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World Federation of Ukrainian Women Established

The establishment of a World Federation of Ukrainian Women's World Congress held in Philadelphia, Friday and Saturday, November 12 and 13 at the Adelphi Hotel.

Over a hundred delegates attended this first world gathering of Ukrainian women. The vast majority of them were from this country, some from Canada, and a few from Europe. The number of the latter would undoubtedly have been greater were it not for the post-war conditions in Europe.

With one war just past and another threatening to engulf the world again, the mood of the congress was one of gravity, and accompanied by an awareness of the serious tasks which confront Ukrainian women in these crucial times, especially in relation to their role in the world-wide Ukrainian effort to liberate Ukraine of Soviet Russian rule and oppression.

"Ukrainian women must be united in body and spirit and firm in resolve to do everything in their power to help liberate Ukraine," declared 30-year-old Mrs. Helen Kisilevsky, dean of Ukrainian women, now a resident of Canada, in her speech of acceptance of the office of president of the

World Federation of Ukrainian Women. Veterans of Ukrainian women's gatherings, dating back to her first one in 1884, Mrs. Kisilevsky, was elected unanimously to head the provisional executive board of the Federation. Similarly elected as vice-presidents were Mrs. Helen Lototsky, head of the Ukrainian Women's League of America (Sojus Ukrainok Ameriky) and moving force behind the congress, and Mrs. Eugenia Sytnyk of Canada. Two vice-presidencies were left vacant, to be filled later by representatives of Brazilian and Argentinian Ukrainian women. The following were elected to the Board of Directors: Stephanie Grytsko and Anastasia Walker from America; Irene Pavlikovska and Maria Bilyk from Europe; and Olga Wolcenco from Canada. The secretary is to be named by the governing body.

Of the speakers who addressed the gathering, the most warmly received was Mrs. Thomas Paine of New York, who during the war headed the Bundles For Britain and now is head of the anti-communist organization Common Cause, Inc.

In her talk Mrs. Paine called for American encouragement for the Ukrainian underground movement against Soviet domination. Pointing out that the Ukrainians had been imprisoned behind the Iron Curtain ever since World War I, Mrs. Paine said:

"We know that after 28 years of the NKVD, of purges, of deportations, and of raids by the Red Army, the Ukrainian people are still resisting, and if the might of Soviet Russia has not conquered them yet, it will never conquer them!"

Mrs. Paine described the Ukrainians as our "Unknown Allies." She urged American citizens to encourage and assist the Ukrainians as we had helped the Nazi underground, and as American Zionists had helped their co-religionists in Palestine. It is the American tradition she said to help such fighters for freedom, describing them as front line fighters for freedom, describing them as front line fighters on America's side in the cold war. The resolutions passed at the

congress stressed the necessity for world unity of Ukrainian womenhood, pledged their support of the movement to preserve world peace, and emphasized especially their determination to aid the Ukrainian liberation movement and to help returnees were Mrs. Daria Rebet displaced persons in Europe.

The youth element was also represented at the congress, although not to a degree commensurate with the number of our young Ukrainians in this country and Canada. Ukrainian American Girl Scouts opened the congress with appropriate ceremonies. Mrs. Lototsky presided, alternating with Mrs. Pavlikovska and Mrs. Sytnyk. Vice chairmen were Mrs. Olga Wolcenco (Canada), Mrs. Helen Stogryn (USA), Mrs. Stephanie Savchuk (Canada), and Mrs. Mary Hohol (USA). Ukrainian secretaries were Mrs. Daria Rebet (Europe), Miss Olga Struk and Mrs. Helen Stepanek (USA); English secretaries were Miss Mildred Milanowicz and Miss Luba Dolnytky.

Principal speakers Friday were Mrs. Lototsky, Mrs. Pavlikovska, Mrs. Wolcenco, Mrs. Stogryn, who is a member of U.N.A. Board of Advisors, and Mrs. Yaroslava Chubaty.

Friday evening there was a musicale, arranged by Mrs. Mary

Among the speakers at the latter was Dr. Luke Myshuha, editor of "Svoboda."

Saturday's sessions were addressed by Mr. Maria Demydchuk, Mr. Joanna Bencal, Miss Mary Kusy, the latter who spoke in English on the relation between politics and culture in Ukrainian life, Mrs. Stuart Williams of the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Paine.

Saturday evening a banquet fol-

American Correspondent Reports On Ukrainian Underground Fight

A comparatively lengthy dispatch concerning the underground struggle the Ukrainian people are waging against their Red oppressors, written by Karl V. Weigand, dean of American correspondents, appeared in last Monday's November 15, number of the New York Journal American.

The report was dispatched from Istanbul, Turkey, which Weigand describes as "the reservoir of information from the Balkan satellites of Soviet Russia and from sections of Russia itself, and the source of inspiration—financial and otherwise—of the 'centrifugal forces' within Russia and its sphere of influence.

Weigand reports that "Two hundred thousand Ukrainian partisan rebels against Communism and Soviet totalitarianism are reported to be operating in the Ukraine in large and small groups, waiting for war to break out between America and Soviet Russia when they hope to achieve independence for Ukraine."

Frequent ambushes of Soviet transports, many of which have to be provided with military escorts, are reported in the dispatch. Weigand also tells of the "agony-clashes with Red troop units."

lowered by a dance concluded the congress. Among the guest speakers at the banquet was Dr. Longin

Cebelsky from the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference, Stephen Shumeyko from the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, David Martin from the Refugee Defense Committee, and Dmytro Andrievsky, representative of the Ukrainian National Council in Europe, and Dr. Luke Myshuha of the "Svoboda."

Dramatic Group Scores New York Success

Hailed as an unqualified success was last Sunday's presentation of Ivan Tobilevich's "Bestalanna" at the Fashion Institute on West 24th Street, New York City by the Ukrainian Dramatic Group under the direction of John Kolosiw. An appreciative audience numbering well over 1,000 of both Ukraine- and American-born theatre enthusiasts applauded the stellar performances of American born Stephanie Turash and Luba Terpak and of Ukraine-born Katria Hupalo, John Kolosiw and Paul Slobodian, all of whom had principal roles in the production. The supporting cast, which included Elena Evasenko, Larisa Kukurka, William Chupa, Michael Terpak, John Riznyk, Yanowsky and Michael Dickey, as well as the "Ukraine" dancers under Walter Bacad's leadership, all contributed to the finished performance of the Group's first presentation of this season under their new director.

Mr. Kolosiw careful casting and masterful coaching of the characters in this beloved perennial classic of the Ukraine stage gave the audience a series of boldly drawn, clear pictures of typical Ukrainian peasant characters as envisioned by the masterful Tobilevich, while his directing afforded them an excellent preview of smooth and truly artistic performances to be expected from the Dramatic Group in the future. Every performer contributed to a pleasurable evening with their use of flawless modern Ukrainian, per-

fect diction and mastery of their roles.

Best acting laurels went without doubt to the female trio of stars. Stephanie Turash, opera and concert singer who played her first straight dramatic role, won highest praise for her glittering portrayal of the tragic heroine "Sofia." The difficult role which encompassed the enactment of a whole gamut of emotions from naive shyness to glorious happiness, to final heartbroken forsakeness, was completely mastered by the newest star of the Ukrainian theatre and undoubtedly will be long remembered.

The bold brazen "Varka" as created by Tobilevich was thoroughly understood and accurately portrayed by Luba Terpak. 'Hussy' roles seem to me the lot of this fine actress well known and by New York audiences, and her role in "Bestalanna" was a masterpiece in its picturization of the vengeful interloper. Yet her truly brilliant enactment of Varka's mixed emotions in the third act, when confronted with the realization of a still-burning love for the hero, showed that Miss Terpak could employ the same subtle nuances in portraying a gentler character too. Her performance last Sunday evoked much admiration, particularly from the younger set.

"Hanna" the vixenish, nagging mother-in-law, as played by Katria Hupalo, stole the show. Every scene played by this most "natural" of our actresses, evoked thunderous applause. It was im-

possible to choose the best from the many "gems" of scenes created by Mrs. Hupalo: her 'welcome' of the old man into her home, the quarrel with the neighbor over a chicken, her nagging of her stepdaughter and her provoking of the final tragedy. "Hanna" will stand as Mrs. Hupalo's outstanding role.

Of extreme interest to the audience young and old, was the portrayal of the hero "Hnat" by John Kolosiw who also directed the play and, as disclosed in the press, is a newly-arrived product of the stage in Greater Ukraine, where it is now under Soviet sufferance and, of course, influence. Undoubtedly possessed of all the attributes of a fine actor, as evidenced by his fine speaking and a singing voice, his clear diction, stage poise, his understanding and true portrayal of the character he played, nevertheless Mr. Kolosiw's performance proved that dramatic art, like all other fine arts such as painting, sculpturing, writing, etc. has not progressed to such an extent in Ukraine, under the Soviets, as in the rest of the world, particularly in this country. Here, countless comparisons of dramatic performances in movies and on the stage by critical American audiences has resulted in demanding naturalness first and foremost in the performances of actors. Mr. Kolosiw, once he discards the out-dated and out-

moded posturing still affected by

According to him the larger groups of the Ukrainian underground forces are south of Lviv and the Carpathian mountains. The smaller units are north of Odessa.

"Ukraine with a population of 32,000,000 persons is not only the largest of the Soviet Republics but also the biggest, strongest and most determined of the 'centrifugal forces' of independence within the Soviet Union," Weigand notes.

Although it has often been stated that "releasing the centrifugal forces within the Soviet Union is not one of the strongest points in the program of the Western campaign against Red Russia," Weigand says, "it is considered most extraordinary that America frowns upon the Ukraine and its partisan rebels fighting for independence from Moscow."

"Ukrainian leaders in Geneva, Rome and Istanbul," he continues, "assert that influences in Washington which they naturally interpret as 'secretly friendly to Soviet Russia' have caused instructions to be issued that American authorities abroad must not have contact with the Ukrainians, although they represent the strong-

est best organized and hardest fighting 'centrifugal force' in Soviet Russia."

Weigand adds that he was skeptical of these assertions. As a result he made "careful inquiry," and "to my astonishment, obtained confirmation."

"Orders" was the laconic explanation," he writes.

The choral numbers Stephen Marusevich spoke on Ukrainian music. Stephanie Riegel described the Ukrainian costumes worn by the performers, while Walter Bacad described the dances.

ZHUKOV FREED OF ODESSA COMMAND

The United Press reported from Moscow that the newspaper Soviet Ukraine reported November 15 that Col. Gen. Nikolai Pavlovich Pukhov, veteran of many World War II battles on the Ukrainian front and now commander of the Odessa military district, reviewed a military parade in Odessa on November 7.

The New York Times commenting on the dispatch expressed the opinion that it was an indication that Marshall Georgi K. Zhukov had been relieved of the command of the Odessa district, as otherwise he presumably would have reviewed the parade on the anniversary of the Russian revolution.

It was reported two years ago that Marshal Zhukov had been replaced as Commander in Chief of the Army and sent to command the Odessa district.

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Chorus and Dancers Appear in New York Y Program

A fine program of Ukrainian songs and dances was presented before an audience of over 300 persons at the McBurney YWCA, West 23 street, New York City last Tuesday, November 16.

The Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey, directed by Stephen Marusevich, and the Ukrainian Dancers, led by Walter Bacad, combined to give those present an enjoyable evening.

The presentation was part of the Y Know Your Neighbor program of the International Department of the YMCA.

The chorus, attired in Ukrainian costumes, sang Hayvoronsky's

"Duma," Lysenko's "Verkhovino," Martiuk's "Vesnivka," Leonovych's "Schedryk," and Hayvoronsky's "Oy, Leliya," a Christmas carol.

The dance group did very well in a number of spirited folk dances, with Walter Bacad and Alice Kolody stealing the spotlight.

Between the choral numbers Stephen Marusevich spoke on Ukrainian music. Stephanie Riegel described the Ukrainian costumes worn by the performers, while Walter Bacad described the dances.

A social concluded the evening's entertainment.

Editorial

ON A SHOE STRING

WHEN one lacks the sufficient wherewithal to conduct a business or Some form of enterprise, and is barely able to do so with whatever he has on hand, it is said that he is conducting his business on the proverbial shoestring.

The latter is an apt description of the manner in which the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is compelled to conduct its affairs in behalf the Ukrainian cause.

Faced with unprecedented opportunities on capitalizing on the present world situation in relation to Ukraine, the Congress Committee cannot take full advantage of the opportunities facing it, simply because it lacks the necessary means. What makes this situation all the more deplorable is that through years of hard work the Congress Committee has established itself well in reputation and esteem among responsible national and international bodies. It has good and helpful contacts in high circles. Yet because of the lack of sufficient material means, it can exploit them only to a minor degree.

The delegations which the UCCA sent out in the past to the United Nations conference in San Francisco or to another one at Lake Success, N. Y., or the delegate it sent to the Paris Peace Conference, have proven that when an all-out effort is made, even by one delegate, when from morning to often late at night one or more individuals devote themselves entirely to the task of preparing official memorandums of the UCCA, delivering them personally to proper officials, scurrying around to get to the top level of them, talking to them, persuading them, preparing press releases on the Ukrainian situation as tied up with the world situation, meeting press bureau chiefs to have them publish the press releases, talking,

writing, running, occasionally entertaining, ever seeking fresh contacts, ever trying to persuade anyone and everyone to interest himself in the Ukrainian national cause, ever trying to bring out the vital importance of the Ukrainian liberation movement—all this and more of it have helped to advance the Ukrainian cause in the estimation of responsible persons and official circles.

But, to repeat, far more could have been and far more can be done if UCCA had more funds and personnel at its disposal.

Take, for example, the recent Toronto conference of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference of which the UCCA is an integral part. There it was decided that the advancement of the Ukrainian cause requires the establishment of Ukrainian bureaus in Washington, London, and Ottawa. The plan calls for immediate action. Yet no concrete steps have as yet been taken because of the lack of funds. And so the efforts of the Ukrainian American people, acting through their UCCA, to aid their kinsmen in Ukraine win their national freedom, are again being retarded to a serious degree because of the lack of the wherewithal.

We strongly urge our Ukrainian American younger generation organizations to contribute at least something from their treasuries to the working fund of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. (Post Office Box 721, Church Street Annex, New York 8, N. Y., or 50 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.)

AN OPPORTUNITY

Once again the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee has begun work on a Festival of Ukrainian Music just what this program will consist of you have already heard. Right now the important thing is that these young people of Ukrainian origin from New York and New Jersey have taken upon themselves a tremendous task. Before the actual performance, there will have been literally, blood, sweat and tears used in the construction of this ambitious program.

For the third year in succession this group has undertaken the job of producing one of these programs. Each new year has brought a finer program and a greater amount of Ukrainian American talent. Actually, this Festival is of great importance to all Ukrainian Americans. It is not for New York alone. The people taking part in these programs are not all New Yorkers. It is wrong and unfair to even think,

that it is New York that is always getting the credit for everything. It just so happens that New York is the center of American culture. In New York we have the Metropolitan Opera, Carnegie Hall and the finest of ballet and drama. New York events are symbols of the best that exist in America. Therefore, as Ukrainian Americans we should all be proud of what happens in New York. When the U.M.A.C. puts on one of its festivals, there are many cities and states represented in its roster. All are Ukrainian Americans but they hail from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, Canada and New England. New York is the adopted home of these people and therefore it is

here that they score their triumphs.

When these programs are successful, every American Ukrainian community has something to gain. Interest is stirred in cities in towns where Ukrainian cultural life is at a standstill. The entire standard of Ukrainian concerts is raised by these successes. Choirs and dance groups that have been satisfied to merely sing and dance at the usual routine concerts, year in, year out, suddenly discover that they could be doing something much bigger and finer. A rich new source of culture becomes available to everyone, because the people that produce the New York Festivals are eager to aid other communities in presenting something better. Because of this everyone has something to gain when the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee or any group undertakes to do something finer in the field of Ukrainian culture.

Therefore, it is with much expectation and hope that Ukrainians await this, the third Ukrainian Music and Dance Festival. This is indeed an opportunity to show everyone that we do have a culture equal to that of all other nations. Also it is an opportunity for the younger and older generation Ukrainians fortunate enough to be within the Metropolitan Area to join this group of hard working individuals and organizations. It has overcome many barriers to combine the best of talent that is willing to cooperate, to produce for the glory of all Ukrainians a truly great, new, Music and Dance Festival which this year will honor that mighty hero of Ukrainian freedom—Bohdan Khmelnytsky.

"Demian" role did much to set a lively and interesting pace to the play. John Riznyk's "Omelan" gave credence to his being the cause of the quarrel between "Varka" and "Hnat" and last but not least, Yanowsky and Michael Dickey as the "Starosti" made a good comedy team which won them much applause.

Worthy of the finished performance demanded from the Group, was the dancing as executed by the "Ukraine" dancers, and coached for the play in a specially-created number by Victor Stengel, formerly balletmaster of the Lviv Opera Company. Till the play's

end, the audience hoped for more scenes of new and welcomed dancing numbers. The same group of dancers doubled as the chorus under Stephanie Rygiel's able musical direction.

Lighting, as well as scenic decorations, the former under Walter Bacad's care and the latter the work of Melanie Mitan, although good, could stand improvement. Costumes and make-up were by Fedor Branick.

The Ukrainian American Veterans, New York Post, who sponsored the play "Bestalanna" for the benefit of the Post's Welfare Fund, deserve plaudits.

A MISLEADING BOOK

By WATSON KIRKCONNELL

AN amazing recent book is MEN SHEEPSKIN COATS, by Vera Lysenko (Ryerson Press, Toronto, 312 pp., \$3.50). In some respects it is an admirable record of Ukrainian achievements in Canada, but the more carefully it is analyzed (and I have now read it several times), the more clearly does it appear calculated to whitewash and even to glorify the Ukrainian Communists in Canada and to popularize Communist enthusiasm for the Soviet regime in Europe. The author, a young Ukrainian girl born in Winnipeg, appears to have gone about with a notebook, jotting down as gospel truth all the self-praise of the Red Ukrainians in Canada. The inevitable result may be summarized as follows:

(1) She presents as a cultural and benevolent organization the violently Communist Ukrainian Labor-Farmer Temple Association (ULFTA), the prize "mass organization" of the Canadian Communists. The printed Reports and Resolutions of the 12th Convention of the ULFTA, held in Winnipeg, gives as its objectives (pp. 36-37), "unity with the general labor revolutionary movement... under the ideological leadership of the Communist Party of Canada" and "the mobilization of the working classes of this country for the revolutionary struggle of liberation." At the same Convention of the ULFTA, Comrade Sam Carr declared (p. 7) that "the day is not far off when under the leadership of the Communist Party of Canada... we shall take the Government into our own hands... in order to destroy this capitalist system." It was by no accident that the ULFTA was suppressed by Canada in 1940, along with the Communist Party, as a menace to the country in wartime. But they didn't mention that to the earnest reporter.

(2) The ULFTA has more recently reorganized its "cultural" and political activities under the name of the "Ukrainian Canadian Association." This is set forth as an organization of the most exalted cultural qualities (pp. 207, 224, 250, 286, 292, but not in the index!). Its leadership, however, is identical with that of the ULFTA and includes such veteran members of the old set-up as John Boychuk, John Navis, Peter Prokopchuk, Philip Lysets, Michael Korol, Stephen Matsilevich, John Horbatiuk, Nicholas Hrynchyshyn, Peter Kravchuk, Mike Dushnitsky, Tony Zi-lecki, Stanley Bilecki, Stanley Beniuik, Tony Kay, John Tofan, Matthew Shatulsky, John Dubno, William Halina, and Michael Mutzak, all revolutionary Communists and most of them high up in the party. Its president, William Teresio, was a Communist (LPP) candidate in the Alberta elections

of 1944, but is listed by Miss Lysenko only as "a high school principal." Both Teresio and William Halina (another UCA Council member, who ran for the Alberta legislature on the straight Communist ticket in 1935) exhibit, according to Miss Lysenko (p. 236) "a rare understanding of the welfare of the people." What that understanding might involve officially is clear from the Program of the Communist International, which prescribes for all countries, including Canada, "the violent overthrow of bourgeois power, the destruction of the capitalist state apparatus (bourgeois armies, police, bureaucratic hierarchy, the judiciary, parliaments, etc.), and substituting in its place new organs of proletarian power" (and ed., chap. iv, p. 37). But apparently they didn't talk that way to Miss Lysenko.

(3) In her description of "Assimilation through organized Community life," pp. 206-210, the only basic institution referred to are the Communist ULFTA-UCA, the Catholic Church, and the Workers' Benevolent Association. Those of the Self-Reliance League, the Brotherhood of Ukrainian Catholics, the Ukrainian National Federation, and the Hetman Organization are omitted entirely in this connection. She also fails to mention that in the resolutions of the 12th Convention of the ULFTA it was expressly stated that the "cultural-educational and dramatic activity" of the ULFTA was not to seek "assimilation" to Canadian life at all but rather a revolutionary program, training young Canadians for the bloody overthrow of Canadian institutions. The specific objective was "to make the ULFTA a powerful weapon in the political and economic struggle of the working classes of Canada under the leadership of the Communist Party of Canada" (op. cit., p. 36). Moreover, the prominent Communist, Stewart Smith, speaking of the ULFTA at the Sixth Convention of the Communist Party (Proceedings, p. 124) states: "The masses of the Ukrainian members are revolutionary members, and they have a desire to play their role in the class struggle."

(4) A description of the early cultural efforts among the Winnipeg Ukrainians by "Socialists" (pp. 119-120) concentrates on three illustrious pioneers, John Navis ("a well-informed immigrant

(Continued on page 3)

CHANGE YOUR NAME . . .

By WILLIAM PALUK

EDWARD P. Cottingham, President of the Sweet Whisper Perfume Co., Ltd., called his secretary into his private office. She was dark, had a nice, calm face, and a mould to the chin you couldn't call feeble.

"What's your name?" was his first question. It was an unusual question, for his secretary had been with him for five months now.

"My name? My names' Helen." Helen Wyfleyemaska."

"Why?"

Helen was puzzled, but she was used to being puzzled by The Boss. She waited until he went on.

"Why, Helen? Why, of all the Smiths and Joneses and Greens in the world, even the Hossenpfeffers and well, any name you may choose, almost, why, in creation, did you have to pick up a name like that?"

"I didn't pick it, Mr. Cottingham," Helen broke in, her voice calm and even. "My father gave it to me. And, in my opinion, it's the best name in the world."

"Best names be blasted! This office isn't a collection of people with the best names in the world. This is a business office."

"If you want me to leave, sir, I..."

"No! No! No! You know I can't run this rotten business without you. Or if you don't know, then it's time you did. You're the first girl I've kept here for than a week. Now, don't get any silly ideas into your head. I want you here. But you must realize my position. My best buyers phone me up and I refer them to you. So what do I say? I say, please speak to my secretary, Miss Wyfleyemaska. I beg your pardon, E.P.?" they say. So I have to repeat the name. 'Quit your kidding, E.P.," they say, 'No one person can go by a handle like that! Then I have to swear to them by all the things I hold dear that you are what you are. Now, multiply this everytime a new man is on that phone, and you see what a stew I'm in."

"Yes, Mr. Cottingham. I'm sorry if I'm the cause of so much trouble. But you see, I can't change my name."

"And why can't you change your name?"

"Because when mother died," Helen's eyes widened, and her brows twitched, "she was very proud of us, all eleven of us. And she made us promise that when we went into the world that we wouldn't try to hide that we were of Ukrainian parentage. We all promised," Helen looked away.

Mr. Cottingham swallowed hard.

Pretty women had enormous sway over him. Weeping women left him a wreck. He'd have to put a stop to this.

"I'm very sorry," he spoke gruffly. "I don't want to have you crying in my office. Now beat it and powder your nose."

"Yes, Mr. Cottingham. But I'd like to tell you something before I go. I... don't expect to keep my name much longer. You see I'm getting married."

"Married!" He was thunderstruck. "But you're not leaving me!"

"No. Not for a long while, yet, anyhow. Steve is coming to live in the city from our town. He's got to find a job, and then we'll get settled here."

"Good! Good! I want to wish you both the best of luck. So... I won't be calling you by that name much longer!" He heaved a sigh of relief, and sank into his chair.

"No, you won't" Helen smiled prettily, somewhat shyly.

"And what's your name going to be now," he asked quietly.

Helen's eyelashes came down swiftly. "Mrs. Kapuschynska."

She went out.

"Just as I was getting the third syllable of the other one nearly mastered," said E. P., through his teeth. He stropped vigorously the length of the room and back.

Martin! There was Jim Martin! His salesman. Single, and always flirting with Helen. Also with others, but that didn't matter. Marriages developed from things like that.

He collared Jim as soon as the salesman entered his office that morning.

"Now listen, Martin. Are you a friend of mine?"

Martin's face took on a puzzled expression. E.P. had a way of puzzling people.

"Er... no. Nope. Not if you put it that way."

"Quit mugging. I want you to do me a favor."

"I gathered that. Go on. Get it off your mind."

"I'm a business man. I shall come to the point at once. Have you ever thought of your future welfare?"

Martin eyed him suspiciously.

"Say, Boss," he said. "You haven't gone into life insurance or anything, have you? Are things as bad as all that around here?"

Cottingham ignored the remark.

"I seriously want you to get married, Jim." Less convincingly, he continued, "Marriage is a wonderful thing. A wife has all my respect."

"And all your money," Martin chirped.

"That's not funny. There is something about married life that's beautiful. Domestic bliss! You know... love, peace... And then there's... er... Look here, Martin. I want you to marry Helen. There's a raise in salary to married men, you know."

Up until now, Jim Martin had thought The Boss was ribbing him. When E.P. mentioned a raise in salary, he became pretty serious.

"Helen! Why, you're crazy. You mean Helen ah-h..."

"Yes, I mean Helen ah-h..."

"Can't do it, E.P. She slapped my face three times the last time I took her out."

Cottingham's eyes sparkled.

"Why, you chump! That's a sure sign she cares!"

"Yeah. I know it, Boss. She does care... for another guy."

"But I didn't let that stop me in my youth. You know faint heart never won fair lady."

"I got a strong heart. But she's a strong constitution. She's a nice kid."

"You care for her. I know it. The way you looked at her when you first saw her. Remember?"

"Sure. She remembered, too. She's been suspicious of me ever since."

Cottingham strolled up and down the floor of his office. Why

International and National Communism

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

(Continued) (2)

FOR twenty years of prosperity and of depression, the Soviet Union was never able to win over enough adherents to jeopardize the existence of an outside state. It could win apologists in the great countries; it could gain by its posterous claims a certain number of adherents among the intellectuals and parts of the laboring classes. That was all. Not one of the states along its borders, whether they were Slavic or not, were inclined to come within its bear-like hug. They valued too much their own liberty, their own traditions, and their own homes. Even under the pressure of advancing Nazism, they shuddered at welcoming Soviet protection and absorption.

The war changed all this. The Nazi attack upon the Soviet Union created a wave of sympathy and for a while the Soviets capitalized upon this by preaching the Slav brotherhood, by holding Pan-Slav congresses and by an ostensible willingness to get along with the rest of the world. Yet along with this attitude there came the organization of a Soviet-inspired Committee of Free Germans, who were taught the blessings of a non-Slav Communism. There came the ostensible ending of the Communist International which no longer was needed to bolster up the purely fictitious idea that there could be a Communism apart from the Moscow dictate abroad as well as in the Soviet Union.

"Ukraine" Armies

On the other hand, as the Nazis and the Communists, they planned a new subterfuge. The Soviet armies were reorganized into those of Ukraine and White Ruthenia. Stress was laid upon these Republics and to give color to the new emphasis, the Soviet Republics were allowed to have their own foreign ministers and Moscow demanded that they join the United Nations. It was the height of bad form to ask what power these foreign ministers had or as to whether they were even real citizens of the countries that they claimed to represent. Any of these questions might reveal the Soviet plans and upset the newly developed friendship with the democracies.

The democratic world fell into trap and there came the list of betrayals with which we are so sadly familiar. The Red Army for the sake of prestige liberated Warsaw, Belgrade, Budapest,

Prague, even when the other Allies were nearer. The patriotic leaders of the Slav states, men like Drasha Mihailovich who had fought throughout the war for democracy and national liberty, were liquidated. Millions of men and women who had escaped from the Soviet Union, were handed back for punishment. The Communists were allowed to dominate the liberated governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, while the spokesmen of these countries became more and more subservient to the will of Moscow and a larger and larger proportion of the population was rated as unreliable, and fascist or Western in sympathies. When Czechoslovakia, the last of the governments to pretend to an independent opinion, was transformed, it was time for the next step.

That step involved the final re-liquidation of the satellite states

do that little thing, Steve."

"Well, if you think that's the best thing to do, but..."

"But it is, Steve, my boy. Just change your name to something like... Let's see, Smith, or Jones, or, well, I can see that you understand. It'll cost you twenty-five dollars to change it. Here's the money. Now good-bye, Steve, and lots of luck to you both, Mr. ... Smith!"

Cottingham dealt his back a hearty slap, which was lost on Steve's shoulders.

"Phone me after you get your license, Steve," he said, beaming. Steve did. Four hours later.

"Hello, Mr. Cottingham. This is Steve Kapuschynsky. I mean this is Steve..."

"Why hello, Steve," E.P. shouted. "Now don't tell me. Is it Steve Smith?"

"No, Mr. Cottingham."

"Is it Jones?"

"No, Mr. Cottingham."

"Oh, Well, what is your name?"

"Well, Mr. Cottingham, Helen didn't like the two you suggested. She thought there were too many people in the city with names like that. Pages of Smiths and Joneses."

"Never mind. Now tell me, Steve, what you changed your name to? Did Helen mind changing it?"

"Well, at first she did. She didn't care for the idea very much, but I finally convinced her that it was okay." There was pride in his voice.

Patience - - - by G. H.

THE meeting of a U.N.A. Branch was in full swing. It was one of the Branches in which the young members were very much in evidence at meetings and it was difficult to tell at a glance whether they were in a majority or minority. The officers seemed to reflect this proportion in age groups too; the chairman and the treasurer were elderly men, while the two secretaries were youngsters.

The business of the meeting at this particular time was the nomination of officers for the ensuing year, to be elected at the meeting next month. When the nominations for the last office were closed one of the young members asked the secretary to read list of candidates together with the names of their sponsors. This seemed too much for the secretary. He read the list of candidates but refused to budge on the request for the names of sponsors, and his resentment carried him to the point of giving up his office if the request were pressed. Finally the request was grudgingly withdrawn, the secretary won with his nerves on edge.

Of course there are many instances of more important character when patience is needed in our dealings with our own people, but it always appeared that it was needed most in dealing with our elders. The contest between the old and the young has been going on for years, for the young people of yesterday have become the old people of today. In all conflicts between generations the young have been cautioned to exercise patience in their disap-

pointments and dissatisfactions. Patience has been regarded as the keystone for all other civic virtues to be acquainted with and cultivated by the youth. It has not lost its importance yet, but whereas it was formerly directed in its exercise toward the older generation, now it includes the young with the old within its sphere of influence. Youth needs patience in dealing with youth.

In this respect, youth may learn some things from the elders, as the following incident at the same meeting may illustrate. The elderly chairman, who presided, had his heart set on observing formalities. He insisted on observing the old Branch custom of nominating at least two candidates for each office. It happened that only one candidate, everybody's favorite, accepted the nomination for a certain office. One after another, each member declined the nomination, leaving the solitary candidate without opposition. It was then that the exasperated chairman used, what seemed to him, tact. He asked his "koom" to run and, with a twinkle in his eyes, added: "You won't be elected anyway."

Silly-naive—call it what you wish. But it was fun watching the old man conduct the meeting and bring it to adjournment to the satisfaction of all members. Little things, added together, may spell harmony or discontent in the Branch, and the old chairman definitely looked for harmony. His patience took care of that. That particular virtue should not be confined to the chairman or the president of the Branch.

on the tried and true principles of Moscow. The Soviet Union had already succeeded in providing for a standardization of army equipment and of foreign policy so completely that even Czechoslovakia before its definite submission to a Communist government had withdrawn its adherence to the European Recovery Plan and consented to violate its ancient and modern tradition of affiliation with the West. Already the Soviets had learned from their experience in Ukraine that the aspiration of the cultural leaders to learn from the West was a sign of opposition to the Moscow totalitarianism and it was regarded by the Kremlin as dangerous experiment in nationalism.

Polley of Absorption

It is as true today as it was in the time of Pushkin that the Great Russian attitude toward their neighbors was one of absorption. The great poet of the early nineteenth century had declared that the Slav rivers must run into the Russian sea or it will dry up. Taras Shevchenko had answered this emphatic statement but his words had no effect on Moscow or St. Petersburg. Imperial Russia in its own way had tried to carry out this policy in the Balkans and it had had much to do with the failure of the tsars to dominate the Slav states there despite their sympathy and regard for Holy Russia. (To be concluded)

at first, but we decided that we'd change our name to her mother's maiden name. In that case, we felt sure that her deceased mother, bless her soul, wouldn't mind."

"Our name is now... Zaweruchiw. That was her deceased mother's name..."

"Yes, Steve, bless her soul!"

JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NAT'L ASSOCIATION. DO IT NOW!

"SVOBODA"

(UKRAINIAN DAILY)

FOUNDED 1893

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays and holidays by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City 3, N. J.

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Trivia - - - By Sophia

SURPRISE!

EVER hear of the old Egyptian word, "surprise"? Life's full of surprises. Some of them are pleasant surprises, others may not be. But it's the surprises awaiting us just around the turn that keep life from getting monotonous. A lot of people live from day to day, from year to year, without once being surprised. But they're the ones that surprise everyone else by taking the gasp—you'll find "melancholia" to blame.

The word "surprise" is often used to describe a kind of party—and the party for which the party is being prepared is the surprised party. (You figure that one out!) But any unexpected incident is a surprise.

For example, a young fellow like yourself meets an attractive girl at a dance. He spends the better part of the evening with her, buys her a few drinks, takes her out for coffee after the dance, and thence home. She's attractive, as we said, and she was good company too. What more is needed for a normal fellow to consider taking her out next weekend? And so you ask her is she busy next Saturday night, and proceed to make a date with her. She's very agreeable—you almost wish you had asked to see her before Saturday. You make no more ado about your adieu, and in awhile you find yourself heading for home. The next week finds a few new additions to your wardrobe—the pink

shirt is to show you're in style with the bold look," and the matching tie is to match the shirt. (What else?) Come Saturday, and you're looking forward to the evening; it'll probably be better than last week. After spiffing up and dousing yourself with "Seaforth," you're off. Your plans have been made for days—tickets to the Ice Show. Finally, you're there. You ring her doorbell and wait for an answer. Then the door opens;... it's her mother. Nice looking lady, too, only your eye moves to the note she holds in her hand. All of a sudden you wish you'd never learned how to read—you know the gist of the note before you even open it—her "cousin" from out of town came for a visit, and, of course she had to take him sightseeing. Surprise! "Such a surprise. I wish only on my enemies," you tell yourself as you amble down the street.

But dry your tears, dear reader. Things may not be as bleak as I have painted them. Why, for all you know, maybe he called up some old girlfriend and got her to meet him at the Ice Show. (That would be a real surprise!)

There are other kinds of surprises however. Sweepstakes winners meet up with them, as do bookies when a "long shot" comes in first. Then again, if you sit home quietly listening to your radio, when all of a sudden your phone rings, you may be the sur-

prised winner of half a fortune given away by some radio program. But such surprises I don't recommend. We might classify those as "hocks," which sometimes require medical treatment. And that ain't good. Anyhow, if you were chosen for some surprise, you can rest assured you'd lose instead of winning, and go home in a barrel. That's the way things are, y'know, the rich get richer...

But I'll tell ya, you're not doing so bad anyhow. After all, Trivia's back. Is that a surprise or is that a surprise? (No answer required, thank you.) And maybe one of these weeks Trivia will shock you by penning a spell-binding column... maybe. Meantime, let this "surprise" suffice.

NEWS NOTE: Here in Toronto the new Ukrainian Orthodox Church of St. Vladimir celebrated its opening on Sunday, November 7. A large crowd attended the celebration, Toronto newspapers reported, and to commemorate the completion of the huge gym, which is equipped with showers and other facilities and is expected to serve as a community center, basketball play-offs were held on Saturday, November 13, among two Toronto teams and Rochester. Saturday night found the same crowd dancing in the gym. I hope the contractors were forewarned that the floor would have to take abuse of polkas and kolomeykas, because that floor certainly got off to a rip-roarin' start!

IVAN FRANKO'S "MOSES"
 Trans. by Waldimir Semenyas
 With a biographical sketch of Ivan Franko
 by Stephen Szumayko
 Price 50 cents

Youth and the U.N.A.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

It is gratifying to see that many persons, members and non-members alike, are becoming interested in the Ukrainian National Association.

one branch to another?

A. All U.N.A. members have the privilege of transferring to other branches. The only stipulation is that the member desiring the transfer leaves no unpaid debt in the branch issuing the transfer letter.

Q. Can a member change his certificate for one of a different type?

A. Yes, but if the member desires to retain the original date of insurance and the certificate calls for a higher payment of dues, he must pay the difference plus interest.

Q. Are U.N.A. members compelled to pay for the Svoboda?

A. Only foreign-born male adults who are literate are required to pay for and receive the official organ. All others do not have to subscribe unless they wish to do so.

Q. Do members have to subscribe to the Ukrainian Weekly?

A. No. The Weekly is sent to all regular Svoboda subscribers without extra charge. Members desiring to receive the Weekly alone may subscribe at the rate of only \$1 annually.

Q. In what States does the U.N.A. have branches?

A. Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. Also the Canadian provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.

Q. Are rewards given to persons who bring new members into the U.N.A.?

A. Yes. Appropriate rewards are paid to organizers of new juvenile and adult members. Further information will be supplied on request.

Q. How is a branch of the U.N.A. formed?

A. A group of 6 or more adults may form a new branch by completing individual membership applications and sending them to the main office of the U.N.A. together with a signed petition for charter. If the petition is approved by the Supreme Executive Committee, the applications are accepted and a charter is issued.

T. L.

A Misleading Book

(Continued from page 2)

the most active organizers of the grant"). John Boychuk ("one of movement... to render moral and financial assistance") and Matthew Popovich ("musician, journalist and teacher").

N. V. Bachynsky, Michael Rojesky, Michael Chornohus, Isidore Goresky, Peter Miskew, Dmytro Popel, Wm. Tomya, Dr. D. E. Dragan, Orest Zerebko, D. Lazorko, D. Z. Daniels, Joseph Wawrykow, Michael H. Ponich, Stephen Krawchuk, J. R. Scraba, Wilbert Danylyko and Wm. Lisowsky).

(5) One of the most spectacular proofs of Ukrainian achievement in Canada has been the election of three Ukrainians (Michael Luchkovich, Anthony Hlynka and Fred Zaplityn) to the Dominion House of Commons and of at least twenty-five Ukrainians to provincial legislatures (e.g. Andrew S. Shandro, T. D. Ferley, N. A. Hryhorczuk, D. Yakimishak, Wm. Fedun,

(6) In music, she gives prominence to the Communists, Ivan Romanoff (pp. 271-280) and Sophia Romanko (pp. 272-280). There is complete silence regarding such distinguished non-Communist musicians and conductors as Alexander Koshetz and Stephen Turula and the great (non-Communist) ballet-master, Vasil Avramenko.

Ukrainian Youth League Sport Notes

BASKETBALL:

During the month of November, many district meetings are being and will be called and that all interested teams should contact him.

Metropolitan Toronto League Shaping Up
Jean Harasym of 378 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Canada informs me that to-date, three teams have signed up to play in this UYL-NA district league.

Southern Anthracite Ukrainian Baseball League to Meet November 22nd

I have been notified by the sports director of this district, Michael Yankovig of 149 S. Shamokin St., Shamokin, Pa. that a meeting of all interested team representatives will be held at his home Monday evening, November 22nd at 8 p.m.

Michigan State League Looking For One Team

In a letter from the sports director of this district, Andrew Wichorek of 5487 Cecil Street, Detroit, Michigan comes the news that three teams have signified their intentions of participating in this UYL district loop.

Western Pennsylvania League Sports Director Appointed

Acting on the sound advice of the UYL-NA's financial secretary, Boris Pishko of Monessen, Pa., Andrew Solan, well known and popular sports figure in Ukrainian circles around the Pittsburgh area has been appointed the district's sports director.

In describing "music associations" and their public events, Lysenko gives the entire credit (pp. 223-226) to the Communist groups.

(7) In industry her book gives special prominence to the Communist John Weselowski (pp. 273-4) of Sifton, and the Leftist, Martin Horochek (pp. 276, 294), of Hamilton.

(8) Nearly two thousand young Ukrainians have graduated from Canadian universities, yet the only student here honored with her graduation picture (facing p. 248) is the ardent Left-winger, Ruby Onishenko, of Hafford, Sask.

(9) Athletics have played a prominent part in the life of the Ukrainian-Canadians, yet apart from a brief reference to the

Monessen, Pa. informs me that the district meeting in this area will soon be called and that all interested teams should contact him.

Ohio State Ukrainian Basketball League to Meet November 28
Gene Woloshyn of 1313 Buhl Terrace, Farrell Pennsylvania, this district's sports director, requests that all teams in the Ohio area should be represented at the district's meeting which will be held on Sunday afternoon, November 28th, at 3 p.m. at the Cleveland Ukrainian National Home.

New England States League To Meet Soon

Pat Gurbel of 18 Bedford St., Hartford, Connecticut, the district's sport director, requests that all Ukrainian youth clubs in the New England district should contact her. More about which will be written in next week's column.

Special Request:

I would appreciate it if any interested Ukrainians of the younger generation in the cities of Weirton and Wheeling, West Virginia would contact me. It has been brought to my attention that most of the Ukes in these towns are losing themselves among the other Slavonic group and this situation must be rectified.

During the month of December, the UYL-NA's bowling set-up will be released. But the fact is, these plans are still being formulated and I invite all persons with any ideas to contact me.

WALTER W. DANKO, National Sport Director 347 Ave. C, Bayonne, N.J.

loyal Canadian Ukrainian Athletic Club (p. 250) the real credit is given to the Communist Ukrainian Canadian Association, picture and all (facing p. 248, p. 250).

(10) Perhaps the greatest community achievement of the Ukrainian-Canadians during the Second World War was the uniting, at Government solicitation in November, 1940, of all their organizations across Canada into a single "Ukrainian Canadian Committee" to back the war effort.

All the ancient differences of Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant, or of monarchist and republicans, were patriotically set aside for the good of Canada in wartime.

DONATE TO THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE FUND DRIVE, 50 Church Street, New York, N. Y.

VET NEWS

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. When a veteran secures a loan under the G-I Bill, does the Government make an outright payment on it without charging the veteran anything?

A. Yes, VA pays the lender, for credit to the veteran's loan, an amount equal to 4 percent of the guaranteed portion of the loan.

Q. I am a World War II veteran and wish to go in business. Must I have experience in the business in order to get a G-I loan?

A. Experience is an important element in the success of the average business. You should be able to show a reasonable expectation of success in your venture in order to get your loan.

Q. Must a disabled veteran go to a vocational school or may he go to a liberal arts college, a high school, or similar institution under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act?

A. He may enroll in any VA-approved educational institute or training establishment offering the course of training which VA has found he needs to insure his proper rehabilitation in line with his own desires.

Q. My brother, a disabled World War II veteran, is being rehabilitated under Public Law 16. Must he find his own job or will VA do this?

A. Veterans Administration will help your brother look for a job after he finishes his training.

Give Me Liberty

Officer: (just bawled out)—"Not a man in this division will be given liberty this afternoon."

Officer: "Who said that?"

Officer: "Patrick Henry."

Newark Teams Top U.N.A. Bowling League

By winning two games out of three in the tenpin matches held on Friday, November 12th, under the auspices of the U.N.A. Metropolitan Bowling League, the St. John Catholic War Vets of Newark unseated the heretofore first place U.N.A. Branch 14 team of the same city and took over undisputed possession of top-high position, having 19 wins and 8 losses.

The "A" Team from Jersey City took two games from the Irvington Social Club and created a tie for third place. As had happened before, the Irvingtonians couldn't get started until the third game and then they walloped the "A" team by a score of 880 to 751.

An interesting sidelight regarding fraternal leagues is that the oldest of them in the nation happens to be a Jersey City fraternal order, The Royal Arcanum, whose league has opened its 49th season last month with 21 teams participating. And this league started with only four teams on October 20, 1900.

the hat," the seventh place Br. 435 team from New York unexpectedly upset the redoubtable Mollinsky combination representing the Irvington Ukrainian Eagles by winning two games out of three, without even counting in the handicap of 24 pins.

The junior "B" team from Jersey City continued on its rampage of victory which started the previous week and made a clean sweep of all three games in its match against the depleted congregation representing the Newark Ukrainian Veterans. With only three men bowling and their captain, J. Melnychuk, inactivated with a broken arm, looking on, the veterans were helpless in stopping the inexorable Jersey City tide.

STEPHEN KURLAK.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Table with columns: Won, Lost, Game, High, Pins, Aver. Lists 8 teams including St. John V.W.V., Newark and Newark Ukrainian Veterans.

FIRST POST-WAR CONVENTION OF THE Ukrainian Catholic Youth League (ORGANIZED 1933) THANKSGIVING WEEKEND, NOVEMBER 26, 27, 28 IN NEW YORK, N. Y. AT THE Luxurious, Spacious HENRY HUDSON HOTEL 353 WEST 57th STREET

Convention Theme: UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC ACTION PROGRAM
FRIDAY: Registration, Sight-seeing, Memorial to UCYL members who died in World War II, Welcome Social, Free Refreshments, at the Henry Hudson.
SATURDAY: Holy Communion, Communion Breakfast, Business Sessions, Election of Officers, the sumptuous Banquet, Grand Ball. (NOTE): The Main Ballroom at the Henry Hudson accommodates 1200 people comfortably.
SUNDAY: Morning: Mass at St. George's (8, 9, 10, 12.) His Excellency Bishop Senyahyn will officiate at 10 o'clock High Mass.
SUNDAY AFTERNOON: The Grand Concert in the Main Ballroom of the Henry Hudson Hotel—A PARADE OF STARS
1. Choir of St. George, Prof. T. Onufryk, director—famed throughout the New World.
2. Olga Pavlova, Soprano; renowned for her voice from Winnipeg to New York.
3. Marijane Polega, Ballerina; young star currently appearing over a major television network.
4. Ukrainian Dancing Society of N. Y., John Flis Leader, inimitable masters of the Ukrainian Dance.
5. Sergei Bezkorvany, Violinist; youthful performer of Canadian fame.
The Program is especially designed for your entertainment and enjoyment.
SUNDAY EVENING: Farewell Gathering and Bowling at Holy Cross Hall in Astoria.
PLUS
A whole pile of EXTRA gifts, favors, souvenirs and laughs are given to you absolutely FREE! Your Convention Year-book, a flashy badge, something practical you'll use all year round, (you'll find out what) and a variety of tickets to your favorite radio shows, reductions for other New York attractions etc. Finally, the Surma Book and Music Co., is giving to every Conventioneer a popular Ukrainian RECORD absolutely free!!!

All this for only a \$12.50 Convention Budget!

BY FAR THE MOST GENEROUS CONVENTION PROGRAM EVER OFFERED

UCYL CONVENTION COMMITTEE, 1948
Edward P. Orinkawitz, Chairman
307 East 9th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

I will attend the UCYL Convention November 26, 27, 28 with _____ guests. Enclosed is \$ _____ for Convention Registrations. This entitles me to All the Benefits and Extras at the Convention.

Please reserve accommodations for _____ people at the Henry Hudson Hotel.

Name:
Address:
City: State:

Rush your last minute Registration in to us that they are received not later than November 24, by Special Delivery, or Telegram!!!



Detroit's Outstanding String Orchestra

DETROIT FIDDLERS' BAND

TARAS HUBICKI, Music Director

SCHOLARSHIP CONCERT

Art Institute Auditorium Woodward at Farnsworth

Wed. Dec. 1st, 1948, 8:30 p. m.

Tickets: \$1.80, \$1.50, \$1.00 Tax included

Critics say: "Fiddlers' Band is impressive in concert." "Ensemble has developed surprising suavity." "Play great music with deep devotion, under excellent guidance." For ticket reservation phone TO 8-1856.

Іван Смолий.

РЯТУНОК

(Уривок з повісті „Кордони“).

Марта схопила спростоння, присіла на ліжку. Що це було? Чи причувся кліт скоростріла серед ночі, чи хтось стукав у вікно? Дівчина стала прислухатися із тривогою й неспівністю. У нічній темряві кімнати чулися рівні віддихи матері й сестри; не поспішаючи, цокав на нічному столику годинник. А у вікно ясніло плямою пробивалися бідо заграви; це горіло Підзамчя й далекі передмістя, запалені німецькою артилерією та бомбардуваннями.

Стукіт в шибку раптом прозвучав у тиші, чіткий, нетерплячий. Дівчина аж здригнулася; вона схопилася з ліжка й стояла серед кімнати не знаючи, чи світити, чи будити матір. Потім підійшла до вікна, відсунула краєчок занепоки, зирнула насторожено в темноту. Вікно підвальної кімнати було саме на висоті хідника, й дівчина помітила прямо перед собою темну силуетку, що зарисовувалася угору, велика, незрозуміла, мов привид. Але ось човгнула по камені нога, силуетка зламалася, і хтось застукав у шибку, аж дівчина подалася назад.

— Хто то? — обізвалася, прокинувшись, мати.
— Хтось, мамо, стоїть перед нашим вікном і стукає.
Боже! Та хто ж то тепер і чого від нас хоче? — підвелася мати й підійшла до вікна. — Може поляки з застави, знову будуть непокоїти. Або, Боже зає хто...

Обидві стояли, не знаючи, що робити. Стукіт відновився, тепер різко, аж шибка дзвеніла. Було в ньому стільки настирливості, здавалося, благання, що дівчина метулася відчиняти горішню кватирку. Туди просунулося відразу чийсь обличчя, і хтось, задихаючись прошепотів:

— Ради Бога! Швидше відчиніть браму і впусти мене в хату. Рятуйте, а то... пропадаю.
— Брама замкнена, а ключ у сторожа, — відповіла безпорадно дівчина, почувши різну мову.
— Тоді... пропустіть хіба в вікно. Але швидше.

Страх, що, очевидно, здавлював голос невідомої людини, передався й дівчині. Вона відчула, що кожна секунда тут дорога, тому відчинила навістр вікно. Туди пропхалися чийсь ноги, далі вся постать, і хтось став близько біля неї й матері.

— Зачиняй! — шепнув незнайомий. — Заслоніть щільно і не світліть. Я внісно вам усе, лише хвилиночку пождіть. Він замовк і обидві жінки мовчали, приголомшені, злякані, прислухуючись, як на ву-

лиці загупали кроки, пробігли якісь люди, повернулися через хвилину. Хтось розмовляв голосно, і раптом почувся нагальний грукіт у браму. Знизу біг сходами сторож, відчинив, голосно хвилюю вилася розмова, ніби суперечка. Нарешті вона ввірвалася, стихла. Сторож поволі зійшов униз; кроки й голоси на вулиці віддалилися.

— Боже! — зідхнув незнайомий. — Я вртований. Немов закликаючись радістю, він не міг промовити більше ні слова й лише згодом заговорив.

— Не світіть зовсім. Можуть помітити. Простіть, що силоміць вдерся в вашу хату, але я рятую своє життя. Не лякайтеся.

— Ми не лякаємося, — відповіла дівчина, прислухуючись до чоловічого голосу, що приглушено гомонів у темряві. Тільки скажіть, що все це значить, хто вас переслідує?

— Утікаю від смерті, — сказав глухо незнайомий.

— Боже! — охнула мати. І моторошна тиша запанувала в кімнаті.
— Я рядовик польської армії, Степан Хмелюк, — став оповідати незнайомий. — Ми стояли недалеко тут, на скорострільній заставі, знаєте, де перекопана і забарикадована Личаківська вулиця. Тепер я втік, коли мене вели на розстріл.

— На розстріл? Завіщо?
— За ніщо. Хіба ви не знаєте, що діється? Держава валиться, розсіпається, а поляки мов оскаженіли. Кажуть, що через нас, українців, програють війну, що ми зрадники. На кожному кроці шукають зради. Ось я і ще один товариш сиділи минулої ночі в рові біля барикади, перемерзли, голодні. Хотілось закути, й закурили. І тоді над нами несподівано виринув поручник Скежгота, що очевидно підглянув нас. Заявив, що ми давали світлові знаки для прихованого ворога і будемо покарані. А це ж було очевидно безглуздо. Хто помітив на дні рову цигарковий жеврек? Інші курили. Перед нами, зрештою, ні душі, а не то якийсь фронт, позиції. Большевицькі танки під'їздили аж на рогатку, як на долоні були перед нами, на триста метрів, а тоді ніхто й не вистріляв, бо не знають, чи це вороги чи приятелі. Советська армія підходить у Винники, завтра вмаршує в місто. І які тут знаки, для якого прихованого ворога?

Поручник Скежгота розумів і сам безпідставність обвинувачення, бо не арештував нас відразу й не поставив до ра-

порту. Вдень він поїхав у місто, але пополуноді повернувся лютий, аж страшний. Нас узяли під варту, щоб увечері вивести за парк і розстріляти...
— А так не хочеться вмирати, — протговорив згодом воєк. — Ми довідалися, що це останній день війни. Львів капітулює, завтра кінець усьому. І в такий час та по-дурному пропасти... Нас вели до ризко-парку. Ми знали, куди йдемо, і ноги немов вгрозали в землю. Я місто знаю добре, бо тут учився. Тому спробував щастя. Той кинувся теж, та мабуть, пропав зразу, а мені пощастило... покищо...
Він замовк. У настороженій тиші було чути, як хтось потойбіч проходив хідником, як неспокійно ночі росте й зганяє з очей сон.

— Вам треба негайно перевдягнутись, бо вони можуть ще повернутися, — заговорила дівчина. — Мамо, пошукаймо чогонебудь.
— Хіба з батька що дати? Але там уже нічого й нема піджогого!

Жінки, довго нишпорили в темряві, врешті дали волю якійсь одяг.
— Яке щастя, — говорив він, передаючи одяг. — Тепер коли б тільки день, я піду від вас. Я розумію, це було б погано, коли б мене знайшли у вас. Я сяду тепер десь і пережду до ранку, а ви лягайте спати.
Та заснути вже було важко, кожен новий крок примушував прислухатися, ждати, що щось зупиниться, застукують знову.

Василь Стефаник.

НОВИНА

У селі сталася новина, що Гриць Летючий утопив в ріці свою дівчинку. Він хотів утопити і старшу, але випросяв собі ради з дітьми без жінки. Відкопи Грицьха вмерла, то він бідував. Не міг собі дати ради з дітьми без жінки. Ніхто за нього не хотів піти заміж, бо коби то лишень діти, але то ще й біда і нестатки. Мучився Гриць цілі два роки сам із дрібними дітьми. Ніхто за нього не знав, як він живе, що діє, хіба найближчі сусіди. Оповідали вони, що Гриць цілу зиму майже не палив у хаті, а зимував разом із дівчатами на печі.

А тепер все село про нього заговорило. То прийшов він ввечерю додому та й застав дівчата на печі.
— Дедю, ми хочемо їсти — сказала старша Гандзюня.
— То їжте мене, а що ж я дам вам їсти? Аді, е хліб, та й начинітьте!

Та й дав їм кусень хліба, а вони, як щенята коло голої кістки, коло того хліба заходилися.
— Начинила вас та й лишила на мою голову, бодай її земля вікинула! А чума дес ходит, бодай голову зломилася, а до вас не поверне. Цей хати і чума збояда би си!

Дівчата не слухали татової бесіди, бо так було щодня, і щогодини, вони привикли. Іли хліб на печі, дивилися на

пору. Вдень він поїхав у місто, але пополуноді повернувся лютий, аж страшний. Нас узяли під варту, щоб увечері вивести за парк і розстріляти...
— А так не хочеться вмирати, — протговорив згодом воєк. — Ми довідалися, що це останній день війни. Львів капітулює, завтра кінець усьому. І в такий час та по-дурному пропасти... Нас вели до ризко-парку. Ми знали, куди йдемо, і ноги немов вгрозали в землю. Я місто знаю добре, бо тут учився. Тому спробував щастя. Той кинувся теж, та мабуть, пропав зразу, а мені пощастило... покищо...
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Та заснути вже було важко, кожен новий крок примушував прислухатися, ждати, що щось зупиниться, застукують знову.

Лиш над ранком сон зморив людей.
Ніч перелялася до дня, зоріло тьмяно, ще майже непомітно, здавалося, немов це дужачуть, розгоряються пожежі.
— На привітання далекому заробітчанському ранкові вдарили раптом гучно німецькі батареї з зимноводських лісів і розшматували надранню дрімучу функцію вибухами. Із Цитаделі відповили поляки; дуель розсла, сильнішала.

Марта тихо підвелася, вдягнулася і навшпиньках пройшла побіля незнайомого, що спав, очевидно стомлений, схлиднувшись на стілі. Вона відхлила завісу. Небо горіло вже рожевими-багряними хмарками, що, мов розпалені гарматною стріляниною, неслися, гнані раннім вітром, високо над охопленим боями містом. Боязко, скрадаючись попід мурами, йшли мішани по воду до недалекого водотягу. Про хліб годі було сьогодні й думати.

Марта накинула на себе легкий жакетик і нечутно вийшла з кімнати, захопивши дзбанок, бо водопроводи вже тиждень як перервані.
Біля помпи стояла довга черга. Хвилюючись нетерпляче вигукували люди. Зовсім недалеко розізвався шрапнель, а тут до того ж у помпі вже не вистачило води; ще сочлася тонкою струєю брудна, глиняста рідина, але скоро не стало й її. З порожнім дзбанком верталася Марта додому.
(V. T.)

мих було страшно і жаль. Бог знає, як ті дрібонькі кісточки держалися вкупи? Лишень четверо чорних очей, що були живі і що мали вагу. Здавалося, як олово, а решта тіла, як би не очі то полетіла би з вітром, як пір'я. Та й тепер, як вони іли сухий хліб, то здавалося, що кістки в лиці потріскають.

Гриць глянув на них з лави і погадав: мерці і напудився так, що-аж його піт обсіпав. Чогось йому так стало, як коли би йому хто тяжкий камінь поклав на груди. Дівчата гледали хліб, а він дрипав до землі і молився, але щось його тягнуло все глядіти на них і гадати: мерці.

Через кілька день Гриць боявся сидіти в хаті, все ходив по сусідах, а вони казали, що він дуже журився. Почорнів, а очі запали всередину так, що майже не дивилися на світ, лиш на той камінь, що давив груди.

Одного вечера прийшов Гриць до хати, зварив дітям бараболі, послав та й кинув на піч, аби їли. Як попоїли, то він сказав:
— Злізайте з печі, та підемо дес у гості.

Дівчата злізли з печі. Гриць натягнув на них драпочки, взяв меншу Доцьку на руки, а Гандзюню за руку та й вийшов із ними. Йшов довго лугами, та став на горі. У місячній

світлі розстелилася на долині ріка, як велика струя живого срібла. Гриць здригнувся, бо блискачка ріка заморозила його, а той камінь на грудях став ще тяжчий. Задихався і ледве міг нести маленьку Доцьку.

Спускалися вдолу до ріки. Гриць скреготав зубами, аж гомін лугом розходився, і чув на грудях довгий вогневий пас, що його пік у серце і в голову. Над самою рікою не міг поволі йти, але побіг і лишив Гандзюню. Вона бігла за ним. Гриць боразенько взяв Доцьку і з усієї сили кинув у воду.

Йому стало легше і він заговорив скоро.
Скажу панам, що не було ніякої ради; ані їсти що, ані в хаті затопити, ані випрати, ані голову змити, ані ніці! Я си кари приймаю, бо-м завинив, та й на шибиню!

Коло нього стояла Гандзюня і говорила так само скоро:
— Дедю, не топіть мене, не топіть, не топіть!
— Та, як си просиш, то не буду, але тобі би ліпше, а мні однак нащити, ци за одну, ци за дві. Будеш бідити з малку, а потім підеш у мамки жиди та й знов меш бідити. Як собі хочеш.

— Не топіть мене, не топіть!...
— Ні, ні, не буду, але Доцьку вже ліпше буде, як тобі. То вертайси до села, а я йду мелдуватиси. Аді, оцев стежечков йди, гет, гет, аж угору, а там прийдеши до першої хати та й

увійди та й кажи, що так і так, дедю хотіли мене утопити, але я си випросила та й прийшла, аби-сте мене переночували. А завтра кажи: може би ви мене де наймили до дитини бавити. Гай, їди, бо то ніч!
Гандзюня пішла.

— Гандзю, Гандзю, а на тобі бучок, бо як ті пєс надібає, та й роздере, а з бучком май безпешніше.
Гандзя взяла бучок і пішла лугами.

Гриць закочував штани, аби перейти річку бо туди була дорога до міста. Вступив уже у воду по кістки, та й задеревів.

— Мнеоца і сина і світого духа анінь. Очинаш іже-єс на небесі і на землі...
Вернувся і пішов до міста.

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George Lizak 26-го листопада 1947
507 Hamilton Street
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Tel. N. B. 2-5887

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George Lizak

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