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RUSSIA THROUGH THE EYES OF  
THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR

In their efforts to promote the cause of Ukrainian freedom in the world, the Ukrainians in Europe and in this hemisphere have maintained in the past and maintain now that the danger from Russia comes not only as a result of her totalitarian communism but of her expansionist nationalism as well. For the Ukrainians have excellent grounds for upholding and propagating such a contention.

The White Russian emigrés in the United States and in Canada, on the other hand, have succeeded in convincing some people, including very important people at that, that the trouble with Russia stems wholly from her domination by "international communism, which is driving her into the abyss of international cataclysm." The only way to remedy the situation, they claim, is to replace Stalin and his Politburo with anti-communist Russians. Then the world would have nothing to worry about.

On this point the Russian imperialists stand unanimous. Every Russian emigré, be he Czarist, monarchist, democrat of "solidarist-nationalist," clings tenaciously to the principle that Russia must be "one and indivisible." I.e., it must continue to rule over the non-Russian peoples, such as the Ukrainians, White Ruthenians, Georgians, Armenians, the peoples of the Caucasus, Turkestan, Mongolia and the like. It is with this principle that the Ukrainians have always been in deadly conflict.

In 1919-1920 it was not the "international communists," but the Russian Bolsheviks, who destroyed the freedom of Ukraine and of other non-Russian peoples. Today it is not the "international communists," but again the Russian or Soviet Bolsheviks, who are Russifying the non-Russian countries of Eastern and Central Europe, of Asia and of the Far East.

The awakening of the American people to the Russian dream of conquest of the world has come about rather abruptly. This is so not because the Russians became "bad men" all of a sudden, beginning to knock down everybody on their road of conquest overnight and without warning. Hardly. They have been on their march for a good many years.

Up to the present American diplomatic representatives, unfortunately, failed to properly inform the American people of what they saw in the Kremlin. Some of the accredited correspondents in Moscow, especially before World War II, also failed to report what they actually saw in the Soviet Union. We recall with dismay that one American reporter went to the opposite extreme, writing at the time of the greatest famine in Ukraine that it was a "noble experiment," while an American Ambassador wrote a book eulogizing the régime of Stalin. All of which dovetailed with the aims of the Soviet Union, which, while persecuting and terrorizing its own citizens, sought to be glorified as a "coming democracy."

At long last, however, a man unafraid to tell the truth about the Soviet Union has loomed on the American horizon. He is Lt. General Walter Bedell Smith, our Ambassador to Moscow for the past three years, who tells in his memoirs, to be published in book form in January 1950, what he thinks of Russia and the Russians and why.

What he says is nothing new as far as the Ukrainians are concerned; they have known it all along

from intimate and bitter experience. The important thing is that his conclusions and deductions as to the Russian danger are almost identical in every respect with those put forth by the Ukrainians. The contentions of the Ukrainians have finally received strong American support.

**General Smith Speaks**  
General Smith recalls the memoirs of de Coustine, a French diplomatic observer, written in 1839, but which strike the modern reader with terrific impact. The Frenchman wrote:

An immense, inordinate ambition, the kind of ambition which can take root only in the soul of an oppressed people and be nourished only on the misery of an entire country, is now astir in the hearts of the Russians. This essentially aggressive nation lives in a state of submissiveness so degrading that it seems to be expiating in advance at home its expectation of tyranny abroad over other men. The glory and the booty to which it looks forward turn its thoughts away from the shame to which it is being subjected; and in the hope of washing himself clean of his impious sacrifice of public and personal liberty, this kneeling slave fills his dreams with visions of world domination.

Gen. Smith states that the overall organizational concepts of the Soviet state are essentially Russian. The entire set-up of the state as developed by Lenin and Stalin is Russian inasmuch as it is based upon the age-old Russian traditions of "despotic power and absolute control."

"It would be a great mistake," writes General Smith, "to fail to appreciate this or to be misled into thinking that any system of government could conceivably issue from the dark depths of Russian despotic history that could really understand the hopes and aspirations of the Western states, whose concepts of government have issued from the great progressive and liberal traditions that have marked the steady rise of Western civilization."

Furthermore, General Smith declares that "considering Soviet objectives and intentions, communism today is Great Russianism."

Viewed in this light, it is reasonable to assume that Soviet Russia's expansive communism is nothing else but the revival, and a continuation of the Great Russian expansion which threatened in the last century. But today this expansion is being led and implemented by "the intelligent, disciplined, dedicated leaders of the party, with an ability and efficiency that were completely unknown to the corrupt and venal Czarist régimes, which preceded them," concludes General Smith.

It is rapidly becoming plain even to the most misinformed that Soviet communism and Russian nationalism are inseparably paired together, and that so long as Russia exists as a great empire, whether Soviet or Czarist—or even "democratic"—she will remain a constant threat to freedom and civilization not only in Europe, but to the world at large.

VET QUESTIONS

Q. I'm an honorably discharged World War I veteran. Will Veterans Administration give me legal advice on my domestic troubles with my wife.

A. VA is not authorized to give legal advice regarding personal problems. If you are in need of

"Life" Reports on Ukrainian  
Underground

In its current December 19 number "Life" magazine contains a feature article by Wallace Carroll entitled "It Takes a Russian to Beat a Russian" in which there are extensive references to the desire of the Ukrainian people to free themselves from Russian rule and tyranny, dwelling upon the recent war and post-war years.

A pertinent section of the article reads as follows:

"The Ukrainian underground which had existed before the war was given a great impetus by German brutality in 1941 and 1942. This underground, however, did not become pro-Soviet, nor was it entirely anti-German. Its motto was, 'We fight every oppression regardless of its source.' During the German occupation the underground forces concentrated their attacks on the German police and SS (Elite Guard) units. In general they spared other German troops because they felt that the army leaders sympathized with them.

"The principal underground organizations were the Union of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and its striking force, the Ukrainian Insurrection Army (UPA). Members of this army joined the Germans to get military experience, then

slipped away as the Germans retreated and took up the fight against the Russians behind the lines of the advancing Soviet troops.

"German intelligence officers who secretly returned to the Ukraine behind the Russian lines reported that in Galicia (the Western Ukraine) the Red army could retain control only of the principal towns, highways and rail lines. The rest of the region was dominated by the OUN and UPA. Galicia was the cradle of Ukrainian nationalism, and it was somewhere in this area late in 1944 that a congress of separatists was convened. It was attended by representatives of most of the minorities. To the Germans they sent word that if the German army succeeded in returning to the Ukraine, the OUN and UPA would not fight against it if Germany guaranteed Ukrainian independence after Stalin's defeat.

"Long after the final defeat of Hitler in May 1945, these Ukrainian forces were active. They probably were partly responsible for bringing on the Soviet purges in the Ukraine in 1947. And as late as last summer there were unconfirmed reports that several Russian divisions were being kept busy by Ukrainian guerilla forces."

MSGR. LOTOWYCZ OF BROOKLYN, 67  
VICAR GENERAL OF THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE  
IN THE U. S. SINCE 1943 SUCCEUMBS

Msgr. Anthony Lotowycz, Vicar General of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of the United States and rector of the Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church at 160 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn, died Tuesday in St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, after a brief illness. His age was 67.

Born in Tarnopol, Western Ukraine, he was graduated from the Tarnopol Gymnasium in 1903 and the University of Lemberg in 1907. He was ordained in the later city in 1907 by the late Metropolitan Andrey Sheptycký.

Msgr. Lotowycz served as curate at Pokroplywna, Western Ukraine, until 1911, when he came to the United States and ministered to the parish in Edwarsville, Pa. Subsequently he served in parishes in Monessen, Alden Station, Scranton, Allentown and South Bethlehem, Pa.; Woonsocket, R. I.; Minersville and Chester, Pa., and Wilmington, Del. He had been pastor of Holy Ghost Church since 1925.

Under the late Bishop Sotyr Orlynsky, first Ukrainian Bishop in

the United States, Msgr. Lotowycz served as diocesan consultant and assistant dean of the Scranton deanery. In 1925 Bishop Constantine Bohachevsky named him dean of the New York deanery. From 1928 to 1936 he served as president of the Providence Association of America. He was also a member of the Ukrainian National Association.

In 1934 Msgr. Lotowycz was named Vicar General of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of the United States. In 1948 Pope Pius XII elevated him to prothonotary apostolic. Msgr. Lotowycz was responsible for the building of the Holy Ghost Church in North Brooklyn and St. Nicholas Church in South Brooklyn, as well as four churches in Pennsylvania and several other parochial buildings.

He was a member of the National Catholic Resettlement Council.

Surviving are a son Anthony Lowell; a daughter, Mrs. Glenn Ruggles; and a brother, the Very Rev. Vladimir Lotowycz.

Syracuse Committee of the U.Y.L.N.A.  
To Sponsor "Banduristy"

On January 3rd, 1950 in the Lincoln Auditorium at eight thirty P. M. the "Banduristy" will present another one of their famous programs of Ukrainian music.

The young people of Syracuse have taken upon their shoulders the task of sponsoring, advertising and selling tickets for the concert

such advice, you should see an attorney or contact your local bar association.

Q. If my brother, a World War II veteran, is admitted to a VA hospital, will his relatives be allowed to visit him while he is in the hospital?

A. Yes. All VA hospitals have special hours set aside each day for visitors, the same as civilian hospitals.

TALBERT'S ARTICLE ON  
UKRAINIAN RESISTANCE  
CIRCULATED IN EUROPE

The feature article in the editorial section of November 13, 1949 number of the New York Herald Tribune, entitled "Ukraine's Rebels to Hear 'Voice' Broadcasts," written by an editor of the Tribune, Ansel E. Talbert, was reprinted in the November 23 number of the famed European edition of the Tribune, printed in Paris and circulated in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Eire, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, North Africa, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria and Lebanon, and Turkey.

The European edition article is entitled "Voice Talks to Ukraine—American Radio Broadcasts Aimed at Most Vulnerable Area Behind the Iron Curtain." It gives a comprehensive and unbiased analysis of the Ukrainian resistance movement which has as its aim the liberation of Ukraine and the Ukrainian people.

The Tribune article on Ukrainian resistance was written by Mr. Talbert upon his return from Europe, following several interviews in New York with Mr. Stephen Shumeyko, Secretary General of the U.A.V.

UAV Adds New Post

Adding to the growing roster of members the Ukrainian American Veterans welcomed a new post this past week.

Located in Ozone Park, Long Island, N. Y., and meeting in the clubrooms of the Queens County Ukrainian American Citizens Association, at 91120 95th Avenue, the new post pledged full support to the UAV's coming Pre-Convention Rally to be held in Newark, N. J. on February 4, as well as to the Convention in New York City on May 6 and 7.

Temporary Post Commander Maurice Tanchak and Finance Officer Henry Waslo, Jr., both expressed the opinion, following their election at a meeting held last Friday, December 2, that the potential membership of 92 members for this post would be realized. National Commander Walter Shipka, of Richmond Hill, N. Y., who was present at the meeting, voiced his belief that this was only the first of many posts which would be organized in Long Island and would become affiliated with the U.A.V.

Speaking of the current UAV national membership drive, Cdr. Shipka mentioned the interest of veterans in and around the New York-New Jersey area who are desirous of forming local posts and affiliation with the national group, Ukrainian American Veterans. Inquiries from Millville, Perth Amboy, Bayonne and Elizabeth, N. J. have been received.

UKRAINIAN UNIVERSITY  
GROUP MEETS IN ARNOLD

In accordance with the plans, whereby the Ukrainian University Group of Western Pennsylvania has arranged to meet at a combined social and business gathering in the different towns surrounding the City of Pittsburgh, the November meeting was held at the

Editorial  
CARNEGIE HALL—BANDURIST  
CHORUS—DECEMBER 30

All roads will lead to the above captioned place, event and time. They will be swarming with young Americans of Ukrainian descent, bent upon hearing for the first time, from America's most famed concert stage, a most unusual male musical group ever heard in this country, singing to the accompaniment of their banduras the emotion-laden, happy and tragic, the brave songs of Ukraine.

Not since the time of the world famous Ukrainian National Chorus under the late Koshetz, some three decades ago, has a Ukrainian singing group won such wide acclaim, in Europe, in this country, and in Canada. Those of us who have heard the Bandurist Chorus can well understand why hardened music critics of our American dailies throw all discretion to the winds and praise the Bandurists most lavishly. For them the group is something out of this world.

For us too, Especially since it brings to us all what we have

conceived to be the spirit of Ukraine, of the land of our fathers and forefathers, of that land of song and sentiment upon which dwell a hardy and courageous people, our kinmen, whose heads "are bloody but unbowed in the unceasing struggle to liberate themselves of cruel Russian rule and make their native land free and independent.

That spirit the Bandurists, who are but recent arrivals to these shores, will bring out in the songs they will sing and play at their Carnegie Hall concert. Be sure to be there.

Worth mentioning here, too, is the fact that the Carnegie affair is being sponsored by the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee, the well known younger generation Ukrainian American outfit well known for its "Echoes of Ukraine" stage presentations, including the last one in Carnegie Hall.

Dr. Vetukhiv Assails Soviet "Social Security"

Social security in Soviet Russia about which Communists and fellow-travellers brag pays only 16 rubles a month to a worker who is sick and unable to work, according to Dr. Michael A. Vetukhiv, former biology-genetics professor at the Kharkiv university, Soviet Ukraine.

Dr. Vetukhiv came to the United States as a displaced persons a few months ago and made his residence in Los Angeles, Cal. He attended the Fourth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent in Washington on November 5 and 6, 1949, to which President Truman sent a message of hope. He then went to Winnipeg to address the annual provincial convention of the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League, November 20, 1949, at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church. His address was reported in The Winnipeg Free Press of November 22, 1949.

In the course of his address he explained that one kilogram (two pounds) of butter costs from 25 to 28 rubles; one kilogram of meat 12 rubles; one kilogram of apples 5 rubles; one loaf of bread from 90 kopeks to 3½ rubles. (A ruble is approximately the equivalent of 20 cents.)

In Prison Camps

Dr. Vetukhiv is a veteran of

both Soviet and German prison camps. A few months after the Germans occupied Ukraine, Dr. Vetukhiv was taken to Poland and then to Germany, where he was liberated by American troops.

For the past seven months he has been living in California, but is now moving to New York.

"When Germany invaded our land in 1943 we found very quickly that they were little if any better off than the Soviet oppressors," said Dr. Vetukhiv. "The Germans treated the Ukrainians as conquered people."

But when the Russians regained possession of the Ukraine, "which is the Soviet breadbasket, millions were transported to Siberia, where multitudes died of starvation and exhaustion," Dr. Vetukhiv said.

He told of the famine in the Ukraine, which he said was officially instituted by Premier Joseph Stalin.

Dr. Vetukhiv concluded by saying that the Ukraine is "democracy's greatest potential bulwark against Russian penetration of the west."

The reasons were, the speaker said, that Ukrainians have always been a freedom-loving people and would struggle until they are free.

Ukrainian Bandurists Captures Buffalo  
Audiences

Buffalo was graced by the presence of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, under the direction of Hryhory Kytasty, Walter Ciopyk and Andrew Diakun report in a special correspondence to The Ukrainian Weekly. Playing to an audience nearing two thousand people, this most magnificent and unique musical aggregation, a recent addition to American culture, received tremendous bursts of applause in Buffalo's newest and most modern musical centre, the Kleinhans Music Hall on Sunday, December 11, at 8 P.M.

Additional color was added to the concert by twenty young ladies dressed in beautiful Ukrainian costumes who served as ushers and program aides.

The entire program was arranged by a committee representing Western New York Ukrainian societies. In the morning, prior to the concert, the Bandurist Chorus sang several selections with the choir of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, at St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, during a Byzantine Ukrainian Mass. Close to 1500

home of Mrs. Mary Fedan in Arnold, Penna. on Sunday November 20, 1949.

A very pleasant and entertaining evening was had with President Chester Monasterski acting as the M. C. In addition to conducting the meeting, Mr. Monasterski provided the entertainment by showing several reels of moving pictures of travelogues and very fine Gypsy Music and dancing. For the balance of the evening he tutored the members present in the technical game of "Canasta."

people attended these services to hear the beautiful Ukrainian Church Music. This Mass was arranged as a Thanksgiving Mass for recently arrived Ukrainian Displaced Persons, 200 of whom were in the audience.

The Western N. Y. Committee, which had only two and a half weeks to prepare this concert, is to be commended for making the Bandurist concert a complete success. Publicity, which was successful in making this a success, was carried via the following newspapers: "Buffalo Courier-Express," "Buffalo Evening News," "The Union and Echo," "Svoboda," "Tonawanda News," "Lancaster Enterprise," "Lancaster Journal," "Lackawanna Leader," and the journal "This Week," a hotel publication, the Hungarian press, and the Polish Daily.

In addition, the following radio stations donated their services: WBNY, WBEN, WKBW, WWOL, WHLD, CKTB (St. Catharines), and WVET, Rochester, N. Y. The radio publicity consisted of radio interviews and spot announcements. The press carried releases plus photographs of the concert committee and members of the Bandurist Chorus.

The Committee consisted of the following members: Concert and Publicity Chairman, Walter Ciopyk, Ticket Chairman—Andrew Diakun, Secretary—Stefanie Melias, Co-Chairmen—Peter Sandusky, Alexander Kowal, John Mallast.

May the Bandurist Chorus on its tour of the United States and Canada continue to realize outstanding success and capture thousands more.

# American Christmas Customs Come from Many Lands

Did you ever wonder about the origin of Santa Claus? Or about the first Christmas tree? Or perhaps when Christmas carols were first sung? Or any one of the many Christmas customs you have long associated with this festive season, traditions you learned as a child and which have become so integral a part of your Christmas celebration that most people take them for granted?

Each year the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago presents a series of special programs devoted to Christmas customs and traditions around the world. With the cooperation of foreign language groups in Chicago, the origins and backgrounds of Christmas traditions are portrayed to emphasize the cultural inheritance that America has received from its racial intermingling. Through the dramatic medium of stagecraft, of song, dance and pageantry, the universality of Christmas and its Christian meaning are depicted, not only to bring new meaning to the age-old Christmas traditions of America, but to give better understanding to all people of their common inheritance.

This year, 19 nationalities were represented in the programs which ran from November 26th through December 11th. Program were held each day at 1:45, 3:15, 7:30 and 9:00 p.m. in the Museum theater. National dishes of the nationality they honored each day were served in the Museum dining room from 5:30 to 8:00 p.m.

A spectacular display of Christmas trees, one for each nationality and trimmed in the traditions of the various countries, is shown in the Museum's main court.

### Rests on the "Little People"

Christmas is the major celebration of the Christian world. Its traditions reflect the culture, the economic background, and the geography of the country in which they are observed. The agricultural background that has brought so many of the customs we celebrate today into being, stems directly from the Old World and the economic status of the people. Perhaps the common birth of Christ, witnessed only by poor shepherds, established this as a sort of traditional prerogative. Or perhaps it is because the strength and resources of any nation rest in the little people, in those who must earn their daily bread, who find happiness in the small things, the simple life.

The story of the first Christmas tree is like that. This legend has been handed down from generation to generation, and like so many such stories, it may or may not be true. Martin Luther, so the legend goes, while walking in the forests of Germany one Christmas eve, was suddenly aware of the beauty of the star-studded sky twinkling through the branches of the evergreens. The sight was so appealing to Luther, he rushed home and in attempting to describe it placed candles on the branches of a small pine to simulate the starlight. Tradition calls this the first Christmas tree, though history shows that the evergreen, because of its year-round verdancy, has been worshipped as a deity by the druids who walked the German forests long before Luther was born, was used by the early Christians as a symbol of their enduring faith, and

by the pagan Greeks and Romans as a wreath of distinction.

### Origin of Xmas Tree

Whatever the origin of the Christmas tree may be, it has been adopted by almost every nation as a Christmas tradition and has come to symbolize the material aspect of festival-making, just as the manger scene typifies the religious and spiritual side. While the Christmas tree itself is found in almost every country, its adornments have assumed characteristic national features. Apples, nuts, candies and cookies were the first to be hung from the tree. From there, the originality and ingenuity of each nationality has made its own peculiar contribution. In Lithuania, for example, straw from the fields was tediously fashioned into windmills, bird-cages, bells and geometric designs to give a fragile beauty unmatched by anything modern industry has yet devised.

The snow of the Alps is represented on the Swiss tree, and gaily decorated pine cones and gilded nuts make an especially festive sight. The Ukrainian tree, surmounted by the six-pointed star is distinguished by its long garlands of bright red cranberries. A reminder of their agricultural resources is found in the heap of straw at the foot of the Ukrainian tree, and is reminiscent of the manger scene.

The intense national patriotism of the Scandinavian countries is expressed in the miniature flags strung in garlands, which are the principal decoration of the Swedish and Norwegian trees.

The French tree assumes a dainty feminine elegance with its sugar-bon-bons and exquisite paper ornaments.

The Polish tree is spectacular with its brightly colored paper peasants, clowns and miniature toys, testifying to the artistic talent of its creators.

Japan, adopting the tree from western civilization, decorates it with tangerines, and delicate little rocc wafers which enclose fortune telling slips.

America, adding its own contribution of inventiveness, can be credited with the electric lights which today have assumed all shapes and sizes.

Santa Claus has almost as varied an interpretation as the tree decorations. Essentially representing the spirit of giving at Christmas, he enters the American home by the chimney tradition, leaving his sleigh and reindeers on the roof.

In Holland, however, he uses a white horse and so the children insure his stopping at their house by leaving carrots in their wooden shoes as a precautionary measure. The legend of Santa is generally credited to the good St. Nicholas, the philanthropic bishop of European origin who is also honored on December 6th in this country as the contribution of the Dutch colonists who first introduced him America. Santa is also known as Kriss Kringle in Germany and in France it is Le Petit Noel who fills the children's stockings.

The Christmas dinner is a tradition with everyone. It is at once a recognition of the blessings of the harvest, an occasion for relaxation and merriment and a willing-

ness to share one's good fortune with others. In some countries the traditional feast is held in the evening and comes to an end with midnight and church services, while in others, the feasting and merry-making are held after services.

### In Ukraine a Silver Coin

But the format remains the same. It is a feast for the family and close friends. Special food and drink are a part of the ritual. In Poland, the Christmas wafer, of unleavened bread, is broken beneath the Christmas tree so that everyone present gets a small portion. In Denmark, following the roast goose, the Christmas pudding yields an almond to the lucky finder who thus receives an extra gift. In the Ukraine, a silver coin, baked in the Christmas bread, brings similar good fortune to the finder. The Swedish dip bread into pork and sausage drippings "for good luck." The Norwegians share their Christmas dinner with the birds and animals, with special foods being placed outdoors for their benefit. In Serbia the badnyak, or Yule log is cut to fall to the east at the moment of sunrise on the day before Christmas. When the tree falls, the branches must not touch those of any other tree, lest it bring bad luck to the family for the coming year.

On Christmas eve, the badnyak is sprinkled with wine and grain, the head of the house meanwhile offering a prayer that there will be much grain and wine in the coming year. The Christmas cake has a silver coin to bring good luck to the finder.

A bit of hay is placed beneath the Lithuanian dinner table to recall the birth of Christ. In Czechoslovakia, the family traditional supper is a solemn affair, with each dish representing a part of the ritual. Crumbs swept from the floor at midnight from this feast, when thrown over the threshold will reveal the prospective groom to the eligible maiden of the household.

### Origin of Carols

In this season of merry-making, the singing of Christmas carols is much a part of the occasion as the tree, and varies from the solemn simplicity of Silent Night to the tinkling refrain of Jingle Bells.

The original idea no doubt came from the singing of the angels, heralding the birth of Christ. The first Christmas carols to be sung as such however, supposedly originated in Greece where the Calad singers carol for coins in Christmas eve. St. Francis of Assisi is also credited with the impetus to use carols widely, since he used them in services around the crèche, or manger. Like the individuality to be found in Christmas trees, each nationality has contributed its share to our repertoire of carols and even America has found its voice in "White Christmas" and other popular songs.

And thus Christmas as we know it in America has become a feast of all nations. The contributions and cultures of the world have, like the racial origins, become merged in the great tapestry of American tradition, to give testimony of the brotherhood of man, and to once again reiterate the message of the heralding angels: "Glory to God... and on earth peace to men of good will."

## Vet News Roundup

Two changes in the G.I. Loan Regulations, designed to make it easier for veterans to finance and occupy homes purchased with the aid of loan guarantees under the G.I. Bill, were announced today by Veterans Administration.

One change will permit a veteran to occupy the home of his choice even though some outside work, necessarily delayed because of inclement weather, remains to be completed. The other provides an optional, flat allowance instead of certain "origination" costs which may be charged to home-buyers by lending institutions.

The first change involves such outside work as unfinished sidewalks, curbs, gutters, driveways and final coats of exterior paint.

Heretofore, V-A has required a certification that the home was completed before issuing a loan guarantee to the lender. Severe weather conditions in many parts of the country, therefore, have resulted in delays for veterans in moving into new homes which were fully suitable for living purposes, except for the unfinished exterior work.

Under the new plan, an amount equal to one and one-half times the estimated cost of the unfinished work will be placed in escrow to guarantee completion, and V-A will issue its regular guaranty on the loan. This procedure will be instituted only at the request of the veteran-buyer.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. I was discharged after World

War II without a service-connected disability. Recently, I suffered a back injury in an accident which requires out-patient treatment. Will VA furnish such treatment?

A. Since you do not have a service-connected disability, VA cannot give you out-patient treatment under the law. Such treatment is available only to veterans who have service-connected disabilities. Q. After my discharge from World War II, I surrendered my \$10,000 National Service Life Insurance converted, policy for the cash value. I have re-enlisted, and want insurance again. Am I eligible?

A. Yes. Application for new NSLI may be made while you are in active service.

JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATION'S ASSOCIATION. DO IT NOW!

## Languages - - - by G. H.

French, German and Spanish are the modern languages generally taught in American High School. Spanish is prevalent in the schools that stress commercial training for service in South America. French and German are offered for their cultural values. Students register in these courses because they are required by the school curriculum, dropping them as soon as they had fulfilled the minimum requirement. Modern trend indicates that language courses are not popular, neither is English for that matter.

Russian and Polish have been introduced in a number of High Schools and colleges. This is a novelty, and the permanency of these languages is yet to be tested. Ukrainian language is authorized in public schools in Pennsylvania where there is a demand for it. So far there has been no demand for a course in Ukrainian in any community although Pennsylvania has probably the major share of Ukrainian population. We have yet to hear of a course in Ukrainian offered in any American college, although Canadians may boast of having such things.

The Bulletin, published by AAT-SEEL, reports an ever increasing number of schools and colleges that have adopted Russian, Polish and other Slavic language, but not one school is mentioned as having a course in Ukrainian. You may pound your head against the wall, asking: Why? Why? Why? Are there not enough Ukrainian children in public High Schools to demand a course in Ukrainian? Are there no college students of Ukrainian descent that are interested in the language of their fathers?

The circumstances leading to the spread of Russian courses in American colleges have been brought about by the international relations. The growing interest in the Russian language met with the available supply of educators who came from abroad as DPs. The same may be said the Polish

language. The former DPs have been hired left and right by American colleges to teach Russian or Polish, albeit at starvation salaries. But there are very few Ukrainian DPs teaching in our colleges.

Dr. Alfred Senn is a Chairman of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the University of Pennsylvania. When asked about a Ukrainian course, he replied that the University is not ready to introduce Ukrainian yet. Which could mean that there is no demand for the language. That is beyond comprehension, for Philadelphia is one of the great centers of Ukrainian population and a converging point of Ukrainian educators. There must be many students of Ukrainian descent at the University of Pennsylvania, but there is no demand for a course in Ukrainian language! Is the situation any different in New York or Chicago?

We profess to love our Ukrainian songs and dances, we are becoming more and more interested in Ukrainian history because we want to tell others about our people. That means that we love the Ukrainian nationality. And it goes without saying that we love our parents too. How, then, can we renounce the language of our parents?

We study Latin, French or German, and soon we forget all we have learned because we never use any of these languages. Ukrainian language, on the other hand, is a live language as far as we are concerned. We come in daily contact with Ukrainians and we may use the language every day for pleasure or business or both. Common sense ought to prompt us to learn and use it.

Taras Shevchenko spoke the Russian language fluently when he mixed in Russian society, but even in exile he wrote in Ukrainian and aroused a dormant race to a national revival. The least we could do is learn to speak it.

## Ukrainica in American and Foreign Periodicals

(Continued)

"Lenin's Attitude Toward an International Organization for the Maintenance of Peace, 1914-1917," by C. Dale Fuller. "Political Science Quarterly," Columbia University, June, 1949, New York.

To trace the gyrations of thought of Marx, Lenin or Stalin is not an easy task, especially within the limits of a short article. However, the author of this essay seems to have done this successfully. Lenin, as the author shows, had no fixed attitude on the question of an international organization, but his consistent bent was toward the impossibility of any agreement with the capitalist nations. On national self-determination, of particular note was Lenin's apparent confidence that Ukrainian hatred of the Russians would be dissipated by granting them the right of secession and he believed, as the writer puts it, "once free, the formerly oppressed peoples would be attracted into an alliance with the great socialist state (Russia), because the working hours would be fewer and the wages higher." However, Lenin's philosophy of political expediency also played a role in this policy, and certainly the events of the post-World War I period justify the notion that Lenin did not really believe that mere economic attraction would insure union.

"Liberalism and Eastern Europe," by Alfred A. Skerpan. "Bulletin of the American Association of University Professors," Winter, 1948, Washington, D. C. It is refreshing to read a piece of work that evinces a solid grounding in the material studied. This article by an associate professor of history at Kent State University is of such a calibre. Outlining the growth and subsequent eclipse of liberalism in Eastern Europe, the author shows a remarkable grasp of the historical realities of that area. As concerns the Ukrainian nation, his understanding indicates a fundamental soundness of perspective and familiarity with its history.

In his historical survey he carefully notes that the Ukrainians, along with the Hungarians, Lithuanians and Czechoslovaks, regained an independent statehood lost in the early modern period. He notes, too, how Polish chauvinism hindered the progressive expansion of liberalism after the first World War by its "elaborate pretensions to territories and peoples outside its borders."

In following his thought one cannot help but agree with his final conclusion "that the problem of liberalism in eastern Europe becomes the problem of liberalism in America..." For even the Soviet regime through the efforts of the American Slav Congress is aware of the close relation between the two. There are approximately ten million Americans of Slav descent in the United States, a timely number not without importance in political activity.

"Communism and the Churches," by H. M. Waddams. "International Affairs," July, 1949, London. Mr. Waddams is the General Secretary of the Church of England Council on Foreign Relations and includes in this article a mass of information on the position of the Churches in Eastern Europe. As one would expect from the point of view of the ecumenical interest of his Church, the author has an excellent knowledge of the Russian Orthodox Church, an intimate familiarity with Orthodox and Catholic elements in other Slavic countries, such as Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, but apparently little acquaintance with the Orthodox and Catholic Churches in Ukraine. Brief mention is made of the Uniates in Ukraine, but the author does not place their early liquidation in the march or religious persecution that led from Metropolitan Slipiv to Stepinatz, Mindszenty, and now Beran.

"Food and Agriculture in the Soviet Union, 1917-48," by M. K. Bennet. "The Journal of Political Economy," The University of Chicago, June 1949, Chicago. Expressing in a footnote to the

## Impressions..

By WILLIAM SHUST

Christmas—the word itself carries a mystic meaning. Holly wreaths and snow, presents and greeting cards, its sentimental spirit and the story that never grows old.

Christmas is a personal holiday—a time to be spent with the family.

The one time in the year when good fellowship does reign supreme, if only for a brief period.

Christmas is not a holiday to be intellectually analyzed. It is primarily a religious holiday, and therefore calls out for and demands a spiritual response. And man's soul does respond.

For once all the mean and petty things in the world are forgotten. For once the "matter-of-fact" changes radically to the sentimental, even in the most conservative.

Such ephemeral, but heart-warming, things as: the receipt of a gaily wrapped gift, ... the greeting cards, ... the last rush for a forgotten present, ... the happening of the unexpected, ... elbowing of a crowd which you usually find annoying but tolerate now "because it's Christmas," ... the wonderful department store decorations, ... the "feeling" and spirit of Christmas in the air as the days rush upon each other to their culmination, ... the light in the eyes of children, ... the belief in Santa Claus, ... the carols, ... and, above

all, Christmas eve. Christmas—the holiday which makes children of everyone. And behind it all is its story. The eternal theme of the birth of The Eternal.

He who made us and who sent Himself amongst us,

He who put into us the feelings of pity, sentiment, remorse, and love.

He who gave us so much, but often gets so little.

Christmas is His story—and always will be. After all earthly holidays have passed, at the last hour, His birth will stand alone as a brilliant and shining remembrance etched on the heart of humanity.

Christmas cannot be dissected or put into words, no matter how descriptive. Christmas must be experienced.

But there are words which have endured.

Each and every dialect and tongue has its Christmas greeting. Ours is composed of two words, simple in construction, but all the more forceful because of their homespun simplicity.

They have endured with Christmas itself and have been spoken many ways: honestly, longingly, flippantly, despairingly, sarcastically, happily, sadly, joyfully, tearfully.

The words—Merry Christmas!

## On Record - - by Ted Victor

### RECORDS AND RECORDINGS

I was recently discussing, with a friend of mine, the advisability of buying new records for Christmas. Naturally with the three types of recorders and recordings on the market, it was indeed something of a problem. I myself have not bought a single domestic recording for the past year or so. The reason being of course that I do not have a machine that will play three types of recordings and secondly I knew it was just a matter of time before something would break for the persevering music lover. I am glad to say that the time is ripe and that now you may go ahead and start buying certain records for yourself and your friends.

Last week I read in the "New York Times" that the Victor Company was negotiating for the right to produce the Long Playing disks. The article stated that Victor would continue to sell its present 45 RPM disks in addition to producing the standard and the L.P. records. With Victor now in line, it means that all the major companies and most of the minor are in the Long Playing field. Good news for the music lover.

Despite all that Victor claimed for its records and the change, the fact remained that there was a continuous break while records were being changed, and that the colorful little disks were so light that too often they slipped and slurred. The Long Playing disk on the other hand was suited perfectly for good music. The only breaks were those intended by the composer and no more. In addition to that, it must be noted that Columbia has brought down the price of

title of his essay his heavy indebtedness to his colleagues, Vladimir P. Timoshenko and Naum Jansy of the Food Research Institute at Stanford University, for the data which he summarizes in this article. Mr. Bennett attempts to discern certain long-run trends in the agricultural situation in the Soviet Union. He brings together much interesting data to demonstrate the growth of a formidable military power with a supporting industrial base in "the face of food situation which remained precarious and of a level of real wages which remained very low." The food situation in the Soviet Union was, prior to World War II, "clearly one of less abundance and variety" than in the period prior to 1928.

the L.P. player to a most reasonable point. The way it looks now is that Victor will concentrate with its 45 RPM recordings in the popular field and issue its better music in the L.P. disks. Despite all this I would suggest that you refrain from buying any of these recordings at present. That is with certain exceptions of course.

Recordings of Ukrainian music on standard 78 RPM disks should always be bought for they are not available in any other form. Certain recordings of operettas by original casts, etc. should also be purchased whenever possible on the L.P. disks. Also there may be specific recordings with your favorite artists that you want and therefore you will buy them no matter what sort of a record it is. Beyond these rules, however, I would suggest that you refrain from buying anything with but one exception, the Long Playing Full Frequency Range Recordings being issued under the London label. It is only a matter of time before all the companies achieve the perfection contained in these London records. The L.P.F.F.R. actually contains more music than most machines can reproduce. One does not hear a flat reproduction but rather a rounded out one. Just as one would hear in the concert hall. Therefore, even on older sets it brings out a great deal more and better music.

There is a great deal of music on these London records and it is only a matter of time before Victor and Columbia attain the same mechanical perfection. Meanwhile, it is perfectly safe now to buy either the long playing attachment or the "Microverter" which fits your standard player so that it will play the L.P. records. The L.P.'s are unbreakable and will probably outlast all your standard recordings since the weight of the pick-up is but one fifth of an ounce. Besides, that the pleasure of hearing some thirty minutes of uninterrupted music on a single side of record is certainly worth looking forward to. The best however is for you to listen and judge between the L.P. and standard player. For any further information concerning recording please contact me through the "Ukrainian Weekly."

### "SVOBODA"

(UKRAINIAN DAILY)

FOUNDED 1893

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

Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Post Office of Jersey City, N. J. on March 10, 1911 under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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# THE UKRAINIAN FOLK BALLET'S CONTRIBUTION TO MINNESOTA'S CULTURE

By K. ANDERSON

(Concluded)

The largest performances given by the Ukrainian Folk Ballet in 1945 were presented two nights in succession in the Minneapolis Armory in connection with the Minneapolis Aquatennial Festival. This attraction drew hundreds of spectators to a splendid exhibition of national culture. Even though the cultural activity of this group seemed to lag, with only 8 performances in 1945, the social activity continued at a steady pace. There was a Valentine's Day dance given, to which the G.I.s stationed at Fort Snelling were given an invitation, so as to ease the male dancing-partner situation. The shortage of men was also evident in the one-act comedy, "Suitable for Charity," presented by the Folk Ballet. The feminine members of the group enacted the male roles in this play, which made it an even more hilarious success.

A sudden sad note was struck upon this dancing group when the catastrophic news of the deaths of two of its members in armed forces was received. Lt. Myron Kuzkyk of the U. S. Army was killed by snipers while in action in Germany. The life of Bugler Earl Procaj of the U. S. Navy was taken during a Kamikaze attack upon the cruiser, U.S.S. Indianapolis, in the Pacific. The loss of these boys was a severe shock to the entire Ukrainian community.

### Eight Performances in 1946

In the year 1946, eight performances were given by the Folk Ballet, which included presentations on the University of Minnesota Farm Campus, at the River Falls Teachers College in River Falls, Wisconsin, and a program at Eau Claire, Wisconsin. All of these performances proved a great success. The beginners dancing classes continued under the direction of Prof. M. H. Haydak and later were conducted by Walter Jasenjuk and Olga Krochak, two elected instructors of the group. Children as young as four years of age attended classes. Along the social line, two ballroom dances were sponsored by the Ukrainian Folk Ballet.

The St. Paul Festival of Nations, in which the Ukrainian participated, ushered in the activity of the Ukrainian Folk Ballet in 1947. Other major performances, among the eight given that year, were presented in connection with the annual Ukrainian National Day and also for Veteran Twin City Railway Employees at the Radisson Hotel in Minneapolis. A young couple from the beginners' classes made their debut before the American public that year. Ronald Horbul and Beverly Komar, both about 10 years of age, supplanted

the young couple (Earl Procaj and Irene Stevenson) who so successfully captured the audience in the past with the dancing of the Ukrainian "Hopak Kolom". Among the social activities sponsored were a Style Show and a Valentine's Day dance—both great successes.

Along in 1948, the re-vitalized Folk Ballet group presented 12 performances, two of which were given in conjunction with the Ukrainian National Chorus. Performances were given for the Minneapolis Council of Americanization, Y.W.C.A. Gay Nineties Carnival, Minnesota Society for Prevention of Blindness, National Convention of the American Home Economic Association, American Overseas Aid—U.N. Appeal for Children, P.T.A. meeting Webster School, Citizens Aid Club, and many others. Approximately an audience of 3750 persons witnessed the performances in 1949. In the line of dramatics, another hit three-act comedy, "Aaron Slick of Punkin' Crick," was presented.

### Weekly Rehearsals

Ukrainian folk dancing rehearsals continue to be held weekly in the recreational parlors of St. Michael's church. In the present active membership there remain approximately 15 persons who were among the first members of the group when it was organized in 1933. A new era has begun for the Folk Ballet with the arrival of Displaced Persons to the Twin Cities from Europe. Whereas the past 15 years the active membership consisted primarily of American-born individuals of Ukrainian descent, it is likely that the interested newcomers will be enthusiastic participants in future Ukrainian folk dancing exhibitions. Thus far, during this year of 1949, the Folk Ballet has participated in six performances before the American public, one of which was the gala Festival of Nations in St. Paul, which revolved around the Minnesota Territorial Centennial theme.

It is fitting that the Ukrainian Folk Ballet should be honored on its 15th Anniversary in conjunction with the Minnesota Territorial Centennial, for the past history of this organization discloses its important contribution to the Composite culture of Minnesota. At the same time, this group has also succeeded in its efforts to stimulate interest and educate the public with respect to the Ukrainian nationality. As long as determination and spirit prevail in the hearts of its members, the organization of the Ukrainian Folk Ballet of the Twin Cities will continue to be honored on many more anniversaries. ("Ukadet")

## WEEKLY BANTER

In a college town, a student called at a boarding house to inquire about rooms.

"And what do you charge for your rooms," inquired the student. "Five dollars up," was the reply. "Yes, but I'm a student," he said, thinking the price a little high. "That being the case, the price is \$5 down," replied the landlady, who had had experience.

It isn't necessary to have a definite opinion on every subject.

I wouldn't mind having a million dollars except that it might make me conspicuous.

Nine out of ten men over sixty would lie abed till noon or come home from the office at noon, if their wives were far away.

If most of us weren't well pleased with ourselves we'd do something about it.

Too often we deliberate after we've made our decision.

The more I see of other countries the more I love my own.—Mme. de Staël.

Occasionally we hire somebody who turns out to be unsatisfactory

## What They Say

Lindsay Rogers, professor of Public Law at Columbia University, at the New York Herald Tribune Forum:

"Our major (political) organizations are bottles whose labels have remained unchanged, while their doctrinal content has become more and more alike."

Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, newly appointed U. S. Ambassador to Denmark, addressing the Women's National Press Club in Washington:

"There are many kinds of self-interest among nations, as among individuals. There is the kind which thinks only in terms of sheer physical survival—a concept which I'm sure most of us view as barren and unrewarding... Then there is the kind that thinks only in terms of brute power and force. There is also that self-interest which faces the facts of the modern world, which accepts the necessity for modern man to change himself before he destroys himself in a race with time against the terrible forces he himself has produced. The higher kind of self-interest recognizes that we are indeed all brothers and sisters bound closer and closer by science and technology..."

not in just one respect but in every respect.

## Youth and the U.N.A.

1,018 NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED

Campaign Goal Attained

During the month of November the Ukrainian National Association admitted a total of 1,018 new members into the organization. This broke the all-time record of 993 new members set only the month before!

The closing figures for November 30, 1949, show a total membership of 55,145... and this means that the U.N.A. membership campaign goal of 55,000 members before the end of 1949, its 55th anniversary year, has been attained a full month ahead of time!

The U.N.A. began 1949 with slightly over 50,000 members. This indicates that the fraternal benefit society increased its membership by 5,000 in eleven months!

The majority of the members admitted during the past several months were Ukrainian Displaced Persons, recently introduced to our shores. Unusually heavy enrollments were reported in the New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Newark, Baltimore, Detroit, and other metropolitan areas... and many small localities such as Berlin, Md., Bristol, Pa., Fort Williams, Ont., and New Haven, Conn., to mention a few, also accomplished much in the way of organization work.

December promises to be another eventful month for the Ukrainian National Association where new members are concerned. The indications are that up to 1,000 applications will be received during the month.

### Boy, 12, Wins in Horace Heidt Show

The Wilkes-Barre Record recently reported that William Hrynkiw, age 12, was a participant in the Horace Heidt talent show held in West Side Armory on December 2nd. The show, with a personnel of 60 performers, was under the auspices of Hanover Township Lions Club for the benefit of its crippled children's fund. First prize went to the Hrynkiw boy, who stunned the audience with his accordion rendition of "Dizzy Fingers."

### Writes Magazine Article

An article entitled "Give Me Borsheh Any Time," written by Emil Revyuk, appeared in the December issue of "Woman's Day," sold in a A & P. Food Stores.

Mr. Revyuk, a former editor of the Svoboda, is a past secretary of Branch 25 of the Ukrainian National Association, located in Jersey City. He had contributed many articles to the Ukrainian Weekly. He is a resident of Middle Village, N. Y.

### Privileges of U.N.A. Membership

1. Annual dividends after two years membership.
2. Benefits in the event of incurable sickness.
3. Benefits in the event of permanent disability.
4. Loans on insurance reserve at only 4% interest.
5. Double indemnity coverage at low cost.
6. Financial aid to members attending colleges or universities.
7. The Ukrainian Weekly for only one dollar annually.
8. The Svoboda, including the Weekly, for only \$3.60 annually.
9. U.N.A.-sponsored athletic programs.
10. Branches composed of and managed by the members themselves.
11. Opportunity to be elected a branch officer.
12. Opportunity to be elected delegate to the U.N.A. convention.
13. Opportunity, if elected delegate, to be elected U.N.A. supreme officer.
14. Opportunity to organize new members and receive appropriate rewards.
15. If insured in the Juvenile Department, a member may apply for adult insurance to his liking without examination, and receive up to 50% of the dues paid on the juvenile insurance as a credit to be applied toward the payment of dues on his adult insurance.
16. Death benefits held in trust for beneficiaries under 21 years of age earn 2% interest until paid out.
17. The U.N.A. has subsidized the publication of several books in English, dealing with Ukrainian

## New Jersey State UYL Basketball Loop Opens Up Season

BAYONNE MOVES INTO FIRST PLACE WITH WINS OVER JERSEY CITY AND PASSAIC DURING PAST WEEKEND

This past weekend, the New Jersey State Ukrainian Basketball League got under way. On Saturday evening the Bayonne Ukrainian Sporting Club, last season's champions, played the Jersey City entries at the Bayonne Jr. College Gym. The Bayonne Ukes, paced by Johnnie Druzick and George Broyan, took an early lead and maintained it thru-out the contest. The final score was Bayonne 72, Jersey City 59.

Elizabeth—Sunday afternoon, the Jersey City Ukrainian Social and Athletic Club "five" travelled to this fair city. At the Ukrainian Home on Fulton Street, the Elizabeth Ukrainians—paced by 6'5" Dannie Alexa, who recently received his sheepskin—started out on the right foot by gaining the decision over Jersey City. Other individual stars for Elizabeth were George Semen and Mike Labinski.

The final score was Elizabeth 63, Jersey City 52.

Passaic—on Sunday, Jersey City wasn't the only team 'on the road.' The Bayonne Ukes, led by their youthful managers John Mathews and John Nesnay, travelled to Passaic where they played at the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Hall against the formidable St. Nick's Ukes. Led by Frank 'Bubbles' Syskowsky, 6'5" ace and "Wee-Willie" Dragan-chuk, the Bayonne Ukes easily captured the contest. Other individual stars were Bill Chelak, Gene Wisniewsky and Bill Lytwyn. For Passaic, Rethwa excelled. The final score was Bayonne 84, Passaic 55.

### Team Standings

	W	L	Pct.
Bayonne	2	0	1.000
Elizabeth	1	0	1.000
Perth Amboy	0	0	.000
Carteret	0	0	.000
Passaic	0	1	.000
Jersey City	0	2	.000

## Toronto UYL Basketball League in Four-Way Tie

"SPORT UKRAINE" AND TORONTO MUN POST VICTORIES—LARGE CROWDS WITNESS CONTESTS, REPORTS JEAN HARASYM, DISTRICT SPORT DIRECTOR

Toronto—During the past weekend, the second round in the Toronto Ukrainian Basketball League materialized. The "Sport Ukraine," a Ukraine, a team composed entirely of Ukrainian DPs trounced the Toronto SUMK "five" to the complete surprise of all followers. The DPs, sparked by Dunolowich and Ihantsevich moved into the lead from the very out-set of the game, and after a nip-and-tuck tussle 'all the way'—they gained a decisive decision. The game, which was played in St. Vladimirs Ukrainian Gym ended with the following final count:—"Sport Ukraine"—47, Toronto SUMK—34.

In the second game the Toronto M.U.N. quintet, paced by Ivanovsky and Mandryk, eked out a decision over the West Toronto U.N.Y.F. 'five' by the score of 54 to 48. Frank Fica was the bulwark, both offensively and defensively, for the scores.

### Team Standings

	W	L	Pct.
"Sport Ukraine"	1	1	.500
West Toronto	1	1	.500
Toronto SUMK	1	1	.500
Toronto MUN	1	1	.500

## NEW YORK STATE UYL BASKETBALL LEAGUE BEGINS PLAY

Playing the N. Y. State Ukrainian Loop commenced this past week altho the results at this writing are still unknown. Teams in this league are:—Rochester; Sayre, Pa.; Swarcuse; Auburn; Binghamton and Johnson City.

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

### HOW ABOUT THAT?

Bob Zawoluk, who participated in our New York City UYL League

culture, history, poetry, and other subjects, for the benefit of its members in particular and all interested non-Ukrainian persons in general. Join the Ukrainian National Association!

T. L.

## Ukrainian Xmas Cards

WE HAVE IN STOCK A FINE SELECTION OF UKRAINIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS. Cards sell for 15 cents each, 12 for \$1.50.

We also have 5 cents folders in a big assortment. SEND YOUR ORDER NOW TOGETHER WITH REMITTANCE TO:

SWOBODA

51-53 Grand Street (P. O. Box 346) Jersey City 3, N. J.

## U.N.A. BOWLING TEAMS SCRAMBLE FOR POSITION

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Although little basic change took place in the team standings of the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.J.-N.Y. Area as a result of the matches played last Friday, December 9th, at the usual Jersey City locale, unexpected performances increased the chances of significant changes in the not-too-distant future. U.N.A. Branch 14's surprising three-game defeat at the hands of Irvington's Ukrainian Eagles, and the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club "B" team's equally complete victory over the steadily-climbing Newark Ukrainian Veterans, not to mention the loss of two games out of three by Newark's St. Johns Catholic War Veterans to U.N.A. Branch 272 of Maplewood, are bound to have repercussions in the line-up as the first half of the season closes on December 30th.

It was a dejected second-place team which left the alleys that night after having been steam-rolled by the "Molinsky Bros. & Co." aggregation, for the best that Branch 14 could score in its highest game was 725 pins, even going as low as 685 in the second. The suddenly-inspired Eagles, led by Byron Magalas, who rolled a 545 series—highest for the night—laid it on heavy, winning all games without needing a good-sized handicap of thirty pins.

The comet-like trial of Newark's Ukrainian Vets was dimmed somewhat by their decided defeat in all three games by the junior Jay-sees who also had no need of their handicap and, in fact, registered their highest three-game series to date. Joe Kufka's 497 set and N. Koetick's 483 completely offset any damage which the 469 and 466 sets of Veterans Bemko and Zolito, respectively, could do.

With complete indifference to the

handicap in their favor, Maplewood's Branch 272 took the measure of the St. Johnsmen and walked off with two easy wins out of three, thus whittling off a little more of the ample lead which the St. Johns outfit had been enjoying over the rest of the field. Maplewoodite Bill Dudak (our honorary league president) surprised his teammates with a three-game series of 499, which feat had been impossible for him lately because of his early departure from the alleys for business reasons. The St. Johnsmen's hard luck might have not been their fault, since they were playing minus their fifth man. Still, even a duffer team sometimes can win because of a "blind."

The chest-thumping senior half of the Jaysee aggregation was caught off-guard in two games out of three by the "cellar-dwelling" St. George Vets of New York, who by grace of the handicap system, showed that there was plenty of life in them yet. Smarting under the effects of losing two in a row, the A-ers came back in the third with a vengeance, scoring a big 811 game. So, the A's were happy to keep the match from being a total loss, and the St. Georgians were pleased to have won two straight.

The other two New York teams (also basement neighbors), Branch 435 (Friendly Circle) and Branch 361 (Dnister Youth Ass'n) scrapped between themselves, with the former coming up with two games in a row, and the latter fleehing the third. Terry Lyba and Bill Naastyn did most of the plugging for DYA, registering 502 and 497, respectively, while the league's third highest bowler, Tony Gulka, ably assisted by Mike Konrasky, did stoutly for Branch 435.

### UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	High	3 Game	Total	Aver.	
1. St. Johns C.W.V., Newark	31	11	856	2412	31516	780
2. U.N.A. Branch 14 Newark	26	16	876	2469	32143	765
3. Jersey City S.E.A. Team A	24	18	826	2406	31488	750
4. Irvington Ukr. Eagles	24	18	839	2317	30811	734
5. U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood	23	19	808	2306	30486	726
6. Jersey City S.&A. Team B	20	22	816	2241	28364	675
7. Newark Ukr.-Amer. Vets	19	23	793	2251	29291	697
8. U.N.A. Br. 361-DYA, NYC	18	24	782	2256	30285	721
9. U.N.A. Branch 435, N.Y.C.	16	26	802	2296	29446	701
10. St. Geo. Post C.W.V., NYC	9	33	764	2087	27980	666

## Youngstown Ukrainians Sponsor Dance

On Sunday November 27th a very friendly ball was sponsored by the Youngstown Ukrainians, well known member organization of the U.Y.L.N.A. Present at the affair were a number of young people from Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Ford City.

On hand to greet all newcomers was President Michael Solomon and many other members of the local committee. Leo Hulyn, photographer "par excellence" continued to take pictures for his picture album of all major Ukrainian activities.

The Youngstown Ukrainians in the past have sponsored many fine affairs in conjunction with their local parent organization the Ohio

State League whose president is William Mural. Attending the affair from Pittsburgh were the following people: Morris Lycky and Morris and Dorothy Myschisin. Another fine example of cooperation among our Ukrainian American young people.

A FINE UKRAINIAN PRESENT  
 PROF. MANNING'S  
 Excellent Book  
 TARAS SHEVCHENKO,  
 Poet of Ukraine  
 Price \$2.50  
 "SVOBODA"  
 P. O. BOX 346,  
 JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.

A Peak In Musical Achievement!

Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee  
 — Presents —  
 A Concert  
 — By the —  
 UKRAINIAN BANDURISTS CHORUS  
 UNDER HRYHORY KYTASTY  
 at  
 New York City's CARNEGIE HALL  
 7th AVE. & 57th ST., N.Y.C.  
 DECEMBER 30, 1949 - 8:30 P. M.  
 TICKETS ARE OBTAINABLE AT:  
 Y. M. C. A. McBurney Branch, 215 West 23 St., New York City. Monday & Thursday Evening.  
 Carnegie Hall, December 17th at Box Office & date of performance.  
 Surma Book and Music Store, 11 East 7th Street, New York City.  
 Nash Bazaar, 151 Avenue A, New York City. — Dorothy's Beauty Shop, 433 E. 9th St. — F. Braznick, 48 1/2 E. 7th St. — Art Mode, 123 — 2nd Ave., New York City.  
 PRICES: \$1.50 — \$1.80 — \$2.40 — \$3.00 — \$3.60.

Ф. О.

# „НАРІКАЙЛИ“

(Докінчення другого автора.)

Мовчанка не тривала довго. Перервав її сам Волта.

Він, ще відбуваючи службу при Нейві, перепливав кілька разів океан та заходив в Німеччину до таборів ДП, щоби пригадати, як живуть його брати по крові, щоби власними очима побачити тих українських скитальців, про яких стільки читав в „Свободі“, і щоби власними вухами послухати їх оповідань про безпосередню батьківщину його батьків і про трагедію українського народу за останніх 30 літ.

В часі тих зустрічей з українськими скитальцями він докладно познав свою націю, шире полюбив її, та вже тоді вирішив, що всіма своїми силами буде помагати своїм братам, бо він зрозумів, що тільки взаємна любов і єдність зможе створити український народ сильним і самостійним.

Глянувши на годинник, Волта промовив до тих трьох:

Вел. я чув вашу розмову вері гуд і я бачу, що ви всі три не звичайні люди. Бат всі три не однаково виконуете свій джаб. Я думаю, що втім є якась причина, бікз нічо в світі не діється без причини. Анд, сер, звернувся Волта до того Рачків-Пачкіс, бущого міністра естонської республіки, оповідajte коротко про себе, чим ви були заки стали міністром.

Історія мого життя коротка, сказав Рачків-Пачкіс. Я син

вишого міністерського урядника в Естонії, коли вчився в гімназії, займався також спортом. Після закінчення університетських студій, мене приняли до міністерства, а по двох роках я став міністром праці. Фізично я ніколи не працював, але як спортсмен я витренував свої мязи, но і вквіці я маю тільки 36 літ.

Оф корсе, що ви повинні мати сильні мязи — докинув Волта. Поляк, Мостовіч, не чекаючи на Волтові дальші слова, зачав сам скоро про себе; я, пане, не хотів у школі добре вчитися і мій татусь мав зі мною багато клопоту. За порадою знайомих віддав мене татусь до війська і я перед війною був уже капітаном. По розвалі Польщі я щастливо уникнув всяких неприємностей, дістав добру посаду у большевиків, а потім у німців, а вквіці мені вдалося приїхати до Америки.

Тенк ю вері має містер Мостовіч, каже Волта, енд нов ще ви сер, звернувся до нашого адвоката і бущого посла, оповідajte нам про себе. Моя історія довга, але я тільки коротко оповім вам про моє 56-літнє життя. — Мої родичі селяни, від уст собі відбирали та послали мене до школи. Я скінчив гімназію, то є гаїскул, перед першою війною і вписався на правничий відділ львівського університету. Але вскорі вибухла війна і я, як Січовий Стрелець, перебув цілу війну на фронті.

Зі створенням Української держави в 1918 р. я також пішов на большевицький фронт і там серед лютої зими на військовім возі я перехворів тяжким пнтинистий тиф. Тільки завдяки Богові я виживав і щасливо повернувся додому. Але вдома я уже не застав живими моїх родичів. Батька розстріляли маляри, а мати померла на тиф у 1919 р. Я округлий сирота, не понав у зневіру і рішив кінчити студії. Однак на це треба було грошей, а їх я не мав. Я вчився тільки ночами, бо днями я важко працював на прожиток і на студії. Але рівночасно я не забув про мій народ і продовжував теж змагатися за його волю. За це поляки мене кілька разів арештували, а в 1930 р. підчас пацифікації я був побитий так, що два місяці я пролежав у шпиталі. За мою працю для свого народу українські виборці вибрали мене послом. В 1939 р. прийшли до нас большевики і я був схоплений енкаведистами та опинився в тюрмі Бригідки. Тут я пережив страхоту, чого я не всілі оговісти вам простими словами. Тільки чудом я залишився в живих. Опісля прийшли всі страхоті війни і наостанці скитальщина, невідгане лягрове життя, недодання та журба за дальше майбутнє. Переїзд до Америки скривив мене душевно, але стан мого здоров'я не покращав і мимо усіх моїх зусиль я застосувався до американського темпа не могу.

Наш скінчив, а поляк і естонець, що мов заворожені слухали, важко зітхнули, — Волта затиснув шапку на голові, вемов готуючись до відлати усім ворогам українського

народу, сказав твердо — Дете райт! Ваша мова, це коротка історія нашого народу. Нов, ідіть дальше до роботи. Вечером того самого дня Волта запросив нашого адвоката-посла до себе в гості, пошукав у знайомих мешканця для нього, а другого дня у неділю на мітінгу усіх українців представив присутнім нашого ново-американця, розповів коротко історію його життя, після чого всі люди вирішили, щоб такий чоловік не марнував своїх здібностей при шафлі, а тільки, щоби завзявся культурно-освітньою і організаційною роботою для добра американських українців.

Дорогий Отче Миколаю! Цього листа пишуть Тобі найменші українські скитальці. Пишемо коротко, бо зимно вліще, а затопити в печі нічим. І істи нема що — живемо тільки чорною кавою з пісним хлібом, а раз у день дістаємо рідку зупу. Мама пішла на село замінити мої чевревики за дрібку товщу і збиране молоко. Батька вбили вороги — ще як ми були вдома. Доброгой Отче! Ми знаємо,

## Лист до св. о. Миколая

Табір „На Продуві“, Німеччина, грудень 1949.

Дорогий Отче Миколаю!

Цього листа пишуть Тобі найменші українські скитальці. Пишемо коротко, бо зимно вліще, а затопити в печі нічим. І істи нема що — живемо тільки чорною кавою з пісним хлібом, а раз у день дістаємо рідку зупу. Мама пішла на село замінити мої чевревики за дрібку товщу і збиране молоко. Батька вбили вороги — ще як ми були вдома. Доброгой Отче! Ми знаємо,

що Ти любиш нас. Знаємо, що й цього року прийдеши до нас в навечеря свого Празника і принесеш нам ласощів. Просимо Тебе: не роби цього. Мама розплачеться, чому ми не маємо того добра щодня — і від цього нам буде боляче.

Ми просимо Тебе про інше. Ми чули, що за океаном є наші люди, які приймають скитальців. Кажуть, що то добрі люди — тільки таких малих, як ми, не хочуть приймати. Чому вони нас не хочуть? Тут нас не хочуть, бо ми чужинці — а там не хочуть хоч ми їхні, українські діти... Куди нам іти?..

Просимо Тебе, Святий Отче: піди до тих наших людей за океан і розкажи їм про наші терпіння. Скажи їм, що ми будемо чемні й не зробимо їм ніякої пакости. Ми будемо гратися з їхніми дітьми, навчимо їх українських пісень, танців і забав. Ми будемо спати на горіщі, чи в пивниці, щоб не заторкнути їхніх меблів. А як виростемо, ми

### До комплекту — тіловиховання

Пів-року тому назад автор цих рядків, на цьому місці, звивав українських спортснів з-поміж ново-прибулих відгукнутися — закладати спортивні клуби. Я вказав тоді на велику притягально-зосереджуючу силу, яку криє в собі для наших людей (європейський) футбол, як і на інші висококорисні прикмети цієї геніяльної дружинової спортової гри (моральні співзмагання глядачів і їхні позиції „по свій бік“, радість з перемог своїх колірів — не кажучи вже про розвагу після сірих буднів).

Сьогодні хочемо згадати про ще одне завдання наших спортових дружин у цій країні. Маємо на думці популяризаційно — пропагандивну сторінку нашої тіловиховної культури по цей бік Великої Води. Після того, як наші славні капелі, театри, співаки, мистці кисті й учені розносять славу нашої духової культури — просто напрошується необхідність показати жителям цього континенту нашу фізичну культуру. Щоб доказати тугість нашої „молоді й заокруглити перед американцем образ українців — під кожним поглядом модерного народу.

Дошлюючи потребу організувати й плекати різні ділянки спорту, мусимо підкреслити вагу футболу: раз тому, що він магнетично-притягальний для мас, головню новоприбулих (які на тутешніх родах спорту не визнаються), а по-друге, ним ми серед американських „неофітів“ якраз можемо зробити пропагандивний „бізнес“.

На добрій дорозі до згаданої мети знаходяться ньюйорський УСК і торонтська „Україна“. Але яка терниста ця дорога?! Скільки перепон — перешкод зустрічають корифеі нашого спорту на цьому континенті?! Брак домівки, брак грища для вправ і змагань, брак найнеобхіднішого спортового виряду — навіть брак людей до праці в проводі. Широке поле праці орється все ще „однокінкою“ — дарма, що „ковеві“ ніхто нічим не платить і що він мусить заробляти на прожиток так же важко, як і ті, хто знає тільки недільну атракцію спорту.

Чи не час би нашої спортової громаді зійтися, обговорити справу і повести її так, як вона йшла вдома й на європейській еміграції?

Ідейні одиниці дали й дають доказ, що все можна зробити, але самим їм не сила. Для цього треба громади. Справа виведена на чисті води — тепер треба тільки могутнього мотору, що пігнав би її до мети. Це — до Нью Йорку й Торонто. А де інші? Невже з тих десятків наших дружин, що ширіли славу нашого спорту по Німеччині, Австрії й Італії, на цей континент приїхало тільки два комплекти змагунів і діячів? Не хочемо вшити, щоб у Філадельфії, Шікаго, Вінніпегу, чи де ще не могли постати сильні українські клуби. Де ж тамешні Прудиуси, Скоробогати, Хараки, що взяли би до організаторської праці?.. Ми кличемо їх!

В закінчення — слово до змагунів. У Нью Йорку трапився прикий випадок дезерції українського змагуна до чужого клубу. Причина: чужинці... дають двадцять доларів за матч, а в своїх треба грати з ідеї. Говорити багато до людини, якій за двадцять срібняків мліща чужа „Гота“, ніж свій УСК — нема потреби. Все ж цьому панові варто б застановитися, хто платить його товаришам з УСК-у, хто платить нашим вченим і культурно-громадським діячам — що й казати про тих, що до праці й жертви для ідеї доплачують ціною власного життя...

оНо.

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### УКРАЇНСЬКЕ СПОРТОВЕ ТОВАРИСТВО В ШІКАГО

Місто Шікаго належить до міст, в котрих знаходяться більшій осередки скупчення української імїграції.

В нинішню пору є в м. Шікаго понад 70 більше чи менше активних українських товариств чи організацій, але між ними досі не було спортового товариства, хоч Америка звісна, як країна сильно розвиненого спорту.

Старші українські імїгранти не мали належного розуміння для значення спорту, а молодші примістилися в американських клубах.

Зміна наступила доперва з приїздом нової імїграції.

В неділю 23 жовтня 1949 р., відбулися тут установчі сходини спортової секції Т-ва „Самопоміч“. Секція, прийнявши назву „Укр. Амер. Спорт. Т-во „Січ“ в Шікаго“, буде відтепер вести піонерську працю коло розбудови українського спорту в м. Шікаго і околиці.

Крім ведення старо-краєвих спортових ділянок, рішено на установчих зборах звернути увагу на роди спорту, плеканого в ЗДА, та в той спосіб знайти в найкоротшій дорозі контакт з американськими спортовими організаціями, а зокрема з українськими-американцями, членами цих клубів.

Участь в проводі Т-ва звінних старо-краєвих спортових діячів, як проф. Івана Красника, голови Ради Фіз. Культури, Мгр. Рака — референта молоді при ЦПІУ в Німеччині, інж. Білінського, голови ОДРФК в Анебасі, дир. Масника, бущого голови тов. „Січ“ в Ругенсбурзі та присутність на терені м. Шікаго таких змагунів як Коцап, Ленцицький, Мицавка та других є запорукою успішного розвою нашого Іго спортового товариства в м. Шікаго.

Учасник

ЧИТАЙТЕ УКРАЇНСЬКІ КНИЖКИ І ГАЗЕТИ, БО ЧАСТЕ ЧИТАННЯ ВЕДЕ ДО ПРОСВІТИ, А ПРОСВІТА — ЦЕ СИЛА

віддачимося цим людям і нашому народові. Коли ці люди всетаки не схочуть нас, проси їх, щоб прийняли нас задля батьків і дорослих рідних — бо через нас їх ніхто не бере. А як і тоді не схочуть — візьми нас із цього світу, щоб ми нікому не завжали. Заведи нас до Ісусика і скажи, хто ми. Він напевно нас не відкине, бо сам — як мале дитя — був скитальцем.

Твої шировіданні Найменші Українські Скитальці. (Підглянув і відписав О. Сип.)

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