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Editorials

UKRAINIAN REVOLUTION OF 1648 AND KHMELNITSKY

THIS year marks the 300th anniversary of the historic Ukrainian Revolution of 1648 under Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, which led to the establishment of the famed Ukrainian Cossack State, and in the throes of which modern Ukraine was born.

Throughout this year Ukrainians throughout the world—except in Soviet Russian dominated lands, including Ukraine itself, where they are not permitted to do so—have been observing this inspiring anniversary with appropriate ceremonies.

One historic aspect of the Revolution was that it made it possible for its contemporaries to pick up the traditions of the Kievan period of Ukrainian history, broken as they were by the Mongol invasions and the subsequent conquest of Ukraine by Russia and Poland.

Thus the Cossack period, with its dramatic events, secured the continuity of Ukrainian history, a continuity further secured by the Ukrainian National Republic of post-World War I times and by the more recent events of our times as well.

As pointed out by eminent historians, the Ukrainian Revolution of 1648 was an historical event of no less significance than the Thirty Year Wars of the English Revolution of 1640-49.

Its main objectives were: (1) religious freedom; (2) social equality; (3) national-political rights.

Its dominant figure was Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky. It was under his leadership that Ukraine was freed. And had not premature death taken him away when he was most needed, they say, had he lived about ten years longer, his life work would then have been completed, Ukraine would have been changed. Perhaps, to go even further,—and there is every good reason to believe in such a possibility—peace-loving Ukraine, and not the imperialistically and war-minded Russia, would have been the dominant power in that area today. Perhaps, too, the last two world wars might have been avoided as a result.

In any event, Bohdan Khmelnytsky was a great man. He might be regarded as a combination of Oliver Cromwell, George Washington, and Simon Bolivar. The similarity between him and Cromwell is especially striking. Even a Polish historian, Ludwig Kuballa (1838-1918) commented on it. Wrote he: "Strangers compared Khmelnytsky with Cromwell. The comparison forces itself to the attention, especially of the age when these two men drew upon themselves the undivided interest of Europe. Both lived and died at practically the same time. Both were standing enemies of the ruling church and the government of their countries, and in the later years of their lives both stood at the head of an uprising that could boast of progress which could put to shame the teachings and experience of the greatest warriors and diplomats. Each created a mighty arm by whose help he governed, and both died at the height of their power, willing their positions to their children."

The two men, it might be added, are reported to have corresponded with one another. A letter from Cromwell to Khmelnytsky is said to indicate that the great Englishman regarded the great Ukrainian as a noble champion of human liberties.

It was in this role that Khmelnytsky aroused and led the Ukrainian people against Poland,

The Revolution of 1648, as Vernadsky calls it in his book "Bohdan, Hetman of Ukraine" (Yale Press), had been brewing a long while. The Polish Kingdom then was, as expressed in old Latin verses, "Coelum Nobilitatum, Paradisus Judeorum, Et Infernum Rusticorum"—Heaven For the Jews, and Hell For the Peasants."

Hell indeed it was for the Uk-



HETMAN BOHDAN KHMELNITSKY

rainians, who were mostly peasants. This fact is admitted by Poles themselves, such as the chronicler Wezpiasin Kochanowski (1633-99) or the historian Samuel Gradowsky (17th century). Foreigners, too, like the French engineer Sieur de Beauplain, noted it. Finally a Jewish writer, Nathan Hanover, commented on it. Oppression by the Polish magnates and nobles of the Ukrainian peasants led to such straits, he wrote, "that they were lorded by everyone. Even those who themselves were in the most sorry plight—the Jews—lorded over them."

Preceded by a number of peasant revolts, which were ruthlessly put down, the Ukrainian Revolution of 1648 was begun not so much by the peasants as by the Cossaks, composed of those bolder spirits among the peasants and townspeople who had fled the oppressor's rule and settled in the dangerous but bountiful borderlands, and there evolved into a military organization which became world famous for its defense of Europe against the unceasing invasions of the Tartars and Turkish hordes.

"Being a man of great abilities, well educated, a shrewd politician," as Professor Vernadsky describes him in his "Political and Diplomatic History of Russia," Bohdan Khmelnytsky soon found himself at the head of the revolutionary movement. With the entire Ukrainian nation behind him, Khmelnytsky was able to drive the Poles out of Ukraine, shatter their military might at the battles of Zhovty Vodi, Korsun, Pilava, and Zboriv, and reduce the resistance of aristocratic Poland to such an

extent that, in the words of the Polish writer Sienkiewicz, "Poland lay in the mud and dust at the feet of the Kozaks." Had not Khmelnytsky chose to be lenient then, all of Poland would have capitulated before him then, which perhaps would have made it unnecessary for him to conclude in 1654 the disastrous treaty of alliance (Pereyaslav) with the Muscovian Tsar.

"Able both as statesman and warrior, accorded a kingly estate by all the great powers, Bohdan continued until the end of his career to lead the life of a peasant or common soldier," thus wrote Count de Salvandy, the French statesman and historian. "In the same room he (Bohdan) shared with his wife and children,

he received embassies from the greatest crowned heads of Europe. The sudden apoplectic stroke which carried off the veteran chief of the Kozaks removed a factor which has been compared with that of Oliver Cromwell in the West. Yet today Bohdan Khmelnytsky's name is all but forgotten in history."

But the above was written in the late 1820's. Today Bohdan Khmelnytsky's name as well as the great role he played in East European history, are becoming better known.

As Vernadsky has noted: "His (Khmelnitsky's) achievements were of tremendous importance and the foundation of his policies sound. It was the mistakes of his successors and the lack of cooperation between various factions, which eventually undermined the unity of the Ukrainian nation and thus contributed greatly to the subsequent extinction of Ukrainian liberties."

UYL-NA EXECUTIVE BOARD TO MEET

On October 30, 1948 the newly elected executive board of the UYL-NA will hold its first general meeting. The executives representing a cross-section of American Ukrainian life will travel to Youngstown from New York, Cleveland, Akron, Detroit, Windsor, Ont., Pittsburgh,

The purpose of this meeting will be to decide the site for the next convention and to take care of all outstanding business. Organizations are requested to get in touch with their executives prior to the meeting so that nothing will be left undone.

PREPARING FOR "LISTOPADOVE SVIATO"

RIGHT now preparations are being made in our Ukrainian American communities to observe next month the 30th anniversary of the rise to existence (brief though it was) of the Western Ukrainian Republic. Since this year the observance takes on added importance in the light of the growing intensity of the fight the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and the Ukrainian underground are waging against Soviet Russian rule, it would be well at this time to reflect a little upon the manner in which such an observance should be held.

At the very outset it should be made clear that without very painstaking preparations the observance is likely to turn out to be just another one of those humdrum affairs that are encountered in most of our communities practically every year. Therefore those arranging the celebration and those who sing and speak and perform at it should spend as much time and effort as possible between now and the time when it takes place.

The choruses, which are the backbone of such programs, are especially urged to rehearse and rehearse, so that they will be at their very best on the day. Too often they appear on such an occasion when they are far from ready for it, with foregone poor results. The rehearsals should also include, besides singing practice, a careful study of the meaning of the songs, otherwise a true interpretation of them is impossible.

Furthermore, in selecting a person to recite on this occasion some appropriate poem or passage, utmost care should be exercised in order that declamator is able to understand the meaning of what he is reciting. No doubt, it is very gratifying, especially to the parents, to hear some precocious youngster recite, with all the elaborate albeit wooden gestures of oratory of a century ago, but if the youngster does not understand what he is saying, of what use is

his parrot-like recitation to anyone, especially to him. Children should be taught to recite at least some of our good poetry, true, but only that which is within the range of their comprehension, and that range will come automatically with their growing maturity. More meaningful and difficult selections should be declaimed by mature persons, and only those who have the talent and the voice for it. Here the aid of the former DPs, now among us, can well be enlisted.

The speakers, like everyone else, should also prepare very carefully, in fact even more so, for here they are entirely on their own: there is no beauty of the music or the stirring qualities of the poem to come to their aid; upon the composition of their speech and of its delivery alone they stand or fall. They should, therefore, study their subject matter very thoroughly and then prepare their interpretation of it, i.e. the speech, in a manner that will be as fresh and interesting as possible and that will steer clear of the banes of most national holiday speeches—triteness.

Oratorical ability, though an asset here as anywhere else, is far from enough; its possessor should really have something to convey to his auditors, not just meaningless words and empty gestures that betray his fundamental ignorance of the holiday and makes the audience restless, but something that will seize hold of their minds and imagination, and perhaps inspire them.

Such are a few suggestions that can be offered in conjunction with the preparation for the celebration of the "Listopadove Sviato."

UKRAINE-UNREST

In the October 16th issue of "Look" magazine there is an article entitled, "Can the Russians Revolt Against Stalin?" Although the article admits, that perhaps at this moment it is impossible to overthrow Stalin, still there is much unrest in the country. The particular trouble spot is, of course, in the Ukraine.

Even the smug Politburo has acknowledged, and is gravely concerned with this unrest in the Ukraine. Efforts of which we hear little, are being made to eliminate these uprisings, by the Politburo. Still, instead of decreasing the unrest has been spreading to other parts of the USSR.

YOUNGSTOWN REPORTS

Following the Akron Convention of the UYL-NA a group of young people in this city have organized many of the organizations in this city so that they might cooperate in their various activities.

Temporary officers have been elected, and the united organization will sponsor its first affair on October 30th. The newly elected officers of this Metropolitan Youngstown Committee are: Michael Kosach, president, Gene Woloshyn, vice-president, Michael Yarosh, treasurer. The two secretaries are: Anne Chudick and E. Woloschak.

The newly founded organization invites all clubs in the Youngstown area to come down and partake in the benefits that come from working together.

Donna Grescoe Gives Concert

On Friday October 9th, Donna Grescoe, famous Canadian Ukrainian violinist gave her first concert of this season. Miss Grescoe was invited by the department of music at the College of New Rochelle for the third consecutive year. Accompanying her at the piano was Leonold Mittman who has appeared with her a number of time including the Carnegie Hall recital.

Miss Grescoe offered an interesting program of compositions by Franck, Vivaldi, Kreisler, and Saint Saens. The Franck Sonata for violin and piano was exceptionally well done. The hall in which the concert was given, although lacking in ornaments, was excellent for the purpose of violin concerts.

Miss Grescoe left Monday evening (October 11th) for Toronto where she will give a number of concerts. One of them will be broadcast coast to coast over the Canadian Broadcasting System. During this broadcast she will play with a symphony orchestra at Massey Hall.

Following her first concerts in Toronto she will return to New York after which she will again leave for Canada where she will give an entire series of concerts. This tour will carry her over thousands of miles and into a number of cities and towns throughout the whole of Canada.

Newark Rally Calls For a Free Ukraine; Scores Reds

SENATOR SMITH SAYS OUR FOREIGN POLICY SHOULD COVER UKRAINE

2,500 at Meeting Sponsored by Ukrainian Organizations

American foreign policy should include within its orbit all of the Eastern European countries, and naturally that of Ukrainians, declared Senator H. Alexander Smith, principal speaker at the huge Pro-Free and Anti-Red Manifestation, held at the Mosque Theatre in Newark, N. J., Sunday, 10, 1948, under the auspices of the United Ukrainian American organization of Newark and vicinity. Approximately 2,500 persons attended the meeting.

The Ukrainian liberation movement was characterized by another rally speaker, Robert C. Hendrickson, N. J. State Treasurer and Republican candidate for U. S. senator, as a weapon against aggressive forces now threatening, and that a free Ukraine with its great population and great economic wealth would be a bulwark against these evil forces.

Other speakers were William G. Hetherington, Newark Evening News foreign correspondent, Dr. John A. Ermachenko, of the White Russian Council, Dmytro Andrievsky, recently arrived representative of the Ukrainian National Council in Europe, Stephen Shumeyko, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of American and secretary of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference, Innat Bilinsky, president of Organisation For Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, and Theodore Kaskiw, treasurer of the Manifestation Committee.

Lift Iron Curtain From Ukraine

Sir Hartley Shawcross, representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, demanded in a speech last week that Russia open to the world the Ukraine and White Russia. He insisted that since these two nations are supposed to be free republics they should be allowed to communicate freely with the rest of the world.

The above demands were the last of a number that Sir Hartley specified in his speech in the United Nations. Among the more outstanding one, Sir Hartley asked that Russia permit the nations to open consulates in Kiev and Minsk, free exchange of news, tourists, and students. Permit correspondents and diplomats to travel and report freely. Only after submitting to these demands could Russia be judged sincere in her efforts to cooperate with the United Nations of the world.

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY LEAGUE

November 14, 1948 at the Ukrainian Center in Newark a meeting of all organizations in the northern part of New Jersey will be held. This will be the first time in the history of this part of the state that a league will be formed.

Mr. Michael Tizio of Jersey City who has recently been appointed District Organizer for the UYL-NA will personally get in touch with all clubs. Whether your club is a member of the UYL-NA or not, it is invited to attend this most important meeting.

Remember the time is four P.M. in the afternoon. This is an important date for everyone living in Northern New Jersey. A social will follow the business meeting.

AMERICANIZATION LEAGUE FEATURES UKRAINIANS IN SYRACUSE

On Friday, October 15th, in the city of Syracuse, New York a gala concert was given by the Americanization League. This organization which has done much to promote understanding among the various nationalities in that part of the state, asked the Ukrainian groups to put on this concert.

Due to the excellent impression made during the recent centennial celebration in this city the Ukrainian singers and dancers have become very popular. Preceding the actual concert the League did much to publicize the Ukrainians' appearance on a grand scale.

The opening address was by Myron Leskiw, chairman of the Committee. The rally was presided over by counsellor-at-law John Romanion.

In his talk, punctuated frequently by applause, Senator Smith, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, described how in the course of his recent official tour of the Allied occupation zones he met many Ukrainian DPs, whom he praised very highly for their industry, self-reliance and patriotism. Among them he met many distinguished Ukrainian leaders, including those of the military. He said the DPs were similar to those who had built up America, and added: "While, of course, safeguards will have to be set up to protect our American ideals and our American employment situation in the admission of additional people to this country, I am confident that these courageous people will make great American citizens."

Hetherington declared that the crisis between Communist Russia and the Western powers in Europe makes it imperative that every loyal American be increasingly vigilant against the "hypocrisy of international Communism" as practiced in America.

Dr. Ermachenko, speaking in White Ruthenian, impressed his auditors with his sincerity when he declared that the common struggle of the Ukrainians and the White Ruthenians and the blood both have shed to free themselves of Soviet Russian misrule have united the two peoples and that he hoped that this union will become stronger as the years go by.

Mr. Dmytro Andrievsky, who arrived here a short while ago from Brussels as a special representative of the Ukrainian National Council in Europe, the recently formed coalition of Ukrainian political parties outside the Iron Curtain, described the all-inclusive character of the Council. He declared that its 36 members represent all of the various sections of Western and Eastern Ukraine, and includes members of the Government of the post World War I Republic, including the head of the latter's Directory. Mr. Andrievsky further described the valiant, deadly struggle the Ukrainians, with the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) as their vanguard, are waging today to free Ukraine.

A more detailed account of that struggle and its historical background was given by Mr. Bilinsky. He also described the formation of UPA during the last war, how at first it fought against the Germans, and since the war has been fighting against the Russians and the forces of its satellites. Only the destruction of Russia as a great power will secure peace for the world, he declared.

In his talk Mr. Shumeyko declared that the fact that "the Ukrainian cause had played a negligible role in the calculations of our statesmen in their efforts to establish world peace and security... was a tragic mistake... because they failed to recognize the fact that if Ukraine were a free and sovereign state, Russia today would not have been that great power that it is today," a threat to world peace and security. However, there has been a change for the better lately, he said, citing instances of such change (text on page 2).

Mr. Kaaskiw appealed for moral and material contributions to aid the Ukrainian movement. Some \$1,500 were raised at the rally following his appeal.

Appropriate resolutions were read by Mr. Romanion and passed unanimously. It is worth noting here that Mr. Romanion's pertinent remarks in introducing the various speakers constituted an address in themselves.

Reports of the rally appeared in the local press the next day.

# "UKRAINE IS BOUND TO BECOME FREE"

By STEPHEN SHUMEYKO

(Text of address delivered at the Pro-Free Ukraine and Anti-Communist Manifestation held in Newark, N. J.)

AS President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and Secretary General of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference, it is my privilege, upon invitation of the Manifestation Committee, to address you briefly concerning the cause of the national liberation of Ukraine and the relation of that cause to our country's peace effort, which Soviet Russia is doing its utmost to defeat.

For many years the Ukrainian cause had played negligible role in the calculations of our statesmen in their efforts to establish world peace and security founded on freedom and democracy. In fact, it was completely ignored by them. That was a tragic mistake. It was a mistake because they failed to recognize the fact that were Ukraine a free and sovereign state, Russia today would not have been that great world power that it is, imperialistically bent, intent upon imposing communism upon peoples throughout the world, and deliberately provoking us, Americans, and other freedom-loving and democratically-minded peoples into a Third World War.

For if Ukraine were a sovereign state, Russia would not have the breadbasket of Europe in its lap. Likewise without Ukrainian in its grasp, Russia would then be deprived of all the vast natural resources upon which most of its war industry is founded. And then, of course, there are the Ukrainian people, some forty-five million of them, who because of their enslavement are forced by deliberately fostered famines, in which millions have died, by wholesale executions — euphemistically known as "purges" — by banishment of them by the millions to Siberia, by the concentration of equal numbers of them in the notorious Russian slave labor camps — are compelled to follow the dictates of the Kremlin, particularly of those 15 evil men of the Politburo, headed by Stalin, who are bent upon world conquest, regardless of lives lost and human misery involved.

Yes, indeed, had the democracies of Western Europe and our own here supported the Ukrainian liberation movement, particularly when it achieved success, as, for example, during the time of brief post World War I Ukrainian National Republic, things would have been different today. There would not have been today another threat of a war in the air.

For that matter, both World War I and World War II might have been avoided. For the fact remains, although it is not generally realized in this country, that the retention of Ukraine by Russia and the German desire to acquire it, was one of the principal causes of the last two wars. I do not desire to go into detail concerning this matter, as time does not allow me, but it is a fact proven many times over.

However, speaking of facts, it is also a fact that our American policy in respect to Ukraine and particularly to the Ukrainians liberation movement has for the past couple of years been undergoing a change for the better.

One instance of this has been the decision of our State Department to have its well known Voice of America radio program to be broadcast daily, directly to Ukraine, not in Russian, as has been the case up to now, but in the Ukrainian language. I might add here that a good deal of credit for this Voice of America in Ukrainian program is due to the ef-

forts of our distinguished guest here, Senator Smith.

Various instances can be cited here of the growing sense of awareness, both in this country and other democracies, of the vital importance of the centuries-old struggle of the Ukrainian people to liberate themselves of foreign rule and oppression and establish their own free and independent state of Ukraine.

In no small measure this growing awareness of the existence, the righteousness and the importance of the Ukrainian cause is due to the work of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, a nationally representative body dedicated to America's peace effort and to the liberation of Ukraine. Our — your — Congress Committee has made through its delegations countless intercessions in behalf of the Ukrainian cause and those associated with it, including the DPs, at Washington, San Francisco, Paris, Lake Success, and other focal centers of world diplomacy and political thought.

It has been aided, in this respect, by its publications, notably the Ukrainian Quarterly, as well as the Ukrainian Bulletin published by the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference, which the Congress Committee helped to bring into life. In the field of informative literature concerning Ukraine, the books published by the Ukrainian National Association in English have been of unusual great help.

However, what we Americans or citizens of other countries of Ukrainian descent, what we do, and what we can hope to accomplish to help liberate Ukraine, is actually, although important, not decisive.

The decisive role is being played by the Ukrainian people themselves, in their native although enslaved Ukraine. Their struggle for national freedom is a magnificent struggle, one of the most valorous in the history of mankind. And with each year it grows in intensity and reaches closer to its goal. Today there is a vast underground movement throughout Ukraine. That it is able to exist and flourish under the conditions that exist behind the Iron Curtain testifies to its strength and to the indomitable spirit of the Ukrainian people and their determination to regain their liberties.

Undoubtedly the most striking feature of this Ukrainian struggle to rid themselves of the Soviet Russian and Communist yoke is the existence within Soviet ruled or controlled territories of the well-nigh legendary Ukrainian Insurgent Army, the UPA, a guerrilla force which during the last war fought the Germans and now is fighting the Russians and their henchmen. Its exploits are of heroic proportions, as even our American press can well testify.

A struggle for national freedom with centuries-old traditions, with its numberless heroes and great men, and conducted today on such a vast scale and with such heroism, is bound to succeed. Ukraine is bound to become free.

The freedom of Ukraine will be a great step to the securing of world peace and security.

## NEW YORK DANCING SOCIETY ELECTIONS

The New York Dancing Society under the able direction of their veteran director John Flis recently held its annual elections. The organization voted to retain Mr. Flis as the dance director while Mr. George Wasylciow was elected president of the group. Secretary, Miss Elaine Figurski and treasurer, Miss Stephanie Zborowsky.

The group meets regularly on Wednesday evenings at the Veteran's Home on East Seventh St. in New York City. Better known perhaps as Flis' group, these young people have performed throughout Metropolitan New York and in many distant cities. Some of their most notable performances have been given in conjunction with the Metropolitan Area Committee's famous festivals.

# SOVIET REALITY IN NEW YORK

(Editorial, "Ukrainian Quarterly," UCCA publication)

NEW York City was recently the stage for a drama which might aptly be entitled "Soviet Reality." The lead was played by the Soviet Consul General Jacob M. Lomakin. In the supporting cast were the Soviet Ambassador Paniushkin and Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov. The tragedians were two ordinary former Soviet citizens, teachers by profession, Michael Ivanovich Samarin, a Russian from Moscow, and a Ukrainian woman from Slavianske, Oksana Stepanivna Kosenkina. The plot dealt with the manhunt for these two citizens who refused to return to that prison house of nations which they had so long and independently established for themselves.

Samarin, a man of prudence, followed the example of Kravchenko and Barmine and eluded the grasp of Lomakin and his henchmen. Kosenkina, less prudent, allowed herself to be kidnapped by them. True, she had managed to escape at first. For awhile she stayed at the Reed Farm at Valley Cottage, not far from New York. There she had the protection of Countess Tolstoy, head of the Tolstoy Foundation. But her sentimental Ukrainian nature made it hard for her to believe that even in the worst of men there is no spark of human kindness. So she allowed herself to be enticed and brought back to the Soviet consulate. She probably thought, in any event, that she had nothing to lose, for her entire life had already been ruined by the Soviet system. Her main preoccupation was with her husband and son, to whom she had devoted her life.

As early as the 10th century Arab travelers wrote that Ukrainian women were the most faithful of all womankind. Once she becomes married the Ukrainian woman devotes her entire attention to rearing a family. The same applies to Kosenkina. "She spent her entire life on her son and husband." Her husband, a Ukrainian schoolmaster, had been "liquidated" during the 1937 purge, known also as the "Period of Yezhov-Terror." He was but one of the about four thousand Ukrainian teachers to disappear then in that manner.

Kosenkina was left with but one priceless possession, her beloved one. She did her best to protect him from the effects of the barbaric Soviet system, keeping him from joining the Kom-somol, and, when he reached the proper age, sending him, as in the case of many Ukrainian parents, to Moscow to study at the university there. There existence was less dangerous, for the NKVD did not keep such strict watch as it did in Ukraine.

Normally young Kosenkin would have finished his studies and become a professional with no Party connections. War intervened however. As is well known, non-Party members were discriminated at every step during the war. Without much training they were turned out as shock troops, to bear the brunt of battle. Among them was young Kosenkin. He was killed on the Leningrad front January 12, 1942.

His mother, however, clung to the hope that he had perished but had been captured by the Germans, and that as a non-Party member had preferred to remain prisoner in the hope that after the war he would be released and allowed to go to some other country. Buoyed by this hope Kosenkina searched for an early opportunity to leave the country herself and somewhere abroad rejoin her son.

Such an opportunity finally arrived. She was sent to this country to teach chemistry at a school attended by children of Soviet citizens here. From the very outset she planned not to return to the Soviet Union. When the school was closed by Soviet authorities, she found herself at the Reed Farm. At no time had she any intention of making political capital of her position. For that matter, even if she had any such intention, she lacked the boldness of Samarin to do that. She was content in the belief that if she spoke with her superiors they would sympathize with her and grant her request to remain in this country as permanent resident.

As a sentimentally inclined Ukrainian, she "thought that these people have some semblance of human mercy left in them and

would converse with her... She wanted to speak with them as human being in order to see that proper arrangements could be made."

So Kosenkina wrote a letter to Lomakin, related to him the details of her broken-up life, and threw herself upon his mercy. Little did she surmise that Lomakin, like other Red officials of his ilk, was a "brutal terrorist."

He immediately forced her to return to the Soviet consulate in New York, from where she was to be deported to Russia.

Sensitive as to the reaction of the American press to this kidnaping, Lomakin arranged a conference for members of the press, where with very serious mien he charged that Kosenkina had been "kidnapped by White Russian bandits" and kept at the Reed Farm with the aid of local American police authorities.

Kidnaping is a very serious offense in this country. Federal law prescribes the death penalty for it, if it is a matter of interstate jurisdiction. Lomakin's act therefore was regarded not at all lightly by the American authorities. What saved him for the while, however, was his diplomatic immunity, plus a certain expediency on the part of the American officialdom whose relations with the Soviets were already at a straining point. Nonetheless public opinion here compelled the summoning of Lomakin with his prisoner to court. To his defense came the Soviet Ambassador Paniushkin and Foreign Minister Molotov. It was quite an imposing "defense counsel." In notes sharply worded he demanded that Lomakin be left alone and that any errand Soviet citizens here be turned over to the proper Red authorities for deportation to Russia.

Hearing this over the radio and realizing the inevitable consequences of it, Kosenkina decided to make a break for it. Since the egress from her third-story room was stoutly barred, she made a terror-ridden jump out the window—to freedom or death. New York police and ambulance got her safely away from Lomakin.

A diplomatic scandal ensued. Ordinarily such an affair is settled by the recall of the foreign diplomatic representative involved. The Soviet government acted differently. It not only supported the patently false charges of its Consul General here, but it demanded the repatriation of wanted Soviet nationals in this country with the aid of our police.

Naturally our State Department immediately requested the recall of Lomakin. He was, in the eyes of the American law, guilty of a criminal act. It went even further than that. It reasserted the traditional American right to give asylum to political refugees.

The finale to this American drama provided the spectacle of the Soviets closing down all their consulates in their country and at the same time demanding the closing of the American consulate in Vladivostok. All this to the accomplishment of a stepped-up barrage of Red propaganda against America, in the press and at international conferences.

The first blast was loosed at the World Congress of Intellectuals, held at Breslau, Poland, beginning August 25 last, and attended by Communists, their fellow travelers and some innocent souls from various parts of the eastern and western hemispheres. Mr. Fadayeve, president of the Soviet Writers Association, trumpeted at the gathering that America is a "country whose facade by irony of fate is decorated by the Statue of Liberty," and in which there exists a "cold terror" for the intellectuals. Anyone who disagrees with American governmental policies, he maintained, is liable to a prison sentence of ten years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. Those American writers who in their works hail the American way of life were dubbed by him as hyenas and jackals. "...if hyenas and jackals could use fountain pens, they could write such things, as the men produced," he added.

Moreover, he wrote, American

# Youth and the U.N.A.:

## DON'T DROP YOUR INSURANCE IF YOU'RE ENTERING THE ARMY

The Ukrainian National Association has a considerable number of young male members who are subject to the peacetime draft. Many of these young men will want to know what they should do about their civilian insurance.

During World War II some men dropped their civilian insurance as soon as they signed for National Service Life Insurance, otherwise known as "G.I." U.N.A., as well as other organizations and companies, lost some members in this manner. Some men, however, had the foresight of seeking advice before allowing their civilian protection to lapse; the U.N.A. answered many letters on insurance matters from its G.I. members, and published several articles in the Weekly for their benefit. Also, the U.N.A. took the trouble to write directly to each man who let his insurance lapse, and urged him to reconsider the matter. The loss in membership was almost negligible as a result of these measures.

The Ukrainian National Association proved it had the interests of its G.I. members foremost in mind by paying in full all death claims involving members who had died in the service of the United States. Since U.N.A. insurance certificates contain the war clause, the organization was not required to pay the claims in full... but full payment was made nevertheless. We mention this simply to remind our readers that the U.N.A. is indeed worthy of the support of all serious-minded Ukrainian-Americans.

To get back to the peacetime draftees, however, we want to tell them the same thing we told the servicemen of World War II... that, in our opinion, it is a mistake to cancel one's insurance before entering military service. When one enters the Army or some other branch of service he makes insurance more necessary than before. True, there is no fighting in progress... but there is always a possibility of accident or unforeseen developments. At the moment the young serviceman is healthy and in a position to obtain as much insurance as he can afford. Some years from now he may be uninsurable because of bad health. Not all servicemen who came back as casualties during World War II were wounded... many were suffering illness or disease.

Those who drop their insurance before entering the Army may find it very difficult to obtain insurance after the war, because insurance companies are reluctant to insure persons who do not meet their health standards. Furthermore, those who attempt to become reinsured will discover that they have to pay a higher premium (if the insurance company accepts them), because they are older and must pay accordingly.

U.N.A. members who expect to enter military service should not drop their insurance. On the contrary, all efforts should be made to keep it in force. It is always best to be prepared for eventualities.

The soldier should not get the impression that we do not favor G.I. Insurance. We have absolutely nothing against it. Our whole point is that the soldier should not drop his civilian insurance because he will need it when he returns to civilian life. The soldier may argue that he plans to continue his G.I. Insurance after his discharge from service. To this we would reply that millions of G.I. policies were dropped by our veterans, many of whom also planned to keep them in force through civilian life. One should not take chances with his insurance. Keep what you have now, because what you have now has been in force for some time, requires a low premium, and represents an investment on your part.

Imperialists together with imperialists of Great Britain, France and Italy, "want to handcuff all mankind and turn the whole planet into a police station under American supervision." On the other hand, Mr. Fadayeve "hailed Premier Stalin and Eastern socialism as the salvation of mankind." (To be concluded)

# United Medium - - by G. H.

A QUICKENED tempo in the activities of the Ukrainian youth organizations is noticeable. Where is it noticeable? In the Ukrainian Weekly, of course! If you want to know what is going on in the various Ukrainian centers you will, out of habit, look for the news in the Ukrainian Weekly. There you find the latest doings of the Ukrainian clubs and organizations. The Ukrainian Weekly is like a mirror that reflects the activities of your friends in other cities and keeps you posted on what is yet to come. Not only does it reflect the activities, it keeps a record of them; for once the announcement appears in print—it stays there and is never erased or lost.

In this manner the Ukrainian Weekly serves the reader in his orientation as to the doings of Ukrainians here and there. It also serves those clubs and organizations that sponsor various affairs, and from their viewpoint the Ukrainian Weekly is an advertising medium. It is an effective advertising medium because it reaches more Ukrainian young people than does any other publication.

If, therefore, you are a member or an officer of a club or a U.N.A. Branch, you are bound to be interested in knowing what is going on in other parts of the country among people like yourself. You will want to keep in step with other clubs and other communities, and you might even want to surpass them. That is, if you are not enclosed in the cocoon of your own club and if you are aware that there is a wider world outside your own community. Then you are bound to read the Ukrainian Weekly.

The question is: Whose Ukrainian Weekly do you read? Is it your own or do you borrow it from a neighbor? If you are a member of U.N.A. and you do not get Svoboda, it takes only one dollar a year to bring the Ukrainian Weekly to your door every week. It costs two dollars if you are not a member of the U.N.A. A very small price indeed, and you would

never miss that dollar or two. All you need to do, is to place that dollar in the envelope and mail it with your name and address to Svoboda.

But regardless of whose Ukrainian Weekly you read, even if you are a borrower, the important thing is that you read it. And next in importance is that you get other people to read it, in your club or in the U.N.A. Branch. Get them interested in the paper that is dedicated to the interests of Ukrainian American Youth. The more readers of Ukrainian Weekly among your club members, the more life there will be in your club.

If you are a member of U.N.A. you are investing a certain sum of money every month in the form of dues. This alone ought to put your heart into the U.N.A., for where your treasure is there is your heart also, says the Good Book. You will then be anxious to see the U.N.A. grow and prosper; you will be interested in knowing what goes on in U.N.A., and you will find that information in Svoboda and in the Ukrainian Weekly.

What can a member think of a Branch officer who does not read the U.N.A. publications? And yet there are such officers! They even serve as delegates to U.N.A. Conventions! But do they know about their organization as much as they should if they do not read Svoboda or the Ukrainian Weekly? There is the cause of the stagnation in many of U.N.A. Branches, where no life is evident and new members are a rarity.

Only the readers of the Ukrainian Weekly can help this situation by exerting their influence among those who feel that another paper in the house will be too much for them. Only the readers can impress the non-readers with the idea that the Ukrainian Weekly is the most effective medium for uniting the Ukrainian American Youth. By getting subscribers to the Ukrainian Weekly, our readers will perform a service that will have far-reaching and positive results.

# On Record - - by Ted Victor

## HOSPITALITY

MANY people that attended the Akron Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America just could not get over the exceptionally fine reception they received. For some it may have seemed ordinary. However, for most of us coming from these eastern parts of the country, this hospitality was something new. It is nothing strange to live with people all your life in New York, and never know who they are, or what they are. Too, it is nothing strange in New York to let strangers continue to feel like strangers for as long as they stay in the city. In Akron and in many other cities out in the west and mid-west no such condition exist. They believe in making one feel at home.

Certainly many of you are probably wondering why in the world I ever got started on a topic such as this. The convention is over and we don't have to worry about influencing people to come out to Akron. That is not the point of this article.

A short time ago I received a letter from a very dear friend of mine, that resides in the mid-west. I was more than surprised at the things that he had written to me. Not only was I surprised, but I was quite angry with myself for not recognizing the many faults he had picked out in New Yorkers such as myself.

The people living in New York don't have things come easily their way, but neither do they have it any worse than anyone else in the country. For some reason though, they often think they are chosen by the gods. I myself do not believe most of them realize it. I, being one of them, never thought I was that way and yet, I am because I have proven friends that are not afraid of telling me the truth, even though they know they might hurt my feelings.

Acron was the proving ground for my above mentioned views.

Anyone that attended the New York Rally last year and then went to Akron will have a pretty good idea of what I am writing about. New Yorkers are quite a crowd. They enjoy each other's company and they don't bother about the next fellow. They don't bother that is, until they go to a convention like Akron's. That is when they begin wondering. What is it that makes them so different? Once you get to know them they are truly wonderful. But the point is, it takes quite a bit of time and patience to get to know them. In Akron all one needed to was to walk around and someone would always welcome you. In Akron it was the people from the midwest that were holding open house for all. I did not hear of any one group of New Yorkers operating in a like manner. Of course New York was heard, not intermixed with the rest of the crowd but rather as a unit from New York. The thing that is perhaps most important is; that we from New York don't realize just what we are missing and what we are lacking.

We lack the essentials of good hospitality. Of course in our homes etc. it is quite different. However, out in the crowd, among strangers that is where we fall down. We don't notice it, but they do. For instance: After the very fine time at the Farewell Party practically none of the New Yorkers that were left bothered about congratulating the people that had put on such an excellent show. These are little things that we may not think important but to many people they are important. In the near future New York will again play host to a number of out of towners. There will be the Ukrainian Catholic Youth Convention on Thanksgiving Day and other affairs are sure to follow. If the people come in from various parts of the country, try your best to make them feel at home. Prove that New Yorkers can be hospitable.

# "SVOBODA" (UKRAINIAN DAILY)

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### Upper New York State Convention

For the first time in the history of Ukrainian Youth activities in the upper part of New York State a league has been formed. In Utica on October 2nd and 3rd, at the Hotel Utica, young American Ukrainian Americans gathered to aid each other in their organizational life. Despite the relative short period of time that went into the preparation of this state league it must be admitted that he turn out was good.

The convention was opened by the Mayor of Utica at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. A short session followed during which the president, Michael Donawick acted as chairman.

In the afternoon, various matters of business were discussed. New officers were elected and the young people listened to various addresses. Mr. Gregory Herman, vice president of the UNA and Mr. Ted Shumeyko of the UYL-NA spoke on behalf of their respective organizations and wished the newly founded league a hearty and successful future.

In the evening a most pleasant and successful dinner and dance was held in the main ballroom of the Hotel Utica. Present were many dignitaries of the city and state governments. Besides listening to the various speeches, singing and partaking of the tasty food the guest and delegates took time out to meet their neighbors. For most them it was the

first time they had attended any sort of convention. Without a doubt after this, the first in upper New York State they will make a point of taking a more active part in all American Ukrainian Youth activities.

On Sunday after church services a buffet was served to guests and delegates. At three P.M. a concert was staged in a nearby auditorium. A choir, representing clubs from Utica, Herkimer, Rome Troy and Little Falls sang under the direction of Rev. Bodnar and Walter Bodnar of Utica.

Featured soloists were Mary Bodnar, soprano from New York and Stephanya Nogga also of New York. Miss Irene Krayewska rendered piano selections.

Following the concert many of the young people were entertained at the St. Peter and Paul's Church Hall. A Farewell Hop ended the week-end's festivities.

The newly elected officers of the League of American Youth of Ukrainian Descent of Upper New York State are: Anne Poceruyuk Pres., Pauline Merena, vice pres., Victor Votch, vice pres., Florian Shnurer, vice pres., Walter Bodnar, vice pres., Stella Kryniak, secretary, Julia Politylo, Financial Secretary, Steve Lawruk, Treasurer, Sergeant-at-Arms Tim Paslow, Members at large Michael Danawick, Michael Pucher and Julia Edwards.

### UCCA URGES REORGANIZATION OF EASTERN EUROPE

(Continued) (2)

#### 6. Dismemberment of the Russian Empire

To defeat Russia militarily would be merely the first step. Next is indicated the complete and radical reorganization of Eastern Europe involving the dismemberment of the Soviet Empire and the establishment of national states of the non-Russian peoples now in Soviet slavery. Russia proper or Muscovy, would thus be pushed back some thousand miles from her present western peripheries (the Danube Delta, the Carpathian Mountains and the Vistula River). Russia should be compressed into her proper geographical and ethnographic boundaries. These measures only would break Russia's hold on Europe, reducing her to a second rate power and thereby relieving once and for all the rest of Europe, the countries of the Middle East, the Orient and the world at large from the ever-increasing aggression of Russia. Nor, it may be noted, with the execution of these measures would any huge army of occupation be necessary.

#### 7. Present Proposals

In all proposals for the reorganization of the new Europe—even in the project advanced by Mr. Churchill—persistently is repeated the idea of two separate orbits of Europe: the Western bloc and the Soviet Union, the latter one being in reality a Eurasian unit. The dividing line between the two systems runs approximately along the Vistula River, along the Bug River and the so-called Curzon Line, thence along the Carpathian range, the Pruth River and finally the Danube Delta to the Black Sea. Thus the entire basin of the Dnieper River—ethnically and politically the countries of Ukraine and Byelorussia—would be left outside Europe proper and included in the Eurasian unit of Soviet Russia.

There is not the slightest doubt that such a division of Europe would be not only detrimental to Ukraine, its geographical, geopolitical, cultural, ethnic and economic interests included, but to the political safety and economic welfare of the European continent as well. It would imperil the political and strategic safety of the Danubian basin and the Middle East as well. Such a division of Europe would not in any measure eliminate the Russian danger. The world's security, including that of the United States, would still be threatened by the aggressive expansionism of Soviet Russia.

#### 8. Alternate Proposal

A far more natural and stable division would be the line which has persisted almost 2,000 years,

since the time when Herodotus placed the eastern boundary of Europe on the Don River. The same boundary line delineated the old Empire of Kievan Rus (800-1350) the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Ruthenia (1350-1569), the Kingdom of Poland (1569-1654) and the Hetmandom of Ukraine (1654-1788).

The line runs along the Dnieper-Volga water-divide, which forms the ethnographic line between the Ukrainians and White Ruthenians in the South and West, and the Russians (Muscovites) in the Northeast. For almost a thousand years, it was the ethnic, cultural and political boundary of the countries of the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea basins which had uninterrupted intercourse with the Mediterranean and Western European culture and civilization on the one hand, and the lands of the Volga River basin on the other. The latter entertained relations with the Caspian Sea peoples, as well as with those of the Urals and Central Asia. Culturally this area gravitated toward the Mongol-Tartar world, while the former has flourished under the influence of the Roman and Germanic law, entailing individual freedom and the elective system of government. It also knew the cultural trends of the Renaissance and the Reformation, the Latin schools, free thought, as well as political and religious tolerance.

The VA spokesman stressed the following rules for veterans to follow so that payments will not be delayed.

1. If the veteran is entering college for the first time and already has his certificate of eligibility, he should take it with him when he enrolls. If he desires, he may file his application for education through the college. This application, when approved by

#### 9. Reasons for Ukraine's Separation from Russia

By virtue of its political and cultural traditions, Ukraine was part of Europe through a millennium, whereas Russia or Muscovy was not. The two countries were separated by a wall of tyranny and despotism, which always was the characteristic feature of Russia regardless of whether she was ruled by Tsar or commissars.

There are also weighty reasons of European economy which bespeak the inclusion of Ukraine into the political organization of Europe. The old continent lacks raw material and resources. Ukraine, on the other hand, since the beginning of recorded history, has been a granary which fed the peoples of other countries. During the times of Herodotus, of the Athenian hegemony, of the Byzantine Empire, of the supremacy in the Mediterranean of Venice and Genoa—Ukraine supplied the necessary raw materials and food stuffs.

Today Ukraine is a priceless pearl among the conquered nations of Soviet Russia. It is a great reservoir of coal, iron, manganese, sugar, cattle, wheat, timber and so on, without which the recovery and permanent economic

### Irvington U.N.A. Bowlers Upset

Meeting their challengers for the top-high position in the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.J.-N.Y. Area head-on last Friday, October 8th, the Irvington Ukrainian Eagles bowed to the fast-stepping Jersey City Social and Athletic Club Team "A" when they lost two games and won only one. The Haguetown congregation rolled up the impressive three-game total of 2,214 pins to Irvington's 2,148 and definitely put the stranglehold on the A-1 position. This does not mean that the Eagles are out of the running, for they are only one game behind, virtually "breathing down" on the neck of the senior Jay-Sees.

For some unknown reason, the junior Jay-Sees have not been able to acquire any of the "fire and brim-stone" brand of playing displayed by their older brothers, and the fourth in the series of U.N.A. tournaments saw them scurrying for shelter when they dropped three straight to the heretofore blank Branch 435 team from New York. As a result, the New Yorkers practically pulled themselves by their boot-straps out of the dungeon position which they held since the league opened activities, and are now temporarily tucked in sixth place. Their three game total of 2,162 pins overbalanced the younger Haguetowners' total of 2,028 with quite a few to spare. Now that the New Yorkers have broken the ice, some aggressive action should be expected from that quarter.

#### UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	Game	High	Pins	Aver.
1. Jersey City S&A Team "A"	10	2	756	2214	8583	715.2
2. Irvington Ukrainian Eagles	9	3	889	2359	8855	738.0
3. Branch 14, U.N.A., Newark	8	4	848	2273	8598	716.5
4. Irvington Ukr. Social Club	7	5	791	2256	8861	738.5
5. St. John C.W.V., Newark	7	5	789	2289	8850	737.5
6. Branch 435, U.N.A., N.Y.C.	3	9	752	2162	7822	652.0
7. Jersey City S.&A. Team "B"	3	9	711	2028	7682	640.0
8. Newark Ukr. Veterans	1	11	752	2084	7588	632.3

STEPHEN KURLAK.

### Vet News Roundup

Veterans who are enrolling in colleges this fall were warned again by the Veterans Administration not to expect their subsistence checks before November 1.

J. G. Brueckmann, director of VA's Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Service reminded veterans that they must take sufficient funds with them to college to last through October.

Brueckmann pointed out that the VA and colleges are faced with processing an extremely large number of enrollments. Despite the heavy workload, Brueckmann said that there should be few cases of delay in issuing checks, provided proper procedures are followed by the veteran and the college.

The VA spokesman stressed the following rules for veterans to follow so that payments will not be delayed.

1. If the veteran is entering college for the first time and already has his certificate of eligibility, he should take it with him when he enrolls. If he desires, he may file his application for education through the college. This application, when approved by

stability of Europe is hardly possible. The present economic and social plight of the peoples of Western and Southeastern Europe, is due, in a great degree, to the economic exclusiveness of the Soviet policy to which Ukraine is now subjected.

With its 60 million inhabitants (45 million Ukrainians and 15 million different minorities living within the boundaries of Ukraine), with its economic wealth and a strong national sentiment—Ukraine would protect the gates of the Black Sea and thus bar any attempts of Russia to penetrate into the countries of the Middle East. Furthermore, flanked by the vigorously anti-Russian States and White Ruthenian (Byelorussia) in the North, an equally anti-Russian countries of Caucasus (Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan) in the South—Ukraine would thus form the keystone of an inelastic arch against Russia.

(To be continued)

### UYL-NA Detroit District Council Formed

After a lapse of seven years the many organizations in Detroit and Windsor, Ontario have united again in a District Council. Present at the meetings were representatives of some fifteen active American Ukrainian organizations. These organizations represented a great number of individual members and it is through these individuals that the organization will carry out its finest work. The gathered representatives discussed in detail the benefits to be gained by joining the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America. Even though all the organizations present were not members of the UYL-NA it was voted unanimously that the Council become a member of the UYL-NA. Two Catholic War Veterans Post although in favor of the decision have to wait for official approval from their headquarters.

The newly founded council then elected temporary officers, Mr. Michael Danielson of Hamtramck was elected president while Apn Sedorak from Detroit was elected secretary. Certainly with such a fine beginning the Detroit Council of the UYL-NA should accomplish much in the very near future. Too, the fine showing made at these two meetings vouches for the vast amount of time and effort put in by some of young people of Detroit and Windsor. It looks as though the New York Metropolitan Area Committee will soon have to look to its laurels in the field of music, dance and sports.

Every Ukrainian Youth Organization in Windsor or Metropolitan Detroit is sincerely invited to come down and participate in the Council's activities. Many things are being planned, all of which will be for your benefit. United, we work, play, accomplish and grow. Divided we will fail. Following is a list of organizations represented at the first two meetings of the District Council of Detroit. Is your organization among them?

- Amvets No. 100; Club Boyan; Club Maseppa; CYA No. 58; CWV No. 403; Kotlarewski Choir; M.Y.N.; Ukrainian Club of Wayne University; U.C.V.A.; Ukrainian Democratic Club; Ukrainian Graduates; Ukrainian National Temple; Ukrainian Youth chorus.

For all information contact Mr. Michael Danielson, at the Ukrainian Democratic Club, Grayling Avenue, Hamtramck, Michigan.

take a course in bartending under the G-J Bill?

First, you must submit to VA complete justification that the course is in connection with your present or contemplated business or occupation. Then you must receive VA approval before you start training.

Q. May I complete my last year of grade school and take a commercial course under the G-J Bill?

A. Yes.

Q. What does VA supply to the disabled veteran if he is enrolled in a school, or if he is enrolled in on-the-job training?

A. For each disabled veteran in school, VA will furnish tuition, fees, books and equipment, provided they are required by other students taking the same course. On-the-job trainees will receive tools and equipment for their job training, also provided they are required of all other trainees taking the same course.

Q. Does Veterans Administration lend money to the veteran for the purchase of homes or businesses?

A. VA does not lend money to

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### Ukrainian Youth League Basketball News

#### OHIO STATE UKRAINIAN BASKETBALL LOOP SHAPING UP

To date, word has been received from three clubs in this district, and all three are of a favorable nature. Therefore it looks as though the Ohio State League will finally materialize. Those that have been heard from are: Eugene Woloshyn of the Youngstown Ukrainian, Victor Paik of Akron and Michael Zaderecky of Cleveland. Word is yet to be received from Rossford, last season's National Runners-up Champions, Lakewood, Lorain, Barberton, Toledo and Campbell. But then again, if there are any other teams in this district don't hesitate to contact the writer or the sports director of the Ohio district who is Eugene Woloshyn of 1313 Buhl Terrace, Farrell, Pennsylvania. I'm sure Gene hopes to hear from all of you... Also, how about you Cleveland Ukes? Don't tell me a city with 15,000 Ukrainians can't organize a few teams. Lets go—put a little work and hustle into this organization.

#### Tri-States Basketball League To Convene Soon

This UYLNA district-league will have a new sports director this season and he is the well known and popular manager of the Camden, N. J. Ukrainians... Michael Kovalcheyk of 3053 Tuckahoe Rd., Camden, N. J. Dietric Slobogin, last year's director will serve in an advisor's capacity in this loop. Diet, who for many years has been very active in Ukrainian sport circles, advises the writer that his business affairs won't permit him to take the reins of this league this year... Well I would like to state at this point that Diet and Andrew Kritsky of the Western Pennsylvania League were the two best district-directors in the UYL-NA program last year and if all the district-directors can duplicate their feats this year we will have the greatest UYL-NA program ever. Personally, I think it can be done. But getting back to the Tri-State Loop, Mike Kovalcheyk advises me that a district-meeting will soon be called, therefore he requests that all the teams that participated last year plus any other teams that are interested or seek info should contact him.

NOTE: What's with Bridgeport, Pa.? According to past issues of the Ukrainian Weekly, the Ukrainian American Citizen's Club sponsored a team in 1946 which was a rage on all the courts. I believe the manager's name was Steve Homa. Bridgeport, are you going to rest on your laurels of by-gone years? Lets get on the ball and assume your place in Ukrainian sporting circles. Lets hear from you.

New England States Loop to Meet  
Pat Gurbel of 18 Bedford Street, Hartford, Conn. advises me that

the veteran for homes or businesses. He makes his own arrangements for the loan through the usual financing channels. VA then guarantees the lender against loss up to 50 percent of the loan, with a maximum guarantee of \$4,000 on real estate and \$2,000 on non-real estate loans.

that the organizational meeting of this district-league will be held on November 7th in Hartford. Exact time and place will be announced later. Therefore all the Ukrainian clubs in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts are requested to contact her. How about it Woonsocket, Bridgeport, New Britain, Terryville, Ansonia, Boston, Stamford and Danbury? Are you going to get organized or are you content to have nothing. Get on the ball by starting to plan and organize your team. Also contact Pat and be represented on November 7th.

#### Anthracite Region to Have Two District-Leaders

Due to the fact that this region is so large it has been decided to break it into two district-leagues. Michael Yankovig of 149 S. Shamokin St., Shamokin, Pa. will be the sports director of the "Southern Anthracite Ukrainian Basketball League" and it will cover all the territory from Wilkes-Barre down to Shamokin. And it includes the following cities and towns: Berwick, St. Clair, Centralia, Hazleton, Mahanoy City and all neighboring communities. The "Northern Anthracite Ukrainian Basketball League" will be headed by Jerry Pronko of 799 Panoast St., Dickson City, Pa. This district will include all territory north of Wilkes-Barre and it includes Olyphant, Scranton, Johnson City and Binghamton. Therefore, all teams and clubs coming under either of the above two districts should contact either Mike or Jerry. Lets go Ukes.

All in all there will be 11 district-leagues in the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America Basketball Program. This set-up is designed to take into our scope all Ukrainian basketball teams in the United States and Canada. Therefore—if you do have a team or are planning one get in touch with the writer or your respective district-director. They are:

1. New England State League, Pat Gurbel, 18 Bedford St., Hartford, Conn.;
2. Met. New York City League, Gene Agres, 158 1st Avenue, New York City;
3. New Jersey State League, (Contact the writer until further notice);
4. Tri-States League, Mike Kovalcheyk, 3053 Tuckahoe Road, Camden, N. J.;
5. Southern Anthracite League, Mike Yankovig, 149 S. Shamokin Street, Shamokin, Pa.;
6. Northern Anthracite League, Jerry Pronko, 799 Panoast Street, Dickson City, Pa.;
7. New York State League, Hank Sauer, 8 Wilson St., Rochester, N. Y.;
8. Bill Hussar, 291 Hudson Ave., Rochester, N. Y.;
9. Toronto League, Jean Harasym, 378-Bathurst Street, Toronto, Canada;
10. Western Pennsylvania League, Andrew Kritsky, 933 Summit Avenue, Monessen, Pa.;
11. Ohio State League, Gene Woloshyn, 1313 Buhl Terrace, Farrell, Pa.;
11. Michigan State League, Andrew Wichorek, 5487 Cecil St., Detroit, Mich.

WALTER W. DANKO  
Nat'l Sports Director,  
347 Ave. C, Bayonne, N.J.

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Tamara Kukrycka Janowsky  
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Олексій Запорожець

„МЕЖОВЩИКИ”

(Оповідання)

У часі ночі, коли майже все живе ще спить, коли зрідка прокинуться і спрощення, лютячі, голосить птах степовий, а на блакитному небосхилі сходу сяє зірниця світова, провідниця наступного дня, тоді Дніпрові пороги найпотужніше, найголосніше перегукуються...

чутливе серце, незрівняний ні з ким великий розум і любити піклуватися про інших краще ніж за себе. Його назвище — тов. Сталін.

Ганс Реслер.

Любовний лист до рідної жінки

„Ти моя найдорожча, не повинна думати, що я тебе менше кохаю, ніж кохав першого дня. Хоч інколи може так здаватися: коли я увечері, атомлений працею приходжу доми і вся злоба цього дня ще щипить у мене, тоді моє привітання може не доїти до тебе. Можливо, жінка зовсім забуває привітання, як слід з тобою. Тоді ми сидимо за стіл і не уважно поїдаємо, то Ти з такою старанністю приготувала, байдуже одне до одного, без слова розмови, в жалкій самотині. Тоді мої думки ген далеко від Твоеї особи, правда — ні з ким вони іншим, але також і не з тобою, — от, слухаємо нібито радію, нібито читуємо якусь газету, а коли й перекинемося кількома словами, то завжди будуть це ділові, господарські справи: що, мовляв, синюк потребує нових черевиків, що завтра послуга має вийти і що сьогодні приходиш з рахунком за зужитий газ.

любач, що Ти так ввічливо перереглядаєш зі мною мою шафу з книжками, що не кажеш мені разом з собою вистоявати і оглядати жіночі капелюхи на виставках у модисток.

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