





# THE CASE FOR A UKRAINIAN IMMIGRATION QUOTA

By PROF. LEV E. DOBRIANSKY

This past summer the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America was cordially invited by the United States Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization to send delegates to its extensive hearings held for the purpose of submitting recommendation for the possible modification and revision of our present immigration laws. It was my happy fortune to have been selected as one of delegates before this subcommittee.

The following testimony advances the reasons for a fair establishment of a Ukrainian quota in our immigration laws. I took the position in the preparation of this statement that in discussing such matters as immigration, food relief, currency plans etc., it is patently naive to consider any of them apart from political objectives. It is about time that many of our legislators began to realize the significance of this essential fact. With this view, the following statement was presented, and is published here as it will appear in the Congressional Record.

## STATEMENT FOR THE SENATE Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization, October 9, 1948

I am testifying on behalf of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America which, representative of approximately one million Americans of Ukrainian birth or descent, is the central organ of Ukrainian American organizations in the United States. Its primary objectives are the progressive advancement of American democratic ideals, here and abroad, and the establishment of a free democratic government in Ukraine, liberated from the yoke of Russian communist tyranny.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee is profoundly grateful for this opportunity to present its particular views before this body, and for two notable reasons. First, that it confidently feels it can contribute to the realization of the specific purpose of this committee by directing its considered attention to certain defects and inconsistencies in our present system of immigration. Secondly, that, as implied by this extended opportunity, it is encouraged to note the constructive progress achieved by our fellow Americans in the evolution of their thought concerning the multi-national composition of Eastern Europe, with particular reference, of course, to the Soviet Union. Just a few years ago the very mention of Ukraine was cause for puzzled wonderment among our unoriented people, and the vestigial appellation of "Russian" is even still misapplied by our uninformed to the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union.

### Immigrant Contributions

The vital importance of a healthy and liberally regulated stream of immigration into the United States has doubtlessly been treated at length by others appearing before this committee. As an economist, I simply wish in a general way to re-affirm their testimonies on this point. From the economic, anthropological and cultural viewpoints the necessity for liberal immigration into this country cannot be too strongly emphasized. Objective, systematic studies on this problem demonstrate too clearly and conclusively that, economically, immigration into our country has contributed immensely to our sciences and our inventiveness, that it has precipitated expansion of job opportunities and not contraction, that its labor supply is competitively limited and often noncompetitive, that

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it has presented no special problem of dependency, and, finally, that it has actually led to a standard of living among our population and to a creation of wealth and not an impoverishing division of it. Unfortunately, some of us are still beclouded by the depressive "mature economy" thesis advanced so glibly and without factual evidence in the past decade. In the country, our material resources and technological possibilities are still great and plentiful, and as, in our assumption of world leadership and in the interests of world peace, we are beginning to realize the utter indispensability of a free exchange of goods and services for a rising prosperity at home and for more stable and balanced international economy let us not forget the simple economic principle that a freer mobility of labor is a necessary counterpart of this enhanced trade in goods and services. To seek the one and ignore the other is a patent contradiction.

Inseparably related to this economic consideration are the anthropological and the cultural. Sociological studies are unanimous in their account of the high social desirability of heterogeneous elements in the body of a population, from every viewpoint, including the biological, but of greater import, today, are their disclosures of the prospective decline in the rate of population growth in the United States during the next half century. The materialization of such an extrapolation will certainly conduce to social and economic stagnation unless certain measures, such as that of augmented young immigration, are liberally adopted. It is of special significance that England, for example, confronted by this exigency, has taken to admit within the accurately limited framework of its economy productive elements from Eastern Europe. It is in our long-range interest to avert any such exigency here by effectuating far-sighted measures, of which an expanded immigration is one, while we still can. Also, the countless cultural advantages and benefits that the immigration of peoples, both the educated and less educated, from diverse quarters of the globe endows the receiving country with, need hardly be recounted here.

In the light of these few, but fundamental generalizations, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America advances the following specific points and recommendations for fair consideration by this committee in its review of our present system of immigration:

#### 1. A Correct and Proper Classification of Ukrainian Immigrants to the United States.

Recognizing fully well the reason why, before the first World War and in certain respects after, the people migrating from the ethnic territory of Ukraine were classified here as Austrians or Russians, and later as Poles, Czechs or Roumanians, we bid our legislators, in the happy event of the much needed revision of our present immigration system, to take special cognizance of the transformed political conditions in Eastern Europe. As it rightfully should have been before, the ethnic territory of Ukraine finds its cohesive expression today in the political state of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist "Republic" and is no longer obfuscated by the multiple existence of overlying alien governments. This ethnico-political identity predicates, therefore, a correct and proper classification of the present and past inhabitants of this region as Ukrainians, historically distinct from the Russians, Poles, Czechs and others. If the classification set-up in our immigration laws is to be rationally formulated and true to fact, this revision must necessarily take effect.

(To be continued)

She was only the optician's daughter—two glasses and she made a spectacle of herself.

"Do you summer in the country?"

"No, I simmer in the city."

# DISPLACED PERSONS

## Who Are They? Are They Still There? What Is To Be Their Future?

By LT. COL. JERRY M. SAGE

(Colonel Sage has recently returned to the United States after six years in Europe, including experience as an agent for the Office of Strategic Services and as a prisoner of war in Germany. For the last three years he has been chief inspector for displaced persons in the United States Zone of Germany. In that capacity he displayed especial understanding of the background and problems of the Ukrainian D.P.s and won their friendship by his just and sympathetic treatment of them.)

Approval by the President last June of the displaced persons act of 1948 marked a vital step toward the solution of the complex, costly and human problem of 800,000 displaced persons in Europe.

The Displaced Persons Commission was appointed as the implementing agency under the act and began the task of selecting, processing, and moving the immigrants to the United States. Full support to the program is being given by other governmental agencies, the International Refugee Organization, various welfare groups, and the United States Army which still has nearly half a million displaced persons under its control.

Yet in the first seven and a half months of the authorized two-year admittance period, less than 4,500 refugees have entered this country.

On Feb. 1 the D.P. Commission reported that the lag in the resettlement program was mainly due to difficulty in administering efficiently certain restrictive clauses of the legislation itself. Resolutions designed to broaden the scope of the D.P. act and make it more workable are now pending in both Houses of Congress. The McGrath-Neeley bill, Senate 311, and the Celler bill, HR 1344, are identical and include the substance of changes recommended by the Displaced Persons Commission. The proposals include raising the number to be admitted to 400,000, removal of clauses which favor one group of D.P.s over another, and modification of requirements which are considered too rigid for efficient, just and expeditious implementation of the program.

But under either the 1948 act or the new proposals, the immigration of each displaced person will be contingent on some sponsor in the United States who will assist the newcomer in establishing himself in this country. Since my recent return from Germany, people from all walks of life, particularly those who need help in the home, business, or on the farm, have asked me the following questions:

Who are these peoples? What does our Army have to do with them? Why don't they go home—or stay in Germany?

What are other countries doing about them?

What sort of people are they—their political and religious beliefs, their health and morals, the state of law and order in their communities?

What are their occupational skills and potential as self-supporting citizens?

Here are the answers—based on three years' intimate work with displaced persons, visits to over 200 installations, and countless talks with people from every group under our control in Germany.

#### Majority Brought as Laborers

The majority of D. P.s were brought to Germany as laborers from conquered countries. Many were concentration camp prisoners. Others were prisoners of war who fought on our side. As the Allied forces overran the enemy, increasing numbers of D. P.s were uncovered until approximately eight million persons had passed from Nazi custody into Allied hands in Western Europe. Nearly seven million persons had passed from Nazi custody into Allied hands in Western Europe. Nearly seven million were returned to their homelands, primarily in Western Europe and the U.S.S.R., in the mass repatriation movements from 1945 to 1947.

At present in the zones of the Western Allies in Germany and Austria, there are approximately 800,000 Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Poles, Ukrainians, Yugoslavs, and stateless persons who

can not or will not go back to their homelands for fear of racial, religious, or political persecution. About 100,000 of these, mainly Jewish persons from Poland, came to Germany in 1946 and 1947.

The United States Army initially had the full responsibility for the half million people in its area, and cared for them with the aid of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration personnel. At present, the International Refugee Organization has assumed the major portion of the effort to feed, clothe, and find homes for them. The I.R.O. is operating on a shoestring budget which comes mainly from the pockets of United States taxpayers, as do the appropriations for the Army.

A vital question is constantly before us: "What is to become of these people?"

Four alternative courses of action have been considered.

#### Four Alternatives

The first alternative, repatriation, would at this point have to be by force. The fear of the displaced persons of the new Red regimes now dominating their homelands is so great that they would have to be rounded up by the United States Constabulary or German police and forced into repatriation trains with gun and bayonet.

The second alternative, to turn the D. P.s out to become Germans, would only make more burdensome our task in the occupation of Germany. The mutual ingrained antagonism would be a perpetual source of conflict. From an economic standpoint, to close the camps and add nearly a half-million non-Germans to our devastated areas, already crowded with surplus Germans, would offer no real relief to the problem.

The third alternative, to continue to maintain these displaced persons indefinitely in the assembly centers, obviously is no solution. It merely perpetuates a heavy drain on the American taxpayers and keeps these victims of the totalitarian stages in a stagnant environment, with no hope for the future.

A fourth alternative is to secure the resettlement of the displaced persons in free countries where they can strike new roots and build new productive lives for themselves and their children. It seems clear that this is the course to pursue in order to achieve final liquidation of the problem.

Nearly thirty countries began accepting displaced persons before our Congress passed the D. P. act of 1948. Great Britain has taken over 100,000 D.P.s from the occupied areas. Belgium, Canada, and Venezuela have each accepted 30,000. Reports from representatives of these countries indicate that the new immigrants have become adjusted, assimilated, and producing members of the communities in an amazingly short time. These same representatives at our headquarters in Heidelberg have frequently voiced their surprise at the long delay of the United States in starting a positive program for the immigration of displaced persons.

Our country had admitted only a handful of D. P.s a year under laws promulgated in 1924 until the 1948 act was passed. With the current movement to broaden and accelerate the D.P. immigration program the United States stands to alleviate the financial burden of D. P. camp maintenance and gain thousands of worthwhile citizens in American communities. Fortunately, although other countries began resettlement activities before we did, the great quantity of fine potential immigrants has hardly been touched.

#### D.P.s' Resiliency

Since my return to Europe in early 1946 I have been continually surprised at the resiliency of the displaced persons. Many of the same captives and forced laborers of the Nazis, whom I had seen while an O.S.S. agent and prisoner of war in Germany in 1943 and 1944, are still living abnormal camp-type lives as D.P.s. Their ability to make the best of the situation by studying, working and

# On Record - by Ted Victor

A NAME??

"Come on now! We've got to have a name next week." "Here, we have been writing about it, talking about it, and working on it and yet no name." With these words I begin this week's column, and believe you me, finding a name for a baby is indeed difficult. Especially so, if your baby happens to be a great new program of Ukrainian music, dance, pageantry and history which will be born on May 29th in New York's famous Carnegie Hall. Its parents of course, are all the members clubs and individuals of the famed Metropolitan Area Committee of New York. For months, weeks and days the problem of a name for this fast developing infant prodigy has been upper most in the minds of all its parents, uncles, aunts, cousins and grandparents. To date every conceivable type of little, verb, noun and adjective has been tried with little or no success.

Of course each and everyone more less agrees as to what the name should stand; but no matter how they try, they cannot find a name to match. They know that it has to signify the idea of the program; the glorious parade of Ukrainian music, history and ceremony from the days of Hetman Bohdan to the last days of the Kozaks. It cannot be a festival, because it is much more serious than that word implies. It cannot be a concert, for it will be full of action, scenery, and pageantry. It cannot be another "Pageant" for that name was used last year, and besides it really doesn't do the program justice. It cannot be an extravaganza, for although it is just that in some respects the very word is too "cheap" sounding. It cannot be a spectacle, for despite the fact that it will be just that in many ways again the world is not just right. What in the world can they call this child of the U. M.

A. C.?

I myself, have tried every conceivable means of thinking up a name. I have done it before going to bed, after waking in the morning, lying down, standing up and even while running to catch a bus—all to no avail. I have asked myself; "What is it really?" I have answered myself: "It is the reproduction of Khmelnytsky's entrance in Kiev some three hundred years ago, entrance portrayed on the stage of Carnegie Hall with an eye for every detail of correctness. It is a page of history taken from Maseppa's time, when he and his captains were entertaining the nobility and the peasantry in a castle in Ukraine. It is in part glorious operetta of the Kozak's life beyond the Danube and their return home to the beloved Ukraine. It is that, and much more. It is a supreme effort on the part of Ukrainian young people in the Metropolitan Area to do justice to their rich heritage. It is indeed something greater when we consider that this huge undertaking is turning over all its funds to worthy Ukrainian causes. Yes, I have answered myself but still this entire magnificent program goes without a name. Perhaps by the time this column goes to press the U.M.A.C.'s baby will have a name. However, it will little matter what name is affixed to it. The story behind it, the reasons for it and the impression of it upon the pages of our Ukrainian American cultural history will be the really important factors.

Therefore I sincerely urge each and every reader to make plans for coming to New York on Memorial Day Week-end to view this as yet unnamed effort of the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee. It will be a Festival, Pageant, Concert, Play, Spectacle, Panorama, Extravaganza, and lots more all rolled into one. Be sure you see it.

# Trivia

by Sophia

## "MY ACHIN' BACK!"

The world must be full of sufferers. No, not martyrs, but just people who suffer for the pity they can give themselves. This suffering started legitimately, when a rare person would get a backache, or another was subject to headaches. All these pains were the real thing. Then somebody decided to cash in on his brother's aches, and compounded a "remedy" for them. Whether this remedy worked is questionable, but it must have occurred to some bright boy that his remedy could cure at least imaginary ills. The problem now

striving to improve themselves is amazing.

In response to their urgent desire for constructive work, and to save the expense of Army and I. R. O. personnel, the administration of the assembly centers has been turned over to the displaced persons themselves. The center director, acting for I.R.O., may be an ex-cabinet minister of the former Lithuanian Republic, or a farmer from the Ukraine. He is assisted in his duties by a council or committee of D. P. representatives with manner as officials are chosen in a small town in this country.

The desires of displaced persons to use "Western style" democratic procedures is easily understood when one considers their intense hatred of totalitarian methods and "isms." If I were asked to point out the community which I considered the least susceptible to, and the most thoroughly indoctrinated against nazism, fascism, and communism, I would not take you to the isolated "100 per cent American" small town in the Middle West. I would take you to a D.P. center in our zone of Germany.

The vast majority of the people of the United States definitely dislike these "isms," but have not had a great deal of intimate contact with them. The D. P. who describes his being his family, and brought to Germany to labor; or the D. P. who shows you the tattooed concentration camp number on his arm, is certainly actively indoctrinated against any form of nazism or fascism.

(To be continued)

# Youth and the U.N.A.

JOIN THE U.N.A.

The Ukrainian National Association, Inc., with its home office at 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J., is the oldest and foremost Ukrainian fraternal benefit society in America.

Established February 22, 1894, it now has over 50,000 members throughout the United States and Canada organized into 470 branches. Its assets exceed \$10,000,000.00.

The primary objective of the U.N.A. is to provide various forms of modern life insurance protection to the Ukrainian people; also, to unite all Americans of Ukrainian descent; increase their national, economic, and social development; promote the principles of freedom and democracy.

For 55 years, the U.N.A. has been a benefactor to thousands of widows, orphans, and cripples, who have received millions of dollars in benefits.

The U.N.A. issues all kinds of life insurance for adults and children. Its insurance rates compare very favorably with the rates of large commercial companies. Its members receive dividends after two calendar years; cash or loan, paid-up and extended insurance after three years. The Association does not issue occupational substandard, intermediate, industrial intermediate, industrial, or industrial weekly certificates; for premiums on these types of insurance are much higher and the benefits are not the same.

The U.N.A. also offers benefits from its Indigent Fund to deserving adult members, and gives assistance to needy college students and athletic teams playing under the U.N.A. name.

Such are some of the facts about the U.N.A., which the younger generation will some day inherit. Its strictly democratic form of government gives all U. N.A. members, regardless of the amounts of insurance each may hold, an equal voice in formulating its policies and plans for the future.

If you are a U.N.A. member, study your membership certificate and know your privileges.

If you are not yet a member, you owe it to yourself to be among the tens of thousands of other Ukrainians who are members in the Ukrainian National Association.

## SEEKS ICE QUEEN TITLE

The Chicago Sun-Times recently reported that Miss Daria Wasiewicz is seeking the role of queen in the 11th annual all-star ice show sponsored by the newspaper.

The paper reported as follows: "One firm believer in the 'try, try again' adage is Daria Wasiewicz of 3037 Kenneth Avenue, whose attractiveness is challenged only by her ability on skates. Winner of the 1946 senior women's free skating competition, Daria was a close runner-up in the queen competition that year. Now, at 22, she's after both titles in the 1949 edition of the show."

Miss Wasiewicz is a member of Chicago Branch 125 of the Ukrainian National Association.

Dr. Gallup—he knows how the public feels.

Newspapers also do their part in bringing cures to the public. In each spare corner the editor finds, he slips in an ad in the form of a testimonial. "John Jones says that Ako pills 'relieve headache faster!'" First of all, we want to know who John Jones is. After all, that sounds like a phoney name! (Some advertisers realized this, and as a result they now use the longest name that fits in the column.) Secondly, even if Ako does relieve headache faster—faster than what? (Boy, what a sleuth I'd make. Just call me "Trivia" Holmes, eh, Watson?) Anyhow, users of Ako pills can't say they don't act faster, because they too don't know what Ako is supposed to act faster than. But Ako is really selling, as are all the other products designed for the ailing. All of which goes to prove that the world is full of sufferers—alas, the poor, aching public. Take pity on it.



### Our Music on the Concert Stage

By MILDRED MILANOWICZ

How can we go about acquiring a large repertoire of our Ukrainian national music acceptable for the concert stage?

Very simply, says Olga Lepkova, foremost Ukrainian mezzo-soprano, appearing on Tuesday, April 5th at New York's Town Hall in her third recital. The artist, a striking and attractive blonde with an honest directness in her blue eyes, will tell you that this problem, with which she has had to cope in her program planning, has a logical solution that that should be applied now.

"Ukrainians," says Miss Lepkova, "have begun" to be dissatisfied with just sentimentally accepting music simply because it is Ukrainian. The trend now, apparent among my own fans at my recitals, is to seek a deeper meaning in Ukrainian music, that would afford more listening satisfaction—the same satisfaction any music lover gains in hearing, let's say, German Leier sung properly.

"Here," says this serious musician, "is your demand to supply the missing element in our Ukrainian national music which keeps it from the international concert stage. We certainly have a wealth of beautiful native idiom to draw from," the artist goes on to explain, "and now we have any number of competent and inspired composers living here and coming here in increasing numbers, who would be only too glad to fill demands for good music."

It seems apparent too, after the

above conversation, that a composer would gain a great amount of assurance that his new composition would be presented to the world in its proper and worthy setting, where it would receive proper evaluation and acclaim, if it were entrusted to the talents of a conscientious artist like Miss Lepkova. When reminded of this fact, the singer admitted that a trained exponent of song is a basic requisite for the successful launching of a concert composition. She pointed out then that there are now an increasing number of Ukrainian concert artists who will be able to interpret a wide variety of our songs with the proper feeling.

With these three basic requirements for elevating Ukrainian national music to international prominence and acceptance now recognized and firmly established, stated Miss Lepkova, there should be an increasing number of Ukrainian concert compositions to be enjoyed at concerts, perhaps with the added fillup of excitement of having the composer present.

For her Town Hall recital, Miss Lepkova has included four Ukrainian songs. They are Barwinsky's "My Homeland" and his arrangement of "Lullaby," an old folk melody; Ludkevitch's "Somebody still remembers me" and Tsyshko's "Coquetry." It will be interesting to hear these selections and try to analyze the reasons for their acceptance by Miss Lepkova in her Town Hall recital.

### Ukrainian Youth League Sport Hi-Lites

By WALTER W. DANKO

I would like to thank Peter Broecker of Chester, Pa. for sending me the information on All-Penn State chucker Mike Peculich of Millersville State Teachers College. Once again, thanks Pete, my only regret is that the original release on Mike Peculich did not give credit to you as being the actual contributor.

Eugene Woloshyn, the Western Regional Sports Director of the UYL-NA, will arrive in Kearny, New Jersey on the 1st of April to work in the research labs of U. S. Steel Co. as a metallurgist. Gene, who is one of the very best men in our organization, will continue to serve as the Western Director in our program. He has done quite a terrific job in the Ohio area and is perpetually working to improve his district. His very capable and competent assistant is Michael Myzolsky of Cleveland, a very conscientious worker and organizer.

Judging from the circulars, our Ukrainian youth are certainly becoming 'Rally' conscious. For instance, May 7-8th: Northern Sports Rally, Rochester; May 14-15th: Eastern Sports Rally, New York City; May 21-22nd: Mid-West Rally, Detroit; May 29th: Pageant to be held in New York City's Carnegie Hall; June 24-26th: Ohio Rally, Youngstown; and then of course, the Annual UYL-NA Convention, which will be held in Syracuse on the Labor Day Weekend.

I've said it before and I'll say it again that the Rochester, N. Y. Ukrainian American Club, which is located at 8 Wilson Street, is just about the very best Ukrainian-owned Home in the U.S. In fact, our organization's magazine, "The Trend" will have a feature story on it in one of the coming issues. It really is something terrific and any community contemplating their own home should check with Rochester for details. Peter Dick and Michael Koldan, president and manager respectively, assured me on my last visit, which was three weeks ago, that they would welcome all visitors. After all, this Rochester Club has been so successful that they will be only too happy to share their experience and 'know-how' with other Ukrainian groups.

Running parallel with Olga

Kachner's request in last week's issue of the weekly, I would appreciate it if any sports-minded persons in the Illinois-Chicago area would drop me a line. We have hopes of organizing a district-league in your area, but we don't have any contacts. Let's hear from you! Checking through various Croatian, Serb and Slovak papers a week ago, I noticed that they have their strength in your region and what are the Ukies doing? Yes I know, but besides sleeping? How about it Chicago, Gary, Hammond, West Pullman, East St. Louis, Milwaukee, Harvey, East Chicago, etc.? Mike Wlack, who made the UYL's National Tournament All-Star Team, while playing for the New York entry, will leave with the rest of the Iona College 'five' for Denver where they will participate in the National Catholic College Tournament. Here's hoping Mike comes through!

Ditto, also for Myron Lotosky, who chucked for Siena College this past year.

My All-Uke Basketball Team will soon be released, therefore if you know of any Ukrainian boys playing college ball, please drop me a line... The National Alpha 'E' Championship playoff, x-x was won by the Bayonne Sts. Peter and Paul 'Russian' Church, [which was held in Cleveland, Ohio during mid-February]. Humorous part of the whole matter is that not one player on the team is a Russian but actually Ukrainians whose parents lineage from 'Lemko-land' When will they learn?

The Rosford, Ohio Ukrainian Citizen's Club Bowling team, which captured the Western UYL Bowling Title in Cleveland by posing out the fine Cleveland Sts. Peter and Paul A.C. by four pins, will travel this month to Atlantic City and the ABs rolloffs.

All teams from Maryland to the Anthracite Region to lower New York State wishing info on the Eastern Bowling Tournament, which will be held in New York City on May 14-15th, should contact Mike Wink at 1000 Sophian Avenue, Jersey City, N. J. Ditto for all Northern teams. Contact Harry Kuschmaier, c/o Ukrainian American Club, 8 Wilson Street, Rochester, New York... More next time!

### Jersey City U.N.A. Bowlers in Clean Sweep

For the first time in many weeks, both the senior "A" and junior "B" teams representing the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club won all of their games during the 23rd in the series of Friday night matches held under the auspices of the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N. J.-N.Y. Area, on March 18th last, in Newark, New Jersey.

The senior "Jay-Sees" handed their opponents, the Irvington Social Club, quite a set-back through their complete victory, for the latter had been in a tie position for first place in the league with Newark's U.N.A. Branch 14 during the previous week. It seems that the Haguemen were out for some scalps that evening, for they not only registered the highest single team game amounting to 844 pins but they also rolled up the highest three-game average of 801 pins, or a total of 2,404, for the night. Mainly responsible for this unusual performance was Johnny "Big Noise" Laszek who rolled up his best series of the season, 525 pins. Able support was given by the always dependable Johnny Gnyra who followed up with a set of 510 pins. The Irvingtonians seemed to be having a bad night even though their Joe Kalba bowled a 524 pin set and anchorman John Sipsky assisted with 507 pins. It was due to the bad "splits" in the second and third games 'twas said.

Meeting the Newark Ukrainian Veterans on more or less even footing in respect to handicap, the Jersey City "B" team managed to eke out a three-game victory (by only three pins in the first game and 16 in the third, just to illustrate the closeness). Veteran

Pete Struck's 200 game in the first game might have made a difference in the final outcome had the rest of his now fully complemented team given more support than it did. His 520 pin series, however, looked good for the record, while the best the opposing team could produce was P. Swenicki's 483 pin set.

As a result of last Friday's matches, U.N.A. Branch 14 stands out in the league front by two games, having won two out of three from the hard-hitting St. John's Catholic War Veterans who were sparked by A. Caloski and John Motlack, bowling 528 and 497, respectively. Bill Pazuk's 494 pin series and Bill Banit's 201 game in the third were chiefly responsible for Branch 14's success.

Pursuing what seems to be a one-game "Sunday punch" strategy, the seventh-place New York Friendly Circle U.N.A. Branch 435 surprised the highly-touted Irvington Ukrainian Eagles by taking the first game and coming close to winning the second. Byron Magalaa helped the Molinsky Bros. aggregation in the second and third games by scoring 182 and 213, respectively, the latter score being the highest individual single game of the evening. His 532 pin set was also tops for that night. For the New Yorkers, Tony Gulka did most of the heavy pinning with a final three-game total of 487 pins, while Andy Semkow, who has a season average of 120 pins, followed up with a total of 464 pins, or an average of 155. Such improvement shows what persistence and proper coaching can do for a follower of an increasingly popular indoor sport.

STEPHEN KURLAK

### UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	Game	High	3 Pins	Total	Aver.
1. U.N.A. Branch 14, Newark	45	24	874	2521	53648	777.5	
2. Irvington Ukr. Social Club	43	26	963	2673	53220	771.3	
3. St. Johns C.W.V., Newark	42	27	888	2393	52260	757.4	
4. Jersey City S.A. Team "A"	41	28	862	2404	50817	736.5	
5. Jersey City S.A. Team "B"	38	31	851	2357	48264	699.5	
6. Irvington Ukrainian Eagles	36	33	921	2488	51576	747.6	
7. U.N.A. Branch 435, N.Y.C.	23	46	802	2162	46288	670.8	
8. Newark Ukrainian Veterans	10	59	824	2210	45657	661.6	

our job. We hope to organize them into smooth functioning sport leagues and this is our aim and goal. Therefore, if you have a team, or are planning to form one, or if you know of some sports-minded individuals who could be contacted in your community to organize one, please don't hesitate to write me. And remember, if you have anything that you think I could help you with just let me know. Remember, we are going all out this year and we will need as much cooperation as possible.

WALTER W. DANKO, National Sports Director UYL-NA, 347 Ave. C, Bayonne, N.J.

I am a man of peace. God knows how I live peace. But I hope I shall never be such a coward as to mistake oppression for peace. — Kossuth.

### WESTERN PA. YOUTH HOLD ELECTIONS

At a recent meeting of the American Ukrainian Youth of Western Pennsylvania, held in the Tudor Room of the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, the following new officers were elected: President, Mr. Metro Staroschak of McKees Rocks; Vice President, Mr. Andrew Solan of Monessen, Pa.; Recording Secretary, Miss Olga Figel of Monessen; Financial Secretary, Miss Catherine Haluszak of Carnegie; Treasurer, Mr. George Kochirka.

Elected to office as Board of Directors were the following: Peter Bohenko, McKeesport; Peggy Wichryk of Pittsburgh, William Haluszak of Carnegie, Martin Tolenson of Butler and Ann Roy-

### Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor: The UMAC Festival Chorus protests the action of the Executive Board of the Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut which published a notice in last Monday's issue of the Weekly calling off their 1949 Spring Festival because: "the Chorus would not be able to present the full program as agreed upon."

In their notice the UYOC mentions an agreement. The Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee was never formally approached through the medium of either a letter or a meeting of formal representatives of either group. No formal agreement was ever entered into saying that the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee would present for the Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut their entire 1949 Spring program.

What did happen was that a member of the Festival Chorus was approached, in a purely unofficial capacity. An informal agreement, with the member acting as intermediary, was made verbally for the UMAC Festival Chorus to present an excerpt from "Vetchernitsi" as it was presented in New York City and Akron, Ohio in 1947 and 1948. No understanding was ever reached wherein the UMAC Festival Chorus would present an entire program, verbal or otherwise.

Up to the time of cancellation considerable time, effort, money and energy was expended by both members and directors of the UWCA Festival Chorus which seriously interfered with their own 1949 presentation in Carnegie Hall.

The members, chorus, and entire staff of the UMAC regret sincerely the occurrence of such an unhappy incident. They regret very much indeed the action of the UYOC in laundering publicly their sentiments, and hope that in the future the proper officials will take the proper steps to prevent a recurrence of such action.

Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee

WALTER BACAD, Chairman

Every step of progress which the world has made has been from scaffold to scaffold, and from stake to state.

### MISSING

Theodore Wytish was last seen by his wife, Rose, on January 6, 1948. Known as Ted or Teddy, he is 5 ft. 10 1/2 in. tall, weighs 155 lbs., has dark brown hair and eyes, medium comple-



THEODORE WYTISH

xion, and is 39 years old. His teeth are in fair condition; he tilts his head to the left because of a muscle condition, and his left shoulder is higher than the right. He has scars on the abdomen and in the head of each arm. Ted has the habit of reading for hours, and is moody; likes gardening.

Wytish works as a counter man or short-order cook; he also does machine shop work.

Before he disappeared he indicated he thought he was a burden to all concerned. He was in Trenton, N. J. State Hospital in 1931.

The Wytish's were married in 1930. Ted is a member of Branch 287 of the Ukrainian National Association. Any person having information as to the whereabouts of Theodore Wytish should communicate immediately with Mrs. Rose Wytish, 5206 Bergenline Ave., West New York, New Jersey. Mrs. Wytish has been trying to locate her husband from the date of his disappearance and will be deeply grateful for any helpful information she may receive.

## UKRAINIAN CANADIAN RELIEF FUND

By A. J. YAREMOVICH

(Concluded)

Immigration, opportunities are quite good, but in order that larger numbers of Ukrainian displaced persons would emigrate here it is necessary to have proper processing personnel. This matter is very frequently overlooked and many people in Canada feel that the most important work to be done in Germany, is that of sending food and clothing parcels. These are necessary, beyond any doubt, but the people feel that it is postponing the solution of their fate. They are preparing to accept these parcels only as a temporary measure, but they appreciate much more the efforts which are made on their behalf in questions of re-settlement.

The Ukrainian Canadian Relief Fund is fully aware of this and is anxious to help these people. To date its representatives were active in helping emigration to the United Kingdom, Canada, France, Paraguay, Argentina and Australia. When one appreciates the different countries to which there are immigration possibilities, one must at the same time appreciate the necessity of proper personnel and in the right numbers.

At no time is question of need of food and clothing overlooked, but as the people say themselves, "Do not send us parcels, but get us out of heré!" The numbers emigrating can be accelerated providing there are the numbers of workers in the field, many of them can be recruited in Germany from among the D.P.'s themselves. This can be done only when the Relief Fund will have the necessary funds with which to engage such personnel.

The above information is given in the bare outline to make the Ukrainian Canadians appreciate the scope of work with which the Ukrainian Canadian Relief Fund is faced. Individual help through private means is commendable, but the biggest detriment to it is the fact that it lends itself to all kinds of abuse and much valuable money is being wasted. When the relief supplies go through an organized channel they are distributed on the other side to the people who need supplies most. It happens very frequently that people with time on their hands and nothing to do, make it a point to write letters to people in Canada for help and usually the response is quite generous. The net result is, that individuals of this type receive all kinds of food and clothing parcels. On the other hand, there are people who need help

most and who are too humble to ask for it.

### The Case of a School Teacher

To illustrate this point, two years ago we met a Ukrainian school teacher who stayed at the children's camp in Germany at Prien. His clothes were in tatters and what meagre rations he was receiving, he was giving most of them to the children, maintaining for himself only those which were absolutely necessary for his own existence. Yet, this very same school teacher had a brother in Canada who would have been only too glad to help him and admitted that his brother asked him that he should send him, yet he refused to answer that question and said he needed nothing. This is not an isolated case, but there are thousands of similar instances and unless relief supplies are sent through organized channels, it is very doubtful whether they will be reaching people who need them most.

The future of re-settlement of these people depends to a great extent on what the Ukrainian Canadians are prepared to do in helping the less fortunate brothers and sisters in Europe. The Relief Fund to date has done admirable work and its future activities depend on the support which they will receive from their fellow Ukrainian Canadians.

We, therefore, urge all those who are in a position to make substantial contributions to the Ukrainians to the Ukrainian Canadian Relief Fund that they do so. Money which is spent on relief supplies and in maintaining the office and representatives in the zone is money which is being used to the best advantage in solving the displaced persons problem, namely by their re-settlement. The future will prove just how much help has been given by the Ukrainians of Canada in the re-settlement of displaced persons. We are not only helping a particular ethnic group, but we are helping the occupation authorities as well as the International Refugee Organization solve the problem which is today recognized as a most important one to all freedom loving democratic nations.

("Opinion")

There is something feminine about a tree. It does a strip tease in autumn, goes with bare limbs all winter, gets a new outfit in spring and lives off the saps all summer.

### UYL-NA Softball Program for the Coming Season

#### 14 DISTRICT-LEAGUES ARE PLANNED WITH REGIONAL AND NATIONAL PLAYOFFS

With the completion of a very successful Basketball Program in which over 50 Ukrainian quintets from New York City to Detroit participated, we now find ourselves quite able to concentrate our talents and resources on Bowling—Golf—Softball.

Well, in bowling, the Western Tournament that was held in Cleveland has already materialized, the Northern Tournament will be held in Rochester, N. Y. on the weekend of May 7-8th, and the following week, the gigantic Eastern Tournament will be held in New York City. Then, at the UYL's Annual Convention, which will be held this Labor Day weekend in Syracuse, N. Y., the National Tournament will be held to determine the National Ukrainian Bowling Champs.

As for golf, all that is planned for this sport is to have a tournament in conjunction with the Syracuse Convention. As a matter of fact—inquiries have already been received from Toronto, Youngstown, Detroit, New York City and Alliquippa. Therefore, if the writer receives a few more letters, chances are Regional Contests will also be held. Anyone interested enough to apply?

And now for softball. At first, our sports department was inclined to hold only sectional tournaments, but due to the fact that the demands for district-leagues and tournaments were so great, and eagerly requested, we have decided to comply with the requests and to do our utmost to put softball on the same level as our basketball program... Consequently, we believe that with some cooperation and plenty of hard work from all, we will be able to set-up leagues in the following

- districts:
- East—
  1. New England States,
  2. New York City,
  3. New Jersey State;
- South—
  4. Tri-States (Philadelphia),
  5. Lehigh Valley,
  6. Anthracite Region (Possibly a North and South Division);
- North—
  7. Tri-Cities (Binghamton),
  8. Mohawk Valley (Utica, Troy)
  9. New York State (Rochester)
  10. Ontario (Toronto, Hamilton);
- West—
  11. Western Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh)
  12. Ohio State
  13. Michigan State
  14. Illinois-Indiana (Chicago, Gary, Hammond).

And before going any further, I would like to say that a minimum of four teams will be required before any of the above will be considered as 'District-Legues.' As shown above, the districts have been split into four regions and it will be only these four regional champions that will participate in our national playoff tournament. No one else! Therefore as a word to the wise—join your area's district-league as that is the only way to qualify for our many post-seasonal tournaments and playoffs. This same ruling was enforced in our basketball program and at least ten teams which tried to crash our tournaments found it binding. Remember, no excuse will be accepted, therefore now is the time to act!

From here on in, the organization of these 14 districts will be

## TOWN HALL, New York CONCERT



Olga Lepkova MEZZO-SOPRANO

TOWN HALL — TUESDAY EVE., APRIL 5, AT 8:30 P. M. 113 West 43rd Street, New York

Orchestra: \$1.20, \$1.80, \$2.40. — Balcony: \$1.20, \$1.80.



Ірина Винницька.

# Горіхове лушпиння

І. Це не так: умовлена зустріч. Хоч і не надійна; люди здавна переказували, що син лісиногого прихав уже на ферії. Дівчини можна не знати, це діялось у гаряче літо, збижжя допотопля, трави гулилися, а всі дівчата носять у цю пору квітки в волоссі. В погляді хлопця відкривалася глибина. Це могло бути від вдоволення у безкрає, або від самоти. Ледве, чи хто замітив те, а тим паче дівчина, що жила в іншому світі і твердо вірила, що існує вищість і нижчість ідей, а ще не знала, що їх даремно міряти. Вона була до якою священника в цьому ж селі і кожного разу, коли приїжджала на ферії додому, працювала в сільській читальні. Нещодавно вона допомогла управі читальні підготувати концерт. Хлопець не був на концерті, але сьогодні мав на ногах черевички і причесане волосся.

Дівчина сказала: — Ти не був в неділю на концерті? — Ні. — Саме як ми співали останню пісню, вдарив грім в лупу біля читальні. — Ах, це в бурю! Я був тоді на вершці тополі за нашим садом. — Який жах бути на такому дереві під час бурі! — Мені треба було зробити одне дослідження. — Ти все ще цікавишся, — вона подумала, — теорією електронів? — Ти маєш на думці електронну теорію Лоренса?! — кликнув хлопець і засіяв від радости. — Ще ти не забула цього!

Промовила собі дуже любимо, як ти сидиш ділами тижнями в кімнаті на горіжці і ані ми, дівчата, ані нянька Євця не могли тебе звідтам вибавити.

Обоє посміхнулися. — А що ти, властиво, робив там весь час? — Ах, бачиш... тоді я вірив, що зможу розбити атом і визволити прислану в ньому енергію. — Так, так, вже знаю! І до того було потрібно... як я могла забути? — Струм з напругою мільйонів вольтів, — докінчив він за неї. — І все ще займаєшся... електронами? Він не помітив глуму в її голосі. — О ні, тепер лише електромагнетними, світляними хвилями. — Чи... це не є те ж саме? — Зовсім ні. Їхня довжина зовсім інша. В цьому легко переконатися, знаєш як? — Не знала як, але її не цікавили основи електромагнетності, не манили таємні коливання світляних хвиль.

— Лазити по вершках топіл під час бурі! — кинула вередливо. Хлопець стягнув брови, і вона поспішила сказати з своєю чарівною усмішкою: — В кожну грозову ніч мені вважатиється, що тебе гойдає верховіття і спалює блискавка — і здригнулася. — Тоді я прангнутиму, щоб кожну ніч приносила грозу. Вона спаленіла, покрутила темною голівкою і зирнула колос жита, що, налитий зерном, нахилився до неї. Він узяв її руку. — Справді думатимеш тоді про мене? — А ти? — Я завжди думаю про тебе.

Збижжя схилилося до них, висріблюючи якими хвилями й тінями, мхара найшла на сонце, застонила його, хлинуло промінням з неба, дівчина спустила віі. Він несподівано вининяв з кишені повну жеміно дрібних предметів, вибрав один і подав їй. — Горіх? — промовила шойно по хвилині. Вона не могла заховати свого розчарування. — Це відчиняється... і він розлучив горіх, сполучений з одного боку малесенькими мосьжними завісками. Обережно торкнувся пружинки, що ховалася всередині, у зволах дротиків, потиснув якусь плитку. — Слухай! Шелестіла жита, а з горіха лунали ледве чути звуки музики. Вони так дивно й самотньо звучали тут, на полі. Справді, наче б лише вчувався. — Музика? Звідкіля вона береться? Що це? — Ах, це нічого незвичайного, це лише радієвий апарат. — В горісі?! — Щоб ти могла його носити зі собою. Поволі відчинеш... Вона вибухнула сміхом. — Це так, як у казці. — Це я зробив для тебе. — Для мене? Мені здавалося, що ми вже виросли з віку дитячих казок, — додала по хвилині. Вона зничила його. — Не думай, що це так легко зробити, — промигив він. — Але яка ж з того користь? — Як це ти думаєш, користь? — Чи кожен з нас не повинен бути корисним для загалу? — Я цього не заперечую, лише... — Лише граєшся дитячими іграшками. На обличчя хлопця лягла подумність. Він зробив рухливий рух, наче б хотів відвернутися і відійти, і вона сказала: — Ні, ти не гнівайся, але

бачиш, тоді, коли в нашому гуртку переходить внесок, що кожен з нас повинен жита думкою про свій нарід, а не про свої особисті справи... — Яка недоречність? Хто це ставить у вас такі внески? — Славко. Та для нас це не є недоречність, — запевнилася зпокоєм. — Славко? Це той співак, що відпроваджує тебе додому? Вона спаленіла. — Це голова нашого гуртка. Сходили кінчаться звичайно пізно і мама не дозволяє мені самій іти гостинцем додому. — Я б міг тебе відпроважувати, — паде з його уст незручно і сам він почуває, не потрібно. — Щоб ти лише задля мене приходиш на сходинах, ні, не хочу того: дякую! — поправилася. — На сходинах? Я не думаю того. Ти знаєш, що я ніколи не „виступаю”. — Всі не мусять це робити. — І яка з них користь? — З чого? — З цих виступів. — Я маю тобі пояснювати, що це є праця для загалу, що це любов до вітчизни?.. Що це... — Я не про те. Я питаю, яка комусь користь зі Славкових рефератів. Вона прикинулася, що не чує глуму в його словах. — Як користь? Його реферати мають на меті виробити в членів наставлення до пошати батьківщини. Кожен з нас піде радо вмирати за Україну, коли буде до того потреба, еге ж! — кликнула захоплена своїми словами. — Навіть серед мук і з усмішкою на устах. Хлопець мовчки взяв з її рук горіх і кинув ним об землю. Горіхові половинки розскочилися, прориваючи тонкі нітки кожного апарату. — Ти зничив це? — Хіба що? — Яка шкода! Була б іграшка для нашої Лідочки. Він посміхнувся, але його сині очі були тепер зовсім зелені. Йй впало на думку, що він має такі зміни очі. Ще як вони були в школі дитими, замітила вона те. — Славко піде й помиритиме! — Може б його можна це направити, — промовила вона зі співчуттям і схилилася по розкинуті лушпиння. Та хлопець відвернувся, пробурмотів щось на прощання і пішов геть, роздавши перед тим ногою маціцький радієвий апарат, що не зміг загасити перед дівчиною блиск Славкової постаті, ах, ані навіть на йоту зменшити велич його слів.

II. Це не так: яканебудь зустріч. Дівчина йшла перед себе без цілі. Це діялось пізньою осінню, коли не допотопля збижжя, а дівчата не носять у волоссі квіток. Над землею нависає темна мхара. Вістря вітру вривається в неї, розривають її на волохаті стряпці і кидують ними по бездонному, безсонячному небі. Та стряпці зливаються знову водне і олив'яна волога мхара окутує село і прикриває поля, величезну чорну даль по правій руці дівчини. „Ой там, — думає дівчина, омиваючи болотністі калюжі на мокрій дорозі, — он там копивалося жито від його ходи”. Звідкіля добилася музика. Звуки ручної гармонії, всуміш з вигуками й співами зливаються зі свистом осіннього вітру. З вигону, що звертається до дороги темним дулом, вривається гурма молоді, хлопців і дівчат. — Гляньте, попова дочка! — кличе голос з гурту, а за тим допотопля кроки, свистять віддихи і дівчину наздоганяє гурма комсомольців.

Наче на приказ, лунають у повітрі слова образливої пісенки, що її вони навмисне склали про дівчину. В ній висмівають понів, церкву і неньку-Україну. Хлопчеська регочуть. Вони йдуть за нею і ревуць: — А в нашій попаді... Вона мало кого знає з них. Комсомол zorganizовано нещодавно з синів колишніх двірських слуг, чужинецьких колоністів та приїжджхх самовільних урядовців. „Із самих зайдів”, — каже селяни. Ні, між ними немає господарських дітей, що їм вона колись читала книжки, а пізніше допомагала працювати в читальні. Але коли гурма проходить мимо, один ошук підносить голову і дивиться на дівчину прижмуреними карими очима. Це є Славко, син асесора. Дівчина згадує його доклади про пошату батьківщини, виголосжені вчора в читальні. Це було минулоорічної весни. Ах, які це були надхнені вечори! Дівчина посміхається. Над Славковим піднесеним чолом горить червона зірка. Гурма зникає в подвір'ї читальні, де приміщені домілка комсомольського клубу ім. Сталіна. Дівчина входить на битий гостинець, що веде на повітство. Придорожні дроті дзиччать і це дзиччання чергується з гудінням осіннього вітру. Над головою дівчини прошуміла зграя чорних ворон, що летіли з поля до села. Назустріч їй їде селянка. Вона несе в руках два великі клунки, зв'язані чорними хустинами і біля дівчини спиняється. Це Євця з-під лісу. Всі з лісничівки поїхали на Захід, лише одна стара Євця мешкає в дерев'яному домі. Ключики важкі, а її ноги вже застарі, щоб змагатися з вітром. Пса не вигнав би в таку погоду, але її, Євцю, виганяє важка нудьга. — Ой, іду, щоб зложити в сідлярді ключі, — розказує. — Та бо, прошу панночки, перебралася в село, до невістки. Досі жила сама, ждала на паніча. Хоч мені казали, що це даремно, що він не повернеться, я ждала. Додому він міг би не повернутися, але до поля він повернеться, це я знала. Але тепер уже немає чого ждати, — стара нянька зайлала. — Немає чого ждати? — промовила дівчина, вражена лихим прочуттям. — Ах, то панночка не чула! Аджеж ще тиждень тому приїздив один пан до нашого вчителя і розказував. Один з міста. Він приятелював зі сином лісничого і їх поляки разом арештували. Вони й сиділи в одній келії. То ці опришки кричали до паніча: „Скажи що плюнеш на синьо-жовту стрічку на сурдуті. Плюнеш — каже — пустимо, а ні, то далі б'ємо”. Євця оберла запаскою злинялі очі. — За шматок лашки, кажить і він не послухався. По мене преслили від учителя. „Так, каже навчитель, я вважав за свій обов'язок покликати вас”. Вернулася я, чуте, додому, а дим став пустий та великий, як яма. Дівчина зблідла. — У нього були такі зміни очі, — сказала вона, — такі дивні, зміни очі. Й погляд блукав розгублено по чорних полях. Євця випростувала свою стару зів'ялу постать і, нахлячучись до дівчини промовила рівним, грізним голосом: — Чорний був він від буків, як земля, а тіло відлігало куснями разом з кров'ю. За шматок лашки вбила могого хлопця. Відтак схилилася, взяла свої клунки і пішла в село, ридуючи, а дівчина залишилася на дорозі, сама-одна на лустій дорозі, на негоді. — (У. С.)

Олег Р. Мартович.

# Защо згинув тов. Носов?

(З матеріалів боротьби на Україні).

(Докінчення)

— Не знаю, пане директоре, про що ви говорите. Ви надто знервовані. Ви забагато кракали і тепер гризе вас сумління. І якщо вам що загрожую, то радійте собі, як можете. Мені до вас ніколи.

Наради в Емгебе. З-поза сніжного диму Чересчукин:

— Ви трапили на правильний слід і ви мусите через неї попасти до „банди”. До вашого ресторану заходить завжди увечері начальник гарнізону майор Громов. Купіть пістолет і запропонуйте їй, що вб'єте Громова, який дався їм добре взнаки, може тим здобудете собі їх довір'я і вони приймуть вас до своїх лав. Тільки пам'ятайте: про що ми говоримо — це найвища державна таємниця, зрозуміли?

Другого дня у Галі, на селі. — Панно Галю, зі мною зле, зі мною вже стежать. Я купив собі пістолет і пальну собів в лоб, якщо б мене мали арештувати. Але я не хочу вмирати смертю боягуза. Рятуйте мене. Я знаю, що мені не довіряють, але я хочу мати ще останню можливість, щоб здобути ваше довір'я. До нашого ресторану приходив начальник гарнізону майор Громов. Чи, як я вб'ю його оцем пістолетом, то ваші друзиматимуть до мене стільки довір'я, щоб прийняли мене до своїх лав.

— Пане директор, ви або божевільні, або провокатор. Пропоную негайно залишити мое помешкання. І попереджаю, мені доведеться звернутися до міліції, щоб мене раз назавжди захистила від ваших нападів.

Заїт у Чересчукин. Поворот додому. Тимчасом, у кабінеті на столі коперта заадресована до нього. В коперті листок паперу, надрукований товстими черенками: „Якщо вб'єте капітана Носова, приймемо вас до наших лав”.

Загін УПА „Мітла”. Віч-на-віч з Чересчукиним. Задумався спец по ББ. До телефону викликає екстренно Київ. Говорить з кимось російською мовою. Зашифрована мова, невинні слова: квітанція, перепалт, старик, шльопка, тощо.

По 12 хвилинах: — Говорив з центром. З його доручення ви, ще сьогодні ввечері, вб'єте капітана Носова. План простий. Він вертатиме з кіна. Я дам вам мое гасло до нього на сьогоднішній день. Ви його попросите від мене на секретну розмову з мною. Коли входите до дому, де ніби чекаю я, стріляйте без надуми. Зараз розробимо ситуаційний план... А потім просто до неї. Вступайте до „банди” і вільно вам виконувати все, що вони наказують. Не стійтеся, коли скажуть вам вбити якого „сексота”, або „стрибака”. Ведіть себе бездоганно і не поспішайте, ми маємо час. Коли почуватимете себе, вже вільніше, дайте знати, де їх

Право це дали цій кліці Носову своєю пасивністю і „несопротивленієм” злу”. А тимчасом загін УПА, що криється за неромантичною назвою „Мітла”, діє даліше. (У. Т.).

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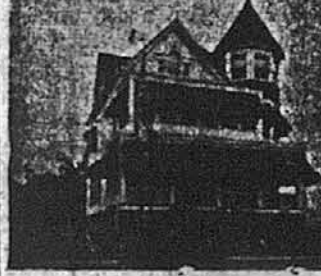
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