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THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE SOVIET UNION

Today's Soviet Russia calls itself a "Union of Socialist Soviet Republics." The Communists all over the world maintain that the Soviet Union actually is a Socialist state. Is this the truth? What is the social structure of the Soviet Union, how has the Soviet Union developed economically in the 31 years of Soviet regime?

In 1917 the first Soviet Government proclaimed the principles of Socialistic equality. The capitalist classes were to be liquidated and superseded by a classless society. Capitalist exploitation of the worker and greatly differing incomes were to be made impossible. Lenin wrote in 1917: "By means of high bourgeois salaries the privileged class turns the officials into workers of a special kind, who are no longer paid as good workers should be paid." In the first years after the October Revolution the members of the Russian Communist Party were not allowed to have an income over and above a modest maximum salary. In 1918 the first Soviet government issued decrees abrogating legacies, ranks, titles, uniforms and orders.

Today the social conditions in the Soviet Union are the exact opposite of the principles of Socialist equality declared in 1917. This does not mean that certain extravaganzas of the "equalization movement" were rejected. No, the very principle of Socialist equality has been abandoned. Already in 1934 Stalin declared that "it is stupid nonsense to assume that Socialism demands an equal standing for all the members of the society." Since the thirties there is an enormous difference between the higher and the lower salaries. In many cases it is as 1:80 today.

High Party and government functionaries, engineers, directors, professors, military commanders, authors, artists and Stakhanovites have a monthly income of 3,000 to 15,000 roubles. On January 30, 1941, "Pravda" wrote about the Stakhanovite J. Pastukhov who made 16,000 roubles per month. The highest top-Party secretaries cabinet ministers, chiefs of the police, generals and members of the Academy of Arts and Sciences—have monthly salaries of up to 30,000 roubles, especially as the majority of them have two or more well-paid jobs and receive various bonuses for successful performances.

Moreover, the top officials have other material privileges, among others the right to live in large flats with good furniture. They enjoy the use of a car, have access to private restaurants, sanatoria and clinics, the best seats at theatres, the opera and the cinemas are always at their disposal. Many of them have considerable private means, own villas and have large bank accounts.

Uniforms, ranks, orders and medals have been introduced again and their number is much greater than under the Tsarist regime. Even many branches of the civil service wear uniforms today. The outer distinctions of rank have been developed into a system in present-day Soviet society.

The officers of the Soviet army wear the golden epaulettes of the Tsarist regime, have parade uniforms, swords, officers' messes, the right to a private compartment when travelling, the use of soldiers as personal servants and great privileges as regards food and clothing. The Soviet officers

form a separate caste today, they hold a distinct position, strictly dissociated from the rank and file and the people. The sons of officers have priority when entering military schools and special cadet-schools after Tsarist examples have been founded for them under the name of "Suvo-rov and Nakhimov Schools" (both Tsarist generals!), which the boys begin to attend at the elementary school age.

The direct taxes in the Soviet Union are not high and do not rise progressively. A factory director with a 50 times higher salary than the average worker's pays the same 13 per cent of his income in tax as the worker does. Accordingly, in the Soviet Union the heavy earners are better protected against taxation than in any other democratic country! It is again possible to bequeath one's fortune to one's heirs. Since 1940 secondary and university education has again to be paid for and at a high enough rate, with the consequence that the majority of the college and university students are now children of the intelligentsia or state officials.

A new social inequality has developed and stabilized itself in the Soviet Union. A new privileged and well-paid upper class has originated and set itself apart from the masses of the people. This rich and influential upper class are the Soviet bureaucrats who are almost to a man members of the Communist Party. A new class formation, though not on a Capitalist basis, has taken place in the Soviet Union and is moving towards further development.

The condition of the great mass of workers, however, is indeed pitiable. A non-qualified worker has a monthly wage of 200-300 roubles while a qualified worker makes about 500 roubles. On an average a qualified Soviet worker earns about 30 times less than the director of his factory while the income of the non-qualified worker is 60 times less than the director's income. In order to buy the bare necessities of life the Soviet worker must work at least five times longer than his Swedish or Swiss colleague. With luck the Soviet worker and his family live in one room, more often, however, they have to share it with one or two other families. In comparison with his comrades in Western Europe and the United States, the Soviet worker lives in abject and degrading poverty.

The worker in the Soviet Union is being scandalously exploited. In view of the low wage rate the returns of Soviet industry are considerable. The workers' wages are only a very small part of the wealth he creates. The state takes the large surplus and uses it to promote heavy industry, to keep up its enormous police force, to produce armaments and to pay the new upper class. The present-day social structure of the U.S.S.R. has not brought about a decrease in the exploitation of the individual worker as against private capitalism. If anything, this exploitation has increased: the only difference is that the private capitalist has been superseded by the Soviet state. Today the social structure of the Soviet Union is not a Socialist one and the Soviet Union is no Socialist state. The contrary assertions of the Communists are a gross distortion of the truth.

Another New York Festival

Once again the hard working Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee of New York is planning a lavish production. This year it will be in honor of Bohdan Khmelnytsky's three hundredth anniversary of his entrance into Kiev.

The UMAC announces that this program will outdo any of the former programs. Namely: the Music and Dance Festival and the Shevchenko Pageant.

This year a complete staging of Khmelnytsky's entrance into Kiev will be done by a large number of young people from various groups in the city and vicinity. Besides this first act there will be presented an excerpt from the time of Mazepa, including the election of the hetman and all the ceremony that was associated with this very important occasion.

The third and final act will be an almost complete presentation of the operetta, "Zaporozhians Beyond the Danube." The soloists have not yet been named but efforts are being made to get the best in the country. Too, it is not known just where this year's production will be given. Still the committee, we understand, is holding an ace up its collective sleeve in regards to that point.

The entire production will again be under the over-all direction of Olya Dmytriv, Stephen Marusevitch is again the musical director while the dances will be under the direction of John Flis.

FIRST DP GROUP SAILS

Due Here About November 2

The United States Army transport General Black sailed out of Bremerhaven October 21 for New York with 813 immigrants of eleven nations. Among them there is quite a number of Ukrainians. They will be the first displaced persons admitted to the United States under a recent Congressional Act.

Congress voted to admit 205,000, of an estimated 800,000 or so displaced persons still in Europe during the next two years.

Virtually all of the first group were from countries from behind the Iron Curtain. They are due in New York about November 2.

An Army band played "The Star Spangled Banner" as the transport sailed.

EX-G.I.s OFFERED COMMISSIONS

The Army announced last Thursday that it is offering commissions to enlisted men of World War II who served at least a year and who have completed two or more years of college since demobilization.

The move is part of the plans to rebuild officer strength of the Army. The commissions offered are in the junior grade and call for two years of extended duty.

The first group of men who sign up will start a twelve-weeks training course about Dec. 1.

UKRAINIAN HISTORY

Kearney, N. J.: Proud Polish Physicist wrote the Voice that Poland was the first country to fight Germany, in 1939. Remember Carpatho-Ukraine? Germany's ally invaded this independent little country in March, 1939. The Carpatho-Ukrainians fought back so fiercely that Poland massed troops, ready to help Hungary. The Ukrainians were the first to fight—six months before Germany and Russia invaded Poland. Incidentally, I'd like to mention that the

WORLD CONGRESS OF UKRAINIAN WOMEN

MEETING TO BE HELD IN PHILADELPHIA
NOVEMBER 12 AND 13 1948

A World Congress of Ukrainian Women, to be held in Philadelphia, November 12 and 13, has been announced by its sponsoring body, the Ukrainian Women's League of America ("Sojuz Ukrainok Ameryky"), member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, organized in 1925 for social, educational and civic activities, for cultural and humanitarian assistance to the Ukrainians outside the United States and for cooperation in the international field of women's activities.

The Women's Congress will be held at the Adelphi Hotel. It is to be attended by delegates of the sponsoring organization, of Ukrainian women's organizations in Canada, and also representatives of the Union of Ukrainian Women Emigrants in the American and British Zones of Germany and Austria in cooperation with groups of Ukrainian emigrants in France, Belgium.

The announced purposes of the World Congress of Ukrainian Women are as follows:

1. To bring together the representatives of Ukrainian women's organizations of the U.S.A., Can-

ada and the western European countries to help coordinate their activities along with those of the women of other peoples in behalf of a lasting peace and a more just and livable world.

2. To call attention to the fact that although the Ukrainian people made more than their share of sacrifices to defeat the fascist totalitarian menace they have not been able to express themselves about the way of life and the kind of government they would choose if they had the freedom to do so.

3. To call attention to the fact that because of this inability to express themselves by way of spoken word, the press, the assembly, democratic regimes, there has been considerable unrest in Ukraine, a fact corroborated by news items which have managed to get through despite the Iron Curtain.

4. To point out that totalitarianism, whatever its breed or color, is inimical to the basic human rights of freedom to which every human being is entitled, that it breeds hatred, foments unrest and is therefore an impediment to the building of a peaceable world.

Syracuse Ukrainians in Centennial Festival

Chorus and Dancers Win Plaudits

The Syracuse Ukrainians did themselves proud when they took part in the Syracuse Centennial Folk Festival, sponsored by the local Americanization League, held October 15-16 at the Grant Junior High School.

Their contribution to the Festival consisted of the Choir of St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, the male group directed by Myron Yaworaky and mixed group by Joseph M. Zayatz, and an ensemble of 32 folk dancers trained by Ivan Pihullak. They also had their own exhibit of Ukrainian folk art and handicraft.

Other nationality groups took part in the festival as well, but as our informant reports, the Ukrainians made the best showing.

The Syracuse Standard featured a picture of a group of Ukrainian dancers who appeared on the program.

The male chorus sang Koshetz' "Listen Brother Mine," Nischinsky's "Song of Kozaks in Slavery," and Shaahkerych's "Grant Us Many Years, O Lord."

The mixed chorus sang Bortniansky's "Psalm CXXXIV—Rejoice the Soul of Thy Servant," and "Our Glorious Lord," with Miss Anna Dydik singing solo in the latter number. Vorobkevych's "My Thoughts," Lysenko's "Song of Paradise," and two folk songs, "Soldier on Guard," and "Happy Lovera Song."

The dancer group performed Kolomeyka, Kozachok, Katerina, Hrychanyky, Tchumak and Zaporozhian.

Ukrainian Influences Upon Chopin's Music

The influence of Ukrainian folk songs upon the compositions of Frederick Chopin (1810-1849) one of the world's greatest composers, has been more than once noticed and commented on by leading music authorities.

One of the first to stress this influence was Bernard Charlit (a Pole), author of a popular work, written in German and published in Germany in 1919. It is based upon the life and compositions of Chopin.

A Pole's Opinion

Referring to Chopin's high regard for Ukrainian melodies, Charlit goes on to say:

"In comparison with the Polish songs, the Ukrainian folk songs known as the 'dumi,' are much finer and more moving. And what is more, thanks to their inimitable richness of melody, their depth of feeling, they have no equal among the folk songs of other nationalities.

Ukrainians, now oppressed by Russia, are causing plenty of trouble for the Reds through underground activity.

Theodore Lutwinik,
(Daily News, New York,
October 20, 1948)

the folk songs of other nationalities.

"In the music world," Charlit continues, "sorry as the fact may be they are little known, because only a small portion of them has been published. But when they achieve their rightful place there is no doubt that their influence upon the works of Chopin will become very clear. It shall then be clearly seen that the self-same elements which characterized Chopin's Nocturnes are the foundation of Ukrainian songs."

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION

SOARS

OTTAWA, October 20 (AP).—Nearly 80,000 immigrants came into Canada in the first eight months of 1948, the Department of Mine and Resources said today. It indicated that the total would probably exceed 100,000 by the end of the year. The eight-month total was 79,336 (including 5,023 from the United States), compared with 32,808 in the same period of 1947.

Editorial

YOUTH CLUB FORUMS

ON the subject of youth club activity during this autumn and coming winter seasons we have extolled the virtues of hiking as a healthful sport and recreation. And of course there is bowling, an agent which much has been written in the past on these pages. And then there are the usual run of dances and socials. Combined, these and other pastimes give one physical and, to a degree, mental relaxation.

Just as physical exercise strengthens and relaxes the body, so similarly mental stimulation improves and relaxes one's mind. In the latter field we recommend to our clubs one method of stimulating and relaxing the mind. And that is the adoption by them of club forums or discussion periods, or, in less formidable terminology, "bull sessions,"—on subjects of current interest.

Our recommendation is based on the premise that people like to talk things over, especially at times when momentous events are taking place, and certainly such a time is with us now. Opinions are on the tip of everyone's tongue nowadays. Given the slightest chance, tongues will begin to wag at a remarkable speed; to be sure, sometimes outstripping the workings of the mind. Such wagging of the tongue, however, is nothing to be sneered at. For essentially it is the intercommunication of ideas and opinions that helps to solve life's problems and makes the world go around. Therefore it should be encouraged, even at times when it is so much waste effort on the part of some.

The idea of such forums as we propose is nothing new. Some of our Ukrainian American clubs have conducted them very successfully in the past, notably in New York and Detroit. Of late they have become passé.

The forum can be conducted in any number of ways. It can, for example, be introduced by a panel

discussion, followed by a general discussion. Or it can be introduced by a debate. The simplest way, however, is to have someone introduce it by outlining the problem or event to be considered, followed by a general discussion period in which all take part, with the chairman of course conducting it.

As to the topics to be discussed at such a forum, that will depend upon the interests of those who take part in it. The international crisis as well as various crucial domestic issues will undoubtedly engage the interest of most such forums.

The Ukrainian Liberation Movement should prove of similar interest. And that would be very fine indeed. For the fact remains that most of our young people know very little about its background and especially about its present status. Among our younger generation, including those of adult age, those who know its current status quite thoroughly, in both its internal and external manifestations, can be counted on one's fingers. Naturally, when a forum has as its subject the Ukrainian situation, it should be conducted by one who has at least a good knowledge of it. Otherwise it will be a waste of effort, in fact harmful. If such a competent person to lead the forum cannot be found among the younger generation, then one should be sought among the older generation.

In conclusion, we suggest that the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America should take this matter under consideration and arrange such forums to be held in at least some of larger communities.

LET'S GO HIKING

SUMMER days have flitted by so rapidly that we wonder whether it was really with us or was it just a pleasant dream. And now the cool autumn days are with us. With a little painful tug of the heart we recall the fine times we enjoyed outdoors, in the country, in the mountains and at the seashore. We can still feel the thrill of that swift, breath-taking dive through space into some lake, river or pool, of the soft lapping of water over our bodies as we swam or floated, or the rushing swirling waves and breakers as we battled in the surf. All is over. We sigh with regret as we resign ourselves to the long interminable wait before next summer comes around.

And yet this wait can be made just as enjoyable for us as individuals or as members of our young Ukrainian American clubs. We cannot go swimming outdoors now—unless we are "polar bears"—but there are so many other ways in which we can enjoy ourselves now during these autumn days, ways which will make the memories of vacation days less poignant. And one way which lends itself to any season, but especially during the autumn, is hiking.

Hiking may be classed as the oldest sport, for before man did anything else he learned to walk. Needless to say, walking then was not a sport but a means of locomotion. As man progressed, however, he devised methods by which he traveled from one spot to another other than legs. At first it was by animals, horse, camel, elephant, oxen, to name a few, and with the coming of mechanical inventions there appeared the locomotive, the steamboat, the automobile, and finally the aeroplane. And now we have the jet plane. With each new arrival, designed to make man use his legs less and less, his walking abilities deteriorated. Along with this came the deterioration of his health. For walking supplies the very necessary exercise that man needs in order to remain healthy.

It is only within comparatively recent times that man has learned how much harm has been done to him by placing too much dependence upon the machine as means of carrying himself from one spot to another. And this realization has prompted him to take a greater active interest in walking than he has for many years. One result

of this is that we see all about us clubs devoted to hiking.

Hiking as a sport and recreation has been much more popular in Europe than in this country. It has always been a common sight to see over there endless groups trudging along the highways and byways of the countryside, with hostels along the way for the hikers to rest for awhile. The Ukrainian Boy Scouts, "Plastuni," were especially devoted to the sport of hiking.

During the war, of course, hiking was the march of armies or of refugees feeling before them. Since the war hiking has the shifting of homeless populations, the DPs.

Here in this country hiking is not as popular as in Europe, although just before the war and since then it is growing in leaps and bounds. Here, due to the long catstlines, numberless lakes, rivers and streams, swimming seems to be about the most popular sport, that is active sport while one actually takes part in it and does not just sit in a stadium or on the sidelines and watches others engage in it. Swimming leaped into popularity when "swimming" suits really became swimming suits and not the formless masses of black cloth expressly created to hide the human form and impede one's progress in and through the water.

Everyone goes in for swimming or just to splash around, tall, short, lean, fat, as anyone can plainly see—See? But that is only during the summer months. Now we are in the season of hiking.

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THE UKRAINIAN PROFESSIONAL REUNION AT ANCASTER

By DR. A. T. WACHNA

AS the sun was shining on the early morning beauty of Sunday, October, the tenth, the Ukrainian Professionals from Ontario and Michigan were gathering at Ancaster, Ontario, for their first reunion.

Arriving at the place of meeting, namely the estate (100 acres) of the Ukrainian Sister Servants of Mary Immaculate, everyone expressed admiration of the impressive buildings and the beautiful landscape, all aglow with the conflagration of autumn.

The Ukrainian professionals commenced their Sunday morning program by attending a special service in the residence chapel where the good Sisters sang mass with such melodious voices as one is rarely privileged to hear in a Ukrainian church. With only the rustle of the outside trees, there was peace and tranquility. The graduates were honored to have Dr. T. Kibzey read "Viroyiu."

A Happy Group

After the service there was the warm welcome and felicitations and one sensed the feeling that these Ukrainian professionals are really a happy group. Before long there was activity both indoors and outdoors where numerous camera enthusiasts took movies while others, more spry, provided a little diversion by displaying their football tactics with Dr. Elias Wachna, fullback, Dr. Paul Ochitwa and Dr. Ted Wachna, quarterbacks, and from Detroit, Mr. Michael Zuke and Mr. Andy Hradowsky (mortalician) both scoring a touchdown.

At 1 P.M. the group, approximately 40, assembled for Thanksgiving Dinner, it being Canadian Thanksgiving Sunday. The food, including borscht and holubtsi, besides all the Thanksgiving trimmings, was simply superb. On the centre of the head table was placed a large cake designed in the shape of a horse-shoe bearing the message "Good Luck to the Ukrainian Graduates." To further express their genial and true hospitality, the Sisters had their chorus sing Ukrainian songs that everyone enjoyed and will long remember.

After the delicious pumpkin pie Dr. Anthony Wachna, Chairman, asked all Ukrainian graduates to introduce themselves, stating where they graduated and their present professional activities.

Three Present From Europe

Besides the Canadian and American Ukrainian graduates there were three from Europe, all physicians, Dr. and Mrs. Berezowsky and Dr. Komarewsky, who recently arrived in Canada. Together with them came Canon Kuzma, and the graduates were privileged to hear from this aged dignitary, who related his experience in several European wars, having been in Petlura's army, later a prisoner afflicted with typhus and now free again to further uphold Christianity and fight communism. Reverend Katry, who conducted the morning service, was also introduced. At the conclusion of the introductions respects were paid to Dr. F. Paulson of Toronto who was recently successful in obtaining his fellowship in the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. The fact that this is a high degree with only two Ukrainian M.D.'s on this continent as Fellows, brought a hearty applause for Dr. Paulson.

The chairman then commenced his official duty of welcoming all the Ukrainian professionals from far and near, with special greetings to those from the U.S.A. and Europe. At the same time thanks were conveyed to the Sisters for their hospitality and the delicious dinner that could never be more Ukrainian Thanksgiving. Appreciation was also expressed of the noble and heroic work that the Sisters were doing not only for the good of the county, but the good of all Ukrainians and especially the orphans, this being an orphanage and novitiate.

Dr. A. Wachna then addressed the group stating that the Ukrainian professionals were finally reaching a stage of maturity but have not as yet, fulfilled their obligations, at least to the Ukrainian people, in encouraging more education and in offering leadership and guidance so that more Ukrainians could achieve a higher place in the broad public life of the country, living as we

are in a democracy which expects that of us.

The First Congress

Referring to the first Ukrainian Professional Congress in 1933 which was held in Chicago, the speaker stated that today, 15 years later, this organization is almost functionless, whereas many hundreds of Ukrainian students graduated since then. The organization did however produce several outstanding leaders, one being Mr. Stephen Shumeyko, President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

To stress the fact that many of the young graduates were seriously wondering what has become of the original association, reference was made to the Ukrainian Trend (official publication of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America) where in the June 1941 issue, Miss Anna Chopek attorney, Boston writes "What has happened to the Ukrainian Professional Association? What are they doing? Who is the present President? Are there any Professionals among Ukrainians? We wonder. Something must be radically wrong with the workings of an organization if it sinks into oblivion in such a short time."

The speaker also quoted Dr. Foster Kennedy, Psychiatrist, Cornell University, whom he recently had the pleasure of hearing. Dr. Kennedy deplored the lack of interest in public affairs displayed by professional men. He said this was wrong and that the University graduates because of their training and because of the respect they commanded among the people in a democratic country, should provide leadership and guidance.

With respect to Ukrainian graduates, in particular, and for that matter all Ukrainians in Canada and United States, evidence was brought forward as stated recently by Prof. Simpson who said: "There must be greater enthusiasm for higher learning. More and more Ukrainians on this continent must go to Universities and institutions of higher learning. The Ukrainian people have not yet supplied to the universities the proportion of students maintained by other groups." Thus our foremost task is—more education—more scholarships—more Ukrainian graduates.

Irrespective of whether the Ukrainian Professional Association exists or not, each community should have its own Society which could or would be a member of the main association. One such such society is the "Ukrainian Graduates" in Detroit—Windsor which has existed for 8 years and given scholarships each year.

In conclusion the speaker stated that all Ukrainian professionals, who like Ukrainian culture, could meet annually with the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, as an affiliate body, and at the same time partake of the other activities, and especially, the musical festival which is annually becoming more impressive, thanks to Miss Olya Dmytriw and Mr. Stephen Marusevich, the directors.

Learn To Give

As the program continued Dr. A. Kibzey, Detroit, was called upon to speak, he being one of the original pillars of the Ukrainian Professional Association in the U.S.A. As a psychiatrist, and the only one in our ranks, Dr. Kibzey stated that a man can only be happy when he has learned "to give" and not only "take" and thereby proceeded to offer and collect a token of appreciation for the little orphans.

Further, he said that we must not worry too much about those Ukrainian graduates that have drifted from us. This goes on all the time, he said, and it should cause no worry because if an individual is not convinced of his affiliations to a Ukrainian organization he shouldn't belong to it. In all professional fields, he said, the Ukrainian graduate will find plenty of competition.

Resolutions

Passed at the Pro-Free Ukraine and Anti-Red Manifestation held in Newark, N. J., Sunday, October 10, 1948

We, Americans of Ukrainian extraction, assembled at the Mosque Auditorium in Newark, New Jersey, on this 10th day of October, 1948, cognizant of the present critical situation in world affairs, ever conscious of our responsibilities as citizens, after due deliberation, do solemnly resolve as follows:

BE IT RESOLVED that we, American Ukrainians wholeheartedly support our American principles of democracy and system of Government; that we affirm our strong conviction that the policies of totalitarian Russia as evidenced by their actions in world affairs, are a menace to world peace and further resolve that we stand firmly behind the foreign policy enunciated by our Government.

BE IT RESOLVED that this Assembly go on record as supporting our Government in its policy of establishing a strong military force capable of our defense in the event of attack by any aggressor.

BE IT RESOLVED that this Assembly go on record as supporting the Marshall Plan and any other necessary methods to preserve peace and give aid to the democratic nations wherever they may be found.

BE IT RESOLVED that this Assembly go on record in support of the Ukrainian Liberation Movement, more particularly, the famed Ukrainian Insurgent Army, popularly known as UPA now fighting against their Communist oppressors in the Ukrainian territories and that we urge our Government and our people to give all possible moral and material aid and support to these forces, and the entire Ukrainian Liberation Movement.

BE IT RESOLVED that this Assembly go on record as urging our Government to recognize the Ukrainian DP's as separate nationality group and that it do everything possible to accelerate the early arrival of these immigrants into the United States.

The Dance

Glancing through the theater section of the New York Times we find the ballet heading the list of entertainments in the theatrical world, inaugurating the new social season and bringing to the masses of art lovers an exquisite branch of art.

Recorded history tells us that this art has developed as man himself has developed and wished to, give outward expression with his body to the inward emotions which he felt. His earliest dances are those which gave expression to his religious emotion, ecstasy, and desire, or those which intensified community of thought and feeling, such as the war dance. One dance symbolized petition, another thanksgiving. Later these grew into dances used whenever he was deeply moved by either joy or sorrow. He created the dance to symbolize happenings and things which he could not rationalize, and for which he had no language to express his deep feelings of mysterious movements he was able to communicate his state of consciousness or ecstasy to his fellows. As man has grown spiritually, he has developed an ever increasing power for spiritual expression through the medium of the dance.

As a tribute to the lovely young ballerina who possess the artistry and creativeness to thrill one's soul and capture one's heart with her grace the following poem is dedicated to her—

The Dancer

Supple arms Heavenly charms; Delicous curves That unnerve, Swanlike grace Sweetheart face; Dainty toes In pose,

SOVIET REALITY IN NEW YORK

(Continued) (2)

AT about the same time two philosophies emanating from New York and the town of Breslau collided. They were the philosophy "of the ant heap and a free person in free society." The average person of the West naturally finds it difficult to differentiate between the two systems, especially when he reads the note of Molotov to our government and the note of the latter to Molotov, and looks upon both in the light of cynical speech made by Fadayev at the Congress of "Intellectuals." According to his example the Soviet intellectuals still follow Lenin's principle "to use any ruse, cunning, unlawful methods, evasion and concealment of the truth." Anything goes, as long as it conforms with and is to the advantage of the Soviet regime. Such mendacity, brutal disregard of individual rights, concealment of truth, or the complete distortion of it, are not at all peculiar alone to the MVD (formerly NKVD). Such qualities characterize also the typical Soviet diplomat, scholar, writer, provided, of course, he is a true disciple of the Marx-Lenin-Stalin school. If he is not, then it is a matter of perforce. On the whole these qualities are essential in the attempt of foisting Soviet hegemony over the world.

Such is the time-tried Soviet system. It is especially applied to the non-conformists within the Party, as well as those outside the Soviet boundaries. The chief victim of this policy, of course, has been Ukraine, which for the past thirty years has endured under the Soviet rule system a martyrdom unequalled in world history. The Ukrainians, however, have not been duped by Soviet mendacity. Bitter experience has taught them to know better. Unfortunately, certain sections of American public opinion have been duped by it.

Recall, for example, the myths of not so long ago about "Soviet heroism and nobility." Recall, too, the fate of thousands of Ukrainian displaced persons, of the caliber of Samarin and Kosenkina, who were forcibly thrust back by American, British, and French military authorities under Soviet domination. Accusations of a patently false nature that he collaborated with the enemy, was sufficient to deny that person, the right of asylum and to send him on a death journey to the U.S.S.R.

Recall, also, the calumny poured by the Reds upon the Ukrainian Division which was activated before the fall of Germany for the sole purpose of defending Ukraine against the onrush of Soviet Russian barbarism and communism.

And consider also how little understanding there is today in the governmental circles of the western democracies concerning the valiant battle being waged by the revolutionary-underground Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) against the Russian and Polish Red rulers of Ukraine.

Today when we see the Bolsheviks in their true colors, when we recognize them as conspirators planning the overthrow of world order and peace, there are still a great many people in this country who do not realize how much heroism, patriotism, self-sacrifice, and devotion to the cause of liberty is required to successfully wage a struggle, already in its third year since the end of the war, against the barbarism for which Soviet Russia stands.

(To be concluded)

"A DISTINGUISHED PIECE OF WORK" says Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, scholar, historian, author, about

A HISTORY OF UKRAINE By MICHAEL HEUSHEVSKY Edited by O. J. FREDRIKSEN Preface by GEORGE VEENADSKY PRICE \$4.00 SVOBODA BOOKSTORE Oh fairy princess Upon the stage You are the human sage. MARUSHA

Letters to the Editor

Unity!

Dear Editor: A couple of Sundays ago, I and many others attended a large meeting in a Manifestation which I am glad proved to be a success. Previous to it, I had many doubts whether it would turn out so, especially since my own community met not the idea itself of the Manifestation with asstance but rather the way it was being arranged.

When a brand new committee undertaking to do something comes to a community and asks it to join it, without stating its aims, its political leanings, and without revealing who is actually behind the organization, it is only natural for our people to get suspicious. Consequently our central committee representing Ukrainian American organizations in Elizabeth, N. J. held back for awhile. It took the stand that since we already have the nationally representative Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, elected to office by our representatives as well as representatives of other communities throughout the country, there is no sense of starting new organizations, unless, of course, it be done at a congress of Ukrainian American duly elected representatives. Otherwise disharmony will prevail.

However, when we learned that the Ukrainian Congress Committee's representative would appear on the Manifestation program as a speaker, and upon the urgings of our local priest, we decided to attend the meeting and thus help fill up the auditorium, lest the invited non-Ukrainian speakers and guests think that the Ukrainians are all communists and care not for the Ukrainian liberation movement. And so we from Elizabeth attended the affair in a goodly number. As I understood from those whom I met at the meeting from other communities, they felt the same way as we did.

But this is water over the dam. Yet there remains a lesson to be learned from it by some of our would-be leaders, and fanatic patriots. They should realize that the ends do not justify the means. Here in America we have a democratic process which if adhered to, results in unity and cooperation. It is not enough to spout democracy to advance the Ukrainian cause, but practice it as well.

In the future, if any such affairs are to be sponsored, let a meeting be called of all Ukrainian organizations in that area to ascertain if the majority wills it so. Then let the majority opinion prevail. And let there be close coordination with nationally representative bodies, in the field of the Ukrainian liberation movement with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and in the field of relief with the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

Fortunately, this Manifestation was a success, thanks a great deal to the support it received from the Ukrainian press which at all times has supported the UCCA and the UUAR. But to guarantee that all our affairs are successful, let's practice Democracy. D. S.

HOW I ENVY YOU!

Oh, you NY-NJ Ukrainians—how I envy you! I was surprised by "Theodor's" plea for members for the NY-NJ Chorus. To think that such an organization should have to plead for members. There should be a list a yard long. I first heard this chorus at the Shevchenko Pageant at the Akron Convention on 5 September 1948. Its rendition of our beautiful Ukrainian songs under the able direction of Mr. Marusevich brought tears to my eyes. While to actually participate in its activities would be a great privilege and beyond my wildest dreams.

It is of course impossible for us isolated Ukeys to take part in your social activities, much as we'd like to. So take advantage of your opportunity and don't let Theodore plead in vain. Be at the meeting place at the reported hour, so that the next issue of Weekly will bear the news that not only a sufficient number or singers has been procured but that the waiting list is at least a foot long." "MB"—New Hampshire.

Intermarriage - - - by G. H.

"DON'T broach this subject if you know what is good for you; you are only sticking your neck by mentioning it." That was a friend's advice, and it sounded strange coming from him, because he was against intermarriage. For clarification of his advice, he added that an article condemning mixed marriages is liable to cause family friction among the readers who are in this category, and it may also cause resentment among their relatives.

There may be a lot of truth in this warning, especially when we consider the ever increasing number of mixed marriages among the Ukrainians. There was a time when this subject was openly discussed in the Ukrainian Weekly and even at the Youth Conventions. But now it has become relegated to private conversations and treated with a hopeless resignation. It is not in good taste to speak on this subject at banquets because of the presence of non-Ukrainians. As a matter of fact, there are very few occasions for the treatment of this subject in public because it may hurt the feelings of too many people.

Then there is the idea that no amount of talking or writing about intermarriage will do any good. Just glance through the list of people who had at one time been active in the Youth League since its beginning, or look over the names that appear in the Ukrainian Weekly in the last fifteen years, and you will see how many of our young people married out of their nationality. Where are they now? That is the important question: where are they now?

And the answer is that some remain with us in spite of marrying outside of their nationality, while others dropped us like a hot potato. Those that are with us, who belong to Ukrainian organizations and maintain contact with their own people, deserve com-

mendation. They have contributed something to the Ukrainian community by marrying an outsider, and they do not need a sermon on intermarriage, and none is intended. The others, who have deserted us, are beyond our reach, and no amount of writing or talking will bring them back. So what is the use of writing about intermarriage at all?

As long as we overlooked the causes that lead to intermarriage, it is useless to talk about it. As long as we make disparaging remarks about other Ukrainians in the presence of our children, we cannot expect them to see any good qualities in their Ukrainian playmates; they will always gravitate toward other nationalities. As long as we don't bring our children in contact with other Ukrainian children and don't instruct them in social behavior, they will look upon other nationalities as something better.

"My son has become a Yankee," said the mother wistfully. "He married a girl from the South and even changed his name. Sometimes he comes to see us—that is, when he needs our help." This is not fiction but a true story, and may be duplicated in every Ukrainian community. It prompted this article. Although the "Yankee" idea probably came from the southern appellation "danyank," its implication went beyond that. It meant that the son severed all connections with Ukrainians. But you could not blame the son if you knew his mother. She never had a good word for her Ukrainian children, because "he was something better." If his childhood had known any happy days in Ukrainian surroundings, he would not have become a "Yankee" even by marrying a southerner.

It is not the intermarriage that we must fear, it is our ignorance, our envy, and our sharp tongue.

Live and Learn

My brother and I were devoted to one another. He, being much older than, took it upon himself to guard me and teach me against the ways of life. Wherever he went you were sure to see me tagging behind him. And now—now I have found my way for myself, for my brother, Hrynyk was his name, has been taken away from me.

We were happy together; we would hide in the walls during daytime, and at night, when everything was quiet we would crawl out through the hole under the kitchen sink and run into the baby's room where we would be sure to find bread or cookie crumbs on the floor beside the crib.

After eating my brother Hrynyk and I would decide to play, so we would go under the bureau and come out with an empty spool which usually could be found there. Well this particular night we were rolling it back and forth when suddenly the light was switched on. I guess we had made too much noise and awakened the housewife. Sh, sh, Hrynyk said, she will go back to sleep. Soon the light was out and again we began to romp and came upon an unfinished carpet on a frame which was made of heavy yarn. Hrynyk and I made many trips with the wool from the bedroom to the hole beneath the sink and to our modest room in the wall.

The next morning I heard the housewife say to her husband, there must be mice in my room. I heard them last night. Later she went into the bedroom for something and came across a stray piece of yarn. She looked at the carpet and said—I'll get rid of them, the nerve of them ruining my nice carpet! I guess she must have been very angry with us, for the next night we found a curious round piece of wood with holes drilled around it—a trap, Hrynyk called it. Keep away from it, he warned. I circled and circled the trap and smelled something, oh so good. I

sniffed again and again but Hrynyk was watching me, and said—it is dangerous, we had best leave it alone.

We did not venture from our hole in the wall for a number of days. Hrynyk knew that somebody bore a grudge against us and wanted to do us harm—a wise mouse, my brother Hrynyk.

One night our hunger was so great that Hrynyk decided that we simply must do something about it. So out from beneath the sink we came. We looked around us, only to find the rooms empty and cold too, and with no crumbs or crusts on the floor for us. We continued from room to room and found nothing to appease our hunger.

Finally we came to the pantry. There we found a slab of wood with shiny trimmings on it and a piece of cheese at the tip. Now my brother Hrynyk was very fond of cheese and he was known never to share it with anyone. I asked him what that board was, and with a greedy look in his eyes he replied that it was another trap, and for me not to touch it.

I went into the hall and in a corner I found a crust of bread I looked about for Hrynyk so that he could nibble it with me. Not seeing him, I returned back to the pantry and suddenly there I heard a snap—Hrynyk was struggling to get free. I tried to pull him out, but it was too late. He was caught by the neck and as best as he could he told me how he could not stand the pangs of hunger any longer and wanted a taste of that cheese. And thus it came about that I lost my brother; and with his last breath he said to me, "Live and Learn."

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JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. DO IT NOW!

The Ukrainian Theatre in America

By MILDRED MILANOWICZ

THERE seems to be a definite red-white-and-blue thread running through the pattern of John Kolosiw's destiny. In his youth when it was clear that the theatre was to be his very life, Mr. Kolosiw saw every one of the the early Chaplin films that found their way into Greater Ukraine in order to study these still unexcelled examples of the art of pantomime. When he completed his Gymnasium course (Junior College), and finally was accepted as a student in the Music and Drama Institute, his dramatic assignments, ranging from roles in Ancient Greek and Shakespearean plays to parts in plays by American dramatists, brought him most acclaim from the latter roles, his graduating assignment being a role in one of Eugene O'Neill's plays, popular at that time in Greater Ukraine.

The fledgling actor-director plunged into the intense round of study given at the Institute. Here, he finally concentrated upon the study of the best scripts emanating from Broadway and Hollywood, a study he is now continuing in New York. Author of several recent articles in the "Svoboda," he is at work on a book in Ukrainian on the American movie industry and the theatre.

In his Institute days, Mr. Kolosiw was heralded as one of the most promising actors of his day and, after his graduation, was enjoying a good measure of stage success, and had already completed two movies and had added radio-acting to his activities, when the Nazis came and kidnapped him for slave labor in Germany.

Finally liberated by the American Army after working a year in a munitions factory, Mr. Kolosiw joined a Ukrainian Dramatic group in a D.P. camp and toured Germany for UNRRA. It was while performing at last for the wonderful Americans he had always admired, that the young actor realized with a profound shock that the hundred of G.I.'s out in the audience were stamping and whistling to register—not derision, as in his homeland, but vociferous approval, a la American foot-ball and base-ball games!

In the D.P. Camps, Mr. Kolosiw was able to work with the great Ukrainian actor-director, Osep Hirniak, as his assistant, and speaks with sincere admiration and deep respect for this man who has contributed much to the fine artistry of the modern Ukrainian Theatre. He had the good fortune to be in the American Zone, so he was brought to this country last year by his uncle. He resided for a time at Gary, Indiana, where for awhile he directed an amateur theatrical group. He had to turn down an invitation from the Encyclopedia Britannica Society to lecture at the Chicago Art Institute on "Contemporary Soviet Theatre," in order to move to New York City and take over the directorship of the Ukrainian Dramatic Group, beginning the American chapter of his work.

"Bezstalanna"

For his first offering, Mr. Kolosiw has chosen to present Ivan Tobilevich's perennial and beloved classic of the Ukrainian stage, "Bezstalanna" which is to be presented on Sunday, November 14th at the Fashion Institute New York City for the benefit of the Veteran's Welfare Fund of the Ukrainian American Veterans, New York Post. This play, says the director, was popular throughout Ukraine and played to capacity audiences in the largest theatre in Ukraine just prior to the war. "Bezstalanna" has also enjoyed popularity in this country, bringing historic fame to its many "Sophas," among them the great Maria Mashir and Olena Fenchynska. Written expressly for the players of the famed Ukrainian "Sadowsky Theatre," 50 years ago, says Mr. Kolosiw, the first Sopher, played by Maria Zankovetska won acclaim from a hostile Russian drama critic, who favorably compared the heroine's playing to that of her French stage contemporary, Eleanor Duse. The play's author, Tobilevich, (Sadowsky's brother), could not obtain approval of the censors for several years to produce the play, till he changed the title, after several rejections, to "Bezstalanna," translated literally—"The Unfortunate Girl." The innocuous title hardly conveys the plot of the play to the uninitiate, but most Ukrainians are familiar with the simple story of a silly lover's quarrel which results in the spite marriages of both sweethearts, the remorse which follows, the ensuing love triangle and eventually, the tragedy rising from the hero's inability to solve his dilemma.

Mr. Kolosiw considers Tobilevich's "Bezstalanna" one of our finest dramatic works, containing excellent Ukrainian types finely and sympathetically drawn by a master-craftsman of the stage, who was able to portray faithfully the contemporary Ukrainian scene of 50 years ago. The play, says Mr. Kolosiw, 'tho simple in plot, has never lost its appeal and may well remain a Ukrainian classic for all time.

For the coming season the new director of the Ukrainian Dramatic Group plans several productions and hopes that this initial presentation will attract serious young American-Ukrainian students of drama and ballet, who will not mind the gruelling routine of rehearsals to gain valuable stage experience. Following editions of the "Weekly" will carry stories of the principal and cast who have successfully auditioned with Mr. Kolosiw for roles in the play "Bezstalanna."

"THE UKRAINE DANCERS"

"The Ukraine" Dancers of New York City is an organization of boys and girls of Ukrainian extraction, fostering Ukrainian culture through the medium of Ukrainian national dances, teaching these to all interested Ukrainian youth in the New York Metropolitan Area and presenting dance programs to the general public.

Under the leadership of Walter Bacad the group first came into being as a part of the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey, with only chorus members participating in its activities. As interest and membership in the group grew, it became necessary to hold rehearsals for longer periods and became necessary, also, to separate from its parent, with rehearsals on different evenings.

While the organization was being built up, the chief problem before the group was getting enough men—that is, those who would be

John Kolosiw: Actor-Director

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able to last through the first rehearsal without giving up! After a dozen or so "pryshidki" (squat steps) in the course of the evening, many of the boys would say it was "too tough" for them, and give up, unless they had their hearts set on learning to dance. In most cases they failed to show up for the next rehearsal. Those who stuck it out found it wasn't too bad, if they kept it up. Before long, "The Ukraine" dancers were the outstanding dancing group of the International Department of the McBurney Y.M.C.A., in New York City, where the group rehearses.

Many appearances by "The Ukraine" dancers during the past year made for a busy season. The Exhibition Group performed two evenings a week at the Castleholm Restaurant in New York City, and as a result was mentioned

Youth and the U.N.A.

YOUTH BRANCHES GAIN MEMBERS

The Ukrainian National Association recently published a complete list of all its branches and the total number of members admitted during the membership campaign of the organization. Many of the branches had met or exceeded their designated quotas, while others had filled their quotas partially. The total tabulation showed 4,577 members had been admitted

during the campaign, more than enough to boost the membership of the U.N.A. over the 50,000 goal it had set as the objective.

The youth branches made impressive showing, admitting 224 members against a quota of 146. So that our U.N.A. members may see for themselves the results of the younger group's part in the campaign, we offer a tabulation of the youth branches, their locations, and a comparison of quotas against members attained:

Branch	Location	State	Quota	Attained
14	Newark	New Jersey	3	43
15	Clune	Pennsylvania	3	0
17	McKeesport	Pennsylvania	7	14
22	Chicago	Illinois	10	0
34	Ambridge	Pennsylvania	4	3
71	Rosford	Ohio	6	24
157	Wilkes-Barre	Pennsylvania	3	0
171	Jersey City	New Jersey	6	8
180	Akron	Ohio	7	20
222	Chicago	Illinois	4	1
264	Carnegie	Pennsylvania	10	0
287	Jersey City	New Jersey	4	19
343	Rochester	New York	12	12
346	Gary	Indiana	8	0
356	Richmond	Michigan	3	0
380	Bayonne	New Jersey	6	1
414	New Haven	Connecticut	12	32
416	Fall River	Massachusetts	3	0
435	New York	New York	5	11
437	Joliet	Illinois	3	0
442	Northampton	Pennsylvania	4	2
448	Olyphant	Pennsylvania	4	1
450	Rankin	Pennsylvania	3	0
452	East Chicago	Indiana	8	16
463	St. Louis	Missouri	3	16
469	Toronto	Ontario	15	17
			146	224

In general, the youth branches have made substantial increases in membership. Some in fact, now have more than 100 members. Readers who are interested in additional information about any of the youth branches listed should write to the Ukrainian National Association, P. O. Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Present indications are that the U.N.A. will continue to admit new members in large numbers. The

campaign was concluded as of September 30th, but its momentum is still being felt and new applications are coming into the main office in appreciable numbers. The organization will probably admit 1,000 new members between September 30th and December 31st.

Persons interested in U.N.A. membership should contact a branch officer or write directly to the main office.

T. L.

Ukrainian Youth League Basketball News

New Jersey State Ukrainian Basketball Loop to Hold Meeting

The Ukrainian Youth League's Basketball Program, which is responsible for the organization of eleven district basketball leagues, is continually gaining headway. The latest announcement is that the New Jersey State Basketball League will hold its district meeting on Sunday, November 14th at

several times in various New York periodicals.

This season was started off with a benefit performance for the World Youth Fund under the sponsorship of the Intercollegiate Alumni. New and interesting programs are slated for this coming season, among which are performances to be given at hospitals for AWVS, television, etc. Besides its regular performances, informal parties are held among the members at convenient intervals.

To further the group's knowledge of various international folk dances, the leader representing each different country on this score, has volunteered to appear for a month after regular sessions to give his personal instructions.

The Ukrainian dance class is divided into two groups as follows: 1. Beginners: 7:30 P.M.-9:00 P.M. Tuesday; 2. Advanced: 9:00 P.M.-10:00 P.M. Tuesday.

The international dance class is held immediately after the advanced rehearsal.

"The Ukraine" dancers welcome all Ukrainian boys and girls of 18 years and over who are interested in the native-folk-dances of the Ukraine and have a desire to learn them. Rehearsals are held at the McBurney Y.M.C.A., 215 West 23rd Street, New York City, every Tuesday night. Instruction is so arranged that beginners receive individual instruction, while the more advanced dance in the general group.

The officers of the group for 1948 season are: Leader—Walter Bacad, President—John Cheptiz, Vice President—Marion Syrluk, Secretary-Treasurer—June Chor-neck.

4:00 P.M. at the Newark Ukrainian Center, 180 William Street, Newark, New Jersey.

Therefore all sports minded Ukrainian clubs in this area are requested to send their representatives to this confab. Those teams that are expected are: Passaic St. Nick's, Passaic Orth-Ukes, Bayonne Ukrainian Sporting Club, Bayonne St. Sophia Ukes, Perth Amboy Uke-Vets, Elizabeth Ukrainian Social Club, Carteret Ukrainian Social Club, Jersey City Ukrainian Social and Athletic Club, Newark St. John's Uke-Boys and Frank Patrick's Garwood Ukes.

But then again, how about you Ukes in Plainfield, Paterson, Irvington, Raritan and South River? Let's hear from you. Also, don't worry about the size of this loop as at this meeting we will decide whether to have two divisions or whether to just have a big district-tournament instead. Therefore, be represented at this meeting on November 14th and you will be able to give your opinion.

According to very reliable sources this basketball loop will be supported by the Northern New Jersey State Ukrainian Youth League, which is a new organization comprised of all the Ukrainian youth clubs in this area. Its objective is to unite all Ukrainian clubs in this area—both socially and athletically—and it is indeed an organization to join.

Tri-States Basketball Loop to Be Well Represented

I have just received a letter from Peter G. Anderson (Anreys-hyn) of the University of Delaware who writes me that the Wilmington, Delaware Ukes are organizing all the Ukrainians in Wilmington and that they will be definitely represented in the Tri-States Ukrainian Basketball League. This is certainly great news.

Good work Wilmington! But how about you Ukes in Trenton, Bridgeport and Phoenixville? Surely you must realize that you too should be represented. Let's hear from you. In fact all the teams in this area should contact Michael Kovalchuk of 3053 Tuckahoe Rd, Camden, N. J., who is the district

Ukrainian American Veterans

The first, national organization of Ukrainian Veterans was established in Philadelphia, Pa., on July 29, 30 and 31, 1948. Many of the veterans who took part in the creation of this organization were members of various national veterans organizations. None of the other organizations satisfied in full the needs of Ukrainian veterans.

The national Ukrainian American veterans organization was founded in order to strengthen the spirit of comradeship, fidelity and patriotism, American and Ukrainian, that was felt by American veterans of Ukrainian descent who served in the armed forces of the United States of America.

Assembled for the first time as a working group in Philadelphia, Pa. on May 29, 30 and 31, 1948 the veterans devoted two full days for the deliberation and adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws. National officers were elected. They are: National Commander, Michael J. Hynda of Newark, N. J.; Senior Vice-Commander, John Romanick of Philadelphia, Pa.; Junior Vice-Commander, James J. Greenday of Philadelphia, Pa.; Finance Officer, Wasyl C. Kredensor of Philadelphia, Pa.; Judge-Advocate, Theodore J. Swystun of Philadelphia, Pa.; National Chaplain, Rev. Nicholas Levytsky of Philadelphia, Pa.; and Honorary Commander, Michael Darmopray of Philadelphia, Pa.

The Ukrainian American Veterans dedicated themselves to the accomplishment of the following objects and purposes:

1. To unite, strengthen and preserve in comradeship, all American veterans of Ukrainian descent.
2. To perpetrate the memory and deeds of our Comrades who gave their lives to secure for us the blessings of Liberty.
3. To foster and perpetuate our American way of life.
4. To sustain the Constitution, Government and Laws of the United States of America.
5. To guard and defend the United States of America from all her enemies.
6. To promote a spirit of peace and good will amongst all the peoples on earth.
7. To preserve the principles of Justice, Liberty and Democracy for ourselves and our posterity.
8. To assist all Comrades in distress as well as the widows and orphans of our fallen Comrades.
9. To aid in establishing the Ukrainian people as a free people in their native land, acquaint the people of the United States with the true allegiance and fidelity of all Ukrainian Americans to the principles of the United States Government Constitution and Laws, their love of the United States of America as a country and as a way of life, and their ready willingness to support and defend her at all times, and to establish the Ukrainian nationality in a status of high esteem and respect, in

sports director. Mike informs me that this loop will start play around December 1st, therefore all interested should contact him and now.

Other Ukrainian Youth League district basketball leagues are: New England States League—Pat Gurbel, 18 Bedford St., Hartford, Conn. Metropolitan N.Y.C. League—Gene Agres, 158 First Avenue, New York City. Southern Anthracite League—Mike Yankovic, 149 S. Shamokin Street, Shamokin, Pa. Northern Anthracite League—Jerry Pronko, 799 Pancoast Street, Dickson City, Pa. New York State League—Hank Sauer, 8 Wilson Street, Rochester, New York; Bill Hussar, 291 Hudson Avenue, Rochester, N. Y. Metropolitan Toronto League—Jean Harasym, 378 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Canada. Western Pennsylvania League—(contact the writer until further notice). Ohio State League—Gene Woloshyn, 1313 Buhl Terrace, Farrell, Pa. Michigan State League—Andrew Wichorek, 54 Cecil Street, Detroit, Mich.

Any questions pertaining to any phase of organization of the UYL-N.A.'s Basketball set-up should be sent to the writer.

WALTER W. DANKO, National Sports Director, 347 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.

these our United States of America.

Since the convention in May, the National Committee has been engaged in the task of solidifying the gains made at the convention. Many thankless but laborious details such as setting up a permanent filing system for the recording of all the member posts and their individual members, the adoption of a seal and emblem, the installation of machinery for the collection of dues, preparing and printing membership cards, Post Certificates, application blanks, planning and preparing a regular publication, preparing a history and statements for the purpose of reaching the proper authorities to obtain a National Charter from the Congress of the United States and recognition by the Veterans Administration in Washington, D. C. These are but a few of the difficult, tiring and time consuming tasks which have been and still are being worked out by the national officers of the Ukrainian American Veterans.

However, from underneath the morass of details, the light of day can be seen and active plans for expansion, recognition and accomplishments are being readied for operation. These plans will be published in the next issue of The Ukrainian Weekly.

The national headquarters of the organization, for the present at least is in the office of the national Commander, Michael Hynda, 17 Academy Street, Newark 2, N. J. Also for the present and as for as long as he can National Adjutant is Michael Zalepaky.

Any and all inquiries, suggestions and criticism should be addressed to the office of the National Headquarters.

U.N.A.: Bowling Teams Increase Tempo

The sensational upward climb of Newark's Branch 14 bowling team in the team standings of the U. N. A. Metropolitan Bowling League culminated in its capturing the lead position from the Jersey City Special and Athletic Club Team "A" last Friday, October 15th. Although having won eleven games each and lost four, the two top rivals are separated by 115 pins in the grand total pin-fall as of the close of the fifth tourney.

In spite of the fact that the Branch 14 team, which bowled against the younger Team "B" of the Jersey City S. and A. Club, was handicapped by the absence of one player, it managed to score the highest three-game team average (747 pins), and the highest team single average (808 pins) for the evening. J. Moroz, bowling for Branch 14, also proved to be highest single game bowler with 213 pins. Ably assisted by S. Zartin whose 160,171 and 174 set totaling 505 pins was only one pin less than his own 506 set, Moroz led his team-mates to an easy victory over the helpless junior Jay-Seas. The "Haguetowners" threw in seven men to stem the adverse tide, but the steady bowling of John Kowasky alone, with a set of 135, 140 and 184 totaling 459, was of no avail.

The "losing" fever seemed to be catching among the Jersey Cityites, for the formidable senior "A" team, in its match with the hard-slugging St. John's Catholic War Vets from Newark, dropped two games by small margins and won only one, even though their final pin total amounted to 2,192—34 pins more than that scored by the Vets. Veteran G. Murda's three-game set of 484 and brother vet A. Kolba's 462 were outstanding for the Newarkers. Vet-

eran J. Matlock's 181 game in the first, and 194 in the second game definitely decided to which team both games went. In the third game, "Jay-See" R. Krychkowski's 185 and J. Gnyra's 179 helped bring in the lone win for their side, the former registering a set of 513 pins, the latter a set of 44. The two Irvington teams, the Ukrainian Eagles and the Ukrainian Social Club, played each other and split their wins one to two, respectively. Although the redoubtable Molinsky brothers bowled in their usual good form that night, Walter's 3-game set of 511 and Mike's set of 502 could not keep their Irvingtonian rivals from winning the last two games. Anchorman for the Social Club, J. Sipsky, effectively "threw his weight around" by registering 166, 187 and 164, making a set of 517. The final tally showed the Eagles having garnered a 3-game total of 2,189 pins to 2,165 for the Social Club.

The results in the league's lower levels revealed a two game win by the Ukrainian American Veterans of Newark, who were bowling with only three men, over the U.N.A. Branch 435 congregation from New York by uncomfortably close margins. What looked like a closely contested victory by the New Yorkers in the first game, turned to grim defeat when Veteran M. Lytwyn crashed through with a 205 game. With the second and third games divided evenly between the two teams, the final tally showed the Newark Vets with a total of 2,057 pins, and the New Yorkers with 2,030. Outstanding for the Vets was Struck with a 3-game total of 490, while M. Kondrasky sparked the Friendly Circle team with a total of 464.

Shenstone, England Calling

We Ukrainian here in this camp in England, former PWs, eagerly and proudly read of the many activities of our people in the United States of America.—So now we would like your readers to learn of our efforts over here, to keep glowing the flame of hope and courage renewed, which will carry us forward to a day of peace with honour and reunion with our loved ones, from whom we have been separated for so long.

We recently formed and "christened" our choir "Haidamaky," and have already given four concerts under the direction of Iwan Dmytriv. The appreciation and genuine interest shown by the audiences has been very gratifying. At one concert, sixteen nationalities were represented in the audience.

Haidamaky were also the guests recently of the English Folk Song and Dance Society which invited them to take part in an International Festival to take place in November.

At the close of each concert the stage has been a garden of flowers enthusiastically given and bestowed upon our group.

An impromptu dance is usually held after each performance and this provides a happy medium of making friends and paving a highway of complete understanding.

The origin and tradition of our songs and dances are always of great interest to our English friends.

To all our people we send good wishes and many blessings!

PAUL HULAJ, Chairman

Ass'n of Ukrainians in Great Britain, Section Shenstone, Lincoln House, Shenstone nr. Lichfield Staffs.

Patron: May I have some stationery? Hotel Clerk: Are you a guest here? Patron: Heck, no. I'm paying twenty dollars a day.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE

TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	High 3 Game Total		
			Game	High	Pins Aver.
1. Branch 14 U.N.A., Newark	11	4	848	2273	10840 722.6
2. Jersey City S&A Team "A"	11	4	771	2214	10725 715.0
3. Irvington Ukrainian Eagles	10	5	889	2359	11044 736.3
4. Irvington Ukr. Social Club	9	6	791	2256	11026 735.0
5. St. John C.W.V., Newark	9	6	789	2289	11008 733.9
6. Branch 435 U.N.A., N.Y.C.	4	11	752	2162	9852 656.8
7. Newark Ukrainian Veterans	3	12	751	2084	9645 643.0
8. Jersey City S&A Team "B"	3	12	711	2028	9470 631.5

Таємниці людської душі

Людина з подивугідним зав'язям і прекрасними наслідками заглиблених в таємниці природи, відкриває нові фізичні закони, змінює обличчя світу. Але перед собою — перед таємницями власної душі, своєї істоти, людина стоїть безпорадна, ніби безсила збагнути їх.

Досліди проф. Конштама

«Ключ до розуміння сутності свідомого душевного життя лежить у сфері підсвідомості» — ось засада, з якої виходять психологи, починаючи свої дослід.

Часто, коли прокидаємося зі сну, туманно пригадуємо собі, що ми пережили в сні якусь незвичайно багату на вражіння, драматичну подію, але не пригадуємо собі ні найменшої подробиці з цього. Звідси можна зробити висновок, що ми масмо і в сні такі переживання, з яких не раз залишається нам отой останній, неясний спогад. Це вказувало б усе таки на можливість, що ми можемо також мати свідомі душевні переживання, про які наша звичайна свідомість нічого не знає.

Трапляється, як відомо, що сплячі говорять у сні, не прокидаючись. Подібний стан відзначає проф. Оскар Конштам, що хотів пробитися у глибини підсвідомості людини «методом гіпнотичного самопостереження». Цією методом проф. Конштам досягнув, сказати б, підтвердження досвідом, що найглибша свідомість людини сягає в якусь понадіндивідуальну сферу.

Конштам уводив свої дослідні одиниці (очевидно за їх згодою) в найглибший гіпнотичний сон і давав їм завдання змалювати психічне співвідношення речей у підсвідомості, подібно до говорення сплячого у сні, тільки з тією різницею, що сон у гіпнозі незрівнянно глибший, як звичайний, тому мова такої людини в гіпнотичному сні виходить з найглибших шарів свідомості.

Виявилось, що в основі сні три «шари» підсвідомості. Перший — «порядкувальна підсвідомість», що разом стас і носієм пам'яті; другий — «підсвідомість емоцій», де корениться характер, почування, настрої й життєві тенденції; третій шар — це «найглибша

підсвідомість». Перші два належать ще зовсім земній індивідуальності з її особистим досвідом, моральними й інтелектуальними обмеженнями. Але «найглибша підсвідомість» сягає поза особисту індивідуальність з її обмеженнями й слабостями. Це щось Вічне, Незмінне, що просвічує в людську душу, як пробудник божеського життя за потрійним законом Логосу, Етосу, й Еросу. Його вислови стають загальноважливыми і несуть на собі, за словами однієї досліджуваної особи, королівську печать досконалого переживання. Позначене тією печаткою належить всесвітотві Правди, Добра, Краси.

„Дух нервів“

Подібні стани підсвідомості людини виявлялись ще цікавіше при досліді із сомнабулізмами-сновидами. Т. зв. сомнабулізм — це глибокий сон, подібний до гіпнози. Цей сон такій глибокий, що навіть, уколівши голкою, не можна збудити сплячого зі сну. Сомнабуліки не вразливі на зовнішні враження, але прокидаються до нової свідомості внутрішнього світу. Адже слово «сомнабул» і означає «пробуджений у сні», «видючий у сні».

Досліджувана сомнабулістка заявляла про найвищий стан цього сну так: «Тоді все розпливається в безмежному морі світла, я здається, могла б розплизтись, як запахи. Я схоплюю все легше й швидше, глибини природи розкриваються передо мною». Друга особа розказує: «Всє мое тіло наче пронизане світлом. Я бачу нутро мого тіла, всі частини його наче прозорі. Я бачу, як у моїх жилах пливе кров». Відомо, «ясновидюча з Прево» — Кернера і інші сомнабуліки називають той потік світла, інакше флюїд — «духом нервів» і твердять, що під час глибокого сну він відділяється від тіла частково, а при смерті зовсім.

Сомнабуліки спостерігали флюїдальне променювання не тільки на собі, але й на інших об'єктах. Це дало підставу Роше перевірити твердження про вихід «духа нервів» при різних фазах гіпнотичного сну. Для цього він наказував об'єктові теж у сні спостерігати й описувати всі явища.

При повній глибокій сомнабулічному сну флюїд виходить частково з тіла й укладається в багатьох згущених шарах довкола нього. При цьому несподівано масмо факт, що рідноточно «здібність сприймати вражіння» переноситься також частково на ці шари.

Два людські тіла

Другий учений, Дюрвіль, що продовжував експерименти де Роше, спостеріг, що опісані явища виділяння з тіла «духа нервів» можна розвинути ще більше і доказати. При його експериментах світляні шари названих тіла стягувались в постать, що являла собою фантомну подобу фізичного тіла і могла віддалитись від нього. Дюрвіль думає, що флюїд уже в тілі перебуває як самостійний організм, т. зв. флюїдальне тіло.

Виступаючи з тіла, фантом висилася зі себе своєрідні ультрафіолетові промені, що викликають освітлення насиченої флюїдом субстанції, діючи навіть на фотографічну пластівку. Дюрвіль вдалося навіть зфотографувати цей фантом і репродукувати в його творі «фантом життя». Коли під час цих експериментів дослідну особу уколоти голкою, це не справило на неї ніякого враження. Але коли кололи голкою флюїдальний фантом, виділений із тіла на певну віддаль, спляча особа здригалась, і по короткому часі на шкірі її тіла з'являлась мала ранка.

Коли дослідну особу поволі розбуджували (раптове пробудження може викликати важке нервово зрушення), то спостерігали, як флюїдальне тіло верталось у зворотному порядку фаз його повстання. Додатково треба сказати, що назване вище забарвлене променювання тіла деякі вразливі особи бачать навіть у втерезо-му стані, але в кімнаті експерименту мусить панувати цілковита темрява. Виявилось, що не тільки людське тіло, але й усі живі організми і навіть кристали виділяють такі промені; це доведено беззаперечно.

Від давньої старовини до найновіших часів були мислители, переконані в існуванні флюїдального тіла. Але академічна наука не прийняла їх думок як «науково необгрунтованих». Останні досліді, з яких подано тут тільки частину, примушують і науковий світ поставитись до цієї ділянки з більшою увагою.

Щодо часткового виділення флюїдального тіла переконалася майже кожна людина. Про таке переживання можуть розказати ті, хто потопав або падав у провалля чи втрачав притомність. Американський філософ-науковець Вільям Джеймс образ собі саме цю ділянку для спеціальних студій і прийшов до висновку, що «наша природна свідомість — це тільки певний вид свідомості; довкола неї лежать потенціальні форми свідомості зовсім іншого порядку, відділені від неї тільки вузькими стінами, незначними порогами».

Французький філософ Г.

Олексій Запорожець

„МЕЖОВЩИКИ“

(Оповідання)

2) Марія жакнула й сплеснула долонями.

— Боже! Так це в нас город відберуть! Матінко... А я ж казала — даймо записемось у колгосп так ні, а тепер... О Боже, пропали!

— Цить Маріє, не скигли; може це ще й брехня, а вона... То мабуть зовсім відбратимуть городи в тих, що заробляють „гендлем“, або живуть з крадіжкою, чи з мошества! А я ж добуваю кусок хліба своїми руками та пучками.

Марія заспокоїлася.

Сьогодні Григорій повернувся з міста додому без копійки й крихти хліба. Обходив все місто, всі кутки й закутки, але роботи не знайшов і не заробив. Готує Марія йому їсти, а він відмовляється й іде з хати. Поникав по дворі, виїшов на вулицю й пішов до кооперативи. Там збираються люди, може що почує. А ось і вона й людей коло неї чимало.

Чує до нього гукають: — Товаришу Долина, сюди, до нас швидче!

Долину смикнуло в плечах. Наближається до них.

— А на віщо я вам? — Державна справа до вас, товаришу Долина е. Ми уповноважені скуповувати в селян зайвий хліб для советської держави й хочемо у вас купити.

— А який же в мене хліб е та ще й зайвий? — Та чого ж, адже в городі ви сіяли й добрий врожай зібрали.

— В'городі!.. Так сіяв. І намолотив 100 кілограм жита. Хіба ж то хліб та ще й зайвий?

Розпочалися дебати. Уповноважені обстудили Григорія з усіх боків. У кільце взяли. Продай і продай. Та чому й не продади, коли в місті по крамничках продається хліба кожному досухоч?

Долина упирається й доводить, що за жито для держави виналячуться за 16 кілограм 89 коп., а за одне кіло печеного чорного хліба в крамничці беруть одного, карбованця і 20 коп.

— Товаришу Долина, ви не вірне порівняння робите. Жито й печений хліб. Жито треба везти до млина, чистити, молотити, пекти, треба витратити дрова, прикладати праці, а то готовеньке купив і ніяких турбот, витрат, праці... треба розмишляти чесно й правильно.

Коли ж Долина все ж відмовлявся від продажу державі жита, уповноважені нагадали йому, що не хочуть продавати державі хліба тільки вороги

Бергсон у зв'язку з питанням парансихологічних феноменів ще сказав: «Вони, парансихологічні явища, вказують на те, що наш організм залитий широким свідомістю, багато мугутішою від його охопної силі і багато менше залежною від мозку, як це здається нашому змеханізованому розумові. З цієї причини також і далі життя душі по смерті тіла здається зовсім можливим».

народу, яким місце на Сибірі, а він же не ворог, а своя советська людина-бідняк. Треба продати. Навіщо самому себе ворогом робити.

Відликує Григорія на бік його приятель й шепче йому над вухом, щоб продав. Бо й він продав. От так само відпирася, а потім продав. Як не ухилляйся, а продаси та ще й лиха наживеш. То вже краще без лиха. Нехай беруть, нехай їх за печінки візьме!

Григорій трошки думає. І вирішує.

Продам!

— Ну от, давно б так. Гришка, виписи йому квиток на сто кілограм жита.

— Чекайте, я хотів половину продати, а 50 кілограм для сім'ї лишити.

— Товаришу Долина... Доки ви нас мучите?

Григорій сціпив зуби, придушив у собі гнів і мить помовчав. Потім — Пишіть!..

Як повернувся Григорій до свого двору, біля нього вже стояла фіра скупщиків державі хліба. А як увійшов у двір, кілька їх сиділо коло сімешних дверей на присьбі а мішками на колінах. І на тих же дверях роз'явшився, стояла Марія й голосила, що вона хліба не дасть. Де це чувано, що самим голодувати, а останне зерно продавати. Глянула на Григорія.

— Григорію, чи правда, що ти хліб продав?

— Правда, Маріє, продав.

— Боже! Чи ти при своїх умі? Я хліба не дам!

— Маріє...

Входять у двір два мільціонери. Гармидер понули. А вони по селу вартують та стежуть за порядком і спокоем, бо проходять скупка хліба для держави.

— Що тут за крик? Просимо не порушувати ні порядку ні спокоем.

— Та тут оказія: господар продав державі хліб, а його жінка не дає.

— Як то так, не дає? Раз, продано, то не має права не давати.

— А я не дам! Глянь, продай їй останню крихту, а тоді з дітми здихай.

— Кхе, кхе... Воно ви можете продати державі хліб і не продати. А голосити та бунтувати не маєте права. Для таких у нас Сибір е.

— Та не лякайте, хліба не дам.

Маріє... Бачить Марія, що Григорій весь горить нестерпним гнівом. Але тримається, мовчить. І цілком його розуміє. Мить і вона відходить від дверей, долонями затуляє своє обличчя, на взрід ридає, йде в хату й опукою падає на ліжко.

А Григорій підійшов до дідечки з житом і сказав: — Беріть!

Радо підійшли уповноважені з мішками до дідечки з житом. Сам Григорій висипав жито їм у два мішки й піддав на плечі — понесли.

На тому місці Григорій кілька мить стоїть мовчки не рухаючися. Потім не клапучим очима поглянув на порожню дідечку й повів ними у слід уповноваженим.

— Грабители!..

Сидить Марія на припечку. Відликує та витирає під очима. А Григорій лежить на голій лаві. Долонями під головою, — очима в стелю.

Раптом у хату вбігають діти: Галя й Юрко. Галя старша, але перед веде Юрко. Обоє раді, веселі. Гуляли з сусідськими дітми коло Дніпра, а це додому прийшли. Захотілося їсти.

— Тату!.. А ми межовщиків бачили.

Марія пестить Галя. А Юрко стоїть коло батька й докладно з'ясовує йому про межовщиків. От вони з Галею йдуть, а їх межовщиків, чоловік п'ять. Ключки в них у руках і вірвочки довгі довгі!

Нестерпно боляче колючу ця звістка Григорія в саме серце. Він знає, що то за межовщикі, але до сина мовчить.

Юрко не має цікавості більше балакати з батьком і підходить до мами.

— Мамо, дайте хліба...

— Чекай синочку, зараз будемо обідати. Григорію, а що то за межовщикі?

— Мамо хліба!..

Раптом під вікнами завешталися люди. Почувсь гомін і виклик господаря. Григорій і Марія поскоплювалися з своїх місць. Прогорій хоче йти з хати, а Марія не пускає та сама хоче айти. Нарешті вийшли разом. А слідом за ними вибігли й діти.

Межовщикі задоволені, що сам господар з'явився. Менше буде клопоту ніж з бабою.

— Ми уповноважені від сільської ради перевіряти городи й мусимо перевірити й у вас. А ось на те й документи наші.

Григорій спалахнув прихованим гнівом. А на документи й не глянув.

— То що ж, перевіряйте.

— Товаришу Долина, ви колгоспник?

— А ви ніби й не знаєте, що

питаєте... — Може працюєте на заводі, чи де інде? — Я ходжу до міста на поденні заробітки.

Один із уповноважених у одній руці тримає заявлений список, а палієм другої руки показує й каже, що Доліна Григорій записаний до списку як нетрудовий елемент. Він не колгоспник і їдде де інше не працює. Тому не має права користуватися городом і вони мусять відізвати його по саму хату.

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John Kolosiw Paul Slobodian William Chupa John Ryznyk Iryn Slobodian John Kogbin Janowsky Michael Terpak
Music: STEPHANIE RYGIEL
Choreography: VICTOR STENDEL
Balletmaster Lwiv Opera Co.
Dance: "The Ukraine" Dancers, N.Y.
Directed by JOHN KOLOSIW
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KATRIA HUPALO in role of mother-in-law in "Bestalanna"
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