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The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

WE have recently received inquiries concerning the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America from younger generation individuals or organizations who desire to aid it in its work but want to know more about it first. Among them is the committee in the Pittsburgh area composed of representatives of various clubs which are planning to sponsor a UYL-NA rally during the coming Thanksgiving Day weekend.

For their benefit and that of other interested parties, we recapitulate below a few salient facts concerning the nature, aims and work of the UCCA.

The UCCA is a truly nationally representative organization founded on the basis of Ukrainian American communities representation. In purpose and work it is dedicated to America's peace effort and, in line with it, to aiding the Ukrainian liberation movement.

The Three Congresses

The UCCA was founded at the first Ukrainian American Congress held in Washington in May, 1940, attended, as at the succeeding two national congresses, by hundreds of delegates from all over the country. Among its chief objects then was support of the war preparedness program of our government. Worthy of note:—During that time, including Pearl Harbor days, and up to Hitler's attack on Soviet "Union" communists and fellow travelers in this country—including those minute in number unfortunates who are of Ukrainian origin but who are anti-free Ukraine—constantly attacked and hindered America's war preparedness and war effort.

At its second Congress held in Philadelphia, in January, 1944, the UCCA was reorganized. Where formerly it consisted of representatives of the "Big Four," that is the four fraternal, led by the Ukrainian National Association, it now became based on community representation solely and not on that of any national organizations. In effect it works out in this manner: Local societies and organizations of all sorts elect two delegates apiece to attend and participate in the Congress, and they in turn elect from amongst themselves the officers of the UCCA. The Philadelphia congress dedicated the UCCA to the war effort of our country, and likewise, as the first congress, to aiding the Ukrainian national movement. The UCCA war effort assumed several forms, including a war bond drive, which passed its five million dollar goal and resulted in the naming of two Liberty Ships after prominent Ukrainian American pioneers.

The third Congress, held in Washington in May, 1946, dedicated the newly elected UCCA to America's

peace effort. The UCCA peace effort has thus far consisted of a vigorous campaign designed to demonstrate to American and other public opinion that as long as justice is denied to the enslaved Ukrainian nation, as long as it is prevented from attaining its freedom and independence, so long will Ukraine constitute a danger spot to lasting peace in Europe. At the same time, the UCCA has concentrated on improving the lot and defending the rights of the Ukrainian DPs, such as their right not to be forcibly repatriated by the Soviets.

In this connection, it should be understood that the United Ukrainian American Relief, which was established by the UCCA, also works along this latter line, but concentrates on aiding the DPs materially, with food, clothing, shelter, etc.

The UCCA has employed various methods to achieve its aims. They have consisted of personal intercessions by UCCA delegations before responsible governmental officials, memorandums forwarded to them, delegations to international conferences, press releases and contacts, and publication of bulletins and especially of the scholarly "Ukrainian Quarterly" magazine.

By way of example, let us examine briefly some of the highlights of UCCA activity since one year ago.

Examples of Activity

An outstanding event in the UCCA chronicle before that time was the dispatch by the UCCA delegation to the San Francisco Conference in the spring of 1945 at which the United Nations Organization was created. That delegation did its work well, by acquainting the UN assemblage with the true facts of the Ukrainian case and by gaining considerable newspaper and radio publicity. At the same time it exposed the so-called Soviet Ukraine delegation at the Conference as being mere hand-picked puppets of the Soviet Russian totalitarian regime.

A year ago, August 21, 1946, the UCCA sent its delegate to the Paris Peace Conference. In his two-month stay in Paris, the one-man UCCA delegation, representing also the Ukrainian Canada Committee (a body similar to the UCCA), accomplished more in certain respects than the five-man Polish American delegation, declared Nowy Swiat, Polish daily published in New York City. Key-noted by "without a free Ukraine

Art Exhibit at Youth Convention

A new note will be added to the exhibit of Ukrainian Folk Art to be presented at the coming Ukrainian Youth's League Convention in Philadelphia over the Labor Day weekend, announces Miss Mildred Milanowicz, director of the exhibit.

The excellent display of Ukrainian handcraft will be varied by the inclusion of a modern dining room furniture set, utilizing a traditional Hutzul style and design. The furniture was designed and executed by Maria Chomyn, recently arrived from a German DP camp, who has been teaching at St. Basil's Girl's Academy at Fox Chase, Pa. Mrs. Chomyn was the manager in charge of the handcraft division of the famous Ukrainske Narodne Mystetstvo Co-

operative in Lviv. It was this Co-operative that supplied the beautiful examples of Ukrainian peasant art such as embroidered linens from every Ukrainian district, costumes from various regions, ceramics, kyllims (rugs), wood carvings and metal works, that were specially executed for the World's Fair in Chicago and were later purchased by the Ukrainian Women's League of America, in whose possession they still remain. The Women's League has loaned the valuable collection to the Philadelphia Convention Committee for exhibit at the Youth's League Convention.

Mrs. Chomyn, who has designed this Folk Art Exhibit, will add some (Concluded on page 2)

there can be no lasting peace in Europe," the UCCA memorandum delivered personally to all leading Paris Conference participants evoked considerable interest and public attention and was well reported in the European as well as American presses, particularly in the New York Times.

A UCCA delegation, working together with the UCCA (Canadian) delegation, was also active at the last Lake Success United Nations Assembly meeting. Here the UCCA memorandums urged UN investigations of conditions in Ukraine. Personal contacts were established with, among others, Senator Vandenberg and Mrs. Roosevelt. Certain influential sections of the American press reported UCCA delegation activities quite extensively.

On February 8, 1947, the New York Times and other papers served by the Associated Press quoted UCCA president as having urged at a Philadelphia meeting that "the United States should support the underground movement to free Ukraine from Soviet domination."

On February 13 the UCCA laid the groundwork for the convening sometime this autumn of a Pan American Ukrainian Conference, to be attended by delegates of Ukrainian nationally representative committees of both North and South American countries. Its purpose would be to create a pro-free and anti-Communist Pan American Ukrainian front.

February 19: In response to its cabled protests against "screening" by Red personnel of Ukrainian DPs in the Salzburg area, preparatory to their forcible repatriation by the Soviets, the UCCA received a communication from the War Department in Washington, quoting a cable from General Clark, then in London, that the DPs will not be required to appear before any screening commission of which Soviet personnel are members. Similar assurances were received by the UCCA from UNRRA

headquarters in Washington.

March 15, 1947: The UCCA dispatched a long cable to USA Secretary of State Marshall attending the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in Moscow, urging him in his arduous labors devoted to the securing of lasting peace to "consider also the Ukrainian question, the just solution of which is the key to enduring peace in Europe."

March 16: The New York Herald Tribune reported the above mentioned cable.

March 9: Soviet Russia without Ukraine would be no longer a threat to world Peace because it would thereby be deprived of much of its war potential, the Detroit News reported UCCA president as having declared in a speech in Detroit.

March 17: The Cleveland Press of Cleveland (Ohio) reported that in the course of his speech there the UCCA president stressed that "there can be no lasting peace in Europe until Ukraine is free from oppressive Russian rule, and the peace of America is in danger so long as there is unrest in Europe."

June 11 and 12: UCCA and UCC representatives meet in Ottawa to discuss plans for forthcoming Pan American Ukrainian Conference.

July 27: New York Times reported memorandum forwarded by UCCA to UN Security Council asking for an investigation of conditions of Soviet enslaved Ukraine, and bringing to light an agreement between Soviet Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia to liquidate Ukrainian movement for national independence.

July 28: In response to telegrams from UCCA to defeat Senate Resolution 137, which was designed to sidetrack legislation to aid DPs, Senator Vandenberg and Senator Smith sent telegrams assuring UCCA of their willingness to oppose said resolution and to cooperate with the UCCA.

(To be concluded)

"The Third Chapter"

(An address delivered at the UYL-NA Youth Rally in New York over the Memorial Day weekend, 1947)

By SOPHIE DEMYDCHUK

MANY of you have either read or heard of the "Third Chapter." This term, for some, needs clarification, but before defining the "third chapter," we must first describe the first and second "chapter."

The First

Our immigrant parents, who comprise the first "chapter," were first known to arrive in America around 1870, but they didn't arrive here in any great numbers until the period beginning at the close of that century and extending up to the outbreak of the First World War. These immigrants came from all parts of Ukraine, but because of Russia's strict emigration laws, few of the eastern Ukrainians were able to leave the country. As a result, the greater part of the Ukrainians in America are from Western Ukraine.

They settled first in Pennsylvania and took up coal mining, steel manufacturing and other back-breaking labor, as a means of subsistence was hard for them. They didn't know the language of the country they lived in; the country that let them live as they pleased. With the passage of time, however, they began to move to outlying sections in the midwest, and north to the New England states. They worked hard, settled down, had families and mingled with the population at large. Eventually they became part of our country, and came to respect and cherish it. They clung to their own traditions to an extent, published newspapers, formed mutual benefit societies, and retained the best elements of their own culture. These immigrants sometimes were barely able to keep themselves and their families from going hungry, yet they sent their children to school. The parents themselves went without in order that the children might get an education.

The Second

Thus the second "chapter" came about—the oldest children of the Ukrainian immigrants of the early twentieth century.

These children were Americans, having known no other country, but were reared in Ukrainian homes; not as yet "Americanized." They were taught the Ukrainian language and traditions, and may have been chided by their young friends for mispronouncing English words, or for celebrating two Christmases, but our second chapter was able to take it, and they're probably stronger individuals today because of it.

Our second "chapter" was schooled, some in the practical school of life, while others attended colleges and universities. Some of them took an

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active interest in Ukrainian life, participating in the old organizations founded by their parents, and even forming new ones. Most of them never saw the land where their fathers were born, but appreciated and enjoyed its customs, music, dances and arts. Various choral groups, dance groups and cultural clubs were organized, where young Americans, who had in common their Ukrainian background, could get together at frequent intervals and share what each had to offer. And it seems the immigrant parents built a good foundation for the second "chapter," which in turn strengthened its power and its organizations for the future youth, their "kid brothers and sisters," and others now in their late teens and early twenties which constitute our "Third Chapter."

Problems of the Third

Many of the problems that confront our third "chapter" are those that the older youth experienced several years ago. Take the problem of assimilation, for instance. Although our older brothers and sisters had a more difficult time to adjust themselves, we today experience the same difficulties to a lesser degree. The first children of immigrant parents tried to combine the Ukrainian environment at home with the American environment they lived in at school, in play groups and in other places outside the home. They tried to reconcile the two environments, and experienced conflict when ridiculed for clinging to old country ways they were taught in their childhood. We of the younger generation, however, found assimilation much easier, as we had the older one to pave the way for us. We were further oriented, and advised how to cope with such problems.

Second generation Americans are torn between two conflicting sets of values and attitudes, and the feeling that prevails is that they don't feel completely at home in either the thoroughly Ukrainian atmosphere or the thoroughly American. These people are called "marginal men," implying that they belong wholly neither to one culture nor to the other, and the epitome of marginalism was found in our second "chapter." Ukrainians couldn't understand them because their behavior was not in keeping with their old world code, and on the other hand, they were not readily accepted into the American group because of their behavioral differences. It was the task of the second "chapter" to find a place for itself in the domestic cultural circles as well as a place in the Ukrainian community. Even while solving their problems, the second "chapter" had definite contributions to make to the American culture, which earned for them the respect of their fellow Americans.

The Problem of True Adjustment

But apparently our second "chapter" has been successful in meeting the problems of adjustment, as it has left Ukrainian Americans with a good name, as well as earned the respect and admiration of the non-Ukrainian population. However, assimilating into the American culture is only one aspect of the problem. The other aspect, the more difficult one, is

how to assimilate into the general American pattern, and yet keep a distinct Ukrainian culture, along with the feeling of still belonging to the Ukrainian group.

Many other ethnic groups, those of the older immigration that includes the Irish, English, German and Dutch, have completely lost their identity with the mother country and the mother tongue of their ancestors. Some of them can barely tell of their origin. The second native-born generation of these older immigrants experienced the same difficulties as today's second generation does, but found it easier to completely lose their foreign identity and to amalgamate themselves with the American group. This would also be the easy way out for our youth, but why lose out on what we can gain by learning of our Ukrainian heritage, which we appreciate more with each succeeding year? Which one of us wouldn't like to see third—and fourth-generation Americans of Ukrainian descent enjoying the customs, songs and dances that we today enjoy? It's up to the third "chapter" to learn the Ukrainian language and traditions, so that we may pass them on to posterity and perpetuate them as long as possible.

Ukrainian Cause

Another problem of the third "chapter" is its stand and attitude toward the Ukrainian situation; how we Americans of Ukrainian descent should react to conditions of the Ukrainians in Europe. Many of us feel that since we were raised in Americanized homes and don't speak the Ukrainian language fluently, we have no ties with our kinsmen in Europe. Some of the second "chapter" felt this way before we did, but our veterans who served in Europe have told you how quickly they changed their minds. When they met up with Ukrainian displaced persons, they immediately felt a common bond between them; something that seemed to be dormant now came to the fore. That bond between our servicemen of Ukrainian extraction and the European Ukrainians experienced a strengthening, and with their conversations in broken Ukrainian came a conversion from just "American" youth to "American youth of Ukrainian extraction," who had an obligation to their suffering kinsmen in Europe. We must realize that our duty toward Ukrainians shall not be finished with the end of the foreign born generation, but should be continued by the second and third "chapters" as long as there are European Ukrainians who plead for our help, and as long as we are able in any way to alleviate their plight.

Participation in Organized Activities

Still another problem that confronts our third "chapter" is that which is widely discussed, namely: our participation in the Ukrainian American organizations. Except for veterans' organizations, the membership of most other youth groups has decreased. Eight or ten years ago twice the number of young people belonged to singing or dancing groups as do today. Since our servicemen have returned, they have formed posts of various veterans' organizations, and these boys seem to have more in common than our youth in general. If we young Americans of Ukrainian descent don't form our own organizations, nobody is going to do it for us. If we're not interested in the future of Ukrainian American youth, who should be? The burden to continue such activities shall fall on us because there is no

one else. Consequently, we've got to buckle down and plan to become active not only in youth circles, but in the older Ukrainian clubs as well, otherwise they shall just die a slow death from malnutrition.

Furthermore, it is only through these very organizations that the Ukrainian culture and heritage can be perpetuated, and for such a culture to become extinct would be a definite loss. Our people in Europe aren't able to spread Ukrainian culture because of their subjugation, but we, living in such a free country, have it in our power to preserve the heritage handed down to us.

Counsel to the Ukrainian Born

Before concluding, I'd like to direct a few words to the Ukrainian born people. A few of the problems of the youth have been outlined, and a few solutions offered. The shortcomings of our youth have been mentioned. I'm positive that the young people will tackle these problems, but if they don't do it the way older folks would like it, it's not their fault. Our older people, and especially our recently arrived immigrants, condemn our young people for lacking the Ukrainian spirit, for not carrying on their activities in the Ukrainian language, and for being without the Ukrainian patriotic feelings. To be sure, such may be the case, but these Ukrainian-born elements must understand that most of our youth has known no other homeland. Our youth considers the United States their country, and can never be expected to attain the feeling present in European Ukrainians.

And now, in conclusion, I want to address the young folks again to tell them that now they know the tasks that lie ahead of them, there's only one way to accomplish them: that is by hard work. Theorizing and criticizing gets you no place, and the only alternative is to become constructive and active in the work, for there is no easy way of reaching success. The only way to see the fruits of your labors bloom, the one way to appreciate your success, is to go out and earn it.

PHILLY EXHIBIT

(Concluded on page 2)

of her own Ukrainian handicraft to the collection. She plans to produce these articles in this country soon, on a large scale, through a cooperative enterprise similar to the one she managed in Ukraine.

In addition to the Folk Art, the exhibit will include paintings by two contemporary Ukrainian artists also recently arrived from DP camps. The works of Peter Andrusziw will include his most recent painting of a Hutzul wedding. Bohdan Borzemsky will show some of his paintings that were included in his one-man show at Heidelberg, Germany, last winter.

Also on display at the Convention Exhibit will be the latest English-language books on Ukraine, as well as a large collection of contemporary Ukrainian periodicals and newspapers published in this country and in Europe.

To add interest and contrast, several photographs of Ukrainian youth activities both in the U.S. and in the DP camps of Europe, will be on display. Pictures of American youth activities will include scenes from the Ukrainian Youth Festival held at the Ukrainian Youth's League Rally in New York City on June 1st. Activities of youth in DP camps will be shown in pictures of the last Ukrainian Scout Jamboree held in Germany, American Zone.

TO UKRAINE

By VOLODYMYR SAMIYLENKO

Translated by PERCTVAL CUNDY

You callest me, and hearing thy dear voice,
A thrill of love sweeps through my soul again.
Of thee, my mother, will I always think
As long as thought exists within my brain.
And in my heart, as loveliest of dreams,
I'll ever cherish thee, beloved Ukraine.
The dream, like some pure guiding light,
Shall lead me o'er the path of truth and right.

Then let the path be rugged, strewn with thorns!
Why should one tread it and fair flowers seek,
When undried tears have marred thy lovely face,
And made thy countenance so wan and bleak?
When thy bright spirit, once so radiant,
Is sinking 'neath oppression and grows weak?
Ah, no! let him be scourged for cowardice
Who could forget thee in a time like this!

Thy wretchedness make thee more dear to me.
To thee what powers I have I freely bring;
Upon thine altar I devoutly place
My quiet labors and the songs I sing.
O quicken me! Let me not spend my days
In empty, careless, torpid slumbering.
Grant me to know that I've not lived in vain;
That I've paid back the gift of life again!

When I was yet a little, wondering child,
Thy beauties all around me I could see.
To me thou didst appear so gay and bright,
Thy genial aspect laid a spell on me.
My childish vision could not then discern
Thy secret pain, thy shrouded misery.
But now that I perceive thy grievous woes,
My filial love to thee the stronger grows.

Accept my gift! 'Tis small, but yet it springs
From great and loyal love. Accept my song!
Whatever my weak talent may achieve,
That pour into the treasury of thy tongue!
I'll surely give; and e'en in direful times
Thy son will strive to brood against the wrong,
And neither threats nor dread of misery
Shall halt my song, or stop my tears for thee.

UYL-NA CONVENTION

DELEGATES URGED TO PLAN FOR REORGANIZATION

What are the true facts concerning the plight of the forty million Ukrainians suffering in enslaved Ukraine?

You young Americans of Ukrainian descent should not only be interested in learning about the unbearable conditions under which our brethren are forced to live, but should also be willing to devote unstintingly of your time in order to enlighten your American neighbors and to urge the American press to uncover the real facts regarding the plight of the Ukrainians.

This is one of the subjects which will be brought up for discussion at the coming tenth national convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, which is being held August 30, 31 September 1, 1947 at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia, Pa. Therefore, we urge you young American Ukrainians to attend this convention, for you will be able to learn a great deal from those in attendance having first hand information.

The UYL-NA, now in its 14th year of existence, was founded for the purpose of perpetuating Ukrainian culture and traditions, to provide a common meeting ground for all young Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian extraction, and to bring about an understanding among all peoples of the ideals and aspirations of the Ukrainians. The UYL-NA is composed of approximately one hundred youth clubs and societies.

The problem of reorganization of the UYL-NA will be considered during the business sessions on Monday. After a lapse of six years since Pearl Harbor, the League is slowly

coming to life. Many changes are in order since the last national convention which was held in 1941 in Detroit, Michigan.

Must Take Definite Stand

In planning for the reorganization of the UYL-NA, the delegates should consider the fact that the League must take a definite stand on various issues as it has done in the past and must consider the new problems confronting American Ukrainian life as they arise from time to time.

To do this effectively, and to relieve the heavy burden of work of the executive body, it would seem appropriate for the delegates to consider the formation of a committee on policies or policy department. Such a policy department could enlarge on and clarify the various resolutions which are adopted at the close of each convention. It would work closely with the official organ of the League, "The Trend," and thereby bring to the attention of the member clubs, during the year, the League's official position regarding various Ukrainian American questions.

Another issue which the delegates could consider with respect to reorganization of the UYL-NA is the possibility of establishing a permanent records office with an official custodian of records or a records officer. As it is now, it appears that the League's official papers are distributed to each new executive body without any particular arrangement for permanent safe keeping. Perhaps the establishment of a records office would involve an outlay of money, but the League has reached the

IN LIGHTER VEIN - - - - - by G.H.

HOW OLD MUST ONE BE NOT TO ATTEND YOUTH GATHERINGS

IF friends are begotten as a reward for correct living, then why not make use of them? Doting on this proposition I finally decided to try the patience of a faithful one with a question in a form of a riddle: How old must a fellow NOT be in order to be eligible to attend the Youth Convention, and what should one expect to get out of it? Thereupon with an air of nonchalance I assumed a waiting attitude. She, the faithful one, looked me over quizzically, thought, awhile, then began to pronounce her judgement in a sympathetic tone. Quote:

I guess you have yourself in mind, and I will answer your question because it is prompted by sincerity rather than sarcasm. The mere fact that you want to go to the convention is enough to make you qualified. You know what the "Y" stands in the YMCA, and yet you have seen there men much older than you are. The Youth Convention will be attended by men of all ages, though not as old as some of the cronies you see at the "Y". In other words, instead of your birthday number, the interest you show in young people should serve as your qualification.

There will be other variations besides age that may come to your notice at the convention. The attending delegates will represent a variety of political thought and religious convictions, a sample of each current running through the Ukrainian communities. They will represent various levels of education and various professions, trades, culture, wealth. They will come from social clubs, choruses, athletic clubs, fraternals. You will find those well versed in Ukrainian affairs and others that are beginning to interest themselves in things Ukrainian, for some will come from progressive communities while others will hail from towns that had seen a better day.

If every delegate came to the convention in the interest of his own little group, or with an axe to grind, throwing this aggregation together would produce a brew that could kill a horse. But people do not travel to conventions for selfish reasons. Every delegate will bring some good qualities to offer, and everyone expects to return home with something good.

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stage of development where it is necessary to spend money in order to maintain an efficiently managed organization.

Undoubtedly you have ideas of your own regarding the reorganization of the UYL-NA. Therefore, it is urged that you bear them in mind and bring them up for discussion during the forum sessions at this coming convention of the UYL-NA, Labor Day Weekend at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia, Pa.

UYL-NA Philadelphia Convention Committee

DAVID CHMELYK, Chairman,
Public Relations Committee
6143 Alma Street,
Philadelphia 24, Pa.

It may sound presumptuous to speak for any of young people, but in this case it seems that back of personal motives of each delegate is a desire to do something for the betterment of Ukrainians in America in general and in each of their respective communities in particular. And the personal motives are not at all selfish, for by getting acquainted and exchanging ideas we learn how other people live. By seeing the cross-section of Ukrainian America and by coming in contact with a variety of Ukrainian youth we are enriching our humdrum existence. Remember the old Ukrainian saying: There is more of the world than one can see through a window.

Personal Benefits

Speaking of personal benefits to be derived from attending the Youth Convention, there is a proverb about a prophet in his home town, which is applicable to Ukrainian boys and girls. Briefly stated, the better treatment they get from the new acquaintances at the convention opens their eyes to the good qualities of Ukrainian boys and girls, which at home are taken for granted and not properly appreciated. In connection with this, one could almost scream that we need more conventions.

Ukrainians are proud of their music and they love it. But it would surprise you how many of our communities hunger and thirst for it because they do not have the talent or do not have the means for developing it. You can see what it means to youngsters when they visit the Philadelphia convention and hear the high grade of choral singing or instrumental music by Ukrainian composers. It gives them something to aim for when they return to their homes. The same may be said of other arts and of other phases of the convention program, for even the method of conducting the convention will be copied.

If these were the only benefits offered by a Youth Convention they would justify the efforts and expense connected with it. But only time will tell what the young minds have in store for us. They can provide new interests, new aims, new ambitions for the Ukrainian youth in America. What if in its profound deliberation the convention should start a movement for learning to speak and read Ukrainian?! The effect on the American Ukrainian youth might be tremendous.

So when you go to the Youth Convention forget about your age, but remember to act your age. And another thing: The parable of the "Y" does not apply to women, for you will find them all young ladies there.

THE STORY of the UKRAINE

By

CLARENCE A. MANNING

Assistant professor of Eastern European Languages

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

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P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

IN QUEST OF HIS SISTER

(ZA SESTROYU)

(A Story of old Kozak times for Young Folks)

By ANDREW CHAIRIVSKY

(Freely translated by S. S.)

(Continued)

The Encounter Between the Kozaks and Tartars

SEEING the two Tartars running towards him and realizing that a surprise attack upon the Tartar encampment was now out of the question, the Kozak scout scrambled down the slope of the "mohela" and ran over to his companion. The latter was impatiently waiting, holding the horses. Both mounted, and raced back to the Kozaks under Triska.

The latter was reached in a few moments. Quickly the story was told to him. He immediately ordered the Kozak who killed the Tartar sentry to rush back to Nedolya and inform him of what had happened. The Kozak was off in a swirl of dust.

Triska spurred his horse to the head of the Kozak column.

"Deploy!" he roared.

The Kozaks quickly spread out their lines, forming for a charge. Lances were unslung and pointed to the front, sabres loosened in their scabbards. Again a command rang out, fierce, compelling:

"With God! Forward!"

The Kozaks were off. They held down their mounts to a trot, and then gradually let them out into a canter, thus conserving their strength for the final charge.

Meanwhile the two Tartars who had come to relieve the slain sentry had discovered the body of the latter, and the Kozaks in the distance. They quickly ran back to the Tartar camp and gave the alarm.

The Tartars came tumbling out of their tents and wagons like ants. What was but a quiet sleepy camp became now a veritable bedlam of noise, shouts, commands, as the Tartars prepared to repel the attack of the Kozaks. The young Tartar prince, Mustapha-Aga, mounted on the curveting black stallion, was giving orders. Not knowing the size and strength of the approaching Kozak force he prepared to defend rather than to attack. While the Tartar warriors assumed their stations in front of the camp in the typical Tartar half-moon formation, others scurried about harnessing the horses and oxen to the wagons, pulling down the tents, preparatory to a quick retreat if one was necessary.

The Tartars were all set and waiting, when the Kozaks under Triska appeared over the knoll.

The Kozaks presented a brave sight. Mounted on wiry Kozak horses, dressed picturesquely, lances to the front, they came on at an easy gallop, a small band against an overwhelming Tartar force. At their head rode Triska, sabre in hand.

Triska was about to give the command that would hurl his little force against the Tartars when suddenly he perceived that while the Tartar center remained fast in their track both wings of the long battle lines were stealthily converging on both sides, seeking to surround him. He quickly perceived the trap, and realized that to attack now would be the height of folly. Reining his horse to a sudden stop he raised his sabre into the air as a signal to halt.

"Retreat! Retreat!" he cried.

The Kozaks brought their horses to an abrupt, sliding stop. Wheeling around they dashed back in the direction from which they had come, and just in the time, for the Tartar wings nearly closed upon them.

Mustapha-Aga, seeing how puny in size the Kozak forces were, gave the signal to pursue. Shrill Tartar whistles pierced the air, sounding the charge. With wild cries and deafening Allahs, the Tartars flung themselves in pursuit after the Kozaks. The chase was on.

The fresh Tartar horses, their necks outstretched like those of geese and their bellies nearly touching the ground, so fast did they run, steadily overhauled the tired Kozak horses.

Triska immediately perceived that unless something was done quickly, it would be but a matter of a few moments before his Kozaks would be overhauled by the vastly superior in size Tartar force and cut to pieces.

Without any warning to the others he dropped out of ranks. Wheeling his horse about he turned to face the enemy, alone.

The chase had broken up the Tartar formation. Some were far ahead of the others. Perceiving the lone figure of a Kozak calmly awaiting them, those in front spurred on their horses, anxious to be the first to deal with this upstart who dared to face them alone.

The first Tartar came up to Triska with a rush and aimed a savage blow at the latter. Before his arm could descend Triska's sabre flashed through the air, and the Tartar's head rolled to the ground. The Tartar horse ran on, the headless body still sitting in saddle, sabre in hand, until at length it fell off. But the foot got caught in the stirrup, and the horse went plunging into the steppe, dragging the lifeless form after him.

Two other Tartars reached Triska simultaneously. There was a brief flurry, flashing of swords, and two more Tartars fell to the ground, mortally wounded. Triska remained upright, his head bleeding from a nasty sabre cut, awaiting the others.

Meanwhile some of the Kozaks had perceived their leader's plight and were galloping to his rescue. But they were too far away. For by this time Triska was surrounded by a milling throng of Tartars. Their numbers stood in good stead for Triska. A silent, furious battle raged. Triska knew that this was the end, and resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible. For awhile he seemed to gather some superhuman force as he cut, slashed, thrust. Tartars fell on all sides of him. But the inevitable could no longer be postponed. A particularly heavy blow upon Triska's upraised sabre knocked it out of his hand. Another swing, and Triska tumbled to the ground, his head shattered.

The half-score of Kozaks who were rushing to Triska's aid, seeing that it was no longer needed, wheeled to return. But now they found themselves surrounded also. They fought desperately. The pile of Tartars around them grew rapidly in size but the odds were too great for them. One by one they were slain, falling to the ground underneath the plunging hoofs of the horses. Finally only about three remained. These three by a sudden concerted attack managed to break through the Tartar cordon, and sped after their comrades.

This brief flurry, and Triska's sacrifice, however, had served to hold up for a few precious moments part of the Tartar pursuit. But now the Tartars, their lust for blood aroused

Federal Benefits For Disabled Vets

Disabled veterans are entitled to many Federal benefits not available to the non-disabled, according to Veterans Administration.

Some of these benefits are explained in the following replies to the 10 questions most frequently asked by disabled veterans during a study VA conducted to learn how much they know about the Federal program:

Q. What benefits does the disabled veteran receive under the vocational rehabilitation program that are not available to him under the G.I. Bill?

A. The disabled veteran receives several additional benefits under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (Public Law 16). During his vocational rehabilitation and for two months after his employability has been established, he receives at least \$105 if he has no dependents, or \$115 if he has a dependent, plus \$10 for one child, \$7 for each additional child, and \$15 for a dependent parent. He may receive more than these guaranteed minimums if his disability compensation, pension or retirement pay, plus the standard allowances of \$65 or \$90 a month, is higher than the amount guaranteed under the act. Other advantages include certain traveling expenses, other than daily commutation; availability of a \$100 government loan; extension of training entitlement under certain conditions, and personal guidance and attention by VA training officers. Additional details may be obtained at any VA office.

Q. Does VA help the disabled veteran get a job after he finishes his training?

A. Yes.

Q. What is vocational advisement all about and why is it required under this program?

A. The main purpose of vocational advisement is to determine whether a disabled veteran should train for a profession, or for a particular trade or occupation based on his previous education, experience, personal desires and present ability. He is re-

quired to take a series of aptitude tests at a VA guidance center where he is interviewed and counseled by a group of highly trained specialists. His desires will be permitted to govern in most cases, but the counselors are required to advise him against starting a course for which his aptitudes or physical limitations do not insure a reasonable likelihood of success. In short, this advisement is required under the program to insure the disabled veteran's proper rehabilitation.

Q. Will the disabled veteran's disability compensation be reduced if he goes into training under this program?

A. No.

Q. What happens if the disabled veteran fails in his course under this program?

A. Generally, VA will take special steps to enter him in another course in which there is every likelihood he will complete successfully. The situation depends on the facts and circumstances in each case.

Q. What are the conditions for eligibility under this program?

A. A disabled veteran must have had active service on or after Sept. 16, 1940 and before the official end of the war, with a discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. He also must have a compensable service-connected disability and he must show a need for vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of his disability.

Q. How much VA supervision and assistance does the disabled veteran get in his training?

A. VA training officers inform and assist him in all matters affecting his training. They are continually on the alert for circumstances that might prevent his proper progress and they exert every effort to remove these obstacles.

JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N. DO IT NOW!

faced their pursuers. Now they would get revenge!

With the fierce cry, "Glory Unto God," the Kozaks fell upon the Tartars.

The carnage that ensued was terrible to behold. The Tartars beaten together into one clumsy mass, unable to halt their excited horses, being driven further into the trap by those in the back, became so confused that it did not occur to them to wheel left and right and meet the attack on all sides. Like sheep they milled around, while on their outskirts the Kozaks, although much smaller in numbers even with the reinforcements, mowed them down mercilessly. The Tartars attempted resistance, but it was impossible now in the cramped space.

At first the Kozaks used their lances, but soon even the lances became too cumbersome for the task, for they could not be pulled fast enough after the thrust. They drew out their beloved sabres. The slaughter that followed defies description.

Already the arms of the Kozaks were growing tired from the continual hacking and thrusting. Tartars, panic stricken, fought one another to escape from the press of men and horses. Hoarse shouts, cries of the wounded, shrill screams of horses, made a veritable hell out of the peaceful steppe. Above it all resounded the fierce Kozak battle cry "Ріж і Бий!"—"Cut and Kill!"

(To be continued)

Hlynka, M. P., Urges More Ukrainians Be Allowed to Enter Canada

(Concluded)

THERE are one or two other things that I wish to mention in regard to Ukrainians. It so happens that Roumania was an enemy country during the war and is still looked upon as an enemy country. The Ukrainians who happened to inhabit one province of the Ukrainian historic land, the province of Bucovina, were incorporated into Roumania from the time of the first great war until the second great war, and as residents of Roumania, as they call it, they are considered enemy aliens. They are not. I do not think a single Ukrainian who came from Bucovina fought against the British or the allies. The Roumanians held this land, and the Canadian government should be well enough versed in these matters to know that these people were held by force and had nothing to do with the Roumanian army, and for that reason they are not enemy people and should be admitted to Canada. These people should not take the blame for the Roumanian government, because they are neither Roumanians, nor did they ever agree with the occupation of their historic land.

Let Them In

The procedure which the government follows seems to exclude immigrants rather than allow them to come in. That is the way it appears to me. I did mention that a number of countries, United States, Britain, Brazil, Argentina and a few others, are taking in these people as fast as they can. Until recently it was an urgent question, and of course the government of Canada turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of those who spoke on behalf of displaced persons and refugees. The government rendered lip service, issued statements and passed regulations, but in effect did very little to allow these people to come in. It is now a matter of being fortunate if we get a number of these people, because when the United States, Britain and other countries that are taking these people get through there will be nothing left for us. Surely we should realize that in the future we shall not be able to get any European people to come to Canada, at least from countries that are today held or dominated by the Soviet union. Therefore why not take them now; why not take the best possible element? I would urge the government to give earnest consideration to that recommendation.

In this connection I should like to read a number of letters, and I shall read one or two sentences from one of them. They are from displaced persons who were fortunate enough to be accepted by Belgium. Here is one:

I am very sorry that you did not come with us to work at the Belgian mines.

He is writing to one of his friends.

The people are working hard here, but they are earning money and are able to buy everything they like. You can buy everything in Belgium if you have francs except the bird's milk. The shops are full of wares. After my life in Germany I cannot believe that it is really so. It seems that I am dreaming, that I am in America. It is really America in Europe. All information we read in newspapers was true. I am glad that I left Germany and the UNRRA's care. Although I have no money in my pocket, I feel that I am in a proper place here. The food is very good. We now get 4,000 calories per day.

The Belgians are showing a good attitude towards us. I advise you to come to Belgium as soon as possible.

If you can't do it, tell other people to go to Belgium.

I regret that we do not receive such letters from newcomers to Canada telling their friends that Canada, recognizing the contribution of those who have come to this country as immigrants, is giving present-day immigrants an opportunity to make a living and opening up to them the possibility of a future. I could read many more of these letters, but I do not think I should at this time.

Separation of Families

I wish to refer to only one other matter which I do not think I have mentioned before. It is in connection with families who were separated throughout the war and are separated even today. I have here a list of names of people in the various zones, British, American and French, in Germany, Austria and Italy, where the husband is in one country and the wife with a child in another, and so far they have been unable to get together. I also have several replies from camp and zone directors stating, "We are sorry, but you cannot join your husband," or "You cannot join your wife and kiddies." Although this may not be directly connected with the department of immigration, I would ask that this government recommend to the governments which have a say in these matters that these people be allowed to get together. I realize that this country does not play a large part in international affairs. Though our country is large in area, our population is so small that we are not in the category of a large nation—though the hon. member for Temiscouata usually feels that Canada is being slighted if anyone refers to this country as a secondary or smaller nation; he does not like that. But in reality, in international affairs, we must admit that she is. I do not expect this government to right all these injustices in the international field. I realize that Canada cannot do that. But Canada can make recommendations, and Canada can help these people by allowing a certain number of them to come in.

*

Government Policy

Mr. HOWE: ... the government has a specific, well-rounded and coordinated policy of immigration. It is being applied actively and energetically by an expanded and competent branch of the department. The policy may be described briefly as follows:

1. There is practically free entry for all citizens of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Ireland.

2. There is equally free entry for all citizens of the United States.

3. Citizens of non-enemy European countries may enter Canada if destined to relatives here who are in a position to assist them to get started, or if they are coming to work in agriculture, mining, lumbering or other basic industries.

4. Other persons from such countries who have adequate means are also admitted freely.

5. Individuals in the displaced persons camps are admitted to Canada when applied for by close relatives in this country. This is outside the special quota of 10,000 which was authorized as to 5,000 on June 6, 1947, and as to a further 5,000 on July 9 last.

6. A person applying for admission to Canada for the purpose of marry-

ing a legal resident of this country is admitted if the prospective husband is in a position to maintain his intended wife.

7. In order to carry this policy into effective operation, we have established offices which can handle immigration cases, not only in the United Kingdom and the United States, but also in Paris, The Hague, Brussels, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Portugal, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Ireland, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, China, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Cuba, Mexico, Switzerland and India. In addition, we have special teams operating in Germany in cooperation with the preparatory committee of the international refugee organization, to handle the movement of persons from the displaced persons camps.

8. From time to time movements such as that of the 4,500 members of the Polish armed forces who were recently admitted are approved and their admission to this country facilitated.

9. Except for the wives and minor families of Canadian citizens of Chinese origin, there is at present no provision for oriental immigration to Canada.

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Types of Persons in Charge of DP Camp

Mr. HLYNKA: I should like to correct one or two statements made by the minister, which I feel were quite unfair. I do not blame him for the government's immigration policy, for he is only pinch-hitting for another minister who happens to be ill at the present time. I feel that results speak loudest. I have in my office several hundred cases of Canadians applying for the admission to Canada of both close and distant relatives, and that permission has not been obtained from the immigration branch. If the minister wishes to assure me that no obstacle will be placed in the way of granting permission in these cases I will be the first to give him and the government credit for that step. I have no reason at all to endeavour to discredit the government or reflect upon its policy. All I want to do is see that this thing gets moving, because so far the results have not been very substantial. The minister said I seemed to suggest that the Canadian government was responsible in some way for the repatriation of many of these displaced persons, and he went on to say he had full confidence that the British and American governments would adhere to their word once they promised not to repatriate any of these people by force. One must study the situation closely to learn the truth. I must tell the minister that it depends largely on the type of man who is in charge of a camp as to whether or not the people are repatriated. Let me say at once that at least fifty per cent of the camp directors working under UNRRA and the military governments have been exceptionally good to these people. Some of them really went out of their way to help, they were humanitarians. About twenty-five per cent were more or less indifferent; they carried out their instructions and that is about all. But I would say that the remaining twenty-five per cent of the heads of UNRRA camps had no business in any humanitarian organization. I was there; I met them; I discussed these problems with them, and their attitude was almost that of persons serving a country in whose interest it was to destroy these people or at least make them as miserable as possible.

I have received hundreds of letters and I have seen these conditions myself. If the minister states that I am unfair in the assertion that these people are being repatriated, I wish to put on record an UNRRA order, UNRRA U.S. zone headquarters, Heidelberg, November 11, 1946. It is as follows:

Soviet proclamations, literature, films and newspapers will be distributed.

That is, in the camps.

Some such material is now available for distribution and additional material has been promised by Soviet officials. Cultural activities will be utilized and turned toward the theme of repatriation... Every advantage must be taken to utilize the sentiments of persons who accept repatriation. This will call for alertness on the part of repatriation officers and area directors. As the programme gains momentum the experiences of mass appeal already gained in the Polish repatriation drive can be brought to fruition with these nationalities. The propitious time for the use of emotional devices will be left to the judgement of the district officers and area teams. Special status with UNRRA will be accorded repatriates in all camp affairs and priorities for basic needs will be arranged on existing stocks of clothing and amenity supplies. Lists of Soviet citizens who lived in the USSR prior to the 1st September, 1939, and determined to be Soviet citizens by the military authorities—

That is the screening or army review board.

—and receiving UNRRA care will be forwarded to UNRRA district headquarters by the 1st of December, 1946, where they will be consolidated and then transmitted to U.S. zone headquarters who in turn can transmit to G.5 third U.S. army for ultimate transmission to the Soviet liaison mission.

That is plain enough. Many of these people in camps have been kidnapped. It so happens that an unscrupulous head of a camp will leave the camp for the evening and that evening the Soviet liaison officers will come in and call out certain names and ask these people to appear, and when they appear that is the last time they are seen or heard of.

Urgency of Situation

I am not blaming the Canadian government at all for this but I am pointing to the urgency of the situation as applied to people who lived within the territory held by the Soviet Union on September 1, 1939. That is the only reason I brought the matter up. The minister also said that I was unfair in my suggestion that the government discriminated against Ukrainians, but we have the figures tabled by the director of immigration, Mr. Jolliffe, in the immigration and labour committee, given in the report I quoted. All the minister has to do is look up the figures and he will see that only one person of Ukrainian origin was admitted in twelve months.

I wish to be fair. As the Minister of Labour pointed out, there were a few others, just a few, who came in as Poles and perhaps under other nationalities, the reason being that some of these people are compelled to change their nationality, to say they are Poles or something else, because otherwise they would be repatriated.

—An hon. MEMBER: To Russia.

Mr. HLYNKA: Yes, to Russia, under force; and we in Canada are engaged in this house many hours a day discussing human rights and fundamental freedoms and all the rest of it. Surely if we are sincere in that regard this is one place where we could make our representations. I know the Canadian government has made representations.

Text of Brief Submitted by Ukrainian Canadian Committee to Canadian Senate's Standing Committee on Immigration

(Concluded)

The total number is based on approximately 100,000 families.

50,000 families or 50% are fit to be engaged in farming industry on their own;

50,000 or 50% suitable as farm labourers;

20,000 of individuals more or less, composed of craftsmen and tradesmen and intellectuals;

Suitable to render personal services in connection with farming industry, about 20,000 or 20%.

It is fortunate for us all that there still is a British and an American zone of safety.

Canada with her empty spaces and vast natural resources is looking for a new source of immigration. Our submission is that there is and perhaps never will be a better source from which to draw our immigration than from this pool of refugees who are anxious to find a sanctuary and willing to start life anew in a new land and in a new environment.

May we quote from an opinion recently published in "Social Research" applying to the refugees in general, to the following effect:—

"Of all classes of potential immigrants they can most confidently be expected to contribute to the economics of their new homelands and to the stable elements in the society as farmers, factory-workers, industrialists, scientists, technicians and artisans. They represent a good cross section of the best that the old world offers in the way of human material. From the humanitarian point of view there is certainly no group of human beings living today who more desperately need the chance of resettlement than these displaced persons in Germany and Austria."

Speaking of the Ukrainian group of refugees, our submission is that they are a better counterpart of their kinsmen who today enjoy the privileges and perform their duties as citizens of Canada.

The above figures give a very general survey of the Ukrainian Displaced Persons in the British and American Zones of Occupation. There are to be found several thousands of Ukrainian refugees in the French zone of Occupation as well, and their composition is very analogous to the group already dealt with.

Our DPs Most Enterprising

All Ukrainian refugees form a cross-section of the most enterprising, most determined and the most dependable class of the Ukrainian people. They represent all levels of trades, occupations and professions of the nation in a well balanced proportion. All of them have a definite background as producers and not as middlemen. All of them are sons of the soil.

Though their position as refugees is of a temporary nature and uncertain future, their Camps constitute well organized miniature communities, functioning in an orderly fashion, on a co-operative basis, and maintaining a skeleton of all essential institutions of a civilized community.

We find that their orphans are taken care of. Kindergartens, boy scouts and girl guides organizations are functioning amongst them.

Churches are built, served and maintained under the supervision of their own church dignitaries from the Bishops down to clergymen of all ranks.

They maintain public schools, high schools and universities, manned by qualified staffs from amongst the refugees.

Their hospitals are manned by competent doctors, nurses and orderlies.

They have skeletons of factories, re-making, mending and supplying clothing, household furniture for the Camps, leather goods and shoe factories.

They augment their rations by cultivating every available patch of land around the Camp.

They have their own police and Courts of Justice manned by qualified judiciaries of their own.

Amongst the intellectuals, though small in number, we find medical doctors, surgeons, scientists, economists, experts in the field of manufacture, dairying, forestry, veterinary science, social workers and above all, farmers and tradesmen.

We know of a group of six hundred forestry experts, well qualified in theory and practice, who would be anxious to render their services to any country that would be willing to accept them.

There is a group of manufacturers with a nucleus factory of strings for musical instruments. There is a nucleus of manufacturers and experts in plastic industry.

There is a unit, and working as a unit for the American Army of Occupation, of manufacturers of leather goods for the army.

Here is the material to choose from. Any and all of them would feel fortunate if the Canadian choice should fall upon them.

In Canada, with their background as producers, they would be prepared to do any useful work of a

(9)

A Successful Young Organizer

Carl W. Gerula, secretary of Branch 226 of the Ukrainian National Association, located in Rochester, N. Y., has taken such keen interest in the organization that he has become a U.N.A. organizer for the Rochester area. Since his election to the position of branch secretary, this American-born member has not only performed his duties expeditiously, but has gone about the task of increasing the membership of his branch as well. When the U.N.A. announced its intention of launching a large-scale membership campaign and accompanied the announcement with a plea for organizers, young Gerula was quick to respond. A special meeting of the officers of the Rochester branches was called with the approval of the Main Office of the U.N.A., and Gerula was elected an organizer of U.N.A. members in the Rochester area.

Despite the fact that Gerula does not devote all his time to organizational work, he has organized about fifteen new members since his recent designation as organizer. His progress, which was noted by pleased U.N.A. officials, should be an inspiration to all young people everywhere. Gerula organizes members in his spare time and his success in this work is due to an ambitious spirit and the desire to help the organization of which he is a member. As a result of his efforts U.N.A. Branch 36 of Rochester admitted about ten new members lately.

All parties in the Rochester area who desire information about the U.N.A. should contact Carl W. Ge-

creative nature. They would find a willing co-operation and assistance from their kinsmen here. They would help to strengthen the stability of our national and economic structure along the lines established by their kinsmen during the last fifty years. **And they may well be a factor in the preservation of our democracy, as we understand it, and the Canadian way of life.**

A Message To Vets

It gives the Ukrainian-American War Veterans of the United States much pleasure to acquaint you with the fact the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America has extended to the UAWV a cordial invitation to hold a **Veteran's Rally** at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., Saturday, August 30, 1947 from 6:00 to 8:00 P.M.

Therefore, you are cordially invited to be present at this Rally and to participate in the discussion which will have a great influence upon the future welfare of the Ukrainian American Veteran.

Those interested in the Ukrainian American Veterans are cognizant that in minds of the Veterans exist many queries and indecisions pertaining to their problems. It is the primary purpose of the UAWV to iron out these prevailing perplexities confronting the Veterans.

Through a national chartered Ukrainian American Veterans Organization, it will be possible to serve not only the Veterans, but their families and the unfortunate Ukrainian peoples throughout the world. It is the duty of every Ukrainian American Veteran to render serious thought and consideration to the Organization

of a strong, unified Ukrainian American War Veterans Organization. That the organization of Veterans Posts in all parts of the country commence as soon as is feasible, should be recognized and encouraged by all Ukrainian American Veterans.

The UAWV are highly appreciative of the privilege which has been extended to them by the UYL-NA in conjunction with their three day Convention at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel. At the same time the UAWV wishes to convey to them the deepest and earnest hope that the 1947 Convention will prove to be the most successful Convention which the UYL-NA will have experienced.

Each Veteran should take advantage of every opportunity offered him to strengthen the Organization of the Ukrainian American War Veterans in the United States at large. Thus, we urge and shall anticipate the presence of every available Veteran at this affair. We feel sure that all participants will be imbued with a spirit for a successful and inspiring Rally.

Program will be as follows:

Opening Address—Major Michael Darmopray, (Temp. Nat'l Comdr. UAWV); Guest speaker—Joseph Le-

rula at 135 Merrimac St., Rochester 5, N. Y.

Double Indemnity

Despite fairly extensive publicity, many people still do not know that the U.N.A. is now issuing double indemnity insurance. Young U.N.A. members are urged to make application for the double indemnity clause. Certificates or policies containing the double indemnity clause are payable at double face value in event the insurance dies by accidental means as specified in the clause. The rates for the clause are practically negligible... only a few cents monthly in addition to the insurance rates.

All persons who are already members, provided they are within the age limitations, are eligible for the clause. Applications are in the hands of all branch secretaries. A member should bring his certificate to his secretary and sign an application for double indemnity insurance. The secretary will send both the certificate and the application to the Main Office of the U.N.A. The Main Office will attach the clause to the certificate and return same to the member via the secretary. Upon making one payment for the clause the member becomes insured under its provisions.

Advantages of U.N.A. Membership

1. Annual dividends after two years' membership.
 2. Benefits in the event of incurable sickness.
 3. Benefits in the event of permanent disability.
 4. Loans on insurance at only 4% interest.
 5. Double indemnity at low cost.
 6. Financial aid to members attending colleges or universities.
 7. The Ukrainian Weekly for only \$1 annually.
 8. The Svoboda, including Weekly, for only \$3.60 annually.
 9. U.N.A.-sponsored sports programs.
 10. Branches composed of and managed by the members themselves.
 11. Opportunity to be elected a branch officer.
 12. Opportunity to be elected delegate to U.N.A. convention.
 13. Opportunity, if elected delegate, to be elected U.N.A. supreme officer.
 14. Opportunity to organize new members and receive appropriate rewards.
 15. Privilege of transferring from one branch to another at any time.
 16. Members may insure their wives or husbands, even though they are not of Ukrainian extraction.
 17. Privilege of changing beneficiaries at any time.
 18. If insured in a juvenile class, a member may apply for adult insurance to his liking without examination, and receive up to 50% of the dues paid on the juvenile insurance as a credit to be applied toward payment on his adult insurance.
 19. Death benefits held in trust for beneficiaries under 21 years of age earn 2% interest until paid out.
- JOIN THE U.N.A.!**

sawyer; Org. Women's Aux.—Miss Anna Bilyi (Temp. Nat'l Adj. UAWV); Open Discussion; Adoption of Resolutions.

Veteran headquarters will be maintained throughout Saturday, August 30 at the Hotel.

ANNA BILYI,
(Temp. Nat'l Adj. UAWV)

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ПОТРІБНО ЖЕНЩИН

Чембермейдс, праца вдень, добра платня, 5 день втиж., дуже приємні роб. умови. Голос. у housekeeper, Hotel Edison, 226 W 47 St. N.Y.C.

Ukrainian Sport Notes

FOOTBALL:

Once again football is in the air as professional and college grid squads are preparing for the coming campaign in their respective training camps. As usual, the Ukrainians, who have both quantity and quality, are among the headliners. For example, George Cheverko, who starred last year for the A.F.L. champs, the Jersey City Giants, has been bought by the Boston Yanks from the L.A. Rams of the N.F.L. Big George, a speedy back whose specialty was intercepting the opposition's passes, sparked the little Giants to victory in the little game when he intercepted an Akron Bear pass on the fifty-yard line and went the entire distance for a touchdown with a beautiful exhibition of open field running. The husky Alex Schibanoff proceeded to convert the second of 2 successful extra-point attempts to make the final score 14-13. Incidentally, Schibanoff has signed to again display his talents (he is one of the league's better tacklers besides having an educated toe) for the championship Giants.

Joe Andrejco, ex-Fordham back, back, who was looked upon by the Buffalo Bills to lead them out of the depths of the 2nd division and to the top of the A.A.C., has been advised by the team's physician to take a long rest. The lay-off, which would run thru the entire football season, was prescribed by the "doc" as Joe, who formed Fordham's "touchdown twins" with the aforementioned Cheverko prior to the war, is suffering from a high blood pressure condition.

Frank Wydo, 6'4" and 225 lbs., dealt Cornell's grid hopes a terrific blow when he decided to leave that institution to play for pay with the Pitt Steelers of the N.F.L. Wydo, who made All-American mention last year as a freshman, played his tackle post in unique fashion in that he stood up and did not charge the opposition. He just waited for the enemy backs to come to him and then threw them for losses (ask Blanchard and Davis)

In a similar case, 245 lb. Al Sidorik, another All-American mention at tackle last year, has left Mississippi State to play for the Boston Yanks. Joe Skladany, All-American end at Pitt in 1932-33, has signed to assist in coaching the Pitt Steelers. Joe is an older brother of Tim and Leo Skladany, who appeared on the "All-Uke" grid team last year.

WEIGHTLIFTING:

It has come to my attention that there are at least 3 and perhaps more Ukrainian lifters on the strong Soviet Union team. Those definitely Ukrainian are: Yakiv Kutsenko, 6'2" and 250 lbs., who has the rather exalted title of "Merited Master of Sports; Champion Lifter of the Soviet Union", Gregori Novak 5'3 1/2" and 181 lbs., who is billed as the "Ukrainian Powerhouse" and is considered the best lifter, pound for pound, in the world by experts; and Gregori Popov, a great featherweight lifter. Other members on this team, who probably are "Ukes" include Hotimsky, from Kiev and a pal of Kutsenko; Botchko; Kravchenko (where have I heard this name before?); Kasanik; and several others.

I recently received a letter from Johnny Terpak, 11 time national national champ and once a world champ, and he tells me he is of ... "Carpathian-Russian descent and of the Greek Orthodox religion." (Comment: Huh?) ... Although much has not been written about American lifters of Ukrainian descent as such, there no doubt have been more than a few performing in various meets. Off-hand I can think of several. They are: Bill Panzen, an all-around athlete and sportsman who spent much of his time and efforts in organizing, equipping and instructing Ukrainian American weightlifting groups; Walter Peske and Bill Obczyzyn, a couple of Panzen's proteges; and

Steve Weisch. There must be many many others ... Looking through several magazines for A.A.U. district meet results, I've noticed many typical Ukrainian sounding names among the competitors. Some includes, from Penna: G. Waselinko, G. Lapausky, M. Mihalko, B. Barad, etc. From Connecticut and New York: E. Marinko, M. Petrow, F. (Stepanek) Leight, etc. From Michigan: H. Yaremchuk, S. Sydor, F. Suchyta, and the Schemansky brothers, among among others. If any interested readers know the true nationality of any of the above mentioned lifters, I would appreciate it very much if such "info" were sent to me at: 347 Avenue "C", Bayonne, N. J.

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SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

FRIDAY, AUG. 29 —
 8 P.M. to 10 P.M. Registration. Mezzanine floor Ben Franklin Hotel.
SATURDAY, AUG. 30 —
 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Registration and Business Session.
 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. Forum Session; 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. Veterans' Rally.
 8 P.M. to ??? Welcome Dance —
 Ukrainian Hall, 847-51 N. Franklin St., Phila., Pa.
SUNDAY, AUG. 31 —
 Morning Religious Services 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. "Parade of Talent".
 6:30 P.M. Banquet. 9 P.M. to 12 P.M. Grand Ball.
MONDAY, SEPT. 1 —
 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Business Session
 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. Elections and Resolutions.
 Evening — Farewell Party at Ukrainian Hall.
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