



The Ukrainian Weekly

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Ukrainian DP Artists Show 24 Paintings In Minnesota State Fair

At the recently-held Minnesota State fair, one of the chief attractions at its fine arts exhibition were 24 paintings, the works of 11 Ukrainian artists, former displaced persons, who are living in the Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The Minneapolis Tribune credits Dr. Alexander A. Granovsky, professor of biology at the University of Minnesota, with having arranged the display of the paintings of the Ukrainian artists. It reports that "Granovsky is the patron of the art colony which he helped to assemble here through his work with the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee."

In the gallery under the grandstand, the works of the Ukrainian artists were hung in strictly conventional rows. "It's the old European style of painting," Foster Klenholz, superintendent of fine arts, pointed out. "Today, we like to mount our pictures in a rippling line along the wall."

The Ukrainians mounted their own paintings.

Among the artists was 37-year-old Eugene Blakytyn, from Volyn, Ukraine. He still speaks English with a stutter which afflicted him when he was a Soviet prisoner. Blakytyn, who works for a St.

Paul architect, once designed Soviet public buildings. As a Ukrainian he fell into disfavor, and was scheduled to be shot. Friends intervened and saved his life.

Stephen Lucyk, from Lwiv, Western Ukraine, exhibited his paintings throughout Europe before the Germans placed him and his family in a prison camp.

During the war, Lucyk cleared rubble from Berlin's bombed-out buildings and waited for his freedom. When it came, he returned to his painting.

United States officials commissioned him to paint a series of oils of Chimmsee, Bavaria, Germany. He finally came to this country last year.

Papara, who studied with Lucyk at the Lwiv School of Fine Arts, also worked in a German forced labor camp during the war. Since coming here last year he has worked at his watercolors on days off from his job at Bethesda Hospital in St. Paul.

For many of the Ukrainian artists, this exhibit was the first showing of their works in the United States. Others among them have exhibited at University of Minnesota, Minneapolis Institute of Art and Walker gallery.

Ex-Paratrooper Now Student at Benning Fort

"Army Times" of September 15 last reports that a young Ukrainian, Pvt. Alexander Tyschenko, of H & S Company, Airborne Battalion, First Student Regiment, Fort Benning, Ga., "needs no instruction to communism or airborne combat."

Pvt. Tyschenko lived 21 years under Soviet Russian rule. When the Germans attacked Russia, he was among those impressed into service, together with other Ukrainian lads. They had their own unit. They did not mind fighting the Russians, because they believed that if Russia were defeated there would be an independent Ukraine. In time they were to discover that the Germans had no intention to allow the Ukrainian people to attain their national freedom. At no time did the Ukrainian division in German service fight against Allied forces. When they were shifted over to the Western front, they refused to fight and surrendered en masse voluntarily to American and British forces. After the war they were interned by the British in Rimini, Italy, and then released.

Most of them are now in Great Britain, eking out a livelihood as free men.

Pvt. Tyschenko came to this country in 1949, and settled in New Britain, Connecticut.

He took part in the siege of Stalingrad, which was doomed to failure. The entire German Sixth Army was captured or pushed back. Among those who escaped was Tyschenko. He then volunteered for parachute training. In German parachute training, he says, there was little practical training. It was, he continued, "a matter of just being dropped from a bomb bay door."

As part of an eight-man ranger unit, he made 13 jumps behind the Russian lines. He was wounded only once, while with the 14th at Stalingrad.

After the war was over, Tyschenko worked in a U. S. Army motor pool in southern occupied Germany.

His mother and several brothers are still in Soviet occupied Ukraine. Since the war he has not heard any thing from them.

Soviet Farm Gains Found Below Goal

POST-WAR RECOVERY FAR SLOWER THAN PLANNED, U. S. EXPERT SAYS AFTER WIDE STUDY

The post-war recovery of Soviet agriculture, mainly in Ukraine, "has been at a considerably slower pace than was contemplated in the ambitious goals of the Soviet reconstruction program," Dr. Lazar Volin, veteran Department of Agriculture expert in this field finds in a study just published the other week by that agency.

Dr. Volin's monograph "A Survey of Soviet Agriculture" is the most comprehensive examination of the Soviet Union's farm economy ever published by the United States Government. It analyzes all major aspects of agricultural organization and production there, using official data and estimates derived from them as the bases for its conclusions.

The reasons for the pessimistic evaluation of recent Soviet agricultural recovery are summarized in these words:

"The total 1950 crop area is estimated at around 363,000,000

acres, compared with the plan goal of 392,000,000 and the estimated 1938 figure of 378,000,000 acres for the present territory of the U.S.S.R. Livestock numbers at the end of 1950 were also below the official goals, and the estimated farm production of principal grains in 1950 was also below the pre-war average.

Quality of Work Often Poor  
Dr. Volin's discussion of the condition of Soviet agriculture indicates that frequently the quality of cultivation and related farm work is poor. Poor farm practices have persisted side by side with modern techniques. Soviet fields are often infested with weeds and the struggle against these is sometimes more than half of all crop labor on some farms. Field operations are often late, with delays in harvesting being a "persistent evil" and causing large crop losses.

Soviet agriculture suffers from a shortage of draft power, the re-

Veterans to Set Up Directory of Veterans of Ukrainian Descent

The Ukrainian American Veterans, a national organization comprised of Veterans of Ukrainian Descent, is initiating the setting up of a National Directory of Veterans of Ukrainian Descent who had served, and those who had died, in the Armed Forces of the United States in World War I, World War II, and of those who are at the present time serving their country.

It is the belief of the Ukrainian American Veterans that over 150,000 Veterans of Ukrainian Descent served in the Armed Forces during World War I, II and are now doing their part in the present emergency. It is the purpose of the U.A.V. to prove such a statement by means of this Directory. This Directory would also prove the contribution of the Ukrainian American people in the war efforts of the U. S.

Some of the objectives of the U.A.V. are:

- 1. By organization of these veterans, and the formation of an Auxiliary comprised of either a wife, mother or sister of the veteran, to get official U. S. recognition for our Ukrainian American Veterans.
- 2. By this recognition to create a position within the Veterans Administration for one of our Veterans to take charge of all cases presented by Veterans of Ukrainian descent or their families.
- 3. To promote the knowledge to members of Congress, the Administration, State Dept., and other National, State, local, legislative and administrative bodies of the true situation regarding the Ukrainian people, both here in the U. S. and abroad, and of the struggle of the Ukrainian people in Soviet-enslaved

Ukraine to win their national freedom.

4. To foster and promote community service of Veterans in their own localities.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, recognizing the value of creating such a Directory, at a recent meeting passed a resolution approving the project, and requested its member groups to give every possible cooperation to the Ukrainian American Veterans.

The Ukrainian American Veterans request all Ukrainian American organizations, parents, veterans and their families, and individuals, to send the names and addresses of these Veterans living, and those who have died, who served in World War I, II, and who are at the present time serving, to: UKRAINIAN AMERICAN VETERANS National Senior Vice Commander Walter Bacad, 80 St. Marks Place, New York 3, N. Y.

ENTERS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Miss Teresa Maria Burachok, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nazarko Burachok of Schuylkill Haven, Pa.,



Miss Teresa M. Burachok

was accepted on September 10 at State Teachers College in Kingstown, Pa.

Miss Burachok is a graduate of Schuylkill Haven High School, where she was an active member of the Student Council and other clubs. There she won the American Legion award for the Best Girl in her class.

Her parents and sister, Mary Ann, as well as she, belong to the Ukrainian National Association.

port says. This is a result of the great decline of the number of horses since the collectivization losses of the early Nineteen Thirties, the losses in tractors suffered during World War II, and the Government's failure to produce adequate numbers of tractors from 1946 to 1950. Pre-war tractors, in worn-out condition, constitute the great bulk of inventory.

Low Income

The Soviet government has had great difficulty making peasants work on the collective farms, Dr. Volin says. The most important reason for this "lukewarm attitude" toward collective farms has been the low income received for it. In the Nineteen Thirties this payment was small and it declined sharply during World War II. By 1950, Dr. Volin believes this return had not yet regained the pre-war level.

In 1937, a year of bumper crops, Dr. Volin notes, an official Soviet government survey of collective farmers' earnings implied that peasants' per capita income in that year was about \$65, while the average income of a farmer's household was about \$292.

ENLISTS IN MARINE CORPS

Dimitri Nicholas Dyshuk, member of Branch 204 of the Ukrainian National Association, who enlisted



Pvt. Dimitri N. Dyshuk

in the Marine Corps, recently finished his training at Parris Island.

He is now stationed at Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, California.

National Lithuanian Day in Chicago

The Lithuanian people of Chicago celebrated National Lithuanian Day on Saturday, September 8, 1951, at the Lindbloom High School auditorium.

Dr. P. Dauzvardis, Lithuanian consul in Chicago, extended the sympathy of the Lithuanian people in Chicago to their Soviet enslaved kinfolk and declared that the Lithuanians are not the only people who are suffering at the hands of the Russian aggressor. He stated that there are millions of Ukrainians, Rumanians, Slovaks, etc., who have been enslaved by the Russian suppressors of freedom, and that the communist forces are threatening the free way of life wherever it may exist.

Dr. O. Matla, representing the Organization for the Defense of the Four Freedoms for the Ukraine, expressed the feelings of the Ukrainian people toward their enslaved neighbors. Dr. Matla asserted that the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the Ukrainian people are fighting as vigorously for Lithuanian freedom as they are for Ukrainian freedom.

Mrs. A. Fedunyak, representing the Ukrainian National Women's League (Soyuz Ukrainok), declared that the Ukrainian and Lithuanian women are united in spirit, for "together, we have suffered at the hands of this enemy, Russian communism and imperialism. Together we must fight to destroy this evil

Exhibits Paintings

An exhibition of paintings by Bohdan Borzemsky, a talented Ukrainian artist, was held during the past several weeks, ending last



Bohdan Borzemsky

Saturday, September 22, at the International House, 116 East Putnam avenue, Greenwich, Conn.

Bohdan Borzemsky was born in Kolomia, Western Ukraine in 1923. His art studies began in Lwiv, where he majored in graphic arts at the art school there.

Few years after the Nazi invasion he was transported to Germany for forced labor. After the arrival of American troops in 1945 and his resultant liberation he worked as an artist for the American Red Cross in Heidelberg, Germany. It was here he had his first one-man show.

In 1947 he came to America. In the fall of that year he won a scholarship at Cooper Union Art School in New York City and during the same year his second one-man show was held in Philadelphia.

Last Spring one of his compositions was accepted by the National Arts Club in New York for their exhibition of oil paintings by distinguished artists.

Last June he graduated from Cooper Union, winning an award for the highest achievement in graphic arts.

In the compositions of Borzemsky, critics agree, one feels a sincere striving for individuality and emotional expression.

force, and together we will rejoice in the freedom that will exist in a free and independent Ukraine and Lithuania."

This statement fully expressed the sentiments of all present in the auditorium. The program was rounded out with a display of Lithuanian arts, singing and dancing, reports Alex J. Zabrosky.

NEW BOOK ABOUT COMMUNIST WAR ON RELIGION

THE story of the communist war on religion both in the USSR and its satellites is now fully told with the publication of "The Communist War on Religion," by Gary MacEoin (The Devin-Adair Co., New York). No understanding of the nature of the Soviet regime can be complete without a knowledge of the fer-

city and thoroughness with which it has sought to eradicate religion, powerful bulwark of freedom and the symbol and expression of spiritual forces which challenge the Soviet conception of man as a cog in the machine of state.

In putting out this factual record, the author, a graduate of London University, who at present is editor-in-chief of La Huelenda, secured much fresh and authoritative material from men who were formerly known and honored in the satellite countries.

Despite the matter-of-fact and objective air of the book, the reader cannot but recoil from the desolation with which the Communists have tried to destroy religion.

No price for them was too high as, first, they crushed religion in Russia, the proving grounds for destruction in general, and then proceeded to annihilate religion in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Albania, East Germany, Poland, Ukraine, China and Korea. In each of these countries, the communist technique of subversion and destruction employed was adjusted to the particular national history and temperament of the country. Yet whether the target was of the Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, Moslem or Orthodox faith, the ultimate goal remained the same: the total destruction of the faith of the people and the substitution of atheistic Marxism and Stalinism.

Discussing the Nazi invasion of Ukraine, Mr. MacEoin said that "great numbers of Ukrainians had never willingly accepted the communist domination of Moscow, and they thought the Germans would support them and permit them to build up a strong independent state that would cut off Russia from southeastern Europe. But the Nazis were not interested in liberating Ukraine. Their interest was to make it a dependency of the Reich. The Gestapo accordingly went to work, treating the Ukrainian nationalists as no less hostile than the communists."

Ukraine Singled Out As Country of Martyrdom

The seventeen-page chapter on Ukraine includes not only the brutal destruction of both the Ukrainian Orthodox Churches, but a brief historical background of the Ukrainian people as well.

"The Ukraine," writes the author, "is a very rich country, its fertile soil making of it the granary of Europe. It has coal and iron and hydroelectric power. And its cultural resources are not less than its material ones. The one and the other are reflected in the great cathedral of Kiev. Here are enshrined the most cherished traditions alike of the Orthodox Church and of the Slav Catholics of the Oriental Rite."

"During the centuries of subjection," Mr. MacEoin goes on, "under the Czars, the Ukrainians never lost their separate language or their national identity, and they struggled constantly to vindicate their separate rights. At the outbreak of the first world war all they had achieved was a very limited autonomy, but the Russian Revolution promised them more. In 1918 they set up a short-lived national state which still retains a tenuous existence in a government-in-exile claiming to be its legal successor but recognized by no sovereign state..."

In describing the attachment of the Ukrainian people to religion, the author makes the point very clear that in Ukraine there were two churches: The Ukrainian Orthodox autocephalous Church and the Ukrainian Catholic Church united with Rome. He writes:

"Most of the Ukrainians were small landowners, strongly attached to the soil and to their

ideals. There has always been a close emotional association between religion and national life, as commonly happens where nationalism has been persecuted over long periods. Ukrainians almost without exception belonged to either the Ukrainian autocephalous Orthodox Church or to the Catholic Church of the Oriental Rite. In both cases the priests married, and the sons of the priests frequently also became priests or cultural and national leaders, or often both. The entire cultural and spiritual life of the nation was accordingly absorbed into this marriage of the national and the religious elements."

Further on, the author presents an outline how the Ukrainian Orthodox Church was destroyed within the legal framework of the Constitution of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic which, like the constitution of the USSR, on paper provided both freedom of religious worship and freedom of antireligious propaganda. The latter, as is known, was enforced with all the power and authority of the totalitarian state as is the Soviet Union.

The brutal liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Western Ukraine in 1945-46 is accurately described. Moreover, the author gives a well-developed picture of the organization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church before World War, with its numerous schools (gymnasias), hospitals, monasteries, children's homes, and above all, the Ukrainian Catholic press. He then describes the final act of destruction of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the complicity of the Soviet government in it, which event is well known to all Ukrainians throughout the world, and which fact found its expression in a Papal encyclical, "Orientales Omnes," issued by the Pope Pius XII on December 23, 1945.

The chapter on Ukraine in the book ends with the stress that the Ukrainian people have not been conquered by Moscow, and that in many parts of Ukraine the anti-Soviet resistance, in the form of the Ukrainian underground movement, goes on.

All in the book is important in that it brings together overwhelming evidence of Moscow's drive to eradicate religion in the entire world and its attempt to impose Marxism and Stalinism as a new atheistic creed in the service of Russian imperialism. This array of facts should alert the American public opinion, especially the young Americans of Ukrainian or other East European background, to the dangers inherent in what we call the Soviet Russian menace today.

Are TASS Men Newsmen? The Evidence Points to "No"

Down in Washington in the Press Galleries of the Congress there is brewing a "bit" of trouble for Tass.

Tass is the official press agency of Moscow.

Recently the standing committee of the Congressional Press Galleries, justifiably angered by the imprisonment in Czechoslovakia of William Oatis, has asked the State Department whether Tass is a propaganda agency, and it has asked the Justice Department whether Tass is an intelligence agency.

It seems to us that the answer to both questions are obvious for these reasons:

Tass representatives are in this country on diplomatic passports; The "boss" in Washington is an aeronautical engineer and not a newspaperman; They are registered voluntarily

with the Department of Justice as agents of a foreign government;

Only an infinitesimal amount of "copy" they transmit daily to Moscow appears in the Russian press.

The whole operation is openly paid for and supported by the Russian government.

Recently an editorial in the "Editor and Publisher" declared that "if these were bona-fide newspapermen from a foreign country every editor in the U. S. and every Washington correspondent would rise up to protect their right to report the news. But these are not bona-fide newspapermen."

If the State Department and the Justice Department give the obvious reasons to the standing committee's questions then the rules of membership of the Congressional Press Galleries will automatically exclude them.

# The Adventure of Archangel Raphael

By YURY KLEN

Translated by Adam Haidj

(Continued)

If a man going along with the angels, had been gifted with their height, their ability to see things not visible to ordinary eyes he would have been very surprised to see such buildings in the city's squares, alongside of the familiar towers, churches, and halls, which had never stood there, and changed the city's appearance, making it look unlike the one he had so clearly in his memory. These buildings differed from any of the others, with their odd transparency, as if passing the light through themselves, as if they were made of glass, or formed from dense mist, blinking with phosphorescent gleam. These were the buildings which had never been put up, but created by the architect's fantasy, meant to embellish the town. Unrealized projects materialized into stone and steel by the power of ingenious ideas. Alongside the other buildings so touchable in their real casualness, they looked as if they were made of cobweb and dreams. The archangel's gaze rested on them longer than on the other things. As they proceeded across the bare steppes, a whole town of such transparency suddenly appeared. They were the never realized plans of an architect, worked out to the smallest detail.

"Look," said Michael, "These beautiful chimera testify man's eternal endeavors. Even things, which were not created by human hands but merely by human imagination, exist as something real, uncrushable, and crying out to God of man's yearnings, strivings, and attempts at the unobtainable. Do you hear the music which was never written down but lived in the composer's heart as an immortal melody. Do you hear the songs which were never born because they were too beautiful? Our superiority over the human beings lies in our ability to see and hear all, while their eyes and ears are merely capable of receiving only too rough vibrations of material energy."

"Oh, how interesting it would be to assume human form for a few days, to live with its strivings, not to feel the chain of past happenings, not to see the pictures of the future, to embrace a short period of life for a short time, to put the yearnings for eternity into it, to feel, at last, what human suffering and longing; they talk about in songs, is like; and to learn, at last, what the feeling of hate is, unknown to us."

"Or horror, vengeance, desire of self-sacrifice, and thousands of other things", added Michael, with a smile, "Why do you not enter a human body and experience it all for a short time?"

"The human body I built from astral material, when I visited Tobias, was not a real body of flesh and blood," said Raphael. "It was only a mask to cover my angelic form. Therefore, it could not feel what a man born of woman does."

"Then take yourself some other body," said Michael.

"I cannot deprive a man of his life; that would be homicide, and I would rob him of his body which was given to him to perform a certain task in life. I cannot take control of a body during sleep for the soul is too strongly tied to the body and would not surrender its place to me. If a body is dead, it is not suitable for any experiment."

At that time they were passing through a suburb of Kiev and, under a large tree, they saw a man half-sitting, half-lying on the ground, having partly slid into a ditch. There was some blood upon his head. The man was evidently unconscious; he reeked of brandy.

"You see," said Michael, "this is a man who, having swallowed too much, lost his way here, fell down, and hit his head against a stone. He is not alive, yet he is not dead, but somewhere on the edge of these two conditions. It is uncertain whether the man will return to the sober state of a live human being; his soul has not yet left the body, but it wanders or flies far away from him, only slightly connected with the body. It will not resist you; enter the body, and, with the power of your will, return it to consciousness."

The proposition appealed to Raphael, he hesitated for a moment

wondering if he would find his way in new circumstances. He knew that the man was called Andrew Wertoprach, he knew that the man was thirty-two years old, an accountant of the state bank, and unmarried. Would he be capable, after taking hold of the body, to perform all the functions of an official and citizen, to be aware of all the duties which awaited him? Now everything was bright, open, and doubtless to his angelic eye, but what would happen when he entered the body of a man, limited by the tight borders of grey everyday life, when he had rid himself of his present all-seeing penetration, without having any rudimentary experience of everyday life. But then he said to himself that if he considered the consequences of his actions too long he would never dare perform the deed, because reflection paralyzes action and makes life questionable.

Therefore he approached the man, looked in his dirty, blood-stained face. He looked in the eyes which had disappeared under the forehead covered with black strings of hair, at the half-opened mouth and, knowing that he had made up his mind, pressed his being to the body, as if pressing on the door of a house left by the owner, who had gone God knows where. The door yielded under the pressure, it creaked and burst open, and the visitor did not enter but fell into the parlor, and found himself in a warm, stuffy room where he had to begin his existence without awaiting the owner.

The first feeling of "Raphael Wertoprach," when he lifted up his head, was pain and the realization of what in the human speech is called suffering. His head was reeling from the blow and from the hope. Leaning against the tree he rose to his feet, tried to stand upright on his own, to make a few steps, but staggered and nearly fell over. Then he stood facing the wind, until his head slightly cleared and the brain began to function. He clearly felt like Raphael as if sewn up in a tight sack with the slits left for his eyes and ears, to enable him to receive the impressions of the outside world. Clearly in his mind there stood the picture of Michael, the awe-inspiring fellow-archangel, with a flaming sword, and white wings with a blue gleam, and the flashes of Michael's thoughts were in his memory. But little streams from the brain already penetrated into his being, carrying memories from Wertoprach's life:—first the impressions of the latest booze, then meetings with women, talk with his chief, and the picture of Michael was soon superseded by the countenance of the hefty office chief with the "Order of the Red Flag" on his breast.

The archangel who had assumed a human shell felt clearly that he stood now at a point of a straight line from which stretched out a continuation of it, straight as a drawn line, into the future, and when he looked backwards the line split in two branches: one branch leading to the empyric heights where the choirs of the blessed stood around the Lord's throne, and the other one, also leading towards the past, made its way through the miserable and filthy Wertoprach's life, almost to his cradle and there discontinued—the recollections did not go further.

Still staggering, Raphael made his way to the town. He had no great difficulty in finding the street and the house where, on the third floor were the lodgings of the bank accountant. All-comprising realization of everything in the world, typical for the angels, which did not yet completely go out in him, helped him,—on the other hand the automatic action of Wertoprach's brain led him with the infallibility of an instinct along the streets, finding its way even at night. Thus, having found the house and ascended to his floor, he felt the key in Wertoprach's raincoat pocket, put it in, turned it, entered the room, turned on the switch, and the light on the table flared up, flooding with its green light a heap of papers strewn all over the table. He poured a glass of water out of carafe and emptied it at once. He re-

freshed his forehead with a towel soaked in cold water. All these were Wertoprach's habits followed mechanically and automatically by Raphael who did not realize what he was doing. His head was still reeling and his thoughts were confused, so there could be no hope of any work being done that night. Therefore, he went, to bed and switched off the light. Stunned by two hours stay in the body, dizzy with pain, he hoped that, in his sleep, he would leave his terrestrial prison and fly up to the empyric heights, to be able to rest, but nightmares were so intermingled, partly consisting of Wertoprach's experiences, that they brought no refreshment to the spirit.

At half past seven, the alarm clock by his bed began ringing and Raphael jumped up to his feet. Wertoprach's experience told him it was time to go to work. Having swiftly swallowed a cup of beetroot tea without sugar, which was brought up to his room, and a few slices of black, like the earth, bread (called jokingly "Soviet cake"), Raphael, having checked on the contents of his attache case, put it under his arm, put on his hat, and headed for the bank.

Passing through the hall with many desks, he greeted his colleagues. Some of them, looking at his black eyes, smiled ironically but asked no questions, probably knowing from experience what origins these symptoms signified. When passing Barbara's desk, who was in charge of money transfers abroad, she winked at him, but Raphael took no notice, bowed curtly and headed for his desk, after which Barbara appeared to have taken offense and turned up her upper lip. He could not rid himself of a feeling of duality, of his person: on the one hand he knew that he was an archangel, who only yesterday had flown in the celestial spaces, on the other hand he began to realize, more and more distinctly, his identity with Wertoprach, bringing out the facts of his past from memory. The spirit which lived with its own reminiscences was in a strange controversy with the brain which year by year, had piled up its impressions and, according to which, actions of the body had been made automatic. Office work was a real agony for Raphael. He, who, so to say, could breathe in at once all the wisdom contained in Kant's works, in the complicated calculations of Newton's life work, all the beauty which weeps and rages with joy in Beethoven's works, (because all this did not equal the wisdom of seraphins and the ecstasies of cherubins), he who could swallow this in a second could not sit for hours checking and re-checking long columns of numbers in his books. What happened to his ability to grasp everything in flash?

If it had not been for the mechanization of Wertoprach's brain work he would have been drowned in the sea of trifling muddle. Soon he discovered that he would not even have been able to lace up his shoes if it had not been for the subconscious mechanization in the movement of the fingers, owed to Wertoprach's experience. But Wertoprach also demanded a reward for the experience he had turned over to the new master of his body; calculating in the bank, Raphael felt that his brain began to work more drowsily, as though missing something. His hand reached automatically to his pocket and brought out a packet of cigarettes. His lungs demanded nicotine, his brain had to be whipped up by the dope, like a lazy horse.

These were concessions the archangel had to make to the human organism. In a couple of days, Raphael had almost completely grown accustomed to his work, yet, at times, sitting at his desk he remembered his flights in the spaces and his talks with comrades, and then his human heart felt deeply, as if yearning for the same things as his spirit. Gradually, however, these reminiscences grew dimmer, becoming like dreams which could be remembered in the morning with all their details, but paled during the day, lost the clarity of outlines, and got lost eventually, being superseded by the happenings of surrounding life.

(To be continued)

# Ukrainian American Youth Today

By JOSEPH LESAWYER

(Address delivered at the 14th Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America)

(1)

"Mutual assistance seems to be the theme of much of what is spoken or written today. Everywhere man is awakening to the realization that alone he cannot achieve his nobler purposes, or fulfill his obligations to society, family and self without aiding others or without the aid of others." This, in part, is a direct quotation from an editorial in the 1948 Spring issue of the Ukrainian Trend, the official organ of your League. Today I am going to try to outline in brief form to what extent this theory is or is not being applied in our everyday activities. My remarks will be general in nature with particular stress on what I believe to be the significant and dominant aspects of youth's status, individually and collectively, in our present day Ukrainian-American and Ukrainian-Canadian life.

My friends, if we check American immigration history, we will find that our mothers, fathers, and grandparents were one of the last nationality groups to come over to the North America continent. By and large, the first arrivals were young with little or no school training and few skills other than farming. They had no friends or relatives greeting them when their ships landed on these shores and no one to take them in hand and teach them the ways of the new country. No indeed, our folks came here usually with little else than a prayer on their lips and courage in their hearts. They had no material wealth with which to enrich their new country. They did, however, have what America and Canada needed most—honest healthy minds, strong well-developed bodies, inexhaustible physical stamina and a reverent love of religion coupled with a deep respect for their fellow-man. These characteristics, together with a natural willingness to work, produced in the space of one life a citizenship record that all America and Canada can always be proud of.

Our fathers and mothers have been on this continent for only a half century but they already have carved out a recognized Ukrainian designed niche in contemporary American and Canadian history. Hundreds of communities have been and are being influenced by their religious, social, educational and political activities. These are the phases of our community life that I will review with you and at the same time try to evaluate the influence youth is having on present activities.

## Center—The Church

It was not so long ago that meeting a fellow Ukrainian in one's travels was an event to be talked about for days. Today we come into contact with Ukrainians and Ukrainian life on almost every hand. Nearly always, the center of this life is the Church. In many of the larger cities, the parish membership runs into the thousands. In some places the membership can be counted on the fingers of one's hands. But be they many or few we always find the spirit of God deeply entrenched in the hearts of all our people.

The growth of our church institutions was directly related to the economic improvement and the increase in the numbers of our Ukrainian American population. Progress though consistent, was not always smooth and easy. Disension, brought on largely by impatience, and bitter struggles for individual glory, too often, ruled the day. Politics and diverse customs brought over from different parts of Ukraine stirred up added antagonism. Incapable and incompetent priests and ministers tended to prolong these misunderstandings. In due time, however, these periodic tempests gave way to the basic common sense of our people. The devotion to the principles of the Church, the desire to live a life based on the teachings of the Church, the yearning to bring up families to be honest-upright God-fearing responsible citizens spurred our elders to steadily maintain and expand the religious institutions that we have today. It is a heritage that we and all America and Canada can be thankful for.

Our severest critics concede that our Ukrainian churches are a pow-

erful force in our society. To these institutions goes the credit for the building up by our people of an unparalleled record of social conduct and decent responsible citizenship. Ukrainian family life is noted for its stability. Few of our people, young or old, ever become involved in lawlessness. It is an indisputable fact that our people seldom become dependent on charity and few indeed make a business of looking for handouts. Our churches, conducting services in the Ukrainian language and working along traditional Ukrainian principles, helped to create this situation. It was a job well done and in a truly American manner.

Up to the present time, our churches have been and continue to be almost entirely in the hands of the original founders of the immigrants who arrived at a later date. Here and there, the first generation and in remote cases the second generation have taken active control. Generally, however, our young people have been confining their participation to that of attending services, singing in the choirs, acting as altar boys and occasionally taking part in festivals. They do not appear at this point to be contributing of themselves to church life to the same extent as did their fathers and mothers. Instead of picking up where the old folks are leaving off and carrying out improvements and adding to what has been established, our young people are either turning to other organizations or just going along for a free ride. This attitude is causing considerable concern because, if continued, it will bring about the decline of our churches' influence with a resultant deterioration in our people's spiritual and social well-being. Just recently a distressing financial incident came to light in one of the larger eastern parishes which possibly could be partially attributed to the lack of interest in the affairs of the church on the part of the membership.

My friends, it is imperative that our Ukrainian American church institutions be made more and more effective in these troublesome times. This objective can be reached only if our young people display a constant individual interest in the affairs of the Church and a determined willingness to share responsibilities. Our youth inherited and enjoy the spiritual benefits of a living and progressive church. The generations that are to follow are also entitled to the same privileges and advantages. Unless you who are here and your associates at home plan it so, your children and your children's children will not get these benefits. It is a problem that can and must be solved by your individual and collective active participation.

## Social and Educational Institutions

In addition to and in close cooperation with our religious institutions, our people established numerous social and educational organizations. All of us are intimately familiar with many of these activities and fully appreciate how important they were and are to our progress and welfare. The fraternal orders, the local brotherhoods, the various professional societies, the veteran's organizations, the women's leagues, the youth leagues, the relief committees, and the many other local associations and federations, all played their part in the expansion of a vigorous Ukrainian American community life and thereby contributed heavily to the creation of America and Canada as they are today.

To a casual observer, it might appear that there was an overabundance of organizing. However, a closer study indicates that nearly all groups served a useful purpose and filled a definite need. Many have grown in size and importance. Some have remained static and a few just have faded away. Here again, as in the case of our churches, the success of these groups, except for the youth clubs, has been largely determined by our old folks. As a matter of fact the motivating force responsible for the national homes and the committees supervising these estab-

(Continued on page 3)

# On Record - - by Ted Vator

COMMENTS ON THE CONVENTION

For most of us the recent convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, which was held in Detroit, Michigan is but a pleasant memory. For some it may not be so pleasant, but certainly it will in some way be memorable. For the newly elected executive board the tasks before it and the woes and work awaiting the conventioners will seem something strange and wonderful that sadly only comes but once a year. For some (and I might classify myself in this category) the Detroit convention will fall into the line-up of memories with other conventions for comparison's sake and for the publication of certain faults. With malice toward none and mercy for all (and in Detroit the many young people who worked so hard during that mercy) I proceed.

My first orchid goes to all the people who worked so very hard (and they worked too hard because they lacked experience) and to everyone that added something to the convention's success. My first goose egg goes to those people who should have advised, guided, and inspired these committees, individuals, in the business of running a convention. There was altogether too much crowding at all the events. To make money is one thing that is not and should never be the complete end of a convention. The Welcome Dance in particular should be restricted in one way or another so that the conventioners might actually have a chance to meet. In Akron this was done with excellent results; a very stiff tariff was imposed upon all strangers attending the dance; this procedure encouraged many more convention guests and delegates to attend and register for all events.

The banquet would have been fine but there were just too many words spoken so that it was impossible to digest both the food and them comfortably. Again Akron set a precedent which was sadly neglected here: one speaker and some brief, moving introductions.

Anyone at all familiar with the conditions under which the entire festival program was organized in Detroit, the former conditions among the mixed choirs etc. will certainly admit that Mr. Kytasty did a remarkable job with the material at his command. The festival was a great step forward in Ukrainian cultural life in the Motor City.

Again I was disappointed in the sessions, but not as much as last year. It was good to see some young blood take over in the executive positions and perhaps by the next convention the fire of youth will penetrate throughout the entire structure of the league.

I was also disappointed in not hearing at least a few words in Ukrainian, especially when remarks were being addressed directly to our newly arrived brethren. We need not carry on throughout the entire convention in Ukrainian but at least in greetings etc. Our executives in particular should speak in Ukrainian.

Lincoln learned how to speak Indian for greeting purposes; then surely our Ukrainian Americans might learn as much in Ukrainian.

Lastly another bouquet for the that ever bright spirit that drives our Detroiters and so many others too, on and on; may the Kozaks, Gregs, Krupkás, Syracusans, and hundreds of others roll on and on; they make conventions so much more fun.

# Impressions by William Shust

I like parties!  
You know the way others like to collect stamps or sea shells or samovars? Well—me; I like parties.

You can sit back and say, "That's no news, so do I."  
But when I say parties' there's a catch. I don't mean just birthday, beer, or going-away parties. I mean parties in general, what I call "life's parties".

Let me explain.  
Like anything else, a party requires a certain state of mind.

You've probably prepared for big affairs expecting to have a great time and then, all night—nothing. On the other hand, you've gone to the party that was to be a flop,

and boy! what a time.  
Parties are all in the state of mind. If you expect too much everything will disappoint you. If you expect nothing—how many pleasing surprises!

Life's much the same.  
Now if you treat each moment of life as a little party that you're going to, and expect the least—gosh! what surprises.

The funniest thing you'll notice first will be the characters around you wondering why the devil you've got a smile written all over your face. They don't know it, but they're at the same party. Only they expect too much.

See?  
Who me? I like parties!

# THE AMERICAN WAY

## Our Right to Demand

By GEORGE PECK

It is true to a certain degree that the citizens of a Republic get the kind of government they deserve.

However, to lay all the blame on the voters and to absolve Congress entirely from criticism is not to give "the devil his due," or rather, "his just desserts."

One naturally assumes that each of the men and women we have elected to Congress has familiarized himself or herself with the text of that great document—the Constitution of the United States. It says regarding Congress:

"All legislative power herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

Regarding the duties and prerogatives of the President, the Constitution reads:

"He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and RECOMMEND to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

Please note that the President is to "RECOMMEND," not to "DEMAND."

The Constitution provides for a third branch of Government, the Judiciary. About this it says: "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

Thus did Washington, Jefferson,

Adams, Franklin and the other Founding Fathers clearly define the respective duties and prerogatives of the three branches of our government. For a century and a half we followed almost to the letter the rules as they laid them down, and achieved to a considerable measure what the Founding Fathers expressed in the Preamble to the Constitution:

"To form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

In their infinite wisdom, the Founding Fathers provided for these three branches of government, each to be a check on the others. If a President erred in judgment or sought to exceed the powers granted him by the Constitu-

(Concluded on page 3)

## "SVOBODA"

(UKRAINIAN DAILY)  
FOUNDED 1893

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays and holidays by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City 3, N. J.  
Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Post Office of Jersey City, N. J. on March 10, 1911 under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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

UKRAINIANS IN CANADA

(Continued)

(3)

Ukrainian Community Playing Important Part in Canadian Citizenship

Ukrainians are a people of the soil. Almost two thirds of Manitoba's Ukrainians are farmers, compared with the provincial average of 54%.

The first effort at scientific estimation of the progress of Ukrainian farmers was the C.N.R. Community Progress Competition held in all three Western Provinces in 1930.

In grain production only a few typical instances are cited here from statistics which are more readily available. In 1939, a young farmer named William Skladan, Andrew, Alberta, won first prize for oats at the Chicago International Show, thus becoming the world's oats champion, for which he received personal congratulations from the late W. L. Mackenzie King.

In 1938 two Ukrainian brothers from Augustville, Manitoba—the Puschka boys, took the greatest number of awards for seed exhibited at the Provincial Seed Fair held in 1938.

In the field of dairying, in which Manitoba ranks high among other Canadian provinces, predominantly Ukrainian districts such as Stuartburn, Vita, Dauphin and Ethelbert, hold their own.

At the professional level, many of the leading district agriculturalists in each province are Ukrainians; among these may be mentioned Cornelius Prodan, Winnipeg; John Negrych, of Vita; John Stra-

itchuk, Saskatoon; W. Pidruchny and John Charnetski in Alberta.

While the size of the average farm holding of Ukrainians is not as large as that owned by other racial groups, Ukrainians are quick to adapt progressive methods, and their farms are among the finest in Canada. In general they tend towards mixed farming and are, for this reason, economically more stable communities.

Teaching:

The most easily accessible profession in the field of education was teaching. Literally thousands of teachers of Ukrainian racial origin have gone through the Normal Schools in Western provinces. The great majority of these used the teaching profession as the starting point for further advancement, so that almost every Ukrainian professional in law, in medicine, in science, etc., had their preliminary public service as school teachers.

Higher Learning:

One of the significant achievements has been the opening of Slavic Departments in Saskatchewan and Manitoba Universities, with Ukrainian Studies as the dominant fields. Dr. K. Andrusyshen, Canadian educated professor, heads the Department in Saskatoon. The Slavic Department at the University of Manitoba has two members: Dr. J. B. Rudnitsky, with a European background, and Professor Paul Yuzyk, also educated in Canada, a historian.

Prof. Andrew Michaelenko, and Dmytro Maximuk, in Engineering, at the University of Saskatchewan; P. A. Kondra, at the University of Manitoba, and N. E. Nicholaychuk, at McDonald College, McGill University, both in Poultry.

Gogol and Ukraine

By PROF. CLARENCE A. MANNING

(Concluded)

(3)

His entire creed demanded that he produce positive, if whimsical, Russian types. He could not do it. He begged his friends for material, for incidents of human goodness, and each time he used them, they turned out in the same negative way.

What Rome failed to do, religion might and with with steadily increasing religious anxiety, Gogol started for Jerusalem. The trip brought him no relief but it increased his doubts that he was fitting himself for heaven. He had already angered his friends in all parties by his preaching in Select Correspondence with Friends, where he had set himself up as a preacher of moral ideals.

all that now appealed to Gogol. He resumed his wanderings but his mental condition grew steadily worse, his resumed his wanderings but his mental condition grew steadily worse, his asceticism increased and by 1852 he could not stand the struggle and passed away.

Gogol Never Found Himself

Gogol had never found himself. He had received the plaudits of the great. He had accepted the Great Russian theory of everything. He had everything and nothing. He was broken mentally more by his success than was Shevchenko physically by his confinement in Central Asia.

It would be rash to explain the entire tragedy of Gogol in terms of the Ukrainian-Russian conflict. Yet no Russian critic can pass over in silence his Ukrainian origin or his use in his early works of Ukrainian motifs and devices. No one can fail to notice the difference between his exuberant idealization of Ukraine and the drab but penetrating picture which he gives of Russian people.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE OPENS FIFTH SEASON

By STEPHEN KURLAK

It was exactly four years ago, in the fall of 1947, that the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan Area of N.J.-U.Y. was organized as a fully-sanctioned league composed of lodges of the Ukrainian National Association and clubs whose members were also brothers of the largest Ukrainian fraternal order in America.

Each year has seen the completion of a lengthy and rigorous schedule of Friday night matches which culminated in a glorious 'blowout' and the presentation of U.N.A. trophies to the outstanding teams, in addition to numerous cash awards.

As in previous years, the 1951-1952 season finds ten full teams participating in the league and, judging from the results of the first night's matches, which took place on Friday, September 14th at Tarlowe's Recreation Center in Jersey City, New Jersey, competition will be keener than ever.

Newark's Penn-Jersey aggregation, whose roster now includes the name of Joe Kufka, formerly of the Jersey City "B" team, made a clean sweep over the Ukrainian Blacksheep of Jersey City. The Molinsky brothers, Peter and Walter, who, with their brother-in-law, Walter Tofel, still are the majority on the Penn-Jersey team, did most of the heavy pinning, while "Blacksheep" Zayatz turned in the best score for his team, a robust 495 set.

The only other clean sweep of the evening was made by last year's champions, U.N.A. Branch 272 of Maplewood, over the St. George

Post of the Catholic War Veterans of New York City. John Kalba, bowling for Branch 272, registered the way, followed by Bill Dudak who scored a 491 set. The St. George men got off to a slow start with all three games below the 700-mark. Their "Doc" Baron, however, came through with a thumping 492-pin series.

New York's Friendly Circle Br. 435 won two games out of three from the Jersey City "B" Team, and not only registered the highest single game of the evening, i.e., 827 pins, but also the high team three-game total of 2,298 pins. John Kolba's 526 series was the best for the New Yorkers, while John Berwecky's 502 was tops for the "Bees". It should be noted here that the latter team can no longer be referred to as the "junior" contingent of the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club, for a reorganization has taken place between the A's and the B's and former "A" players will be found among the "B" players and vice-versa.

The Jersey City A's won two games from the St. John's Post of the Catholic War Veterans of Newark, and were led in this accomplishment by the Milton Rychnowski whose 555-pin series was the highest for the night. Among the St. Johnsmen only the 522 set registered by Luke Janick was outstanding.

A strongly-augmented Newark Ukrainian-American Veterans team took the measure of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Newark in two games out of three with Vet Lytwyn's 512-pin set the best of the lot. Churchman Kreitz' 449 was tops among his teammates.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE FINAL TEAM STANDINGS

Table with columns: Team, Won, Lost, High Game, High Pins, Total Pins, Average. Lists 10 teams including Penn-Jersey S.C., U.N.A. Br. 272, Jersey City S.A., etc.

Ukrainian American Youth Today

(Concluded from page 2)

ishments is still in the hands of our elders. Occasionally, the 2nd and 3rd generations can be found among the top policy makers but the young people are finding it no easy task to match the energy, enthusiasm, interest and knowledge of the old times, and the process of the so-called taking over of these enterprises is not too rapid.

This in my opinion is disadvantageous to the community because, and I think you will agree, there is much room for improvement in this field. Our national homes could be and should be utilized to a greater extent for the promotion of cultural and educational activities for the benefit of all age groups. We should follow the example set by other nationalities with their Civic Centers and Community Houses. This job, if it is to be done, will have to be tackled by the youth groups. It is a project that the members of this League should

support and undertake and you should discuss this matter at this Convention.

Fraternal Benefit Societies

One of the most significant and effective organizational undertakings by our Ukrainian people in the new world was the establishment of their fraternal benefit societies. As you know there are four such associations in America: the Ukrainian National Association which was founded in 1894 and now has over 63,000 members; the Ukrainian Workingman's Association founded in 1910; present membership approximately 20,000; the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics founded in 1914; and the Ukrainian National Aid Association founded in 1915 and now having over 6,000 members. The founding of these societies is of historical importance to us be-

willing to turn against him in his efforts to preach an ideal based on the fulfillment of human duties and of allegiance to the imperial Russian Tsar. He accepted the Muscovite theory of the relations between Russia and Ukraine, while at the same time he could not bring himself to accept the Russian contempt for the Ukrainians.

Only Ukrainian Writer in Russian to Achieve Success

When we look at the Russian literature of the nineteenth century, we are struck by the fact that Gogol was the only Ukrainian writer in Russian who achieved success. It was a tribute to his personal genius and it stands in sharp contrast to the failure of most of his compatriots, even those who at the beginning of the century sought to work along the same lines. His career was of brief duration, no longer than the creative period of Korolenko who re-introduced into Russian literature

a somewhat similar point of view. If any writer of the past or present was qualified to create a synthesis of the Ukrainian and Russian spirit, it was Nicholas Gogol or Mykola Hohol. In this he failed, even though he was scarcely conscious of his problem. He yielded to personal ambition, to his satisfaction in receiving that recognition in the capital which he had desired as a young man but he found that he could not take in its society. It is significant that as the tragedy progressed, he could find the binding link only in Orthodoxy, as he understood it. That had been the one force that had driven Ukraine toward Moscow two centuries earlier. Gogol's problem and confusion, whatever his personal defects, were those that had inspired the Treaty of Pereyaslav when for the first time the Hetman of the Zaporozhian Host had made a treaty with Moscow. His spiritual path was that of all Ukraine throughout the eighteenth century

Ukrainian Sport Notes

BY WALTER W. DANKO

Hollywood Hi-Lite:

According to featured columnist Hedda Hoper—the stars of the current movie by the name of "Shame", Jean Arthur, Alan Ladd and Van Heflin are focusing their eagle eyes on Jack (Palahniuk) Palance, a "Tom Santschi" type of western heavy who's stealing scene after scene in the picture. Palance, a rugged Ukrainian who lineates from the Anthracite Region of Pennsylvania, is a former college grid star and professional boxer who is now gaining outstanding raves in the acting profession.

Gridiron Briefs:

John Bednarik, brother of Penn U. and Philadelphia Eagles' Chuck Bednarik, is a 24 year-old sophomore end at William and Mary.

The Washington Redskins of the NFL scored their 3rd exhibition victory in 4 starts last week by dumping the NY Yanks, 52 to 14. Led by rookie Johnny Papit, the Skins romped 254 yards and held the Yanks to a net gain of 93 yards.

A second-half Hofstra rally beat the Wilkes College football team, three touchdowns to one, in a practice game. All three of the Flying Dutchmen touchdowns were scored by senior halfback Walt Kobanovich of Hempstead, one of them on a run of 72 yards. Both teams scored in the first quarter, with the Long Islanders tallying again in each of the third and fourth seasons.

Incidentally, we'd like to hear about "Ukes" in college ball for the annual "All-Ukrainian" grid team to be published in December.

From our Mailbox:

On the weekend of October 6th and 7th at the Hotel Snyder in Little Falls, N. Y., writes Ann Martyniuk, the American Youth of Ukrainian Descent of Upper N. Y. State (A.Y.U.D.U.N.Y.) will hold their 4th annual convention. Activities planned for this weekend include a semi-formal dance, a banquet at the aforementioned hotel, convention meetings, a concert and a farewell hop which is in addition to the usual riproaring time to be had at any Ukrainian youth rally. Communities comprising the backbone of this fine group are Herkimer, Rome, Little Falls, Troy and Utica.

As an added note—this writer would like to heartily recommend this forthcoming rally. It will undoubtedly be tops in every respect.

Hence all Ukrainian youth in the United States and Canada should make it a point to attend.

Ukrainians in Organized Baseball:

Mike Gollat, who just recently was brought up to the majors by the Philadelphia Phillies after spending a good portion of the present season in the International league playing solidly for the Baltimore Orioles, was waived out of the NL and was obtained by the lowly St. Louis Browns of the American League.

Fred Bolko, outfielder of the Pine Bluff team in the Cotton States (Class C) League was voted the "Most Valuable Player" in the loop. Fred played in 141 games, garnered 182 hits for 528 times-at-bat for a .345 average, he knocked out 6 homers and slugged in 81 RB's. Coming as a sour note, he just received his draft notice from Uncle Sam.

Pitcher Vic Sepchuk's Springfield entry in the Ohio-Indiana (Class D) League lost 4 straight in the loop play of series against Marion.

According to Joe Trimble, N. Y. Daily News featured columnist, Steve Souchock of the Detroit Tigers has really been a big in the sides of the N. Y. Yankees. Recently Steve banged out his 10th homer (actually 11, but one homer was hit in a rained out game against the Yankees).

An impromptu "Paul Chervinko Night" was staged by Mobile fans September 1st and the Bears' pilot received a shotgun from his players, plus 2 traveling bags, a rod and reel, a large doll for his daughter and a silver tray for his

wife. As for the team's standing, they finished in 3rd place in the Southern (AA) Association and are now in the midst of playoffs.

Last week in a game against the Chicago White Sox, the Philadelphia A's eked out a tight one by the score of 5 to 4. Winning chucker was John "Yais" Kucab of Olyphant, Pa. who now has 4 wins and 3 losses and losing pitcher was Harry Dorish of Swoyerville, Pa. who sports 5 and 6 record. Both Ukes came in to relieve but Kucab, who allowed 4 safeties in 7 innings, came out on top.

SPORTS BRIEFS:

Johnny Matthews, former organizer and basketball mentor for the Bayonne, N. J. Ukrainian Sporting Club (1947-48 National UY-NA Basketball Champions), is now a driver attached to a truck convoy with the U.S. Army in Korea.

John Farbotnik, last year's AAU "Mr. America" and "Mr. World" and this year's professional "Mr. America", is a featured columnist for the weightlifting fan's bible "Strength and Health".

The Ukrainian Boyan Choir of Elizabeth promises all "nashi" a great time at their "Hey-Dey Hop" to be held Saturday evening, October 6th at the Elizabeth Ukrainian National Home, 214 Fulton Street.

Walter Bakun, sensational Newark, N. J. scholastic high school coach, is a former basketball star at George Washington University.

Joe Shack, who formerly played with the N. Y. Rangers in the National Hockey League, has been signed to perform with the Harringay Racers in the English Hockey League.

Youth and the U.N.A.

NOT TO BE CONFUSED

At a dance not long ago we were introduced to a young man. After a while the conversation turned to the Ukrainian National Association and the young man stated that he was not a member of the organization; furthermore, he was not interested in joining as long as the U.N.A. was "behind" a certain national youth group which he did not approve of because certain of its members operated in a manner which he considered distasteful; finally, he said the members in question were also U.N.A. members. We had heard many different stories from other non-U.N.A.

members as to why they did not join the fraternal benefit society, but this particular one ranks first if only for its uniqueness.

There is no doubt that the young man was quite serious in his viewpoint. Perhaps there are others who do not desire to join the U.N.A. because of similar reasons. We believe this is a good time to make it clear that the Ukrainian National Association is not "behind" any organization; that is to say, the U.N.A. does not have satellite groups which receive its financial support. The U.N.A., of course, cooperates with the various organizations as much as possible by publicizing their activities in the Svoboda, and The Ukrainian Weekly, and occasionally purchases advertising space in program books being issued in conjunction with national affairs, but it is not directly affiliated with any other group. The U.N.A. has almost 500 branches and some of them are member clubs of national youth leagues, but that is as far as it goes.

It should be remembered that the U.N.A. has more than 64,000 members, many of whom are active in other organizations because this is so, however, it should not be assumed that these other groups are satellites of the U.N.A. Also, an organization with 64,000 members is certain to have some who are disliked by other people, but this would hardly serve as an excuse to hold a "grudge" against the fraternal order as a whole.

Concluding, we wish to stress that the Ukrainian National Association is indeed worthy of the support of all persons of Ukrainian descent because it is non-partisan and is willing to cooperate with all other worthy organizations where the promulgation of fraternalism is concerned.

622 New Members in August

During the month of August the U.N.A. admitted 622 new members to bring the total membership of the organization to 64,221. Of the newcomers, 363 are adults and 259 are children.

either fails to see its duty or deliberately ignores it. We, the people, have every constitutional right to DEMAND that Congress do its duty. To keep them on their toes, we should everlastingly make that DEMAND known to our elected representa-

The American Way

(Concluded from page 2)

tion, the Congress was to act to restrain him. If Congress, too, failed in its duty or exceeded its authority granted by the Constitution, then the Judiciary was to act as a final check.

Several of our recent Congresses have been remiss in their duties by ignoring the rules of the Constitution. They made themselves subservient to the executive; they did not all times exercise the power granted to them by the Constitution. They failed the voters who had elected them. Those voters sent them to Washington to exercise their Constitutional functions—to make laws—laws that in their judgment (not the Executive's) would be the best for most of the American people.

The present Congress has demonstrated at times that it has the desire to play the game according to the rules laid down in the Constitutional rulebook. It has on several occasions refused to accede to the DEMANDS (not recommendations) made by the Executive. For that we voters can be mighty thankful as we utter a prayer that never again will this nation be cursed with a Congress that

and today he can stand as a warning to the Ukrainian people of the impossibility of compromise.

Both Distinguished Sons of Ukraine

His fate has been repeated again and again, is being repeated and it emphasizes the wide response that the movement for Ukrainian liberation has been receiving since the end of World War II. Russian social patronage broke Gogol as Russian political oppression shortened the life of Shevchenko. Both were distinguished sons of the Ukrainian spirit and both failed of the full measure of success. Both are living proofs that Russia was indeed a prison of nations and that the full message and contribution of the Ukrainian people to the world can only be delivered in a free Ukraine. ("Ukrainian Quarterly")

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