



The Ukrainian Weekly
Supplement

5c in U.S.A. America; 7c Elsewhere
WEEKLY: No. 52
JERSEY CITY and NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1950
VOL. XVIII

West Point Instructor Pays Tribute to General Chuprynka

CHICAGO, December 3.—"The Ukrainian people must continue to be in the vanguard of the anti-Bolshevik struggle among all other nations enslaved by Moscow as they are morally and physically stronger than any other nation in Europe," declared Col. Jerry M. Sage here today.

by the NKVD, and how on every occasion they displayed their dissatisfaction with the alien power of Moscow. Furthermore, he said that the present political crisis should compel all peoples opposing Soviet Russia to unite in a common effort against a common enemy.

"Vatra" Chorus Buffalo Concert Wins Acclaim

The touring Ukrainian male chorus, "Vatra" by name, fresh from its triumphs in Canada, made a big hit in its concert given in Buffalo, N. Y., on December 22, at the Mary Seaton Room of Kleihans Music Hall before a highly enthusiastic audience.

"The men obviously had been well drilled, and sang their entire program with praiseworthy intonation and precision. Some greater variety in dynamics between the very soft and the very loud would have given some of the interpretations a more artistic quality.

UKRAINIAN DP WINS SCHOLARSHIP AT YALE

Gerge Chranewycz was among the first recipients of the DP scholarships established this at Yale University to help promising foreign students continue their education.

NOTED DETROIT UKRAINIAN MUSICIAN

One not given to trumpeting his own horn but who has a deep musical background and a high musical reputation is Taras Hubicki, of



TARAS HUBICKI

Ukrainian descent, now living in Detroit. The background: Licentiate of the Royal Schools of Music, London, England; Honorary Representative of the Royal Academy of Music, London; conductor of the famous Detroit Fiddler's Band; symphony-choral-orchestral conductor; opera conductor; violinist; violist and pianoforte accompanist; arranger and composer; lecturer and music editor.

FACING A GREAT PERIL

THE United States moved last week to meet fully the challenge of Russian aggressive imperialism. Grimly but resolutely President Truman proclaimed a state of national emergency in order to prepare this nation to fight in its own defense as well as in defense of freedom-loving peoples elsewhere. There is no doubt that the peril we are facing now is the greatest ever experienced in the history of our nation.

It ought to be known by everyone that this national emergency has not come because we as a nation wanted it. This country, as well as those now being threatened by the scourge of Russian totalitarianism, constituted a menace to no one. Ever since the conclusion of World War II, the United States has done everything and anything to build an international peace, based on justice and law.

With the calamitous turn of the war in Korea in the last few weeks, it has become clear to everyone that we must speed up our military preparedness to meet the great peril. Perhaps a stable military coalition of Great Britain, France and the other countries that make up the Atlantic Pact Powers may be able to stay Soviet Russia's shock troops. But, in the final analysis, it is primarily the United States which must effectively and successfully meet that danger.

This is why we have the declaration of national emergency. Other countries of Europe and elsewhere willing and able to stick with us once they see that we do not waver, but that we possess will and means to accept the challenge of this mortal enemy of humanity.

While we were thinking and talking of peace at any cost, Russia was thinking only of extending her totalitarian domain to all corners of the world. While we were giving full support to and abided by international agreements and treaties, Russia used them merely as a camouflage to conceal her expansionist and aggressive designs.

It has taken us a long time to realize what Russia has been up to. First it was the brutal submission of the satellite countries, his unique organization. Taras Hubicki presented the Detroit Fiddler's Band in its annual Spring Concert at Music Hall last night. It was a triumph for all concerned.—R. M. Harrison, Windsor Star.

"An event of growing importance in the life of musical Detroit is the annual Spring Concert of the Detroit Fiddler's Band. Here obviously is a reservoir of upsurging talents and skills needed for a fine symphony orchestra. Taras Hubicki, founder and director of the organization, has passed on to them the devotion and disciplines of musical achievement and their playing reflects the fine things that can accrue from able, sincere musicianship. His energy and zeal for the better things in music are reflected in the conduct of his 'pupils'."—John Finlayson, Detroit News.

Fighting Ukraine Appeals for Unity In Struggle for Freedom

All Ukrainian newspapers outside the Soviet orbit recently published the "Appeal of Fighting Ukraine," dated October 1949 and signed by 22 leaders of various sectors of the Ukrainian underground. Among the signatories of Appeal was General Chuprynka-Shukhevych, who subsequently was reported killed in battle by the Russians.

It especially requests them to convey to the world the brutal truth about Soviet Russia, and calls on the entire world to mobilize its strength against the unrelenting danger emanating from Soviet Russia's aggressive imperialism. The underground stresses the necessity of uniting all Ukrainian political groups and parties for one and one purpose only: the defeat of the enslaving forces of Moscow. The "Appeal of Fighting Ukraine" was signed by the following Ukrainian underground leaders: Rev. M. Lavrivsky—Head of the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church, member of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council; E. Lozovsky-Chuprynka, Lieutenant General, Head of the Secretariat General of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council. Command-in-Chief of the UPA; Y. Koval, Deputy Head of the General Secretariat of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council; Prof. H. Zeleny, Member of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council; P. Poltava, Captain UPA. Head of the Bureau of Information of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council; D. Soldi, Major UPA. Member of the High Command of the UPA; M. Dubovy, Major UPA. Commander, UPA Group "North"; P. Maksymovych, Member of the Supreme Council, Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists in Ukraine; O. Horosovy, Journalist, Member of the Supreme Council, Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists in Ukraine; B. Khmel, Captain UPA; and others.

Editorials
THOSE DUMB ENOUGH TO FIGHT

AND
THOSE WISE ENOUGH NOT TO FIGHT

AN advisory group of educators and scientists appointed about two years ago by our Government to recommend alterations in our Selective Service System have recently proposed nothing less than an aristocracy of youth, unobligated to carry arms, privileged to pursue their own careers while others see to the task of assuring them a safe future.

As our readers may have already read the report of this board, students who have shown "superiority" by getting high marks on an aptitude test—that "infallible" touchstone of man's capabilities—will escape military service, be allowed to pursue their studies, and as an added present to them, they will be given a four months' grace after graduation in which to find some important use for their freshly developed talents—not necessarily those of a military nature.

The plan is supposed to assure America's leadership in the sciences and professions. All well and good. But we do not believe that in practice it will work out, with some bare exceptions. What we think it will actually do will be to offer a convenient escape from military service for students who are able to go to college and capable enough to attain high marks on an examination.

Obviously that is an injustice. The board which has recommended the plan apparently realizes this. So in an effort to mitigate this injustice they also recommend that the government weed out from the draft pool young men who exhibit high mental ability and send them to college also.

From this fact one cannot help but conclude that those who remain behind will be sufficiently dense to make up our Army.

In other words, the plan proposes to divide this country's young men between those dumb enough to fight and those smart enough not to fight.

As some critics of the plan have

pointed out, if a shortage of scientific leadership develops (so far it hasn't) and if we are so badly off that we need to rush men from high schools into laboratories, as the plan implies, then the Army can meet the requirements by sending draftees—in uniform to the proper schools.

In considering all this, one should bear in mind that our Selective Service is based on the same philosophy followed and believed in other countries, namely, that when a country is in danger every citizen is bound to pick arms to defend. Our country is in danger every citizen is bound to pick arms to defend. Our country got along without a citizen army for many generations. But when finally it found itself endangered, when all for which it stood was threatened by destruction, our country demanded that everybody become part of such an army, except for the physically unfit and those already engaged in vital war work.

This principle is firmly founded in the American tradition. A far better plan than the one alluded to here was proposed last week by a committee headed by Dr. James B. Connant and Dr. Vannevar Bush, themselves educators and scientists of well known repute. It proposes that youths of eighteen or who have just finished high school would be able to pursue their life's work in scientific, professional or any other studies. The Connant plan is generally being hailed as sound, fair, workable and geared to no special interests. Certainly it is superior to the "Dumb enough to fight and wise enough not to fight" plan.

IT IS HIGH TIME TO MAKE THE CHANGE

PERHAPS in the minds of some this may be a trite subject, argued about endlessly down through many years, with the pros and cons having good arguments to bolster their stand, but we still venture our opinion that it is high time for us, Americans of Ukrainian descent, to observe our religious holidays, particularly Christmas and Easter, together with our fellow Americans.

All the reasons and arguments of pre-war times, as to why we should continue to observe our religious holidays according to the old calendar, no longer have any substance. It used to be said, for example, that such a change would help pre-war Poland in its attempts to make the world believe that the Western Ukrainians, then under its despotic rule, are not Ukrainians but Poles, because, look, they observe their holidays together with us Poles. That may sound strange nowadays, but at the time when Poland was claiming Western Ukraine as being Polish in national character, that was

a good reason for not changing the calendar. But that, situation no longer exists today. And so it is no longer necessary for Ukrainian Americans to refrain from making a change in the calendar because such action might affect their Western Ukrainian kinsmen in their struggle against Polish attempts to appear as Poles. Today, all of Ukraine, with the exception of a few fragments of it, is under Soviet Russian atheistic rule, while Poland itself is a satellite of it.

As we go to press, all of us throughout this country see everyone preparing for Christmas. Over the radio we hear the familiar and beloved Christmas carols, English, German, French and the like—but no Ukrainian carols. The holiday spirit prevails everywhere. What a wonderful feeling it would be for the average Ukrainian American, young or old, to know that on Christmas Eve he would be observing it with his neighbors. And how different and proud he would feel that he would be observing it in the traditional Ukrainian way, not by just decorating the Christmas tree, not by just sitting around, or having office parties lasting late into the evening, but by gathering around the table with his family, in an atmosphere of deeply religious fervor, with the head of the house opening up the "Sviaty Vechir" with the greetings handed down through the centuries, with the partaking of the traditional beautiful and moving Ukrainian carols, and then with the going to church late that night. And then the next morning, on Christmas day, going to church together with his neighbors to celebrate the Birth of Christ.

urably in potency, infiltrating the multi-lingual Red Army, undermining the terrorist apparatus of the Kremlin at its very foundation. This potential marks the course that we must follow, if we wish to survive.

We believe that the national emergency proclaimed by President Truman is essential as the first step. In addition to the sacrifices to come, however, we must fully develop our strength abroad as well as at home.

We will meet successfully the challenge of the Muscovite conquerors, if we become ready not only militarily, and economically, but psychologically as well. We must re-assert our determination that we shall not yield to the threats of Moscow. We must become a leader, not only in name, but in fact, of all non-Russian peoples who are fighting for their liberation. There are millions of such people, waiting for our call, to swell our strength in all aspects.

Already some of our Ukrainian parishes have begun to celebrate Christmas on December 25th. They realize that by doing so they are happier as a result and in no way do they lose any of their Ukrainian customs and traditions. And they still celebrate it in the Ukrainian way. Let's all of us do the same.

Phi Mu Alpha Group Makes Prydatkevych An Honorary Member

Prof. Roman Prydatkevych, Ukrainian-born violinist and composer, of the music department of the Murray Hill College in Murray, Kentucky, was recently formally initiated into the Gamma Delta chapter of Phi Mu Alpha national music fraternity as a chapter honorary member at a meeting of the group.

Vienna he continued his studies of violin and composition at the Imperial Royal Academy of Music and Drama. Among his teachers were Flesch, Gallico, and other European musicians. For 27 years he has been an American citizen. He became a member of the Murray State faculty in 1946.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES

For twelve years Mrs. Amelia Griffiths of Pencaod, Wales, hoarded a bottle of pre-war Scotch whisky against an emergency, the Associated Press reported the other day. The day before she heard that a 14-year-old horse named Frank had fallen in a ditch in his pasture near her house. Would-be rescuers failed to get him out and were about to send for a man with a gun.

Mrs. Griffiths, who is sixty-three, decided the long-awaited emergency had come. She trudged across the field with her bottle of Scotch under her arm. After one swallow, Frank let go with a lusty kick. Halfway through the fine old liquor he turned on his side and took a deep breath. As the last drops trickled down his throat, Frank surged to his feet and lit out for home like a two-year-old colt.

BUY THE UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

The Name "Rus", "Russia", "Ukrainian", and Their Historical Background

By PROF. GEO. W. SIMPSON

Pronunciation

Among the political designations which have been the centre of much furious word fighting in recent years are the terms "Ukraine" and "Ukrainian." In English the accepted pronunciation of "Ukraine" is "You-kran."

In 1900 few general geographies in English used the term "Ukraine." Twenty years later some geographies were employing the name. At present all general geographies contain this designation.

In the present-day maps Ukraine is a designation applied to a large political unit situated north of the Black Sea and extending roughly from the Carpathian mountains to the lower and middle Dnieper river and eastward to the Donets river.

The emergence of the Kiev state was associated with the raiding, trading, and state-creating activities of the Scandinavian adventurers who at this time were swarming across the North and Baltic seas.

Lesya Ukrainka

By Prof. CLARENCE A. MANNING

With every decade the literary reputation of Lesya Ukrainka has grown and today the poetess is recognized as one of the leading figures in modern Ukrainian literature.

It has been the good fortune of Lesya Ukrainka to receive the increasing homage of successive generations. In her lifetime she was compelled to live apart, to dwell in a world of books, and to avoid those close human contacts which means so much to writers and other artists who need the inspiration of the present and an appreciation of the currents of life around them.

Her critics were wrong, and they have proved so by the march of events. She did not live to see the changes that were to take place in the political complexion of Ukrainian life, but she had an unerring instinct for the future, and the modern writers who are imbued with the love of liberty are finding it ever more easy to learn from her and to follow the path which she was the first to traverse.

To understand the significance of Lesya Ukrainka, we must appreciate the difficult position in which Ukraine was a century and a half ago.

and they also caused the prolongation of the name "Rus" whose origin is still the subject of violent controversy. Some maintain that the name is exclusively Scandinavian in origin while other contend with considerable plausibility that the name had indigenous roots and became attached to the new state structure as a distinguishing designation.

"Rus" and Kiev

As the Kiev dynastic state enlarged the area of its control the name "Rus" which was associated with the Kiev centre became also extended in its use to the much wider region. In the eleventh century Kiev was the dominating political capital of Eastern Slavdom, but, as elsewhere in Europe, the centrifugal forces proved in the end too strong for the maintenance of political unity.

Moscow was established at the comparatively late date of 1147. Under Tatar supremacy it began to gain an ascendant position among the other subjected principalities of the Ukraine.

Grand Dukes pursued a purely local or Moscovite policy. For three centuries they hammered, bludgeoned and extended their acquisitions into a compact submissive state in the continental north.

The Ukrainian language had survived because of the common people. It had survived not in the educated circles of the land but among the peasants who were tilling the fields for an alien master, and maintaining as best they could the traditions of the village.

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(To be continued)

title, "Tsar, Ruler and Autocrat of All-Russia." While the outside world continued for some time to speak of Moscow the use of the term "Russia" (Rossiya) tended to link the establishment of the Moscow monarchy with the ancient Kiev "Rus" tradition.

A Bit of History

Meanwhile the Kiev principality had in the fourteenth century become part of the Lithuanian state, at this time a much larger area than the Grand Duchy of Moscow. Subject to western cultural and political influences the people were given a different orientation and developed further distinctions of speech and outlook as compared with their north-eastern neighbor of Moscow, Galicia and Volynia.

As the Tatar menace to the south and east receded Kiev again became a flourishing centre, and there developed in the sixteenth century a sturdy frontier movement in the re-occupation of the rich southern steppe lands.

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(Continued on page 3)

Tactics - Not a Strategy - of Freedom

By PROF. LEV DOBRIANSKY

(Concluded)

Self-Determination

The second tactic of freedom is the dauntless functional use of one of the most powerful and precious principles of the American democratic tradition, the principle of self-determination. The tragic note of the current situation is the fearful refusal of our State Department to use this atomic ideological weapon against Russian communist imperialism on the contradictory plea that such an act will be construed as an intervention in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union.

the Soviet Union. If this is true, then Almighty God will have to bless our America to overcome the Soviet scourge. The Soviets intervene in every state of the world through their fifth columned communist parties, but we, behind the Maginot wall of containment, fear to build up our fifth columns of freedom.

Aid to the Underground Coordinated with the third is the crucial fourth tactic of freedom, limitless aid to the underground systems behind the Iron Curtain. This can be done, and under courageous tactical political leadership would be done.

(Continued on page 3)

A Woman's View by Olga Lachowitch

One of the American commentators remarked last Thanksgiving, that nowadays we worship the turkey rather than God.

Similarly, it seems that on Christmas we worship more our tree and packages under it than the new born babe, the Savior.

I am not a joy killer. I love my Christmas tree too, and the presents under it. I enjoy these things so much the more, as I have two small children. It would be cruel to deny them and myself, all these things. They have a permanent place in my heart.

Yet, do we also have a permanent place in our hearts for the Thing that is the cause of all this celebration? Do we think of Him, whose teachings and sacrifice have created the circumstances under which we can peacefully enjoy our material blessings?

Let's check ourselves—what do we do we do a couple of weeks before Christmas and one week after? In the first place we worry whether we have proper clothes for the holidays. That being settled we start to think what presents to buy our immediate family, relatives and friends. We hustle and bustle to department stores frantically searching for an appropriate gift. Then one week after Christmas we again rush to the stores to exchange those gifts for something else.

Gift buying primarily was meant

to be a pleasant thing with underlying Christian spirit of sharing your wealth with others. But today more often than not, it becomes a source of our worries. What if my present will not be appreciated? What if their present to me will be much more expensive than mine? What if another fellow sends me a gift and I don't send him one at all?—These questions and many others are buzzing in our minds, and reflect our annoyance rather than Christian spirit of love and generosity.

All these things combined makes a person jittery before Christmas day arrives. The primary cause of Christmas celebration is almost completely forgotten. Santa Claus, (in his place a very pleasing personality), dominates completely the Christmas season, and the birth of Jesus Christ is almost completely obscured. It seems that this should somehow be corrected. We may retain all these things—clothing, presents, greeting cards, Santa Claus, etc—but we should not forget the birth of our Savior and all that it implies.

Christianity vs. Communism By Myroslava

Over nineteen hundred years ago, today, on Christmas Day, the Christ-Child was born in Bethlehem. With Him love, goodness, truth and justice was born. With Him came peace on earth and good will to men. For centuries following, those who lived and based their lives upon Christian principles, enjoyed its good fruits, such as freedom, happiness, dignity and peace.

Now, after so many hundreds of years, a new order based upon materialism and Godlessness has been born of Marx and Lenin which, with its birth brought hatred, tyranny, injustice, deceit, destructiveness and evil. As a result, there is no peace for those who have based their lives upon Communist principles.

Now that this system has been instituted, the unjust part of it is that, individuals who believe in this system, are trying to impose it upon those who do not; as a result, we find one struggling with the other today, with the possibility of a clashing in the end. And when that day will arrive, we

feel that Christ and justice will triumph as they have always in the past.

Serhiy Timoshenko, Ukrainian Architect

By VOLODYMYR SICHYNSKY

On July 6 of this year there died at the age of 69 the distinguished Ukrainian architect Serhiy Timoshenko. The deceased was one of the most outstanding creators of modern Ukrainian movement which has struggled to develop its own style based on the old artistic tradition but transformed for modern conditions of life and existence.

The early part of the XX century up to the First World War witnessed continuous polemics on this theme in Russian and Ukrainian journals, scientific works and public discussions.

Serhiy Timoshenko was one of this cultural endeavor and in the "peaceful" struggle of two different points of view, two opposing mentalities. His arguments and proofs were not restricted by his words but were revealed in his actions. His works of monumental art were a visible proof of the existence of a Ukrainian culture and style different from the Russian (Muscovite).

S. Timoshenko was born February 5, 1881 in an old Ukrainian family in Bazylivka in Chernyivshchyna. After completing the real gymnasium in Romny in Poltavshchyna, he entered in 1902 the Institute of Civil Engineers in Petersburg, which was at the time the only special higher school of architecture and one of the best schools in Russia.

On Record - by Ted Vator

CHRISTMAS

The Christmas Season has come once again. The multitudes of busy shoppers have ceased their hunting and the American world reached the climax of this particular season. The last minute rush to the department store or local sweet shoppe for that forgotten or unexpected gift has been made. The green wreaths decorated with bits of brilliant red, are hanging prettily in a million windows.

The railroads, bus terminals and air lines are busy with the holiday travel. No one is postponing anything for one never knows what fate awaits one next year. The children are delighted with their new toys and the parents beam and reflect the wonderous happiness that fills their children. War is forgotten, if only for a fleeting second.

It is good, it is proper, that in America there should always be a Merry Christmas. Despite the misery of war in Korea, the pitiful tragedy of United Nations negotiations, the American people should take heart on this Day of Peace and be thankful for the wealth that is theirs.

On Christmas Day it seems that all religions, all people unite and look with love and understanding upon one another. Each to his own church and each to his own home and yet, actually, one, in honoring the very heart, the spirit of Christmas, Him in whose name

we celebrate this great day. If only it were possible to preserve this precious virtue. If only all men that dwell upon this earth could understand the beauty and reason of His teaching. If only all faiths would practice their own teaching sincerely, as He did, which in reality are but reflections of His spoken words and His gracious deeds, then surely this world would be a far better place to live in.

Still, despite man's never ending blunders, his greed and desire for evil power, as though despite himself, the good that is in all humans shines forth on great days such as Christmas and brings new hope to all.

Christmas is synonymous with live and giving. It is a day of peace, a day of rest and a day of understanding. It exemplifies all that is just and proper. It is the opposite of everything taught by Red Communism and it is contrary to the injustice of the situation that our country and our defenders find themselves in today.

Year after year misguided men ignore the brilliant beacon of peace that is Christmas and plan for war and conquest. Dictators, conquerors and bigots have come and gone but Christmas and its spirit of goodness remains. Man through his own blindness, fails to understand and see the true light. Perhaps one day he will. Until he does, however, Christmas will continue to reign in the hearts of all good people and if only for a few short moments in the time of ages we will know the true meaning of this great day.

fostering of Ukrainian culture, the study of the ancient Ukrainian architecture, the rebirth of the Ukrainian architectural style, the propaganda for Ukrainian art among its own foreign youth. To this end it arranged architectural exhibitions, competitions, lectures and established a library and a collection of pictures of Ukrainian architecture. The Ukrainian "Hromada" of the Institute of Civil Engineers up to the Bolshevik revolution of 1917 had produced a long series of Ukrainian architects, scholars and art students, who are still working in Ukraine.

S. Timoshenko, after completing the Institute of Civil Engineers in 1906 with the title of Civil Engineer, worked in Ukraine in the cities of Kovel, Kiev, Kharkiv, Lviv, and Lutsk. Extraordinarily industrious and productive, he executed a great number of plans of individual structure and whole groups of buildings of which about 400 structures were actually built; dwelling houses, villas, railroad stations and other public buildings, churches and monuments. The plans of Eng. Timoshenko were distinguished for their extraordinary accuracy and precision and were much respected by contractors.

Being for a long time the chief architect of the management of the North-Donets Railroad with its centre in Kharkiv, S. Timoshenko built many railroad stations on this and other state lines. Among other outstanding works, he constructed the freight station in Kovel, private houses in Kharkiv, in Kharkivshchyna, the Crimea, Kiev, in Volyn, a hospital in Kazan (where he won first prize in a competition), electrical workers in the Don Basin, and excellent storehouses for the preservation of fruit in Volyn and Poland.

Special attention must be given to the plans of S. Timoshenko for Ukrainian Churches (Orthodox and Greek Catholic) constructed according to the typical forms of Ukrainian architecture. The finest of these are in Galicia, Volyn and Canada.

S. Timoshenko also deserves high credit for his work as an organizer of Ukrainian cultural and artistic life Society in Kharkiv, one of the founders of the Architectural Artistic Society in Kharkiv, one of the founders of the Architectural Artistic Society in Kharkiv, one of the founders of the Architectural Institute in Kiev in 1918, Vice-head of the "Producers of Ukrainian Art" in Lviv and of other societies. In the years 1923-1929 he was professor of building in the Ukrainian Agricultural Academy in Podbrady near Prague, where he wrote a handbook on building materials.

Poet's Corner

LOVE'S SORROW

You had come, oh lover mine, Long had I waited for the time, And our lips our joy proclaimed; 'Twas ecstasy!

"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.

LET US MOBILIZE THEM

By ALEX ZABROSKY

Much has been printed, spoken, and thought of, of a general mobilization of our nation...

After years of debate, pro and con, it has become more apparent that the communist threat is not due to a conventional misunderstanding...

Today our nation is well on its way toward mobilization so that the ideals for which our forefathers fought for so valiantly might be defended against any forces that may attempt to disintegrate them...

Everywhere we hear that we must mobilize our manpower, our industries, our nation, but there exists a tremendous force, to our advantage, that we are not mobilizing...

One concrete example is outstanding—the Ukraine. For more than a century the Russians, under their czars and today with Stalin at the helm, have been attempting to eradicate the Ukrainian nationality...

YOUTH and U. N. A.

Information on Adult Insurance. A new rate book will be issued soon to the secretaries of all the branches of the Ukrainian National Association...

Adult Certificate Forms. Whole Life (Class W). Insurance is payable at death. Dues are payable during the lifetime of the member...

20-Year Endowment (Class E). The face amount is payable at the end of 20 years if the member is then living, or upon the member's prior death...

Double Indemnity Rider. This rider provides an additional benefit equal to the face amount of the certificate in the event of death by accidental means prior to age 65...

forces, the Kozaks. It was these same Ukrainian people that fought off the hordes of Genghis Khan when he attempted to enslave the world.

The communists have been butchering them on a scale that makes Hitler orgies seem like child's play in comparison. They starved to death more than 4 million of them in 1933...

When the nazis overran the Ukraine and began to border the population the Ukrainians formed an underground army second to none. These 40 million people put their full support behind this Ukrainian partisan army (U.P.A.)...

In March of this year, the leader of U.P.A., Lt. Gen. Taras Chuprynska, was mortally wounded in combat, and although their fight for freedom suffered a severe blow served to inspire the Ukrainian people to fight all the more for the freedom that they are seeking.

Today these people are still fighting—all waiting. Fighting for the principles of democracy and waiting for us to call on them. Waiting for us to "mobilize" them. Let us mobilize them in addition to ourselves and united we will prove too much for the communist "monster" to swallow.

event of death after maturity of a certificate as an endowment, of while the member's certificate is in force under the reduced paid-up or extended term insurance options.

Withdrawal Values. In the event of default in the payment of any dues, one of the three following options may be elected within three months of the due date. If the member makes no election, the extended term insurance becomes effective automatically as of the end of the grace period...

Form Issue Ages. Whole Life 16 to 80. 20-Payment Life 16 to 55. Life Paid-up at Age 65 16 to 50. 20-Year Endowment 16 to 50. Endowment at Age 65 16 to 55. Double Indemnity Rider 16 to 54.

Limits of Insurance. The minimum certificate is \$500. The maximum amounts of insurance which may be issued are: Age at Issue Amount. 16 to 35 \$5,000. 36 to 45 3,500. 46 to 50 2,500. 51 to 55 1,500. 56 to 60 500.

Ukrainian Sport Notes

MIKE MAZURKI—STAR ATHLETE

If one was to seek the combination of brawn and brains, then here it is. Mike Mazurki has masterminded his career with the skill of the diplomat and laid his plans for fame with the campaigning skill of a Clausewitz or a Bonaparte. Mike was born some 39 years ago in a tiny Ukrainian village and came to this country with his parents when only four years of age...

friendly and with his engaging personality is a buddy to every matman in the game. Five years of wrestling, Mike decided, was a good an "open sesame" to any Hollywood. Needless to say, he was an instantaneous success. His first appearance was as a spear bearer in the Mille epic, "The Sign of the Cross." The fortunate ability to speak Russian, gained him a minor role in "Shanghai Gesture," and at last Mazurki was an actor. Mike's big break came in 1944 when he acted with Dick Powell in "Murder My Sweet." As Moose Malloy he was the picture's "Tops in Terror." Since then he has horsewhipped Paulette Goddard in "Unconquered," and battered various beauties to bits in other movie masterpieces...

by: "Brother, I have had enough wrestling to last me a lifetime." He didn't go near a mat for another six months. Apart from a ferocious appearance and his cauliflower ear, you could hardly tell Mike was a wrestler. "I got that after my 5th match," said Mike. "You get those through repeated elbow smashes, wriggling out of head scissors and rubbing along the mat. The blood vessels in the ear burst and if you don't treat it promptly, the entire mass turns to a form of cartilage. Of course, if you drain the ear you are O.K., but still a disfiguring mark is left." Between pictures Mike does—guess what? Why he wrestles, of course, and has appeared in star bouts at Madison Square Garden, and in arenas in other large cities. He has appeared in Montreal on a bill with Eddie Quinz's promotions. Mazurki is always fit and top condition. However, he now regards his wrestling career as secondary to his acting. Before each whirl on the wrestling circuit, he takes great pains to get into as many amateur gyms as possible, working out with the best amateur wrestlers. All of them give him a good workout for each and every one of them would give an eye tooth to take him into camp—"especially the pee wees," says Mike. "There is nothing they would like better than to pin a pro, outweighing them by a 100 lbs. or more..." Mike's current series of matches are his first in several years. His screen and radio commitments have kept him too busy and he had to return to Hollywood in the April of this year. His next two movie roles will probably be in the "Life of Jim Thorpe," which Burt Lancaster has announced and in a Mickey Rooney film. By his length of service in the ring, Mike is considered an old timer and has been asked several times to state his opinions on the new breed of Television Behemoths. Mike has nothing but praise for them. Despite the "showman" hip, the grimacing and the pageantry, the matmen are themselves fast, strong and skillful.

Mike is quite the family man. He is married and has two daughters—Mannett, 3 1/2 years old, and Michele, 2 years old. The latter was given her name as the closest she could get to "Mike." Mrs. Mazurki was a former movie critic for a Glendale, California, newspaper, and they met when she came to interview him. They make their home in Glendale.

CITIES' PERSONALITIES

I think of New York as a big bloated rather uncouth man, self-centered and wrapped in the cloak of self-interest. I think of him as pushing another aside at the ticket windows to see that he himself is served first; tramping on the feet of others without offering apology. Boston—A man tall and straight and lean, dignified in bearing, with iron gray hair, neatly but not gaudily dressed, quiet spoken.

Chicago—Thick set, stockily built breezy, loud, somewhat braggart, but affable, enthusiastic and ready to help a fellow carry his burden.

effective under a double indemnity rider. Dues. A member may pay his dues on a monthly quarterly, semi-annual, or annual basis. Rates of dues will be supplied on request. Each adult member pays insurance dues plus monthly payments as follows: Indigent Fund, 8 cents; Convention Fund, 5 cents; National Fund, 2 cents. Each male adult, except those American-born, also pays 50 cents monthly for Svoboda, the official organ of the U.N.A.

TACTICS

(Concluded from page 2) about the activity of an alleged Russian underground are nothing but figments of reactionary White Russian imagination. Were it only true that an active Russian underground exists, but such is not the case. The so-called Vlassov movement in the past war was a German creation, not a Russian one. Ample supplied with guns, medicine, photographic and printing material, the UPA and its existing allies would grow immeasurably, infiltrating the multi-national Red Army, harassing the MVD and the MGB, disseminating propaganda leaflets, and shaking the very psychological foundations of the very center and heart of world communist imperialism. Through this undermining-tactic of freedom the possibility of averting World War III is by far greater. Through this cardinal tactic of freedom the peoples upon whom we shall basically have to depend will assuredly know that "In the struggle against the Kremlin you are by no means alone."

The Real Source of Aggression — USSR. In truth, the only real source of aggression today is not North Korea, nor communist China, but Soviet Russia, the spawning ground of international gangsterism. To eliminate aggression elsewhere with minimum loss of American lives and resources logically necessitates a concentrated attack on the sole instigator of all serious aggression today. Time is in the gangster's favor, but the powerful elements of constraint, resistance, and less costly victory are in ours. The time is now for tactics not an

THE TARTARS AND PEASANTS

(A folk-aneecdote) It was in the days of Tartar invasions. Once the Tartars attacked a village. The people ran away in all directions. Three men were walking out of the village on the main highway, when, lo, they saw a cloud of dust rising from the road. Soon they noticed three riders on horseback. The peasants were scared and hid themselves. One stood under a bridge and hid behind a post, another climbed an oak, and the third lay flat in the grass. There was a wall not so far from the bridge. The Tartars came to the bridge and started to drink water from the well. The peasant who was hiding under the bridge, seeing them drink, forgot himself and called to them. "Good luck!" The Tartars were quickly upon him, and took him prisoner. And Panko, who was sitting on the oak, seeing this, called: "Why, you fool, why did you speak?" The Tartars started to throw

already known strategy, of freedom. Bold leadership, the ideological use of self determination, spirited alliances, and underground operation—these are the winning tactics of freedom. It is these tactics that the gallantry, infinite courage, and unappealing wisdom of General Chuprynska, that great pioneer in the modern cause of freedom, so brilliantly illuminated. By these tactics America can victoriously fulfill the Chuprynska promise that "In the struggle against the Kremlin you are by no means alone."

JAYSEE BOWLERS SNAGGED BY HANDICAP

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The powerful senior "A" Team of the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club has come to feel the effects, lately, of an unusually high average in its matches against the low-ranking teams in the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.J.-N.Y. Area. "Spotting" the St. George C.W.V. team of New York 83 pins last Friday, December 15th, the Jaysees lost all three games via the "handicap route."

The combination team of U.N.A. Branches 272 and 14 of Maplewood continued its recent winning streak by making a clean sweep over the promising Ukrainian Blacksheep and thus strengthened its hold on top-high position. It not only scored the highest team three-game average of the evening—2,393 pins—and a high single game of 814 pins, but its John Kalba registered the night's highest scores (521) and high game (211 pins). The Blacksheep missed their fifth man and put up feeble resistance to the Maplewood avalanche of pins, although their Sam Baranik scored a whopping three-game set of 506 pins.

The hard-hitting Jersey Social Club of Newark did not find their seventh place neighbors from the Ukrainian Orthodox Church a push-over, for they won only two games out of three. Although only three of the Churchmen showed up for the match, a big 75-pin handicap in their favor was quite

a barrier for the Penn-Jersey to overcome. Herb Clay bowled in his usually good form as did Pete Mollinsky, the former scoring a set of 504 pins, the latter 482.

New York's U.N.A. Branch 435 (Friendly Circle) won two games out of three from the Newark Ukrainian Veterans and registered the night's second highest three-game series (2,197 pins) and second highest single game—798 pins—in the process. Byron Magnias continued his role of "top-man" by scoring a 502-pin series and contributed much to his team's coming out ahead. The Veterans displayed a much better brand of bowling than that of the previous week and their continued pressure paid off in the third game. Their Buddy Bemko came up with a big 492-pin set.

Bowling with only four men, the junior "B" team from Jersey City showed promise of big things when they won the first game in their match against the St. Johns Catholic War Vets, but they weakened in the last two and lost by heart-breaking, small margins. St. John'sman Luke Janick sparked his team with a 499 pin set, while Steve Chelak turned out the highest for the Jaysees—474.

The bowling league expects very shortly to begin an intensive advertising campaign for their annual dance, the proceeds of which will be used to sponsor the end-of-the-season banquet for the bowlers and their "better halves." This year the locale of the dance will be in the Ukrainian Center in Jersey City on Saturday, February 3, 1951. The league members hope that all of their friends and boosters will keep this important date in mind when making their social commitments.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Table with columns: Rank, Team Name, Won, Lost, Game, High, Pins, Total, Avg. Rows include U.N.A. Brs. 272-14, Penn-Jersey S. C., U.N.A. Branch 435, St. Johns C.W.V., Ukrainian Blacksheep, Ukr. Orth. Church, St. George C.W.V., Newark Ukr. Amer. Veterans, Jersey City S. & A. Team B 10.

THE NAME "RUS"...

(Continued from page 2)

"Ruthenia" The first of these terms was "Ruthenian." This was a Latinized version, derived from the term "Rus." In 1595-6 when the Church Union of Brest officially subjected the Greek Orthodox Church in Poland to the authority of the Pope the name applied to the people involved was "Ruthenian." While the Union was not wholly successful and finally was restricted to the south-western section of the area which had once formed part of the early Kiev state the term of came into popular as well as official usage. This section ultimately fell to Austria through the partition of Poland in the eighteenth century.

While the term "Ruthenian" was used for a time in the Dnieper area as equivalent to the old term "Rus" it was replaced in the middle of the 17th century by the term "Ukrainian." The word "Ukraine" is to be found in an old Chronicle as early as 1187. There is still controversy as to its origin. Some scholars tend to trace its origin to the root "kral" meaning country or region, and together with its prefix "U" denoting a border land or frontier area of the old Kievan Rus. Such an explanation fits into the nationalistic historiography which views Ukrainian separatism as a frontier phenomenon in Russian or Polish development. Ukrainian etymologists also derive the term from "kraj" or "krajina" but connect it with the proto-Slavic "krajon", "krojiti" or "krajati", meaning to cut or divide. Its original meaning, according to these scholars, was: "The country divided into land property and the clans, or the country which the tribe regarded as 'cut out' from 'the holy earth' as its private property and dominion."

their ropes to bring him down. And the one, who lay in the grass, seeing the Tartars to lasso Panko, rose, and started to command him. "Turn left! Now Right." Thus by not thinking, by using their tongues instead of their wits they were all three captured.



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БАБУНЯ

(Спогад з-під совєтської дійсности...)

Вітер стоголосе співав за вікном. То він жалібно скіглив, мов скаржився, що немає простору в селі між хатами й хлівами, а то ропотом ручкою кидав цілим ворохом снігу по замерзлим шибках, немов би намагався прорватись до хати. Від такого бушування, здавалося, хата гойдається колоською, а короткий язик блимаючого каганця на опічку, щоразу намагався простягнутись до верку, щоб домалювати сяжею на стелі повтору.

Від кожного подуву вітру Марфуня ще ближче притискала ручками згинуті коліна до грудей, а голівку на тоненькій шиї витягала наперед аж до самого комона, упираючись лобом об його розмальовані краївки, стежила за вогнем в печі.

Бабуня посунула коцобом в бік горщик в печі, підворушувала мокру соломку. Снігом набита солома поволі тільки жевріла і раптом спалахнула червоносніми пасмами помум'я, освітливши зморщене беззубе обличчя бабуні.

— Боже милостивий, Боже милосердний, — промовила бабуня. Відверни від нас всяке лихо, візьми нас грешних під свою опіку. Пригадалось мені, Марфуню, як твого батька на Сибір забирали. Тоже отака була заметіль і так завивало в комині. Як сьогодні пригаду ю нічку прийшли міліціонери, сказали, щоб зараз ішов до сільради. Навіть кожуна не дали одіти, так і пішов бідоложа в свитині, а рано довідались, що його та ще інших трьох господарів повезли в місто. Ходила я шукати з мамкою твосою, та й не знайшли. На Сибір, кажуть вивезли. Завіщо? Так і не сказали. Це вже три

роки минуло, та тоді ще маленько була. — Бабуню, — тоненьким голосом запитала дівчинка, — а чого це сьогодні приходив виконавець?

— Приходив, дитинко, попередити, щоб знову податок нести, експортний тепер. І що ми можемо вже нести, як нічого немає. Коняку ще вторік забрали, теля продали на похорон матері твоєї, а корову минулого вітряка відвела за податок. Ще залишилися кури, але їх не вистачить на новий податок. Одежинка яка була, то давно випродали на лікування твоєї матері, царство їй небесне, а ще залишилася хустка тернова, то й ту продала на облігатку, щоб викупити.

Краще б я померла, а мамка твоя залишилася. Та не витримала знуцання, покійниця, покійнула тебе сиріткою, і я мушу жити тільки для тебе сьогодні.

— Бабуню, а кутя у нас буде завтра?

— Буде, мось серденьку, і кутя буде, і узвар, і ще боршина с трішки, то й вареників наваримо. Завтра ж Свят-вечір. Та й похрестники може ще не відцуралися „куркульки” то навдаються. Бо ж ольрада так опоганила цим прізвиськом „куркулька”, що й діти рідні цураються.

— А що ж то за прізвисько таке „куркулька”? — допитувалася зацікавлена дівчинка.

Але тупіт ніг у снігах перервав їхню розмову і в хату ввалилися п'ять чоловік хлопців на чолі з головою сільради, заперошені з ніг до голови снігом.

— Добрий вечір, бабо, — привітався голова.

(Далі буде)

від круціяти в обороні творчості Ібзена і Вагнера, які були оспорювані тоді в Англії, і від нападу на обожованого Шекспіра. Це було початком його змагання з усім, що на його погляд, вже віджило, змаганням за будову нового світу, проти всіх вузлів, які тісно прив'язували людей до минувшини, загороджуючи дорогу до завтрашнього дня. Засадами цієї боротьби він залишився вірним до кінця, і йому віддають останній удар пережитком ідей вікторіанської доби в британській духовості.

Пропорційно до багатства його ідей, багата і різномодна творчість Шопа. В намаганні встановити нову драму, 1892 року написав свій перший сценічний твір „Дім відців”. Потім до драматичної скарбниці англійського світу додав все нові і нові п'єси, драми, комедії, пьєсові, есеї, критичні огляди і статті — так аж до останніх років. Тематику черпав повним пригорщам з життя. Англо-ірландський конфлікт знайшов для себе відбитку в його „Другому острові Джона Булла”. Членкиня „Армії Спасіння” стала героїнею його „Майор Варвари”. Про лікарську професію — лікарів він не долюблював ціле життя — написав „Лікарську дилему”. Звернувшись до історії, дав світові „Цезаря і Клеопатру”, то знову про життя величезно написав „Звання пана Воррена”. І кожний його твір приховував у собі глибоку провідну актуальну ідею, увяляв собою певну закінчену в собі філософічну цілість. Публіку смішив до сліз, а при тому подавав їй до відома найгіршішу правду і картам, картам. Підняв настрої, викликав дискусії, а при тому — як і кожний більший автор — носій нових ідей — поїдав у конфлікт з певними групами людей, зводив з ними боротьбу.

Головним мотивом його мусить постійно підносити свою інтелігенцію, очисчувати і впорядковувати своє соціальне життя. В іншому разі, на його думку, природа знищить людину, як знищила мамугів. І людина, будучи вільною, — так твердив Шоп, — може, якщо хоче, здійснювати цю величезно справу. Але люди мусять змагатися до досконалости. Про творчість свою висловився: „Пишу драматичні твори, бо люблю їх, бо не пам'ятаю такого періоду життя, коли б я міг не віднаходити людей і життя. І я — не оповідач в першу чергу: речі я бачу найперше як явища, з акцією і діалогом”. „Кажу ж вам, — як довго може забутися щось ліпше від себе самого, не знаю спокую, аж почну здійснювати це в житті або прочитувати шлях до нього. Це закон мого життя. Це живе в мені, як вище змагання до вищої організації, ширшої, глибокої самосвідомости, яснішого самозрозуміння”. Свій „закон життя” Шоп послідовно здійснював.

А між тим він виростає з кожним своїм твором у все більшу людину, у велетня думки і чину. З кожним його виступом — то проти Шекспіра, проти демократії, Америки, дипломатії, — виростала навколо нього легенда.

Мурко

— Прощайте авторові цього манісінного оповідання, що сьогодні розкаже вам децю зі звиринного світу. Моїми улюбленими звіртами — кіт, собака та кінь. — Особливо останнього ціну дуже високо — така вже козача вдача. Ціну за його шляхетність і що так скажу за його „інтелігенцію”... Борони Боже не лодумайте, що я підо впливом Метерлінка чи інших, тих, що захоплюються кіньми з Ельберфільду. Мій погляд виробився підо впливом життєвих спостережень.

— Будь ласка, кому цікаво читайте... В моїх батьків, селян на Підкарпатті був кінь прозваний Мурко. А в дійсності не так. Як мені було восьми років, батько продав пару волів і купив морг поля і лоша... — Але кажу вам, що за забавне воно було!... А гарне яке!... Ціле каштанувате з білою зіркою на чолі. Струнке — видно доброї породи — не даром категорію „А” дістав при військовій комісії. Якась Працездатність і життєрадість Шов зберіг до кінця свого віку. Ще влітку цього року в своїй дерев'яній хатині в саду сидів над стенографічними рукописами, готуючи їх до переписання секретарці Міс Пач. Навіть на 94 році життя його інтелект був неструджений. Казав він: „Фізично я заламуюся. Та розум мій здібний зростати, мій інтерес до життя більший, ніж коли перед тим”. Працював до останніх днів, майже по саме втрачання свідомости напередодні смерті. Так і залишив один твір в рукописному вигляді незакінченим.

Велику підтримку в союму житті і творчості він отримувал від своєї жінки Шарлоти, що товаришувала йому понад 45 літ до дня смерті в 1943 р. Багата і інтелігентна, при великому чоловікові перетворилася в його нерозлучну тін. П Шов оточував зате найцірিশою любов'ю і пошаною. На її смерть він сказав: „Вона покинула мене, щоб чекати моєї черги”. Перед смертю в своєму заповіті наказав поплі свого тіла змішати з попелом її, „а потім хай діється, що хоче”. А проте, хоч дітей дуже любив, хоч почувався дуже щасливим в їх товаристві, єдиним його потомством нині залишається тільки його духова творчість... Шов відійшов, покидаючи за собою щільно заповнений простір свого життя. Величним малюком він був в житті своїй країни, та й всіх країн культурного світу протягом 60 років. Не тільки як драматург, мистецтвознавець, але також як економіст-теоретик, соціолог залишив нестертий знак на світовідчужанні цілх поколінь. Його творчість — творчість другого Шекспіра Англії — залишилася актуальною так довго, як довго жива буде англійська мова, людська культура. Складаючи пошану його пам'яті, британський прем'єр Етлі відзначив: „Смерть вzięла у нас одну з найбільш визначних особистостей нашого часу. Бернад Шов, як критик, драматург, гуморист, соціал-революціонер, як пророк, був нашим найбільшим розважувачем і вчителем. Його вплив на чоловіків і жінок генерацій, які виростали впром'єр Костелло до цього дня був: „Бернад Шов ніколи не дождь останніх 60-ох років, був величезний”. Ірландський презабував свого ірландського походження і багато разів продемонстрував свою добру волю супроти рідної країни та симпатії з її національними аспіраціями”.

(У. Думка).

що ж то за розпач була! Мурко спершу жалібно ірзав і плакав як дитя — слюзи градом котилися з віч, а там зірвався і помчав як ошалілий. Порвав упряж, зайхав в рив, вивернув воза і задержався...

Стрижучи вухами — трясся і плакав. Прилетів батько і ярий від люті обернув бичівну грубшим кінцем і... замакнувся... Замахнувся, та відкинув бич, підійшов до Мурки, обняв його голову, став ласкати і промовляти: — На, но дурнику і упокійся, я знаю, що це тобі неприємне, але що ж треба, так мусить бути... В цей спосіб промовляв кілька хвилин...

— Прохожі підсміхалися, що Микола Федорів учить коня говорити... Гурмою обступили батька, але яке ж було їх здивування, як батько поправив упряж, всім на возик і поїхав як би літати їздив тим конем... — Цей кінь мав яєсь дивне прочуття.

Одного разу батьки верталися з Болекова з ярмарки. То було на провесні. Рушили люди. Перед самими селом, перед містком на млінівці, Мурко як ошалілий кинувся вбків дозвю бив головою, аж батько відходив, а він тоді гордий, з піднесеною догори головою, пройшовся кілька разів по обійстя, а там прийде до батька і жде аж він мене зніме... Мурко страше не любив і лякався пічл. Було то так. Батько мав невеличку пасіку. Одного разу, в неділю, Мурко виврився з обійстя і криз відчинено фіртку понав у сад. Тут, розем, обейли його пчели... Лошак — переляканий як ніколи, в шаленому „наскоку” виврився зі саду. Перебіг обійстя, перелетів дорогу, забів в млінівку і спасаючися від немилосердних жал по вуха пірнув у воду. Трохи переколовши з переляку, помчав на царину за селом, і шойно на другий день привели його сусідні хлопці.

Від цього часу, завжди, як тільки батько чи хто небудь другий вів його в сад, опирався, незадоволено фиркав ногами і виврився, не дивлячись на це, що від того часу проїшло кілька літ, що там не було вже пасіки та що там млінівка молода конюшня чи овець... — А як він відчував настрій людини!... Бувало батько, щось не в гуморі і хоча навіть не крикнув на нього, він ховав голову і цілий трясся... Знову ж як батько був в добрім настрою, він штовхав його лобом і ірзав — мовляв ти в добрім настрої а мені кусочка цукру не приніс?..

У нас був наймит Миколка. — Він був великий „гундот”, він, — як опісля ми довідалися, прямо знуцався над тваринною. Цього то Мурко прямо ненавидів. Бувало — ні з цього ні з того — тільки наймит вєдає на нього, а Мурко фєк ногами і Микола вже на землі. Батько спершу бив за це коня та нічого не помагало і тоді мусїв наймитові заборопити всідати на коня.

— Прогадую як батько, вперше, запряг його до воза. Ох

ся по горі, а я тільки сясну в паллябі, а мій Мурко вже скаче до мене. Інші коні, як тільки розпуташ, стараються вирватися з рук і втїкати а Мурко ні!... — Я сьогодні його розпутаю, наложу узду, поклепаю по шиї, а він, розуміючи, що я хочу зогне голову, я сяду, він випрямить шию, а я вже на хребті. Таких прикладів не десяткі а сотні можна б повісти. Останньо, вже на чужині, я одержав від батьків з України листа з короткою заміткою про Мурка: „А твій любимець Мурко згинув. Згинув трагічно та спас від смерті сестричку Олю...”

— Що і як це було, не знаю й до сьогодні, але що й не кажити, а кінь вірний друг людини. Це на в його ш л х е тн і ше, найінтелігентніше звіря, з глибокою і досі не висяною гла незрозумілою нам інтуїцією...

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