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On the Road to a World-Wide, Pro-Free Ukraine Front

(Continued)

(IV)

WE continue in this week's editorial our review of the highlights of the general progress of the Ukrainian Americans down through the years to coordinate their efforts in support of the Ukrainian national liberation movement, which is aimed at the freeing of Ukraine and the establishment of a sovereign, democratic Ukrainian state.

Thus far we have dwelt upon the pro-free Ukrainian manifestation held at New York's historic Cooper Union in 1915 which gave rise to the creation of the Federation of Ukrainians of the United States, and then to the Ukrainian National Council, under the auspices of which a national Ukrainian Tag Day on April 21, 1917, netted some eight five thousand dollars for Ukrainian relief purposes; then we went on to the succeeding nationally representative body, the popularly known "Obyednanye," i.e. United Ukrainian Organizations of the United States, which was active up to World War II; finally we dwelt upon the first Congress of Americans of Ukrainian origin, which brought into being the original Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. That organization, as our last week's readers may recall, gradually lost authority and power of action because of its poor structural set-up, one which enabled any one of the "Big Four" fraternal representatives constituting its controlling executive board the right to exercise the power of veto (similar to the one existing now in the United Nations) in regards any measure proposed.

This right, to reiterate, proved to be a convenient means for the obstructionist-disruptive tactics of two representatives of one of the fraternal orders, the latter which, it is worth noting, repudiated their action in this and other respects at its convention, held, happily enough, soon thereafter, leaving the two gentlemen high and dry, soon to become receptive to Communist blandishments, with the result that today they have by their acts, written and spoken words have definitely negated their earlier pro-free Ukraine sentiments and resolutions and follow the zigzaggings of the Moscow dictated Party Line.

Now to continue our story, which, we reemphasize, is intended to give our younger generation people some idea of the background of events which led to the recent Pan American Ukrainian Conference, and which in turn will lead to the creation of a well organized and coordinated world-wide pro-free Ukraine and anti-totalitarian front, composed of representatives of people of Ukrainian origin outside the Soviet "Iron Curtain."

And thus, upon the speedy demise of the original UCCA, due to the above as well as previously mentioned reasons, there was for a period of

time a spirit of indecision. Fortunately, some men of responsibility, particularly those associated with the U.N.A., realizing the possible tragic results of the continuance of such indecision, of this sudden vacuum in Ukrainian American progress and unity, took it upon themselves to reorganize the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The results of their efforts was the reformation of the UCCA. A protem UCCA was created at a conference of Ukrainian American representatives held in Philadelphia in September, 1943.

Significantly enough, a figure who played an important role in the calling of the Philadelphia conference which led to the reformation of the UCCA, was of our younger generation, an attorney of Detroit, now head of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, which the UCCA brought into life. Significantly enough, too, the head of the UCCA from the time of its reformation and through its two successive congresses (Philadelphia, 1944; Washington, May 1946), has also been a person of the younger, American born, generation.

The reformation of the UCCA organizational structure took form at the Philadelphia 1943 conference in form of a resolution which provided that the fraternal orders be absolved of all further obligation of conducting any political action, and that the UCCA be reorganized in a manner making it no longer dependent on the fraternal orders or other national organizations and institutions, and, furthermore, acting under its own charter.

The reorganized and revitalized UCCA adopted at its initiatory Philadelphia meeting the political platform of the Washington congress of May, 1940.

As a matter of record, it is worth setting forth here the specific purposes then of the reorganized UCCA.

As subsequently ratified at the Second Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, held in January, 1944, these purposes were set forth as follows:

(a) To coordinate and intensify Ukrainian American participation in American's war effort;

(b) To promote here in America an understanding and sympathetic recognition of the plight of the Ukrainian people in their war-torn and foreign occupied Ukraine, particularly

"Voice of America" Broadcasts Report on Pan American Ukrainian Conference

Reports reaching us from Europe, in letter and newspaper form, declare that on November 19 last, people of eastern and southeastern Europe heard over the radio our U.S. State Department sponsored "Voice of America" broadcast news of the Pan American Ukrainian Conference, which was held in New York City beginning November 18.

The "Voice of America" radio broadcast, which is beamed to the European countries in various languages, reported the occurrence of the Conference and the fact that it was attended by delegates of nationally representative organizations composed of people of Ukrainian descent living in the United States, Canada, Brazil, Argentine, Paraguay and Uruguay, and also attended by a special European Ukrainian observer.

The "Voice of America" broadcast also reported that the representatives of organizations embracing persons of Ukrainian descent, convened at the Pan American Ukrainian Conference, petitioned the United Nations General Assembly to halt the deliberate policy of genocide being pursued by Soviet Russia and its satellite nations.

The broadcast also reported that the Pan American Ukrainian Conference in its resolution made reference to the Soviet denial to the 40,000,000 Ukrainian people of their national liberties and of its policy to destroy them as a national, cultural and religious entity.

of their centuries-old heroic struggle to establish a free, independent, and democratic state of Ukraine. (In this connection the Committee dispatched a memorandum to Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the eve of his trip to Moscow to attend the tri-power conference.)

(c) To help the Ukrainians in their native land to receive at the close of this war a fair and equal treatment with other recognized nations, as a free and united member in the family of European nations, in accordance with the pronouncements on the subject of enslaved nations by such Allied war leaders as President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill;

(d) To take action in providing relief in form of food, clothing, and other necessities of life of food, clothing, and other necessities of life for the suffering, homeless, and impoverished war victims of Ukraine, and likewise to cooperate to the fullest extent with the American Red Cross as well as with other similar agencies and authorities.

Relief Committee Sends Two to Europe

According to an announcement issued this week by the UUAR, two younger generation Ukrainian Americans will leave next month by plane for Europe as field workers of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee to assist Mr. Roman Smook, who has been there for the past several months as a representative of the Relief Committee to assist the Ukrainian DPs in every way possible.

The two are Wasy! Gina of New Haven, Conn., and Miss Julia Konick of Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Mr. Gina is an ex-GI who served in India and there was helpful to the Ukrainian DPs who found themselves there. Miss Konick is a former volunteer Red Cross worker and active in Ukrainian American youth affairs.

ATTABOY!

An Editorial

Those Ukrainian miner immigrants who, being pestered by Communist pamphlet-bearers on their first railway trip in Canada, finally got tired of it, beat them up and hove them off the train at North Bay, seem to have the root of the matter in them. They bring with them a technique which, while perhaps abrupt and not, it may be, even strictly legal, is at least effective. Their leader's terse summing up of the reason for their summary action might well be noted by the rest of us, "Was no good, we didn't like" is an excellent answer to Communist activities, direct or indirect.

But for a quite different reason we would accord these newcomers a place in our regard. According to a representative of the mine employing them they sang Christmas carols throughout the 500-mile train trip from Toronto to their destination. That would take some doing. Most of us would find it difficult, even at Christmas, to maintain a continuous flow of song from here to Windsor, Ontario, for example, and even on a fast train.

We shall watch the further progress of these new arrivals with great interest. They bring to this country, a gift for self-expression, whether with fists or vocal chords, that is dying out among us and needs revival.

("Montreal (Canada) Daily Star", December 16, 1947)

The Pan American Ukrainian Conference

By Prof. Clarence A. Manning

(Digest of address delivered at the New York rally (Nov. 22) and the Newark rally (Dec. 14) in conjunction with the Pan American Ukrainian Conference and under the auspices of its sponsoring body, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.)

THE Pan-American Ukrainian Conference marks a great step forward. On the one hand it gives concrete expression to the growth of that community of interest between North and South America which was first indicated in the Monroe Doctrine which was promulgated to check the southward expansion of Russian power along the Pacific coast. In the second place it speaks of the growing solidarity of the Ukrainians and persons of Ukrainian descent not only in the United States and Canada, but also in South America, in Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. It will be but a short time before there can be held a general, world-wide Ukrainian Conference with representatives also from Asia and representatives, not merely observers, from those Ukrainians in Europe outside the Iron Curtain, so that finally the world and the United Nations can hear the voice of all those interested in the fate of the democratic and liberty-loving Ukr-

rainians who have been silenced for so long by the Kremlin.

Step by Step

It is a hopeful sign that the world and especially America is awakening to the menace of Communism. We all remember too well those days when in the hope of satisfying the greed of Communism and thus producing a peaceful and united world, no one even wanted to hear of the true situation within Ukraine and the Soviet Union. It was the foreign language press here that first revealed to the American public the truth about the fighters within Ukraine and the other Soviet "republics" who were opposed to both Nazi and Soviet tyranny. It was only later that the great newspapers began to reveal the falsehood of the statements of the Soviet leaders that alone in the Soviet Union there had never been a fifth column. It was later that they began timidly to report on the "bandits" who appeared in opposition

to the Red Army. Now step by step they are approaching the realization that those "bandits" are the liberty-loving and democratic peoples enslaved by the power of Stalin and his associates and that the Ukrainians form the largest number of these fighters for liberty and democracy.

Step by step also the government of the United States and the American people are realizing despite the frantic protestations of the spiritual hypochondriacs that it is necessary to save Western Europe from Communist domination with all that it means of murder, deportation and tyranny. The Marshall plan is a great step forward. Yet that is not enough, just as the defensive Maginot Line was not enough to save France in 1940. Steps must be taken to rescue the governments which were overthrown during the war, but peace can only be won when the central fortress of tyranny is attacked. The

people must come to know that the Moscowized Stalin is no more the voice of Georgia than the Moscowized Manuisky is the voice of Ukraine, even though the latter raises his voice in the United Nations. They must realize that the overthrow of the Ukrainian National Republic was effected by the same combination of force and treachery that has marked the Soviet course for thirty years, and that world peace and world unity can only be achieved when the Soviet power is overthrown at home as well as abroad.

Praises UCCA

The Ukrainian Congress Committee and the similar groups in other lands are doing good work and deserve the thanks and cooperation of all lovers of liberty and democracy. We can be gratified with the progress made but not satisfied. The present moment calls for still more resolute and concerted action, for more efforts to make known the spirit and traditions of Ukraine, until that happy moment arrives when a reborn Ukraine, true to its democratic traditions and truly independent, will take its seat in a revitalized United Nations and do its part in bringing peace and prosperity to the world.

Calendar - - - - - By G. H.

TRY to work out a square root of two or find a diagonal of a square, and you will continue adding ciphers on the right side of the decimal point indefinitely without ever arriving at an exact figure. Something like that is the case with the calendar. The days are simply incapable of measuring a year without leaving a remainder of hours, minutes, or even seconds, which accumulate during centuries and throw a calendar out of joint.

On March 21st and on September 21st the sun crosses the equator, making the day and night equal in length. That is the time when the accuracy of our artificial calendar can be checked against the calendar of nature. These are the turning points in seasons, operating under the influence of the sun without respect for the calendars made by mortals.

More than 4,000 years before Christ the Egyptians were the first to establish the calendar which is still the basis of what we use now. They divided the year into twelve 30-day months with five feast days at the end. This made a year of 365 days, which is shorter by little less than a quarter of a day from the natural year as determined by the sun.

In 46 B.C. Julius Caesar fixed the year at 365 1/4 days, picking up the lost quarter of a day every fourth year, which became a "leap year". This was the Julian calendar by which many Ukrainians celebrate

their religious feasts. After it had been in use for more than 1,500 years, the Julian calendar fell behind the sun year, so that in 1582 at the vernal equinox, when the sun crossed the equator and the day was as long as the night, the calendar date was March 11 instead of March 21.

Pope Gregory XIII corrected the discrepancy of Julian calendar by dropping ten days from it, making the day after October 4—October 15, 1582. He made another adjustment by dropping a leap year three times every 400 years. This is supposed to keep the calendar straight until the year 4,000, when the difference will again amount to one day.

The New Style, or Gregorian, calendar was adopted by the Catholic countries, while the Protestant and Greek Catholic nations clung to the old Julian calendar. England adopted it in 1752, but the Eastern Orthodox church waited until 1923 to affect the change. It may be interesting to know that the adoption of the new calendar in England met with resentment of many people who did not know any better.

Just why many Ukrainians cling to the old calendar is difficult to say. There was a time when this practice was regarded as means of prevention of denationalization. In this day, however, it often works in the opposite direction. Perhaps it is the reluctance of our older generation to yield to a change during their lifetime that enables an obsolete calendar breathe a little longer.

However that may be, the fact is that every new year sees another Ukrainian parish changing to the new calendar, and there seem to be no objections to the change from the church authorities. This means that each parish is its own judge in deciding the adoption of the new calendar. It also means that it may take many years for Ukrainians in America to get in step with the rest of the country in celebrating their religious feasts, like Christmas, together.

Early or late, the old year is ended. It was a better year than the one

Trivia - - - - - By Sophia

HOLIDAYS keep popping one right after the other. New Year's, although it may be anticlimactic, no doubt it's enjoyed a great deal more than any other. Think of it—all the tension and work which Christmas involves are over, thus New Year's Day is the holiday we can sit back and enjoy—well, at least we can relax standing, if not sitting back. Actually, people put up with more hardships while enjoying New Year's eve than seem to be necessary.

Merrymakers, like any other group, are made up of two types: extraverts and introverts. Oh, yes—even introverts can be merrymakers, but let's start with the other kind.

The extravert likes his own kind. At any party, he wants all the participants to be the same type as he is. Not quite as good, of course, but at least they should appreciate the same things. This disease, extraversion, is what prompts people to any celebration, especially the kind which Times Square sponsors regularly once a year. Speaking from personal experience, there is no pleasure to be derived from being pushed, stepped on, crushed, poked and generally mutilated in the heart of New York City. There's no benefit at all one can get from it except that, if he survives, he may one day be able to boast to his grandchildren, "I was once present at . . ." the way that real old-timers speak with reverence of the Blizzard of '88.

I shouldn't give you the impression that the sun dawns on Times Square on New Year's Day to disclose a street strewn with the remains of the previous night's merrymakers—it definitely isn't so. It's just that anyone who has had such experience profits by it, and instead of joining the merry throng next year, he tries to find a place as far off the beaten path as possible, so that he and his

preceding it, but a lot better one is hoped for. Whether we celebrate it on January 1st or on the 14th, the same wish goes forth: A Happy and Prosperous New Year To All!

select group of friends may enjoy the advent of the new year selfishly—all by themselves!

The extravert always has a few drinks; he is the "perfect guest" because he need never be helped or asked to "have another." He helps himself. A few drinks usually start the exhibitionist on some witty story or other, and he is too absorbed in the reactions of his public to enjoy the preservative he is inbibing. Not so with the introvert. (Aha! We finally got to him!)

The introvert, previously mentioned, is the fellow who likes to appreciate things by himself. 'Tis said he has a "rich inner life," whatever that means. At any rate, he is never the one to cook up gay parties, although social etiquette may at times demand his presence at those fiascos sponsored by others. He rarely takes part in the merrymaking, being usually a listener. Sometimes certain of the guests would give two cents for his thoughts; not often. They fully realize that he is occupied with his "rich inner life." Most of the time, however, no one is conscious of his presence because he doesn't make himself heard. Sooner or later, someone usually wakes up to the fact that our introverted guest has (in his own quiet way) disposed of a substantial amount of "spirits" and the host sees to it that his glass remains empty for the rest of the party. No objections are made by our introvert; he's much too busy enjoying his "rich inner life."

Well, it doesn't make much difference which character you'll be on New Year's Eve. Either way, it seems, you're bound to enjoy it.

P. S. How does it feel to be a year older than you were at this time last year?

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Contemporary Ukrainian Painting

By MIKHAYLO OSINCHUK

IN the last quarter of the nineteenth century, when in the West—Paris, London, Berlin—the art of painting was seeking new directions, and was turning every few years into a different "ism," beginning with impressionism, Ukrainian painting began its modern period.

Divided between its conquerors Russia and Austria, Ukraine had lost to the ruling nations its higher stratum of society, while the middle class consisted of only a few individuals who admitted their connection with the people to which they really belonged. There remained as representative of the people only the peasant mass together with its clergy, but even they were being Russianized under the Muscovite domination. For this mass, painting was limited to its religious needs; hence it was only natural that the artists who satisfied that need were not interested in any "ism."

At the beginning of the twentieth century there was a change for the better in Ukraine. The development of democracy forced, first of all, Austria, and then the absolutist tsarist Russia to alleviate the political situation of the great masses of the population. In both subjugated territories an intellectual class began to appear and grow in numbers, and its artistic needs were far more extensive than were those of the peasantry.

Literature and pictorial art began to spread their wings. The number of poets and artists increased, and simultaneously there came an awakening in Ukraine of interest in the modern need and purposes of art.

The interest and the artistic tendencies of the Ukrainian artists depended upon the artistic surroundings in which they studied. On the Austrian side such centers were Vienna, Cracow and later, Paris; and on the Russian side—St. Petersburg and, later, Munich.

Sosenko

On the territory under Austria the beginning of the twentieth century made itself important by the appearance of three outstanding impressionists—Ivan Trush, Olena Kulchitska, and Oleksa Novakivsky; and two monumentalists—Modest Sosenko and Mikhaylo Boychuk. In the impressionism of Trush and Novakivsky we can see the distinctive marks of the impression of the Cracow Academy of Art, whose chief representative was Professor Stanislawsky; the impression of Kulchitska bears within itself, in addition to that, the signs of the Vienna session.

Modest Sosenko, who in his genre creations was likewise an impressionist, based his monumentalist works of polychromic church art on other foundations, namely—on Byzantinized realism, in which a realistic treatment was expressed within the Byzantine form. This union was not organic, because the elements were quite opposed to each other.

Why did the Ukrainian monumentalists turn to Byzantine art and take it as the basis for their work? The reason is that the old Ukrainian art, which had accepted the Byzantine principles of art together with Christianity, had clung to them till the very end of the seventeenth century; and it is here, in the first place, that we have to seek the source of modern Ukrainian polychromy.

Boychuk

A greater organic synthesis in this direction was given by Mikhaylo Boy-

chuk, who later became professor in the Kiev Academy of Art. Studying in Paris, and finding himself among those outstanding artists who created the modern artistic tendencies amid heated discussions, competition and contests, Boychuk acquired a deeper understanding of the modern needs than had Sosenko. His style is developed from two sources—Ukrainian Byzantinism and Ukrainian folk art.

After the first World War his example was followed by almost all the Ukrainian monumentalists, such as: Petro Kholodny, M. Osinchuk, P. Kowzhun, Y. Muzikova, W. Krizaniwsky, Petro Kholodny, Jr., and W. Dyadyniuk. But the evolution of this style has not yet been completed. It is still in its initial phase, where its primal components, being too strongly emphasized, do not allow its real countenance to reveal itself. All this is an "ism," but not a style.

On the territory occupied by Russia, the beginning of the twentieth century, as regards Ukrainian painting, was noted, on the one hand, by the academic realism in the works of such artists as S. Vasilkivsky, F. Krasetsky, M. Samokish, and I. Izhakevich; and on the other—by the impressionism in the works of O. Murashko, the two Krichevskys, Vasil and Fedor, H. Dyachenko, M. Zhuk, I. Severin, and M. Burachek.

The first World War ended in the defeat of the occupants of Ukraine, and Ukraine formed itself into an independent state amid a revolutionary war for its freedom. On the western territories of Ukraine war being waged with the Poles, and on the eastern territories—with the Russians who, with new social slogans, moved on Ukraine in mass in order to prevent her from separating herself from the "one and indivisible Russia," and to block her efforts to achieve self-determination on the basis of the Wilsonian principles.

The position of Ukraine, which, after the loss of her freedom, during two centuries, waged war for her independent existence without military supplies, and without any assistance from foreign countries, was hopeless. After a few years of independence during the revolutionary period, the Ukrainian territories found themselves, in the end, under four occupants: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and the Soviet Union, which last is the new name for the "one and indivisible Russia."

Art Along National Lines

The struggle for independence roused the slumbering artistic forces of Ukraine. There appeared a whole array of artists, especially painters and developers of the graphic arts. In Kiev, an Academy of Art was established, with a professorial staff which included the two principal artists—Mikhaylo Boychuk and Yuri Narbut. The former trained a number of artists who, in painting, began to seek new directions while basing themselves on the Byzantine traditions, i.e., on the Ukrainian icon and on folk art. The latter based his Ukrainian graphic art on the Kozak baroque. Both laid a foundation for national self-determination in Ukrainian art.

Red-Subjugated Art

Work in Ukrainian Art along national lines, the search for its own directions based not only on the Uk-

rainian artistic accomplishments, but likewise on the art of West with which the Kozak Ukraine had formed close cultural connections (almost all the prominent Kozak leaders had studied in the West) did not last long. Once the Soviet regime became entrenched in Ukraine the Bolshevik part put forward another watch-word for art. Under the cry—"Art for the masses"—it made Art assume the role of propaganda. The main artistic activity of the painters consisted in mass production, in millions of copies of the members of the Central Executive Committee (painted on percale), especially Lenin and Stalin whose portraits found their way into all the offices, establishments and concerns of the Soviet Union.

In the first years of the Soviet rule there spread among the painters of Ukraine, beside the national tendency, which was smouldering out, all kinds of modern "isms"; in the first place—cubism and constructivism. It was thought that an extreme democratic regime, as the Soviet government considered itself to be, should espouse the most extreme artistic tendencies. Both of these tendencies, the national which was connected with tradition and the extreme modernistic one, did not last very long, although both had their outstanding artists.

In the national category the most prominent painters were Padalka, Pavlenko, Sedlyar; and in the modernistic—Petritsky, the famous theatrical decorator.

Because in all walks of Soviet life the Bolshevik party had the deciding word, it decreed that neither the first nor the second tendency of art was appropriate to the needs of Bolshevik reality. The first is condemned as national separatism, and not only prohibited it, but disgraced the artists themselves; while the second tendency it prohibited on the grounds of its being incomprehensible to the wide laboring masses.

By a special ukaz (decree) the Party forced into pictorial art the most ordinary academic realism, and compelled every artist and work of every form to conform to it. The new cry was the slogan: "Art, national in form, but Soviet in content." Soviet art critics defined exactly those two terms; "national in form" means art connected with the territory of that "inseparable" Soviet Republic where it is created, with its landscape, its Soviet architecture, and its Soviet life, while "Soviet in content" means that art does not reflect reality such as it is, but depicts it as it appears in the wild fantasy of a propagandist orientating himself on the well-known expression of his leader: "life is now much better, life has now become much happier."

Stereotyped

As a consequence of this regime of compulsion in pictorial art, in spite of a considerable number of talented artists, only a few works of genuine art have resulted. We see an endless repetition of the same loud stereotyped scenes, and every man poses with unchanging Napoleonic hand under the button on the chest. All those requirements are imposed upon the artists by Soviet propaganda.

Such pictures perhaps have done much for Soviet propaganda, but for art itself they have done precious little.

In landscape painting the artists of Soviet Ukraine have shown themselves to a better advantage. Perhaps that is because landscape is, to say, neutral and gives less opportunity for complaints about any lack of propaganda. As Ukrainian Nature

was very beautiful, it was superfluous to add more beauty to it.

The second World War brought thematic changes in the art of painting in Soviet Ukraine. It followed along the line drawn by the Party, without bringing in any changes for the attainment of new forms of art, which remained academically realistic, so-called "Soc-Realism."

In Western Ukraine

On the western territories of Ukraine, those under Polish rule, Ukrainian painting, between the first and the second World Wars, developed in a fashion different from that of Soviet Ukraine. The artists, free from party dictation, freely chose for their creative work that tendency which best pleased or suited them. For that reason Ukrainian art was more diverse in that region, although there were fewer talented artists, both in quantity and in quality, than in Soviet Ukraine.

The older artists who grouped themselves in the organization called the "Association of Ukrainian Independent Artists" with their center in L'viv had their periodical *Mistetstvo* ("Art"), and almost every year arranged exhibitions of their works in that city. Ukrainian artists who lived in different art centers of Europe took part in those exhibitions. The Association was a union of artists on the professional rather than on the ideological basis. Works of art were accepted for the exhibitions on their artistic worth and not on their ideological tendency. At these exhibitions were to be found works of Academic Byzantinists, neo-classicists, impressionists, expressionists and surrealists.

Prominent Artists

Alongside the Byzantinist already mentioned in connection with monumentalists, the most prominent artists were: impressionists—Hrishenko, Hlushchenko, Kulchitska, Hordinsky, Ivanents; neo-classicists—Odrienko, Babi; expressionists—H. Mazepa, H. Novakivsky; surrealists—Selsky, and two outstanding caricaturists—Butovich and Kozak.

The expressionist Novakivsky is noted also for the private school of art which he conducted in L'viv, from which were graduated several good painters, among them such impressionists as Moroz and Lutsik.

Towards the end of 1939 the western territories of Ukraine were occupied by the Bolsheviks, who were followed by many artists from Soviet Ukraine sent there for propaganda purposes. Under their leadership the artists of the western territories united into a single collective group and began a mass production according to the Soviet pattern:—first a production of "party watchwords" on reams of percale, together with portraits of the "leaders" likewise painted on that kind of cloth.

In spite of the fact that the Soviet government supported such art financially, by establishing advanced art schools in the chief cities of Ukraine, and by ordering from the artists large numbers of their works, such orders, however, affected the quantity and not the quality of their artistic productions. Since a propagandist character of the work was connected with those orders, we do not notice any creative development besides the increased activity of the artists.

(Courtesy "Ukrainian Quarterly," published by Ukrainian Congress Committee of America)

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

IN QUEST OF HIS SISTER

(ZA SESTROYU)

(A Story of old Kozak times for Young Folks)

By ANDREW CHAIKIVSKY

(Freely translated by S. S.)

(Continued)

(22)

The Reunion

SLOWLY the days dragged along. The Grand Vizier had given orders that Pavlush should be treated with all possible consideration. New clothes were given him to replace the simple and tattered few pieces he had worn since the night of the burning of Spasivka, a clean and comfortable chamber was assigned to him, he ate the best of foods, and was allowed to come and go where ever he pleased, without the slightest hindrance on the part of anyone. Nevertheless, Pavlush could hardly enjoy any of this. His thoughts were constantly on his sister. Would the searching party sent out after her by the Grand Vizier find her or not?—tormented him constantly. His greatest fear was that maybe it was all too late, that perhaps she had been taken to some distant lands, out of reach of the Vizier. Everyday he mounted the high tower of the house, and from there anxiously scanned the distant horizon.

Finally one morning, after about three weeks had passed, his vigil was rewarded. He perceived far in the distance a small cloud of dust, rapidly growing larger. The speed of the approaching horseman, for now he could be well discerned, precluded the possibility that perhaps it was some wayfarer or traveler. Without a moment's hesitation Pavlush sped down the steps into the courtyard, and there impatiently awaited for the horseman's arrival. A servant passed by. Pavlush called him over, and bade him to go and inform the Vizier that a courier was approaching. The latter ran to execute his bidding. A moment later the Vizier appeared in the courtyard.

At the sound of approaching hoofbeats, the gates were thrown open, and in dashed a courier, all covered with dust, his horse white with lather. The rider pulled up in front of the Vizier and jumping off, saluted before him. The latter made the gesture for him to rise.

"What is the news?" he asked. Although his face was impassive, yet Pavlush even in his excitement could discern anxiety behind it.

"The girl has been found," replied the courier.

"Where?"

"In the seaport of Anatole," replied the courier. "We found her just in the nick of time. She was being placed aboard a Turkish galley, which was about to sail to some distant ports. If we had not found her just then, I am certain we would never see her again."

"But where is she now?" interrupted Pavlush, his heart pounding with joy.

"She will be here probably late in the afternoon. I rode ahead with the news. The others with her are still far back," the courier explained.

"Glory unto God!" exclaimed Pavlush softly to himself, and taking off his hat crossed himself. Several Tartars, seeing this, cast angry glances at him. Pavlush, however, ignored this, and stepping up to the Vizier said:

"O mighty lord! I crave a boon. Please permit me to ride ahead and meet my sister. My heart aches for her. I have not seen her since she was taken away by your son's men. Please, do let me go ahead..."

The reply was not long in coming.

"Let him have a horse," the Vizier commanded. "And you," turning to the courier, "lead him to his sister."

Pavlush ran off to the stables, followed by the courier. He picked out a fast horse, while the courier chose another, for his horse was too spent. Both mounted and rode to the gate. Pavlush reined his horse, turned around, and taking off his hat bowed to the Vizier, who was standing at the main entrance to the house. The latter acknowledged this with a slight smile. In a second the two were gone, the hoofbeats of their horses growing fainter and fainter.

For a few moments the Vizier stood looking in the direction in which the two had left. His thoughts were on Pavlush. He had taken a liking to the boy from the very start, and regretted that he was of Christian faith. "If only Allah would guide this lad to our faith, then most undoubtedly Islam will have gained a true and loyal defender," he thought. Turning, he re-entered the house.

Meanwhile Pavlush and the courier were swiftly leaving Bakchisarai far behind. Pavlush pressed his horse so hard that the weary courier had difficulty in keeping up with him.

It was about noon, when the two perceived far in front of them a body of horsemen coming towards them and conveying in their midst a covered wagon.

"That's them!" exclaimed Pavlush, and urged his horse to go faster.

"Does my sister know that I am here?" asked Pavlush, shouting to be heard above the thudding of the horses' hoofs and the whistling of the wind in their ears.

"How could she?" shouted back the courier. "I did not know who you were myself. Our master bade us find her, and we did. That's all!"

The two raced ahead towards the oncoming Tartar horsemen. Pavlush felt so happy that he felt like singing out his joy for all the world to hear.

Pavlush was the first to reach the horsemen. Not seeing Hannah in their midst, he immediately surmised that she must be in the covered wagon. Leaping off his horse, while he was still in motion, Pavlush ran over to the wagon, and seizing the horses' reins brought it to a stop. The driver as well as the other Tartars, seeing a richly clad lad before them and their companion, the courier, approaching, did not interfere, but reined their horses.

Running to the rear of the wagon, Pavlush called out:

"Hannah! Hannah! Where are you?"

The flap was thrust aside and a face appeared in the opening. It was Hannah. For a moment she did not recognize Pavlush, for he was dressed like some young Tartar nobleman.

"Hannah! Don't you recognize me?" Pavlush cried.

"Pavlush!" she screamed, and fainted. The girl had given up all hope of seeing her brother or anyone of her dear ones, and seeing him appear so suddenly, apparently out of thin air, was too much for her.

A Tartar woman sprang out of the wagon. Evidently she was in attendance upon Hannah. Taking the girl in her arms, she lifted her out of the wagon and placed her on the grass. Taking a container of water

N. Y. Music and Arts Guild Plans Program

The Music and Arts Guild, a group composed of artists, singers, dancers, musicians and others in the various fields of music, art and applied art met Sunday, December 21st in New York City to discuss plans for future meetings and programs.

The Guild, now about a year old, was formed for the purpose of bringing together the various talents of Ukrainian extraction to present to the general public the vast stores of Ukrainian art and music as well as to further the talents of the members themselves and bring them public recognition.

To the present, the M.A.G. has been devoting all efforts towards acquiring membership and now that it has a working nucleus, the Guild has made tentative plans for the coming season. On the agenda is a concert featuring Ukrainian music, to be presented by the Guild's soloists, pianists, violinists, etc. to be held early next year in one of New York's concert halls. Also, in the Fall, an exhibit of the art works of members, recently arrived Europeans as well as American-born artists, at an Art Gallery to be designated.

Thus it can be seen that both events on the ambitious program will help the Group to achieve its purpose, that of bringing the artist as well as the Ukrainian work to the attention of critic and general public. Between these two events, the Guild plans semi-monthly talks, lectures, socials and musicales, incorporating various subjects and talents, thereby giving each member the opportunity to participate or perhaps learn something of one of the other arts.

Membership is open to all professionals in these fields, as well as associates and students of art and music. Apply to the president, Mr. J. K. Jastremski for an application at the next meeting of the Guild to be held at the Midston House, 38th St. and Madison Avenue on Sunday, December 28th at 3:00 P.M. S.K.R.

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from one of the Tartar horsemen the woman threw some of it on the girl's pale face. Pavlush jumped to aid her, and began to chafe his sister's hands.

In a moment a bit of color returned to Hannah's cheeks. She regained consciousness. Assisted by Pavlush she slowly sat up. Seeing the Tartars around her, she shrank back. Then perceiving Pavlush bending over her, she seized his hand, and held on to him as if afraid that he would leave her.

"What's the matter Hannah?" Pavlush asked solitiously. He realized that his headlong appearance had contributed to her collapse.

"Nothing, Pavlush, nothing," she replied, smiling bravely. "It was so hot and stuffy in that wagon that I was already feeling faint. And when you came, I was so surprised that everything all of a sudden grew black before me."

THE MUTT

By M. YATSKIV

(Translated by C. H. A.)

During the night she guarded the property of her master, suffered both hunger and cold, while during the day she scoured other people's yards in search of food. It was the usual thing. Her sides caved in and appeared as deep hollows, and one could count her ribs from a distance, as on a wash board.

Crouching, she hid her tail between her hind legs and gnawed a bone. But the bone was frozen and too hard for her teeth. Disheartened, she sat up. She was sick, trembling from cold, and her eyes revealed so much sorrow...

Someone shouts at her—she drags herself further on and sits up again. An urchin comes along and bends down to pick up a stone—she runs away. A beggar appears, calls her, but she looks at him with distrust and runs off the road. There is no peaceful place for her...

She ran home and hid herself under the stove. She does not even beg for food any longer; all she does is lick her pups which cling to her teats and squeal... She looks under the stove with a dreamy look so full of maternal melancholy...

Little Hanusya likes to play with Liska, but now she is sitting on the bench and whispering to herself:—"Poor, poor Liska. When mamma will give me some milk, I'll hide it, and at night I'll get up so quietly that no one will see me, and I'll give it to Liska. And when it will be warm again outside, and there will be flowers, I'll run to the forest with Liska and her pups; but I'll not beat her any more, and I'll always hide some bread for her under my blouse."

The master looked under the stove, took the puppies out, and began to examine them. Liska felt the foreboding of a misfortune. She crawled up on her belly and began to lick his boots. The pups were squealing, and she could not defend them. She only wagged her tail, whined sorrowfully and pleaded with her eyes. He kicked her away and shut her in as he took the pups out into the frosty cold. In vain did she whine and scratch the door with her paws. A piercing squealing reached her from the outside. It lapsed into an intermittent rattle, and was finally silenced completely.

When the master's feet were heard on the porch, the mutt crawled under the stove, and the little girl jumped into her bed and covered herself, head and all.

"Listen, Hannah, listen carefully to what I have to tell you," Pavlush spoke quietly, although there was no danger of being overheard, for the others had scattered about, deciding to rest for a few moments before continuing the rest of their journey.

Hannah nodded that she understood.

"First tell me whether you can speak the Tartar language?" Pavlush asked.

"Very little," she replied, with a little grimace of distaste. "Although they forced me to study it constantly, beat me, and starved me in order that I learn it, yet I could not. I loathe it."

"Well, you won't have to worry about that any longer, for they won't beat you any more. Just listen carefully and do as I tell you," said Pavlush.

(To be continued)

Letter to the Editor

Coincidentally with President Truman's proposals for European recovery, Mr. Alexander Kerensky propounds certain conclusions based on a Molotov speech of November 6th. He concludes that the Russian people are potentially the "fifth column" within Russia in the "deepening struggle against that world revolution" which, rather than Russian expansionism, is said to be "the central issue" and wherein the USSR forms "a weak rear sector."

May I point out that Molotov's speeches reflect nothing but tactical shifts in the Politburo's strategy. The armed might of the USSR is the sole force behind which the Politburo directs its pawns abroad.

There is no worldwide struggle directed specifically "against that world revolution." The fact is that, on the one hand, the Politburo relentlessly pushes its program under a unified direction, and on the other, statesmen of the democracies speak only of "containing" the chaos and Soviet expansion, of preventing the fall of Western Europe by uncoordinated defensive tactics of a piecemeal and provisional character.

The Marshall Plan is a well intentioned program of economic assistance to the more fortunate countries, this side of the Iron Curtain drawn by the hands of Roosevelt, Churchill and Truman for the convenience of Stalin. Intended "to contain" further expansion and disruption, it holds no promise of direct assistance in lifting the Iron Curtain and rolling the Russian expansion back to its own frontiers. In effect, this Plan tends to abandon the countries behind the Iron Curtain. If so, it cannot succeed in a half-free and half-slave world. The "other world" will engage in disruptive operations until it will be ready to submerge the rest of Europe and the world under American-fostered Soviet might.

It is unrealistic to represent the present struggle as an economic one. The basic struggle is that of the enslaved humanity for the recovery of its basic human rights and freedoms which had been bargained away at Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam.

War holds no terror for people doomed to enslavement in a so-called "peace" maintained by brute force of the great Powers. "Economic recovery" is a ridiculous phrase in the minds of those hundreds of thousands of men and women who are waging a merciless guerrilla war against the American-armed Red Army and native traitors imposed by that Army on the countries of Europe and Asia.

Recognition is needed of the existence of the state of war all the way from the Baltic Sea to the Adriatic, from Slovakia to China. The guerrillas are fighting not only in Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine and Yugoslavia: they fight in the vicinity of Leningrad, in the Caucasus and the Urals. These freedom fighters will forego any comforts, will suffer any additional hardships in order to recover their lost freedom. They need arms, munitions, encouragement and active intervention in their behalf. Once the multi-million Soviet armed might is removed from their necks, the peoples will enthusiastically rebuild their economic welfare with their bare hands, with or without foreign aid.

In this light, our stress on an economic recovery prior to peace making seems to fall far short of a

realistic appraisal of the situation and of the basic causes of the struggle now going on. The stress of economic recovery and containing the wave of enslavement only deepen the impression that this country is "Uncle Shylock." Our failure to stand for the principles of the Atlantic Charter, Four Freedoms and Yalta Declaration to "Liberated" European Peoples dooms the freedom fighters to gradual extinction—and prejudices the survival of our own freedom.

Our demand for a Russian withdrawal into its frontiers of 1938, coupled with a determination to resume the hostilities where we left off in 1945, might be the only logical approach in dealing with Stalin and regaining the world's confidence.

As for the Russian expansion, which a "democrat" like Kerensky favors within limits more modest than Stalin's—the safe approach would be to take up literally Soviet spokesmen's pharisaical demands in the United Nations in behalf of self-determination for the "dependent peoples."

The quest for freedom is not limited to Korea, Indonesia, India, or Burma; Ukraine, Byelorussia ("independent" members of the UN), the Caucasus and Russia's Asiatic possessions likewise covet freedom from domination by the Russian minority in the guise of the USSR. The Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, of course, need no Russian tutelage in self-government. When the non-Russian areas of the USSR regain their freedom, Muscovite Russia will pose no threat and the Russian people will then be enabled to enjoy freedom in their own country and a fair name in an international community. Thereafter, we could concentrate our efforts on economic recovery in mutual cooperation.

Let us go back to the Atlantic Charter and the principles of our own Declaration of Independence!

Sincerely yours,
CONSTANTINE R. JURGELA

EX-LANGUAGE PROFESSOR FROM UKRAINE NOW CUTTING PULPWOOD IN CANADA

Dimitro Kysylcia, former professor of languages in a Ukraine university, is now cutting pulpwood with 24 countrymen at Upsala in the Fort William area of Ontario. Handsome, husky, blond Kysylcia is working out 10 months as a woodsman in Canada under terms of displaced persons contract with the Dominion Department of Labor.

The former professor, who speaks half a dozen Slavic languages, is one of millions of Ukrainians caught in a three way wartime struggle between Russia, Germany and the movement for an independent Ukraine.

When the Germans swept into the Ukraine more than six years ago, some Ukrainians fled with the retreating Soviet armies. Others, who supported the Ukrainian independence movement, remained hoping to achieve their objective under the Germans.

But they were soon disillusioned, Kysylcia said, as the Ukrainians realized that the Nazis aimed to do away with the Ukrainians and colonize that area with Germans.

During the German occupation Kysylcia taught in junior high schools because the university was closed. But he refused to name the city be-

Youth and the U.N.A.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

The year 1947 has been an eventful one for the Ukrainian National Association. New branches have been organized and many hundreds of new members have joined the leading Ukrainian fraternal benefit society in the United States. Assets are approaching the \$10,000,000 mark... membership is well over 48,000... and branches number over 450. The U.N.A. was 53 years old last year.

The youth played an important part in U.N.A. growth and development during 1947. Many of the new adult members admitted during the year were of the younger generation, and large numbers of children were admitted to the Juvenile Department. The youth branches of the U.N.A., in most cases, have increased their enrollment lists, and have also shown increased interest in U.N.A. sports and other activities.

Indications are that 1948 will be even more eventful, inasmuch as the membership campaign is gaining momentum with every passing month. In this connection, we urge the members of newly formed branches not to lose interest in enlarging their groups. We wish to remind all concerned that, in order for a branch to qualify for the election of a delegate to the 1950 U.N.A. convention, it must have not less than 45 adult members. To insure a delegate to the all-important convention, the members of all small branches should begin organizing new members seriously and without delay.

Among other important facts members should remember about their organization it is a fraternal benefit society, founded on the principles of fraternalism. This means that it is not an ordinary commercial life insurance company, but a non-profit, mutual benefit organization controlled and managed by its members. The U.N.A. offers its members many advantages and privileges which cannot be connected with an ordinary life insurance firm. This is one of the important facts that a U.N.A. member should stress to an uninformed prospect for membership.

Also of importance is the fact that the U.N.A. gives dividends to all members who have been in the organization two or more years.

Prospective members always should be told the facts regarding the U.N.A. One point which should not be overlooked is that U.N.A. rates for insurance compare very favorably with those of large companies.

Young members are reminded to make use of The Ukrainian Weekly, inasmuch as it is published for their benefit. Then, too, it should not be forgotten that U.N.A. members have a standing invitation to visit the offices of the Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly, and the U.N.A. in Jersey City... an invitation many members accepted during 1947

Join the U.N.A.!

Those readers who are not members of the Ukrainian National Association would be making a wise move by taking immediate steps to join this outstanding fraternal order. Write for information and learn all the facts. Once you know the facts you will wonder you did not become a member sooner. Address the U. N. A., P. O. Box 76, Jersey City 3, N.J.

cause he feared for his family who remain there. Kysylcia has no plans for the future other than that he has no thought of leaving Canada.

Pvt. Nicholas Minue Post Installs New Officers

On Sunday, December 7, 1947 the Pvt. Nicholas Minue Post, No. 1260 of The American Legion, in a brief but impressive ceremony installed its new officers.

The gathering, consisting of members and specially invited guests, was called to order by the outgoing Post Commander, M. J. Pope. The oath of office was administered to the newly elected officers by Acting County Commander Henry Scroope. After administering the oath, Commander Scroope advised the new officers of their responsibilities and pointed out to them their effectiveness as leaders would be measured by the activity of the Post in the future.

Past County Commander Lawlor addressed the assemblage and congratulated the Post for its efforts in the past years and encouraged the membership to continued activity in the Legion and the Community.

Acting County Commander Scroope formally turned over the gavel, symbolical of the office of the Post Commander, to Walter Shipka, the newly elected Post Commander. The meeting was then adjourned and refreshments served to the members and guests present.

The newly elected officers are: Commander—Walter Shipka, 1st Vice Commander—George Wolynetz Jr., 2nd Vice Commander—M. Evancik, 3rd Vice Commander—S. Wepryk, Adjutant—J. Makarchuk, Treasurer—M. Sadownick, Chaplain—W. Kiecka, Sgt. at Arms—M. Bojszuk, Service Officer—S. Bryda, Judge Advocate and Historian—J. Trush, Executive Officers—J. Swystun, M. Tarnowsky, M. Popowniak.

This Post was named in honor of an American soldier of Ukrainian descent, Congressional Medal winner Pvt. Nicholas Minue, who heroically gave his life for the defense of his country. The membership in the Post is restricted to those of Ukrainian descent who served in the Armed Forces. The Post extends an invitation to all veterans of Ukrainian descent to come down and join it. The clubrooms are at 80 St. Marks Place, New York City. Every Friday evening is social night open to members and their guests.

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U.N.A. News Items Wanted

During December and January the majority of the U.N.A. branches will elect officers to serve during 1948. We will gladly publish the election reports of youth branches, as well as other news items of general interest. Contributors are urged to write names of newly-elected officers plainly and correctly. All material intended for publication in this column should be sent directly to the U.N.A. Main Office.

T. L.

1947 Ukrainian All-American College Football Team

By WALTER WM. DANKO

Pritula and Savitsky Lead Squad Studded with 5 All Americans

This year's Ukrainian All American College Football Team, just as last year's squad, has been selected from a large group of players. After much deliberation, it was decided to follow the pattern set with last year's "All-Uke" squad, i.e., a first and second team and the remainder of players to be classified as "reserves." Many deserving regulars were relegated to the "reserve" list because of the limitation of available positions. Whenever a situation arose where there were two or more players contending for one berth, the upper-classman usually received the call. This team includes three sets of brothers and five All-Americans, two of whom were selected to act as co-captains tackles Bill Pritula of Michigan and George Savitsky of Penn.

In the starting backfield, we have big **Benny Reiges** of U.C.L.A. at the signal calling quarterback position, who can kick pass and run. At the halfback spots we have **Eli Maricich**, fastest man on Georgia's squad and rugged **Tom Mikula** of Wm. and Mary both fine runners and defensive men, and at the fullback shot, husky **Mike Swistowicz**, one of the best runners on the Notre Dame squads. The second backfield consists of men of the same caliber as the first, with clever **Steve Romanik**, fine all-around man from Villanova at the quarterback spot, **Gene Zawoisky** of Temple and shifty **Bill Rudick** of Buffalo, both hard runners at the halfback slots and rugged **Mike Yaremko**, N.Y.U.'s captain this past season, at fullback.

The line, averaging 212 lbs., is strong and fast and would satisfy any coach's dreams. At the end posts we have **Sammy Zatkoff** of Illinois and **Mike Rubish** of North Carolina, both fine defensive as well as offensive ends. At the tackle sports are the two captains and All-Americans, huge **George Savitsky** of Penn, who made All-America for the 4th successive year and speedy **Bill Pritula** of Michigan, who also made the All-Western Conference team. At the guard positions, we have another pair of All-Americans, **Steve Suhey** of Penn State and **Mike Dimitro** of UCCLA, both of whom received many praises from various coaches and newspapermen. This mighty line is anchored by another All-America, **Charley "the Clutch" Bednarik** of Penn, making it his second successive All-American mention. Bednarik was rated as tops by most experts and the consensus of opinion sided with Army's coaches who said that Charley... "is the best center in football, including college and pro ball."

The second line averaging 210½ lbs. is rated close to the 1st team's line. At the end positions we have **Leo Skladany** of Pitt and **Hank Olshansky** of Wisconsin, both very fine defensive ends who are holdovers from last year's "All-Uke" squad. The tackle sports are well managed by **Ted Dostanko** of North Carolina State and powerful **Pete Barbolak** of Purdue. At the guard posts we have husky **Walt Macenka** of Temple who was selected to represent the North in the annual North-South Bowl game and **John Husak** of Oklahoma. The pivot spot is handled by one of the best in the East, versatile **Henry Pastuck** of Cornell, who was also selected to represent the North in

This 1947 edition of the Ukrainian All-American has 3 sets of brothers on its squad. They include the **Składany**s, Tom of Temple and Leo of Pitt; the **Shekitka**s, Gene of Columbia and Andy of Syracuse; and the **Cheplick** boys, Dave and Joe of Mansfield State

Teachers College. Incidentally, **Joe Składany**, All-American end for Pitt in '33 and '33, who coaches the ends for the Pitt Stealers and is an honorable coach of this "All-Uke" squad, is a brother of the aforementioned Tom and Leo Składany.

This All-Ukrainian Squad has an imposing list of Reserves, an item which no major football squad can overlook in present day football. Many of the men included here were regulars on their respective college squads. Some include **Gene Shekitka**

of Columbia, **Andy Lazor**, for five successive years a 60-minute player for Washington State, **Paul Salata** of Southern Cal., **Steve Reńko** of Kansas, **Tokarczyk** of Penn, **Sowick** of Rutgers, **Ed Sikorsky** of Muhlenberg and many others.

I would like to thank the various players and others for helping in compiling this fine Ukrainian All-American team. Incidentally, permission is granted to anyone who wishes to submit this team to his local newspaper.

1947 All-Ukrainian Football Team

FIRST TEAM—

Pos.	Player	School	Class	Height	Weight	Hometown
LE	Sam Zatkoff	Illinois	Jr.	6'0"	185	Hamtramck, Mich.
LT	George Savitsky	Pennsylvania	Sr.	6'4"	256	Camden, N. J.
LG	Steve Suhey	Penn State	Sr.	5'11"	210	Casenvia, N. Y.
C	Charley Bednarik	Pennsylvania	Jr.	6'3"	220	Bethlehem, Pa.
RG	Mike Dimitro	U.C.L.A.	Sr.	5'10"	210	Weirton, W. Va.
RT	Bill Pritula	Michigan	Sr.	6'0"	195	Detroit, Mich.
RE	Mike Rubish	North Carolina	Jr.	6'2"	208	Weirton, W. Va.
QB	Benny Reiges	U.C.L.A.	Jr.	6'1"	195	Los Angeles, Cal.
LH	Eli Maricich	Georgia	Soph.	5'11"	177	Chicago, Ill.
RH	Tom Mikula	William and Mary	Jr.	5'10"	190	Johnstown, Pa.
FB	Mike Swistowicz	Notre Dame	Soph.	5'11"	200	Chicago, Ill.
SECOND TEAM—						
LE	Leo Skladany	Pittsburgh	Jr.	6'2"	205	Plymouth, Pa.
LT	Ted Dostanko	North Carolina State	Soph.	6'2"	205	Paterson, N. J.
LB	Walt Macenka	Temple University	Sr.	5'10"	220	Coaldale, Pa.
C	Henry Pastuck	Cornell University	Sr.	6'0"	210	Astoria, N. Y.
RG	John Husak	Oklahoma	Jr.	6'0"	208	Curvsville, Pa.
RT	Pete Barbolak	Purdue	Sr.	6'3"	230	Riverside, Ill.
RE	Henry Olshanski	Wisconsin	Sr.	6'2"	195	Wausau, Wisc.
QB	Steve Romanik	Villanova	Soph.	6'1"	190	Millville, N. J.
LH	Eugene Zawoisky	Temple University	Soph.	5'10"	180	Plains, Pa.
RH	Bill Rudick	Buffalo	Jr.	5'10"	180	Buffalo, N. Y.
FB	Mike Yaremko	New York University	Sr.	5'9"	190	Staten Island, N. Y.

RESERVES—

Pos.	Player	School	Class	Height	Weight	Hometown
Ends:						
	Chet Lipka	Boston College	Jr.	6'4"	230	Lowell, Mass.
	Nick Lysohir	Indiana	Soph.	6'0"	190	Sharon, Pa.
	Walt Gregonis	Pennsylvania University	Sr.	6'0"	188	Shenandoah, Pa.
	Fred Sowick	Rutgers University	Soph.	6'1"	190	New Brunswick, N. J.
	Paul Salata	South California University	Jr.	6'2"	195	Los Angeles, Cal.
	Jim Valek	Illinois University	Jr.	5'10"	185	Joliet, Ill.
	Walt Boychuk	Cornell University	Jr.	6'4"	225	Whippany, N. J.
	Tom Hritzko	St. Thomas	Jr.	6'1"	180	Hibbing, Minn.
	Ed Wienches	Fordham University	Jr.	6'2"	202	Frackville, Pa.
	John Dutka	Scranton University	Jr.	5'11"	185	Olyphant, Pa.
Tackles:						
	Steve Renko	Kansas University	Sr.	6'0"	205	Kansas City, Kans.
	John Pellack	William and Mary	Sr.	6'0"	210	Clifton, N. J.
	Bob Prymuski	Illinois University	Jr.	6'1"	226	Hammond, Ind.
	Andy Perhach	Georgia University	Sr.	6'1"	185	Campbell, Ohio
	Nick Feher	Georgia University	Fresh.	6'0"	210	Youngstown, Ohio
Guards:						
	Steve Nikifor	Colgate	Jr.	6'1"	195	Valley Stream, N. Y.
	John Lukowsky	Washington and Jefferson	Jr.	5'8"	178	Ford City, Pa.
	Dolph Tokarczyk	Pennsylvania University	Jr.	6'0"	205	Coaldale, Pa.
	John Schweder	Pennsylvania University	Soph.	6'0"	200	Bethlehem, Pa.
	John Kosh	Pittsburgh University	Sr.	6'0"	200	Donora, Pa.
	Frank Sukana	New York University	Jr.	5'11"	185	Frackville, Pa.
	Joe Sarabok	Pennsylvania State	Soph.	5'10"	190	Lansford, Pa.
	Bill Zavidny	North Carolina State	Jr.	5'10"	175	McKees Rocks, Pa.
	Mike Kushinka	Rutgers University	Jr.	5'11"	200	Bethlehem, Pa.
	Steve Skapinec	Fordham University	Sr.	6'2"	195	New York, N. Y.
	Joe Kovach	Scranton University	Soph.	5'10"	186	Hazleton, Pa.
	Emil Hordesky	Scranton University	Jr.	5'9"	186	Carbondale, Pa.
	Tom Valaika	Scranton University	Soph.	5'8"	203	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Centers:						
	Gene Shekitka	Columbia University	Jr.	5'11"	192	Blakely, Pa.
	Andy Lazor	Washington State	Jr.	6'0"	190	Buckley, Wash.
	Mike Murray	Lehigh University	Soph.	6'1"	190	Sayre, Pa.
	Andy Shekitka	Syracuse University	Jr.	5'10"	180	Blakely, Pa.
	John Wolosky	Pennsylvania State	Sr.	6'1"	195	Isabella, Pa.
	John Lukachik	Illinois University	Jr.	6'0"	190	Urbana, Ill.
	Dave Cheplick	Mansfield State Teachers	Sr.	5'9"	175	Olyphant, Pa.
	Joe Chesna	Georgia University	Jr.	6'0"	185	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
	Gerry Deleski	Georgia University	Jr.	6'0"	175	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
	Mike Mowchan	New Britain Teachers	Jr.	6'2"	190	New Britain, Conn.
	Joe Jackura	Georgia University	Soph.	6'1"	190	East Chicago, Ind.
	Jack Susoeff	California University	Sr.	6'2"	205	San Francisco, Cal.
Backs:						
	Tony Wolodzko	Toledo	Sr.	5'8"	168	Elyria, Ohio
	Paul Dubenetzyk	Temple University	Soph.	6'2"	210	Brooklyn, N. Y.
	Tom Skladany	Temple University	Soph.	6'0"	206	Plymouth, Pa.
	Ed Sikorsky	Muhlenberg	Jr.	5'11"	180	Emaus, Pa.
	Frank Kuzma	Minnesota	Soph.	6'0"	192	Ely, Minn.
	Jack Zupetz	Minnesota	Soph.	5'11"	188	Mt. Iron, Minn.
	Mike Zeleznak	Kansas State	Sr.	5'10"	176	Kansas City, Kan.
	Newell Oestreich	South California University	Sr.	6'0"	200	Inglewood, Cal.
	Joe Cheplick	Mansfield St. Teachers	Fresh.	5'10"	180	Olyphant, Pa.
	John Ginda	Temple University	Sr.	5'9"	175	Carteret, N. J.
	Walt Pastushak	Brown University	Soph.	6'1"	190	North Abington, Mass.
	Joe Malczyk	Temple University	Soph.	5'9"	185	Sheatown, Pa.
	Steve Comkowycz	Connecticut University	Jr.	5'4"	145	Shelton, Conn.
	Mike Yedinak	Michigan Central Teachers	Jr.	5'7"	180	Flint, Mich.
	Ray Maladowitz	Army	Soph.	6'2"	205	Passaic, N. J.
	George Yourishin	Scranton	Soph.	5'11"	180	Hazleton, Pa.
	George Yanisko	Scranton	Soph.	5'10"	170	Scranton, Pa.
	Gene Havrilak	Scranton	Soph.	6'0"	175	Blakely, Pa.
	Tom Tikalsky	Cornell University	Jr.	6'0"	170	Chicago, Ill.
	Stan Nestorak	Georgia University	Sr.	6'0"	180	Hamtramck, Mich.
	Tom Kaminsky	Georgia University	Jr.	6'0"	175	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
	Ed Stec	Bucknell	Soph.	5'10"	185	North Tonawanda, N. Y.
	Henry Ciemnicki	Lafayette	Sr.	5'10"	185	Elizabeth, N. J.
	John Tillitsky	Georgia University	Fresh.	5'10"	180	Canton, Ohio.

Jersey City Leading U.N.A. Bowling League

For the second consecutive week, the Jersey City Ukrainian Social Club bowling team retained its first place in the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.J.-N.Y. Area by winning two games from the Perth Amboy Vets Team "B" and losing one, at the matches which held for the third time in their home town on Sunday, December 21st.

As on the previous Sunday, "Big Noise" Laszek was again high man for the Jersey City team registering a 500 set. P. Gadek was high man for Team "B" with a 492 set.

L. Coyle led the Perth Amboy Vets Team "A" to a three game sweep over the Penn-Jersey Club of Newark with a big 210 in the final game and a 563 set. M. Gawdun had 509 for Newark.

Br. 14 of U.N.A. continued its winning ways by taking three games from New York's U.N.A. Branch 435. This time Pete Molinsky was high man with 545 and he came within 14 pins of the Molinsky family record of 559 held by M. Molinsky. B. Danyluk was high man for New York with 424.

The Elizabeth Sitch team won two games from Irvington's Ukrainian Social and Civic Club team to remain one full game behind Jersey City. Elizabeth won the final game by three pins with the anchor men of both teams missing easy spares in the final frame. Mike Fedish was high man for Elizabeth with a 201 in the final game and a 543 set. J. Kalba had 529 for Irvington and almost caused a lot of "damage" when he doubled in the final frame of every game.

The standings show just how close the teams are matched, which may be due, to quite an extent, to the use of the handicap system. The contests scheduled for the remaining four Sundays, and which will be held in New York City at the Bowlmor Alleys on University Place between 12th and 13th Streets, may easily result in much shifting in the standing of the teams. U.N.A. Branch 14 versus Elizabeth and the Penn-Jersey Club versus Jersey City are the matches that can radically change the standings.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE Team Standings

	Won	Lost	High Game	Total Pins	Average
1. Jersey City U.S.C.	21	9	863	21881	729
2. Sitch, Elizabeth	20	10	914	23662	789
3. Perth Amboy Vets Team "A"	18	12	886	22858	762
4. Irvington C. & S. Club	14	16	822	21616	721
5. Br. 14 U.N.A., Newark	14	16	823	20970	699
6. Penn Jersey Club, Newark	13	17	882	23042	768
7. Br. 435 U.N.A., New York	10	20	811	20155	672
8. Perth Amboy Vets Team "B"	10	20	750	19931	664

Ted Ohar and Steve Kurlak.

NATIVE OF WESTERN UKRAINE PROMOTES JUVENILE HOCKEY IN WINNIPEG

Fifty-six year old Fred Kinash, a native of the Ukraine, and a survivor of child labor camps, is one of the men responsible in Winnipeg for the birth and success of the Fort Rouge

Community Club.

Kinash is a food salesman and resides in Winnipeg's south end. He helped organize the old Winnipeg Sport Association in the north end in the early thirties. A year ago, with the assistance of another local sportsman, Fred fathered the new Victoria Cubs hockey group, commencing with a midget team. This leader of hockey-minded youth, tells a story of begging work in the Old Country at the tender age of 7. "I didn't even know there was such a thing as sport until I came to Winnipeg in 1910," he admits. To most native North Americans, sport comes naturally. It seems to be inborn. South of the border in the States the youngsters are struggling with bat and ball before their kindergarten days; in western Canada, their toys are usually a hockey stick and puck. The conviction of Fred Kinash, whose childhood was filled only with toil, is "give the under-privileged sport and they won't have any time for juvenile delinquency."

П Р А Ц Я

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