to pneumonia and pleurisy in the Merchant Marine Hospital, Staten Island. A recipient of several decorations, he had served on many ships and survived several torpedoings. Pfc. Anthony Shumeyko, a member of the U. N. A. Board of Advisors, wrote from Austria that Ukrainian DPs say they will commit suicide rather than go back to the USSR. SF 1/c Stanley Patronik of Branch 145 of Altoona, Pa., was honorably discharged after 27 months overseas with the U. S. Navy Sea Bees. Justyn Krysa of Creighton, Ontario, secretary of Branch 439, has a stamp collection with an estimated value of \$20,000. Pvt. Walter Iwanciw of Branch 121 of Vernon, N. Y., was reported killed in action in Germany on Nov. 22, 1944; he was previously reported missing. New York and Philadelphia U.N.A. basketball teams register victories. T/5 Theodore Lutwiniak of Branch 287 of Jersey City, N. J., was honorably discharged from the Army; he had served 30 months, half of which were spent on the hospital ship Larkspur. More than 30 young members of branches in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., organized to form a bowling team.

February 1946:

Lt. Virginia Buciak of Branch 178 of Manchester, N. H., a nurse in the Army Nurse Corps, was reported serving in the Philippines. The Woonsocket U.N.A. basketball team goes into action after 4 years of inactivity. Capt. Michael Palamar of Branch 330 of Little Falls, N. Y., a former war prisoner of the Germans, will resume his medical practice in his home town as soon as he is discharged from service. Stephen J. Magura of Branch 287 of Jersey City, N. J., was honored by local organizations following the passing of his bar examinations. Branch 288 of Bethlehem, Pa., sponsored a Pre-Lent Dance. Lt. Commander John P. Coubal of Branch 158 of Brooklyn, N. Y., was awarded the Legion of Merit for "exceptionally meritorious conduct" as engineer officer of the destroyer USS Hugh W. Hadley near Okinawa. The U.N.A., planning to hold its quadrennial convention the week of March 25th in Pittsburgh, announced its program for the event. The New York U.N.A. basketball team defeated Philly, 61 to 35. Philly U.N.A. Youth Club sponsored its 8th annual dance. Philly defeated New York in a return court match, 60 to 57. Branch 455 of New York sponsored a social. The U.N.A. is 52 years old.

March 1946:

Lt. Joseph Orlan of Branch 200 of Ozone Park, L. I., a decorated Air Corps officer assigned to the OSS, re-

ported missing since last May, was said to have been killed in Burma when the plane in which he was a passenger crashed into a mountain peak. Nicholas Muraszko Jr. of Jersey City, a member of Branch 361 of New York, was awarded a medal at the graduation exercises of Public School 34 as an outstanding student; his father is president of the U. N. A. Dr. Walter A. Petryshyn of Branch 361 of New York, at present doing surgery at Lenox Hill Hospital, will return to the Army for temporary appointment as a medical officer. It was reported that 60 of the delegates elected by their branches to represent them at the U.N.A. convention were of the American-born generation. New York U. N. A. basketball team lost to Bridgeport and Woonsocket. The 21st convention of the U.N.A. is held in Pittsburgh.

April 1946:

U.N.A. convention is described as successful from all angles; younger generation members served on all committees, and four were elected to Supreme Assembly. Michael Kobylinski, a U. N. A. member, who was wounded in Italy on June 2, 1944, died in Jersey City last month; he was a resident of Bayonne, N. J. New York U.N.A. basketball team tops Woonsocket, 62 to 57. Branch 426 of Centralia, Pa., organized a basketball team. The Weekly published a complete list of U.N.A. members who were killed in world War II; the list, which contained 151 names, included rank, age date of death, place of death, and the number and location of the member's U.N.A. branch.

May 1946:

Philadelphia closes its 8th U.N.A. basketball season. John Romanion of Irvington, N. J., a U.N.A. Advisor, resumed his law practice following his discharge from the Army. Two former members of the Wilkes-Barre U.N.A. baseball team, Peter Elko and Alex Kozemko, entered pro baseball.

June 1946:

Miss Ann Marie Herman of Branch 99 of Wilkes-Barre, a graduate of Coughlin High School, was awarded a full tuition scholarship—\$200 a year for 4 years—to College Misericordia. Her father, Gregory, is Vice-President of the U.N.A. Lt. Peter M. Jacula of Branch 217 of Rochester, N. Y., graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

July 1946:

The membership of the U.N.A. is over 46,000, assets around \$8,500,000. Delegates to the recent U.N.A. convention were urged to organize as many new members as possible. A new type of juvenile endowment certificate, and double indemnity insurance for adult members, approved by the convention, would be available to applicants in the near future, it was announced.

August 1946:

The U.N.A. received the Aluminum Award from the Treasury Department for helping finance American participation in World War II through the sale of bonds.

September 1946:

Branch 161 of Ambridge, Pa., forms a bowling league. A new insurance certificate for juvenile members, designed to mature for full face value in cash at anniversary following 18th birthday, is announced by the U.N.A.

THE WITNESS

(From a court-room)

By MATTHEW CHANDOHA

Translated from the Ukrainian by Theodosia Boretsky

KHODORIW was a small town of approximately 5,000 inhabitants, located in the county of Bobretz. Its chief claim to fame was the presence of a county court where the people had an opportunity to take their various disputes.

Harvest time is valuable but they, as soon as the sun was up, were already gathered before the courthouse as if besieging it. Among others called to the court was Philip Sukhey who came as a witness because he had seen the fight. He also leaned against a wall.

"Ivan Malovany, Peter Werbowey, Philip Sukhey!" called the clerk.

"Here! Here! Here!" They answered.

"Into the court-room!"

They entered.

"The witness first! Where is he?" demanded the judge.

"I'm here!" answered Philip.

"Out here in front!" he called, for Philip had hidden himself in a corner.

"What is your name?" questioned Peter Werbowey's lawyer.

"Huh? I don't understand."

"What did your mother call you?"

"Oh! Nothing very nice! All sorts of things, 'rascal', 'dope', and my father: 'you boob!'"

"Not that!" laughed the lawyer.

"How did they christen you?"

"How can I remember when I was then only in swaddling clothes and the God-parents have long since died."

"Not how they christened you but what they christened you, tell us that."

"Oh that! Philip!"

"Good! How do you write your last name?"

"I don't know how to read or write."

"But what do they call you?"

"Oh gosh damn that hunters' boot-maker! Gosh damn him! Since he first called me an 'old goat' it has stuck. Wherever I go now the kids call after me, 'there goes the old goat!'"

"Not that! Not that!"

"When you received the notice to come to court to whom was it addressed?"

"To Philip Sukhey."

"Then why didn't you say so?"

"Well why didn't you ask me in a Christian way?"

"How old are you?"

"I don't know. I don't know how to count. My wife counts the chickens and geese so she ought to know, but she is not here."

"Did you see the fight?"

"Why, of course! When the two roosters came together in my yard and began biting each other and beating each other with their wings it was something awful to behold!"

"We are not concerned here with cock-fights!"

"Did you see the fight between Ivan Malowany and Peter Werbowy?"

"Is that any thing so remarkable? Even gentlemen when something gets into them don't exactly kiss each other."

"But did you see it?"

"Well, maybe, yes!"

"How far were they apart?"

"Aw, go on, now! I couldn't measure it with a tape measure. I'm not an engineer!"

The lawyer requested the judge to tell the witness to answer his questions directly and not to go into a harangue upon irrelevant subjects. "Answer only what you are asked, otherwise,"—the judge trailed off significantly, "the guard!"

"Well, I will tell you frankly, judge, it was not a human kind of fight at all. First of all they called each other names, beginning with their mothers and ending with their fathers. Then they seized each other by the hair and fell to the ground. At one time one was on top and then the other.

"And when they got tired they began again to call each other names and when they were still more tired they lay and barked at each other and growled at each other like dogs and then, God be with us, they wanted to bite off each other's noses.

"And what did you do?" asked the lawyer.

"I? What else could I do with the beasts?"

"Don't you know what they do to separate beasts under such circumstances?"

"Will you swear to that?" the judge

(Concluded on page 6)

as available to applicants. Branch 180 of Akron, Ohio, sponsored a dance. The U.N.A. announces double indemnity insurance available to all qualifying adult applicants.

October 1946:

Branch 435 of New York received \$50 in contributions from its members on behalf of Ukrainian orphans stranded in European DP camps; the funds were raised at the club's 7th anniversary dinner. Mrs. Stephanie Chopek Sydoriak, a U.N.A. member, was among the graduate students in the Physics Department at Yale University. She is listed in "Who's Who of American Colleges and Universities." Joseph M. Kostiw of Rochester, a U.N.A. member, opened his Certified Public Account office. Philly begins basketball practice. Branch 102 of Cleveland sponsors a dance. Weekly is 13 years old.

November 1946:

Branch 361 of New York celebrates its 20th anniversary. Steve Romanik of Branch 457 of Millville, N. J., reported starring for the Villanova Eleven. Eastern U.N.A. basketball season opens. Branch 270 of Jersey

City sponsored a ball. Branch 234 of Elizabeth, N. J., sponsored a fall dance.

December 1946:

Philly basketball team scores triumph over Perth Amboy. New York U.N.A. boys also defeat Perth Amboy. The U.N.A. reports a total of 3,100 members in Canada, as compared to 1,206 in 1942. Philly lost to New York, 56-65, but defeated Wilmington, 50-48.

Such are some of the 1946 highlights concerning the Ukrainian National Association, its branches and members. All the material offered here was extracted from the Ukrainian Weekly.

Non-members desiring information as to privileges of U.N.A. membership and the like should address the U.N.A. Main Office, 83 Grand St., Jersey City 3, N. J.

As illustrated by the above chronicle, the U. N. A. is an organization worthy of the support of all serious-minded Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Canadians.

T. L.

Ukrainian Sport Notes

By WALTER W. DANKO

BASEBALL:

Scrappy Mike Tresh, hustling catcher for the Chicago White Sox and rated with the best, recently hurt his ankle and will be out of the line-up for awhile.

Steve Souchock, who led the N. Y. Yanks in batting last season as a rookie, was optioned to their Kansas City farm team recently. Big Steve was batting .417 against major league opposition during Spring training this year and will profit by playing regularly in K.C. Souchock expects to be back in the "big time" shortly and we also subscribe to that theory.

Andy Mathews, a Bayonne, N. J. boy, is now with Trenton of the Inter-State (B) League. Andy last year played the last half of the season with Galax of the Blue Ridge (D) League and was one of their top hitters.

Young Peter Karpuk, a Canadian boy, is with the Toronto Maple Leafs of the International (AAA) League. Pete last year batted .329 as an outfielder and infielder, and had a 14 won and 14 lost record as a pitcher with Kingston of the Border (C) League.

Al Monchak, another Bayonne boy, and former Philly infielder, is again playing ball as is Pete Elko, slugging third-baseman of the Nashville Vols of the Southern (AA) Association. Elko was up with the Chicago Cubs for awhile a couple of years ago and also has tried his hand in the professional boxing game.

Pete Kowalchuk, who had a 10 won and 5 lost record with Butler of the Mid-Atlantic (C) League last year, is now with the Norfolk Tars of the Piedmont (B) League.

There are at least 3 "Ukes" managing "pro" baseball clubs this year. They are Paul Chervinko, ex-Brooklyn Dodger catcher, who is the playing manager for Danville of "3 I" (class B) League, Joe Antolick, ex-Philadelphia Phillie catcher, who is the playing manager for Easton of the Eastern Shore (D) League, and Mike Gazella, ex-N.Y. Yankee infielder, who is the manager of Ventura of the California (C) League.

WRESTLING:

Bronco Nagurski, ex-world's heavy-champ, recently scored a victory over rough Ray Steele at St. Louis.

Johnny Demchuck, a Canadian grappler, wrestler, wrestled to a draw with Franko Talaber in Ohio.

John Katan, another Canadian, who who formerly held the British Empire and Canadian heavyweight titles, pinned Jack Hader and Toar Morgan in Toronto, and lost to Bobby Bruns in Buffalo.

BOXING:

Pete Zaduk, another Canadian youngster, recently scored an 8-round win over Jimmy Rizzo at Toronto.

Nick Melnick, Canadian middleweight, recently appeared on a fite-card in Chicago. Nick has been appearing in the Mid-West of late and has enjoyed a good deal of success.

Tough Johnny Lawer, Cleveland middleweight, recently fought Billy Grier and Eddie Miller in Ohio. Incidentally, Johnny won a number of amateur titles a few years ago.

FOOTBALL:

Joe Muha, ex-V.M.I. grid-great, recently signed a 3 year contract to play for the Philadelphia Eagles. Big Joe, a triple threat back, played his first year in pro ball last fall with the Eagles after serving for 3 years as an officer in the Marine Corps.

Another ex-Marine officer, Joe Andrejko, who captained the Fordham and the "All-Uke" grid teams last fall, will be on the College All-Star squad that will face the N. Y. Giants on the gridiron next September for the "Tribune Fresh Air Fund."

HOCKEY:

Toronto concluded the long hockey season with a "4 games to 2" victory over Montreal in the finals of the N. H. L. play-offs to become the champions. Included on the victorious Toronto club were: Gus Bodnar, Joe Klukay, Bill Barilko, "Wild Bill" Ezinicki, Wally Stanowski and Walt Broda. Pete Horeck (who incidentally is the source of some of this hockey "info") sparked the Detroit entry into the play-offs in the final week of the season's play, edging out the N. Y. Rangers, who seemed to have play-off berth (first 4 positions) clinched. The Rangers had big Joe Cooper, Tony Leswick, Bill Juzda, and Joe Levandosky. The last place Chicago Black Hawks, who had a disappointing season after being picked by most "experts" to place near the top, had Bill Mosienko, Alex Kalleta, Harry Dick, with Odessa-born Johnny Gottselig as manager.

N. J. All-State



MYRON LOTOSKY

Myron Lotosky, 6'5" pivotman of Bayonne Technical High School. Read Walter W. Danko's column on him on these pages last week.

CULTURAL, SOCIAL AND SPORT ACTIVITY OF YOUNG U. N. A. MEMBERS IS REVIVING. GET IN THE SWIM. JOIN THE U.N.A. NOW

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Witness

(Concluded from page 5)

interrupted, for he'd had enough and wanted to be rid of him.

"Then I wacked them both a couple of times with a picket, good and hard. I hit and yelled 'scram!' and then I threw down the stick and beat it back to the house as fast as I could."

"Daughter!" I cried, all out of breath. "Quick, daughter! Sprinkle me with holy water for I have been in the presence of demons while they turned themselves into beasts!"

"I'm asking you," cried the judge angrily, "whether you will swear that you have told the truth?"

"Uh, uh! How am I to involve God in such a beastly affair?"

"Guard!" cried the judge. "Say whether you will swear to it or else—"

"Well, since you insist, and want to finish the matter with God even though you did not begin it that way, then what else can I do? I'll swear!"

"Watch your tongue! I'm in charge here and not you!" barked the judge furiously.

"Don't I know it! God gives authority to the King and the King to you!"

"If I must swear, then I will swear. But I have so honestly told the truth that this gentleman, the lawyer, can safely swear to it himself five times over and I won't be needed here at all."

"What do you think you are, man?" The judge's face reddened with fury. "This is not a matter for your decision! Will you swear or not? Otherwise it's jail for contempt of court."

"I'll swear, I'll swear!" And he swore when they had brought in a crucifix and lighted the candles.

Of such lawsuits, there was no end in the Khodoriv County Court.

They were people who had no use, no time for and no interest in books. Therefore books had no use for and interest in them.

They wasted precious time in quarrels, fights and in the courtroom. In addition to throwing their money away on lawyers' fees and fines, they also had to spend it on building jails.

They, in brief, knew only Khodoriv and it knew all about them!



Obligation

(Concluded from page 2)

their success at least partially to Ukrainian public, have naturally given of their art to Ukrainian cause. But John Hodiak owes nothing to Ukrainians and he can do very well without the Ukrainian fans. Nevertheless his sense of duty prompted him to render his services for the benefit of Ukrainian DP's.

Far and wide the children of Ukrainian parents have attained important positions in life, only to lose all contact with Ukrainians. What an event it would be if John Hodiak's act awakened these estranged Ukrainians! Their conscience must tell them that they owe something to the race which endowed them with ability to be what they are. And what better opportunity to appease their conscience than the present, that of helping the Ukrainian DP's.

The Ukrainian Youth, however, must not wait for those who feel they are too good to help their people. The best element of the Ukrainian nation is now either in Siberia or in exile. We cannot help those in Siberia, who have as good as perished. But we can keep alive those in exile all over Europe and on other continents. They are homeless and destitute only because they are Ukrainians. If we met a hungry Ukrainian child, stranded in our neighborhood, we would feed and clothe it, and think nothing of it. That is all we are asked to do now for the Ukrainian child stranded in Europe. Let us remember our obligation to our people and obey that impulse. Let us give!

BOWLING TOURNAMENT

(Concluded from page 1)

in the hands of the Bowling Tournament Director by Saturday, May 1947; 4. The Bowling Director, in conjunction with the UYL-NA Sports Director, will exercise discretionary powers in withdrawing an event, if in their opinion, there are insufficient entries; 5. Entry fees are not returnable, save only when an event is withdrawn.

Further information concerning the tournament may be obtained by contacting: Bowling Tournament Director Peter Tynetsky, 201 E. 10th St., New York 3, N. Y., or Walter Bacad, UYL-NA Sports Director.

VETERAN: 25 yrs. old, 6 ft., 200 lbs., MARRIED, MORTUARY COLLEGE GRADUATE, OF UKRAINIAN-POLISH DESCENT; DESIRES APPRENTICESHIP WITH UKRAINIAN OR POLISH UNDERTAKER IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

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What They Say

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt,
speaking at ceremonies honoring
the late President at Hyde Park,
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"One of the things we need to
really help Europe... is a real knowl-
edge of peasant outlook on life. The

ПОШУКУВАННЯ

ІВАН ГУСАК з села Комчика (Га-
личина), пошукує брата Володими-
ра і матір Анну Гусак проживавших
до 1939 р. на 344 Е. 9. вулиця в Нью
Йорку. Не відкажіться моєї прось-
би, за що буду Вам дуже вдячна.
Моя адреса: 102

CHRISTINA SZASZ

2382 — 36 Street, Astoria 5,
Long Island, New York.

peasant, the man of the soil all over Europe, is the man who needs to be inspired and to gain courage to build up his devastated lands. Too few of us in this country have an understanding of the people who have

formed the basis of European society, and perhaps more than we realize of the Far Eastern society

A convention of preachers met the other day to decide on adoption of an Eleventh Commandment: "Thou shalt not put bananas in the refrigerator."

ANNUAL BENEFIT DANCE
— given by the —
NATIONAL MEMORIAL POST, No. 1429, AMERICAN LEGION
ON SATURDAY EVE., MAY 17TH, 1947
at **UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME**
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Music by **JOE JASINOSKI & ORCHESTRA**
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SEMI-FORMAL DANCE
— jointly tendered by —
CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS, POST 401
and **YOUNG LADIES SODALITY**
of **ST. GEORGE CATHOLIC CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY**
ON SATURDAY, MAY 24TH, 1947
at **HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON**
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8:30 P. M. Adm. \$2.00 tax incl.



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for the
UKRAINIAN YOUTH'S LEAGUE of NORTH AMERICA

Decoration Day Week End, May 30—June 1, 1947

HOTEL NEW YORKER

34th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City

PROGRAM

- REGISTRATION: Hotel New Yorker, from Friday Evening May 30th.
BOWLING TOURNAMENT: Friday evening, May 30th, Information: Write Peter Tyneski, 201 E. 10th St., New York City
RALLY SESSIONS: Hotel New Yorker, Saturday, May 31st, 10 A.M.
Well-known younger-generation Ukrainian American Speakers
BANQUET & BALL: Hotel New Yorker, Saturday, May 31st, 7 P.M. Entertainment, presentation of sports trophies. — RESERVATIONS: Anthony Shumeyko, Ukr. Metro. Area Comm. c/o McBurney YMCA 215 West 23rd Street, New York City
For Room Reservation, add \$1.50 (Rally Registration)
TICKETS: Banquet & Ball \$6.00 per person — Ball only 9 P.M. \$3.00 per person
MUSIC AND DANCE FESTIVAL: School of Fashion Design Auditorium, West 23th Street, Between 7th and 8th Avenues, Sunday, June 1st 2:30 P.M.

FESTIVAL PROGRAM — under direction of OLYA DMYTRIIV

1. "Kozak's Reply to Sultan" Tableau by Kirichenko Male Chorus, starring James Gaboda as Otaman, Ukrainian Sword Dancers under John Flis, Dance Solo by Myroslaw Lechow, Stage Direction Michael Skorr.
2. Operetta "VECHERNITSI" Chorus of selected singers of Metropolitan area. Soloists: Luba Kowalska, Eugene Kruk, Olga Zadoretzky, Mary Bodnar, Olga Onyschuk. — Dance: Oksana Avramenko, John Flis Dance Group. — Orchestra: Joseph Snihur.
3. Formal Youth Concert: Donna Grescoe, Violinist, Mary Polynack-Lesawyer, Soprano. — Youth Chorus of N. Y. & N. J. & Philadelphia. — Direction: Stephen Marusevich.

TICKETS: All seats reserved: \$2.40; \$1.80; \$1.20, at:
Svoboda, 81-83 Grand St. Jersey City, N. J.
Surma 11 East 7th Street, New York City.
Nash Bazaar, 151 Avenue A., New York City.

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Help make this contribution a substantial one.

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