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UYL-NA WESTERN SPORTS RALLY
OUTSTANDING SUCCESS

The Western Sports Rally sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth League of Ohio under the auspices of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, in Cleveland on February 25, 26, and 27 proved to be one of the first great events in Ukrainian youth activities in 1949. Young people, many of them new to Ukrainian activities, flocked Cleveland for the gala program of sports. Basketball, bowling and ping-pong were the main events of this three day program.

Particularly significant was the type of crowd that was attracted to this rally. In most instances it was the first Ukrainian sponsored affair of this type that these boys and girls had attended. The well planned program, charming hospitality of the people from Ohio, the efforts of the UYLNA and the UYLO, all added towards the success of this the first Sports Rally of the UYLNA.

Registrations began early Friday afternoon and proceeded late into the evening. Young Ukrainian Americans from Hamtramck, Toronto, New Jersey, New York, Penna., Detroit, Chicago, and from all parts of Ohio arrived by all manner of conveyances.

At eight thirty, the Ambridge Ukrainians started the rally officially by playing Rossford, Ohio in basketball. Rossford won. In the second game of the evening, the Monessen Ukes defeated the travel weary Hamtramck Ukes. Following the games a unique Sweater Dance was held after eleven P.M., with music being supplied by the very popular Fred Scott Ensemble. Polka and trolka contests were the highlights of the evening together with the selection of the sweater queen.

Throughout the day on Saturday, bowling and ping-pong contests were featured. Rossford, Ohio together with Cleveland came

out on top in these contests. (For further details watch the sport pages of the Weekly.) The highlight of the Rally was the final basketball game between Monessen and Rossford. Despite an early lead and a great deal of confidence on the part of the Monessen, the ever spunky Rossford boys came back strongly in the second half to streak to victory.

Saturday evening a most pleasant and entertaining banquet and ball was held in the main ballroom of the Hotel Carter. After an invocation and short address by Father Greshko of St. Peter and Paul Catholic Church a very fine dinner was served. Gene Woloshyn, Western Sports Director of the UYLNA was then called upon by Bill Mural, president of the Ohio League, to present the various trophies to the teams and individuals. It was also announced that the winning teams would receive some financial aid for their trips to Toronto for the final tournaments. Dancing, singing and more singing was enjoyed by everyone far into the night.

Sunday morning the young people attended mass at both St. Peter and Paul's Catholic Church and at St. Vladimir's Orthodox Church. After mass many well needed rests were enjoyed after the strenuous sports activities of the two previous days.

Sunday evening a Check-Out Dance was held with many tasty sandwiches and drinks being served by the hostesses of the Ohio League. Singing, dancing, and bidding farewell to the people that had to leave early lasted throughout the evening. After the dance many of the people from the rally moved to the National Home where they brought down the final curtain upon this truly outstanding sports event.

SLAVE LABOR

IN ONE of the most forceful denunciations ever heard before the N.U. Economic and Social Council, the United States government accused Soviet Russia of keeping from 8,000,000 to 14,000,000 people in slavery. The belated charge was made by the U.S. delegate, Willard L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, when the Council took up for discussion the demand for an investigation of enforced labor in Soviet Russia and her communist satellites. The charge was presented by the American Federation of Labor, which appeared before the Council as a privileged non-government organization.

The action by the U. S. government is definitely a proper move in the right direction. Contrary to what was generally assumed, the system of slave labor did not die with Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation or the abolition of serfdom in Czarist Russia. This system was revived by Hitler in Nazi Germany and now flourishes in Stalin's Soviet Russia.

Although numerous accounts and reports about the resurgence of slavery in Russia have been circulated, the Western world for long has remained ignorant, skeptical and, for the most part, silent. Only now, confronted by enormous evidence, has the United States government found it impossible to ignore the institutionalized slavery in Russia.

Soviet Totalitarianism

Emerging as a new totalitarian society, Soviet Russia found it could not exist without a well-delineated hierarchy of distinct social classes. Its pyramidal structure rests on a vast foundation of

slave laborers, "a segment of mankind degraded to the level of beasts of burden." In the years that followed the Russian Revolution, this slave base of necessity had developed into an official system of forced labor, recognized and sanctioned by Soviet law. Among others, this is one reason why an "iron curtain" was thrown around Soviet Russia's slave empire, and why there can never be an effective, impartial investigation of slavery so long as the present regime in Moscow remains in power.

Witnesses Tell Morbid Stories

Information on the slave camps has come from various sources. It has come in such abundance, one item so corroborating another, that Soviet denials now appear futile gestures. There is a swelling number of living witnesses, fortunate enough to have escaped the slow death of the slave camps. Among them are deposed Soviet officials who, as NKVD men, were once in charge of the camps. They and hundreds of fugitives—Ukrainians, Poles, Russians, Jews, Balts and others, tell a morbid tale: millions of human beings languishing in Soviet slave camps that densely dot the Soviet empire from Eastern Europe to the Far East. Although these reports agree in estimating the number of slaves at millions, they do not make it possible to ascertain the

Kolessa Soloist With N.Y. Philharmonic

Lubka Kolessa, noted Ukrainian Canadian pianist, who has won laurels in Europe, South America, Canada and this country, appeared with the famed Philharmonic-Symphony at Carnegie Hall in New York City Saturday night, February 28 last.

The pianist played the solo in Chopin's E minor Concerto in a program otherwise well-laden with twentieth century compositions.

The New York Times critic wrote the following concerning her appearance with the Philharmonic: "Miss Kolessa's playing was pleasing and warm of tone, neat of outline and technically satisfying. She blended her notes and tempos with those of the orchestra with apparent ease, in lightly decorative phrases, singing melodies or masculine bravuras. The reading, however, lacked depth of penetration, and consequently seemed overlong.

"Shostakovich's Ninth Symphony (the one which got him into trouble with Soviet authorities) filled another major portion of the evening. The orchestra limned its whimsico-sardonic outlines in a performance which was beyond cavil.

"The remainder of the event was occupied by shorter works: the Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan" and two overtures. William Schuman's brilliant if noisy "Circus Overture" (aptly subtitled "A Sideshow For Orchestra") and Hindemith's overture to "Neues vom Tage," surprisingly homophonic and undated after twenty years, were effectively presented."

DR. GALLAN REELECTED TO "CARE"

NEW YORK, N. Y., February 21, 1949. Dr. Walter Gallan, Executive Director of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc., has been reelected to the Board of Directors of CARE for the year 1949.

In serving on the CARE Board, Dr. Gallan will assist in determining the policies of the non-profit, government-approved organization which, in the past three years, has delivered more than seven million food and textile parcels in 14 war-devastated countries.

Dr. Gallan, born in the Western Ukraine, and educated in law at the University of Prague, Czechoslovakia, has been in the United States since 1922, and associated with the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee since its formation in June 1944. At that time, he was a public accountant, and banker, having been head of the legal division of trust departments in the Security Bank & Trust Company, and the Integrity Trust Company, both in Philadelphia. He relinquished this work shortly thereafter, to devote his full time to bringing aid to Ukrainian refugees abroad.

The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee was formed at the time of the liberation of France, in large part as the result of letters from Ukrainian-American service men in the U.S. Army, who reported to their friends here on the needs of the thousands of Ukrainians in France, Belgium, Italy and Germany.

Ukrainian-Americans here enrolled, both as individuals and groups, to join the organization and assist its work with contributions of money, food and clothing. During

the past two years, the group has been able to send approximately \$750,000 worth of clothing, or 200,000 pounds and \$150,000 worth of food, plus such other necessities as medicine, to the 100,000 Ukrainian displaced persons in Germany, Austria, and other countries of Western Europe.

The current program of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee aims to send more food, including fats, sugar, and CARE packages, to the Ukrainian refugees abroad, and at the same time to bring increasing numbers of them for resettlement in the United States.

The Committee, one of seven agencies authorized under the new Displaced Persons Act, hopes that from 45,000 to 50,000 Ukrainians may eventually come here. In preparation for them, and to assist the 10,000 who have already arrived, the Committee has established farming projects in New York, Washington, Michigan, Virginia and Maryland. On the Maryland projects alone, 1,000 Ukrainians in 317 family groups, are resettled and on their way to a new independence. Headquarters of the Committee are in the DeLong Building, 13th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The first food to reach Ukrainian refugees in Western Europe after the war came in the form of CARE packages, Dr. Gallan says. CARE, located at 50 Broad Street, New York makes available standard food, woolen suiting, and baby packages, which cost \$10 each, including guaranteed delivery abroad. It also provides a wool-blanket package for \$7.75, a ten-pound fat package for \$4.75, and a new parcel of 28 varieties of vegetable seeds, at a cost of \$4.

number more closely. The number of prisoners in the Soviet Union itself is now estimated at fifteen to twenty millions, or about eight to ten per cent of the entire population of the Soviet Union.

Who Are the Inmates of Soviet Slave Camps

This vast number of slave prisoners in the camps can be broken down into two broad categories: professional criminals and political offenders. The latter group by far is the largest and the most bitterly persecuted. It comprises several specific classes of political prisoners: 1) peasants of "individualistic tendencies" (kulaks), deported because of their tenacious opposition to collectivization, the most numerous of whom are Ukrainian farmers; 2) persons who had been abroad or have families abroad, which group includes foreign Communists, such as Germans, Austrians, Jews, Hungarians, Frenchmen and Swedes; 3) people of the recently conquered countries—Poles, Ukrainians from Western Ukraine (among them many Ukrainian Catholic priests, Balts, Chinese, Koreans, and others; 4) people condemned for their religious beliefs: Baptists, Mennonites, Catholics and members of the Ukrainian Orthodox (Independent) Church; 5) people condemned for various offenses against the state; and finally, 6) people convicted for a specific Soviet "war crime," such as alleged collaborators with the Germans, prisoners of war (the Russians consider their POWs traitors and deal with them accordingly), "repatriated" displaced persons, nationals of the countries occupied by the Soviet armies and the like. The number of slave labor

Home Propaganda

On January 25, 1949, the Communist Party of the Ukraine held its yearly congress. The head of the agitation department P.N. Gapochka gave an account on Communist propaganda among the broad masses of the people. At the present moment there are working in the Ukraine 22,235 political schools, 11,505 circles for the study of the "Short History of the All-Union Communist Party," 7,236 circles for the study of the biographies of Lenin and Stalin, 963 evening schools of the Party's district organizations, 18 evening universities of Marxism-Leninism. In 1948 the Party had organized over 300,000 propaganda lectures.

Although Comrade Gapochka stated that conditions had improved as compared to the past years, he nevertheless complained that in many districts the population does not show any enthusiasm for the study of Marxism-Leninism. Many Communists maintaining that they study privately, are not doing so in reality. Gapochka put the blame for this on the leading party organs who are not sufficiently thorough in checking on this matter.

BROOKLYN YOUTH CHORUS GIVES CONCERT

The Youth Chorus of the Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church in Brooklyn gave a concert of Christmas carols and shchedrivki on January 16, 1949, at the Ukrainian National Home, reports Miss Lily Baran.

The portion of "kolladki" included traditional carols arranged by Matuk and Stetsenko, including "Silent Night" with Ukrainian words. The highlight of the first half of the program was the singing of Kupchinsky's, "He Пляч Рахиле" (Weep Not, Rachel) with Osyp Stecura singing the solo.

For the second part of the program Osyp Stecura sang Barvinsky's, "Ой, саду Винограду" (In the Vineyard), "Що То Ва Предишо" (What Wonder Is This), and "Христос Родився" (Christ Is Born). Mr. Stecura is an operatic baritone who has toured Europe and has sung in Lviv, Vienna and Munich. He was ably accompanied by Mrs. Lydia Ossinchuk on the piano.

The third part of the program, consisting of "Shchedrivki," included the popular "Schedryk," and other number arranged by Leontovich and Stetsenko, and Telshensky's, "Дзвони" (Bells), the solo part of which was undertaken by Miss Ann Dickie.

Dr. Roman Ossinchuk prefaced the numbers with brief accounts of the background of the songs.

This was the first public appearance of the choir under the leadership of its new director, Ostap Ulitsky, who had directed DP choruses in Europe. While Mr. Ulitsky was in Germany, he collected and put into book form 130 Ukrainian national songs, which proved to be very popular there.

camps increased along with the ambitiousness of Soviet planning, especially in the decade 1937-1947. Slave labor was an item in the economic planning as early as 1930. At that time the planning agencies received instructions "to incorporate the work performed by those deprived of liberty into the planned economy of the country and into the Five-Year Plan."

Editorial
ANTI-STALINIST RUSSIANS MOBILIZE TO DEFEND RUSSIAN EMPIRE

RUSSIAN political emigres, including both the refugees of the Russian Revolution and those who escaped from Soviet Russia during and after World War II, have suddenly begun to organize with the purpose of defending the Russian empire. The empire, these emigres feel, faces eventual dismemberment as a result of any test with the Western democracies, which they think is only a matter of time. Therefore, the battle cry of the Russian political men outside the Soviet Union has become "the defense" of the present political frontiers of Russia at all costs. There are no exceptions among the various political groups of the Russian emigres either in Europe or in the United States on this point. Even those Russian liberal writers and scholars who infrequently condemn Communist Russia's despotic policies in occupied countries—even those, we repeat—remain staunch supporters of the existence and continuation of the Russian empire.

Of course, all Russians outside the realm of Stalin express nothing but hatred and contempt for the present system of Russia. Yet they go on claiming that Russia would be a peaceful nation once the communist clique is replaced by another form of government, for instance a coalition government of democratic or monarchistic forces. In the event of a showdown with the West, clamor our Russian "friends," the Western powers should limit themselves to the removal of the Kremlin totalitarianism, and should not attempt to modify Russia's frontiers. It goes without saying that these Russian "democrats" forget to take into consideration the fact that the Western powers, which went on record as favoring the principle of national self-determination, would hardly endorse any imperialistic venture denying the right of self-existence to a series of non-Russian people of Eastern Europe who have been forcibly conquered and incorporated into the despotic empire, which was and still is Russia.

This inherent Russian instinct of domination and oppression of other people has best been exemplified by the action of Russian political exiles during and after World War II. The old Russian emigres, especially those in Western Europe, were the first to cast their lot with Stalin's totalitarian regime for one and only one reason: Stalin, it was felt, would succeed in preserving the Russian empire. In this wisest it is opportune to recall Alexander Kerensky's political advice given to those Russians who might have seen their faith in an "eterna Russia": "It is better to have a bad dictatorship in Russia than see Russia dismembered."

This position of the Russian imperialists is opposed by the representatives of those peoples of Eastern and Central Europe whose very lives depend on whether Russia will continue to exist as a great and aggressive power or whether it will be reduced to its ethnographic size, thus being rendered politically impotent and quiescent. The non-Russian peoples, namely the Ukrainians, White Ruthenians, Lithuanians, Estonians, Latvians, Georgians, Armenians and Azerbaijanians, not to mention the Poles, Rumanians, Czechs

ad Hungarians, have long been fighting against Russian despotism, whether of Czarist or Soviet brand.

All these peoples are now organizing into anti-Soviet fronts and organizations in order to combat Russian aggression and expansion. They have created a well-functioning Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, in which almost all the Eastern and Central European peoples are represented, the lone exception being the Russians. The Liberal International, the Promethean League, the International Peasant Union—to mention only a few groups of many—also have no representation from the Russians.

As far as anti-Soviet underground resistance movements are concerned, here too, the Russians cannot go on, record as being active fighters against Stalin's totalitarian and despotic communism. If today there is an armed struggle against the Kremlin, it is waged by the non-Russian peoples, led by the Ukrainians, and includes the White Ruthenians, Poles, Balts, Slovaks and the peoples of the Caucasus. The absence of Russians can be explained: by their undying desire to preserve at all costs the empire, even, as Kerensky himself stated, if it be under a "bad dictatorship."

In the United States a few Russian scholars and writers have succeeded in implanting these Russian imperialistic ideas in the minds of some American liberal writers and commentators. Russian propagandists have actually sold these American writers the fantasy that Russia's frontiers are sacrosanct.

"Don't even mention the possibility of... of Soviet Russia," says these imperialist "experts" on Russia, "for by so doing you but strengthen Stalin inasmuch as the Politburo will make every Soviet citizen an implacable defender of the regime."

This, of course, may not and probably will not be the case. First of all, the Soviet Union includes a great many non-Russian peoples, who have always striven for their national statehood and independence. These people, to say the least, are not interested in preserving the despotic empire which has brought them only misery, persecution and slavery.

Secondly, the common people of Russia, who suffer unbearable hardships and persecution, do not wish to see the vast slave empire survive under another form of despotic authority—what they want is freedom and a better life.

It is only the old doctrinaires of Russian imperialism who cling to the idea that "eterna Russia" must exist as a vast empire, even if its foundations are based upon the prostrate and politically conquered non-Russian peoples.

The world today cannot afford to permit outmoded and dangerous systems to survive. We have come to know the enlightened dictatorship. It is time to devise world-wide enlightened democracies.

THE UNDERGROUND FIGHTERS

The magazine Sovietskaia Litva (Soviet Lithuanian) recently published an article by one A. S. Trofimov on the rural revolts in Lithuania. The article says: "The bourgeois nationalists have chosen the road of moral terror and assassination to hinder the Soviet people in its work of reconstruction and stepping up production." Trofimov, who is the secretary of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, goes on to say that "the Lithuanian nationalists have embarked upon a great struggle against collectivization in Lithuania. As soon as this resistance will be liquidated, the Communist Party will be faced with the necessity to obliterate the underground relics of the organization." Trofimov's article is the admission of a liberation movement in Lithuania.

NEWARK VETS OPEN QUARTERS

On Sunday, February 27, 1949, the St. John's Ukrainian Catholic War Veterans Post No. 227 of Newark, New Jersey held an official dedication of its club rooms after which the organization honored the fathers and mothers of all of its veterans by tendering a banquet to them. The speakers at the banquet were as follows: Rev. Michael Scudlo; Rev. Dmitry Laptuta, both pastors of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church; Rev. Anthony O'Driscoll, State Chaplain of Catholic War Veterans; Maurice Walsh, State Commander of Catholic War Veterans; Steve Hryciyshyn, Commander of St. John's Post; Prof. Theo Kaskiw; Commissioners John A. Brady, Meyer C. Ellenstein, John B. Keenan and former Commissioner Pearce R. Franklin. Master of Ceremonies was John Romanitton.

THE UNIFICATION OF UKRAINE

By PAUL YUZYK, M.A.

Out of the ruins of the shattered Russia Tsarist empire in 1917 there emerged what the world at that time believed to be a new state, the Ukrainian National Republic. It was not a new state in the full sense of the term, however, for its emblems was the Trident of Volodimir the Great (980-1015) the mighty ruler of the ancient Kievan State, one of the most powerful and advanced states in Europe at that time. Many of the banners and formations of the Ukrainian republican armies were those of the Ukrainian Kozaks, who perpetuated the traditions of the Ukrainian Kozak State of the great military genius and statesman, Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky (1648-1657). In reality the Ukrainian National Republic was the continuation of Kievan Rus-Ukraine which was shattered by the huge Mongol Tatar Horde in 1240, but which continued its existence in the Galician-Volinian State up to 1349 when Poland conquered it. It was revived by the Ukrainian Kozaks in the seventeenth century, but was crushed by Russia and Poland. Without success Ukrainians sporadically revolted against their oppressors. When the opportunity presented itself in 1917, the Ukrainians again struck for their freedom and established their state, only to be crushed by the hammering blows of several armies of Eastern Europe.

No German Intrigue

It has been claimed by some "authorities" that the appearance of this independent Ukraine was due to German-Austrian designs. This can be understood to some degree when the avowed enemies of Ukrainian independence such as Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Hungary make such assertions. But when the so-called "disinterested authorities" come out with similar statements, it can be attributed only to a lack of study of the actual events. The controversy centers around the first Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

Let us follow the actual course of events leading up to the establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic. As soon as the collapse of the Russian Empire, "the prison of nations" was brought about by the March Revolution of 1917, the Ukrainians were the first to assert their self-determination by organizing immediately the Ukrainian Central Rada in Kiev, the ancient capital of Ukraine. The frequent convoking of All-Ukrainian Congress determined the policy of the Ukrainian government. By the First Universal of the Central Rada issued on June 26, 1917, Ukraine declared its autonomy, but still in federation with Russia. Soon after, on July 16, appeared the Second Universal which rejected the Russian Provisional Government's proposal to settle the autonomy questions at the All-Russian Congress to be convened after the war. In October the General Secretariat enunciated the national principles, which included a plan to unify all Ukrainian territories, even those dominated by Austria-Hungary, and announced its intention to convene the Ukrainian Constitutional Assembly to draft a constitution.

Creation of the Ukrainian Government

The Bolshevik November Revolution of 1917 which overthrew the Russian Provisional Government hastened the assertion of the self-determination of the Ukrainians. On November 20, the Central Rada issued the Third Universal which contained the following significant statement:

"Ukrainian People! "The Russian Republic is passing through an evil period. In the north, in the capital, there has broken out a bloody and fratricidal war. The Central Government no longer exists, and anarchy and disorder and ruin reign through all the land. And we, the Ukrainian Central Rada, in accordance with your will, in the name of the establishment of order in our country, and with the view of helping the whole of Russia, do proclaim:

"From this day forth Ukraine is an independent Republic." In reality the Ukrainian Republic still maintained its bond

with the Russian Federation and gave Russia the power to negotiate a peace. It was, nonetheless, a legal state. France and Great Britain immediately recognized it and sent their ambassadors to Ukraine in the persons of General Tabouis and Picton Bagge. The Bolshevik Council of People's commissars also gave recognition to the new state in the following words: "We, therefore, the Council of Commissars of the Russian people recognize the National Republic of Ukraine, and acknowledge its right to separate from Russia and to enter into negotiations with the Russian Republic with a view of establishing federal and other relations with it.

"The Council of Commissars of the Russian People further recognizes without limits or conditions, and in full respect, the national rights and independence of the Ukrainian Republic.

"December 4, 1917." The Russian Bolshevik government gave recognition to Ukraine only for diplomatic purposes. On December 18 the Ukrainian Communists set up their own government in Kharkiv, supported by Red troops, which proceeded to invade Ukraine.

Peace Negotiations at Brest-Litovsk

With very few troops at its disposal, the Central Rada, immediately sensed its precarious position and pressed for an early peace with the Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. The Ukrainian delegation composed of Sevriuk Lubinsky, Levitsky and later Holubovich and Vasilko, leader of the Ukrainians under Austria, met the delegations of the Central Powers and Russia on January 6, 1918, at Brest-Litovsk. At first Leon Trotsky, head of the Russian delegation, recognized that "Ukraine has the full right to take part in negotiations, and we have no objections against this." On January 20, Trotsky renounced the recognition of the Ukrainian delegation and brought with him three delegates of the Soviet Ukrainian Republic: Medvedev, Staritsky and Shakhrai, declaring that they were the real representatives of the Ukrainian people; but the Central Powers refused to recognize Trotsky's proteges.

The delegates of the Ukrainian National Republic were loud in their protest against Bolshevik Russia and in their insistence upon recognition by the Central Powers. They pushed for a quick conclusion of a treaty, so much so that the Count-Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister wrote in his journal: "The Ukrainians will no longer negotiate with us; they dictate to us." The Ukrainian delegates, as a party in the negotiations, considered themselves equal with the Central Powers and Russia, which discounts the theory that Ukraine was an invention and a puppet of Germany and Austria.

(To be concluded)

I Remember Father

By MYHA LAZECHKO-HAAS

My father was no pretty gentleman Uncertain, awkward in Sunday finery As Lincoln in tail, Shevchenko in silk hose. The only style father originated, was The fad for freedom, the only vogue he ever Spread was the vogue for "old-look" independence. Sometimes, as now, in my professional glass, Beholding myself in linen and brocade, Smug and deliberate as a slick commercial, I ask: What is this metamorphosis Of man? Whose progeny this robot, reeling In the terrible grip of kilowatt fear, the shuddering Voltage of amperage agony? Through what Coiled apparatus writhes the current blood, Electrocuting Hope? This dynamo, This vital vortex of my father, once, To goodly, useful purpose, the diesel heart, The machine of making, motivated. Sometime, When I behold myself, even now, (Wrapped in my circus floss security) A superficial master of all arts, A synthetic christ, a lettered linguist, But ignorant of love's language, christian's code, I cry: What gross deficiency is this, That renders incoherent, inarticulate, My educated tongue? What impediment Binds helpless to transmit with guileless heart, Across the mixed mad wires of humanity, Some telegraphic tolerance? How lost, how lost, The voice of father, chanting rapturously, His prayer innovations to vowel and verb, Stubby pen squat before his broad book's altar, Book propped in the aura of a coal-oil lamp. How blurred the age-old design, the traditional pattern Of beauty and knowledge; the simple, passionate Syllables of devotion, raised in mute Sign-speech of bruised and calloused hands; the tender The murmuring beads of broken-English, slipping Roughly between the rosary of laced fingers. Sometime, even as now, I remember with pride, I remember the brave, the lost lamented people, I remember father as the leader of his people. I forget for a moment the same and the scorn when they tell me, "Your father was a common country clod,

What They Say

Secretary of State Dean Acheson, in his statement on foreign aid to a joint meeting of Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees:

"Unfriendly critics abroad have tried to make the (European recovery) program seem unimportant by charging that it is merely material. Some have gone further. They have said that we are trying to impose on other peoples American ways and ideas of material well-being. Even if our real purpose were of this kind, I could find no reason for apology. I think there is a great natural wish on the part of many peoples of other countries to have such things as a wholesome diet, warm clothing, adequate shelter and an opportunity to work. But that is not our moving purpose. Our moving purpose is not material: it is to make it possible for peoples who want to live a decent, orderly, and just and free life to do so again. To help them as individuals, as members of families, as citizens of great states, to be their true selves, after two great wars."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, at a Lincoln Day dinner in Detroit:

"(The 'cold war' could end in twenty minutes, Soviet Russia being winning in deeds as well as words. We ask nothing of her except the right of independent nations to 'live and let live' according to their own free choice in their own domains. We offer friendship on a two-way street. Only actions speak dependably. Pending the precious day of voluntary peace, we shall look to our own national security and we shall keep our powder dry."

George V. Allen, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, at the annual dinner of the North Carolina Newspaper Institute:

"It is our ambition to explain the great triumphs of our people in day-to-day, practical, democratic living. We want to show the sources of our strength and the manner in which our people are continually striving for the principles in which we believe... We want to be honest about our de-

Trivia - - - by Sophia

EMBARRASSING MOMENT

The following incident was reported by the British United Press last week:

"Ottawa—An unnerved pianist managed to finish a concert last night while his piano fell in pieces around him.

"Antonio De Raco, Argentine pianist, was well into the last number of his concert with the Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra.

"He thumped the keys in a heavy part of a Chopin concerto—a strange sound was heard—a piece of wood dropping from the pedals.

"De Raco shifted uneasily. But he continued without letup. Another piece of wood fell.

"He left the pedals alone after that, finished, looked helplessly at the wreckage. While the audience called for encores, he left."

So you think you've had embarrassing moments. Look at this poor fellow, and imagine the repercussions such an incident has on every phase of his life. For one thing, he must be a nervous wreck by now. Many a violinist has had a string pop on his violin with a quiet, "Poing-g." But how many violinists have had their instruments fall apart and had the "wreckage" lying at their feet? And even if a violin did fall apart, why, its size doesn't compare with that of a piano! Such a happening is enough to make an artist a neurotic for life. And if the pianist does become a neurotic, other things must follow.

Neurotics are not great concert pianists. Concert artists must have poise, and any pianist haunted by a fear of his piano falling to pieces right on the stage cannot be poised. As a result, he will have to give up the piano. But it's not easy for a musician to leave the field of music altogether, so he might try his talent at another less breakable instrument. He might, for instance, take to the tuba, feeling that the tuba is a good, solid instrument. But the tuba has several disadvantages. It

takes more lung power than the piano, and consequently requires greater stamina. Of course, it is a lot shinier than the piano, but its low, hoarse blasts don't compare with the tinkle of piano keys. Besides all this, the tuba is so big and clumsy that it would convince our neurotic ex-pianist to seek something more suitable.

So he'd have to turn to still another instrument. He might try the saxophone, or the clarinet. Either of these doesn't require as much wind as the tuba, but to compensate for that, they are much less attractive. They never stand out like a tuba or piano. In addition, a saxophone soloist would look silly sitting in the middle of the stage alone with his instrument. Unfortunately, the clarinet and saxophone do not lend themselves to solos, and a concert artist would feel deposed if ever relegated to the position of, "just a musician." I'm afraid for our ex-pianist that the woodwind instruments are out.

As a last resort, he might try the Ukrainian "tsymbali," in hopes of becoming a unique type of soloist. The "tsymbali" may not fit in well with any philharmonic orchestra, but at least it's different. The trouble is, though, the most "tsymbali" are so antique that they might also go the way of the original piano, and our hero would go mad for sure if another instrument were to fall in pieces at his feet.

It seems, then, that the only solution for the pianist is to leave music altogether, and to buy a small chicken farm. If this is not sufficiently remunerative, a mink farm is. If worse comes to worst, and he finds it necessary for some soothing music in his daily routine, he can always afford a harmonica, a "sweet potato," or a kazoo. Once he learns how to play these, he'll find he can get melodies out of them, anyhow. And even if his harmonica falls apart, at least it won't be a huge "wreckage." After

On Record - - by Ted Victor

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Last week-end I had the pleasure of travelling up to Cleveland for the Western Basketball Tournament of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America. The sports section of the Weekly will cover the games but I would like to say a few things concerning the social end of this first Sport's Rally.

Leaving Jersey City on Thursday evening, Walter Danko, Mike Tizio and your's truly travelled twelve hours through the night in order to reach Cleveland by eight in the morning. After a few hours (too few) of sleep we came down stairs at the Hotel Carter in order to be officially greeted by the very charming hostesses of the Ukrainian Youth League of Ohio. No matter who walked in through the doors of the hotel, he was certain of getting a very warm reception. By four P.M. on Friday the boys from various parts of the West began to arrive. Ambridge with its own radio arrived in full strength. The boys from Hamtramck followed hard on the heels of Mike Danielson's laughter. (It seems as though all of the people on board the Greyhound from Detroit bus were subjected to hours of Ukrainian culture... singing etc.) Rossford arrived with its usual and yet unusual large following. Everyone was soon officially welcomed and sent up their rooms in order, that they might come down to register for all of the events.

Basketball, bowling ping-pong and many other unofficial sports highlighted the activities of the Rally. No matter what was taking place, each event brought out the tremendous amount of work that was put into the Rally in order to make it a success. The

all, the bigger the wreckage, the greater the embarrassment. And anyhow, who would be embarrassed before an audience of chickens or minks?

work put into these activities by the Ohio Youth League, the individual members, and in particular the executives will long be remembered by everyone who attended this Sports Rally.

As in Akron, singing dominated the major portion of the night in Cleveland. In fact, one could not help but remember the very wonderful time in Akron with so many Akronites around Cleveland to remind one of it. Familiar names from past events were everywhere; Zepkos, Wally (Wanda) Medziak from Chicago, the Kornova boys from Rossford, (everyone insists they were given basketballs to play with instead of rattles when they were kids) Kasey and Konicki from Detroit, Haraszyn from Toronto, the Wachms from Windsor and so many more that it would take pages to put them all down. It was definitely a splendid affair and everyone who attended will certainly remember Cleveland's hospitality.

Items from Cleveland:

Wally from Chicago impersonating the Indian delegates to the Rally. Squating under the marquee of the hotel and offering up prayers to "heap big spirits" for success of the Rally... The very clever advertising by Detroit for its own rally in May, such as a sign posted right over the butt can in the hotel lobby, "No butts about it... it's Detroit in May for the best rally of the year etc."... The very fine banquet with its presentation of trophies and short, appealing speeches and the very interesting issue created by the UYUNA Trend's publicity department... The mighty cheering done by certain girls from Rossford for their team... The playing of Fred Scott's ensemble for the informal dances, (including Tommy Szczepko who handled publicity for the Rally)... and just about everything else was slightly terrific for which Cleveland should take a bow.

Ukraine: Russia's Most Violent Headache

By WASYL HALICH

(Concluded)

Those Czech communists who are now purging their own fellow countrymen will get a surprise two or three years hence, or sooner, when the Muscovites liquidate them. Such has been the unhappy experience of the Ukrainian and other "idealistic" communists. Even those who preached Stalinism among the Ukrainians in Canada, upon their arrival in the Ukraine to test Soviet "Utopia", were dispatched to the slave labor camps in no time. Liquidations,

Surely inferior, unworthy of discussion.

We tell you it is so; it must be so. You have the judgement, the word of a gentleman."

moeracy. It is only through such honesty that we will win out. If we say we have a paradise, as the totalitarian governments have to say about themselves, we will not be believed."

Nelson A. Rockefeller, former Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, speaking at the University of Pennsylvania:

"There has been an evolution in our financial thinking especially notable since the war. It is that capitalism is now concerned with production and distribution that will benefit all peoples."

Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times, addressing a group of New York City teachers:

"No press can be responsible unless it is free, even though freedom does not necessarily spell responsibility. So if you come in contact with what, in your judgment, is an irresponsible newspaper, remember that if you seek to curb it by law or by government restraint, or any other means than not supporting it yourself, you run the risk of destroying the responsible press as well."

endless liquidations. First included were the non-communists, churchmen, kulaks, professors, businessmen, and literary men; later purges included the highest Ukrainian communists. It is getting to the point that whoever speaks the Ukrainian language in public is considered a nationalist, hence a separatist, tantamount to being a traitor. Although Stalin's constitution "guarantees" Ukraine self government to the point of independence, and although it is a member of the United Nations, it is subjected to Moscow and Muscovites rule the country. The Russian government cannot understand, however, that the use of force has failed to attain its object; that the Ukrainians have never learned to be obedient slaves. They are rebelling.

UPA Fights Reds

The U.P.A. is one of the means the young Ukrainians have of fighting the Russian terror with force of their own. The rebellion is spreading widely over the country, and has been going on for over three years. The masses are in sympathy with the insurrectionists, against whom Moscow has tried bribery and terror, but unsuccessfully. How serious this problem is may be seen from the fact that Russia made treaties with her satellites, Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia, to aid her in crushing the Ukrainian forces. She has assigned no lesser a personality than Gen. Zhukov to the Odessa region to fight Ukrainian nationalism; and yet, according to a refugee report, there were three days of rioting in Odessa last April by disabled war veterans and sailors. The M.V.D.—gestapo—has been working hard; several times it has declared everything under control only to find sporadic insurrections in the districts. Terror holds no more horror to the younger generation that grew up in it and went through the war. Therefore, a bigger dose of it does not give Russia the expected re-

Youth and the U.N.A.

Jersey City Planning Festival

The Ukrainian organizations of Jersey City, N. J., including a number of branches of the Ukrainian National Association, have united for the purpose of sponsoring a Music and Dance Festival designed to attract the general public.

The affair, undoubtedly one of the most ambitious ventures to be undertaken by Jersey City Ukrainians, will be held at Dickinson High School, 3 P.M., Sunday, April 10. The proceeds will be donated to the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

The tentative program features the Jersey City Lysenko Choir, the Metropolitan Area Festival Chorus, and Joseph Stecura, newly-arrived bass baritone. Eugene

sults, just a temporary satisfaction. No one knows how large the Ukrainian insurgent armies are. Various Western European papers estimated them as between 50,000 and 200,000 men. What Stalin and his agents fear the most is guerilla warfare in the occupied countries, which may eventually spread even to Russia proper.

Most Perplexing Problem

An American reader, accustomed to fair play, may wonder why Russia does not really put her constitution into operation for a while: give the Ukrainians the kind of self-government that they are entitled to as a member of the United Nations, or at least what they are entitled to according to Stalin's constitution. Though this approach appears fair to the Anglo-Saxon mind, one must remember that Russia never has been in the habit in the past of solving her problems humanly. It has been force, terror, bribery, torture, Seberia, and death that have been practiced by the Moscow politicians for over 400 years. Furthermore, Russia did not destroy Ukraine just to have it restored later. The Ukrainians feel that they have had more than enough of this Russian political

Kruk is music conductor, Stephen Marusevich guest conductor, and Olga Dmytriv cultural director.

The festival committee of the united Ukrainian organizations of Jersey City, after selecting its executive officers, elected Michael Tizio as chairman of the festival itself. Tizio, well-known youth who is very active in New Jersey and New York, appointed an all-youth working committee to handle details such as tickets, advertising, publicity, program, book, and the like. Members of the Jersey City Social Club will serve as ushers and usherettes at the high school auditorium.

The affair will be publicized in Jersey City, Hoboken and Union City newspapers and it is expected that many non-Ukrainians will attend. Out of town Ukrainians are also expected to attend.

Mail requests for tickets should be sent to Theodore Lutwiniak, c/o U.N.A., P.O. Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J., a member of the festival working committee. Clubs desiring advertising space in the program book should contact Lutwiniak promptly.

New Branch in St. Johnsville, N.Y.

Last month a new branch of the Ukrainian National Association was organized in St. Johnsville, N. Y. The number designated to the new assembly is 431. It was formed through the efforts of Basil Zahayevich and D. Kyryluk.

Persons in the area who are interested in the new U.N.A. branch should contact D. Kyryluk, 14 Monroe St., St. Johnsville, N.Y.

"SVOBODA" (UKRAINIAN DAILY) FOUNDED 1893. Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays and holidays by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., 84-83 Grand St., Jersey City 3, N. J. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Post Office of Jersey City, N. J. on March 10, 1911 under the Act of March 8, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1103 of the Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1918. (Concluded on page 3)

THEY KNOW BETTER

A great deal has been written on how to bring up children. Probably one of the most profound comments ever made was this: enjoy them.

Foreign-language groups, in general, have a tendency to stress what their children owe them. For this reason, I would like to point out that children are brought into the world through no fault of their own, and there is no guarantee that they will derive anything from the life which has been forced upon them unless their parents fulfill their obligations. Legally, a child is entitled to support from its parents. It is obvious that children require food, clothing and shelter, and they are incapable of obtaining these for themselves. Everyone knows that the failure to satisfy a child's physical needs will result in illness, and if the failure is long continuing, in death.

It is perhaps not so well known that a failure to satisfy the child's emotional needs will also result in illness. At one time, in the children's ward in Bellevue Hospital the theory was that a completely sterile environment was best adapted to the sick infant's needs. Great stress was laid on germs. For this reason the children were blocked off in glass compartments. No one touched them, no one talked to them. However, despite the germ-free atmosphere in which they lived there was an astonishingly high death rate.

After a while, it was noticed that children who had been discharged and returned to their homes because it was felt that no cure was possible often got well. On some doctor's hunch, a change of policy was instituted. The glass compartments were removed. Doctors, nurses and attendants were not only encouraged to talk to the children and pet them and smile and laugh with them—they were ordered to do so. And under this new policy, although the germs may have thrived, so did the children. The death rate decreased noticeably.

Dr. Drury, head of the Child Guidance Clinic of New York, feels that the first year of life is the most important for the development of personality. Without the proper foundation it is almost impossible to develop proper emotional attitudes and responses.

Would it not seem that parents owe their children not only the proper food and clothing, but the foundation for building an adequate personality? An adult who has been cheated of his emotional needs in childhood can no more respond the way he is expected to than he could construct a bridge without training in engineering. Behavior may sometimes be forced, but not emotional reactions. And even behavior cannot be forced except for those times when one human being is under the complete dominance and supervision of another.

A mother who accepts her child one day and rejects him the next is doing him an injury as surely as if she deprived him of food or forced him to sit up until three o'clock every morning. A father who expects to enforce some sort of mythical "respect" and who sulks and pouts if he feels he is not getting it is not only showing he does not deserve it—he is guilty of doing another person a serious harm.

For children, unfortunately, are not brought into the world with instincts which impel them to behave as we would expect a composed, sedate, middle aged man to act. It is interesting that adults sometimes expect better behavior of their children than they do of themselves. They want their children to be more, truthful, more ho-

nest, more unselfish with them than they are with their children. Johnny may be castigated, disappointed and rejected if he lies to his mother. But his mother will lie to him frequently, and feel that she is under no obligation whatever to temper her assertion with any degree of truth. Her behavior follows the lines of expediency; if it is necessary to control him by telling him a goblin will come and get him, or a policeman will put him in jail if he does not eat his oatmeal or listen to his father, she will do so unhesitatingly.

Almost all parents in our society feel that they love their children; it's expected of them. Unfortunately, it's not always true. For a child, or an adult for that matter, to be loved means to be wanted, to be needed, to be well thought of and understood. A loved child is not a nuisance, a bother, his problems are not "silly," his behavior is not "awful," he is not constantly being criticized, condemned and compared unfavorably with other children who are held up as "good," "nice" and proper. If you act this way with your children, even though you assure them you love them for one hour each day, straight, it will have little or no effect. They know better.

AMBITION

'Tis a deep desire Sufused with fire Which burns the soul With a tortuous glow.

This fire of life Makes one work and strive To be glorified at the peak of life.

Myroslava

WEEKLY BANTER

A Rookie GI, shuffling past a Colonel, was stopped by the officer, "Soldier, don't you salute?" the officer snapped.

"What're you enquiring the recruit

"The Commanding Officer of this base, I'm just in charge of everything, that's all."

The recruit shifted his gun. "Ya gotta good job," he observed. "Keep your mouth shut, and don't louse it up."

The little man was pushing through the crowded aisles of the big market.

"Coming through," he called merrily. No one moved.

"Gangway," he shouted. A few stepped aside.

He ruefully surveyed the situation and then smiled as a bright idea struck him.

"Watch those nylons!" he warned. The women scattered like chaff in the wind.

Customer: "I don't believe I'll buy any of your crackers, Mr. Brown. They tell me mice are always running over them."

Grocer: "That couldn't be true. The cat sleeps in the barrel every night."

An opportunist is a man who, finding himself in hot water, decides he might as well have a bath anyway.

Trainer: "Well, old man, I'm afraid you're licked now."

Boxer (gazing dizzily): "Yes, I guess you're right. I should have got him in the first round, when he was alone."

Cub reporter: "What shall I say about the two blondes who made such a fuss at the game?"

Sports Editor: "Just say The bleachers went wild."

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir:

Could it possibly be the same Henry Hawrylew writing the article "Wake Up Girls!" in the February 28th issue of the Weekly and a letter to the editor some months ago in which he suggested that Trivia stop writing in order to better the quality of the Weekly?

Certainly if it is, then I honestly think that it must have been love rather than distaste for Trivia's articles on Mr. H.'s part. Perhaps he is afraid to admit things to himself, for from his past writing I cannot help but feel that he is placing much blame for anything and everything on other people's shoulders rather than taking a bit for himself. His past two articles for the Weekly could very well be titled "Trivia by Henry." The only difference there seems to be existing is the fact that Sophie does her column with a "tongue in cheek" attitude while Mr. Hawrylew seems to be most serious about his.

If he is serious about his ideas about our girls then I do feel very sorry for him. I have had the great pleasure of meeting our girls in all parts of this country and so help me I have never met anyone with that "hook or die mania" that Mr. Hawrylew seems to think every girl has. Personally I think that it is only in the minds of men that there exists the idea that girls want to hook them. Actually when two people meet and they do become friendly they do so because the feeling is mutual and not because the girls is knocking herself out with her wiles in order to hook the man. The nine points that Mr. H. suggest for a girl in order to satisfy the man she wants I honestly believe are part of almost everyone of our girls. The only thing I can see is that Mr. Hawrylew has never really tried to find them out for himself.

As for the last one of the points, "Be beautiful, but it is not essential," it is all wrong. The very fact that Mr. Hawrylew uses such a term betrays the fact that actually knows very little about which he writes. When two people meet, enjoy one another's company, laugh, play, argue, actually live, then certainly there is beauty there.

Prettiness is not essential but certainly beauty is. It matters not what her physical features are, she can be beautiful and she must be beautiful for that particular man that desires her. It is this beauty of friendship that man has for woman and she for him that is the rock upon which happy marriages are built and upon which civilization rests. It is this beauty that I believe Mr. Hawrylew seems never to have realized. Certainly if he did he would never live under the impression that women in general are out to hook their men. Mutual love and not desire on one person's part are responsible for successful marriages.

Ted Victor Shumeyko

It has been brought to our attention in our careful perusal of the periodic issues of the "Ukrainian Weekly" that few if any articles pertaining to the activities of the Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey have been printed. Publicity, as you undoubtedly know, is of great importance to a budding organization, being the difference between its life and death.

We of the Ukrainian Social and Athletic Club of Jersey City, Inc. are very interested in the newly organized Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey. We sincerely believe that it can do much for Ukrainian youth not only here in New Jersey but also in the United States. Therefore, we would appreciate it very much if you would make a special effort to have printed such articles as are presented. Please give the League at least a fraction of the consideration that is so generously given

WHAT ABOUT IT, FELLARS?

"Getting married is the simplest thing to do, because there's always a girl with her hot breath on your neck, apparently she is anxious to walk you to the altar; but when I get to the point of suggesting such a journey, the girl runs away." So stated a discouraged bachelor from the Ukrainian quarter in Chicago. Here is a fellow who wants to get married but no girl will accept him.

Many of our fellows during the Leap Year accepted proposals of marriage. Why?? First, the chase was too strenuous; secondly, "Our Girls" considered their prospective mates good matrimonial bargains; thirdly, loneliness at a later age could be very uncomfortable and last but not least, love with Dan Cupid's help found a way to their hearts.

It has been considered in many circles by "Our Girls" that Ukrainian fellows are bad matrimonial risks. Thus it is reported that the fellow of other nationalities are constantly wooing and winning the hands of "Our Girls" in marriage.

Well fellows, there are several reasons why "Our Girls" are marrying those foreign fellows. The "Girls" claim these fellows are better matrimonial prospects than we are in many ways. The faults of our fellows are listed below which are subject to be corrected by us. The "Girls" say that most "Uke Fellows"

- 1. Seldom plan a date. They are vague and leave it to the girl to decide where she wants to go and what she wants to do.
2. Are unreasonable and inconsistent. If a girl lets them kiss her on a first date, they think she is an easy mark. If she doesn't they think she's a prude.
3. Have few manners and most of them bad. They don't bother to open doors, help a girl on with her coat, or introduce her properly to other people.
4. Are either too shy or too fresh.
5. Are egotistical. They think girls are mental inferiors and seldom listen to their opinions.
6. Are sloppy dressers. They don't dress properly for dates and think they are imposed upon if they have to wear a necktie.
7. Are blind. They seldom notice when you dress up for them, or compliment your appearance.
8. Are girl-crazy and too conceited. They talk so much about other girls when they are with you that you wonder why they ever dated you in the first place.
9. Have bad habits. Many of them smoke too much, drink too much and use a language that makes a girls uncomfortable.
10. Are lazy and irresponsible. They don't take their voca-

similar organizations in other states.

Ukrainian Social & Athletic Club Jersey City, N. J.

[With the solitary exception of one article, which was rejected for editorial reasons, all articles and news reports about the New Jersey league submitted for the past several months to the Weekly were published by it in their entirety, excepting the individual team box scores, which are of no general interest to readers far and wide. Most of the info has been furnished by Walter Danko in his sports column and the balance by Ted Victor Shumeyko in his On Record column. The complaint in the letter above although obviously sincere—and we received a similar from Bayonne—is hardly fair.

Evidently the writers of the above letter did not carefully peruse the periodic issues of the Weekly, as they claim they did, for if they had done so they would have noticed in it reports about the N.J. state league in practically every issue of the Weekly dating back for a couple of months from Feb. 21.

P.S. Something tells us some heads are going to be lopped off in the N.J. state league's publicity department.—Editor.]

tions and education seriously and have no well-thought-out plans for the future.

11. Are not social minded. Attend our dances, but can't do our Uke dance steps. Also congregate near the bar and won't dance when asked by girls.

Still other girls found some of our fellows bad risks for marriage by noting that some fellows were classified as "Mama's Baby Boy". Few fellows went around with Yale locks on their wallets, while some fellows regarded themselves as gourmets who knew how to cook. Others were "Life of the Party" with their monologues which resulted in everybody walking out and the fellows who pass in to silence if they can't have the floor.

In order to become their "ideal man," I suggest you fellows remedy the above faults and follow their advice. It seems "our girls" want a man who:

- 1. Is easy to get along with and who knows how to enjoy life.
2. Throws himself completely into what he's doing.
3. Is rugged in business and gentle with children.
4. Can make the most out of any situation.
5. Believes women are people too.
6. Understands a woman's moods and has the patience to go along with them.
7. Should be wise and quiet, with a sense of humor.
8. Can be relied on and to whom they can defer.
9. Is understanding.

Those fellows who don't realize that they are being judged constantly by the kind of girl they most wish to attract, may profit by reading the views I've unearthed from the Ukrainian girls of their community.

HENRY HAWRYLEW

UKRAINE: RUSSIA'S MOST VIOLENT HEADACHE

(Concluded from page 2)

model. That is why Ukraine is Russia's most perplexing problem.

This movement will become more serious some day for Moscow when the other oppressed nations likewise start fighting against the Big Oppressor. Serbia already is defiant as a satellite and does not want to be Moscow's colony. As long as the Muscovite empire has no mentality to learn from its own and the experience of other empires, it may be doomed to a very unhappy future, for the hand of justice will catch up with the unjust. In the meantime, the Ukrainians no doubt will continue to struggle for their freedom. The recent examples of freedom in Ireland, India, and Israel will serve as an inspiration to them to strive hard toward their goal, for they are the largest nation in Europe—over 40,000,000—that does not have its independence. They are Slavs but not Russians. Russians have a leaning toward communism and autocracy, while the Ukrainians in their entire history have been noted for their individualism and democratic inclinations. The difference in make-up of these two peoples and their past and present relationship make political continuation under Moscow's regime suffocating and impossible for the Ukrainians. They have a hard struggle ahead of them, but their determination is equally strong.

The only salvation for "Matushka Russia" (Mother Russia) as an empire may be in starting to solve the problems of 1948 with the methods of 1948, instead of continuing to employ those of the Moscow of the 115th century. Unless she decides to treat her colonies more humanly and starts to do so without delay, she will be doomed just as other despotic empires of the past. But meanwhile, oblivious to the urgent problems at home, Russia is advocating world revolution and world conquest, and causing trouble to all her neighbors, near and far; while Ukraine continues to be not only the most valuable and most populous colony of the Russian empire but also the most nationalist-minded and the chief enemy of the "big Slav brother."

UKRAINIAN SELF-EDUCATOR

Honore Ewach, B.A. Pages 91—Price \$1.00 at "SVOBODA" Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

U.N.A. BRANCH 14 CLINGS TO BOWLING LEAGUE LEAD

By winning two out of three closely contested games from the doughty Irvington Ukrainian Eagles, otherwise known as Molinsky Bros. & Co., the top place U.N.A. Branch 14 team of Newark, New Jersey, kept an uncertain hold on its position in the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.J.—N.Y. Area.

The match, which took place at the usual Newark location, the Star Bowling Academy, on Friday, February 25th, might have ended in favor of the Irvington aggregation which had won the first game by 112 pins, had it not been for the outstanding bowling of Branch 14's Bill Pazuk who registered a 623 pin set of 204, 204 and 215 pin games. As a result, his team recorded its highest game of the season, 876 pins, as well as the highest team game of the evening. Not to be caught napping by the Newarkers, Irvington's Herb Clay rallied his teammates with a 224 game in the second with an assist from P. Molinsky, but it was not enough to overcome the heavy pinnage of their opponents.

The up-and-coming Irvington Social Club team found itself tied for second place with the heavy-rolling St. John's Catholic War Veterans when it lost two games out of three to the "B" team of the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club by ample margins. Mainly responsible for the "Jay-See" suc-

cess was a newcomer, J. Oleksa, who rolled a 518 series, and the promising ability of Milton Ryckalsky who came through with a 513 pin set. Bill Dudak tried hard to stem the tide from Hagnetown with a 498 pin barrier, but failed to get the necessary support from the rest of his Irvingtonians.

The senior "A" team from Jersey City had clear sailing that night in their match with the Newark Ukrainian Veterans, who could not gain a good handicap advantage for lack of a fifth player, and garnered all three games in their favor. Veteran P. Struck's string of five strikes in the second failed to materialize into something very substantial, but he did lead his team-mates with a thumping 533 pin series. Joe Berwecky's 165, 188 and 161 scores seemed to turn the tables in favor of his fellow Jersey City-ites.

The always unpredictable U.N.A. Friendly Circle Branch 435 team from New York, harried the St. John's C.W.V. team in the first game of their match when they rolled up score of 828 pins (including a 30-pin handicap) to their opponents' 846, but seemed to have spent itself in the effort. The Vets, led by John Motlak who rang up a big 568 pin series, made short shrift of the New Yorkers in the remaining two games and thus kept their place among the top three in the league standings.

STEPHEN KURLAK

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BOWLING LEAGUE Team Standings

Table with 7 columns: Rank, Team Name, Won, Lost, High Game, High Pins, Total Pins, Average. Lists teams like U.N.A. Branch 14, Irvington Ukr. Social Club, St. Johns C.W.V., etc.

THE FAMILY UNDER SOVIET LAW

During and after the recent war Soviet civil law underwent certain changes. The legislators have tended towards conservatism, particularly where the family is concerned. In course of time the Bolsheviks have seen themselves compelled to renounce the doctrine of "free love" owing to a catastrophic decline of morality and the difficulties of civil registration resulting thereof, which well might put an end to normal family life and create the worst possible environment and conditions for the bringing up of the growing generation.

In 1923 the Supreme Soviet of the USSR had issued the so-called ZAGS law (Law on the central organ for the registration of civil status), ordaining the creation of offices for the registration of civil status to which the registration of marriages and divorces was entrusted. However, this law did not make registration compulsory. Living together was considered equivalent to legal marriages and whenever the couple in question chose new partners, the previous "marriage" was dissolved automatically. Registration of marriage and divorce were merely desirable from the point of view of the state but no difference was made between a registered and an unregistered "marriage". Children from both forms of union were regarded as born in wedlock and had equal rights.

As divorce presented no difficulties at that time and could be undertaken as often as desired, their number grew to be enormous. Even abortions could be undertaken freely and were fully legal.

Divorce Made More Difficult Now The first restrictive amendments to the ZAGS law were made on July 27, 1936, by a regulation of the Central Executive Committee. Divorce was made more difficult as henceforward it had to be registered and dues progressively rising with each succeeding divorce paid to the state at a high enough rate as compared with the income of the average citizen (a worker's monthly wage was 170-300 rubles at the time). The Civil Status Office charged 50 rubles for the first divorce, 150 rubles for the second and 300 rubles for the

third and succeeding divorces. During the war the attention of the Government was directed, logically enough, to the production of new human masses to replace the fallen and disabled citizens. In opposition to the former theories of the state as the only proper educator of the rising generation, it was admitted that the family was, after all, the most suitable environment for bringing up children and, accordingly, steps were taken to stabilize family life and to create a new form of marriage or, further, to revert to the old and temporarily discarded one. In his "Book for Parents" the Soviet pedagogue Makarenko writes: "The family is the natural basic cell of the community, the place where the charm of human life is realized, where the victorious forces of humanity come to take a rest, where children — the principal joy of life — live and grow up." Home and family had again become an object of official attention and recognized as a place for rearing children instead of collective children's asylums. Abortions, too, were totally forbidden in 1944.

The most drastic change in the regulation of family life in the Soviet Union was brought about by a ukaze of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, dated July 8, 1944, which acquired the force of law on its confirmation by the plenary session of the Supreme Soviet in March 1948.

(To be concluded)

THE STORY of the UKRAINE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING Assistant professor of Eastern European Languages COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY Published by Philosophical Library—New York PRICE \$3.75 SVOBODA BOOKSTORE 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

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Під знаком „13-тки”

Я був ще малим хлопцем і часто чув, як старші оповідали про „фатальну 13-ку”.

Вони вільно говорили, однак, у деяких випадках щось там пошпигували собі на вухо.

Пригадую собі ще сьогодні, що фатальність отой „13-ки” у них пов'язувалась чомусь із старовинними, тепер уже не співаними, піснями, м. ін.: „Ой на горі сніг біленький, десь поїхав мій миленький...”

Оце слухав мене в дитинстві про фатальні тринадцятки матері й імісті може й не повернуло б ніколи мені на гадку, як би не явища, що сталися і в моєму житті: 13 числа померла моя мати, мій годинник накручувався 13 разів (при 360° обороту головної), 13 сигареток містилося у мій портсигар, 13-го попав я у полон, 13-го захворів я на тиф, 13-го був я арештований, 13-го зломив зуб на торті оріховім і багато-багато менш приємних випадків, що тут не згадувати.

Тринадцятка позначила сь вже й на моєму скитальському шляху, бо навіть на поштово-му відтинку „13 б” живу.

Було це в Маланчосі день саме 13 січня котрогось там року. Від кількох днів і ночей дурала снігови, що світу Божого не видно було.

В нагрітій кімнаті синьою верстною низько стелився дим куреної сигаретки, а голосник радіоприймача гомонів легко пополудневою музикою з радіо-овисильні Львів.

— А в тернослівах під Печір'ям наставлене сильце на лиса — раптом нагадалось. І зір жевріючих очей пестливо ляг на рушницю, як би питав: йдемо, чи не йдемо.

Зараз таки за селом здавалось, треба повернути додому. Західний вітер котив низом сніговим туманом, що встатися було годі.

На греблю, до якої мав дістатись за 7—10 хвилин, не потрапив я й після півгодинного важкого блукання снігом. Хоч сіро-голубе небо стало тут

і там прозирати, все ж туман снігу заввишки до трьох метрів котився густою хвилею по безмежних полях докілля і унеможливував всяку орієнтацію.

— Тут і відпочати треба — думаю. Але зимовий присмерк, що скоро переходить у темний вечір, нагадав потребу шукати дороги додому.

Я роглянувся довкола і помітив дві тіні грубих верб, що своїми темними пнями сіріли у сніговій ліворуч від мене.

Забіглися живо живички, заграла мисливська кров у жиллах, стало тепліше, веселіше.

Вона піднялась аж до пахви. Небезпека вимагала блискавичного рятунку, бо той бездонний гліб під стрімким берегом теплиці був мені відомий.

Безнадійно і лячно. Уже вечір. Мокрі і скостенілі долоні відмовляються, мліють і помітно сховуються по гладких цівках.

Мліючі руки виручали ноги, що задубілими колінами дряпались по гладкій стіні берега аж я, нарешті беззладно перекинувся через пенюк, а прочуваючи від холоду, останками сил, викотився аж на берег.

Вгадайте, скільки я приніс качок? Зрозуміло, тринадцять. (У. Т.) Д. Денсенко.

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тільки підтягнути вгору і... край гриви під мною обірвався, а я під глухий шум спадаючого снігу потонув у саму глибину теплиці під її високим стрімким берегом.

Надумуватися не було часу. Або — або, подумав я, скостенілими мокрими долонями стиснув сильно кінці цівки, блискавкою замахнувшись прикладом у повітря так, що ремінь широким нашинком оперезався на пенюк.

Ще тільки один шанс: зацепитись правою рукою за каблучок над язичками і схопити за пенюк.

Вона засміялась і сховала обличчя в нього на грудях. Він поцілував її кучері в тому місці, де вони ховали маківку голови.

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БОЖЕСТВЕННА ЛЖА (Продовження) — Не кури, нехай тут посвіжішає повітря. Тобі не холодно? — Ні.

Вона піднялась аж до пахви. Небезпека вимагала блискавичного рятунку, бо той бездонний гліб під стрімким берегом теплиці був мені відомий.

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— Погомоїмо. — А як я захочу спати? — То підеш до спальні. — А ти? — Як хочеш.

— Цею! Він поцілував її. — Камбрбум? — Камбрбум. — Любиш? — Так. — Не любиш? — Чому? — Не знаю чому. Не до впадоби тобі.

Вона показала йому Кобзаря, що тримала за спиною. — Любиш ти моя, любя, — сказав він зворушений. — Любиш? — Так.

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