



The Ukrainian Weekly  
Supplement

56 в Зв. Д. Америки; 76 Закарпаття

Тел. "Свобода" в Берген 4-0237 4-0807 - Тел. У. Н. Консы: в Берген 4-1016

56 in the United States; 76 Elsewhere

WEEKLY: No. 50

JERSEY CITY and NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1950

VOL. XVIII

Editorial  
GENERAL CHUPRYNKA—SYMBOL  
OF A GREAT CAUSE

At the present moment the Ukrainians throughout the world are conducting mass mourning in honor of the late General Taras Chuprynka-Shukhevych, Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian Army, who was slain by Russian MVD forces in the village of Bilohorsha, in Western Ukraine, after a prolonged, pitched battle.

It would seem that the death of the man means little when compared with the slaughter of American soldiers, now engaged in the defense of peace and freedom in the far-flung and freezing fields and mountains of Korea.

Yet there is a definite analogy between this Ukrainian, dying alongside his comrades in native land, and the American and other U.N. soldiers falling on the battlefields of Korea. It is that they die for one and the same principle: human decency and freedom; and that they die at the hands of the same criminal and barbarous perpetrators, who have been trained in and have come from one and the same place: Moscow.

Ukraine's Challenge to Moscow Recalled

At the risk of being labelled wearisome Cassandras, we call attention again to the fact that the present looming world disaster could have been avoided had the Western mind been not so naive, so totally blind and so unimaginative in matters Russian. A long time ago—well over thirty years ago—the Ukrainians were fighting a desperate struggle against the scourge of newly-created Russian Bolshevism, subsequently to generate into the most dangerous menace to mankind that history has ever known.

Today the Ukrainian people are not only a thorn in the foot of Soviet Russia but they are, in all verity, its Achilles' heel. The Pan-American Conference pointed out the obstacle to Soviet expansionism and communism.

Today the Ukrainian people are not only a thorn in the foot of Soviet Russia but they are, in all verity, its Achilles' heel. The Pan-American Conference pointed out the obstacle to Soviet expansionism and communism.

With the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, the Ukrainians thought that the moment had arrived when they could unshackle themselves. But the Nazi maniacs and arrogant supermen spurned this vital resurgence of the Ukrainian people, and drove the many hundreds of thousands of patriotic youth into underground resistance.

Thus the Ukrainian Insurgent Army was born. Shortly a genial young officer, Roman Shukhevych, later to be known under the nom de guerre of Taras Chuprynka, became the leader of this army of unknown and unsung men, an army which challenged the supposedly invincible might of the aggressive, totalitarian Soviet Russia.

In 1945, the UPA, led by General Chuprynka, numbered well over 200,000 well-trained and battle-tested Ukrainian troops. These could have been used by the Western Allies in a new crusade, or rather, the second phase of the crusade against the evil forces of totalitarianism in the world. But the Western world, instead of capitalizing upon the formidable Ukrainian force against the Soviet Union, actually made a sort of mad political love to "our great ally."

So the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, and hundreds of thousands of its supporters throughout the cities and towns, villages and collective farms of Ukraine, continued to fight alone and unaided. The Soviet Russian agents and their willing allies throughout the Western world did everything possible to smear this army of liberation, the army that has long become a symbol of freedom for all peoples forced to live under the barbarous domination of Soviet Russia.

Every year since the year 1945, the emissaries of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council came from Ukraine through the tightly-sealed Russian-imposed iron curtain, to plead their cause, to seek support in their inknow war against the enemy which at that time already gave every indication of being a mortal enemy of the United States and of the free world at large. But the Western world incredibly did not pay heed to these people who were fighting, and still fight, our own battle for the survival of the entire civilized world.

For six long years the Soviet Russian troops have been hunting General Taras Chuprynka, upon whose head a high price was placed. His wife and two children were kidnapped and kept as hostages. The Soviet radio, the press, and every means of communication at the disposal of the Soviet government, vainly endeavored to entice General Chuprynka to surrender. They knew him well, since in the first stages of the Soviet Russian occupation of Western Ukraine he had been arrested on several occasions, but always managed to escape unscathed.

All Non-Russian Peoples Mourn His Death

General Chuprynka's greatest asset was his well-acquired knowledge of Soviet strategy and tactics, a main reason for his ability to out-general and out-manuever the best police generals of the Stalin apparatus. As such he has become a symbol of invincibility not only in the eyes of the Ukrainian people, but in the eyes of all non-Russian peoples, such as the Byelorussian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Slovak, Hungarian, Georgian and Turkmen, who all fight against Soviet Russia's enslaving imperialism and communist oppression.

Therefore, it is no wonder that his death should be considered to Soviet ranks in Eastern and Central Europe.

For he, as a Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, was able to weld a powerful striking force, which has proved to be a mighty challenge to both Nazi and Soviet police and security troops. It was General Chuprynka who organized military schools for officers and non-commissioned officers; it was he who conceived the new tactical methods of partisan warfare, which are being swiftly adopted by the Soviet army as well as by the armies of Soviet Russia's satellites in Eastern Europe.

It is, indeed, not very difficult to visualize a different world today, had we but had a little better knowledge of matters Russian immediately after World War II.

The Ukrainian Insurgent Army, under General Chuprynka, could have been adequately supported by the Western democracies to become a perennial source of harassment and fear for the Soviet Russian would-be world-conquerors.

Other countries, such as the Baltic nations, White Ruthenia, the countries of Caucasus, as well as the satellites, would have remained in a state of permanent disorder and chaos, which in turn would have prevented Soviet Russia from consolidating her gains and from pushing into Central Europe and in the Far East.

Yes, the West, through sheer ignorance, has lost its greatest opportunity. But everything is not lost, as yet. The Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the liberation armies in the Baltic States and in the Balkans, though reduced in size and striking power, are still fighting Soviet Russia, the enemy of their countries, the enemy of United States, the enemy of the entire free world.

We still can correct our ways of appraisal of Soviet Russia. We can and we must, after what the Russians are doing to us in Korea. There still is time for full-fledged, unequivocal support of the Ukrainian underground resistance, as well as of the other underground forces within the Soviet orbit. In this support we must not ourselves be intimidated by the clamor of the

(Concluded on page 3)

Former Ukrainian Officer Favors Moscow As A-Bomb Target

A former Ukrainian army officer told a Foreign Policy Association meeting held November 30 in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania capital, that there is only one place for the United States to drop the atomic bomb—Moscow.

In an impromptu speech before the Foreign Policy Association at the Harrisburger Hotel, George Vasiliev, now a Harrisburg resident, said that "if we drop the bomb elsewhere we will be playing into the hands of the Kremlin gangsters," the Harrisburg Evening

News reports. "We will create only more unhappy millions," he declared. Vasiliev spoke at the association discussed President Truman's consideration of the atom bomb for use to halt Red aggression in China. Vasiliev called Moscow "the center of slavery" and referred to her satellites as the "Soviet prison of nations."

Foreign policy group members met originally to discuss Spain. But President Truman's statement occupied their thoughts. The large crowd of native Australians and Ukrainians alike. The dance group under the direction of the Nicholas Sas performed several Ukrainian folk dances.

Ukrainian Chorus Sings for Australians

The Ukrainian Male Chorus in Adelaide, Australia together with the Ukrainian dance group under the direction of Nicholas Sas took part in a program of songs and dances of various nationalities in Adelaide's Town Hall. The chorus was conducted by M. Klish.

The largest daily newspaper in South Australia, "The Mail" had this to say concerning the Ukrainian's performance "The high point of the concert was the performance of the Ukrainian chorus which was called back time and time again by the audience's applause."

Women's Club Sees Ukrainian Christmas Fete

Members of the Hockettstown Women's Club learned last Wednesday how other peoples mark the Yuletide when several women depicted a Ukrainian Christmas at the Community Center, the Newark Evening News reports. The Hockettstown staff correspondent of the Newark Evening News, C. H. Drew, wrote that Mrs. John Dudjak of Great Meadow, gave a talk to the club members at their meeting about the Ukrainian Christmas observance.

Christmas customs was given to the News correspondent by Mrs. Dudjak, whose daughter, Miss Anne Dudjak of New York, served overseas during the last war, attached to U. S. Army General Headquarters. On the Club's Community Center table, decorated in true Ukrainian fashion, were Ukrainian baked goods and dishes prepared by the women giving the program. The women, in Ukrainian dress and accompanied by Rev. Marko Gill of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, sang carols in Ukrainian.

FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM

Colonel A. Tokayev, who recently escaped from the Soviet Army in Eastern Germany and who now lives in London, granted an interview to the correspondent of The Ukrainian News, appearing in Neu-Ulm, U. S. Zone of Germany, in which he expressed his views on the relationship between Russia and the non-Russian peoples enslaved by Moscow. According to the newspaper, Colonel Tokayev is a Caucasian, and is a friend of Ukraine and of other enslaved nations. Appearing under the date-line of November 2, 1950, the interview read, in part:

Question: What do you think about the present world situation and its possible repercussions on the struggle of the enslaved peoples against the Kremlin? Answer: Up to now we have been fighting the Kremlin despotism exclusively, but now we have allies in the entire civilized world. Knowing the Kremlin plans for the conquest of the world, we may assume that the free world will have to defend itself. For us, nations enslaved by the Kremlin, it might mean new possibilities for our liberation struggle and the attainment of true and complete freedom. But in order to achieve that freedom, all must unite.

ing to break up that anti-communist front by calling all these representatives of the enslaved nations "separatists?"

Answer: We are not separatists, but fighters for freedom of the enslaved peoples. Separatists might be the inhabitants of Tambov, or other Russians, who would like to secede from their ethnic root. The Caucasians, Ukrainians, White Ruthenians, Balts and other non-Russian peoples of the USSR—all are distinct and separate nations, and no one has the right to call them "separatists." We are not Russians, and Russia is not our state, but rather is a prison of peoples. Our struggle against the occupants does not constitute any separatism, but a liberation movement of enslaved peoples we are fighting for those liberties guaranteed in the Atlantic Charter and the Statutes of the United Nations. I have nothing to do with the Russian emigre organizations. All are imperialist—as they were under the Czar, so are they now under Stalin. All their struggle among themselves is being conducted not for destruction of the prison of peoples, but for the keeping of the key to that prison. We are ready to fight communism only with those Russians who once and for all not only renounce communism, but reactionary and despotic im-

Toronto Veterans Parade

On November 5 the Ukrainian division of the Canadian Legion in Toronto, Canada took part in the ceremonies and parade to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Over three hundred Ukrainian Canadian veterans marched. Heading the Ukrainian division were two Ukrainian generals, Zahrodsky and Sadowsky and the head of the Ukrainian division of the Canadian Legion; C. Pawluk. During the brief ceremonies before the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, General Zahrodsky spoke and a wreath made from wheat and containing a trident was placed upon the tomb. Following the services a traditional November holiday concert was held.

PRESS AND "VOICE OF AMERICA" REPORTS PAN-AMERICAN APPEAL TO HELP UKRAINIAN CAUSE

"The Voice of America" radio program, beamed by our State Department at Ukraine and other countries behind the Iron Curtain, broadcast last Wednesday a report in Ukrainian, about the presentation to the office of Secretary-General Trygve Lie of the United Nations of a memorandum of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference. The New York Herald Tribune, the Buffalo Evening News and other dailies reported the presentation, made personally by Mr. Stephen Shumeyko, Secretary General of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference.

perialism as well, and who would like to live peacefully in their own country alongside other sovereign states. I want to assure you that there are millions of such Russians in Russia, but every master of the imperialist Kremlin forces them towards conquest and enslavement of other nations. These Russians should stand shoulder-to-shoulder with us. Otherwise the Russian people will be accused as a vanguard of communism and enslaving despotism.

Question: The Russian emigres are openly intimidating the public opinion of the West to the end that should the latter grant the right of self-determination to the non-Russian peoples, the Russian themselves will not fight against communism, but instead will support Stalin and his clique. What is your opinion on that? Answer: This is a cardinal problem. I know the Russian people very well. As other peoples, they are differentiated in their political views. The members of the Communist Party and its new totalitarian bureaucracy certainly will fight for communism; the partisans of non-communist but imperialist conceptions of "indivisible" Russia will support the new form of the old empire; but the rank and file of the Russian people desire freedom not only from communism, but from the Kremlin system of perpetual conquests and aggressions.

Question: Some people believe that the main force that may destroy communism is the Russian people, because they hold the key resources of the USSR in their hands, while the non-Russian peoples constitute a definite minority. Is this true? Answer: Definitely not. In the USSR alone the Russians form only 35 per cent of the population, while the non-Russian people form 65 per cent. If we add to that number the new satellites of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, half of Germany

PAUC Appeals to U.N. to Aid Ukraine Cause

LAKE SUCCESS, December 4.—An appeal to the "conscience and common sense of the United Nations concerning 'the plight of the over forty million Ukrainians under Soviet Russian misrule," was voiced in a memorandum addressed to Mr. Trygve Lie, presented here by Mr. Stephen Shumeyko, secretary general of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference. The organization, PAUC, is composed of nationally representative societies of Americans, Canadians, Brazilians, Argentinians, Paraguayans and Venezuelans—of Ukrainian birth or extraction. Its offices are at 50 Church St., New York City.

In its appeal to the U.N. the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference reproaches the U.N. for being "derelict in its duty to come to the aid of the Ukrainian people" who because of their "valiant fight for their national existence and national liberation have suffered tremendous sacrifices."

"Today the fight is being conducted by them (Ukrainians) on all fronts, the memorandum states. The struggle is spearheaded by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army

(UPA) ... Pitched battles between units of the UPA and the Red troops sent to exterminate them are raging in various sections of Ukraine this very day."

General Chuprynka, leader of the UPA, was recently killed by Reds, Mr. Shumeyko stated in an interview. His death was widely reported in the American and British press several weeks ago.

"Today," Mr. Shumeyko declared in the PAUC memorandum, "the world as represented in the United Nations little knows and, in some cases, knows not at all, that the Ukrainian people by their heroic resistance to Communism, by their unflinching devotion to the cause of freedom and democracy, by their unalterable conviction in their destiny—that is their victory in their victory in their fight for freedom, culminating in the reestablishment of a sovereign Ukrainian State—are in all respects the chief obstacle to Soviet expansionism and communism."

"Today the Ukrainian people are not only a thorn in the foot of Soviet Russia but they are, in all verity, its Achilles' heel," the Pan-American Conference pointed out.

A WEALTH OF THOUGHT AND INSPIRATION

QUITE a number of us read practically every daily or magazine within our reach and that of our pocketbook. Most of the "stuff" we read is mundane, a lot of it is informative, some shocking, and at rare intervals, inspiring.

This morning we read an item which falls into the last category. It tells about a person who although the winner of the Nobel prize, still feels that his achievement is not up to par.

He is William Faulkner, famous American novelist, who left the other day for Stockholm, to receive the Nobel prize.

Interviewed at the Idlewild airport, he politely parried questions relating to his writing because, he said, "I'm not a literary man."

Here's a man, at the summit of his fame and glory, who still is not satisfied with himself, who still feels that he could achieve far more. As we see the matter, it is not a question of driving ambition, to go on and on endlessly, ever seeking that elusive thing called success. No, he is not concerned with success, with plaudits and the like. He seeks perfection. Here's what he says: "I'm not a literary man." Although he has flashed into fame

with "Sanctuary," "Soldier's Pay" and "The Sound and the Fury," "There's a lot of things I don't know," he continued. "I'm just a man who lives to tell stories. And my feelings about my own work is, none of it is as good as it should have been. In my own mind, it fails, because either books either fail or are perfect. There are no degrees of perfectionism."

The 30,007 the Nobel prize will bring him, Mr. Faulkner will give to some charity. He never had an idea of keeping it.

"The way I look at it, this is an award for the last thirty years of my life. In the time I've got left, I'll get along all right," he said reflectively. "When I look back at those thirty years, it all seems a terrific job—not the physical labor of writing, but the sweat and anguish of the human spirit."

There is a wealth of inspiration and thought in Mr. Faulkner and in his philosophy of life.

Benefit For Ukrainian Students

A Christmas performance for the benefit of Ukrainian University students in Europe will be held in the Ukrainian Hall, 847 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia, on December 17th, 8:30 P. M.

The performance is being sponsored by the Ukrainian University Club in Philadelphia. Included in the program will be a male choir, dancers of the Association of Ukrainian Youth (CLM), and well-known instrumental and vocal soloists. To top off this fine evening's entertainment refreshments will be served.

The sponsoring organization, the Ukrainian University Club, is now ending its second year of existence. Membership in the club is granted to those persons of Ukrainian de-

cent who have completed, or are in the process of completing, college educations. The U.U.C. was conceived for the purpose of bringing together young Ukrainians, and has achieved remarkable success towards this end.

The function of the club is both social and a cultural one. The varied programs include parties, dances, outings, lectures on educational topics, round-table discussions and debates.

Last year's Christmas project consisted of the forming of a choral group to sing Ukrainian Christmas Carols at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital. This year the U.U.C. hopes to raise several hundred dollars to aid Ukrainian students abroad. Ukrainians in the Philadelphia area are therefore urged to attend this Christmas Benefit. Not only will you enjoy the performance, but you will be helping those of your brothers who cannot help themselves.

and Austria, China and Manchuria, then the Russians will constitute a meager minority of a huge bloc with clay feet.

Memorandum to United Nations General Assembly

Pan-American Ukrainian Conference

Mr. Trygve Lie Secretary General United Nations Lake Success, New York

Sir: This is appeal to the conscience and common sense of the United Nations organization.

The appeal is being made by the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference, composed of nationally representative organizations of Americans, Canadians, Brazilians, Argentines, Paraguayans, Uruguayans, and Venezuelans — of Ukrainian descent.

The appeal concerns the plight of the over forty million Ukrainian people under Soviet misrule.

There has been a very hard fate. Millions of them have within the past several decades been genocided into oblivion by the ruthless tyrants of the Kremlin. And all because of their desire to become a free and independent people.

Their struggle for their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness has been savagely repressed. Their cultural progress, the treasures of which constitute a valuable contribution to world civilization, has been channeled off its normal course into the blind canals of Soviet ideology. Their Catholic and Orthodox churches have been desecrated and destroyed; the leaders of the Church, its clergy and countless numbers of the faithful have suffered a similar destruction in one form or another. And their innate traditional traits of individualism and economic self-independence have been bludgeoned into a shape conforming to the notorious pattern of Sovietization.

There is indeed a desperate plight. And yet the United Nations, which should be the first to concern itself with a matter of this kind, has paid no heed to it at all. Despite the many interventions and pleas made by Ukrainian patriots and their friends throughout the world, not the slightest action has been taken by the United Nations to take cognizance of the situation. Not a finger has been raised by the United Nations to point it out to the world. Not a single voice has been heard at the United Nations sessions in a cry of protest against the martyrdom of Ukraine. Not a single hand has been raised by it to help the embattled Ukrainians fighting for that which by right is theirs, to have and to hold, their national freedom and independence. And, finally, no lie has been given by the democratic elements of the United Nations members to the patently and dishonest misrepresentations of Ukraine and the Ukrainian people being made consistently at the United Nations by the so-called Soviet Ukrainian delegation, which, as everyone knows, consists of mere puppets dangling on the strings wielded by Stalin.

To all men of good heart and keen conscience, to all those who have placed their hopes upon the United Nations for a better tomorrow, founded upon justice, freedom and democracy for all mankind, for all of them it is disquieting to find the United Nations so derelict in its duty to come to the aid of the Ukrainian people, to a nation which in the past has thrice enjoyed national freedom, only to have lost it to the superior forces of its enemies bent upon the conquest of this proverbial land of "milk and honey" and its fiercely liberty-loving people.

This intense desire of the Ukrainians to be free men has in the past, and especially in the present, proved itself to be of inestimable value to other freedom-loving people, particularly those of Central and Western Europe.

During their first period of independence, that is of their Kievan Kingdom (10-12 centuries), and their second period of independence, that of their Ukrainian Kozak State (17th century), and during the centuries between them, the Ukrainian people fought off various Asiatic hordes which surged across the Asiatic-European borders intent upon running roughshod over the Ukrainians, conquering them, and then in all their great power of driving on their shaggy mounts into Central and then Western Europe. Ukraine suffered terrible devastation as a result. The vast onslaughts of the hordes forced it to recoil from time to time. But in the end it drove them off. Europe was thus saved. A similar service to Europe was performed by Ukraine during the period of the independent Ukrainian National Republic (1917-24). The Ukrainian then bore the brunt of the impact of Bolshevism — at the cost of their national independence and subsequently their cruel national subjugation. In doing so, however, they were instrumental in containing the Bolshevik drive within a limited perimeter, and thereby prevented Communism from engulfing most of Europe.

All of this is a matter of history, nowadays by a world immersed in other, though no more important, problems of a global scale.

The failings of the human memory are notoriously all well known and understandable, but the lack of knowledge of what is going on today is inexcusable. Today the world as represented in the United Nations little knows, and, in some cases, little cares to know that the Ukrainian people by their heroic resistance to Communism, by their unflinching devotion to the cause of freedom and democracy, by their unalterable conviction in their destiny—that is their victory in their fight for national freedom, culminating in the re-establishment of a sovereign Ukrainian State—are in all respects the chief obstacle to Soviet expansionism and communism. Today the Ukrainian people are not only a thorn in the foot of the Soviet Union, but they are, in all verity, its Achilles's heel.

In considering the question of Soviet Russian aggressive tactics today, be it in Korea, China or in Western Germany, and in taking all measures to avert the world catastrophe that would erupt if the Soviets let loose their Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse, we respectfully submit that it would be most wise and fair for the United Nations to give at least for a time their undivided attention to the Ukrainian people as a very potent factor in helping to keep the Four Horsemen in leash. This is not a matter of expediency. It is one of utter necessity.

By giving the Ukrainian situation its proper attention, by placing it on the agenda of its organs dealing with such matters, the United Nations will, at the same time, vindicate the tremendous sacrifices suffered by the Ukrainians in the valiant fight waged by them for their national existence and national liberation.

Today the fight is being conducted by them on all fronts, chiefly by their underground forces, spearheaded by the well-nigh legendary Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), which came into being during the last war to fight the Nazi invaders, and which since then has been fighting against the Soviet Russian invaders of Ukraine. Pitched battles between units of the UPA, and the Red troops sent to exterminate them are raging in various sections this very day.

Moreover, the populace, the city, town and farm dwellers of Ukraine are resisting with greater vigor than ever to Soviet ideology, as Moscow's newspaper "Pravda" itself has just recently reported. The people simply refuse to obey the directives given them by the Soviet commissars. Today there is a grave danger that by doing so they are courting reprisals by the Kremlin. These reprisals may be of such horrible consequences as those of the famine the Reds brought into being in the early 1930's to punish them for their resistance to Soviet rule and collectivization, a famine which took a toll of close to five million lives. This famine, as well as other forms of genocide inflicted upon the Ukrainian people by the Kremlin and its puppets, have been but a part of the plan of the Soviet Russian rulers to bleed the Ukrainian nation white, to weaken it into a state of complete surrender and passivity; but to no avail, for Ukrainians cannot be subdued by anyone.

It is not in the interest of the United Nations to allow this to happen, to allow the sapping-away of the strength of a great and valiant people; the chief bulwark in Eastern Europe against Soviet Russian Communism and imperialism.

The Ukrainian people are calling for aid. They appeal to the conscience of the United Nations to do whatever is possible to relieve them of their plight and help them to take their rightful place in the family of the liberty-loving and democratically-minded nations of the world, the United Nations as it was conceived to be.

Pan-American Ukrainian Conference STEPHEN SHUMEYKO Secretary General

THE THEATRE IN UKRAINE

(Concluded) By I. MIRCHUK

In Western Ukraine the strong Polish interest in the country and the great difficulties imposed by the Polish government prevented Ukrainian dramatic art from establishing itself at first. It was only after Galicia was annexed by Austria in 1772 that the first attempts at dramatic representation were given in Greek-United theological colleges by students, and therefore without female roles. The Ukrainian theater proper, with secular actors, only saw light in 1848, a year that was as significant for Austria as for Galicia. The part which this theater had to play in the renaissance of the Ukrainian people in its western areas was similar to that of the Ukrainian stage within the Russian empire. The difficulties with which actors and stage-managers had to cope were no less great, though of a

different nature; for its fate was not determined by the Russian censor or the almighty governor general, but by its empty purse. Ukrainians living in Austria-Hungary had no capital at their disposal for the support of the theater and Polish influence on the government in Vienna was so powerful that it was able to prevent the granting of all subsidies to the Ukrainian theater. This situation is expressed by the fact that four million taxpaying Ukrainians in the Hapsburg Empire had not one single permanent theater, but were compelled to be content with travelling companies up to the war of 1914. It is clear that matters were not improved after the debacle of 1918, when Galicia was annexed to Poland. When Ukrainians in Lviv attempted to build a theater with their own money

on site that had been purchased before, the Polish authorities managed to prevent the realization of the plan.

In Galicia, too, repertoires of theatrical companies consisted mainly of subjects from rural life. It is due to this and to the fact that these companies had no permanent home, but also toured through all the smaller towns in Galicia, that the influence of the theater on the population was greater and deeper than that exercised by urban drama of higher artistic merit. Its direct appeal, its proximity to real life aroused in the mass of the Ukrainian peasants the feeling and the demand for dramatic representations. As a result of the fruitful, if most laborious, detailed work accomplished by Ukrainian artists, amateur theatrical societies were formed in almost every village here as elsewhere throughout Ukraine; which, as they attracted young people, exercised a great educational influence.

A Woman's View by Olga Lachowitch

European artists coming to America, soon find out that the competition here is much more severe than it was in Europe. It is true that America is the land of opportunity, but to make use of this opportunity one must be fortified with great skill in his field.

But very often even skill is not enough, that is, skill in one particular field. Often times, an artist must also be a shrewd politician, a good contact man, in short, a good business person. Because many are called and few are chosen. There are many talented pianist, violinists, singers, painters, etc. but just because they lack other ability to sell their talents, they are unknown and very often wither on the vine.

In New York, or some other large city, a starting artist, in order to draw attention to himself, must receive good critics. In order to get good critics, he must give a recital in a reputable hall. He must also be represented by a known management. This all costs money, dollars, which on the first concert will never be returned by the audience. In fact he will be lucky if he can have a half filled house with most tickets gratis, for it is also essential that he doesn't play before an empty house.

So our artist must be very sure of himself to risk several thousands of dollars, and must have very strong hope that in the future he will get all his money back and even more. Alas, not infrequently, after spending all his money, the critics receive him badly, which either seals his career, or after a certain time makes him try all over again.

These competitive hurdles are sickening! Yet what else can be done in the society in which there seems to be more talents than need for them? Some of them must be somehow eliminated. Whether in our society the worse ones are being eliminated and best ones retained—I do not choose to answer. However, the other day I saw a very instructive movie, "All About Eve." It seems to me that that in our American life, those survive who have the strongest desire to achieve something. Certain words of this film still ring in my ears: if you want to achieve something you must want it more than anything else in your life. It seems that this strong desire is invariably accompanied by talent as well. The sad part of this story, as it was aptly portrayed in "All About Eve" is, that by achieving something we want more than anything else, we often strip our soul of its other fine aspirations and in consequence experience a dull emptiness of the height of the so called success.

That's Life!

by Myroslava

Now and then, we hear the familiar term... that's life! Lately, they have even gone to the extent of composing a song about it entitled "Life is So Peculiar." Let us look into this thing called "life" to see, whether or not, it's so.

Looking in we see mankind somewhat unhappy because of his inability to attain complete happiness in everything in life. Yet, it is a thing he is constantly striving for. When at times, he does reach that point, it quickly vanishes due to boredom, restlessness, fickleness and certain inward cravings which dissatisfy him and drives him on relentlessly to new things; thereby, marking progress for him in life. Without these feelings, man would become too complacent and eventually stagnate; making no progress at all. The world in turn would stand still.

THE KOZAKS

(1)

The word "Kozak" is of Tartar origin, and its primal significance was applied to those who had no visible means of subsistence, and who were literally wanderers. This as early as the middle of the fifteenth century. With the break-up of Tartar domination, squabbles became frequent between isolated bands of Tartars, who had no central authority to whom to appeal for assistance; and the frontiersmen of the actual Ukrainian Kingdom, owing to the naturally unsettled state common to all non-permanent frontiers, were generally of that restless-adventurous type to whom England, for instance, owes many of its Colonies. This was the genesis of the Kozak movement, for it was a well-defined movement related in a very minor degree to any nationalistic spirit.

It was not until approximately 1560 that certain discontented Ukrainians gathered together and settled in a lonely, uninhabited stretch of country in the neighborhood of the rapids of the Dnieper, not far from where the town of Katerynoslav stands today. These Kozaks took as a distinctive title the name of "Zaporozhians" (from the Ukrainian "za"—beyond, and "poroh"—a rapid), and it was this community which became famous in legend and history, both on account of the power it acquired and on account of its peculiar constitution.

In 1570 Stephen Bathory, then ruler of Poland, fearing the rise of this organization, himself attempted to utilize Kozak services, and formed a troop, which received regular pay on a liberal scale and equipment, which doubtless he hoped would prove a counter-attraction to the Zaporozhians. The ultimate fate of this endeavor is not very clear, except in so far as

it seems certain that a goodly few of those thus enlisted deserted, bag and baggage, at the first opportunity, and joined their friends down the river. As can well be imagined, the fame of this freebooter's colony rapidly spread, and adventurous spirits from all over Europe quickly gave their adhesion to the movement, an adhesion, incidentally, which was always of an entirely voluntary character. Those who were dissatisfied with what they found were under no compulsion to remain, and it says something for the internal administration that they ever left the "Sitch," as the central and chief encampment was designed.

It must have been an uncommonly motley throng which gathered there. No credentials were required from those who threw in their lot. The oppressed religious fanatics, adventurers, those irritated by the trammels of the State or of society, all were welcomed in this extraordinary melting pot, Germans, Russians, Tartars, Poles, Kalmucks, Khirgis, certainly Scandinavians, probably Italians.—I have never heard of any English,—accepted without query the ordinances, of this republic: For that is precisely what it was. There were thirty-eight divisions, called "Kourens"—the name given to Kozak huts today—and each of these divisions elected its own "Ataman," or chief. Above these ruled a Chief Ataman, likewise chosen by popular vote. Dissatisfaction with the one or the other was followed by reposition, and the ataman became once more an ordinary Kozak and nothing else.

(To be concluded) BUY THE U. S. BONDS

On Record - by Ted Vator

I went to see the United Nations at work last week. First to Lake Success, where various U.N. committee meetings were being held and then to the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations in Flushing, Great Meadows, L. I., N. Y.

Of course I was merely supposed to be a visitor but, thanks to my brother Stephen, I managed without the aid of various necessary passes to get an inside view of everything. Armed with a leather portfolio, I marched past the gate guards and into the main section of the Lake Success assembly rooms. The entire building has been converted for U.N. purposes from a former airplane factory. That was some years ago. Where machines used to stand, today there are large meeting rooms equipped with soft chairs, oval tables and glass enclosed side cases where the interpreters sit. Each seat is equipped with a set of earphones and a control box with six different stations. The booths housing the interpreters bear numbers, so that the listener may easily tell what language is on what number. For a moment it was fun switching from French, to Russian and finally to Chinese. (The latter sounded like a good old fashioned laundry ticket argument.) At Lake Success one can find several meetings going on at the same time. Various important United Nations functions are carried out here simultaneously with the current meeting in progress at Flushing of the General Assembly. I saw the Soviet Ukrainian puppet delegation (whose capital is in Moscow), the Russian, the French, etc. Sitting around the discussion table they resemble one another to a degree. However, once they arise and adjourn to the delegates' lounge, well, it is strictly a study of individuals, their culture and their behavior. A junior sociologist, psych. major or anyone at all with a bit of curiosity, could have a field day of staring and studying them. Taking advantage of the situation, I hurried into the lounge reserved for delegates and their guests. There, one could relax in anyone of the many comfortable chairs, partake of the almost limitless variety of soft and not so soft drinks and read a paper from any part of the globe. Men with turbans and women with long flowing togas paraded about. Suits of every description and hair do's of every type were present. After sitting there for a while, I thought it would be possible for me to tell where a delegate was from, by merely looking at his hair. However, I gave that idea up when several venerable delegates arrived without that particular identification feature.

From the lounge I was taken to the press section at Lake Success. From a vantage point up closer to the ceiling of the place, I could observe the curious world of the press amongst these United Nations. Tiny cubby holes housed the correspondents and the facilities of the greatest papers on this earth. The "London Times," "Karachi News," the American papers, the French section and the "Voice of America." They were all there, each in a room that measured no more than 15x15 feet. (Too bad that the "Svoboda" and the "Ukrainian Weekly" have not their cubicle there.) From my vantage point it all resembled an overgrown honeycomb. From here I went down into that maze of rooms and corridors to meet several correspondents.

After meeting and speaking with Chapman, chief of the N. Y. Herald Tribune at the U.N., following my brother's discourse with him, we both set out for the old World's Fair site in Flushing Meadow, and the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly. We boarded a bus reserved for U.N. personnel and people with special passes, and within a half hour's time were deposited at the side entrance of the U.N. in Flushing, N. Y. Into the building, checked our coats and then a quick tour of the site. The television rooms, news rooms, long of newspaper nooks adjoining the main assembly hall, the press lounge and again the most interesting delegate's lounge. A word to the various guards from my brother and I was free to wander about at will to observe the overall scene.

The General Assembly meeting was much more alive (at least in the lounges and corridors) than were the various committee meetings at Lake Success. The assembly hall was but 20 per cent filled with delegates. The Soviet Ukrainian Soviet delegation marched in late.) The topic under discussion: the admission of Portugal, Italy to the United Nations. Logical arguments were presented by several delegates from South American countries. Then the Russian delegation came too and sent one of its representatives to the rostrum. In typical style one that we perhaps understand better than other, he proceeded to completely ignore all previously mentioned arguments, existing facts and everything with reason, he ignored all these and went on obliviously with Russia's own private ideas on how everything should be done. Ten minutes had not elapsed before one realized how great was the divide between these men and those who thought with honesty and reason. "Russia" was good, never thought of harming anyone, always looked out for the little nation's welfare and in general did everything possible to keep that big bad United States from ruining the world." I left at that moment for bit of fresh air. It was getting too deep. As we used to say in the army, "ya need a pair of hip boots, it's gettin' so deep."

Met Thomas J. Hamilton, chief of the New York Times U.N. bureau, Mr. White from the Newark Evening News and several others from various newspaper agencies whose names I don't recall. Stared a bit more at the delegates, viewed the pop-eyed visitors that flooded the main entrance and filled the balcony of the Assembly, the busy secretaries and the typewriter-pounding reporters, the delegates and their friends and college type fellows, porters, picking up dirty ash trays in the main lounge. The United Nations at work. Three quarters of the Assembly Hall empty, delegates chatting amiably, an air of peace while all hell was breaking loose in Korea. The Russians smart, shrewd and smug paraded about, polite and smiling. And I wondered. How much longer before all the United Nations are going to wake up? Picking up our brief cases and coats we started to leave. Out front several huge cars pulled up to pick up their passengers. I thought I noticed some of the Soviet Ukrainian delegation among them. We turned and walked through the rain towards the train some four hundred yards away.

was much more alive (at least in the lounges and corridors) than were the various committee meetings at Lake Success. The assembly hall was but 20 per cent filled with delegates. The Soviet Ukrainian Soviet delegation marched in late.) The topic under discussion: the admission of Portugal, Italy to the United Nations. Logical arguments were presented by several delegates from South American countries. Then the Russian delegation came too and sent one of its representatives to the rostrum. In typical style one that we perhaps understand better than other, he proceeded to completely ignore all previously mentioned arguments, existing facts and everything with reason, he ignored all these and went on obliviously with Russia's own private ideas on how everything should be done. Ten minutes had not elapsed before one realized how great was the divide between these men and those who thought with honesty and reason. "Russia" was good, never thought of harming anyone, always looked out for the little nation's welfare and in general did everything possible to keep that big bad United States from ruining the world." I left at that moment for bit of fresh air. It was getting too deep. As we used to say in the army, "ya need a pair of hip boots, it's gettin' so deep."

Met Thomas J. Hamilton, chief of the New York Times U.N. bureau, Mr. White from the Newark Evening News and several others from various newspaper agencies whose names I don't recall. Stared a bit more at the delegates, viewed the pop-eyed visitors that flooded the main entrance and filled the balcony of the Assembly, the busy secretaries and the typewriter-pounding reporters, the delegates and their friends and college type fellows, porters, picking up dirty ash trays in the main lounge. The United Nations at work. Three quarters of the Assembly Hall empty, delegates chatting amiably, an air of peace while all hell was breaking loose in Korea. The Russians smart, shrewd and smug paraded about, polite and smiling. And I wondered. How much longer before all the United Nations are going to wake up? Picking up our brief cases and coats we started to leave. Out front several huge cars pulled up to pick up their passengers. I thought I noticed some of the Soviet Ukrainian delegation among them. We turned and walked through the rain towards the train some four hundred yards away.

Poet's Corner DRIFTING SNOW By CHOMIAK I am only the drifting snow: Where the wind blows there I go. Blow, blow, North wind, blow, Take me to my home of long ago. Take me to my home of long ago, Where love is white as snow. There I want to live and die Where snow covers mountains high. Blow, blow, South wind, blow, Blow away the cold white snow, Take me to my home of long ago, Where love like flowers grows. I am only the drifting snow: Where the wind blows there I go. Blow me east, blow me west, Blow me to the home I love best.

A Whisper And whisper in a loved one's ear A hundred things that mean "My dear."

"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. SUBSCRIPTION RATES UKRAINIAN WEEKLY: One year \$ 3.00 Six months \$ 2.00 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. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1103 of the Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1948.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1103 of the Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1948.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1103 of the Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1948.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1103 of the Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1948.

# YOUTH and U. N. A.

## Working with the U.N.A.

The following material was submitted by John Zwarycz, formerly of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., who now resides in Clifton, N. J., with his wife and three children:

"Becoming interested in American-Ukrainian activities at an early age, I became a member of a Ukrainian mandolin orchestra of a faction not to my liking. My (late) father, noticing that I was not satisfied and that my interest in Ukrainian affairs had increased, advised me to stop groping in the dark and become a member of a good, reputable organization, such as the Ukrainian National Association.

"Back in 1934 Mr. Peter Herman, a U.N.A. pioneer, present secretary of Branch 99 of Wilkes-Barre, and father of Mr. Gregory Herman, Supreme Secretary of the U.N.A., contacted me and questioned me as to my ability to speak, read and write Ukrainian. Satisfied with the answers he received, he contacted other young men and, in due time, formed the nucleus of a U.N.A. youth branch. This branch, which was organized on September 14, 1934, was to consist of male members only, but with the passing of the years members of the opposite sex were contacted and admitted into the branch.

"Members of the newly-formed branch were Peter Bonk, president, a student of theology who went to Rome, Italy, and returned when World War II broke out to enlist in the United States Army; Gregory Herman, a school teacher who became U.N.A. vice-president and is serving as secretary; Alex Zwarycz, treasurer; John Zwarycz, secretary; Steven Zumchak, Theodore Zinkowsky and Vasile Fedow, auditors. All the charter members cooperated with each other from the day the branch was formed. The branch is known as the Ivan Franko Youth of Wilkes-Barre, U.N.A. Branch 157.

"New members were admitted as time passed. The membership campaign was greatly stimulated because of the U.N.A. program, which offered the young people many membership advantages. Branch 157 increased its membership steadily with new and interesting personalities.

"Highlighting the activities of the branch was its participation in the U.N.A. sports program, in which the entire membership took active interest. Through the co-operation of the branches and members in Wilkes-Barre, the U. N. A. Baseball Team of Branch 157 won the U.N.A. Baseball Championship each year for three years. The U.N.A. Male Chorus proved an outlet for the pent up fervor of other members of the branch. The branch chorus became widely known, helped the branch and the U.N.A. where publicity and possible new members were concerned.

"Some long-lasting acquaintances have been established through U. N. A. activity. Through the U.N.A., the Svoboda, and The Ukrainian Weekly, the younger members of the fraternal benefit society have become strongly unified. This is due in part to the personal contact among U.N.A. members as a result of traveling, U.N.A. athletic teams, rallies, conventions, and the like, which also resulted in mutual understanding and cooperation among the youth of different cities and towns. More important, all the U.N.A. youth activity did much to promote fraternalism, the principle upon which the organization was founded.

"Young delegates to U.N.A. conventions experienced much in the way of fraternalism. They served on committees ably and intelligently, and received first-hand information on all U.N.A. matters. They cooperated with the older delegates to the latter's gratification and proved themselves worthy of any responsibility thrust upon them in matters concerning the organization. This and more convinced me that the U.N.A. is the ideal institution for young people who desire to work for a really worthwhile cause and a great organization. The U.N.A. offers all the activity that young people want through its branches and newspapers, which is the main reason so many have been attracted to it.

"Without doubt the U.N.A. is of great benefit to the youth. It is good to be working with an organization that has the interests of its members foremost in mind at all times."

T. L.

## VET NEWS ROUNDUP

Home-seeking veterans were cautioned by the Veterans Administration to be sure they understand any contract or document they are asked to sign, before they risk a deposit or down payment on a house.

Inquiries to V-A from veterans in several parts of the country indicate they have experienced a variety of difficulties in attempting to buy homes with the aid of V-A guaranteed homes.

In most cases, V-A said, the difficulty arose from the veterans' failure to read and understand the sale contracts and other papers which they signed.

The bulk of complaints center upon documents which veterans find later are only reservations to purchase, and not firm sale contracts, or upon "escalator" and "hostility" clauses included in sales agreements.

While there's nothing illegal in the action of the seller, V-A explained, complaining veterans are convinced they have been cheated, and have requested V-A to protect them.

Actually, there is little V-A can do once a veteran has entered into an agreement with a seller. A contract or sales agreement is a private matter over which V-A has no control. Consequently, V-A repeatedly has urged veterans to be careful, and get all questions fully and clearly answered by the selling agency or other qualified counsel before signing such agreements.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. In 1940, I enlisted in the Canadian army and lost my American citizenship by doing so. I recently was repatriated and am living in the United States. Am I eligible for GI Bill benefits?

A. Yes, so long as you haven't received the same or similar benefits from the Canadian government. Under the law, you are eligible so

long as you were a United States citizen at the time of entry into active duty with an allied government.

Q. I am the widow of a World War II veteran, and I am drawing NSLI payments in regular monthly installments. Is it possible to obtain the remainder of the insurance in a lump sum so I can buy a house?

A. No. Once insurance payments have started, no change in the method of payments may be made.

Q. My husband, a World War I veteran, recently passed away, leaving me a \$600 commercial life insurance policy which I received in a lump sum and which is my only income. May I also obtain death pension payments from VA?

A. Yes. Pensions may be paid from the day following your husband's death, so long as your sole income during the calendar year in which he died consists of a lump-sum settlement of commercial life insurance which does not exceed \$1,000—if you have no children.

Q. I have just been discharged from the Army after four months' service. Do I qualify for GI Bill benefits?

A. No. One of the requirements is active service between September 16, 1940, and July 25, 1947.

### WISDOM OF THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE

(Some popular folk-proverbs)  
There is no fairy-tale but that has some truth.

\* Concord of straw is better than a lawsuit of gold.

\* Fish and guests begin to smell on the third day.

\* A new generation—a new world: The youth should remember that the old people also were not so foolish.

# Ukrainian Sport Notes

By WALTER W. DANKO

## ORGANIZING THE UKRAINIAN YOUTH

As things are currently situated—a very high percentage of the existing Ukrainian youth groups in this country really don't have too much of a future, either on a local, regional or national basis. The chief reason for this being, none of our youth clubs are expanding any efforts toward bringing "new blood" into our already established organizations. Quite probably it may be due to the fact that our current leaders envision themselves remaining youthful for ever, but the fact still remains, that all our youth in their late teens and early twenties are definitely being lost and nothing is being done about it. To denounce the short-sighted policies of our reigning youth groups would not result in anything constructive, hence this writer will take the liberty of suggesting a solution to the above-mentioned problem and hopes some of our groups do make use of it. And coming as an added note, this solution will precipitate in successes proportionate to the intensity of its application, depending on the sound thought and abundance of work displayed by the experimenting group.

In my opinion, every Ukrainian youth group in this country—regardless of whether it is local, regional or national in structure—should initiate a "Young Program." But before this idea is further developed it should be emphatically understood. A person must first be selected to lead this movement, someone to delegate authority, assign responsibilities and finally to coordinate the work of the various functioning agencies in the program. Now proceeding with the supposition that we do have a person endowed with the necessary qualities to lead this youth movement (for all practical purposes, let's call him the "Youth Director") let's rationalize the possible scope of such a program. For the average girl and boy in their late teens and early twenties, the question arises, what appeals to them the greatest? Taking for granted the fact that we do attract these young people (to attend), the basic law of nature—"boy meets girl," etc.—will be taken care of very nicely,

hence the big question now is—what to do to attract and entice the youth to our groups? The logical answer is—give them what they most need. As for the girls—dancing, singing and art would probably have the most appeal and for the young fellows—sports, singing and dancing (to a lesser degree) and art would also be attractive. Then joint ventures in socials, student clubs (college and high school) and debates could quite aptly consume the needs of the youth.

Boiling down all the apparent needs of the youth into smoothly operating agencies to conform our work to two of the basic elements of organization, namely simplicity and functionalization, the following divisions would be set-up in our youth Program:—1. Culture, which would encompass singing, dancing, and art; 2. Sports, which would involve the sponsoring of various talks by famous Ukrainian sport stars; 3. Social, which would act as a binding agent between the two aforementioned divisions and 4. Student Clubs, existing primarily to handle the needs of the many Ukrainian youth attending the different universities, colleges and high schools and also to foster various debates amongst the students to enhance their intellectual outlook.

The possibilities of such a program are really tremendous and with a capable Youth Director to properly guide the different activities the youth could be absorbed quite nicely into the general pattern of things to eventually take over the leadership of our organizations.

To further illustrate—just picture a sports confab with a big star of Ukrainian origin as guest speaker such as Bob Zawoluk, Johnny Fapit, Steve Wadlak or Steve Souchock. Don't you think the young fellows and girls would be interested? Then to top things off, have a little social with some food and dancing and the place would be undoubtedly bulging.

So to all Ukrainian youth clubs I recommend—think of the future! Commence some sort of youth recruiting to insure your club's continued existence.

## SPORT BRIEFS

John Pierik, captain and center for Cornell U. who hails from Providence, R. I. made the All-Ivy League's first team—as a guard! More than half the coaches, picking the team, figured the squad would be stronger by switching him to guard.

In the Associated Press' final poll for the season, Oklahoma U. was selected as the top team in the country, Tennessee U. garnered the number 4 spot, Kentucky the seventh and Cornell the 21st. Playing for these four outstanding teams were the following Ukes:—Oklahoma—HB Ed Lisak; Tennessee—HB Bert Richiehar; Kentucky—tackle Walter Yaworsky and Cornell—Peté and John Pierik; guard and center respectively.

George Ratkovic is currently playing a top-notch game for pro Syracuse Nationals in the National Basketball Association.

Terry Sawchuk, young Detroit Red Wings' goalie still leads in net-minding honors with a 1.83 goals-against mark in the N.H.L.

Ever popular George Kuchinsky of Jersey City is now a member of Uncle Sam's army.

Myron Lotosky, a senior at Siena College in Albany, N. Y. and a member of the school's varsity basketball squad has been given a deferment by his local board until graduation in June.

Bill Polewehak of Elizabeth, N.J. is now in the process of organizing a basketball squad from all the communities in N. J. Practice sessions will soon commence, hence all interested may write to Bill, in care of this writer, for a tryout.

John Mathews, long an active youth organizer and former president of the Ukrainian Sporting Club in Bayonne, N.J. is now awaiting induction into the army having successfully passed all physical and mental tests.

On the AP's All-East team, John Pierik of Cornell made 1st team guard; George Sullina of Boston U. was selected 2nd team end, Andy Skladany of Temple U. was chosen as 2nd team tackle and end John Smidansky of Penn State made honorable mention.

Tennessee University's head coach, Bob Neyland, rates wing-back Bert Richiehar of Belle Vernon, Pa. the most valuable player in the Southeastern Conference. Bert scored the touchdown in Tennessee's 7-0 win that dropped powerful Kentucky from the unbeaten ranks.

## SAYINGS

### Fortune

"Fortune knocks at every man's door once in life," but in a good many cases the man is in a neighboring saloon and does not hear her.—Mark Twain.

### Too Late

"Why is it we humans can't show a little appreciation for our fellow man while he still lives?" TVS.

Subscribe to The Ukrainian Weekly—\$2.00 for U.N.A. Members, \$3.00 for non-members.

Read The Ukrainian Weekly.

Send The Ukrainian Weekly to a friend.

Send The Ukrainian Weekly to the boys in Service.



REVISED EDITION OF **SLUZHA BOZHA** (HIGH MASS) and INSTRUCTIONS for the director.  
By Michael Poczumsky  
This Mass is written for beginners; it can be sung in 2-3 or 4 parts music. The letters are written in the English alphabet. Anyone can sing it. Anyone can direct it. Price only \$2.00. Write to "Svoboda", P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

# PENN-JERSEY BOWLERS IN STRONG BID FOR LEAD

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Displaying their usual, powerful brand of bowling, the formidable Penn-Jersey Social Club of Newark leap-frogged from a third place position in the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.J.-N.Y. Area into a tie for first with the heretofore leading combination team of Branches 272 and 14 of the U.N.A. last week.

This aggregation, composed mainly of the Mollinsky brothers, made a clean sweep of three games over the St. John's C.W.V. team, also of Newark, during the tournament held on Friday, December 1st.

Herb Clay turned in the best scores for the Penn-Jerseys with a total set of 544 pins, with Walt and Pete Mollinsky not far behind registering sets of 521 and 518, respectively. Their team's third game tally of 832 pins was the highest for the night. The St. Johnsmen, whose John Chutko was still missing from the ranks, found themselves out-pinned even though their Luke Jamiek rolled up the evening's highest single game totalling 261 pins.

The high-scoring Jersey City "A" team found the going tough in its match against the Ukrainian Blacksheep without its ace-bowler Milton Rychalsky and John (Big Noise) Lazek. Altho Sam Walczuk produced the night's highest three game series of 552 pins, lack of team support caused the Jays to lose two games out of three to the Blacksheep. For the latter, M. Zayatz's performance

was most outstanding, showing a total score of 480 pins.

The U.N.A. Branch 272 team of Maplewood produced some indifferent results in a match with the Ukrainian American Vets of Newark with the outcome in its favor two to one. In none of the games did either team score over 755 pins, which was most unusual for one of the league's leading teams—Branch 272. A 472-pin set by John Sipsky was highest for the Maplewood team, while Leo Zolte's 443-pin series was the best turned in for the Veterans.

The Friendly Circle U.N.A. Br. 435 team of New York steadfastly maintained its hold on fourth place in the league by winning three games in a row from its neighbor St. George C.W.V. team, which had a "spot" of 23 pins in its favor. Again, as on previous nights, Byron Magalas sparked the Circle-lites with a set of 472 pins, while among the St. Georgemen, Pete Kapsio's 443-pin score was tops.

The heavily-manned junior "B" team of Jersey City took a drubbing at the hands of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church team in all three games and thus found itself all alone in the league "cellar." The Churchmen, who have long shared occupancy in the cellar before this, have steadily climbed upward and are now in a tie for fifth place with the Blacksheep. Both of these teams have shown remarkable improvement and bear close watching in the future.

## UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Team	Won	Lost	Game	High		Total	Aver.
				High	Pins		
1. Penn-Jersey S. C., Newark 25	11	0	904	2638	28235	784	
2. U.N.A. Brs. 272-14, Maplewood 25	11	840	2882	26800	745		
3. Jersey City S. & A. Team A 23	13	941	2571	28570	794		
4. U.N.A. Branch 435, N.Y.C. 22	14	828	2336	26862	745		
5. Ukrainian Blacksheep, J. C. 18	18	822	2383	26304	731		
6. Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark 18	18	801	2274	24546	682		
7. St. John's C.W.V., Newark 17	19	840	2224	26289	730		
8. St. George C.W.V., N.Y.C. 12	24	868	2367	25554	710		
9. Newark Ukr. Amer. Vets 11	25	858	2448	26229	727		
10. Jersey City S. & A. Team B 9	28	838	2327	25029	720		

## GENERAL CHUPRYNKA—SYMBOL OF A GREAT CAUSE

(Concluded from page 1)

Russian imperialists in the United States, be they Socialist, Menshevik, Monarchist or Fascist-Solidarist, who are determined to defend Stalin's imperial domain, which is comprised of territories taken forcibly from the non-Russian peoples by Russia. Had we in time supported men like General Chuprynka, in all probability our sons and brothers would not have had to die in Korea.

## INTRODUCTION

to the: **STUDY OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE**

— by —  
**NESTOR NOVOVIRSKY**  
in 2 parts — \$3.00.

Purchase your copy from:  
**SVOBODA, P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.**

# The Ukraine:

## A Submerged Nation

by WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN,

published by The Macmillan Company, New York.

Оця книжка повинна знайти негайно теж і в домі американських українців. Написана вона в такий мистецький, а рівночасно простий спосіб, що кожний прочитає її легко з великим зацікавленням. Надіяється вона якнайкраще на святий дарунок нашим дітям і внукам, близьким чи дальшим знайомим, зокрема тим американцям, що ще мало знають про Україну, або ще знають, начитавшись неправди про український народ і його змигання, якої досі було так багато в Америці, та яка далі поширюється. Хай-жеж тепер кожний і кожна з нас стане до боротьби з тою неправдою поширюючою всюди правду, зокрема ту, що зібрана в отсій знаменитій книжці.

Замовлення на цю книжку wraz з належністю в сумі \$1.75 надішліть слати на таку адресу:

## SVOBODA

P. O. Box 346 Jersey City, N. J.  
Замовлення з Канади треба платити американським валютним, C. O. D. не приймаємо.

## The Ukrainian Night

By NICHOLAS GOGOL (In "A May Night")

Do you know a Ukrainians night? Oh, you do not know the Ukrainian night! Gaze your full of it: In the midst of the sky the moon stares. The sky's immense vault spreads still more immense. It shimmers and heaves. The earth is bathed in silver light. The air is soothing, and coolingly sultry, and full of softness and it stirs a very store a very ocean of sweet scents. A divine night! Enchanting night without a stir, inspired stand the forests, wrapped in darkness, and casting enormous shadows. Calm and placid sleep the ponds; the chill and darkness of their waters moreseely shut in the dark green shadows of the orchards.

The virginal thickets of wild berries and cherry-trees spread timidly their roots into the coolness of the spring waters, only now and then flapping their leaves as if angry and fretful that in the twinkling of the eye the light breeze steals to them, for a kiss. The whole landscape sleeps. But

above, everything is breathing. Everything is uncanny, everything is festive. And one's soul cannot embrace the mood, and it feels weird, and crowds of silvery apparitions rise in rows from its depths. Divine night! Magical night! Presently everything becomes alive: the forests, and the ponds, and the steppe. The powerful thunder of the Ukrainian nightingale rolls on, and the very moon in the sky seems to be absorbed in listening to it...

As though enchanted, on the hill, slumbers the village. Still whither shine the clusters of the huts in the moon; still more blinding the low walls break through the darkness. The songs grow silent. All is still. The pious people are already asleep. Only here and there the windows glimmer into the night. Only here and there, before the door of the hut, a belated family complete their late supper.

SEND "THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY" TO A FRIEND.

## Ukrainian Xmas Cards

WE HAVE IN STOCK A FINE SELECTION OF UKRAINIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS. Cards sell for 10 cents each, 12 for \$1.00.

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

## SVOBODA

81-83 Grand Street (P. O. Box 346) Jersey City 3, N. J.

