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Chief of Staff, U. S. Air Force Washington, D. C.

Mr. Nicholas Muraszko — 30 August 1948
Svoboda
83 Grand Street
Jersey City 2, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Murashko:

The United States Air Force will observe Air Force Day on September 18. This date marks our first birthday as an autonomous member of the National Military Establishment. It also comes as we face the challenging task of creating a combat force designed to guarantee our national security in the air.

As on previous anniversaries, the theme of Air Force Day will be "Air Power Is Peace Power." But we hope, with your help, to popularize a second theme this year—"Know Your Air Force Better."

For we want everyone to know about the world-wide role, responsibilities and needs of his Air Force as we build to 70-group strength. We also want young men and their parents to know of the many fine opportunities open to qualified youth as Aviation Cadets or as enlisted members under the Aviation Career Plan.

It is our hope, therefore, that America's foreign language newspapers, whose editors and publishers already have aided us so much, will find it possible to bring these facts to the attention of their readers again his year with Air Force Day editorials, news stories, features, and pictures.

A special fact sheet is attached for your use. If you wish additional information, either for direct news or background purposes, Air Force Public Information Officers or U. S. Army and U. S. Air Force Recruiting Service Officers in your area will gladly assist you.

Sincerely yours,
HOYT S. VANDENBERG
Chief of Staff United States Air Force

CLIPPINGS

FROM NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Deputy Sheriff Martin H. Horwitz has been adopted by two Ukrainian DPs in in Germany. Two letters, written to him in thanks for CARE packages received in a camp near Revensburg, Germany, both addressed Horwitz as "father."

Horwitz had directed some months ago that surplus funds collected for the "Friendship Train" through the contributions of New Britain residents be distributed to needy persons in Enrope in the form of CARE packages. One "bread and butter" letter was received earlier this month.

A note from a 27-year-old student, written in slightly ungrammatical English, reads as follows:

"Dear Sir: Many thanks for your CARE parcel of July. Herewith I have much pleasure in handling your parcel. I beg to inform you, you are for me the father in Germany. I am a Ukrainian, student of law, born 1921, unmarried. In Germany I am DP.

"Please accept my sincerest thanks, with best regards, yours very truly,

WASYL KUZMA."

Another letter which was translated from the Ukrainian begins with the salutation, "My Dearest Friend-Father,"

"I myself am Ukrainian," it continues. "I have been experiencing great hardships for the past six years as an emigrant. I don't know why I have lived through this being afraid of Communism I ran away from it.

"I am a cobbler, a tailor, and a miller who mills flour, and also I have agricultural skill — four professions. I am 39 years old, unmarried, so that if you can take me to yourself, or if somebody else—another neighbor who would accept me in friendship, than I ask that you do not refuse me. I will be very grateful for that.

Goodbye, your friend,
S. SENKO."

About 26 packages had been sent to persons in various parts of Europe through the local contributions.. Most of the food parcels were received in DP camps in Germany.

FROM TRENTON, N. J.

Miss Adele Markoff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Markoff of 662—18th avenue, received her degree of Bachelor of Science from State Teachers College last Saturday. She majored in Health and Physical Education.

Among her activities on campus were vice-president of Theta Phi Sorority, vice-president of the Women's Athletic Association, chairman of the Women's Athletic Banquet, and member of the Social Board, choir and Health and Physical Education Club.

Miss Markoff was also winner of the "Miss Thrush" contest held in Trenton recently for vocalists.

She will be teaching in September in Mt. Hebron Jr. High Montclair.

FROM ALLENTOWN, PA.

Sally Oranczak, lyric soprano of Northampton R. 2, will appear as soloist with the Pioneer band tonight at West park. She will sing "The Italian Street Song" from "Naughty Marietta" and "One Alone" from "The Desert Song." Miss Oranczak has done solo work in Philadelphia and appeared on the Wildwood Crest pier, N. J. She is a member of the Student Musicians of the Allentown Musical club and the Municipal Opera Co. The young singer has received all of her vocal training at the Ernestine Hohl Williams studio.

Charles Evans Hughes

Charles Evans Hughes, once a Governor of New York, a Secretary of State, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, died on August 27th in comparative obscurity when judged in the light of the sensation created by death of Babe Ruth one week earlier. Former Chief Justice Hughes ran for President against Woodrow Wilson. He received a majority of popular votes but lost out on the number of electors. Famous for his ability as a purist, he was a "just" judge, and it was during his term as Chief Justice that the Supreme Court maintained its highest respectability.

1,500 APPLICATIONS FOR DP's

The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee has forwarded to its field director in Germany 1,500 applications for entry of Ukrainian Refugees to United States. The applications have been signed by the Ukrainians in the United States, with the assurance that each signer will provide a temporary dwelling for the refugee family and assist them in finding employment. Included in the number, there were 250 applications signed by the American farmers of Maryland.

1,500 applications is barely enough to fill one month's quota of Ukrainian Refugees that may be permited to enter this country. There are thousands of others waiting for the fateful pieces of paper which open for them the doors to life, and the UUARC again pleads for more applications because the resettlement to United States is about to begin this month.

Together with the 1,500 applications from United States, the UUARC forwarded 984 similar applications from Argentine. These came through the Ukrainian Relief Committee of Argentina, but only UUARC can take advantage of them because it is represented by a field office in Europe.

"Kievan Russia"

The New York Times of August 29 published a book review by Walter Dushnyck. The book reviewed, bearing the title quoted above, was written by Professor George Vernadsky, the same who wrote Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine.

Mr. Dushnyck attacks the author's version that Kievan State was the joint state of Russians, Ukrainians and White Ruthenians, and points to the contradictions on that score in Vernadsky's earlier works.

The fact that the review was published by the New York Times is a good indication that Ukrainian problems are making headway in the Anglo-Saxon world.

"Trouble in Russia"

Commenting on the prolonged conference of the Big Four in Moscow, Anne O'Hare McCormick discounts the danger of war and considers the conference an attempt on both sides to prevent a military conflict. She is convinced that Russia shrinks from war and gives her reasons as follows:

"The reasons why the Kremlin fears war are more speculative, but the extreme measures taken to hold the satellite countries in line and the increasing unrest in Russia itself furnish one clue. There are more underground reports of conditions inside the Soviet Union than there used to be, largely because the frontier cannot be so tightly sealed as it was before the adjoining states were taken in. There is a constant trickle of fugitives from these states, and from these sources it is clear that there is incessant trouble in the Ukraine, trouble in the collective, pockets of discontent in the cities that even periodic purges cannot root out."

"Freedom to Work"

Ever since Czechoslovakia became "blessed" with communism progressive steps have been taken by the red regime to insure for the country the same paradise that exists in Russia. The latest report from Prague states that under new regulations now being introduced, workers in the Czechoslovak mining districts will be subject to investigation by members of the Mine Council, who are nearly all communists if they fail to report to work regularly.

The system, as introduced by the North Bohemian mining district, provides that it is not sufficient for a worker to have a doctor's certificate of illness to be permitted to stay home. The miner also will be investigated by two members of the mine or plant council who will decide whether he is genuinely ill.

Russians May Own Homes

Moscow radio announces that a decree was issued by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, legislative body of the Soviet Union, giving citizens the right to buy or build private houses. The decree permits any citizen to buy or build a dwelling up to two stories in height and containing not more than five rooms. It may be situated in town or country.

Now we may expect a flood of propaganda calling for gratitude of slaves to the "wise" Stalin for his "generosity." The "potential" of the Soviet system will be stressed, and the development of the Soviet "prosperity," which now allows the citizen to rebuild what the system had destroyed. When all Soviet resources are being used for a construction of war machine it will be interesting to see what the private citizen can do about building his home.

UKRAINIANS MENTIONED

A lengthy article in the latest edition of the Saturday Evening Post by a former Soviet general, Alexander Barmine, attracts the reader by its frequent mention of Ukrainians. The author enumerates the sufferings of all nationalities under the Soviet regime, including the Russian people too. He condemns the assistance of the Western powers given to the Soviets in the hunt for DP's all over Europe, saying that it helped to keep the Russian people enslaved, and that it convinced them that America is not their friend but Stalin's. The following paragraph is noteworthy:

"In three years since the end of the war, despite territorial gains in Eastern Europe, no real consolidation of power, no real recovery, has been achieved inside the Soviet Union. Mass arrests and deportations continue unabated. The mighty Ukrainian peasant rebellion is entering its fourth year. In September, 1947, five Ukrainian anti-soviet regiments tried to break through Slovakia into the American zones of Germany and Austria, but were surrounded by four divisions of the Soviet secret police, three infantry divisions sent by the G. P. U. from Poland, and several Czech infantry regiments and Soviet-directed gendarmerie. Several detachments, however, broke through into Austria. One penetrated as far as American-occupied Bavaria, where its members were interned by order of the American authorities."

Tune In

Rounr-table radio riscussion on Station WEVD New York, Tuesday, September 7, 1948, 10 to 10:30 P.M. Suject: Kasenkina Case and Russian Refugees in General. Participants: Luba Kowalska Terpak, interpreter at press interview. Christopher Emmet, chairman of Board of Directors of Common Cause organization defending Kasenkina case. Mr. Hoagy, Kasenkina's attorney who is getting her U. S. Citizenship.

CONGRESS OF UKRAINIAN PARTISANS

Ukrainian Information Bulletin reports that congress of Ukrainian partisans of the World Wall II was held on August 14th in one of the cities of Western Europe. Congress was called by the Operating-Partisan Center Command abroad and was attended by many delegates.

MEDYKA GIVEN TO POLAND

In connection with the straightening of boundaries between Poland and Soviet Ukraine, the railhead Medyka was awarded to Poland. Medyka lies 7 Kilometers to the east of Peremyshl and until now was in the Soviet territory. The inhabitants of Medyka are being "voluntarily" resettled.

TRIAL OF UKRAINIAN REVOLUTIONISTS

A secret trial of Ukrainian revolutionists, members of Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, took place in Kiev during the month of June. The prisoners were accused of preparing a revolution in Ukraine and of assasinations of several leading agents of NKVD. All were sentenced to capital punishment and commuted to prison of hard labor for life.

END OF ZHDANOV

Rumors are circulated in Europe that Zhdanov, Stalin's right hand man and successor, did not die a natural death but that he was murdered. Although the official communique announced his death after a "prolonged illness" there had been no signs of his illness to anybody's knowledge. Only two months before his death Zhdanov took part in the meetings of Cominform in Roumania.

High Cost of Living

Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, charged that the Truman Administration had deliberately attempted to sustain high food prices in the face of bumper crops. He cited the statements made by the Secretary of Agriculture indicating that the Government intended to increase food purchases. Stassen's argument is that if the Government hits the market suddenly with huge purchases it forces prices upward unnecessarily.

President Truman denied the charges, so did the Secretary of Agriculture, and James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, issued a statement calling it "unjust" and "absurd" to blame the farmers and farm prices for the high coast of living.

Editorials

MILESTONES

This year,—1948, will pass into history of U.N.A. as the year in which our organization attained its greatest growth. In wealth—it has passed ten million dollars; in membership—it is about to pass fifty thousand members. Taken alone, these figures may be meaningless. Placed beside the figures of the competing Ukrainian organizations, they represent positions that are much higher than the sum total of other fraternals put together. When we say that the U.N.A. is the "first and foremost" Ukrainian fraternal order, that is not an idle boast; it is a true statement, without any exaggeration. The U. N. A. has set the pace for other fraternals and served as a model for them in many respects, although it has moved too fast for them.

U.N.A. Differs From Others.

Perhaps the most important factor that is responsible for the growth of U.N.A. is its democratic structure, not only with regard to form but in its composition as well. To be more specific, the members of U.N.A., through their elected delegates, express their will at the Convention every four years. The delegates receive the reports of the Supreme Officers, criticize them when necessary, make new regulations, and elect new officers by secret ballot. Not all fraternals follow this rule of holding conventions and bringing their officers to task.

The U.N.A. conventions are composed of true representatives of the members. This is made possible by paying the expenses of the delegates from the national treasury, so that every Branch is in position to afford a delegate, and small Branches combine for that purpose. There are fraternals which do not follow this rule; they make the individual Branches bear the cost of representation. In such fraternals the delegates are often self-appointed by paying their own expenses, or many Branches are not represented, at all.

With the expectation of the State laws there is no authority vested in any person outside of U.N.A. to deprive of or limit any member in exercising his rights under the provisions of U.N.A. Constitution and By-Laws. The fundamental right to make any changes in our organization is vested in the members, acting through their delegates. That is not true of some fraternals.

There is one feature in the U.N.A. that is not found in any other Ukrainian fraternal. U.N.A. is all-inclusive: With the exception of communists, all social classes, all political parties, and all religious denominations are merged in the U.N.A. They made U.N.A. what it is today—a cross-section of Ukrainian people, three-fifths of whom have been born in America. The high level of intelligence of U.N.A. membership is reflected in the superior type of delegates sent to conventions. That, in turn, is bound to influence the continuous improvements that are being made in the organization, including in the type of officers elected.

For Greater U.N.A.

Though we may boast of U.N.A. for its greatness and pat ourselves on the back, we must admit that the progress made thus far could have been more pronounced if all our Branches did their share of work towards that objective. Here and there we have Branch officers that are content to rest on their laurels. Their activity is limited to the collection of dues, they do not bring in new members. Some cannot read the rate book correctly and discourage new members by quoting wrong rates. There are Branch officers who do not get Svoboda or the Ukrainian Weekly and have no idea of what is going on in the organization. The old members have no more ambition and no more strength, and the young members are indifferent. There are such Branches, and officers and members, to our regret.

But the mission of U.N.A. is to unite all Ukrainian Americans, and that can be done only through active Branches and their members. Only by showing some activity—some life, can a Branch attract new members. We must give our growing generations something that other organizations or insurance companies do not give. We must give them fraternalism to make their membership in U.N.A. worthwhile.

Fast work, we must admit. We complained in the Ukrainian Weekly last week that Ukrainians were by-passed on the Pennsylvania Commission for resettlement of Refugees. Now we are pleased to report that Governor Duff appointed Dr. Walter Galan to that commission. The matter was not as easy as it seems. Major Darmopray, together with Dr. Galan, had to spend many hours in Harrisburg before they obtained the appointment of Dr. Galan on the commission.

Helen Korolenko made the headlines. A Ukrainian girl of 14, orphan in a D.P. hospital in American zone of Germany, Helen is suffering from infantile paralysis. That did not prevent the Soviet authorities from taking steps for her „repatriation," but the hospital refused to give her up and so—another quarrel with the Soviets. The N. Y. Times wonders why the Soviets, with two hundred million population, are so interested in a crippled Ukrainian girl.

Cabbages! A farmer near Wilkes-Barre, Pa, announced that he will give away all his cabbage or plow it under if there are no takers. There was no gag, as marketing it would bring a loss. Trucks and cars came and hauled away thousands of heads, but some had to be plowed under after all. Had President Truman heard of the farmer's offer first, he would have taken the cabbage off the farmer's hands and paid him for it—to keep the price up.

High prices mean high income—for the Government. That is the conclusion (in reverse) one must reach in hearing of the repeated efforts made by both political parties in behalf of lower cost of living. They simply are against it although they say the opposite. High prices mean high profits and high wages; these in turn mean high taxes going into government coffers—to pay off the national debt, to pay government employees, to pay increased costs of national defense. Figure it out yourself.

Hundred-dollar-a-month pension checks to eligible miners, soft coal and anthracite, will be forthcoming sometime during September. To be eligible miners must have reached the age of 62, be members of the United Mine Workers of America, be employed in the coal industry for at least twenty years, and retire on or after June 1, 1946. Mine workers of 65 or over, who qualify for $100 monthly pension, will also be eligible for monthly benefits under the Social Security program which are said to average about thirty dollars.

"There is a terrible power in women. Some day that fact will be realized and this will be a woman's world as well as a man's world. But it isn't a woman's world yet and will never be as long as she is distracted by a pair of fancy earrings or a hunk of juicy gossip."—Elsie Robinson.

"All our plans and hopes of European union encounter the elementary fact that Europe cannot unite before it has recovered its independence. A divided Europe, one half of it dominated by the Russians, the other half supported and protected by the United States, is not a Europe which is likely to find the moral force to construct a new European order.—Walter Lippmann.

On Record - - by Ted Victor

POST CONVENTION PERIOD

Now that the Akron Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League is over every effort must be made by the Youth to keep the interest stimulated by convention. Too often most of us forget about the convention as a whole and merely remember a few high spots. This may be all right for the individual but it certainly will not help our organizational life. The important things that will aid our social and organizational life are those that were discussed at the convention.

Remember the various reports that were made by representatives of state and sectional leagues. Bring them up at your own meetings. Talk them over and see whether some of difficulties these various leagues experienced resemble your own. Perhaps they will aid you in overcoming some of your problems?

Remember the people you have met at the Akron Convention. What is most important, be certain that you have their addresses. In organizational life such as our's much depends upon the individual. It is up to the individual to correspond with other people and through their efforts everyone benefits. Write to these new friends of your's now. Discuss the convention and discuss anything that you think would be of interest and of aid to both of you.

Remember to give each and every member of your organization a good picture of just what took place in Akron. Not only the parties and dances but tell them about the speeches. Be certain to tell them about the amount of work that went into making the Akron Convention of the UYL-NA a complete succsess. Bring out the interesting facts of publicity, united labor and overall cooperation that went into making the convention a success.

Remember to tell how good it was to meet so many young people from all over the states and Canada. Build it up to its proper position and make them feel good and sorry for not attending. Make them realize that only through such conventions as the UYL-NA sponsors can you come to meet all the Ukrainian Youth. And perhaps what is most important remind them that the success of a convention is based upon the success of individuals and organizations to cooperate.

After you have remembered all that I have listend above and have told everything in detail to your organizations I suggest you sit right down begin thinking about the next convention. Think of it, and not only from a personal point of view but a general point. If your community isn't going to be the site of the next PYL-NA Convention then why don't you make an effort to hold a rally? After all it is at these local rallies that thet the real work of organizing is actually done and where experience is gained for the eventual production of full scale conventions. Believe me, it's a lot of work and you may throw up your hands in dispair time and time again. But; after all is said and done you will admit just as the Akron Convention Committee is admitting now, "It was loads of work but it was fun." I might add that they are already wandering about feeling lost because there is really nothing left to do?

NEIGHBORS

By P. MIRCHUK

(From "Visty". Translated by G. H.)

PHILLIP was Stepan's nearest neighbor, of the same age and —irreconcilable enemy. Why it was so, was difficult to say. But so it often happens that the nearest neighbors are either the best of friends or the worst of enemies.

The latter relationship governed in Phillip's case. Even their fathers nursed a feud: it might have been a garden patch, or the hens, or the fence,—as if on purpose they came for mischief to cause a quarrel between the neighbors. That is how Phillip inherited the feud.

They never had political disputes. Phillip was not interested in politics, leaving it entirely to Stepan, who from his childhood dabbled in books and newspapers, like a woman with a corn-grinder. Having married, Phillip cared for his house, for his and family's food,—and that was all. Sometimes he went to the village library; but a lecture there went into one ear and out the other. For such purpose the good Lord gave us two ears.

There could be no class enmity between them: both were "proletarians": each with a cottage, a garden, two measures of land and —three little mouths to feed, who were always hungry. Stepan once made a joke of this poverty, while in the library:

— We,— said he, — are both poor because of the following incident. Once we are standing by our gate, when we see—an old man coming. Well, how can a Ukrainian soul refuse to accept an old man for the night's lodging and food? I am inviting him to my house, and Phillip to his. The old man looks at us and says: "You acted according to Christ's teaching. In return for that, wish whatever you desire and it shall be given to you." Anfl his face beamed with a strange light. I thought awhile, then said: "Give me a cow that gives ten quarts of milk a day, ten quarts of cream, and two calves a year." "Very well."—And immediately I hear the moo of a cow behind me. Then Phillip says: "For myself— I want nothing, Holy Man, but make it so that Stepan's cow dies on the spot."—Well,—Stepan concluded his joke,—and so we both remained poor.

There was only one reason for which Phillip might deliberately nurture a desire of revenge against Stepan, and that occured recently. Phillip, as was stated, was not interested in politics. But, when the Soviets returned the second time, and the commune gave to poor Phillip three hectares of the baron's land, all free, then Phillip felt a great sense of gratitude to the Soviets. He praised them at every step. Then one time they invited Phillip to a meeting in the neighboring village. They came with him, and found the village library full of men and women. The head of the village council spoke, then the head of the local communist party, then they asked him to speak. And so Phillip told how difficult life had once been, and how good life was now.

— And all this was given to me by our Stalin, our father, our teacher, our . . .

He stuttered, could not find the right word. And in that moment he heard an old woman in the first row break out into loud laughter. Embarrassed, he looked at her and—felt unpleasant. He glanced at her again and noticed that the woman's face was — shaved . . .

Phillip directed his glance to the Political Chief, then again to the woman. Political Chief followed his glance, stopped at the woman and—became pale.

— Speak, please speak! — she said, laughing in derision. Her voice did not sound feminine at all.

Phillip no longer remembers what took place then. He only remembers that the Political Chief, and the two agents of NKVD with him, were "taken care of" by the partisans, while he, Phillip, was given ten lashes, so hot that it smarts yet in a certain spot when he scratches himself.

— You ought to get the same as these others! But after all you are of Ukrainian blood. For the first offense we will only tan your hide, so that your head may brighten up.

And they tanned it, but hard! Phillip could swear that the voice of the old man, the partisan commander, was the voice of — his neighbor Stepan. For that, Phillip might yearn for revenge.

The unexpected climax came unexpectedly for both.

"Comrades from the city" ordered Phillip to drive to the woods for hay. But, when he was returning from the woods, hidden in the hay on the wagon were five agents of NKVD. Then, when the wagon drove into the barn, they came out and in the twilight stealthily went into Phillip's house.

— He will surely fall into our hands today!—they said, looking at Stepan's house. — That will be the end! You will kick in the air at the end of a rope!

— Aren't they having a time, these cursed khakhols! Ukrainians! We finished the Germans, but can't liquidate the mazepintsi. They always bob up: "petlurivtsi," and now "banderivtsi." But they are always the same.

— That is nothing,—laughed a red-haired one,—we'll give them another "1933" and pacify them. The khakhols will dance the way we tell them to!

Phillip knew what this was all about—he was aiding them. Of course, even the village will be better off if they hang Stepan. Why these partosans, this UPA, and all this? Only a ruination of villages and of people. Why, we have Ukraine already, the land too, well—and freedom. There is no freedom like ours, anywhere, because everywhere are capitalists. Only in USSR!

— He came! . . . Three of them! . . . whispered the one who was peeking through the little window at Stepan's yard.—He is greeting his wife.

— Well, let him greet her and say farewell at the same time— answered the second one,—because afterwards he will get greetings from us! Phillip also looked through the window and saw on the shade of his neighbor's window Stepan's shadow that merged with the shadow of Stepan's wife, then of his children. Phillip looked around at the five figures about him and— suddenly he felt that something snapped in his soul, that something incomprehensible was happening to him. At the outset he listened to the foreign speech of these armed men with indifference. But suddenly their insolent jests about "ukraintsy", "mazepintsi," "petlurivtsi," "banderivtsi," touched something unknown in his insides. Perhaps not everything in the library that went into one ear, came out the other. Perhaps it was there all the time in a little corner of the peasant sout and only now responded? . . .

— Get ready! the leader ordered. —I will attack from here, everybody out! — The last of the country Ukrainism! — smiled the red-haired one.

The figures around Phillip moved cautiously. But in the same moment something unexpected happened. The tempest in Phillip's soul broke down the dam. With one motion he snatched the tommy-gun from the red-head and —half of its ammunition cut the commander down, the other half peppered the other men. The red-head, from whom Phillip snatched the tommy-gun, jumped into a dark corner. A pistol shot replied to the barking of the tommy-gun. Everything turned topsy-turvy in Phillip's head, the walls, the ceiling and the floor revolved in wild disorder . . .

Phillip's life was burning out but he retained his consciousness. He looked at his neighbor Stepan, smiling:

— Take care of my children! They are—Ukrainians!

Then, he looked at the tommy-gun and said to his wife:

— Hide it well! And when our oldest one grows up, give him this!

The faith of immortality gives to every mind that cherishes it a certain firmness of texture.—Wilberforce.

Good manners are a part of our morals; and it is as much your duty as your interest, to practice both.—Hunter.

Traveling to the Convention

For the past number of years the Labor Day Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America has been the inspiration for many a young American Ukrainian to travel. Naturally on the whole the mode of transportation employed by these people has been quite usual. However there have been very unusual cases. To both of these groups of people we of the United Ukrainian Convention Travellers Alumni give the following suggestions. We suggest that you heed well these words for after all we of the UUCTA are veterans of many a Labor Day jaunt.

The hitch-hiker is one of the most zealous and colorful figures that we have travelling to our conventions. In most cases, in fact in all cases this group is comprised of men. This is only fair to the very ideals of hitching, since it would be much too easy for girls to get a ride and so leave all the poor males waiting for endless hours in the hot sun. Hitching like everything else takes preparation and a knowledge of human behavior.

Before actually starting on the trip to Akron the hitch-hiker should make certain that he is dressed correctly. A neat and yet colorful outfit will attract much more attention than any drab suit. His bag (the one with the handle) should be compact and yet capable of carrying all of the essentials for a successful convention. Pasted on one side of the bag should be a list of key cities through which the hitch-hiker will travel before actually reaching Akron, Ohio. A choice location on a main highway should selected. This should be a place where autos and trucks can easily stop. Once inside someone's car all precautions should be made to be certain that its driver is not going to Akron by way of Osh Kosh. If at this point everything has worked out fine then there is nothing left for the hitch-hiker to do but to sit back and talk. Just what all this talk will be about depends upon the host, the driver of the vehicle. Usually it ranges anywhere from the weather to the prospects of getting married for the average male at the Akron Convention. By the time the hitch-hiker reaches Akron, it can be said without any question of doubt that both he and the driver are friendliest of terms. When the trip is over it seecs almost like saying good bye to one of the family.

One of the more hardy souls that ventures out to UYL-NA Conventions is the one that travels in a special bus with some forty other Ukrainians. Despite all of the hardships on just such a trip, the traveller can and does have a good time. Whether he gets any sleep is strictly his problem. If he is a wise traveller, more than likely he will grab a seat in the bus either right up front or someplace in the center where the bus does not bounce too much. He will also take along with him an old coat or perhaps an old blanket. This item comes in mighty handy along about three in the morning when all of the fun makers have worn themselves out. By placing the coat or blanket in the center aisle of the bus the traveller may stretch out and catch some forty winks. Another aid for making a pleasant journey is the selection of a compatible mate for the trip to Akron. A petite young lassie does not take up much room and besides that she will not weigh too much when she leans against the weary traveller. If these simple suggestions are observed the traveller may rest assured that he will arrive in Akron and be able to enjoy the first day of the convention.

As for all the other modes of travelling to the convention we of the United Ukrainian Convention Traveller's Alumni have but these few words of advice. "Get plenty of rest before you start. Eat, work, and drink light for about five days before the convention. Review all your corny jokes. Pack your bag with essentials only. (these are left to the individual discretion [of the traveller]). Finally do not forget to take the first day after the convention off from work and we know that you will enjoy travelling to and from Akron, Ohio this September.

United Ukrainian Convention Traveller's Alumni
Pres.—Znow Pishow,
Sec'y—Chem Preyikhow,
Treas.—Ivan Zabludiw.

New Allergy Remedy

A new drug has relieved 90% of hay fever victims treated with it. Dr. Fred W. Wittich, secretary of the American College of Allergists, announces that this will be reported in the Annals of Allergy (August-September), official publication of the College.

The new antihistaminic or anti-ing symptoms in 83% of all allerfactured by Schering Corp. of Bloomfield, N. J. Its chemical name is prophenpyridamine. Its advantages and uses are reported by Dr. Ethan Allan Brown and 12 of his colleagues from the Allergy Clinic of the Boston Dispensary Unit of the New England Medical Center.

Trimeton is credited with relievng symptoms in 83% of all allergic conditions. The study involved 227 patients suffering from 20 allergic and non-allergic conditions including hay fever, bronchial asthma, allergic skin reactions, hives, and angioneurotic edema.

Results reported by the group showed that 81 of 90 patients with hay fever were completely relieved; 15 out of 25 patients with bronchial asthma were markedly relieved and five only moderately; 15 to 22 patients with hives had complete release from symptoms and three moderate; every one of three patients with both hives and angioneurotic edema had complete relief.

The drug was given in tablet form in doses of 15.5 to 25 milligrams, one to four times daily. Side reactions from the drug, the most common of which was drowsiness, were severe in only two of the patients treated, the physicians reported.

They are carrying on further studies on the relation of blood pressure to side reactions of antihistaminic agents which will be reported upon later.

(Science News Letter, Aug. 28, '48)

On Education

Washington.—The nation's leading organization of high school teachers thinks teen-ages not only ought to know more about atomic energy but ought to do something about it. To this end they have just put out a quite elaborate booklet called "Operation Atomic Vision."

It was prepared, with the cooperation of the Atomic Energy Commission, under the auspices of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, a department of the National Education Association. It is 95 pages long, illustrated and sells for 60 cents a copy with large discounts if you buy it in quantity. And officials of NEA say that thousands of high schools already have ordeped the booklet in expectation of starting classes in atomic energy next fall.

There are two rather unusual things about this particular booklet for high school students and teachers. In the first place it urges that students do more than simply get for themselves the know-how about the problems and possibilities of the new energy. It asks them to spread that knowledge, to pass it along to adults and get the adults to join in study groups, to pester newspapers and radios and get them to carry reports about the work. And in the second place this booklet makes no attempt to dodge even the most highly controversial aspects of the atomic energy problem.

It quotes at length from such men as Robert Hutchins of the University of Chicago and Norman Cousins, editor of the "Saturday Review of Literature," bringing out their belief that the ultimate answer to the danger of atomic destruction should be a world government. The booklet also makes it clear that the high school principals believe we should make sure that atomic energy is kept under civilian rather than military control.

It gives this picture of the possibilities of a new world after atomic energy has been developed to its full peacetime possibilities: "Energy will be cheap and plentiful. An endless stream of consumer goods will flow from automatic factories. You may live to drive a plastic car powered by a an atomic engine and reside in a completely air-conditioned plastic house. Food will be cheap and abundant everywhere in the world. It is unlikely that you or any of your classmates will die prematurely of cancer or heart disease,, or from any contagious diseases, or from any other human ills that afflict us now. Many of your generation will reach the century mark, but this will bring them little publicity. No one will need to work long hours. There will be much leisure, and a network or large recreational areas will cover the country, if not the world. The new world, if it develops, will be so interdependent that war and international strife will be impossible."

(For information on how to obtain book write to National Education Association, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.)

Training For Leadership and Democracy - - - by G. H.

For all we know—it may be the habit acquired during the school age that prompts the Ukrainian American Youth to gather from all parts of the country for an annual convention during the Labor Day week-end. Just as the youth of the country regards Labor Day as a signal for a return to desks and blackboards, so the Ukrainian Youth attends a convention that is fundamentally a training school for leadership and democracy.

The analogy proves to be quite appropriate when we examine the program of the Convention. At first glance we get the impression that very much has been compressed within the period of three days, and we wonder how the intellect will be able to digest it. On closer scrutiny, however, it becomes evident that the program has variety of the most pleasing kind, and that dull moments will be very few if any.

The preparation of the program alone, was a gigantic task for the Akron group that was constituted as a Convention Committee. The many varied problems that confronted this Committee and that were solved, required a close organization, superior ability in management, resourcefulness and keen sense of judgement. The Convention Committee had an opportunity to work on a project and it made the most of it.

Coming to the program itself we stop at the Forum Sessions: carefully prepared speeches on the current problems, discussions of these problems based on the criteria of democratic way of life —that is the serious portion of the program. Some in the audience will take part in the discussions, others will be content to listen. Ideas will be exchanged and opinions crystallized. Delegates and guests will return with notions of our present-day problems which, otherwise, would have no meaning to them. They will have attended a school in social science.

The concluding Business Sessions are the last on the program but not the least in importance. Here are decided the policies of the organization and the election of new people who will carry out these policies. The parliamentary procedures are observed and democratic processes of governmental functions come into play. These will be copied in actual practice by the delegates when they return to their local organizations. They will have learned more of the methods in conducting the business of their clubs in following a pattern established at the Convention.

The other items on the Convention program are no less educational than they are enjoyable. Listening to the soloists and choral groups will combine pleasure with music appreciation. The same is true of the Ukrainian folk dancing. What is seen or heard at the Music and Dance Festival will be emulated in many communities during the coming year; the presentation at Akron will be regarded as a standard for other communities to aim at.

To the attending delegates and guests, the Convention is not a series of unrelated program numbers but a rounded-out refresher course. Even the banquet, which may appear to be purely entertaining in nature, has its training value in the general set-up. In this respect the Convention Committee had taken a step forward by curtailing speeches and showing courtesy to prominent guests in a manner that will save time for the main speaker.

Fifteen years of the Ukrainian Youth League's existence have worked many changes in personnel, in customs, and in the attitudes. Each convention brings out new personalities and new ideas. Some of the names figure prominently in the annals of the League for several years, others disappear. Still others remain before the public, having won for themselves prominent places in their communities. Let us mention some of them.

Stephen J. Jarema, former officer of the League, became a State Assemblyman in New York.

Joseph Lesawyer, former treasurer of the League, Captain in the Army, is now manager of Real Estate Department of Adam Hats.

Luba (Kowalska) Terpak, once active in the League, recently scooped the Kasenkina story.

John Panchuk, past president of the League, once Assistant Prosecutor for the State of Michigan, now vice-president of an insurance casualty company.

Associated with the work of the League are Mary Polynyak Lesawyer, operatic singer, affiliated with the New York Civic Opera Company, and—

Donna Grescoe, violinist, who made her debut in Carnegie Hall last November.

Truly the Youth's League and the Conventions have been training grounds for many Ukrainian American young men and women.

Small Stuff

That auto driver, who had 15 stitches in the scalp, ought to use his head in the future.

That man, who built a two-car garage a few years ago, was foresighted. He can now live in the other side.

Opposites make the best marriage partners, says a jungle. Is that why so many men seek rich wives and vice versa.

The man who has no secrets from his wife has either confessed or been found out.

It's always easy to figure what you should have said right after it's too late to say it.

Anybody can meet expenses if he tries, says a writer. Yeah, the real trick is to avoid them.

Illinois bandits robbed a poker game and the winners found themselves to be the biggest losers.

A Kansas woman is taking her first vacation in 90 years. Maybe that's why she lived to be 90.

It's a lot easier to have harmony in the home when someone is willing to play second fiddle.

During the war it was a nonexistent Gremlin responsible for many annoying nuisances. In the post-war world it's a very real Kremlin.

Bumper crop of corn is forecast. Let's hope this does not refer to the radio comedians, soon due back on the air.

The Russians have invented a new kind of accordion. Let's see now—that's a musical instrument that works best under pressure, doesn't it?

"SVOBODA"
(UKRAINIAN DAILY)
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Youth and the U.N.A.

MADE TO ORDER

A few weeks ago the Ukrainian National Association proudly announced that its assets had passed the ten-million-dollar mark. Close on the heels of this impressive news will come the announcement that there are now more than 50,000 U. N. A. membership certificates in good standing.

Stotistics do not make much of an impression on some people, and are actually boring to others... but we want these announcements to sink in and so we repeat: the U.N.A., your organization, is now worth $10,000,000 and has 50,000 members. Think that over... grasp the significance behind it... and bear it in mind that it just didn't happen by chance. The figures were produced after more than 54 years of hard work on the part of many industrious men and women.

The figures show that the Ukrainian National Association is stronger than ever before... that more and more Ukrainian people are supporting it by becoming members. The future of the organization seems assured for generations to come, but this, of course, is up to the present membership, particularly the younger element. No organization can last very long if its members are inactive or indifferent. The U.N.A. has many members who are sincerely interested in its future and who participate in all activities, but the majority of these members are of the older generation. As a matter of fact, we have the old folks to thank for almost all of the work accumplished to date. It is the old folks who served and are still serving as officers of most of the 465 branches of the U.N.A., and it is the old folks who have done most of the campaigning for new members. And, as we had stressed in previous columns, the time has come for the young people to become truly interested in the U.N.A. because, many of the old people are sick or disabled, and deaths are being reported at an increasing rate.

The indifference on the part of the youth is difficult to understand. The young people have their various social and athletic clubs, dancing groups, veterans' groups, and the like... but mention a U.N.A. youth club to them and see how quickly you're brushed off with remarks such as: "Oh, that's insurance, isn't it? I have enough!" or "I don't want any insurance!" That word, "insurance," is almost always in every brush-off remark. It is difficult to explain the facts concerning the U.N.A. to the young people, because they are always too busy to listen. We meet them at affairs... they're too busy dancing or talking to discuss the U.N.A., at club meetings their minds are on the affairs of the club, and its a job to change the subject to the U.N.A. after the club meeting; meet them on the street, and they're so pressed for time that barely a dozen words are exchanged. Try to meet them at their homes... they're practically never there when you call or are on the way out. So we are forced to mail the information to them and hope for the best.

Occasionally we succeed in getting a fellow or a girl to listen to us as we explain the facts concerning the U.N.A. We always point out that the main reason the U.N.A. has managed to survive since 1894 is because it is a fraternal benefit society and, as such, issues membership certificates to its members. We stress that the U.N.A. was founded for the very purpose of protecting the Ukrainian immigrant in America, as well as his wife and children. Being a fraternal order the U.N.A. accomplished all business through its branches; the branch officers, as well as the officers of the main office, are members who were elected to their positions. We emphasize that the U.N.A. is strictly democratic in government and and that, in addition to protection, the members realize other benefits unobtainable in ordinary commercial insurance companies. Our listener has become really interested and starts asking questions. He appreciates the fact that, since it is necessary for all serious-minded persons to have protection, he may as well support the Ukrainian organization by becoming a member. And why not? Isn't the U.N.A. a Ukrainian organization which s striving to be of service to the Ukrainian people? Our listener is convinced that the U.N.A. truly represents something worthwhile, and he signs his membership application without hesitation.

We have absolutely nothing against youth clubs or groups, and have always supported those in our own vicinity. But we do think that the young people should seriously consider having U.N.A. youth branches. An ordinary club may last a year, or even five... but very few last any length of time.. A U.N.A. branch, on the other hand, may last indefinitely. That is because the U. N. A. offers something basic and lasting... fraternal insurance protection—which the members will keep. U.N.A. membership rates are very reasonable... in some cases not much higher than the fees charged by some clubs. The branh members may elect their own officers; they may sponsor affairs; they may have athletic teams; they have the Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda for publicity purposes.

Six new adul members (a person 15½ years old may be admitted as an adult) can form a U. N. A. youth branch and receive a charter and seal. The members pick a name for their branch. The U.N.A. will support the branch to the limit, for youth branches are few in number and the organization always encourages any kind of youth activity.

The U.N.A. is made to order for the youth and all the youth have to do is take advantage of the opportunity. The U.N.A. is substantial... it has something definite to offer.

If you've read this far then you must be interested. Why not follow up this interest right now by writing to the U.N.A. for more information? The address is Ukrainian National Association, P.O. Box 76, Jersey City 3, N.J. T. L.

SPORT NEWS

The Eastern Slav Softball Championship was decided on August 15th at Sokol Camp, Boonton, N. J. In the first round of the tourney St. Mary's Protectress Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church of the Bronx met St. Elias Carpatho-Russian Greek Catholic Church of Brooklyn. St. Mary's tried to defend the 1947 honors in the N.Y.-N.J. Greek Catholic Softball League, but of no avail. St. Mary's Cavaliers lost their crown to the St. Elias Falcons by a score of 9 to 6.

Both teams scored in the first inning, the Cavaliers scoring 5 runs and the Falcons coming back with 8. After that stormy first inning the pitchers of both sides settled down to a peaceful game. In the fourth inning Joe Pagan of the Falcons hit a home run with none on, and in the fifth inning Mike Lakonski, the Cavalier hurler, duplicated the feat. St. Elias outhit St. Mary's 10 to 8, but the Cavaliers, made 6 errors to the Falcons' 3.

The batteries for St. Mary's were Mike Lakomski, pitcher, with brother Paul catching. For St. Elias the winning pitcher was Eddie Pagan and his catcher was Mike Kudlak. The Mickey Hamalak Plaque was awarded to St. Elias after the game.

In the second round of the Tourney the East New York Russians met the Brandford, Conn. Croats. This game had plenty of action, in which the Croats were the underdogs. However, the Croats walloped the Russians 9 to 0. For the final round of the tourney St. Elias met the Croats for the championship, but the Croats showed too much power for the Falcons, emerging victorious by a score of 14 to 2. The Falcons used four pitchers but could not stop the Croats.

Mickey Hamalak presented a beautiful trophy to the winners. All were then invited to remain for refreshments and dancing.

HENRY HAWRYLEW

Have you signed up your children in U.N.A.?

Death and Devastation on the Curson Line

The Committee Against Mass Expulsion, in cooperation with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, released today the story of the deportations from the Ukraine, in the form of a pamphlet, entitled **Death and Devastation on the Curzon Line.**

Speaking of mass deportations as a whole, Christopher Emmet and The Rev. William J. Gibbons, S.J., say in the preface:

"The scale of deportations, involving some 20,000,000 people; the fact that they occurred mostly since the end of hostilities and are therefore crimes of peace and not of war; the fact that the victims of deportations have not been recognized as displaced persons and have become men without the rights of man; the comparative silence of the press about them—all of these factors make the question one of the most neglected of all the great moral issues which confront the civilized world."

This pamphlet is the fourth in a series of studies of postwar deportation tragedies in Europe. The other three dealt, in turn, with racialism in Czechoslovakia; deportations from Eastern Germany; and the expulsion and extermination of German-speaking minority groups in the Balkans and prewar Poland. This latest pamphlet deals with the least known phase of the tragedy. Its subject is the Ukraine, most of which has been behind the Iron Curtain ever since World War I.

Among the members of the Committee Against Mass Expultion are: Wiliam Henry Chamberlin, author; Prof. George S. Counts, Teachers College, Columbia University; Christopher Emmet Chairman of the Committee; Varian Fry, author; Rev. William J. Gibbons, S. J., Associate Editor, America; Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Pastor; Sidney Hook, Professor of Philosophy, New York University; Rev. John La Farge, Editor of America; David Martin, Secretary, Refugees Defense Committee; Liston Oak, Editor of The New Leader; Natalie Wales Paine, President, COMMON CAUSE, INC.; Norman Thomas, Chairman, American Socialist Party and Dorothy Thompson, writer and author.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is a national organization representing over a million Americans of Ukrainian descent; its President is Stephen Shumeyko and its headquarters are located at 50 Church Street, New York City.

The author of the pamphlet is Walter Dushnyck who, born in Western Ukraine, has been living in this country for thirteen years and is U. S. citizen. He was active in World War II in the Pacific both in the most crucial campaigns and, for the last six months of his military service, on General MacArthur's G-2 Foreign Liason Section as interpreter in the Russian and French languages. Mr. Dushnyck is now on the staff of America, National Catholic Weekly, and his reviews and articles have appeared in many other magazines.

Death and Devastation on the Curzon Line is a somber story of the fate that befell some million Ukrainians living west of the Curzon Line, or the postwar Polish-Soviet boundary. When the Ukrainians of pre-war Poland refused to heed the Soviet call to go to Soviet Ukraine, the Warsaw puppets of Stalin unleashed upon them a terror of an unprecedented brutality. Some 800,000 Ukrainians were herded up and forcibly handed over to the Soviet MVD. Since the Ukrainian population put up a determined resistance, the Poles were compelled to wage a minor war.

Entire villages were fired upon by artillery with the definite intention of destroying them thus deprived the recaltrant Ukrainianians of their homes. In several localities men, women and children were murdered in cold blood in order to terrorize the rest of the population. In particular, what took place in the village of Zavadka Morochivska, District of Sanok, Southeast Poland, on January 23, 1946, seems to have touched the nadir of human cruelty. There, the 34th Infantry Regiment of the Polish Army, under the command of Colonel "Pluto," a Soviet officer, brutally massacred the entire population because it refused to leave Soviet-occupied Ukraine. The names of 74 murdered victims are printed in the annex of the pamphlet, among them those of two or three American citizens, who had been prevented from returning to the United States by the Soviets.

In addition to the Soviet-controlled Polish army, several police and militia (UB and MO) took part in the extermination of the Ukrainians. By the end of 1946 few Ukrainians, if any, remained in what today is Poland. Most of them were sent to Soviet Ukraine, but some 80,000 to 100,000 were forcibly deported to the former German lands of East Prussia, Pomerania and Silesia.

Several letters from the Ukrainian deportees as well as the testimony of the Polish officers, captured by the Ukrainian underground, make the pamphlet a document of a great human tragedy.

The author ends his story as follows:

"Today when our civilization crumbles before the dark forces of the East, the hope of all mankind is directed to our country, not only for material assistance, but for spiritual guidance as well...

"What has happened to the Ukrainians in what is now Poland can happen tomorrow to any other people in the world, should they fall under the rule of Russia of her Communist puppets."

Slavonic Encyclopedia

Here is something that is timely and may be providing interesting reading. The Philosophical Library of New York is publishing Slavonic Encyclopedia for release in December. Its Editor-in-Chief is Joseph S. Roucek, Ph. D., of the University of Bridgeport. The editors of the Ukrainian Section are Nicholas D. Czubatyj, editor of the Ukrainian Quarterly, and Walter Dushnyck, a staff writer of America.

It seems that there is not a single encyclopedia on record which concerns itself with the Slavic world, although several have been published in Europe, which seems to indicate a tendency to ignore the history and contributions of Russians, Ukrainians, Czechoslovaks, Poles, Yugoslavs, Bulgarians and other Slavs, in preference to what is known, perhaps ironically, as the Western Civilization.

The Slavonic Encyclopedia tries, as honestly as possible, to open the door to the Slavonic world which has the most numerous kindred people, divided into several distinct nationalities, each with its own tongue, its national literature, its independent history, and its peculiar civilization —but all tied by a general consciousness that they belong to a great family of Slavonic peoples.

Within the limits of the number of pages and words presented by the publisher, the Encyclopedia contains at least some coverage of the most important developments of the history of the Slavic peoples, including those living outside the territorial limits of the Slavic states, as well as those who have joined the stream of America's civilization as new immigrants,—and of the various ramifications of their contemporary life and problems.

There are many famous learned men on the editorial board and on the board of collaborators, well known to Ukrainians. In addition to those mentioned above, there are: Clarence A. Manning of Columbia University, Sviatoslav Hordynsky of the Free Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Nicholas Hryhoriev, formerly of the Ukrainian Sociological Institute in Prague, Michael J. Nagurney of St. Basil's College, and others too numerous to mention.

HENRY HAWRYLEW

Tribute to John Michelosen

Tribute will be paid to John Michelosen, newly appointed coach of the Pittsburgh Steelers Professional Football Team, at a Testimonial Dinner in the William

JOHN MICHELOSEN

Penn Hotel, Sunday, September 12, at 6:30 P.M.

Tribute also will be paid to the former head coach, the late Dr. John B. Sutherland.

The dinner will be under the auspices of the Ukrainian Americans of Westtern Pennsylvania. Sports writers, sports broadcasters, civic and fraternal friends of John Michelosen will join in the tribute.

Joe Tucker will serve as toastmaster.

Bo MacMilan, former coach of the University of Indiana, now coach of the Detroit Lions Professional Football Team, will be the main speaker.

Among the guests will be Mayor Lawrence, Sheriff Monaghan, Commissioner Kane, John D. Hernon, Judge Egan, Judge O'Brien, Judge Gunther, Marshall Goldberg, Buff Donelli, Kass Kovalchek, Mike Milligan, Coach Donohue of Tech, "MOE" Rubenstein, "Rosey" Rowswell, "PIE" Traynor, Johnny Boyer, Al Abrams, Chet Smith, Harry Keck, John Hollohan, Art Rooney, Barney, McGinley, Jack Craddock, and Bob Prince.

J. "Goody" Walsko is chairman of the executive committee which includes Peter Kanai, vice-chairman, Peter Darkoch, Treasurer, John O. Mitchell, Financial secretary, Michael Sulick, Recording Secretary, with Rudy Balaban, Publicity, John Harasyn, dinner arrangements, Harry Walsko, Program, and Walter Patross, Tickets.

Lee Kelton's Orchestra will furnish the Music for the dance following the dinner.

The organization is the largest Ukrainian sports organization in Pittsburgh. One of the aims of the group is to provide sports scholarships to the Ukrainian Youth of Western Pennsylvania.

Money may be the husk of many things, but not the kernel. It brings you food, but not appetite; medicine, but not health; acquaintances, but not friends; servant, but not faithfulness; days of joy, but not peace or happiness. — Henrik Ibsen.

SOUNDING BRASS

By ETAION SHRDLU

FACTS AND FIGURES

The whole trouble with us here in America is that we don't think. Take Summer, for instance. To most of us—or you—Summer is simply Summer, just as golf is simply golf or croquet is simply terrible. Yet to him, her or it of an active mentality, the annual months of June, July and August offer not only June bugs, Japanese beetles, mosqitoes and fleas, but interesting employment for the contemplative mind.

You probably do not realize that:

All the golf, swimming and tennis trophies won since July 4th would reach from Nantucket Lightship to Cape Finisterre if laid end to end along the bottom of the Atlantic, where 93.5 per cent of them ought to be laid.

To date, 779 theatrical producers have promised 12,000 plays for autumnal production. Of these a gross total of 9 will be produced, some grosser than others.

The 1934 commission appointed to determine a fitting rejoinder to the remark, "It's not the heat, it's the humidity," has been unable to come to any decision and has disbanded.

2,168 miles of non-absorbent cotton mosquito netting cloth were supplied as towels at beach casinos.

To date, the 8,563,781 family arguments over vacation plans have resulted in victories for the wives in 98.7½ of the arguments, for the husbands in 00.3% of the arguments, while the remaining 1% of the arguments wound up in the divorce courts.

399,476,681,865 gallons of lemonade, soda, beer and highballs were consumed during the month of August while 400,575,697,983 gallons of perspiration were exuded by the consumers during the process. You figure that one out.

During the last heat wave every fourth person meeting a friend, or friends, asked: "Well, is it hot enough for you?" Of this number, however, only 49 are known to have died sufficiently violent deaths.

Tinkling Cymbals

...A vacation would be so much more satisfactory if the old pocketbook could enjoy a rest, too.

...Appropriate sign at tourist camp:—Tourists Taken.

...Folks are beginning to return from Summer resorts for a much-needed rest.

...And speaking of prices nowadays, "high" ways aren't happy ways.

...A fashion writer comments on the absence of feminine furs this summer. Perhaps it wasn't hot enough.

...Golf: A game where the ball usually lies poorly and the player well.

...Shortest distance between two points is a straight 8.

...Good news for pedestrians: Another hike in car prices.

...Every normal man has two burning ambitions. First, to own his own home. Second, to own a car to get away from home.

...The new railroad rates remind us that train robberies are no longer confined to the mail cars.

...In other words, the nation's berth-rate has been raised by the railroads.

...At the Lambeth Conference the increasing number of divorces is attributed to the war. Correct. Peace at home does not breed divorces.

...People do not marry as early they used to but they marry oftener.

...Alimony statistics suggest that two can live more cheaply as one.

...But the reformers need not worry; the movies are never as wicked or as sexy as the advertisements promise.

...Many a young couple agree to marry and that's the last thing they agree on.

..."Old-time jazz is dying," claim the re-bop boys. Well, frankly it always did sound that way.

...A social scale is one in which money is weighed.

...A great many prominent family trees were started by grafting.

...At present prices an apple a day will certainly keep the doctor away because ther ewill be nothing left with which to pay him.

...Farmers are begging for cars, that is to say, freight cars. They already have the limousines.

WHAT THEY SAY

John Foster Dulles, speaking to the Assembly of the World Council of Churches, Asterdam, the Netherlands:

"The Oxford Conference of 1937 pointed out the most basic cause of war. That is the fact that, in a living world, change is inevitable and unless there are political institutions that make provision for peaceful change, there is bound to be violent change.

"It is possible to have a peace of possible to have a peace of exhaustion or a peace of tyranny. But... if peace is to be durable it must be organized on the basis of laws that are made peacefully and that be changed peacefully...

"At this point the churches can make a decisive contribution. Two great principles are here involved. One is recogntion that there is a moral law and that it provides the only proper sanction for man-made laws. The other principle is that every human individual, as such, has dignity and worth that no man-made law, no human power, can rightly desecrate."

Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir:

In your editorial on Monday, August 23 you state you cannot offer Westbrook Pegler, etc., but your columnists are better than Eleanor Roosevelt.

I'm glad you can't offer Pegler; but I'll take Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Yours truly,

(Miss) Olga Kay Skorotko,
Cleveland, Ohio

This is the sixth and the last number of the Ukrainian Weekly edited by Mr. Gregory Herman.

Subscribe to THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

You can get a subscription to the Ukrainian Weekly for $1.00 if you are a member of the Ukrainian National Association. A non-member subscriber pays two dollars.

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Please enter my subscription for one year for which I enclose $..... I am ..... a member of the U.N.A. (Branch.....)

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All Ukrainians invited to attend the

Testimonial Dinner and Dance

HONORING

John Michelosen

New Head Coach Pittsburgh Steelers Professional Football Team

——: sponsored by :——

Ukrainian-Americans of West Penna.

Sunday, September 12, 1948

WILLIAM PENN HOTEL

PITTSBURGH, PA.

At 6:30 p. m. *Assessment $7.50 (tax included)*

Олекса Стороженко.

СУДЖЕНА

(Закінчення).

Пообідавши, стали кружляти горілку, а Івашко, як непитущий, вийшов з хати, сів на призьбі, на тім самім місці, де бачив дівчину, та й задумався. Аж чує, стара з бабою підійшла до вугла та й стали собі розмовляти.

— Що це за чоловік, — каже стара, — щось не просте!... Відкіля воно взялось? Чи від Бога, чи може нечистий його підіслав на якунебудь капость?... Напророчив дочку, якусь дівчину тричі бачив... Що не було б, нехай Бог боронить, три літа посухи? Такий обірваний та обшарпаний, зовсім гультіпака, а дав тобі таляра! Це не розщедрився б так і багатий пан!...

— Що це ви вигадуєте, моя матінко? — перебила баба: — чи він же таки похожий на гультіпаку? Такий з його бравий парубок; звісно, у дорозі трошки обносився, а може він і багатого син. Та нічого вам і Бога гнівити: невістка здорова, а дитина така гладка, як той цурупалок. Та ще й те: хіба ж ви не бачили, як він хрест цілував?... Та й я хрестила таляр, — так усе такий, як і був; ось подивіться.

— Так от послухай, що я тобі ще скажу. Невістка розказувала, що у першу ніч, як уродилась дитинка, приходила якась бабуся, і дула і хрестила дитину. Невістка хотіла крикнути, та мови не стало: дуже злякалась!

— Може їй таке приснилось!

— Божилась, що не спала і добре її розгляділа.

— Яка ж вона?

Тут стара почала розказувати, а Івашко слухає, і добре бачить, що та бабуся не хто інший, а його наречена мати.

— Чого ж ви злякались, моя матінко? — каже баба, дослухавши: — адже ж та бабуся хрестила дитину? Хіба нечистий прийде, або пришле кого хрестити чужу дитину?

Отак побазікали собі, та й пішли у хату, а Івашко ще гірш засумував.

Сонечко вже сідало, як він, подякувавши хазяїнам за хліб-сіль, пустився у дорогу на цілу ніч. А як дійшов до тієї криниці, де побачив дівчину, то вже смеркалось. Роса серпанком розіслалась по степу, кругом, як море його оточило. Так йому легенько дихати; тепленький вітерець зо всього степу несе йому квітчані запахи; ясні зорі, як діточки, дивляться йому в вічі і його провожають. Івашко сів біля криниці і думає собі: „Навіщо вона мені привиджувалась? Лучше було б, якби я ніколи її не бачив; не засумувала б вона моєї душі, не накинула б на моє серце важкої могили!..." Далі устав, озирнувся на всі сторони і голосно крикнув:

— Дівчино! Найкраща з усього світа, серце моє, горлице моя! Явись до мене, нехай хоч раз ще на тебе гляну, та й умру з твоїм обличчям перед очима... Хоч обізвись до мене!... Дівчино!... Кохання моє!...

Отак гукав сердешний Івашко на весь степ! І не явилась же, і не озвалась до його та дівчина; тільки закигикала над ним чайка, далеко запідпідьомкала перепілочка, раз-у-раз висвистував вівчарик. Не витала вже тут та душа, — мабуть знайшла собі вже хатинку, і на якийсь час зачинилась.

Сумний і невеселий вернувся додому Івашко; важкий камінь навалився на його серце. Всю осінь і зиму нудився, а на весну, щоб хоч трохи розвіяти свого смутку, пішов чумакувати.

Чумакує Івашко рік, і два і десять, і п'ятнадцять, а болячка на серці не загоїлась. У всьому щасливий — тільки не дає йому Господь вірної дружини. Такий став багатий: п'ять фір посилає на Дін за рибою, а сам з десятьма ходить у Крим за сіллю. Прикупив чимало ґрунту, построїв хату, як той будинок, став паном на всю губу. Громада нераз вибірала його головою, так не схотів та й не не схотів. І який то з нього козарлюга став, якби ви побачили! Високий, сановитий, і глянути на нього весело! Заглядувались на його тепер не одні дівчата, — казились і молодиці, а яких та не було! І чепурних, і моторних, збіса хитрих та лукавих, що, здається, і самому вже не робили, як не заходжувались, як бісиків не пускали, так ні на олну й не глянув, не то щоб узяв від якої стяжку у комір. Частенько було у ночі затуркотись у віконце.

— Хто там? — спитав Іван Уласович (так вже тепер звали).

— Я, дядьку, — защебече тоненьким голоском, — Параска; будьте ласкаві, відчиніть та дайте вогню!

Відчинить Іван Уласович, увійде молодиця, вигребе із печі жару і засвітить світло. Така розхрістана, підтикана, звісно, як у ночі. Гляне на себе, та й засоромиться, сама то й не знає, що робити: запаскою груди закриває. А там якось сміліша стане і розпитує:

— Як вам, дядечку, не обридне одному спати? Чому ви не оженитеся?... Єй-же Богу, правда.

Іван Уласович і не слухає, що вона йому верзе; тільки візьме її тихенько за плече та й каже:

— Ідіть вже, йдіть, а то вогонь погасне.

Та і в день не дуже соромились: яканебудь молодиця випровадить у поле свого чоловіка, гульк — і несе митель до Івана Уласовича, та й заходжується мити йому голову, і рукава засукує до самих пліч, а руки такі повні, ніжні та білі, як пшеничне тісто. (Звісно, чортяка підводить, бо сам з Іваном Уласовичом нічого не вдіє).

— Не треба, не турбуйтеся, — каже Іван Уласович, — я й сам собі голову змию.

— Ну, так я вам поськаю, — каже молодиця.

І зараз сідає і загортає плахту, щоб не намулив щоки об шорстку одежину. А тонкого полотна сорочка так і обхвачує пишне стегно; на такій подушці не погребав би виспатись і сам султан турецький! Та ба! не так заправила змалку бабуся Івана Уласовича.

Наступила вісімнадцята весна після того, як Іванові Уласовичеві привиджувалась та чудова дівчина, — і досі не забув її, буцім вчора бачив, і досі не відірвав її від свого серця.

Після святої неділі, зібравши фіри, Іван Уласович з наймитами рушив у Крим за сіллю. Тепер вже він не такий був, як колись швендявся по степу у сімряжці; тепер уже він, як багатий господар, у брилі підперезаний, такий з його чолов'яга, що й пан не дуже став би перед ним кирпу гнути.

Ідуть вони вже тиждень. Звісно, чумаки завжди рушають до схід сонця, щоб захопити холодку. От раз піднялись вони ще удосвіта; тільки вирівнялись у стрічну, а тут як насуне туман, такий густий, що в двох ступнях не видно чоловіка. Зійшло сонечко і рознесло той туман, дивляться, аж загубили дорогу. Було вже хотіли вертатися назад, так Іван Уласович і каже:

— Їдьте вже, невеликий круг зробимо; тут може буде яка оселя, — розпитаємо та й вихопимось на свій шлях.

Їдуть собі та їдуть, вже пора і скотину попасти б, так нема водопою. Іван Уласович іде собі стороною і думку гадає, усе одно на умі, аж чує — фурщики гукають.

— Дядьку, а дядьку: ось криниця!

Глянув Іван Уласович, аж знайома криниця, а біля неї стоїть та сама дівчина, що й вісімнадцять літ назад стояла, і так саме на його дивиться, так само йому й усміхається, як тоді дивилась і усміхалась. Як він її побачив, то аж груди йому заложило, і степ кругом його покотився. Близиться він до неї, а сам оком не змигне, з очей не спускає, щоб не зникла.

— Аж ось відкіля узялись! — обізвалась дівчина: — куди ви ділись, дядьку, як я підходила до вас?

— Де?... коли?... — питає Уласович. Аж задріжав, почувши її голосок.

— Уранці, біля тернів; несла воду, а ви сидите під кущиком і так пильно на мене дивитесь; я й думала, чи не хочете напитись, — подаю вам глечик з водою, та й кажу: „На здоров'я!" — аж гульк — нема нікого!...

— Моя голубонько, — каже Іван Уласович, узявши дівчину за білі рученьки, — не мене ти бачила, не мені й воду підносила, а моїй душі! Вісімнадцять літ назад, отак саме і на цьому місці ти мені привиджувалась! Вісімнадцять літ тільки про тебе й думав, одну тебе виношував у мойому серці!... Де ти живеш, — питає він, дивлячись у ясні очі своєї судженої, — де витаєш, моя горличко?

— Живу у батька, в матері, тут недалеко у балці, біля ставочка.

— Як же тебе звати?

— Олесею, — відповіла дівчина.

— Еге, от що! — так я був у тебе й на хрестинах. Чи живі, чи здорові твої діди, батько, мати?

— Хвалить Бога, усі живі й здорові!

— Ходім же, моя суджено, до них за благословенням!

Обнялись, як голубяточка, й пішли собі; а над ними так і в'ється чайка, як над гніздом, як над діточками, і квилить і кигикає; а як дійшли вони до хати, то чайка піднялась угору, усе вище, вище, поки не зникла. Так укупі, побравшись за руки, й увійшли у хату.

— Здорові були, люди добрі! — гукнув Іван Уласович, а пізнавайте, хто до вас прийшов?

Стара тільки глянула, зараз і пізнала.

— Це, — каже, — той парубок, що колись заходив до нас, та привиджувалась йому якась дівчина.

— Ось яка привиджувалась дівчина — каже Іван Уласович, глянувши на Олесю. — Якою її тоді бачив, такою й тепер знайшов!... Так благословіть же, бо сам Бог уже нас благословив!

Поблагословили їх старі, як слід; помолились Богу, і посідали, щоб усе добре сідало. Олеся так і тулиться до Івана Уласовича, так і дивиться йому у вічі, неначе давно його знала, неначе давно його кохає. Хто на них не глянув би, то зараз пізнав би, що Господь дав їм на двох одно тільки серце.

Не довго сидів Іван Уласович: забрав усіх з худбоою, бо вони жили підсусідками, та й повіз до себе. Поїхав за сіллю, а привіз хліб із сіллю.

От вам і кінець! Ні для чого казати, що вони були щасливими; не даром же старі люди кажуть:

„Кого Бог з'єднав,
Тому й щастя дав".

Г. Гордієнко.

Пристрасть дурманити голову

Пристрасть дурманити свою голову у людей така стара, як старий і світ. Про старих вавилонців є згадки, що вони курили коноплі. Ті самі коноплі курили і старі ґермани і ґали, а в Азії ще й тепер місцями курять коноплі. В п'ятому столітті перед Христом грецький історик Геродот, пишучи про Україну, оповідає, як наші попередники на нашій землі — скити, курили коноплі. Вони сипали коноплі, потерте листя на розпечене каміння, накривалися рядниною і вдихували в себе дим. І відчували, очевидно, велику насолоду, як теперішній европеєць, закуривши першу цигарку самосаду з свого власного городця.

Чи курили еспанці часів Колюмба якенебудь клоччя, з певністю не можемо твердити, але коли Колюмб причалив уперше 12. жовтня 1494 року до берегів одного з островів Середньої Америки, то там моряки його побачили індіян, які курили зілля з якихось особливих люльок, що звалися „табакою". Люльки може й не були особливі, але, індіяни курили з них не ротом, як тепер куримо, а втягували дим носом крізь розгалужену, як у гадюки язик, або латинська буква „іпсильон", рурку.

З індіянської назви люльки й пішла назва на рослину і продукт до курення з неї у більшости народів світу „табак". Українська назва „тютюн" походить, мабуть, від турків, де також це зілля називають „тютюн". Від турків перебрали і румуни назву „тутун" і поляки свою назву „титонь" також виводять з турецького, бо ці народи мали тісніші зв'язки з турками не лише воєнні, але господарські.

Перший з европейців, хто попробував правдивого тютюну, це був моряк з експедиції Колюмба на ім'я Санчо. І напевно йому тютюн після рідного клоччя дуже засмакував, бо за ним і товариші його пробували курити й не нарікали на смак тютюну. Вже пізніше еспанські моряки коло половини 16. століття занесли до Европи звичай курити тютюн, хоч сам тютюн в Европі з'явився року 1519,, коли його еспанець Ґанзало де Овіедо привіз до Евпнаії і там почали садити як декоративну і, почасти, як лікувальну рослину.

Індіяни дістали тютюн в дар від „Великого Духа", від самого Сонця, тому тютюн у них був священним зіллям і його курили в урочистих випадках під час приношення жертв; при мирових переговорах курили „люльку миру". При куренні тютюну дим пускали проти сонця в подяку за добродійства Великого Духа. Курили індіяни тютюн і під час довгих походів та мандрівок, бо він в дорозі утихомирював болі голоду. Курячи тютюн — не так відчувався голод. Тому, мабуть, і наші предки співали: „А тютюн та люлька козаку в дорозі пригодиться".

Року 1560 французький посол в Лісбоні, Жан Ніко, переслав тютюн до Франції, де він був як декоративна і лікувальна рослина і називали її зіллям Ніко, а потім повстала ботанічна назва тютюну „Нікоціана табакум". Пізніше почали курити тютюн і в Франції, де його курили переважно нижчі верстви народу, а аристократія більше любила нюхати тютюн, спеціяльно до того приправлений. З'явилися табакери, виконані по-мистецькому, з дорогих матеріялів (золота, срібла, слонової кости, порцеляни тощо).

Коли курити українці навчилися від турків, то мода нюхати тютюн в Україну прийшла напевно з Франції, бо тютюн до нюхання в Україні зветься „табака". А в ті часи і до Наполеона і по його упадку в Европі панували в усьому моди французькі, яким підлягало і українське панство часів розцвіту добробуту в Гетьманщині і політичного її упадку.

Звичай курити тютюн рознесли по Европі вояки під час численних тоді війн. Так у Німеччині поширили курення тютюну англійські вояки під 1648. Дуже гостро виступав проти курення тютюну пруський король Фрідріх Великий з оглядів фінансових, бо то був ощадний король, коли треба було витрачатися не на військові цілі. Він вже тоді наказав шукати серед місцевих німецьких рослин зілля, яке б замінило тютюн, бо знав добре, що цілком заборонити курити тютюн навіть він не в силі. Зілля, яке цілком замінило б тютюн, в Німеччині не найшлося, але вже від часів Фрідріха почали підмішувати до тютюну листя хмелю, конопель, дуба й т.п. Тепер як ерзац замість тютюну в Німеччині вживають до 40 різних рослин.

До Росії звичай курити тютюн завіз Петро І з Голляндії і примусом наказав боярам курити це так ненавиджене доти в Московщині зілля. До Петра, за курення тютюну, яке там називали „чортове зілля", проклинали, відлучали від церкви і карали навіть смертю. Це було по указу 1630 року, згодом кару злагіднили і по указу з 1641 року кара за перше курення була „кнути", друга кара — відрізували носа й заслання на Сибір.

Ніде в цілій Европі курення тютюну не приймалося легко. Всюди були великі противники курення, особливо серед духовенства. В Росії патріярх заборняв курити тютюн, але Петро І грозив, що він і патріярха навчить курити. Невідомо, чи він його навчив, але за двісті літ по ньому курять уже й отці духовні. І католицька церква довший час була проти курення, хоч може не так суворо забороняла. Так, напр., Папа Інокентій X видав року 1650 едикт, яким забороняв духовенству під загрозою екскомунікації курити тютюн на хорах, в каплиці і в колонній залі церкви святого Петра.

В Швайцарії, в Німеччині за курення тютюну садили до в'язниці. Але з часом пристрасть до дурманення себе перемогла всі заборони і курення мало-помалу набирало прав громадянства в часі і в просторі, як серед мужчин, так поволі і серед жінок. З фактом курення влади примирилися і — навпаки: якраз в куренні тютюну найшли джерело державних прибутків.

Остання заборона, яка ще тяжіла над куренням тютюну, була скасована якраз сто років тому. З цієї нагоди і написана ця замітка. Перед 1848 роком курення в Німеччині було вже так поширене, що майже всі курили. Було тільки одне-єдине обмеження: курити було вільно лише в закритих приміщеннях, на вулиці курити було заборнено.

Недавно в Франкфурті над Майном урочисто, в присутности численних гостей із-за кордону, було відсвятковано 100-ліття революції 1948 року, що розпочала демократизацію Німеччини, яку Бісмарк своєю великонімецькою політикою стримав від дальшого розвитку. Так тепер припускають, що якби не Бісмарк, то, може, Німеччина розвинулася б на сусідні землі.

Та ніхто на ювілейних торжествах не згадав, що якраз одним із здобутків революції 1848 року було скасовання заборони курити тютюн прилюдно на вулицях. Може тому й кажуть, що здобутки революції 1848 року „пішли з димом?!"

З ненавидженого чортового зілля тютюн став для одного стимулом, для інших — джерелом заробітку, це для інших просто готівкою; для держав джерелом прибутків, для декого — аргументом і то навіть в таких поважних справах, як демократизація Німеччини, що видно хоч би з того, що транспорт за транспортом пливуть з тютюном до Берліну. — (У. Вісті).

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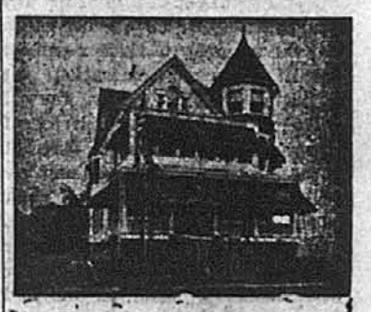

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