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VOL. XVIII

APPEARING OCTOBER 1st AT N. Y. C. CARNEGIE HALL
IN 10th YEAR ANNIVERSARY CONCERT OF UKRAINIAN
CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA



EUGENIA MOZHOVA
Operatic Soprano



ROMA PRIMA
Ballerina

Senator Lehman Introduces Ukrainian
Testimony Into Congressional Record

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, Democratic Senator from New York, on July 25, 1950 introduced into the Congressional Record the Ukrainian testimony on genocide of Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, Georgetown University, and President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

On that occasion, the outstanding American declared: The testimony, which was given before a Senate committee, dealt with genocide as an essential part of Soviet political and imperialistic strategy and carried a strong recommendation that the U. S. convention on genocide be ratified.

Ukrainian Orthodox Church in America
Against Russian "Peace Petition"

The Ukrainian Orthodox Committee on Coordination urged clergymen and trustees of more than eighty congregations to warn all members against signing the so-called Stockholm Peace Petition, which is communist-endorsed, according to The New York Times of August 24, 1950.

A resolution of the Committee which is said to represent 100,000 Ukrainians (Orthodox) in the United States, said of the petition: "It is to be recognized as a pro-

paganda trick of the Soviet Union. Those who solicit signatures for that appeal must be looked upon as agents of world-wide Soviet subversive propaganda and as disloyal to the United States." The coordination committee was recently set up to carry out preliminary arrangements for the merging of the American-Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America.

Women Build, Men in the Army

In its propaganda campaign on the "rebuilding" of Kiev, capital of Ukraine [which was destroyed by the Russians themselves in 1941], the Soviet press is full of praise for "Socialist construction." Occasionally, however, the press cannot help make a slip and reveals the true conditions existing in Soviet Ukraine. For instance, Radianska Zhilka (The Soviet

Woman) No. 5, reports that on the main street of Kiev, Khreshchatyk, only one 8-story building has been built since 1945, and that it was built by women alone! "The women worked as stone-masons, cement-mixers, welders and the like, although these professions previously belonged to men." Most of the men in Ukraine are either in the war industries or are in the army.

WHAT A DIFFERENCE!

A while back the Russians made a great to-do of the fact, by government decree, retail prices on a long list of items had been sliced by as much as 50 per cent. This was made the subject of a Chattanooga News Press cartoon which is both amusing and instructive. The cartoon points out that the average Russian worker is paid the equivalent of \$34.61 per week. It then shows what, after the wonderful price cuts, he must pay for various commodities.

Pork costs him \$4.00 a pound and rice \$1.67. A pound loaf of bread comes to 68 cents, and butter is \$5.00. A man's suit can be taken off the shelves for a mere \$280.00, while a woman's dress is given away at \$110. A table model radio can be had for \$272, and a midget motor can for \$2,000. All the worker has to do is to save

enough each week out of his \$34.61 to buy what he wants!

Here are the fruits of total government ownership and control of production and distribution. Retailing in Russia, for example, is non-competitive as we understand the word. The state runs the stores—aside from a few luxury emporiums which can be patronized only by the ruling class—and determines what will be stocked and what will be charged. The customer can like it or lump it.

Contrast this with the stores which are found on every Main Street in America—the chains, the independents, the specialty shops, the super-markets and so on. The results of a free, competitive market are evident on every side—better goods, attractive service, and the lowest possible prices.

Ukrainian Language Studies in Winnipeg

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA ANNOUNCES NEW UKRAINIAN COURSES FOR 1950-1951

In addition to the Ukrainian language courses held during the session 1949-50 and during the University Summer School 1950, the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg announced new advanced courses in Ukrainian. The recently published "General Calendar" of the University of Manitoba for 1950-1951 contains following data about Ukrainian course in the next session:

Course 101: Elementary Ukrainian. Five hours a week throughout the session. This course is offered to students who enter the University without Ukrainian. Program: Ukrainian-English transliteration; pronunciation; elements of grammar; reading of texts; dictation; sight reading; oral practice.—Full credited University course.

Course 110: Introductory Ukrainian. Four hours a week throughout the session. This course is offered to students who enter the University with the elementary knowledge of Ukrainian. Review

of basic Ukrainian grammar; orthography; reading of texts; dictation, translation, sight reading, oral practice.— Fully credited course.

Course 201: Intermediate Ukrainian. Four hours a week throughout the session. This is a course in advance of Ukrainian I, providing further study of the essentials of grammar with classroom practice in the idioms, conversation, dictation, composition and translations. Discussion of the texts from the standpoint of the grammar and literary values.— Full course.

The University Evening Institute offers extension courses in the Ukrainian language, history and literature.

There exists also a possibility to study other Slavic languages, e.g. Russian, Polish a.o.

For full particulars write to the Registrar of the University of Manitoba, Canada.

Canadian Ukrainians Support U. N. Action
In Korea

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Ukrainian Canadian Committee, a nationally-represented body of Canadian Ukrainians, at its session held on July 28, 1950, envisaged the international situation as created by the Soviet-sponsored invasion of South Korea, and made the following decisions:

1. Wholehearted support of the United Nations action in Korea as the only efficient means to oppose the aggression of Russian communism.

2. Unequivocal support of the decision of the Canadian government to fulfill its duty as a member of the United Nations by sending military contingents to Korea.

3. That the aggression in Korea is but one fragment of a whole

series of aggressions by Russian communism against other peoples. In particular, one of these aggressions was directed against the Ukrainian National Republic thirty-two years ago.

4. Appeal to the Canadian citizens of Ukrainian descent to voluntarily enlist in the three branches of service of the Canadian Armed Forces, part of which will be dispatched to fight in Korea.

Rev. Dr. Kushnir is President of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, and also serves as President of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference with headquarters in New York, headed by Stephen Shumeyko, General Secretary of the PAUC.

Korean Delegation Visited Kiev

Amid great fanfare a "cultural" delegation of 103 North Koreans, including "musicians, singers, upon the Ukrainian capital on July 7, 1950, according to the communist press of Kiev. Although the purpose of the visit, as proclaimed by the Kiev radio, was to show Korean "culture" to the Uk-

rainians, its reception turned into a political meeting, "manifesting the unity of the Korean and Soviet peoples. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, condemning the "American aggressors in Korea and their indiscriminate bombings of the Korean people."

Politicians Wear Belts Too

It is ironical how quickly top officials can take to the stump to tell private citizens to start tightening their belts in preparation for an impending military emergency. The private citizen is immediately put on the defensive when, as a matter of fact, the shoe should be on the other foot since government is the biggest business in the land if there is belt tightening to be done government should at least share it with the private citizens. As Henry Hazlitt writes in Newsweek: "Even if all of the President's additional appropriation request of \$10,500,000,000 is really necessary, is it also necessary that the Federal government should add that net amount to the expenditures it had already planned? Most of the bureaucrats and congressmen who are so sternly calling on the consumers and taxpayers for more sacrifices are singularly silent about any cut in their own pet programs for handing out taxpayers' money to pressure groups."

For example, the various alphabetical agencies, with thousands of employes whose principal objective in life has been to discredit taxpaying investor-owned industries while relentlessly spending billions of other people's money, show no signs of curtailment. The South-western Power Administration is a case in point. Denied authority by congress to construct certain electric generating and distribution facilities it has nevertheless gone ahead in an effort to blanket several states with a Federally controlled power system—duplicating existing facilities. The subterfuge by which SPA secures the use of funds to circumvent congress is hidden in sleight of hand negotiations with the Rural Electrification Administration. Millions of tax dollars are to be spent needlessly if the scheme of the SPA is unchecked and heavily taxed local electric companies which are able to more than meet the power demand will ultimately be displaced by a socialized non-taxpaying political monopoly.

GETS B.S. DEGREE



MICHAEL WARHOLAK of Scranton, Pa. has received a Bachelor of Science degree in Electronic Engineering from the American Television Institute of Technology in Chicago, Ill.

During the war Warholak served with the U.S.S.T.A.F., and was on one of the first Eight Force bombing raids of Germany. He also took part in the invasion of France.

"REAL ASSISTANCE" IN UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE STUDIES

Professor Clarence A. Manning of Columbia University recently expressed the following opinion on the "Modern Ukrainian Grammar" by G. Luckyj and J. B. Rudnykij (University of Minnesota Press, 1949) reviewing this book in the No. 1. Vol. 24 of "Books Abroad" (University of Oklahoma Press, 1950) p. 89-90: "This lithoprinted work is a welcome advance over previous Ukrainian grammars. It should be of real assistance to English-speaking students and also Ukrainians born in the New World and desirous of an introduction to the study of their own language."

William Selnick, a New York attorney, was the first Ukrainian to be accepted to play at the world famous Forest Hills (L. I.) Tennis Courts in the United States Lawn Tennis Veterans' single Championship, August 29—September 4, 1950.

PLAYS IN FOREST HILLS TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Mr. Selnick, whose office is located at 40 Wall street, New York City, also played there last year and reached the third round.

This year he was also selected to play on the Eastern Veterans Team, which played a team match play against the Mid-Atlantic States Veterans.

Last Wednesday Mr. Selnick lost to Carl Busch, 6-0, 6-0.

AMBRIDGE U.N.A. MEMBER ENTERS SERVICE

Eugene Hyshak, an active member of St. Basil's Society, Branch 161 of the Ukrainian National Association, will become a member of Uncle Sam's Air Forces, reports Andrew Jula, secretary of the Branch.

Hyshak will be stationed at Goodman Field, Louisville, Kentucky.

He held the office of auditor of the Branch and was one of its very active representatives at the conventions of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America. This is the first time Eugene will miss the convention and his many

GREETINGS

The annual greeting from the Ukrainian National Association to the Ukrainian Youth's League Convention is not a mere formality or gesture. The mere fact, that a large group of young men and women is striving to contribute toward the cause of our race, is sufficient reason for a sympathetic understanding and encouragement from our greatest fraternal organization.

There are strong spiritual ties that bind together these two organizations without affecting the independence of either. The large number of U.N.A. members, who are taking an active part in the affairs of U.Y.L., suggests the identity of patriotic attitudes prevailing in both organizations. One can readily see that the U.Y.L. provides the training facilities for the future U.N.A. leadership. The annual conventions and the individual clubs, that make up the U.Y.L., have already given us several Supreme Officers, and will be giving more of them in the future.

Perhaps the best that can be said about the U. Y. L. is that it performs the work for which the fraternal had at one time assumed responsibility. This work includes the promotion of social relationship among the Ukrainians and their descendants, and the development of Ukrainian cultural attainments. All fraternal had assumed this type of work as their purposes and objectives. But it remained for the U. Y. L. to put these objectives into practice and make a good job of them.

As the 1950 convention of the U. Y. L. opens and the events on the program follow one another, there is a feeling that the Ukrainian youth is completing a successful year of worthwhile activities and opening another that will surpass the preceding. The U. Y. L. deserves a hearty greeting and sincere congratulations.

Gregory Herman,
Supreme Secretary,
Ukrainian National Ass'n

Warns United States Against Alienating
Potential Allies Behind Iron Curtain

Mr. Roman Weres, of Grand Rapids, Mich. wrote a letter to the local "Press" which the latter printed recently and which is deserving of attention. Its text follows:

I agree with Mr. Wilfred Pressler, that only sudden dropping of a hundred or more atom bombs on the USSR will break the Communist menace. But I think that only the bombs dropped on Moscow or pure Russian ethnographic territory—for instance, between Leningrad and Stalingrad—will break the Communist-minded people and stop it from aggression.

Mr. Pressler, like most Americans—even newsmen and politicians—forgets that the population of USSR is not homogenous and that the part of Europe suppressed by the Communists, which should be liberated, does not end on the borders of USSR. Behind the western border of the USSR are living peoples like the Ukrainians, Latvians, Estonians, Lithuanians, Armenians and Georgians, independent in the past and after the Russian revolution, but conquered by Russia and suppressed

now as satellite states behind the iron curtain.

These people are enemies of communism and despite the Russian terror regime—millions of persons starved with hunger, murdered or exiled by the Russians—they struggle all the time for their freedom and independence. The Ukrainian insurgent army (UPA) and resistance armies of other suppressed peoples of USSR are still fighting, causing the USSR heavy losses.

All those peoples are allies of the United States in its struggle against communism. They all hope that the USA will liberate them. But if they should get only a rain of A-bombs, which would make a desert of their countries and kill millions of the population, these bombs will not damage Russians. The Russians will be thankful to the United States for liquidating the anti-Communists.

The Russians, whose propaganda is wonderful, will use such projects to cool the sympathy of Soviet-suppressed peoples toward the USA which instead of liberation would bring them atomic death and ruin. Do not push off allies.

WHAT IS THE SOLUTION?

Walter Lippman recently made a point of the highest importance. It is simply that this is the first war in which we have ever engaged where we were heavily outnumbered by our potential enemies. In all past conflicts, the great weight of manpower was on our side, and our basic problem was to organize and equip it for battle.

It is true, of course, that we have many allies, active and potential. But it is also true that most of them will not or cannot contribute much in the way of either men or materials to the present fight. The Western European countries are weak and frightened, and they are honeycombed with belligerent communists within. A really effective Western military organization exists only on paper, and, at best, it is years away.

What is the solution? There are diverse answers—one being, if we still have the time, to build up allies and ourselves, to meet force with force. It is generally believed that Russia respects nothing except force, and that nothing else is of any value or substance. That view may be correct—and if it is correct the world has little to look forward to, war or no war, save a long period in which more and more of our energies and resources and labor must be given to insatiable military machines.

But there are those who believe that, much as force is needed, there are other weapons and that force alone is not enough. Norman Thomas, who has been an implacable foe of communism for many years, is one of them. In an

article in New York times Magazine he writes of the enormous success communism has had in winning recruits to its side. He says, "Within the confines of the U.S.S.R. Stalin has far more manpower than the United States. But he has not had to invest the lives of his own troops to win any of communism's victories since V-J day. The 'fanatical hordes' of North Koreans of which we read... were... heretofore regarded as a peaceful folk, who offered little effective resistance to Japanese conquest... It is certain that neither in Korea nor elsewhere in Asia has our conception of democracy or the idea of peace under law represented by the U.N. made any such progress as communism has made in winning the devotion of the masses."

Mr. Thomas goes on to consider communist techniques in the field of propaganda, and to describe some of the misconceptions that are felt about us in important circles abroad. Then he writes: "The best answer to these misconceptions is the propaganda of the deed! a steady and relentless effort to put our own house in order. But it is immediately legitimate and important to do a better job than we have done in presenting concretely facts about poverty in Russia, her complete lack of freedom, the extent and significance of Russian slave camps, the terrible thralldom in which the Politburo holds science and art and religion, and the exploitation of the satellite states by the Kremlin."

There are great difficulties here—every man has a different idea of what should be done to "put our own house in order." But it is certainly true that we must do a far better job than we have yet done in the war of ideas if we are to win real converts to our side and our cause.

friends attending it will definitely miss him.

Eugene is one of the five members of Branch 161 of the U.N.A. now in service. The other four are John Kowal, Hideck, Emil Wojtechko, Michael Medianowsky.

UKRAINIAN EMIGRATION TO THE U.S.A.

By Wasyl Spasyk

In the great transoceanic movements of peoples to the New World from Europe, which reached its apex in the early years of the twentieth century, the Slavs, with the Ukrainians among them, were among the last immigrant national groups to reach America. World War I as well as the restrictive measures of Congress slowed this exodus of peoples to a mere trickle.

It is no coincidence that the western regions of Europe should have produced the first settlers to the "New Land" discovered in the western world since the wide expanse of the Atlantic provided the needed challenge to the adventurous individuals of the maritime peoples of the Middle Ages. This challenge gradually moved inward as epoch-making events such as the ill-fated revolution of 1848, the news of the discovery of gold plus the availability of free virgin lands attracted both the politically persecuted peoples and those economically oppressed. A frontier existed in America, Brazil, Canada and in Argentina—to this frontier flocked the peoples of Europe.

The last half of the century witnessed the flow of emigrants from Eastern Europe—an area that teemed with oppressed humanity living on over-populated, subdivided lands under conditions approximating serfdom. No doubt, the first news of "the lands of great wonders" reached the Ukrainian villages of Austro-Hungary through the medium of migrant seasonal laborers, the majority of whom labored in Germany to supplement the meagre economy of the Ukrainian villages. This news gradually filtered across the Russian border into the villages of Greater Ukraine. Despite governmental restrictions, Ukrainians began to emigrate and this movement was accelerated through the activities of agents of German steamship lines and agents sent abroad by American mining and railroad companies.

To supplement the economic urge to emigrate, the Ukrainians possessed other powerful motivations such as political and religious oppression as well as the desire to escape military conscription—the latter affecting the young male population.

The early history of Ukrainian emigration to America is one that will remain difficult to ascertain. There is no doubt that as the Russians swept across Siberia into Alaska and then down the littoral coast into California that there were many of Ukrainian ancestry among them. The majority of historians of Ukrainian immigration bestow the honor and the distinction of the first known Ukrainian to arrive in America upon Agapius Honcharenko. This Kozak priest from Kiev, who had been in the employ of the Tsarist regime, eventually settled in California where he edited the *Alaska Herald*, a bi-monthly bilingual paper published in San Francisco. The year 1865 is the date attributed to his arrival.

However, the real drama of immigration was enacted on the east coast of the United States to which shores Ukrainians began first to emigrate en masse. The date is hard to determine, due to the fact that immigration tabulations only recorded countries of origin and not by national origin. The early Ukrainian immigrant came in the 1870's and of necessity, it was the Carpathian districts of the Hapsburg Monarchy that provided the majority, since this region was one of the most poverty-stricken of the Empire and of Europe. In addition, the province of Carpatho-Ukraine (then commonly known as Carpatho-Ruthenia or Carpatho-Rus) contributed the greatest number of illiterates and the most de-nationalized people. This factor complicated the early history of Ukrainian immigration, for classifications of Ruthenian, Rusins, Carpatho-Rusins, Ugro-Russians, Russians, Malo-Russians, Russniaks, Greek Rite Catholic appeared to becloud the true ethnic identity of the people. The provinces of Galicia and of Bukovina added to the confusion by the use of the terms Austrian, Little Russian and even Russian as their extraction. Many of the immigrants were even classified as Galicians and Buko-

vinians and no doubt as Austrian, Polish and Roumanian. As a result, it is impossible to secure exact figures. In addition, the Russophil movement which was very successful among the Ukrainian coming from the Carpathian regions that were under Magyar (Hungarian) domination further complicated exact tabulations, for many have dropped Ruthenian as their nationality in favor of Russian. Another factor that must be considered when one takes into consideration that Russians appear to be more numerous in America than Ukrainians is the heavy influx of Jewish immigrants. The emigration of these people was encouraged because of the anti-semitic attitude of the Tsarist government. Consequently, these were classified largely as Russian.

Causes of Emigration

What were the reasons or the motivations behind the exodus of the Ukrainians from East Europe? The primary reason was economic, which in itself was due to over-population and to excessive subdivision of peasant land holdings. One must also recall that the Slavs are a fertile race. In addition, many of the Ukrainians resented the political and religious oppression that was forced upon them by the Polish overlords of the Hapsburgs. In Russia, the oppression was keener since the Tsars were noted for their Russification efforts. Another important reason was the desire of many of the Ukrainian male youth to escape military conscription, both in the Hapsburg Monarchy and in the Tsarist regime.

Settlements in America

Being a late emigration, the Ukrainians naturally flocked to areas which offered the readiest form of employment. Thus the mines of Pennsylvania attracted a great number, particularly those Ukrainians from Carpatho-Ukraine.

The industrial areas of Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit and New York have concentrated colonies of Ukrainians. Other American cities that have Ukrainian colonies of consequence are Boston, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Chester (Pa.), Minneapolis, the metropolitan area of Albany, New York, Jersey City and Newark (N.J.). The influx of Ukrainians to agricultural areas has been a minor factor although North Dakota has Ukrainian farming communities. By this time, however, free lands had practically disappeared in the midwest of America and thus those desiring land moved into the prairie provinces of Canada where land was still plentiful.

Economic Development

The Ukrainian American has made tremendous strides in elevating his economic position since he left his Ukrainian village behind.

In the industrial centers of America, one finds the Ukrainian gradually moving up from the ranks of common laborer to positions of foreman and supervision—this particularly true in the heavy steel industry, in the automotive industry, in the mines and on the railroads. A similar pattern can be found in the textile mills. Ukrainians have a peculiar attraction to the window-washing and cleaning business and practically wherever a Ukrainian colony exists, there can be found Ukrainian companies that are engaged in cleaning public and private buildings.

Ukrainians operate many small businesses, such as restaurants, taverns, dairies barber shops, travel bureaus, mortuaries, insurance agencies, furriers, tailor shops, hotels, and bakeries. Now there are small manufacturing plants in the east owned by Ukrainians. Cleveland, Ohio, has a Ukrainian bank, and banks throughout Pennsylvania have Ukrainians in key positions.

Gradually, the Ukrainian emigrant is overcoming the obstacles that confronted him when he arrived in America—that of lack of experience and of capital. It must be remembered that many were illiterates or had only a few years schooling, and that this, plus the lack of knowledge of English, proved almost insurmountable hurdles. Despite this, Ukrainians

Impressions . . . by William Shust

In the cool of the night,
When the dusk shadows settle,
And a heart yearns for someone,
Then—sorrow.

When a street echoes silence,
And the moon leads the stars
In the still, haunting blue,
Then—solitude.

And if memory serves
In composing the past,
When remembrance springs forth
Then—nostalgia.

In the sight of tomorrow,
And the song of yesterday,
When today proves a burden
Then—torment.

And if music drifts on,
When the night is its darkest,
In the depths of the soul,
Then—longing.

But:
When the past quickly leaves,
When the void becomes filled,
And the autumn turns spring.

And the heart finds its answer,
In the soul of the lonely.

In the passion of the lover,
Then—ecstasy.

Moonlight,
Shining bright
On the world,
Covering the retreating dusk.
Pouring forth its magic silver,
Sparkling, lighting its shroud of blue.

On the horizon, behind the setting sun,
Last traces of day diffuse in the dusk.

And all semblance of the bright,
vain-glorious disappears.
For now, the majesty of night pervades and demands obeisance.

And the tired world humbly pays a sleepy homage.
All of creation lies etched in radiant lustre,
Bathed in the enchantment of the ages.

Everywhere, the splendor casts its spell.
Tired minds that await tomorrow,
Lives that have broken.

And two hearts
Seeking, sharing
Moonlight.

THE SUN OF BLESSEDNESS IN SKOVORODA'S LIFE

"...I got up in the morning and went into the orchard for a walk. The first emotion I felt in my heart was a kind of deliverance, as if the fetters fell off my body, freedom, vivacity, and hope with fulfillment. When this flow of spirit pervaded all my will and all my wishes, I sensed a mighty elevation and impulse, which flooded all my being with a mysterious power.

Suddenly an inspiration engulfed my soul, and all my substance became inflamed as with fire, and it was as if a stream of glow-whirled in my veins. I walked no more, I ran as if ravished, in the air by a rapture. I did not sense my hands, nor my feet. I felt as if composed of the

fiery element, revolving in the cosmic space. The world dissolved before me. Only the feeling of love, blessedness, peace, and eternity enlivened my essence.

The tears flowed in streams and shed a luminous harmony in all my being. I returned to myself, and perceived a sensation as if I was a son accepted to love.

Since that time I sacrificed myself to the son-like obedience of the Holy Ghost."

(From the letter to Kowalynsky, translated by W. S.)

Editorial note: H. Skovoroda is a Ukrainian prophet from XVIIIth century, creator of the spiritual renaissance of the Ukrainian nation. He is considered by the Order as one of its predecessors.

To The Sun

By MYKHAILO KOTSUBINSKY

O Sun, my gratitude to thee! Thou sowest in my soul thy golden corn,—and who knows what will grow of the seed?—belike the flames?

Thou art dear to me. I drink thee, o Sun, thy warm and healing drink, I drink as a child drinks the milk from its mother's breast as warm, as dear as thou. Even when thou burnest, I pour in myself the fiery beverage, and am intoxicated with it.

I love thee. For... listen! From the unsearchable darkness I came to the world, and my first breath, my first movement was in the darkness of my mother's womb. And until now this gloom overwhelms me,—all the nights, the half of my life it stands between me and thee. Its servants

are clouds, mountains, jails,—they hide thee from me, and... we know that inevitably the time comes, when like the salt in water I will dissolve in it for ever.

You are only the guest in my life, o Sun, the desired one, and when thou departest, I desperately try to detain you. I catch the last beam on the clouds, I prolong thy presence in the fire, in the lamp, in the fireworks, I gather thee from the flowers, from the smile of a child, from the eyes of my beloved.

And, when thou extinguishest and leavest me alone, I create thy image, I call it "The Ideal," and hide in my heart.

And there it burns.
(Fragment from: "Intermezzo," transl. by Wol. Shayan)

"THE FOLKS BACK HOME"

One of the healthiest current signs is the growing concern of the people over excessive government spending, deficit-financing at a time when the national income is running at record levels, and the depressive effects of present-day taxes. But it is also apparent that a great many people are not putting the blame entirely where it belongs.

penetrated into the professional classes of America, and Ukrainian doctors, dentists, lawyers and engineers can be found in important Ukrainian communities.

The first generation of Ukrainian Americans had gradually improved their position through the benefits of the educational system of America. The colleges of America are beginning to find more and more Ukrainians in their enrollments.

For a late emigrant group with as many handicaps that surrounded them, the Ukrainians have made remarkable progress in their new American environment.

(To be concluded)

It is all very well to criticize Congress and the Administration for their fiscal sins. However, the forces that make for wasteful government are right at home in the grass roots. Virtually every chamber of commerce, every civic organization, every industrial council, farm organization and labor organization constantly pounds the drums for more tax money for their special benefits. Economy is okay for the other fellow, but the more money the Treasury pours out in their direction the happier they are. There are honorable exceptions to this, but they are too few in number.

This is also true of a great many businessmen—who, of all people, should know better. They are the first to point to the need of economical government as a bulwark to the national security. Yet, time and time again, as members of the various civic groups, they are at the forefront of those who demand that endless amounts of Federal tax money flood into political handouts.

BUY U. S. SAVING BONDS!

Youth and the U.N.A.

SOMETHING TO WORRY ABOUT

Several times in the recent past we mentioned that some of the American born members of the Ukrainian National Association have discontinued their membership by applying for the cash surrender value of their insurance certificates, and that others have allowed their certificates to lapse. We regret to report that this trend is continuing, with increases noted in the number of certificates cancelled through cash surrender.

We also made copious mention of the fact that American born people are not joining the organization in as large numbers as before World War II. The great majority of the new members admitted in recent years are Ukrainian Displaced Persons.

We have gone out of the way to stress the fact that U.N.A. youth activity is far from satisfactory. An organization the size of the Ukrainian National Association should have much youth activity. It is a matter of record that there was a great deal more youth activity before World War II, when the U.N.A. had 38,000 members, as compared with the present with the membership touching the 60,000 mark!

Any steady reader of the Weekly will confirm the fact that many appeals were published for news items and reports from clubs and individuals. At one time (before World War II) the newspaper received so many contributions that they overflowed into the *Svoboda*. Today the bulk of the material published in the Weekly originates in the U.N.A. Building; contributions from clubs and individuals are few and far between.

This is not a pretty picture. It is something to worry about. And all the worrying should not be done by the people in the U.N.A. Building, for this is a problem which involves all the young U. N. A. members.

It is apparent that the youth have taken the U.N.A. and the Weekly for granted. This is not good. The organization must have youth activity, not only to attract more young members, but to develop capable branch officers and future supreme officers. An attitude of indifference on the part of the youth is definitely unhealthy for all concerned. And the Weekly, which is dedicated to the youth, will not be serving its purpose if the youth do not make use of it; its very existence depends on the young people and it is up to them to submit reports of their activities for publication so that other groups can see what is being accomplished.

The Ukrainian National Association offers the youth everything needed for social and athletic activity. It is up to the members to take advantage of their opportunities. U.N.A. branches, whether managed by the old folk or the young people, are in the position to participate in any type of affair or function... from a plain social to a regional rally. Sports is available for the mere asking... bowling, basketball, softball, baseball, or what have you. For publicity there is the Weekly, which is circulated throughout the United States and Canada.

The Ukrainian National Association is not just an insurance company. As a matter of fact, it is not an insurance company to begin with. This may surprise some people, who have always considered it to be just that. The U.N.A. is a fraternal benefit society, and that is something else entirely. The members hold benefit or membership certificates which, although comparable to insurance policies in many respects, offers advantages and benefits not found in policies. The U.N.A. operates through its branches and not through agents. Only members can become branch officers and supreme officers. The branches send delegates to U.N.A. conventions where important business is accomplished which will govern the organization until the following national meeting. People insured in insurance companies do not have such advantages. But the main thing about the U.N.A. is this: it is a Ukrainian American fraternal order consisting of Ukrainians and their American and Canadian

On Record . . . by Ted Vator

THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT CONVENTIONEER

PART THE FIRST

It is an ancient Conventioneer
And he stoppeth one of three.
"By thy long cool drink and glittering eye,
Now wherefore thou stopp'st thou me?"

"The hotel room's doors are opened wide,
And I am next of kin;
The guests are met, the drinks are set:
May'st hear the merry din."

He holds him with his eager hand,
"There was a convention" quoth he.
"Hold off! unhand me, good delegate!"
Eftsoons his hand dropt he.

He holds him with his glistening eye—
The Conventioneer stood still,
And listened like a three-year's child:

The Conventioneer hath his will
The Conventioneer sat on a stone
He cannot choose for his rear;
And thus spake on that ancient man

The bright-eyed Conventioneer.
The hotel was cheered, the lobby cleared,
Merrily did we drop,
Below the Heights, below the "El,"
Below the Commodore's top:

The Sun came up upon the left,
Out of the elevator came he!
And he looked bright, and on the right
Went into the mad méele.

Higher and higher every day,
Till over the mast at noon—
The Conventioneer-Guest here beat his breast,
For he heard a loud basso boom.

The president hath paced into the hall,
Red as a rose is he;
Nodding their heads before him goes
The worried exec. minstrelsy.

The Conventioneer-Guest he beat his breast,
Yet cannot choose but hear;
And thus spake on that ancient man,
The glassy-eyed Conventioneer.

The ice was here, the ice was there,
The ice was all around:
It cracked and growled, and clinked as swallowed,
Like noises in a tub.

"Goodness save thee, ancient Conventioneer!
From the fiends that plague thee thus!—
I my own drinks did cross.

born children which is interested only in uniting them, protecting them, helping them, and promoting fraternalism.

The young people should take active interest in the U.N.A. because it is a type of organization which is managed by its own membership. An indifferent attitude on the part of the youth may have serious consequences.

We ask the reader to compare the Ukrainian National Association to any other Ukrainian club, group, or organization. He will find that the U.N.A. is the oldest and strongest organization in the country, that it offers its members more in the way of advantages and benefits, and that it offers more in the way of opportunities to the really ambitious person. On top of that, the U.N.A. is solid and permanent because the members hold fraternal benefit certificates; they are part of the organization. Other clubs and organizations will come and go but the U.N.A. will continue to perform its many worthwhile services.

Any member who becomes active in U.N.A. matters and who submits an occasional news item or report to the Weekly will be a great help to both the organization and the newspaper. Do your part and in due time the young generation will once again be the highlight of the U.N.A.

T. L.

St. Peter: "Well, well, well. If it isn't John Kapusta. I didn't expect you just yet. How did you get here?"

John: "Flu!"

PART THE SECOND

There passed a weary time. Each throat
Was parched and glazed each eye.
A weary time! a weary time:
How glazed each wary eye,
When looking upward I beheld
A something in the sky.

At first it seemed a little speck
And then it seemed a mist:
It moved and moved and took at last
A certain shape, I wist.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it neared and neared:
As if it dodged a water spout
It plunged and tacked and veered.

With shirts off and dry lips baked
We could nor laugh nor wail;
Through a moment's drought all dumb we stood
As down poured the water bagged,
As though from a bottomless pail.

See! see! (I cried) 'tis from the tenth floor!
Fill the glasses and pour them out.
Perhaps good fortune will allow us to hit
Those below, far away on the bottom floor.

We listened and looked sideways up!
Fear at my heart, as at a cup,
Tizia did gasp, and let go with a mighty heave
And wet all those whose windows he did perceive.

PART THE THIRD

Oh sleep! It is a gentle thing,
Beloved from pole to pole!
To good down the praise be given!
It sent the gentle sleep from Heaven,
And slid into Rodio's body bold.

Water, water, everywhere,
And all the stomachs did shrink;
Water, water, everywhere,
Yet not one drop did they drink.

And so the ancient Conventioneer,
He who listened not to important sessions,
Dallied not at interesting discussions,
Dragged his lean body off into the night.

His speech now was rough, so very coarse
Since he learned to bellow
Long after dark, like a wounded horse.
No rest comes to him for he gave none,
To those who sought to accomplish, work and be done.

Listen to the Ancient Conventioneer
And enjoy yourself this day.
Sing, imbibe and make merry
But when dawn across the land does peep
Relax and let all others get some sleep.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

While doing some part-time work for the Baltimore Convention Bureau I ran across a report on last year's convention of the Ukrainian Youth League. At the end was the following notation: "The people of the community and the other guests that were in the hotel with this convention were thoroughly disgusted with the 24-hour misbehavior of some young people. We would never let the convention come to this town again nor would any hotel let them in. It wasn't that they were destructive, it was just that they were noisy and inconsiderate."

Being a member of the Ukrainian Youth League at one time—that hurt. I don't know what can be done about it but it is a shame that a few boisterous people can hurt the reputation of such a fine group.

Anne Sappington

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MUSIC *by Olga Lachowitch*

Many of you readers have undoubtedly heard of Gilbert & Sullivan. Sullivan was the composer of light comic operas whereas his partner Gilbert wrote the text to the operas. Several of the better known operettas include "Mikado," "Pirates of Penzance," "Iolanthe" and "H. M. Pinafore." I would like to tell the story about "H. M. Pinafore" or the Lass that loved a Sailor.

This comic opera was first produced at the Opera Comique, in London in 1870 and in New York in 1879. Strange to say, when Pinafore was first produced in London, it was received so coolly that it was decided to take it off the boards, yet eventually it proved to be the most popular opera ever produced in England; while in the United States it was for years the rage, and still is a great favorite.

The first scene introduces the leading characters on the deck of H. M. Pinafore, in the harbor of Portsmouth, England. Little Buttercup, a buxom woman comes on board and has an interview with Dick Deadeye, the villain of the story. Rackstraw, the smartest lad in all the fleet is in love with Josephine, Captain Corcoran's daughter. However the Captain is upset because Josephine has shown herself indifferent to Sir Joseph Porter who is to ask for her hand that afternoon. She confesses to her father that she loves a common sailor, but will carry her love to the grave without letting him know of it. At this time Sir Joseph comes on board with a long retinue of sister, cousins and aunts, who chant his praises. He then speaks to Josephine but she protests that she cannot love him. Later she meets Ralph, who declares his love for her, but she haughtily rejects him. But when he draws his pistol and wants to shoot himself, Josephine acknowledges her love, and they plan to steal ashore at night and be married. Dick Deadeye overhears the plot and threatens to thwart it.

The second act opens at night. Captain Corcoran is discovered sadly complaining to the moon, so Little Buttercup sympathizes with him and is about to become affectionate when he informs her he can only be her friend. She grows angry and warns him there is a change in store for him. At that moment Dick Deadeye tells the Captain that at this very moment his daughter is planning to elope that night. The Captain confronts them just as they are stealthily leaving the vessel and insists upon knowing what Josephine is about to do. Ralph then declares his love, whereupon the Captain grows furious and lets slip an oath. He is overheard by Sir Joseph who orders him to his cabin "with celerity." He asks Ralph what he had done to make the Captain profane. He replies it was his acknowledgement of love for Josephine, whereupon, in a towering rage, Sir Joseph orders his imprisonment in the ship's dungeon. Little Buttercup then reveals her secret. Years before, when she was practicing baby-farming, she nursed two babies, one of "low condition," and the other a "regular patrician," and she "mixed those children up and not a creature knew it." The well born babe was Ralph, your Captain was the other." Sir Joseph then orders the two before him, gives Ralph the command of H. M. Pinafore and Corcoran takes Ralph's place. As his marriage with Josephine is now impossible, he gives her to Ralph and Captain Corcoran, now a common seaman, unites his fortunes with those of Little Buttercup.

And so ends this charming story. The words and music go very well together in this opera. The chorus plays a very important part in it. The most popular number sung here are "I'm called Little Buttercup," "I am the Monarch of the Sea," "Farewell, my own," and the choral finale "Then give three cheers and one cheer more."

1950 Ukrainian All-American College Basketball Team

J. FRYZ AND M. SUPRUNOWICZ SELECTED TO LEAD QUINTET

By WALTER WM. DANKO

Here is the fourth annual compilation of the Ukrainian All-American College Basketball Team which is composed of college players of Ukrainian or part Ukrainian ancestry. This group combines height, speed, resourcefulness, shooting ability, ball-handling and leadership.

Practically all of the players were stars in their respective localities with many also starring in sectional and national play.



MACK SUPRUNOWICZ
Michigan Forward

Mack Suprunowicz, the only player to score over 1,000 points at Michigan University, made All-American mention. Besides his great hardwood-floor abilities, Mack was on Michigan's varsity golf team.

Joe Fryz was one of the "aces" on the fine Eastern Kentucky quintet, always among the leaders in Southern court circles and perennial upsetter of the nationally recognized Western Kentucky quintet.

Big Bob Zawoluk, playing in his first varsity season, broke the all-time scoring record of the metropolitan New York City Collegiate area. Bob scored 538 points, including 65 points in a game for the major college single game high this past season. Bob also had a couple of nights when he scored 38 points per game and also a 36 points per game clip, setting the simple game high at N. Y.'s famed Garden for last season, and also all-time marks at Buffalo's Memorial Auditorium and his alma mater's home court, De Gray Gym. This big, handsome blonde 19 year old Brooklyn lad bids fair to become perhaps the greatest of all Ukrainian basketball players (and that covers quite a bit of territory).

Bill Rapchak is one of Michigan State's all-time scorers, having set the single game high of 34 points for State. Frank Pieto is a smart, scrappy and hard-driving type of player that always pepped-up his Canisius squad.

This above mentioned group comprised the "top five" and it would be a pleasure to see them in action together. Many of the other players were also standouts. For example, Dick Suprunowicz, Mack's kid brother and great play-maker who had more to do with Syracuse's great success this past season than any other player. Incidentally, a third Suprunowicz who answers to the name of Walter is now starring in high-school ball. Gene Wecal helped in rolling up big scores for St. Anselm's College; Wally Salovich was an ace backboard man for Minnesota; Bob Tedesky was scoring leader at John Carroll while Andy Sykela was the captain and ace playmaker for Ithaca College.

Several of the players are bowing-out of college play after having appeared on all "All Uke" col-

lege quintets published to date. They are John Maskalevich of Rutgers, Hank Zelewsky of Hofstra, Joe Fryz and Mack Suprunowicz (the latter two were named "co-captains" of this squad).



FRANK PIETO

A goodly portion of this year's "All Uke" college team has participated in the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America Basketball Program. They include Zawoluk, Myron Lotosky, Bill Tomilenko, Walt Shostak, John Druzibik, Gene Wecal, Pete Kindzieralski, John Kornowa, Hank Zelewsky and John Leney. These boys really elevated the standard of play in the UYL-NA program. This makes about 40 players who have had college or pro experience and who have participated in the UYL-NA program.

The "honorary coaches" of this "All Uke" team were a pair of greats at their respective schools: Tony Karpowich, ex-Fordham star and Paul Sokol, former St. Thomas College standout.

FIRST TEAM:

Pos.	Player	School	Ht.	Wt.	Class	Hometown
F	Mack Suprunowicz (co-capt.)	Michigan	6:1	175	Sr.	Schenectady, N. Y.
F	Joe Fryz (co-captain)	Eastern Ky.	6:2	190	Sr.	McKees Rocks, Pa.
C	Bob Zawoluk	St. John's University	6:6	205	Soph.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
G	Bill Rapchak	Michigan State	6:1	175	Sr.	Whiting, Ind.
G	Frank Pieto	Canisius	6:1	175	Jr.	Sayre, Pa.

SECOND TEAM:

F	Dick Suprunowicz	Syracuse	5:11	180	Jr.	Schenectady, N. Y.
F	Eugene Wecal	St. Anselm's	6:1	175	Sr.	Woonsocket, R. I.
C	Wallace Salovich	Minnesota	6:4	200	Sr.	Minneapolis, Minn.
G	Bob Tedesky	John Carroll	6:1	185	Sr.	Homesead, Pa.
G	Andy Sykela	Ithaca College	6:1	180	Sr.	Watervliet, N. Y.

HONORABLE MENTION

Forwards:	Player	School	Ht.	Wt.	Class	Hometown
	John Maskalevich	Rutgers University	6:2	190	Sr.	South River, N. J.
	Hank Zelewsky	Hofstra College	6:2	175	Sr.	New York, N. Y.
	Walter Petrovich	Jersey City (N.J.) State	5:10	160	Soph.	Linden, N. J.
	John Druzibik	Bayonne Jr. College	6:2	175	Fresh.	Bayonne, N. J.

Centers:

	Bohdan Kostyshyn	Queens College	6:4	200	Sr.	Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
	Myron Lotosky	Siena	6:5	190	Jr.	Bayonne, N. J.
	Peter Kindzieraky	Newark College	6:3	180	Jr.	Carteret, N. J.
	Bill Tomilenko	Lebanon Valley	6:6	245	Soph.	Bayonne, N. J.

Guards:

	Mark Calak	Canisius	6:1	175	Sr.	West New York, N. J.
	Alex Ezeraky	Toledo University	6:3	190	Sr.	Bronx, N. Y.
	John Kornowa	Toledo University	5:10	175	Jr.	Rosford, Ohio
	Ed Krupinsky	St. Michael's College	6:0	180	Jr.	Springfield, Vt.
	Peter Medvecky	Scranton University	6:0	185	Jr.	Eilmhurst, L. I., N. Y.
	John Demchak	W. Liberty State	6:1	175	Soph.	Canton, Ohio
	John Leney	Triple Cities College	5:11	160	Soph.	Endicott, N. Y.
	Walter Shostak	Kings Point	5:11	175	Soph.	Bayonne, N. J.
	Mike Langol	Columbia University	6:1	180	Fresh.	Garfield, N. J.

HONORARY COACHES:

PAUL SOKOL—St. Thomas College 1938, St. Thomas Head Coach.
TONY KARPOWICH—Fordham 1947, St. Francis Xavier (N.Y.C.) High School Head Coach.

1950 ALL UKRAINIAN PROFESSIONAL BASKETBALL TEAM

By WALTER WM. DANKO

FIRST TEAM:

F	WALT BUDKO	Baltimore
F	LEE KNOREK	N. Y.-Baltimore
C	GEORGE RATKOWICZ	Syracuse
G	JOHN PAYAK	Waterloo
G	LEO KUBIAK	Waterloo

SECOND TEAM:

F	WALTER HATKEVICH	Williamsport
F	MIKE HOMA	Bridgeport
C	JOHN EZERSKY	Boston
G	JOHN RUSINKO	Williamsport
G	BILL BEZUBIC	Lancaster

Weekly Banter

—He: "If I had a million dollars, do you know where I'd be?"
She: "I'll say! On our honeymoon."

Often we wish that certain people who get mad easily would stay mad and keep out of the way.

A typical housewife is one who

reaches for a chair when answering the telephone.

We accept the waiter's addition just as we do the bank's—on faith.

Boss: "I thought you were ill yesterday, Jones."

Jones: "I was, sir."

Boss: "You didn't look very sick when I saw you at Hialeah yesterday afternoon."

Jones: "You should have seen me after the fourth race, sir!"

Just as a little garlic improves a salad, so does a little conceit improve a man.



UKRAINIANS IN THE WORLD OF STRENGTH

By PETER KUCHMA, Jr.

From the many turned pages of the Bible and history books, and through the ages, to this great Modern Era, there will always be the story of Men who by the Grace of God were gifted with an enormous flow of strength.

In the Book of Judges the story of Samson is recorded. Samson, who had God-given strength, killed a thousand Philistines with the jaw bone of an ass. Because of his great strength he was a judge of Israel for twenty years.

From ancient Grecian fables there is no greater hero than Hercules, whose strength was so great that no task was too difficult for him to perform. According to Greek mythology; Hercules was half God and half man because he was the son of Zeus. Zeus was married to a jealous wife who drove Hercules insane, causing him to kill his wife and their three children. To be purified of this terrible crime; Hercules was sent to his cousin Eurystheus, who gave him the famous Twelve Labors to perform.

Nearly every nation has their famous strongmen, whom they are proud of. Some of these great men of strength are the great Sandow, who is claimed by England; Charles Rigolet, French; Louis Cyr, Canadian; Stanislaus Zbyzsko, Polish; Jimmy London, Greek; the unforgettable Russian Lion; George Hackenschmidt, Piddubney, one of the greatest and strongest wrestlers ever developed was Ukrainian; another great Ukrainian wrestler was Harkavenko, and the sensational John Davis, American.

While every nation bursts with pride at the mention of its famous strongmen, and those awe-inspiring stories of their feats, we Ukrainians can look at them square

in their eyes, and for each story they tell us, we can have a better ready to fling back in their laps.

From Ukrainian folklore, handed down through many generations we know about the Sports our Kozaks participated in. They would practice the stopping of a speeding wagon by grabbing it with one hand, or bending a few horse-shoes in half at one time, grabbing a horse by the hip and tearing off a shank of meat, and also head to head fighting.

Although sports of this type are out today, weight lifting is recognized all over the world today as the most scientific method of measuring strength.

There are many Americans of Ukrainian descent who have participated in the weight lifting game.

It should be interesting to note that the Captain of the American Olympic Weight Lifting Team of 1948, who captured the championship, was a Ukrainian. He is Johnny Terpak, from York, Pa.

John Farbotnik, a Uke from Philly, who is now a Physical Instructor in California at present, has won the 1950 Mr. America Contest. He is also a feature writer for Strength and Health Magazine which is considered the bible for weight lifters.

Marshall Greniuk, a Uke from Canada, won the Mr. Canada Title a few years back.

Billy Panzen, one of the best wrestlers in the country awhile ago, and also football player, is well known in the "Lifting World."

And then there was Steve Weisch of Newark, N. J., another wellknown lifting champion. Other Ukes who at some time participated in Pro Lifting are: George Kassak, John Obcyzen, Walter Peake, Mike Surtanaki, and Mike Walickey.

WILD LIFE

Owls, over most of the U.S.A., live above ground. Curiously, both California, both California and Florida have ground owls. The common name thereof is "burrowing" owl. This owl, however, does not burrow. The California species, at least, moves into an abandoned ground squirrel burrow. Fabulous "happy family" stories are told about the "burrowing" owl, the ground squirrel, the rattlesnake, all living in harmony in the same burrow. Said owl, however, moves in after the real burrower puts up a let sign. When a snake is found, it usually is foraging for owl eggs, owl nestlings.

The great bulk of U.S.A.'s population still is much nearer an automobile journey to the new Everglades National Park than out to California. It is important, therefore, as an educational unit. Many families, particularly those with numerous children, cannot give them a glimpse of the tropics in Hawaii National Park. This, because of the costly sea or airplane journey.

When acquisition of the private lands necessary to consolidate Everglades National Park is completed, it can be expected Uncle Sam's Ranger Naturalists will staff Everglades as in Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, Crater Lake National Parks. These undertake what is called the "Interpretive Movement." Children thus learn loyalty to our flag thru knowing the wild life over which it floats.

All marriages are happy. It's the living together afterward that causes all the trouble.

"Why did you break your engagement to Helen?"
"She wanted to get married!"

A HISTORY OF UKRAINE

by Michael Hrushevsky
Published for
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(Докінчення).

Впродовж 19-го ст. до Криму, на Кавказ та на Чорноморське узбережжя взагалі починають щорічно влітку масово наїздити туристи та хворі і той рух увесь час посилюється. Всі ті найджі люди виявляють інтерес та попит на місцеві старовинності — кераміку, намиста, скляний посуд, монети тощо, і вивозять ті речі з собою, як сувеніри. Цей масовий інтерес та попит на старовинності України, Криму й Кавказу призвели до того, що тоді ж по більшості міст Надчорноморської України виникають, часто великі, торговельні антикварні підприємства та крамниці, що торгують спеціально старовинностями. Так у Києві протягом десяти років славилася таке підприємство Золотницьких, що вели значні торговельні операції, в тому й з закордоном. Здається, фірма Золотницьких існує й тепер у Нью Йорку. В Ростові був відомий збирач та торговець старовинностями Романович. Це саме він купив на початку 1900-тих років дорожничі золоті речі з випадково знайденого поховання біля звалищ Тамісу та продав ту знахідку за кордон.

Між тим попит на „антики“, як звуть в Надчорномор'ї старовинності, безперервно зростає, особливо на простіші та більш приступні до купівлі речі. Тоді виникає, крім торгівлі, друге явище — фабрикація античних речей. Ніяких законів, що були б забороняли підроблення старовини, не було. Виникають цілі фабрики фальшування старовини, особливо в Одесі та Керчі. Але й у Херсоні, в Ростові та в інших містах Чорноморського узбережжя, — скрізь, в більшій чи меншій кількості, фабрикувалися антики. Можна сказати, що в Керчі, наприклад в антикварних крамницях 99 відсотків речей було фальсифікованих. Одні майстри спеціалізувалися на підробленні чорнолакового та розписаного античного посуду, інші виробляли намиста. Але головне виробництво — металевих прикрас та монет — було зосереджено в руках місцевих золотарів. Речі здебільшого робилися просто, грубо фабрикувалися малопописменними фальсифікаторами. Але траплялися й дуже добрі, штучно зроблені, і так подібні до оригіналів, що вони часом заводили в блуд і фахівців. Простіші, незграбні фальшівки фабрикувалися скрізь і викидалися до продажу масово, з розрахунку на дрібного й середнього покупця. На Кавказькому узбережжі,

них надчорноморських майстрів-фальсифікаторів. В Ростові н-Д., напр., був старий золотар Файн. Він так багато на своєму віку золотив кризь вогонь, що допомогою живого срібла, за внаслідок постійної отрути живосрібною паркою йому ввесь час трусилася голова й руки. Але це не перешкаджало йому робити першорядні речі, і він був відомий, як підробник античних монет. Підробляв він не всякі, а найбільше з порнографічними ображеннями, які справді колись уживалися в давній Греції. На ті монети аж соромно було дивитися, але на них був найбільший попит і йшли вони за найвищою ціною. Він діставав справжню античну монету, робив з неї відтиск і тоді відтворював свою копію, з дзеркальною подібністю, способом гальванопластики. Робив з повноцінного металу, золота або срібла, зверху монету трохи притирав. І таку копію від справжньої монети можна було відрізнити хіба хемічною аналізою.

На цьому тлі розквіт торгівлі та виробництва фальшованих античних речей на початку 1900-их років висувається в Одесі великий майстер-золотар Рахумовський. Офіційно він виступав, як звичайний золотар вищої школи, але разом із тим цікавився античним мистецтвом і скуповує знахідки, що йому приносять скарбощукачі з розкопів могил, залишків Ольбії, Березані і т. д.

За тих часів рознеслася була якась чутка, що до Рахумовського принесли розкопників, якось могили, і він купив — невідану й нечувану унікальну річ — золоту тіару скитського царя Сайтафорна, з підписом. Ім'я скитського царя Сайтафорна було відоме й раніше, з деяких грецьких текстів. Ця звістка облетіла всі газети. Нарешті й сам Рахумовський із своєю дорогоцінною знахідкою рушив до центрів. Заїздив до Катеринослава, де показував тіару тодішньому директору музею — відомому історикові Запоріжжя проф. Д. Яворницькому. Той оглядав тіару, милувався нею, подмакував, але звичайно не купив, бо Рахумовський правив за ту тіару цілий капітал, яким не розпоряджався жодний провінційний музей. З Катеринослава Рахумовський подався до Києва, тоді до Москви де тіару оглядали в Державному Історичному Музеї. Звідти він подався до Петербургу, до Ермітажу, що найбільше надавав до купівлі такої речі. Тут так само тіару оглядали найбільші фахівці та знавці скито-елініського мистецтва, милувалися нею, а деякі, найобережніші, навіть висловлювали підозріння, чи вона не підроблена. У кожному разі тих великих грошей що за неї правив Рахумовський, йому не дали, і він повернувся додому. Але то був сприт-

Для Тебе, Рідний Краю!

Такий напис виднів над величю, чепурно та штудерно — по пластовому — прикрашено вхідною брамою до Пластового Табору Юнаків ім. У. Кравченка на „куснюку України“, тобто на площі Української Відпочинкової Оселі над Круглим Озером недалеко Шинкага. В таборі „ДЛЯ ТЕБЕ, РІДНИЙ КРАЮ“ жили серед зелені матері-природи своїм повним пластовим життям пластуки-юначки з місця Шинкага, розставивши свої двоособні цільові шатра. Це булава Кошової Пластової Станції в Шинкаго, під проводом заслуженої й відомої пластової дівчини, кошової пл. сен. Рони Дзюбинської, уможливила 14-тм юначкам бодей в часі від 19. липня до 6. серпня 1950 „бути повними пластуками“, як одна з учасниць та дуже вдячні, тим більше, що таборівчак не доводилося нудьгувати „на самоті“. Тут, серед щільної праці підготовки до пластових проб, а особливо пластової розваги, дні пролітали миттю! Праці, що правда, Таборова Команда, на чолі з пл. розв. Р. Вітановичівною та О. Білецькою, „примудувала“ досить для учасниць. Це ж бо виховно-вишкільний табір!

Не нудьгували наші таборівчачі й без гостей „з-зовні“. То старші пластуки (12 і 3 юначки) що-суботи-неділі приїздили, отаборювалися й проводили зайняття по наперед ставленому плану; то пластуки-сеніори „мандрують“ сюди, щоб відбутися своєю зустріччю; то знов батьки щільно приїждять спочатку, щоб, боронь Боже, дитині щось не сталося, але в Українському Пласті їх дитина безпечно, то знов значний громадянин їдуть на „куснюку України“. Та й аїх астишими гостями були такі наші новачки — з Оселі! Вони постійно приїжджали, від всього цікаво приглядалися і завжди жалілися, що батьки та „Пані“ (пл. сен. Козакова, виховниця в Оселі) не дозволяють їм спати в шатрах, які вони хотіли б також прикрасити так штудерно, як це зробили їх старші подружки. Ні, вони зробили б це ще краще!

Все для наших новачат в таборі було цікаве, але найбільше кликав їх до нього щоденний пластовий вогник з дружніми гутірками, пластовим „реготом“, мрійливо-тужливим пісню тощо... Та цих вогників нікому не виврати із серцець юначок-учасниць! Вони гздують їх так мило тепер, по закінченні табору... А нічні стійки? А відбутий в пітьмі ночі „аларм“ для вимаршу в Україну?... Як гарно!...

Час в таборі не йшов, а летів. Тому й скоро наближався кінець таборування. Команда рішила відзначити закінчення. Тому влаштовано на закінчення фестивалю, в якому взяв участь і відділ СУМ-у з Шинкаго, крім широких кругів українського громадянства. На протязі цілого дня неділі 6. серпня на площі Оселі великий рух. Вільність програми фестивалю заповнили пластуки, зокрема притягали зір посторонньої прохожої публіки народні танки новачок та юначок. До підготовки танців багато зусиль додали на одному учасникові далекі його рідні сторони, викликали тугу за рідною стріхою, а заразом почуття месництва... Та не було багато часу роздумувати над цим і попадати у власні спомини, бо пл. сен. Рона Дзюбинська з її притаманною майстерністю оповідала про свою мандрівку, будучи тут в ЗДА вже на четвертому етапі. Зокрема тут, під настрій ватри, надзвичайно тепло зга-

дала вона запаловання Ватри на Закарпатті, про перші зустрічі українських пластунів з обидвох боків Карпат, про ведення освідомої праці і т. п. Спомини, переплітаний відповідними піснями старших пластунок, викликав настрій, що можна було його слухати в безконечності...

В кінцевому слові Станічний подякував Українському Товариству Опіки на Молодію „Самомоміч“ за уможливлення відбуття табору на площі Оселі, а представник Управи Оселі, п. Тимцюрак, зложив подяку пластунам-сеніорам за виявлене зрозуміння важливості існування Оселі та матеріальну підтримку (32 пластуни сеніори в Шинкаго заплатили на закуп оселі по 100 дол., разом 3200 дол.).

Тимчасом догаряло багаття й над Круглим Озером пронеслися мотугні „Гей, пластуни, гей, юначки...“ „Життя не жарти, не казки...“ бреліло в ухах розходжуючихся громадян, а тимчасом юначки думали про те, як вони відбували пластові проби, про нічний марш на Україну, а новачки мріяли проте, щоб поспати колись у шатрі та його штудерно причепурити а що наважніше — щовечора розпалювати ватру...

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