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Kahn, Ukrainian-Baiter, Claims Ukrainian "Fascists" Instigated Kravchenko's Book

EVIDENTLY to justify his presence and its attendant expenses in Paris as defense witness in the libel suit brought by Victor Kravchenko, author of "I Chose Freedom," against a French Communist newspaper, Albert Kahn (author of "The Great Conspiracy Against Russia," and co-author with Michael Sayers of the notorious "Sabotage" book, in which his lies about "Svoboda," its editor Dr. Luke Myshuha, and its publisher, the Ukrainian National Association, both he and Sayers had to publicly retract in the face of a libel suit) resorted to sensationalism by alleging February 2 in the Kravchenko suit that the author of "I Chose Freedom" had written his book at the instigation of a "fascist" propaganda organization formed among the minority of "the enormous Ukrainian group in the United States."

In making this assertion Kahn confounded the defense which throughout the trial has contended that Kravchenko's book was the work of "the American secret service." For that purpose it had produced many French communist witnesses who testified to that effect. In answer to an attorney for the plaintiff, Kahn said that it was improbable that the book was written at the instigation of the American secret service.

The New York Times reports that probably the biggest "bombshell" in this trial was thrown, by Kahn when he said he had never heard of the name "Sim Thomas" until yesterday. Sim Thomas is the alleged "famous American journalist" whose name was signed to the article in the Communist weekly "Les Lettres Françaises," that is one of the main causes for the libel suit.

While Kahn brought no tangible evidence to back his claims that Kravchenko was an agent of "Ukrainian Fascists," he said that he was prepared to produce letters from the United States Justice Department and Army and Navy Intelligence attesting to the accuracy of his information. During the war, he said, he helped in unearthing "many" Fascist agents in the United States.

Kahn's testimony in the Paris trial sharply brings back to memory the pre-war and war days when he and other Communists, not excluding members of the staff of the Ukrainian American Communist daily "Schodenni Visti" (Ukrainian Daily News), muddled the fine reputation Ukrainians have here with baseless charges that they and their leading institutions were Fascist or Nazi or that way inclined. Their charges led naturally to investigations in some cases by authorities. All of them gave a clean bill of health to those so charged.

Nonetheless these infamous charges caused many Ukrainian American workers throughout the country to find their employment jeopardized by them. And Kahn

was certainly greatly responsible for that.

His and Sayer's unmasking came when they, their publisher, the well known Harper and Brothers, and attorneys had to make a public retraction of what they had written in their "Sabotage" book.

Undoubtedly many of our readers do not recall this book. They may have been either too young then or in service abroad. These are essential facts:

October 30, 1942 attorneys for the U.N.A. warned Harper and Brothers that unless the libelous statements in the "Sabotage" book were retracted by its authors and deleted by its publishers, legal proceedings would be instituted against them. The attorney's letter specifically referred to chapter 5, entitled "Bombers and Killers," containing series of untruthful assertions concerning Svoboda, its editor, Dr. Luke Myshuha and publisher, the U.N.A.

As a result of this letter, Harper and Brothers called Kahn and Sayer on the carpet. The result was the following letter, which we reprint for the sake of record:

"Dear Sirs: We are writing with the authority and approval of the authors with respect to the references to Mr. Luke Myshuha and Svoboda in the book Sabotage. A careful examination of the facts indicates that there is no justification for including Mr. Myshuha and Svoboda in the chapter entitled 'Bombers and Killers.' You may be sure that any such references will be deleted in the said chapter in any subsequent editions.

The above letter was signed by Baxter, vice-president of Harper and Brothers. Beneath it appeared the following addendum:

"The undersigned Albert Kahn and Michael Sayers, authors of the book Sabotage, approve the above letter and authorize that the publishers, Harper and Brothers, send such letter to Mr. Myshuha and The Ukrainian National Association as owner and publisher of the newspaper Svoboda." Kahn's and Sayer's signatures appeared beneath it.

RADIO INTERVIEW

Mr. Dmytro Andrievsky of Brussels, Belgium, here on a temporary visit as representative of the Ukrainian National Council in Europe, will be interviewed this Thursday, at 10 P.M. over radio station WWRL, New York.

'49 Ukrainians Like '76 Americans

The Woonsocket Call, of Woonsocket, R. I. paid tribute in its leading editorial on January 27 to the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, the UPA, which it describes as a "sprawling and underground army which is fighting against Communism behind the Iron Curtain, ignoring seemingly irresistible odds. The story of this stalwart band is a fabulous one."

The editorial further states that General Chuprynka, "whose exploits overshadow those of any of the wartime underground leaders who caught public fancy," is sending aides to the Western world "to let democracies know they have a 'Trojan Horse' ally deep inside the Soviet itself, and to appeal for aid."

The editorial makes mention of the fact that Mrs. Daria Rebet, who came to this country to attend the recent Ukrainian Women's Congress held in Philadelphia, states that she declares that Gen-

eral Chuprynka has built the Ukrainian Insurgent Army into a well organized force, complete with even hospitals, in the woods and mountains of Ukraine. Beyond that he has sent out especially trained units, who have contacted anti-Communist groups in White Russia, the Baltic states, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. He is welding all these "rebels" into a vast network of resistance posts.

The Woonsocket Call editorial, entitled "Ukrainian Army," ends on the following cogent note:

"It is perhaps difficult for us here in the United States to conceive of the necessity of an underground army to battle what we regard as an alien force. Yet our own overthrow of tyranny began with just such an army. Who is to say that the Ukrainians of '49 are unlike our Patriots of '76? Surely their cause is a just one and their patriotism and love of freedom fully as admirable."

Arrest and Imprisonment of Young People

Mass arrests continue as before in Ukraine under Soviet misrule.

The arrests are undertaken under any pretext that comes handy. Physical torture is applied during imprisonment but it is rarely of a very rigorous nature and does not impair the health of the young prisoners for any length of time. There seems no doubt that under present conditions the MVD regards imprisonment as an educational method.

Criminal offenders, thieves and bandits are confined in the same cells as the political prisoners. They rarely constitute more than 10 per cent of the inmates. It is significant that the so-called civil militia (Police in the ordinary sense) shows little interest for criminal offences. If a theft has been committed, the sufferer may ring up the militia as many times as he likes without anyone coming to investigate.

Conditions in the prisons are intolerable and worst in the jails subordinated to the so-called "Mil-

itary Intelligence". All the prisons are overcrowded; sometimes there are up to 15 people in a cell built for two. A number of prisoners disappear without trace. It is, however, believed that they are not executed but deported to Russia proper.

Almost half of all the prisoners are charged with having carried on a "whispering campaign." Not much is necessary to be charged with this crime. Thus, for instance, a shopkeeper is asked whether he has any herring for sale. The man replies jokingly, no, the herrings have travelled to Russia. The sentence for this crime is three years. A young man in Poland, who under the influence of liquor said that Premier Cyrankiewicz said things he did not believe himself, also got three years. The MVD is staging regular hunts for people who tell political jokes. Especially persecuted are those who criticize the Soviet Union and the Russians. A person who called Molotov a Mongol chieftain was sentenced to 15 years.

ELECTION OF SOVIET JUDGES

Summary:

The impression, fostered in Soviet propaganda, that all Soviet judges are popularly elected does not correspond to the facts. Despite Moscow's scorn of appointed judges, until this winter there has never been a popular election of judges in the Soviet Union. Elections, apparently of the one-candidate variety, are now being held to fill posts in the People's Courts — the lowest Soviet courts. Other judges are chosen by various Soviets of Working People's Deputies, i.e. the Soviet version of legislature. Selection by this method involves simply a ratification, without discussion, of an official list of nominees.

designed to obscure the issue, because the Soviet laws use the Russian word *izbirat'sya*, "to be elected," not only for popular elections but also for "elections" by the Soviets of Working People's Deputies (the Soviet version of a legislature or city council). The latter type of indirect election is, of course, more properly defined as "appointment."

"Elected"

This appointment process was illustrated when the USSR Supreme Court was "elected" by the Supreme Soviet in 1947. There was not a single word of discussion as to the merits of any of the 67 judges or 25 people's assessors, all of whom were unanimously "elected." This use of the term is for the USSR only: e.g. the USSR Minister of Justice recently described as appointive those few U. S. judges who are elected by State legislatures. These "elections" of Soviet judges do not involve anything except ratification of the submitted list of names. As a matter of fact the Ministry of Justice submits to the local authorities the names of the judges who are to be "elected."

Despite the fact that the Constitution of the USSR, promulgated in 1936, provides for the popular election of judges and people's assessors in the People's

Christmas Under Bolshevism

Before Christmas the Soviet military government issued an instruction that special permission from the authorities was required to organize Christmas celebrations in the Soviet zone. Old Christmas songs like "Silent Night, Holy Night" would be forbidden. A list of songs to be sung had to be submitted for approval and all the songs referring to the birth of Christ were prohibited.

Die Trompete, the organ of the Central Federation of Communist Child Movement (Zentralbund der kommunistischen Kinderbewegung) gave the young Pioneers of Leninism instructions on the proper methods of agitation against Christmas:

"Above all you must develop a widespread agitation against the mendacious class holiday of Christmas which has no place in our proletarian community. You must try to convince people who still believe in this clerical fraud that it is nothing but a Christian fraud. You must take care to elucidate the real character of this holiday in your schools, at home, in the street, in the factories and clubs — in a word, everywhere. You must constitute a united front in this matter with the adult militant atheists of the Soviet Union. You must show how the Pioneers, the atheist children of the Socialist proletariat regard Christmas and how they are fighting in the foremost ranks together with the militant atheists of our Union: for "religion is opium for the people" and to fight against religion is to fight for Socialism."

Preparations for celebrating Christmas in the schools of the Soviet sector were rigorously supervised by officials and poems and songs containing the slightest allusion to Christian symbols forbidden. These measures accord fully with the programmatic statements of Communist School Councillor Max Kreuziger on the task of the new school which he voiced at a pedagogical congress in Leipzig in 1947. In his tortuous way Mr. Kreuziger declared that the ideas of Holy Writ had so permeated the consciousness of everybody as to make any kind of religious instruction of children superfluous.

Courts (the most common and lowest unit in the Soviet court system) popular election to these courts has been repeatedly postponed until the end of 1948. Furthermore, the People's Courts do not hear the most important cases, which are frequently within the jurisdiction of special systems of courts. Among these special courts the most prominent are the military personnel. In 1934, when the OGPU courts were abolished, these military tribunals began to extend their jurisdiction to cases involving civilians hauled up on charges of having committed treason, espionage, or other serious crimes. Military rather than civilian courts ordered the execution in 1936-38 of many of Stalin's political opponents. Among the crimes that have been added to the scope of the Military Tribunals in the last decade are the spreading of false rumors, disclosure of state secrets, and job desertion in defense industry. In addition to the Military Tribunals, special courts were organized for railroad and water transport cases. Early in World War II, these so-called "line courts" of the railroad and water transport systems were placed on a military basis, which they have apparently retained. In 1944, the "corrective labor" camps

Editorial
NEW AMENDMENTS TO DISPLACED PERSONS LAW

The year 1949 is expected to bring real hope to nearly 800,000 refugees in Europe for an end to their wandering and homelessness, if the present amendments on the floor of Congress are speedily enacted. According to William Hallam Tuck, Director General of IRO, over 315,000 of Europe's displaced persons have already been resettled since the end of the war in various countries. Today there still are about 750,000 refugees under IRO care out of a technically eligible group of more than 1,200,000 persons in Europe. About 600,000 refugees live in DP camps in Germany, Austria and Italy. They are mainly Poles, Ukrainians, Balts and Yugoslavs, with a smaller number of Russians, Rumanians, Hungarians and others. With respect to religion, 55 per cent are Catholics, 27 per cent Protestant and Orthodox, and 18 per cent Jewish.

The IRO statistics show that the United States has so far accepted a little less than 20,000 displaced persons, who came here under Presidential directive and since the summer of 1948 under Public Law 774, known also as the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. The latter made provision that 205,000 European refugees could settle in this country over a period of two years. It was estimated that among these some 40,000 to 45,000 would be Ukrainians.

Although this legislation was a good and positive step toward the solution of the problem of Europe's refugees, not infrequently it has been criticized as unfair and discriminatory to certain categories of displaced persons.

Proposed Amendments

The current session of the 81st Congress will certainly take under consideration the proposed amendments to the existing DP legislation. Bills have already been introduced in both the House and the Senate by Representative Celler and Senator McGrath respectively) to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.

Americans of Ukrainian descent ought to be vitally interested in the proposed amendments to the DP law and should help to bring about such legislation so as to enable their kinsmen in Europe to be resettled in the United States or in other countries of the Western Hemisphere. To date a rather small percentage of Ukrainians has come to this country, although in Europe they are one of the largest national groups displaced as a result of the war. These Ukrainians who were successfully resettled in this country came over under the sponsorship of such organizations as War Relief Services—N.C.W.C., Church World Services, International Rescue and Relief Committee, and lately the United Ukrainian-American Relief Committee.

Both Senator McGrath and Congressman Celler proposed that the DP law be liberalized in a sense that the number of those admitted here be raised to 400,000 (over a period of four years), and that certain discriminatory features be eliminated.

The National Catholic Resettlement Council of War Relief Services—NCWC, of which the Ukrainian Catholic Committee for Refugees with Bishop Ambrose Senushyn at its head is a member, has formulated several proposals, in consideration of amendments to the Displaced Persons Act, now pending in Washington.

The first proposal of the National Catholic Resettlement Council deals with the so-called "groups and elements" clause. It reads as follows:

That in order to avoid discrimination in favor of or against the race, religion or national origin of any displaced person, visas issued be made available to each group and element among the displaced persons in the proportion that such element or groups bears to the total number of displaced persons. That the issuance of visas under this proposal shall be reviewable semi-annually by the proper federal authority, and

were given their own judicial system, the Special Camp Courts. These special courts are subject to review only by the Supreme Court of the USSR.
(To be concluded)

adjustment will be made thereon. The inclusion of these words in the law would be a sufficient guarantee that the DP Commission will have a standard with which to process their cases in an orderly and expeditious manner. It will insure that the ingress to the United States of all the groups and elements among the displaced persons is in proportion to the total number of DPs.

The second proposal suggests "That the present eligibility date of December 22, 1945, be extended to the effective date of the Act, as amended, or in any case not prior to December 31, 1948."

This provision will extend the so-called cut-off date and bestow eligibility upon many persons heretofore excluded. For instance, many hundreds, if not thousands of Ukrainians who have escaped during the past two and a half years would automatically be eligible for immigration to the United States.

Further recommendation of the National Catholic Resettlement Council urges "that up to 400,000 immigration visas be made available, without regard to quota limitation, for a period of four fiscal years, following July 1, 1948."

The increase in the overall coverage of the Act, as proposed here, would react as supplementary aid to our European Recovery Program. It would give a large measure of relief to many of the displaced persons whose resettlement without our aid is impossible. Finally, it would be only our fair share in a world-wide resettlement program.

There also is a proposal that "the provisions for persons of German ethnic origin, so called under Section 12 of the Act, be retained, and that the numbers now provided for be doubled and the period of time for which this Section is effective be extended to June 30, 1952."

Section 12 of the DP law, known as the Langer Amendment, assigns 50 per cent of the German and Austria U. S. immigration quotas to the German expellees or the Volksdeutsche.

The increase, as suggested, would result in the extension of our program to a large number of expellees who are without any help from the International Refugee Organization. These people, whose expulsion was ordered by Soviet Russia and her communist satellites of Eastern Europe, were not recognized as displaced persons by the IRO constitution. The National Catholic Resettlement Council claims that, regardless of this non-recognition, these people are in reality displaced persons and should be the subject of our interest.

Some of these proposals appear in the McGrath and the Celler amendments, and some do not. It is to our interest that if the present DP law is amended it should be amended in such a manner as to be just equitable to all displaced persons regardless of their race, religion or national origin.

Therefore, it is imperative that citizens interested in this humanitarian and political problem, help towards the enactment of the new law. They will accomplish this by exercising their rights as free American citizens. Specifically, they should study the current amendments on the floor of Congress. Furthermore, they should write letters to their representatives and senators of their respective states, urging them to pass the pending legislation. Many of our Americans of Ukrainian descent have personal contacts with their elected representatives in their community. They should contact them and personally urge a favorable vote in Congress. Finally, Ukrainian clubs, social organizations and youth groups should send appeals and letters to as many Congressional leaders as possible.

The urgency of this matter cannot be emphasized too strongly. It is possible that the proposed bills will be considered within two or three weeks' time.



Ukrainian Youth League of Ohio at work preparing for the forthcoming SPORTS RALLY to be held February 25, 26 and 27 in Cleveland, Ohio.

On Record - - by Ted Victor

The Big Job - - by G. H.

Trivia - - - By Sophia

PAST PERFORMANCES

WHEN I read of all the preparations being made by the Ukrainian Metropolitan Committee of New York for its spectacular Spring Festival, many past performances by Ukrainian groups come to my mind. Some of them really outstanding, but too many of them all too ordinary and betraying a good bit of laxness on the part of the producers.

Unlike the Metropolitan Area Committee presentations, these former extravaganzas (?) were usually produced by enterprising impresarios? I remember when an opera company was being organized in the New York area for the purpose of putting on the opera, "Mazeppa." All of the church choirs were asked to aid in this great presentation. Each and everyone of the choir professors taught the choral parts from the opera to his particular group. For weeks they labored thus. Finally the greatest moment came for them to go to New York and rehearse under the man who was actually going to conduct the opera.

They got on stage, the conductor raised his hand, the chorus members just about managed to get out: "AH," while the professional singers hired by the conductor went merrily on their way through the score. Unable to sing properly, these souls were given "extra" parts in the opera. However, even in these roles they encountered difficulties due to the lack of proper training.

Some of the church choir girls were placed in a scene where they were supposed to row across a beautiful lagoon. And so they pulled gently on the oars and their boat proceeded gently on its way, but in a direction diametrically opposite to that which their pulling should have been taking them, according to all laws of nature, logic and navigation. To put it more simply, they were rowing in one direction and the boat was going in the opposite direction. It seems the stagehands in the wings who were pulling on the rope attached to the makebelieve boat

across the makebelieve lagoon were not watching in which direction the girls were rowing. And to cap it all, some of the "rowers," upon reaching the wings and thinking they were out of the sight of the audience, rose from their boat and started walking. But they were still in sight. And so the audience witness witnessed the miracle of several of the girls walking blithely over the lagoon water.

Towards the end of the opera, when one of the leading characters was supposed to hang, two of men from chorus were asked to stand by with a ladder. The hanging was to take place on stage and as the victim seemed to jump to his doom the curtain was to close. Meanwhile our two heroes from the chorus were to place the step ladder beneath him and all would be well. Somehow or other it seems that they failed to get the ladder into its proper position. Result: Near death by a broken neck for one of the leading men.

The real show stopper of the evening turned out to be the horse on which Mazeppa rode unto the stage. The audience just could not get over the fact that a horse, a real live one at that, was on stage with all those people. Evidently the producer knew the animal would be a success for he picked a truly fine looking horse. Perhaps he used some horse sense?

At a much later date this same producer put on another opera in a different city. This time no one got stung, but some comment was made about the Kozaks who were killed in battle. Instead of remaining where they had fallen, these well meaning "never say die" warriors crawled off the stage when they thought no one was looking. After a few moments they came dashing into the fray anew. I believe it was during this same opera that a number of brawny Kozaks were seen struggling with a huge barrel of whiskey. They groaned and heaved to get it out onto the stage. Naturally the entire audience believed that the barrel was supposed to be full. However their belief was

THERE has been a great deal of rejoicing and many tears of happiness attending the recent arrivals of Ukrainian refugees. At last the efforts of the U.U.A.R.C. have produced impressive results, and the Ukrainian immigrants are arriving in greater numbers.

Just what kind of emotions were experienced by the arriving DP's when they were met at the pier, they alone can describe. For these brethren of ours lost their homes, lost the remnants of personal freedom they ever had, and they were deprived of the minimum of personal dignity that distinguishes a human being among all God's creatures. They had been kicked around by their fellow-men who became degenerate in their mad pursuit for power.

While the Nazis were riding high, the life of the DP consisted of hard labor, starvation and abuse. After the war's termination, hard labor was replaced by the demoralizing effects of idleness and more starvation. And all along the DP was subjected to harsh treatment because nobody wanted him. To the Germans the DP's remained as a living evidence

soon shattered when a mighty Kozak grasped a cup and bent over double to reach down to the very bottom of the barrel to fill his cup and those of his fellow Kozaks. And when I say cups, I do mean cups—paper cups; yes, in this scene of a Kozak bivouac the Kozaks drank their "horilka" out of paper cups, the kind you drink water out of today in your office. Those Taras Bulba Kozaks of the 17th century were certainly ahead of their time.

I am pleased to say now that our young people have been aware of these errors made on the part of the ambitious producers. Today one seldom if ever sees such glaring faults in the finer productions of Ukrainian American youth. Indeed we have come a long way and organizations such as the Metropolitan Area Committee of New York are to be thanked for this progress.

of brutality and guilt, who had to be tolerated and fed. To the occupying forces they were a nuisance and a problem. Only the Russians wanted them for slave labor in Siberia.

They had been pushed around from one place to another, always in danger of falling into the hands of the Red keeper from whom there would be no return, and always with the treatment that reminded them of being something less than human, without human rights and without human feeling. This treatment continued until they landed in America.

It is no wonder, then, that they stepped on the American soil with a feeling that the gates of paradise opened to them. Here was freedom to go wherever, and do whatever the soul desired, to work for wages that assured a comfortable living, and to be treated once more as human beings. On top of that, America welcomed them with open arms and made fuss about them, and the Ukrainian Americans came out in force to welcome and make them feel at home.

In coming out to greet the new immigrants, the Ukrainian Americans experienced a thrill of their lives. They saw in the arriving DP's the success of their organized efforts and sacrifices. The work of the U.U.A.R.C. had been in progress for several years, meeting with obstacles and overcoming them, but this, at last, was a tangible evidence of success. Aside from sentimental reasons attending the reunion with their countrymen, the people who supported the U.U.A.R.C. and witnessed the arrival of DP's felt the elation that comes only with an accomplishment of a big job.

But the big job has only begun. The people who are now arriving in America under the new law represent only a tiny fraction of the refugees that are waiting and praying for an opportunity to come. Correspondingly, only a small fraction of Ukrainian Americans have given a helping hand in this momentous enterprise. There

"THE MANLY ART"

EVER get bored? Find you're sick and tired of doing the same old things all the time, seeing the same people, hearing the same songs over the radio? What you need is to spend an evening at the wrestling matches. They're guaranteed to give you a new outlook on life. It was my pleasure to take in the wrestling matches last week.

Like all other matches, they begin with preliminaries—that is to say, the best match is saved for the last, and other bouts are put on in order to give you your money's worth and while away the time. By "time" I refer to the spectators' time, not that of the wrestlers. To begin with, they match two Irishmen, of all people! You'd think they would try to mix temperaments, but the obvious implication is that, "It takes one to know one," so I suppose they figured it would make it all the more interesting. And it did. The two looked so much alike at a distance that the spectators could hardly distinguish one from the other. This was especially true in clinches, when you see arms and legs twisted and turned, but you're never sure which belong to which wrestler.

P.S. This bout ended in a draw, and the audience gave the referee a good, loud Bronx cheer. Seems they want to see blood on the mat before they're satisfied.

The second bout featured a Salt Lake City man against a Chicagoan. For reasons of clarity we shall call them Salty and Chicago

are Ukrainian communities in America that have not yet responded to the appeals for donations or affidavits. There are forces working against the admission of Ukrainian DP's to America.

It is hoped that the enthusiasm occasioned by the recent arrivals will have a wholesome effect on those who have been luke-warm or cold towards the problem of salvaging the lives of thousands of stranded Ukrainians.

—that's just what the fans did. From the way the fans call the wrestler, you'd think that they knew him a lifetime. In wrestling, once a man is down on the mat, with both his shoulders touching the mat, he is out. This means that the referee must keep a constant watch on the shoulders of the poor fellow who is being beaten. And while the referee is kneeling on the mat, closely watching the straining shoulders, the wrestler who happens to be on top has plenty of opportunity to pull dirty tricks. For example, he'll pull his opponent's hair, which is not "cricket," or he braces his feet against the ropes and uses them as a springboard. At this point, the whole audience gets excited and yells, "Ropes, ropes!" As soon as the referee hears this, he looks away from the underdog's shoulders, but by this time the top man has put his feet down and is no longer using the ropes. And so it goes—they pull one dirty trick after another while the referee is looking elsewhere. The spectators are howling and screaming all the while, and if the bout is too tame, they don't hesitate to let the musclemen know about it. Of course, the fellow who has been pinned down and pounded for three or four minutes staggers to his feet and convinces his opponent that he is done for. Then just let the opponent lower his guard and the "tired, beaten wrestler" lashes into him like Popeye would after a can of spinach.

Anyhow, these smaller bouts serve to get the audience in the mood for the main bout, which is team versus team. Each team is comprised of three men, one on each team being masked, (just for effect, you know, to make it look more mysterious.) Two referees complete the picture. Each of the teams is in its own corner, outside the ring. One member from each team enters the ring and begins to stalk around—presumably wrestling. Eventually, when one gets tired, his teammate takes over, and while somebody diverts the referees' attention, another member of the team sneaks up and gives one of the opponents a good



Mrs. Anne Lutwiniak-Minissale

Valedictorian—the Jersey Journal of Jersey City, N. J., recently reported that Mrs. Anne Lutwiniak-Minissale, having attained the highest rank in scholarship, was valedictorian of the January 27th graduating class of the Accredited Evening High School, Jersey City. Mrs. Minissale is treasurer of Br. 287 of the Ukrainian National Association. (Cut by courtesy of The Jersey Journal).

healthy clunk on the head. Once all the other wrestlers see this, they spontaneously jump into the ring for "the honor of the team," and when there are six wrestlers and two referees in the ring (the refs are trying hard to save their own skins) someone is bound to beat up his own teammate. This goes on until someone gets thrown out of the ring and doesn't (or can't) return for ten counts. The audience is in an uproar throughout the entire battle, and even takes an active part in the wrestling. A lady will step up to the ring and hit one of the wrestlers with her handbag—just because she doesn't like him. Other spectators will throw tomatoes, or, if they are too expensive, beat the wrestlers with their flats. But the toughest job of all is that of referee. Both teams resent him, as do the fans. He takes a sound wallop, as well as a good, through name-calling.

(Concluded on page 3)

Borstch - - by WILLIAM PALUK

THE whitewashed cabin of Yakim Dragan, situated ten miles north of Winnipeg, is often remarked upon by city people who pass by it in sleek cars. The Winnipeegers, afflicted with a restlessness common to all city folk, often drive up to much to see the man-made dam, but rather to enjoy a change of scenery, and to add point to the journey, they munch a hot dog at one of the town's numerous stands where it is questionable if, even on the busiest day, there are more people than fish flies, these latter pests having been born with one aim in life—to go down the neck of the soft-drink bottle before one can clamp one's lips safely over it, or to light dizzily on one's hot dog...

But we stray from Yakim Dragan. His white hut stood about thirty yards from the highway that approaches Lockport from the east bank of the Red. It was one of the many that seem to have been lifted out of sub-Carpathian Ukraine by some giant hand, and placed near the river, that itself might have been the Stryj, or the Sian.

Sometimes passers-by caught sight of bewildered Yakim, attending to tasks round the little dwelling. But Yakim really saw no one. He was used to the endless and seemingly senseless tide of people that flowed past, and besides, his mind was often occupied with some reflective thought. Through his six children, now all grown and married and moved away, the new influences of this new country which he had adopted had striven to take root in himself and his wife. But with his children away, he had found these influences disappearing, like a creek in a hot sun, and his habits and those of his wife once again assumed their old country flavor.

The elderly couple attended church, observed the Ukrainian holidays, met and gossiped with their friends and neighbors in their own tongue, and heard little or no English, saw few books or newspapers in the foreign tongue, except Eaton's catalogue and the

was it was not he that had answered the stipulated question?

Then it was two weeks later a long letter arrived that required the school teacher to translate and explain. Yakim had won a prize offered by Stupendous Soups, Inc., sponsors of the radio quiz, his letter having been picked out of thousands, and Yakim, the lucky winner, together with his wife, were offered a trip to Winnipeg, and to be guests at a big hotel for three days, all expenses paid by their sponsors!

What excitement followed! There were a hundred questions to be asked, Miss Hlady, the teacher doing her best to be helpful, Xenia, Yakim's wife, insisted that their grandchild come along too, which the company, wired permission to do.

Finally the day came. There was the taxi trip, then the escort to the Fort Garry Hotel. There they were greeted by a confusing number of strangers who shook their aged hands. There were the company representatives, the manager of the hotel, the reporter from the newspaper. Yes, their experiences during their stay were to be recorded for one of the big newspapers in the city. Yakim was impressed, and stated as much in flowery language, with not a little of his philosophy thrown in. Marusia was put to a test to translate his words.

"My wife, Xenia, and I, are both honored by this event, which is treasured especially by people of our age. Your generous company has given us this holiday, the first that I can remember, and it is something to be treated like big people, etc., etc. No, I have not heard of Stupendous Soups before, but we will certainly not forget it after this."

Yakim shook hands a hundred times. Flash pictures were taken of the couple. Their pictures looked back at them from the pages of the English newspaper. They went to theatres, bewildering receptions. People whispered, "First holiday in thirty-five years."

kim. "But there is no soup like borstch. You asked me what is the best soup I have eaten. Well, I have said it. It is borstch."

"Borstch!" cried the agent, appalled.

"They like borstch best," wrote the reporter.

"They like borstch best," read one hundred thousand readers the next day.

It was quite apparent to Stafford Lately, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Stupendous Soups, Inc., that as far as publicity went, the sponsored trip of Mr. and Mrs. Dragan and their granddaughter to Winnipeg was a complete flop. He made a mental note of it in his richly annotated brain, under the heading, "Things to avoid in the future."

Otherwise, he was quite willing to forget the incident.

But oddly enough, the public didn't. No, the public who consumed Stupendous soups didn't forget.

First it was a gentle old lady with a sense of humor who approached her grocer and asked if he had any Stupendous Soups in stock.

"Yes," the grocer answered. "We have Cream of Tomato, Cream..."

"Never mind, never mind," she waved him down. "I just want a can of borstch."

The news got around. Other people approached their grocers, and laughingly demanded "borstch." Still others, without joking, asked straightforwardly if they were getting that Ukrainian beet soup yet.

orders were there, coming from all parts of the country.

"I," decided Mr. Lately, "am going to visit Mr. and Mrs. Yakim Dragan."

He took along a toothbrush, packed a light bag, included his drops (three drops taken three times daily), and boarded a plane. A car was waiting for him in Winnipeg, at the airport.

When his car nosed into Yakim's humble yard, it hadn't struck the old farmer that his Winnipeg venture was not over and done with.

"I am Stafford Lately, of Stupendous Soups, Inc., and I have come to speak to you about this borstch that you like."

Marusia fluttered near to translate excitedly.

"Speak?" queried Yakim. "One doesn't speak about borstch. One eats it. Come on inside."

It was hard for Mr. Lately to explain that he doesn't eat soup. Yakim laughed uproariously at this.

My doctor says my stomach can't stand it," Mr. Lately tried to argue.

"Your doctor has most likely not had the pleasure of eating borstch. Borstch has never hurt anyone yet," Yakim said. "Mama, we want a potful of your borstch."

Stafford Lately shook his head, but decided that he'd try a little. A little certainly wouldn't hurt.

A half hour later, he had eaten two bowlfuls. Two hours later his usual after-soup symptoms hadn't appeared.

"Borstch," said Yakim, "isn't a soup. It's a medicine. When I was a boy, my mother used to tell me that if I ate a bowlful of borstch, my cheeks would be as red as its color. Aye, and my wife too, has eaten borstch for a long time. But today the young generation turns up its nose at it. And look at our younger people—thin as fence posts. They have to paint themselves up in order to look like living human beings. They have no red blood. But you just let them eat red borstch, and you'll see..."

Lately had a proposition. He would pay the expenses of the

couple if they would come to Toronto and prepare the beet soup for his kitchen. But Yakim had this to say:

"We have had enough of big cities. We have had a nice time in Winnipeg, thanks to you and your company. But the cities are not good. They are too big and noisy. Winnipeg is bad, and from what I have heard Toronto is worse. My daughter Olga lives there, and she says the people are not very friendly. They do not live by the Christian principle, 'Love Thy Neighbor.'

Lately had other offers. But instead of soup, he got Yakim's philosophy. In the three days that he visited there, he ate seven bowlfuls of rich red beet soup. There was no sign of his old ailment. He stopped taking his drops.

He finally persuaded the farmer to prepare some of the soup every week, for a certain sum of money, and to have it rushed by plane to Toronto.

Lately found the commercial demand for borstch had died off. Canning the soup was found impractical, as the ingredients lost most of their flavor in the process.

But now, every Monday, a Trans-Canada plane picks up a parcel which is labeled "Perishable," and it is delivered to the home of Stafford Lately in Forest Hill, Toronto, in ten hours. And it is said that the old magnate is fast acquiring a reddish complexion, more than faintly reminiscent of color of Xenia Dragan's rich, red, borstch.

(Courtesy "Opinion"—Winnipeg)

"SVOBODA" (UKRAINIAN DAILY)

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An Open Letter To Mr. Steinbeck

By YURIY SHEREKH (Concluded) (3)

But just as you did not notice the utter weariness and despair of the Soviet man, so you did not notice the national repression in the USSR. You did not see the struggle of the Ukrainian and the Georgian nations for their liberation. You did not find out that even the Soviet press in Ukraine is full of articles against "Ukrainian nationalism"—and, in its conception, Ukrainian nationalism is the struggle against the all-devouring Russian imperialism. You write that in Kiev live Ukrainians who belong to an entirely different branch of the Slavs than the Russians, and have their own separate language. But that does not stop you from calling Kiev the oldest Russian city. It would sound the same, had you said that Benares is one of the oldest British cities! It is all the more strange, that you yourself call attention to the richness of the Ukrainian land, which fascinated so many invaders, particularly the Russians. You yourself allude to the colonial condition of Ukraine, when you state that although ruined and starving, she has to feed Russia. Yes, there is war within the boundaries of the USSR, a secret and masked war, not for life, but unto death. You did not notice it however, although it can be clearly seen from the very facts that you give.

But, why, you might ask, why had no one told me of it? Why, when we talked about the destruction of Kiev, every one insisted that it was the work of the Germans? Hundreds of thousands of the city's citizens lived there during the German occupation, they lived in a ruined city and its center burned down before their very eyes.

That is, because in the USSR, there are many things, which are not mentioned. Because the people of the USSR are taught to keep their silence. Because every second individual might be a spy. Because in every establishment, school, institution, there is a "spetsotdel" (special department), — a branch of the MVD, which openly spies on every worker, every pupil, every employee. (You visited a tractor plant in Stalingrad—why did you not ask to be shown through this "Special department," do not doubt—it is there). Because, beside the "special department," there are hundreds of thousands "secots" (secret spies), bought with money or forced by fear, to report each of your conversations to the MVD. Because one word in the USSR costs your life and the lives of all your dear ones.

But, you might say, no one there talks of what he is thinking, how could I have found out the true state of things, not knowing any of the languages? You could have surmised many things from the facts that you had gathered. And now, at least there are thousands of former Soviet citizens abroad, who are not afraid to talk. They are those who have been fortunate enough to escape from the Soviet serfdom and now vegetate in the DP camps in Germany and Austria. They are peasants laborers and the intelligentsia. Here they may tell the truth. Why do you not come here to talk with them, to check up on your impressions from the USSR, and compare them with their words. There are many things that they would show you in a different and true light. Or did Comrade Poltaratsky tell you that they are Fascists? But you are a writer, and you would be able to discover for yourself where the truth is, and who is nearer to Fascism: the DPs or the charming Mr. Paltoratsky.

You wished to know the individual of the USSR, and not the regime. But the conditions of the USSR are such, that they do not allow any one, to find out the true character of the individual. You had no desire to see that. Come and visit the DP camps. You will be assigned no guide here from the VOLKS. You will be allowed to talk freely with all, and they will at last answer your questions without fear. Here you will learn to know the soul of the average individual of the USSR, and the souls of the different nations, held

Ukrainian Youth League Sport Hi-Lites

By WALTER W. DANKO

TORONTO—HERE WE COME...

Now that the long awaited news, that Toronto, Canada will be the site of our 1948-49 National Ukrainian Basketball Tournament on the weekend of March 5th, has been released, I would like to go into the matter with a little more emphasis on detail to inform all you Ukrainian sport fans on precisely why will be doing all the work in putting this affair across. First of all, this whole weekend of fun, sports and frolic will be under the sponsorship of the Toronto's Ukrainian Young Men's Club in conjunction with the Sports Department of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, which is headed by yours truly. It will be the direct aim of this group to insure all participating teams and persons a fine and enjoyable time which will be on a par with all the previous affairs which have been sponsored by the UYL-NA. In fact, it may be even a trifle better, judging from the advance reports that I have been receiving from the UYL's Toronto district sports director, Miss Jean Harasym, and that dear readers is saying plenty.

The St. Vladimir's Young Men's Club of Toronto, it should be noted, was one of the groups directly responsible for the building of the newly erected St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Community Center in which all the playoff games will be held. This club, which is composed of many young and ambitious men, has a very distinguished group of officers. They are: President—Dr. Paul Ochitwa; Treasurer—Dr. William Zinchenko; Secretary—Dr. Walter Olynak and Sports Director—Dr. Eugene Humejniuk. I guess it will be sheer folly to inquire whether there is a doctor in the house, eh?

As the plans are set, the four sectional champions in our UYL-NA basketball set-up will participate in this tournament. On Saturday, March 5th at 6:30 P.M., the North will play the South; and at 7:30 P.M., the East will play the West, with a gigantic sports dance ensuing. On Sunday, church services will be held in the morning with the championship game being held at 2:00 P.M. Following this, there will be the sports banquet with the presentation of trophies, etc. Are you convinced? It should really be a 'rip-roaring' affair folks, so plan to attend.

I recently received a letter from an anonymous reader in Phoenixville, Pa. regarding the lineage of Charlie "the Clutch" Bednarik, three time All-America center from the University of Pennsylvania and co-captain of my 1948 Ukrainian All-American College Football Team. Well, instead of just coming out and stating bluntly that Bednarik is a Ukrainian, I would like, instead, to trace back and reveal the "story" as it unfolded. On October 24th, 1946, I received a letter from George Savitsky, who at that time was a junior at Penn but who is now playing tackle for the pro champion Philadelphia Eagles in the N.F.L. George informed me that he along with three other grid-ders on the Penn team were Ukrainians. They were half-back Johnnie Makar, end Walt Gregonis and center Charlie Bednarik, a new comer who was making a big dent in the nation's sport pages. Upon receiving this info, I contacted all three and they all corroborated Savitsky's report. In fact, I will enclose herewith an excerpt from one of Bednarik's letters to me. "Thanks an awful lot for sending me your previous Ukrainian All-America selections. I certainly appreciate it and I find it very interesting reading. I don't mean any offense by it Walt, but I am only one-half Uke. My dad was born in Czechoslovakia while my mother was born in the Ukraine. Therefore, please let me know how I stand on your present All-Uke selection." Well I guess that answers your question, how about telling me why Phoenixville isn't

by force in the prison, that is the USSR. I assure you that such a visit will give you much as a writer, a lover of life and a humanist. Germany, U. S. Zone.

represented in our UYL Tri-State Ukrainian District Basketball League? Surely it isn't a question of manpower! Let's hear from you! The writer's address is, 347 Ave. C, Bayonne, N. J.

JERSEY STATE UYL COMBINES BASKETBALL WITH DANCING

On Saturday evening, January 29th, in the beautiful Bayonne Sweeney Senior High School, which by the way is just about the best in the state, two N. J. State Basketball League games were played. The Bayonne Ukrainian Sporting Club paced by 6'5" Frank Syskowski, defeated the Carteret Ukrainian Social Club in the initial contest by the score of 56-38; and the Elizabeth Ukrainian Social Club, coached by handsome Mike Labinski, beat the Garwood St. Anne's Basilians by the score of 36-29 in the second and final game of the evening. All in all—the games were packed with some mighty fine plays and thrills, but in both games the winners won primarily due to their "height."

Immediately following the games, all the spectators and players alike hustled to the Jersey City Ukrainian Center where a member club of the New Jersey State UYL was holding its annual dance. The name of the club, by the way, was the Sts. Peter and Paul's Ukrainian Catholic Sodality. 'Twas indeed something to see. Ukrainians actually cooperating! A consensus of opinion of all those in attendance brought out the obvious fact that everyone had a mighty fine time. And what do you know? Some of the players of the Bayonne Ukrainian Sporting Club finally appeared at an out-of-town dance. Will the UYL ever cease to work wonders?

WALTER DANKO

JERSEY CITY UKES SEEK GAMES

The Jersey City Ukrainian Social and Athletic Club Basketball Team, which is a member of the UYL's New Jersey State Basketball League, would like to play any Ukrainian quintet within a 100 mile radius. Any and all interested teams should contact coach Mike Tizio, 169 Hopkins Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

New Jersey UYL Athletic Dept.

BASKETBALL AT AKRON

On Sunday, Jan. 23rd, Akron Turner Gym resounded with a lot of good Ukrainian cheering. The gym was the scene of the Ohio State League's double header.

The first game found the fast and tall Rossford Club defeating the young and coming Youngstowners 58 to 29. The two Karnowa Brothers tossing in 34 points between them. High scorers for the Youngstown Ukes were Suha and Hoto.

In the second game Akron's Rangy Basketeers trounced the Cleveland St. Vladimir Vets 38 to 24. Halamay and Semeon tossing in 10 and 11 points in respectively. Pancyshyn and Lewicky were the two top point getters for the Vets.

After the game all the out of town folks, both the players and fans were treated to a very fine lunch by the sponsoring club of the Akron team branch 180 of the Ukrainian National Association.

That nite this group held their "Basketball" which was enjoyed very much by all who were present. The Committee working on this affair included Walter Tomko, Eva Zepko, Walter Malecky, Dorothy Sudomir, Anthony Woloch and Julie Zepko.

WESTERN SPORTS RALLY

The following entries have come in from the Western Pennsylvania to Sports Director Andrew Solan of Monessen for the bowling tourney of the UYL's Cleveland Sports Rally. Men and women teams of Pittsburgh's South Side and Aliquippa. Men's teams of Monessen, Carnegie and Jeanette are possibilities. The Kobzar Choir of Sharon, Pa. is also planning to send a men's and women's team for the playoffs.

From the Ohio State League we have a women's team from Akron, and there is the possibility of a

Newark U.N.A. Bowling Teams Vie For Top League Position

Meeting their relentless rivals for first place in the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.J.-N.Y. Area head-on last Friday, January 29th, the redoubtable U.N.A. Branch 14 team bowed to a veritable avalanche of crashing tenpins started by the St. John's Catholic War Veterans. The latter, sparked by Luke Janick whose 546 pin series had much to do with their winning of the first two games, again share the lead position, each team having won 33 games and lost 15. The Veterans' 888 pin total in the first game was their all-time high since the beginning of the season, but a low 694 in the third lost them their chance for a clean sweep and undisputed claim to first place. Branch 14's Ed Komon and Paul Woschuk were mainly responsible for plugging up the gap and saving the day for their team.

After making a poor start in its match with the Irvington Ukrainian Social Club and losing the first game, the "A" team of the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club made a strong comeback by winning the second and third. J. Gnyra was high man for the Hagetowners with a 493 pin set, while Michael Zalepaki's 212, 162, 171 set totalling 545 pins was outstanding for the Irvingtonians. The latter still retain their hold on third place in the league but are only one game away from the ambitious senior Jay-Sees.

STEPHEN KURLAK

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE

TEAM STANDINGS	High 3 Game Total				
	Won	Lost	Game	Pins	Aver.
1. U.N.A. Branch 14, Newark 33	15	874	2527	36922	769.2
2. St. John's C.W.V., Newark 33	15	888	2423	35854	747.0
3. Irvington Ukr. Social Club 29	19	860	2441	36200	754.1
4. Jersey City S.&A. Team "A" 28	20	836	2315	35063	730.5
5. Irvington Ukrainian Eagles 25	23	889	2359	35125	731.7
6. Jersey City S.&A. Team "B" 22	26	851	2353	32877	685.0
7. U.N.A. Branch 435, N.Y.C. 18	30	802	2162	32092	668.0
8. Newark Ukrainian Veterans 5	43	751	2187	31292	652.0

girl's team from Youngstown. The Cleveland St. Vladimir Vets, Youngstown Ukes, Youngstown Ukrainian America, Progressive Club and others have shown intentions of rolling for the men's trophy. No entries have been received from the Michigan State sector. What no bowlers? All bowling entries must be in by the 19th of February. Get yours in now.

Word received from Walter Danko, the National Sports Director, is that Hamtramck, Michigan will be Michigan State representatives in the basketball playoffs at the Rally. Ted Sharon and his charges are all for action. We should have a pretty good line on who will represent the Ohio loop after the games at Akron, January 23rd.

Coming from Harrisburgh, Pa. will be Bill Tomlenko, 6'6", 240 pound tackle for Andy Kerr's Lebanon Valley College eleven. And girls, they tell me he is a handsome brute resembling George Montgomery of the cinema.

Start making plans now for a swell weekend in Cleveland at the Hotel Carter. We are in the process of inviting famous Ukrainian sports personalities to speak at the banquet Saturday evening; look forward to meeting friends, singing and dancing during the February 25, 26 and 27th weekend.

Who knows, romance may be in the cards for you that weekend, as this is a wonderful place to meet that new boy and girl friend and as the old folks say, "Tam Svoje."

EUGENE WOLOSHYN

Western Sports Director UYL-NA

TRIVIA

(Concluded from page 2)

The crowded audience is composed chiefly of women, but since the wrestling is more dramatics than brutality, the ladies have mercy on the wrestlers. But there are laughs galore, as well as plenty of excitement, and you walk away holding your sides to keep them from splitting. Seeing men wrestle, however, dates way back; my ambition is to see (in person) the women wrestlers who appear in the newsreel. Boy, would things happen in a ring with two teams of women!

JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. DO IT NOW!

Youth and the U.N.A.

DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE!

It is difficult to understand why marriage should be a reason for the cash surrender of insurance, yet from time to time young members of the Ukrainian National Association quite seriously offer such an excuse for the capella-tion of their insurance certificates. It is obvious that a married person has more responsibility than one who is single. No man should risk leaving his wife and children in debt in the event of his death. He would be foolish in canceling his insurance, and wise in increasing it as much as possible. Also, it is not sufficient that he alone should be insured—his wife and children should be insured, too. Death does not differentiate between male and female, young and old, and it is good sense to be prepared. It is better to carry insurance protection for years and not need it, than to need it and not have it. It is better to be safe than sorry.

There is no doubt that the U. N. A. members who applied for cash surrender after getting married knew what they were doing. Not only because they were over 21, but also because they received letters from the U.N.A. which pointed out the seriousness of such a step and which urged them to reconsider the matter. These U.N.A. letters also made mention of the fact that, if the applicant for cash surrender was taking such a step because he was in need of funds, he had the privilege of applying for the full cash value as a loan on which only four per cent interest would be charged; the insurance, of course, would continue to be in force. But the newly-weds in question were serious about canceling the insurance outright—only a few responded favorably to the U.N.A. letters.

Why? We doubt if even an ex-member who surrendered his insurance because of marriage can present a convincing explanation in answering the "Why?"

Some day, when the ex-member is older and wiser, he will discover he made a mistake and will try to obtain new insurance from a commercial company. He will be informed that the rate in his case is high because he is not as young as he used to be. He may not be as healthy as he used to be, too, and will be compelled to take limited insurance or insurance requiring extra premium. Or the worst may happen and he may be rejected outright as a poor risk.

stant in double and twin beds. Newly born infants scarcely move at all during sleep. As they grow their sleep mobility increases, continuing to do so throughout maturity. Broadly speaking, the older we become the more movements we make in our sleep. In 8 hours of sound sleep the average adult makes 33 body shifts, each of the shifts being separated by at least 2 1/2 minutes.

HENRY HAWRYLEW

If you have a U.N.A. insurance certificate, whether it be for \$500 or \$3000, whether it is 20-Year Endowment or 20-Payment Life, or even Whole Life, taken out when you were only 18 or 19 years old, keep it by all means. The rate is low because you were young when the insurance was issued. As you get older you will appreciate the protection and the low rate. If it is an endowment certificate you will receive the cash in full upon its maturity (be sure to apply for permanent insurance before this happens, however, because endowment insurance is not in force after the maturity date). If it is 20-Payment Life, you cease to pay dues when the insurance is 20 years old, but you are insured for the full amount as long as you live. If it is Whole Life, which is the least expensive, you have the satisfaction of knowing your small payments provide for full protection. (Holders of Whole Life certificates may change to the 20-Payment Life plan and retain the original insurance date, as well as age at time of original application, by paying the difference in dues up to date plus the interest applicable in such cases. Details may be obtained directly from the Ukrainian National Association, Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J.) And, regardless of what kind of U.N.A. insurance you have, bear in mind that dividends are payable annually and that you are eligible for certain benefits under the By-Laws of the organization. If your U. N. A. certificate does not contain a double indemnity clause, see your branch secretary and he will take steps for you to have this additional coverage for a few pennies more monthly.

It is good business on your part to carry insurance. It is a mistake to cancel it.

T. J.

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Music arranged by P. A. PAUSH

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 Чи є в світі молодий — Anna's Rosy Cheeks
 Взяв би я бануру — Lover's Serenade
 Віють вітри — A Lovelorn Maiden's Song
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SPORTS RALLY

Now chicks and chucks get on the beam. There's a basketball game coming that's just gotta be seen. The 19th of February, that's the date. So I'll dig you then, and don't be late. And if you're solid, Jackson, you'll want to be seen. Dancing at the Towne Club with your favorite queen. Yep, right after the game, hop-di-ri-bop. Off we'll go to a smooth Sweater Hop. Get up Saturday morning feeling hep and keen, Boogie to the bowling alley's where you cheer your favorite team. Right after that will be games galore. So don't go away for there's a lot more. Now, friends and schmoos, that's only a starter. For tonight there's a formal at the Hotel Carter. Here we will give to Ross Halamay's beat. So be sure to be there and not miss the treat. Now to relay my story I've used hep, jive and rhyme. But no matter how you tell it, it means a GOOD TIME!

— Helen Horchy

Василь Орлик.

З нас угорі сміється сонце

1. Вона мала чоловіка — відповідалого комуніста. І вона мала коханця — обдаровану людину, мого приятеля. Невеличке районне місто кручима спало до річки Оскол, було відкрите для всіх вітрів, для всіх очей, не могла там непоміченою жити краса Марії. І прізвище її одразу вражало слух, викликало образ. Лебідь. Марія Лебідь — Лебідь, Марія Лебідь. Прізвище відповідало. Через те, мабуть, через те його залишено після шлюбу з Гайдаєм. Гайдай же: матрос славетної „Аврорі“ — виборював революцію, гнівні грона гранат на грудях, півілтра, манвер, у ганчірці партквиток, волохений за чуба кулемет. Гайдай, кра сень-мужчина. Гайдай: здоровенний бик, велика борця, енергія без берегів, двадцятьдварічна Муся — її так називали — простягла колишньому матросові обидві руки. І пара вилпила у щастя, адже щастя — це коли один відповідає за другого. Вона вже мала дитину від чоловіка, а який, передавши нести їй дзвінке ім'я, лишився лежати, ледве прикритий землем, у херсонських степях. На плечах у нього, її першого, в'янули помалу золоті пагони. Він таких, як Гайдай, називав хамами.

2. Переможців не січуть різками, та воно їй смішно було б у двадцять два роки обмотатися чернею рясом. Крім того, Муся, її здавалося, кохала. Коли вона виступала з Гайдаєм: — Чорт-забирай, пара. — Глянь-но, до впокоби? — Експансивний прищипується! — Від них обов'язково Геркулес! — Ну, Олександр Македонський, треба сподіватись — Категорично судили доволі, містечко. Муся квітла. Повнороста, запашна, піжмошкіра, круглі плечі, бездоганна фізична побудова, жадної вади, жадної видимої, жадної захищеної. Гайдай хотів дитини. Муся твердо заборонила. Вона сказала: — Юркові тепер три. Хай йому стане п'ять. Тоді — Нема чого мені одразу. Чоловік подумав. Тоді погодився. Не можна відкинути: він був порядним батьком нерідному хлопцеві, не дорікав золотопагоним походженням. Взагалі про минуле розмови не було. Розмова точилась коло близького, сьогоднішнього, такого, що чути на смак, на мацки. Отож, Гайдай і політика. — Моя справа, — сказав

рив, для всіх очей, сплетено круг них веселе звинування. Всі ждали: повернеться Гайдай. Казаки: без крові, ну, без великого грому не обійдеться, бо матросська душа. А вийшло зовсім несподівано. Навіть банально. З чарівною усмішкою. Муся попередила чоловіка ще по дорозі з двірця: — Між іншим, ти почувеш тут, так ось, це правда. Зрозумів? Нічого фізичного в цій зв'язку нема. Журналіст Шекера, ну. Просто, зрозумів? Піддем до нього, ось побачиш.

4. Гайдай спробував огризнитись. К чорту духового приятеля дружини, фабула поступає, але вона його настільки присоромила, настільки, здається, раділа з його повернення, що бичок, здоровенний бичок, — нічого не вийшло, бичок здав позиції, фабула поступає, — ввечері, наванта, живихся заморськими горілками, заморськими стравами, почвалав знайомитися з суперником. Вони втрощ власне, в'яють, ще господарі Андрія, милі люди, пустоці Мусі в тайні, і квартиранта, між суперниками приязнь, брудершафт (бичок дуже дбайливо одні у ліжко вразливого Андрія), фабула поступає, поступає і — — другого дня хтось хотів посвятити Гайдаю в суть справи, і Гайдай тоді аж надто сухо: — Не тріпайсь, братухо. Дам раз по голові і відповідати не буду. Тобі, тобі, не сумнівайсь. У Гайдаю кулак завбільшки в дитячу голову. На цьому миршавіють бажання приятелів приятелів отворити очі. Так. Так от, Муся й Андрій. Муся обережна. Вони зустрічалися там, де і сексотів якогось не спало бо на дузку їх шукати, в таких місцях. Чи здогадувався Гайдай? Я думаю про це. Хто знає. Іноді він пропонував: — Бери Муся. Вона не для такого одорова, не для мене. Я, брат — буде тобі добряча дружина. Це він начебто цілком поважно, як суддя, що дошукється правди. Андрій же вдав байдужість. — Друже, — казав він.

5. Фабула поступає. У фабулу входжу я, увага. Я не бажав близькості з нею. Вона була своя, наче витвір малахольного скульптора. З неї б я милувався, з досконалого куска Божого ярування, але у глибоких здалеку очак-озерах виднілось мені, гай-гай, дно. Мені воно виднілось, а його, дно, бачив. І — я розумів мого приятеля. І — я не розумів мого приятеля. Вони втрощ переїхали з паршивенького міста над Осколом у столицю. Андрій спершу нудився, і я розумів його. Потім мені доводилося часто проходити повз вікна Гайдаєвого мешкання. Андрій уже страждав, і я не розумів його. Я мешкав там же. Не знаю, чи пробігла вже тоді чорна кицька між нею і Андрієм. Коли мої кроки відзвонювали коридором, і вона, спокуслива по ма ранча, кризь прочинені двері, питала: — Спішите, Славку? —

Я відчував, що вона вільна, як гріх. Їй, вона твердила, раз-у-раз боліла голова. Вона лягала в ліжко. Вона клала на голову білу мокру ганчірку. З її усмішки я читав: — Ти тухлий. Тоді я сідав біля неї. Стискав її. Ніжні повіки з довгими війми, уста, пахли стиглим яблуком, ноги, тепло напоєні ноги, власне дитки.

6. Я раптом схоплювався. Казав, що маю невідкладні справи. Тоді я біг геть від спокуси. Я тепер уявляю, звідки тік мій тривучий опір — Я робив це свідомо. Мене тишило тіло, з чару якого я міг безкарно знушатись. Точніше: відбувався герц. Я очікував. Я ждав, коли ж Муся закине руки круг моєї шиї. І не пустить від себе, полонить, забере у бран — а вона, либонь, сподівалася поважних слів. Вона, либонь, прагнула рішучішої дії.

7. А з Гайдаєм я ще не був знайомий. Він мотався по будівленнях. Коли на дватри дні завертав до дружини, вона берегла його спокій. — Славку, мій дурень дома. — Так. — Хай відпочине. — Так. — Не приходьте до нас. — Цікаво було б познайомитись. — Нічого цікавого нема. — Лїтр. — Гляньте? — Ні. Славку, до такої компанії ви не здатні. І вона дивилася з зневагою, з викликом. Мовляв: приборкала бичка, приборкаю й цуцика. — Я цуциком чомусь не став. Біо його зна. Мене відштовхувало від Мусі. Не було перешкоди, була жіноча впевненість. І впевненість продовжувала протест. Незалежно, особі у своїй суті прагнення крові, не могло нічого тут відіти; нічого ієнко, воно просто в'їшло до справи — І тоді Муся почала проповідувати мораль. В очі її поза очі вона картала чоловіка. Чоловіки думають тільки про одне. Вона обурювалася. Жінки мають дати відсіч Дон Жуанам. Жінкам не личить іти назустріч дожуанським бажанням мати оте саме одне. Отак мені стало відомим таке: Муся рішуче порвала з Андрієм. Організувала культурні вечірки з довгим чеканням на вечерю. На вечірках були співи, танці. (До речі, вона порядно співала). Вечірки відбувалися з невинною грою в доміно або в карти. На вечірках висміювано: Всякого роду залицяння. Еротичні розмови. Сороміцькі анекдоти. Все, пов'язане з коханням. Обливано холодною водою: Тих, хто починав флірт із Мусею. Тих, хто починав флірт з іншими. З Мусиних афоризмів того періоду: — В компанії будьте компанійськими.

ЗАПИСУЙТЕ!

„Сиди тихо, впорядкуй свої думки“ — радить Карлейл. Одна чи дві години, витрачені на думання, стануть приємною звичкою й добре оплатяться. Прекрасний спосіб поживляти духове життя — це звичка роботи нотаток. Марна річ — читання книжок, якщо вони лишаться у лампті лише побіжні враження. Думки скороминущі, а пам'ять — діряве сито. Майже всі видатні люди не розлучалися з блокнотом. Люї Стівенсон завжди мав при собі книжку для читання й зошит для нотаток. Філософ Гоббс ходив на прогулянку з цілком; у роговій ручці цього ціпка була заправлена чорнильниця й перо; в кишені він мав блокнот, щоб блискавично записати кожну цікаву думку. „Щоденне вживання пера, — каже Гренвіль Кляйзер, — найкращий спосіб розвивати ясні думки“. Запис прояснює думання. Запис спостережень чи шкідливого думок незалежно від того, лежить чи не лежить наша душа до цього, мусить

стати звичкою, щоб гостріше спостерігати й ясніше думати. Іда Тарбель, відома письменниця, шоранку, перечитавши газету, виголосиле перед диктафоном те, що її зацікавило. Цим вона розвинула свої духові здібності. Що дає нам читання, що дає записування? Гоббс каже: „Коли б я так багато читав, як інші, я б і знав так само мало, як інші“. Один письменник каже: „Учистись думати з допомогою читання це те саме, що вчитись малювати з допомогою перера у цій діяльності“. Отже, не читання розвиває думання, а запис перечитаного. Грецький філософ Демокрит (300 р. до Хр.) часом гасив світло, щоб не мати змоги читати й примусити себе думати. Багато видатних людей завдячують свою освіченість і розвиток звичці читати з олівцем у руці. Читане не мінає їх духовості, а втискується в неї. Запис — неодмінна діяльність для кожного, хто хоче чутино жити й самотійно думати. (Пу-Гу).

Комплекс меншевартості

Ви напевно чули вже про комплекс меншевартості. Є люди, які є нездібні осягнути щонебудь у житті. Вони не спроможні зробити якийсь поступ, тому що вони завжди недоцінюють себе, помилково осуджують свої вчинки. Про таких людей говорять, що вони терплять на комплекс меншевартості. Це явніше не є те саме, що скромність. Щоправда, далекоюдча скромність також веде до недооцінки своєї власної вартості. Однак різниця між цими двома явищами полягає в тому, що тоді, коли скромність є рисою характеру, то комплекс меншевартості є душевною хворобою. Також поведінка в обидвох випадках не є однакова. В обличчі перешкоди людина скромна діяти не випадає, а людина з комплексом меншевартості зустрічається найчастіше у людей з великими здібностями. В такій спосіб той комплекс може звести нанівець життя людини, яка має всі дані для того, щоб осягнути якнайкращі результати в житті. Звідки береться той комплекс меншевартості? Ми знаємо сьогодні, що він формується звичайно на початку життя, тобто в дитинстві, або в молодечому віці. Причиною такого комплексу є звичайно якась зневага, чи пониження, і то звичайно незаслужене. Деколи є це якась фізична недосконалість, якась малаважна тілесна диспропорція, яку збільшують глузування оточення. Такою причиною може бути також надмірна суворість батьків, або вчителів. Назагал існує безліч різних причин, які викликають цей комплекс меншевартості, або його посилюють. Якщо такий комплекс є глибоко закорінений, так що воля молодого людини не може його побороти, тоді треба звернутись до лікаря-спеціаліста, а саме до психіатра, чи психотерапевта. Але передовсім не давати змоги розвива-

тись такому комплексу. Треба мати довіря до себе, не боятись висловлювати своїх думок. Лише той, хто йде в життя з піднесеною головою, може бути корисним для суспільства. — (Вісті). (З французької мови переклад Р. К.)

ВСТАВАЙТЕ В ЧЛЕНІ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО НАРОДНОГО СОЮЗУ, А ТИМСАМИМ СТАВАЙТЕ СПІВВЛАДНИКОМ ДЕСЯТЬ МІЛЬІОНОВОГО МАЕТКУ ЦЕЙ ОРГАНІЗАЦІІ.

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