

# СВОБОДА

## Український Щоденник



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## UKRAINIAN DAILY

PIK LX. Ч. 251.

VOL. LX. No. 251.

### The Ukrainian Weekly

Supplement

Address  
UKRAINIAN WEEKLY  
81-83 Grand Street  
Jersey City 3, N. J.  
Tel. BERgen 4-0237  
4-0807  
Ukrainian National Ass'n  
Tel. BERgen 4-1016

VOLUME XX

JERSEY CITY and NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1952

WEEKLY: No. 38

### Weekly Commentator

#### THE "OLD" AND "NEW" DIPLOMACY

The "classic" diplomacy of Talleyrand and Maternich is now dead and relegated to the stage and novels. The paraphernalia of the "classic" diplomat of the Congress of Vienna, the feathers of the cocked hat, symbol of pride, and the sword, symbol of courage, fall in the face of the insolence, rudeness and even foul language used by Soviet diplomats.

There is an old proverb which, too, has been relegated to limbo. It ran something like this—"If a diplomat says yes he means perhaps, when he says perhaps he means no, but it is not becoming to a diplomat to say no."

Not only do Russian diplomats enjoy saying no, but they often exercise their right of veto, emphasizing it on many occasions with direct insults uttered against their Western colleagues of the old school. And their behavior is so rude, and unexpected, that the latter, being taken aback, are incapable of any retort and say nothing.

Still fresh in the memory of many is the time when the Security Council wished to start a discussion on the Russian intervention in Finland. Marshall Jan and Mr. Gromyko got up and went out, banging the door.

Vishinsky, however, takes the prize cake. At the Danubian conference in August, 1948 he bluntly told the Western representatives: "The door has been open, gentlemen, to let you in. It remains open to let you get out."

At another time, in the heat of an argument with Mr. Charles Peake, British delegate, he said: "Sir, you behave like an elephant in a china shop!"

At still another occasion, at the meeting of the Political Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations, held in November, 1948 in Paris, speaking about General Romulo, delegate of the Philippines, who dared to criticize the Soviet policy in Greece, Vishinsky called him an "Americano-Philippine" general "inflated by wind and taking himself for Romulus and Remus."

When Chairman Spaak rebuked him, being unwilling to permit a member of the Committee to use such offensive words in relation to one of his colleagues, Vishinsky retorted in a thundering voice: "Since General Romulo was authorized to speak, it is useless your striking the hammer, as you will not induce me to keep silence. You have no right to stop me telling the truth." This "truth" was that: "This fellow Romulo is not worth four farthings."

Soviet writers are by no means less arrogant than the "diplomats". At the Wrocław Congress the head of the Russian delegation, Mr. Fadelev, sent a challenge to the Western representatives headed by Mr. Huxley, then President of UNESCO: "If the jackals could learn to type and the hyenas to use a fountain pen, they would write in exactly the same manner as Henry Miller, Elliot, Malraux and other Sarthrids."

#### "AMERICAN OBSESSION WITH RUSSIA"

This is the return-home season for, as Mark Twain once called them, "American innocents abroad." Perhaps in his time they may have been innocents. Hardly now though. Not after two world wars, international wranglings, much suffering and sacrifice, and the contraction of travel and communication facilities which makes an American a European's neighbor.

One thing in particular upsets the average American traveler abroad. After all the American sacrifices during the war and the aid to Europe now, he finds many Europeans speaking sarcastically of an alleged "American obsession with Russia."

Here are two examples: On May 26, 1951, London's New Statesman and Nation, described as the largest circulating intellectual weekly in the Western world, printed the following letter from Konni Zilliacas, whose points may be considered as typical of the current European neutralist movement. Urging the British Labor Party to go even further than Bevan in appealing the Soviet aggressor and distrusting America's dark designs, he wrote:

"We must... be prepared to go to the lengths of withdrawing our forces from the Far East, getting out of the Atlantic Pact, and sending the American air force home, if the U. S. will not agree with us on how to make peace."

Now, here is how E. M. Forster, one of England's outstanding novelists and an anti-communist liberal, describes an American dinner party:

"Russia is always weighing on their minds... As soon as the idea of Russia occurred to them, their faces became blood red; they ceased to be human."

The average American hearing and reading this cannot help but boil over with indignation and asking these lofty non-"hysterical" Europeans how long they would continue to be alive if Americans ceased to let "Russia weigh on their minds."

The average American cannot help but recall the recent estimate of General Gruenther, of NATO, that 40,000 Russian tanks are straining at the leash to race westward the instant the "obsessed Americans" cease to be "hysterical."

The average American also cannot help but recall that an outstanding European, Winston Churchill himself, said: "Nothing stands between Europe today and complete subjugation to communist tyranny but the atomic bomb in American possession."

Soviet police documents, smuggled from Ukraine, Lithuania and elsewhere, show that Moscow, already before World War II, laid plans for mass deportations of "liberated" Europeans to Siberia. Among others, the Ukrainian Weekly reprinted a portion of one of these documents.

If these European critics doubt any of the above, let them just remember, for instance, the plight of the Red-occupied Ukraine. Let them bear in mind the historical fact that the Soviet Russian regime is guilty of murdering and jailing 20,000,000 Soviet citizens themselves in Ukraine

#### "FLAMING YOUTH"

Recently we saw an excellent March of Time presentation entitled the "Gay Twenties." It deals with the period in American history between the Armistice and the Depression, and is highly recommended.

Several scenes in it picture what then was called Flaming Youth, a subject which then occupied the attention of public opinion. The newspapers, magazines and books were full of stories of flaming youth. The wild doings of some of the youngsters, their gay and irresponsible manners, were told in detail. The general conclusion among the pessimists then was that there was an abandonment of moral standards. In the end, however, that did not prove to be the general rule, but an exception to it.

Of course, quite a number of the oldsters then were definitely "off the beam," especially when prosperity swept over the country in the 20s. Night clubs, jazz, gin flasks, Texas Guinan, symbolized those "gay twenties."

Newspapermen and women ever on the lookout for the sensational, drew quite lurid pictures of the scene, just as they do now. As some of them said, "give the people what they want."

More soberminded persons refused to be panicked. They knew that all that was just a passing fever. They went about the business of raising their children just as they themselves were raised. They remembered too, that normal family life is that in which father, mother and children all go to church on Sunday, a custom, incidentally, which has never been improved upon. After all, the church has always been the leader in promoting private and public morality.

The parents also recognized that naughtiness among children is only natural, usually learned from playmates, and with it some of the facts of life which should have been explained by their parents. They remembered also that as always there was here and there some smart-aleck youngster who seemed in get himself emmeshed in some sex escapades. But that was unusual and the rest of the children are scandalized.

A spirit of romanticism was then also in the air. It was quite the fashion, for example, to write poetry, with the imagination running to the beautiful, the adventurous, the heroic and the good.

All this the parents strived to impart to their children. And they were not disappointed in the results. Today's youth is just as fine as ever, except in the cases of victims of an environment of squalid living conditions. Moreover, the youth of today is better educated and more sure of its capabilities.

Reading some of the "junk" which jaded hacks pose as literature, may give someone the impression that modern youth is like the flaming youth was supposed to have been during the twenties. A look around

and in the Crimea. Yes, indeed, the Soviet cattle cars destined with their human freight for Siberia are just waiting for Europe to go neutralist.

#### VETERAN GRADUATES U. OF MICHIGAN

Metro Dowhy, son of Dmytro and Tessie Dowhy, 12 Pleasant Place, Staten Island 4, New York, graduated from



Metro Dowhy

the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, June 14 with a Bachelor of Art degree in Business Administration (Accounting).

Metro is a veteran of 88 months of Naval Service in the Atlantic and Mediterranean theatres.

While at school he was vice-president of the Ukrainian Students Club. He is also a member of the Ukrainian National Association, Branch 211.

#### Dancer to Go on South American Tour

Roma Prima, Ukrainian ballerina of European and American reputation, will soon depart for a tour of South American capitals on an extended engagement.

Last night the ballerina gave a recital before a Ukrainian audience at the Ukrainian Center auditorium in Newark, N. J. At the piano was her mother, Mrs. Joanna Prima. The program also included recitations by Lydia Krushelnitsky.

This Sunday, September 28, Miss Prima will give a similar program in Hartford, Conn. at the Burns School auditorium, 95 Putnam street; time 8 o'clock.

will quickly dispel such an illusion.

Young people, we believe, are essentially decent and fine, no matter to what generation they belong. The boy who "sweats blood" trying to get up enough courage to ask a girl to go to a high-school dance, is the same boy his father was. The girl who gets an innocent "crush" on some likeable fellow, is not at all different from her mother or grandmother.

Our Ukrainian parents have an old saying—"z yakim khodish, takim stayesh", meaning that you become like the company you keep. That is why they always seek the best company for their children. And that is also one of the reasons they strive to enroll them in the ranks of the juvenile members of the Ukrainian National Association, where, under careful adult supervision the Ukrainian American youngsters can grow as good and fine persons as only the fraternal spirit of the U.N.A. can help to rear.

#### Hartford Ukrainians Score In Harvest Festival

Ukrainians of Hartford and surrounding towns took active part in the Second Annual Harvest, held in Hartford, Connecticut during the week of September 9 through 14 and were received warmly by the spectators.

Tuesday evening really got the festivities into full swing with a gigantic parade which was witnessed by over one million spectators. The Ukrainians marched in the United World Division of the parade with a group of about 100 marchers led by three Ukrainian Kozaks on horses. Many wore full costumes and the remainder wore Ukrainian shirts and blouses. Hiding on the United World float was the Ukrainian Queen, Miss Millie Lashkewicz of Wilimantic, in company of Queens of twelve other nationalities. Miss Lashkewicz replaced Miss Irene Homontuk of Hartford as the Ukrainian Queen, as the latter was forced to withdraw due to illness.

On Wednesday night the selection of the Festival Queen took place amid glamorous and colorful ceremonies with Governor Lodge of Connecticut officiating. Miss Marilyn Ruth Geigl, German-American entry, was chosen from the thirty-nine contestants as 1952 Cigar Valley Queen. The queen received as a prize a fully paid tour of the United States via the American Airlines with a companion of her choice, a thousand dollar wardrobe by G. & Co. and many other items.

Following the selection of the queen a program, United World, featured choral dancing groups of various nationalities.

The Ukrainians opened the program with the appearance of the combined choir of New Britain and Hartford under the direction of Mr. Eugene Kruk of New Britain. The fifty-odd voice chorus gave a fine rendition of "Golden Sun" and "Live on Ukraine" and received a warm round of applause. The Ukrainian Dancing Guild of Wilimantic under the direction of Mr. Starosiuik and Nellie Wovk presented three dances, namely, a solo dance by Miss Starosiuik, Vechernitsi by three couples, and the Ukrainian Sword Dance. The dances were colorfully presented and very well received by the ten thousand spectators. In the orchestra pit the Ukrainian Orchestra played under the baton of Jaroslav Bandera. Following the stage program the Ukrainians added color to the Block Dance.

On Saturday at the huge State Armory the highlight of the festival took place as all the queens and dignitaries gathered for the Coronation Ball. Each queen and nationality program chairman was presented to the gathering. The Ukrainian Queen, Miss Millie Lashkewicz, wore a light blue gown for the affair. Her escort for the evening was Mr. Jaroslav Bandera of Glastonbury. The Ukrainian Festival Committee was composed of the following members, President, Mr. Roman Romanyshyn; V. Pres., Theodore Korsheniuk; Secretary, Stephen Oleksiuk; Treasurer, Yanashevsky; Contact-Man Michael Melnyk, Floot, William Derycia. Parade Marshalls were Mr. Luchkan and Luba Dereshka.

#### Ukrainians Bound to Win Freedom, Says Senator Smith

"Defeat in victory" cannot remain as the final hope for enslaved peoples behind the Iron Curtain, U.S. Senator J. Alexander Smith of New Jersey declared Sunday evening, September 10 last.

In an address at a dinner given in his honor by the Ukrainian Republican Committee of the State of New Jersey at Newark, the Republican senator who is a candidate for re-election, said:

"Today, and perhaps for some time to come, the world can truthfully say that America, which gave so nobly of her sons' blood and so generously of her resources, won the war but lost the peace... because many of our goals, including the freedom and independence of Ukrainian and other nations now in Communist slavery were not achieved."

Long a recognized friend of the Ukrainian people and of their struggle for national freedom, the Senator told his listeners that, "You, my fellow citizens of Ukrainian descent, have behind you a long history of struggle for independence, for the creation of a sovereign state. Your problems connected with winning independence did not become any easier when 'Red czarism' replaced 'White czarism'. Only the tactics of the oppression were changed. If anything, Communism has proven to be more ruthless, more dreadful and tyrannical."

The Senator expressed con-

ference that despite the terrific odds arrayed against them, the Ukrainians will eventually win their freedom.

In introducing the guest of the evening, Mr. John Romaniuk of Newark, who acted as toastmaster, noted that the gathering included both Republicans and Democrats, representing the community, parishes, organizations and newspapers.

Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, chairman of the Ukrainian Section of the Ethnic Division of the Republican National Committee, eulogized the senator as being a friend of the Ukrainians not only before elections but throughout the entire time. Predicting victory for him, he called upon Ukrainian American voters to give him their support.

Similar sentiments were voiced by Dr. Lev Dobriansky of Georgetown University, Mr. Myron Leskiw, secretary of the Ukrainian Republican Club of New Jersey, and Mr. Michael Piznak of New York. The last cited the aid given by Senator Smith in immigration matters involving Ukrainians.

As a token of the club's esteem for the Senator, Miss Josephine Gibbons presented the Senator with a copy of the Ukrainian Arts book, recently published by the UYL-NA.

At the close of the dinner the Senator asked to hear some opinions on how Americans could aid the Ukrainian cause. They were ventured by Dr. Dobriansky, Mr. Stephen Shumeyko, and Mr. Piznak.

#### A Blow-by-Blow Account

"Izvestia" offers its readers a blow-by-blow account of the building of a gymnasium in remote Kirghiz Republic, in the city of Frunze. This is the story:

February, 1947: Construction of gymnasium for Bolshevik Sports Society is ordered by Kirghiz Council of Ministers, for completion by end of 1947.

Remainder of 1947: Project studied by Kirghiz Construction Trust. "My God, how time flies! They had hardly managed to turn around, and here it was 1948."

January-March, 1948: Conferences, speeches, toasts to success.

April, 1948: Foundation dug. December, 1948: A few rows of brick laid.

March, 1949: Another decree ordering work finished by September, 1949.

Then, says "Izvestia," the

work really began to hum.

1950: Walls erected. Roof postponed while two trust officials purloined 300,000 rubles and built some private homes. Dec. 15, 1950: New final date set.

1951: Bolshevik Sports Society renamed Iskra (Spark) Sports Society. Work-stopped while officials drew up new contract, to keep everything legal.

April, 1951: New decree ordering gymnasium completed by Oct. 1, 1951.

1952: Five years and seven decrees from start, "Izvestia" says, the gymnasium "reminds one of an ancient, half-ruined castle. The walls are shaky and cracks have appeared, while the rafters have begun to rot and will fall in any minute."

Eighth decree, "Izvestia" concludes, will be issued any day now.

#### Lush Times About Over For Him

Lush times for Comrade Ushurbakiyev are probably about at an end.

Moscow's finger has singled the comrade out for special

four straight singles out of four trips. Joe White slammed a three run homer in the second frame and a single out of three trips. S. Rusinko lashed a double and single out of four trips, as Joe Belas and Bill Delenko contributed two singles to aid the Aliquippa Uke cause.

Andy Opalka connected for the losers big blow, a double that provided Ford City's lone run in the sixth frame.

attention in the official newspaper of the Ministry of Agriculture. "Socialist Agriculture."

The comrade, it is officially reported, is a crook, and has been for years, even if he was chairman of the Yaroslavsky Collective Farm in Alma-Ata Province.

As a small sample of the evidence against Comrade Ushurbakiyev...

Illegal sale of farm produce: 17,000 rubles. Transactions wiped off books.

Illegal use of farm funds: 12,000 rubles for saddle horse. No accounting ever made.

(Concluded on page 4)

#### Has Role in Bilingual "Butterfly"

Mary Lesawyer of New York, well known Ukrainian American soprano, will appear in the role of Kate Pinkerton in the production "Madam Butterfly" to be given by the New York City Opera Company, on October 9, a matinee on October 18, at the City Center.

An unusual feature of the production is that it will be bilingual. Twelve members of a Japanese opera company arrived in Brooklyn last Wednesday on a freighter after more than a month at sea. Members of this operatic troupe will sing the Japanese roles, while

three Americans, Mrs. Lesawyer, Rudolf Petrak, and Richard Torigi will sing the American roles.

Although the combination productions of "Madam Butterfly" will be sung mainly in Italian by both the Japanese and the Americans, yet when the Japanese will be alone on the stage, as in the flower duet, they will sing in Japanese.

This is Mrs. Lesawyer's third season with the New York City Opera. During the past summer she sang in the "Night in Venice" extravaganza at the Jones Beach Acquacade.

#### Aliquippa Wins Softball Title

The Aliquippa "Ukes" won the Western Penna Ukrainian Catholic Youth League Soft Ball Championship, by scoring an "8 to 1" win over the Ford City Ukrainians in a contest played on Fireman's Field, Aliquippa, Pa., reports Joseph Belas, Sport Director.

A large crowd was on hand to see the Aliquippa team notch their third consecutive Western Pennsylvania League Championship.

The Aliquippans relied on the strong right arm of Speed ball Artist "Chuck" Belas, mainstay of the unbeaten Ukes all season long. Belas twirled a steady five hitter, and was working on a two-hit shutout until the sixth frame when the losers bunched three hits to score their lone tally. A fast double play from M.

Shott to J. Fenchushak to S. Rusinko ended the only Ford City threat. "Chuck" Belas, utilizing a fast ball and a change of pace set down 8 Ford City bats men via strike out, while giving up but three walks.

On the other hand the Aliquippans collected 16 safe blows off the slants of Ford City's twirler Andy Opalka. Except for the second inning when the Aliquippa Ukes scored seven runs, on eight hits Opalka pitched very good ball. He limited the champs to a single run, that coming in the Fourth Frame. Opalka game up four walks, while fanning but one Quip Uke.

Aliquippe shortstop Mike Shott provided the power for the champs with a perfect day at the plate. M. Shott blasted

# The Tale of Prince Ihor's Campaign

UKRAINIAN EPIC OF THE 12th CENTURY

By SVIATOSLAV HORDYNSKY

(2)

The Tale of Prince Ihor's Campaign is an example of the knightly lays of the period or to put it better, a literary work based upon the contemporary chivalric poetry. In its time the poem was certainly not unique. The Ukrainian scholar, M. Maksymovych (1845), very aptly remarked in regard to the folk character of the epic: "The more modern poets endeavored to give artificial poetry and character of folk poetry, but the national bard elevates folklore to the level of artistic literature. In Ukrainian literature Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861) can be compared to the author of the Tale. Shevchenko was acquainted with the literary forms of Dante and Shakespeare as well as with his great Slavonic contemporaries, but in his works he made use of the forms of his native poetry; by individualizing them he elevated them to the level of high art and in turn created new forms not known in folk poetry. The folk character of the Tale is so strong that it caused some of the earlier scholars to regard it as a collective and impersonal work in the manner of the Kozak duma.

### Its Unique Charm

This national and traditional element gives the Tale its unique charm. Ukrainian folk poetry began to develop many centuries before the composition of the Tale and certainly not later than the migration of the 6th and 7th centuries. Even today, the oldest form, the ritual poetry, preserves the beliefs of the pre-Christian world and these old beliefs are stressed in the Tale, even though Ukraine had been Christianized two hundred years earlier (988). Although the princes fight for Christianity against the infidels, the poem reflects the old half-mythical world and it is difficult now to decide whether this was the result of the survival of ancient beliefs (the so-called double-faith) or was a conscious use of traditional poetic images. The ancient deities never appear directly in the epic but they occur as allegorical figures and in metaphors; the Ruthenians are the "grandsons of Dazhboh," the winds are "grandsons of Strybuh," the bard Boyan is the "grandson of Veles," the sun is called by the name of "Khors," etc. The Tale reflects the pre-Christian era chiefly in its animistic conception of the universe, where an animate nature acts as a participant in human fate. Here the world of magical imaginations is particularly strong and the ancient ritualistic personification of supernatural powers become rich poetic images of extreme beauty. The animate nature of Ukraine is obviously friendly to Ihor and

his warriors, while that of the Polovtsians is hostile. Ihor talks not only with his brother and his retainers but with the river Donets as well; during his escape he becomes in turn a golden-eyed duck, a wolf, and a falcon, not by a poetic comparison, but he acts as if he had actually changed his being into those animals. Yaroslava begs three elements, air, water and fire (in the form of the wind, the Dnieper, and the sun) to bring back her husband to her. Two sons and two moons are the personifications of the princes. By such methods the poet creates the unusual sense of the underlying unity of nature which is filled with symbols and allegories. If it is one of the chief aims of poetry to evoke the feeling of the magical, then the Tale literally overflows with this magic element and from this point of view it can be considered as one of the most beautiful works of its kind in world literature.

### Poetic Value

There are many poetic images in the Tale which are identical with those in Ukrainian folk poetry. The Tale mentions those places which are dear to the Ukrainian folksong; the half-mythical Danube, the actual Kiev, Bilhorod, Halych, the Hungarian mountains, all very familiar in the folklore. But even more significant is the frequent similarity in the poetic epithets: the blue sea, the open plain the green grass, stone mountains, the radiant sun, the black earth, the black raven, the black cloud, the grey wolf, the blue-gray eagle, the ferocious aurochs, the blue wine, golden arrows, golden stirrups, sharp swords, gold-silver; there are the familiar tautological expressions, to bridge bridges, to think thoughts, to trumpet trumpets. In other passages the princesses appear with their retinue, saddled for the march, there falls a rain of arrows, the earth trembles under the tread of the warriors, there are terem-palaces, gold-covered roofs, brocades, yew wood, ermines, swans, aurochs, falcons and other birds and beasts of poetry. In order to create a lyric atmosphere in the superb "Lament of Yaroslava," the author modifies a folksong about the cuckoo (the personification of a forsaken or widowed woman in folk poetry) which flies to the Danube in search of her beloved. This song in numberless variations is still sung in Galicia and it was probably not by accident that the Galician Yaroslava in her lament makes use of a motif so popular in her homeland. Similarly the poetic structure and the rhythm of the "Lament" are typical of the Ukrainian folk songs. In the same way the praise of Ihor's brother Prince Vsevolod, has a rhythm similar to that of the marriage songs which describe the going of the prince-bride; this indicates that although the poetry of chivalry has passed over from

the world of the warrior to that of the agriculturist, yet it has retained the same rhythmic form unchanged to the present time.

### Political Significance

Apart from its purely poetic value, the Tale has a profound political significance. The ideals of patriotism, the defense of one's native land, the authority of the senior princes, the encouragement to brotherly love, valor and fighting in the name of glory and honor, and the other knightly virtues, as set forth in this epic, are universal in character and are found in all the great epics of the Middle Ages. The defense of the Ruthenian land against Asia (the "Polovtsian steppe") has not lost even today its timely and current interest. When in the 20th century, Ukraine fell under the invasion from the East, these ideals became still more precious and modern, for they reflect the fate not only of Ukraine but of all Europe with its ageless culture. It is not strange then that the Tale so fascinates the contemporary Ukrainian poets; they find themselves in a spiritual position similar to that which the author of the Tale pictured. The same furious wind lashes their faces; they see in the heavens the same ominous signs; like their ancestors, they hear the same howling of the wolves from the boundless spaces of the East. It is this that gives their poetry a disturbing breath of the tragic and through this there looms the forbidding outline of a human destiny and there develops a cult of heroism in the deadly fight against this destiny. This gives the Tale a special quality hardly possessed by any other piece of ancient literature, for here we have a work almost eight centuries old, but still embodying the political outlook of the modern man.

### Foreign Studies of the Tale

Beside the works in Ukrainian, there is an extensive scholarly literature dealing with the Tale in numerous languages. There are many studies especially in Russian, many of which are the works of Ukrainian scholars published at the time when the use of the native language was banned in Ukraine. There are also large numbers in German, French, Polish and Czech. English interest in the Tale came rather late and the first literary translation appeared at the beginning of this century.

Although numerous translations in English have appeared, it is no exaggeration to say that an accurate translation of the Tale into English is still a work of the future. This will require a scholar experienced in both Slavonic and Ukrainian but he will also have to be a real poet who is able to render faithfully the superb beauty of the original. Perhaps the task can only be satisfactorily performed by a group of specialists but until it is done the

# A UKRAINIAN ESCAPEE, FORMER SOLDIER IN RED ARMY, REVEALS CONDITIONS IN THE SOVIET PARADISE

**Editor's Note:** Following are the excerpts from Interview Report No. 4 August 1, 1952, released by the Office of Intelligence Research of the Department of State, based on an interview with a Ukrainian escapee and former Soviet soldier, who recently escaped from behind the Iron Curtain. Only the most pertinent passages from the interview are reproduced:

### Biographic Data

The source stated that he was born in the little village of Ukrainian SSR. His mother and father, both of Polish and Ukrainian extraction, worked as farmers and were members of the Catholic church. The source joined the Catholic church at an early age. He described his life as a youth during the thirties as one of misery and suffering... From 1941 to 1943, under the German occupation, the source worked on a collective farm. He was one of the able-bodied men of the village sent to Germany in 1943 as forced labor. In 1945, he volunteered for repatriation to the Soviet Union and was inducted into the Soviet Army. The cold reception accorded him as a repatriate was disillusioning to the source, who expected a friendly welcome, and this fact had a bearing on his eventual defection...

He served in the Soviet Army first as a private, then as a master sergeant, after completing a four-month's training course at a medical school in Germany... In 1946 he made his last trip to the Soviet Union as a guard conveying demobilized soldiers back to the USSR. The intense suffering and poverty of the Russian and Ukrainian people, worse even than during the pre-war years, made a deep impression...

He then relates how he came to Germany in 1948 and planned his escape. The case of Oksana Kasenkina was one of the many factors which compelled him to seek freedom in Western Germany.)

### Political System in Ukrainian Village

In... which was typical of most villages in Western Ukraine, Communists generally held the following positions: chairman of the collective farm; chairman of the village soviet (sil-rada—Ed.); and director of the local school... The source stated that political

English-speaking reader will be unable to appreciate fully the crowning achievement of the genius of Kievan culture.

That culture has left many admirable works of the human spirit—a rich, religious literature, superb chroniclers, an architecture equal to the best works of the Byzantine style, fine mosaics, frescoes and ikons. Yet its undoubted masterpiece is the Tale of Prince Ihor's Campaign, for this as no other literary or artistic achievement, mirrors the soul of the nation in all its majesty and tragedy.

crimes are the most serious for the Ukrainians... Most of Ukrainians shared his disappointment over the treatment accorded them by the Germans. The nationalist-minded Ukrainians had welcomed the Germans with open arms and bouquets of flowers, believing that the opportunity had come to break away from the "Bolsheviks..." The source claimed that his description of peasant life in his native village was typical of life in Ukraine in 1940. The farmers were at the mercy of the government and the Communist Party and were exploited at every turn... The source said that Ukrainian mothers and fathers love their children dearly and would like to give them more attention. However, before the war and at the present time in the Ukraine, they must both work either in the fields or a factory and the children are generally left at home in the care of the oldest child. Very few villages have a *detskiy sad* (kindergarten)...

### Education

In 1941, the source had completed seven years of elementary and low middle school. He studied the Ukrainian language from the first grade, the Russian from the third and German from the fifth. He took courses in geometry, geography, zoology, botany, algebra, Ukrainian literature, Russian literature, ancient, medieval and Soviet history, and physical culture; and studied singing and dancing. In the 7th grade, a special course was given on the Stalin Constitution of 1936. He recalled the political slant of the literature and history courses although at that time he had no idea that ancient history or the history of the Middle Ages could be slanted. His deepest impression was that everything Soviet was the best. He was convinced of the fact that the West was suffering from hunger and unemployment and that the Negroes lived a poor, miserable and persecuted life. Occasionally political lectures were substituted in place of the Ukrainian and Russian literature courses, and he remembered one on the Russo-German Pact of 1939. He was much impressed with the emphasis placed on Germany, on which subject there were many lectures in the period following the signing of the pact and up to the outbreak of war in June 1941. Only Ukrainian was spoken among the population and in the school, and no one in the village could actually speak Russian in 1943...

### Attitude of the Ukrainians Toward the Soviet System

He said that the Ukrainians are disgruntled and depressed by their fate and their hatred towards the Soviet is more intense than that of any other nationality in the Soviet Union. The people hate the Bolsheviks who have exploited the Ukraine for its food and have brought only hunger and suffering to the Ukrainian people. In 1941, when war broke out, the West-

ern Ukrainians thought the Russians were pitifully weak, and that the Germans would win, and they met the Germans with open arms and flowers. In this connection, he said that if the Americans came today the "Ukrainians would raise them on their shoulders." Since the war the Western Ukrainians have grown more nationalistic as a result of the famine of 1946, when they received little help from the Soviets, and of the more rigid controls which have been imposed. They want their independence more now than ever. This he learned from his soldier friends in the... and... Brigades and on his trip to the Soviet Union in 1948.

Resistance groups are still active in the Ukraine today but lack proper support. He believes that the Bandera partisan units are still operating and committing minor acts of sabotage such as blowing up bridges and murdering communist officials. He said that during the war, certain partisan groups fought against the Russians as well as the Germans, although when the Germans treated the Ukrainians so badly, most of their hate was turned from the Russians to the Germans.

Soviet propaganda has no effect on the Ukrainians during the 32 years of Soviet rule. Khrushchev, secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, is cunning and shrewd and is as much a Ukrainian as Rokossovsky is a Pole. In each region, a Russian is holding an important position either in the police or in the administration. The Soviets realized the extreme hostility of the Ukrainians and the necessity of imposing rigid controls over them. He said that the average Ukrainian, particularly in the western part of the republic, is dissatisfied with his lot and would accept any other form of government that might be established. The elder generation, over fifty years of age, would accept any other form of government, even a return to Czarism. The youth in Western Ukraine today who have been abroad, however, do not want to turn back to Czarism which they consider another form of dictatorship and control of the masses. They want a government without dictatorship.

### Remarks

In assessing this report one may add that it seems to be a first given by a Ukrainian which received an official endorsement by the Department of State. Despite the fact that the State Department, in an introductory note made it known that the report "does not necessarily reflect the views of the Department or any other agency of the United States Government," it nevertheless is considered very important, otherwise the State Department would not have it published. This in turn will undoubtedly strengthen the position of Ukrainian political leaders here and in Europe who contend, and rightly so, that there is a formidable opposi-

# Here's An Opportunity

Looking over the pages of the Ukrainian Weekly, very seldom does one see reports on the activity of the younger generation's U.N.A. members—as members of the U.N.A.

That many of them are busy in various group activities other than those of the Ukrainian National Association can be seen by reading the Ukrainian Weekly. This one, for example, has won a fine reputation as a hard worker in a club belonging to the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America. That one has risen to an executive position in the Ukrainian Congress Committee. A third and others like him or her are doing fine work with the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee. Other names are linked with church and parish activities for years in a row. Then there are the veterans—not many in number to be sure—whose year after year try to make their Posts and national organizations what they could and should be. Names well known by reason of their connection with cultural activities also constantly crop up on the pages of the Weekly.

All this is so fine and so commendable that it is heartening to see. Yet though most of those mentioned above are members of the U.N.A., I still would like to read at least something about what they are doing as members of the U.N.A. But hardly ever a word about any of them, except a number small enough to be counted on the fingers of two hands. I do hope someone will challenge me on this point, but I'm afraid they can't.

Fortunately, I learn at the time of this writing that beginning with this number of the Weekly there will be weekly reports of a number of U.N.A. younger generation members

who have embarked upon a 100% U.N.A. activity. They are those who have renewed out here in the New York Metropolitan area the annual U.N.A. Bowling League tournament. I hope their example will be followed in other sections of the country. Personally, I'm surprised that similar bowling leagues have not been organized in other sections up to now.

Come to think of it, if the boys are backward about forming a U.N.A. bowling team or league in their area, the girls could do so themselves. I understand that quite a number of them are pretty good at the game and play it at their community centers.

But thus far, bowling seems about the only U.N.A. activity indulged in by our young people. Other fields are being neglected very much.

Once more, therefore, I urge that this apathy be pushed aside as rapidly as possible. The cultural field especially offers a fine opportunity.

A suggestion: Why not organize a U.N.A. chorus in your locality? There are plenty of young people with good or promising voices who do not belong to any chorus at all. A great many of them are members of the U.N.A. All that is necessary is for a couple of enthusiasts to put their heads together, get others into their confidence, call a meeting of interested persons, present them with the idea, examine the few and not at all important difficulties involved, find some competent director and there's your chorus. Many young people who love music will want to join the newly organized chorus, so here's an opportunity to enroll new members into the U.N.A.

Josephine Gibaylo Gibbons

# THE AMERICAN WAY

## THE "ISMS"

By GEORGE PECK

It seems to be a nasty habit these days, especially for political speakers, to hurl the name "Fascist," "Communist," or some other "ism" at any one who dares to differ even slightly in his views on any of the many problems that confront America today. Just what do these terms mean that are so carelessly tossed around? What difference is there between Nazism or Fascism, if any, or between Communism and Nazism; or between the lot of them and Socialism? It is a rather difficult assignment to attempt to define these systems in a few paragraphs, but here goes for a try at it:

COMMUNISM is an organization of society on the basis of common ownership of the means of production and of the goods produced. Like Socialism and Anarchism it demands that production be for common

use and not for private gain. It differs from Socialism in its theory of the state in that it sets up a federation of communes or groups instead of a central administration. Communism had its most thorough try-out in Russia and that nation already has discarded most of it as impractical and unworkable.

FASCISM is a form of totalitarian dictatorship creating a highly nationalistic state. It opposes political Communism because it recognizes private property and certain individual rights. However, its principal tenet is that society does not exist for the individual but that the individual exist for society. While it leaves production and distribution of wealth largely to individual enterprise, it practices a strict discipline over business and labor organizations, banning strikes and lock-outs. Fascism had a thorough try-out in Italy and was a pitiable failure.

NAZISM is a political hash, the original ingredients of which were Socialism, Communism and Capitalism. In practice, it evolved into a copy of Fascism, slightly altered to suit Germany, or rather the Nazi ruling clique. It stands for an authoritarian corporate state banning all political organizations opposed to the Nazi theory. It requires the individual to complete subservience to the state. Nazism nurtures within its bosom the seeds of its own destruction and of any nation upon which it was graphically demonstrated in Germany.

SOCIALISM is a philosophy rather than a political system, idealistic in concept and theory but impossible in practice. It opposes the holding of the sources of wealth, land, capital, etc., as private property.

### "SVOBODA"

(UKRAINIAN DAILY)

FOUNDED 1938

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays and holidays by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. 21-23 Grand St. Jersey City 2, N. J.

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

# Poet's Corner

## THE LAST CRICKET

The cricket that survives the early frost  
Is falsely cheerful; his protests are loud.  
He tries in vain to fill the quiet void  
Left when the other fiddlers in the crowd  
Stiffened with cold and laid their fiddles down.  
Lulled by the noonday warmth he soaks up sun  
Beside a maple's bright discarded leaf.  
The summer's symphony is played and done.  
Refusing to believe, defiantly  
He draws his bow across the sagging strings.  
The sound is muted as Death gathers him  
Beneath her dark inevitable wings.

Inez George Gridley.

## The Truth About Men

Men are what woman marry. They have two feet, two hands and sometimes two wives, but never more than one dollar or one idea at a time.  
Like Turkish cigarettes, men are all made of the same material. The only difference is that some are a little better disguised than others.  
Generally speaking, they may be divided into two classes: husbands and bachelors. An eligible bachelor is a mass of obstinacy entirely surrounded by suspicion. Husbands are three varieties, prizes, surprises, and consolations prizes.  
Making a husband out of a

man is one of the highest plastic arts known to civilization. It requires science, sculpture, common sense, hope, faith, and charity—especially charity.  
It is a psychological marvel that a soft, fluffy, tender, violet-scented thing like a woman should enjoy kissing a big awkward, stubby-chinned, tobacco and bay-rum scented thing like a man.  
If you flatter a man, it frightens him to death, and if you don't flatter him, you bore him to death. If you believe, all he tells you, he thanks you, he is a fool, and if you don't, he thinks you are a cynic.  
If you wear gay colors, rouge

and a startling hat, he hesitates to take you out. If you wear a little brown beret and a tailored suit, he takes you out and stares at the woman in gay colors, rouge and a startling hat all evening.  
If you join him in the gaities of life and approve of his smoking and drinking, he swears that you are driving him to the devil. If you don't, he vows you are snobbish and too nice.  
If you are the clinging vine type, he doubts whether you have any brains, and if you are brilliant and intellectual, he longs for a playmate.  
A man is just a worm of the dust, he comes along, wiggles about for a while, and finally some chicken gets him.  
Watch out! Big Boy!

## The Truth About Women

She's an angel in truth, a demon in fiction,  
A woman's the greatest of all contradictions,  
She's afraid of a cockroach, she'll scream at a mouse,  
But she'll tackle a husband as big as a house.  
She'll take him for better, she'll take him for worse,  
She'll split his head open and then be his nurse.  
And when he is well and gets out of bed,  
She'll pick up a tea-pot and throw at his head.

She's faithful, deceitful, keen-sighted and blind,  
She's crafty, she's simple, she's kind.  
She'll lift a man up, she'll cast a man down,  
She'll make him her ideal, she'll make him her clown.  
You fancy she's this and you find that she's that,  
For she'll play like a kitten and bite like a cat.  
In the morning she will, in the evening she won't,  
You're always expecting she does, but she don't.

(Concluded on page 4)

# A Pattern for Revolution

By ANONYMOUS  
(3)

II

Kovacova, a small village of about 1,000 inhabitants is situated 2 miles from Zvolen, on the highway leading to Hronsky Svaty Kriz (the Holy Cross on the Hron). The Staff of the Partisans dwelled in the local health resort, at the northern end of the village which before the war had drawn thousands of sufferers from rheumatism and sciatica, who had found relief in the 45° C. hot baths from the naturally hot sulphuric springs. The resort consisted of a hotel building and the cure-house, with a hot fountain in the middle of the yard, and a hot brook behind the buildings. Immediately before the war, the Kovacova Baths had been overshadowed by the more modern and luxurious installations which hovered at the slope of the hills, like a white nest, in Sliac, near Zvolen.

At the time of our arrival, there were about 500 partisans in the health resort, in the village proper, and on the surrounding farms. The commanding staff, consisting of Russians and Slovaks, lived in the hotel building. Captain Secansky was the nominal commanding officer, but it was obvious that his chief of staff, Lieutenant Khimich, the one who had 'welcomed' us in Banska Bystrica, commanded the group de facto. Secansky was a pleasant young man in his thirties, always smiling and obliging, the kind of man one would rather associate with a theological school than with the carnage of a revolution. Khimich was the actual spirit moving the bodies of the rather reluctant Slovaks who had by now discovered that the cause they were fighting for as well as the promised victory was most doubtful. Handsome, erect, and unsmiling, a few years elegantly dressed, he walked among the men like a god. I saw how he turned away when he looked at them, how they stuttered

when he asked them questions. His pale grey eyes seemed to look far away as though contemptuous of everything that was going on around him. Before I saw him I could never have believed that men like him existed outside the covers of novels. He had something in him of destiny with an evil driving force.

Other personages of the drama were just as interesting. Next in line came the political commissar Sagat, a Slovakian. The man, I am certain, was a sadist and apart from that, alcohol had gotten the better of him. With a smile on his lips, with feigned sympathy he listened almost every day to the explanations and stories of people who had been arrested under suspicious circumstances, had failed to produce identification papers, or had been arrested as members of the Gar-disfa Party. He would comment on their tales of woe with a sigh saying how sad it was that so many people were unfortunate these days and that the world was going to the dogs. Then he usually told his victims not to worry because they would be shortly released, in fact as soon as a lorry was available to take them to the railroad station, and then as soon as the victims were outside the door he would call his right hand pluggily Matula telling him to get a couple of men and take the prisoners to the mass grave in the woods. In the beginning of his career in Slovakia he had contracted syphilis and then infected his girlfriend Zuska.

There was also a typically Russian girl, Lydia Kopylova, of whom everyone said that she was a daughter of the military commander of the City of Moscow, had joined the partisans against her father's will, even before she properly returned from an injury she had suffered in a parachute jump near Moscow. Her only func-

tion was keeping the code book of our radio operator Nicolai Fominow who, although he received all the messages, did all the messages, did not know what the messages conveyed until Lydia deciphered them and handed them over to the commander. Apart from the Slovaks already mentioned, there were several others who lived in the resort, some of them doing absolutely nothing, some executing prisoners and engaging in similar gruesome activities.

The doctor and I lived in the ambulance room in the resort building. Apart from the usual drill, there was very little activity in Kovacova. We looked after the men's boils and scabies, straightened out their stomach disorders, controlled our kitchens, and had many leisure hours during which we tried to discover as much as possible about the uprising.

It seemed that the first group to be parachuted into Slovakia was formed in Kiev in the summer of 1944. Lieutenant Khimich, then recuperating in a hospital there, was told that he was assigned to be commander of a small group of people who were to be parachuted into Slovakia. In a corridor of the hospital he was introduced to the other members of the group. Lydia was not included then; she appeared suddenly, shortly before the flight, having run away from home where she had been resting after her unfortunate parachute landing on a telegraph pole. I do not know how she managed to learn about the proposed enterprise, nor how she contacted the group. Anyway, she managed to come along. The Slovakian members of the group hailed from the Slovakian Division which had been deployed alongside the German troops in the Caucasus in 1942. Some promising, or considered ideologically reliable members of the Division had been given a training in partisan warfare and Marxist ideology, and told that it was their duty to go back to Slovakia and alert the people that they must rise and liberate themselves from the Germans. Thus the men, and a woman, were put aboard an aircraft and embarked upon an enterprise which would seem absurdly hopeless. To be parachuted into enemy territory, on the mountainous hills with steep slopes which alone were serious enough a threat to their lives, among the people who in spite of the war lived quite well and did not consider a revolution an absolute necessity, many of whom had fought for the Slovakian independence and knew that being independent was something to be treasured, even a child might consider fantastic. Even if they overcame all the natural obstacles, how could a few men and a woman be expected to raise a feeling of resentment toward the Germans in a country which had benefited from German victories? The Soviet command thought otherwise and the subsequent events proved that they were right.

At the very outset I would like to give you in brief some information about the Ukrainian American Youth Association, Inc., which I represent.

SUMA

In 1920 there existed in Ukraine the S.V.U.—Union for the Liberation of Ukraine, with its youth division, the S.U.M.—Ukrainian Youth Association. SUM's two aims were:

1. To promote national life all over the country and to resist the official policy of the occupying powers;
2. To develop an idealistic and national attitude in opposition to prevailing materialistic internationalism.

Both of these organizations were liquidated by the NKVD in the Kharkiv trial in 1930. After the Second World War, in 1946, SUM was renewed by the Ukrainian emigrant youth in Germany.

Based on this tradition the Ukrainian American Youth Association was established here in 1949 by the newly arrived immigrants. Its purposes, as set forth in its Constitution, are: good American citizenship, civic responsibility, support of the Ukrainian liberation movement and the cultivation of the Ukrainian cultural traditions.

To achieve these purposes SUMA has held several anti-Communist manifestations; published a book on the Vinitsia mass murders by the Reds; has participated in international youth meetings; and has distributed literature in English about the Ukrainian people.

Background of New Immigrant Youth

Today SUMA has over 2,000 members and 31 branches all over the country. It is in close contact with SUM in Canada.

Perhaps in the minds of some of you there are such questions as: Why didn't we join some already established organization here which has proved its value?

The answer is two-fold:

1. We were brought up under different conditions, environment, and political systems. Many of us passed through the underground, concentration camps, or slave labor camps. But perhaps some of you may think as one did when he said: "Do some of these braggarts think they are kidding someone when they claim they have suffered untold miseries by the enemy while we know that at that time they were much too young to even be out of sight of their parents..." I personally wouldn't blame him for that because I fully realize that it is hard to believe that a 14-year-old child can be engaged in underground activity. Still you all know very well that Ukrainians of this age were transported by Nazis to Germany for work in factories, or by Russians to Siberia. Even in the case they stayed in their own country their opportunities were limited by the occupying forces. Therefore they had to be more serious minded than the children in other countries. This, as well as many other factors, exercised a strong influence on our outlook and our way of life.
2. Upon our arrival here we had to face new problems which would be perhaps uninteresting for you. Language played in all this also a significant part, since most of us didn't understand English well.

These and some other factors contributed to the con-

# The Responsibility of Our Youth

By WALTER STOYKO

(Address delivered at the 15th Convention of the UYL-NA)

With the passage of time, however, many of us have been drafted into the Army, others are studying in Colleges and Universities, and through everyday contact we are becoming more acquainted with the American way of life. Further, we have had occasions to observe, to meet you, and to discuss various problems, all of which has contributed to better understanding. And I think, my friends, that now is the proper time to find the right paths leading to cooperation and the creation of a one united bloc of "new" and "old" Ukrainian youth organizations.

Why the Need for Unity

By obtaining unity we can strengthen and improve Ukrainian American organized life. As we all know, there are many young people, both the newcomers and those that have been born here, who do not belong to any organization at all. This is against natural laws, because the desire of any young person is to be active, and if he does not have the opportunity to exercise it in a healthy way, in a good organization, he goes to drinking, card playing and what not. This, if continued, will bring about the deterioration in our people's spiritual and social well-being. Together, I believe, we could help many of them not only to keep away from such association but to turn them back to active and organized Ukrainian American life. In this way they could render more and better aid to the Ukrainian cause.

Moreover, increased cooperation among all of us will help us to pick up the tasks where the older folks are leaving them.

The Fight Against Communism

Now, in regards the fight against communism. As we all know, it is growing stronger. United States, as a leading power in the democratic camps, carries a great responsibility before all peoples to preserve the civilization and culture of the Western World. Youth will play undoubtedly an important role in this struggle. We, Ukrainians and those of Ukrainian descent should try in every way to convince Americans and all Western World that the victory of democracy cannot be secured by helping to maintain the Russian empire and by substitution of one Kremlin's dictatorship by another, because as freedom for the individual is the basic democratic principle so is independence for a nation. We have to prove that permanent peace can't be reached without a free and independent Ukraine—a nation with a 45 million population. We must also pay attention to the fact that there is a great need for

qualified persons to do all this. We must not only have truth and righteousness, which we have, but also we have to be able to break through the barriers of falsehood about Ukraine that the Russian "red" and "white" imperialists have been very able to erect. In this respect you, Americans of Ukrainian descent, can do a great deal. You master the English well, some of you have close friends among Americans whose influence is felt in American politics, and finally you stand better off financially. We, who recently came from Ukraine and Europe, can supply you with various first hand materials, can tell you the real facts about the "paradise" of the Soviet Union and will try in time to catch up with you.

A great deal here has been done by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Today the Ukrainian cause is on the offensive. To keep going, however, it needs good organized and individual support, especially since the enemies of the Ukrainian liberation movement are well unified and strong. They try to utilize every disagreement of ours and false moves for their benefit. Therefore, I believe that the finding of a way to cooperation and united action needs very careful consideration of everyone of us. It is our main problem today.

How to Attain Unity

Now let us consider the practical steps on how to reach our goal, not only in words but in real deeds. First of all, I think that we can attain unity only on the basis of free will. The coordinating center should be composed of the representatives from all Ukrainian youth organizations, and not by subjection of one organization to another. In order to realize our goal—unity, I consider it is necessary to organize an All-American Congress of Ukrainian Youth.

I don't intend to discuss here on what basis the organizations should be represented in this center or the platform of this coordinating body. That is a matter for future discussion.

Therefore I propose that the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America and the Ukrainian American Youth Association initiate action by convening a meeting of representatives of all Ukrainian youth organizations, which would constitute themselves an Interim Board, whose task would be to prepare a provisional constitution for the desired organization and make arrangements for the summoning of a Congress of Ukrainian Youth. Such a congress would be the first real step toward cooperation of our youth organizations.

The whole task will be far from an easy one. But with good will and idealism—the goal can be attained.

# U.N.A. Bowling League Opens New Season

By STEPHEN KURLAK

For the sixth consecutive year branches of the Ukrainian National Association located in the metropolitan New York and New Jersey area, together with clubs whose rosters include U.N.A. members, have organized a ten-team bowling league which held its opening matches on Friday evening, September 12th, last.

Most of last year's ten teams are represented although many new names appear on the score sheets. The Jersey City Social and Athletic Club has dropped one of its teams, while the Orthodox Church of Newark has added a second team to fill in the vacancy. All matches of the 34-week schedule will be held in Jersey City

as in the past, but the league will now bowl at the Bergen Square Recreation Center instead of Tarlowe's Recreation. An innovation in the reporting of the league's tournaments appears in this issue of the "Weekly" with the publication of the "box scores" of all players for all ten teams. Followers of the league's activities and participants themselves will be better able to make comparisons and draw conclusions from this type of reporting. It is hoped, too, that other bowling leagues operating under the U.N.A. banner will be encouraged to report their results likewise.

## Bowling Results

OF FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1952

St. George C.W.V. (3):			St. Johns C.W.V. (0):		
Nastyn, W.	151	143	Zinaki, J.	151	131
Broda, F.	158	147	Samila, J.	151	114
Husar, E.	166	145	Tango, M.	94	129
Baron, W.	148	112	Kacaper, S.	119	169
Kapelo, P.	150	167	Janick, L.	129	161
Totals	753	714	Totals	644	704
Jersey City S & A Club (3):			Newark Orth. Church 1 (0):		
Chelek, S.	117	158	Chudzey, M.	100	137
Tizio, G.	132	124	Kretz, P.	143	122
Tizio, A.	184	29	Schekovsky, N.	135	168
Rychalsky, M.	179	157	Urban, S.	90	96
Krychkowski, R.	157	125	Blind	125	125
Blind	125	—	Totals	593	648
Totals	717	722	Totals	646	651
U.N.A. Br. 435 (3):			Newark Orth. Church 2 (0):		
Magalas, B.	100	142	Sheremeta, P.	112	140
Wasylkow, P.	146	159	Harmatiuk, S.	89	128
Gulka, A.	156	150	Van Keuren, A.	132	119
Pokorny, V.	161	156	Margarits, J.	188	139
Kurlak, S.	121	117	Blind	125	125
Totals	684	712	Totals	646	651
U.N.A. Branch 272 (2):			Penn-Jersey S. C. (1):		
Banit, W.	152	135	Molnasky, P.	149	144
Wowchuk, P.	85	176	Blind	125	125
Blind	125	125	Korytko, B.	161	102
Spisky, J.	166	151	Sawchak, J.	142	124
Dudak, W.	90	158	Kufta, J.	103	146
Totals	618	745	Totals	680	641
Ukrainian Blacksheep (2):			Newark Ukr.-Amer. Vets (1):		
Zayatz, M.	213	139	Lytwyn, M.	159	135
Baranik, S.	121	136	Zolto, L.	135	—
Karyczak, W.	99	—	Popaca, M.	137	198
Zayatz, H.	201	202	Struck, P.	158	163
Kawaaka, W.	182	159	Romanyshyn, V.	179	165
Barna, H.	—	138	Melnychuk, J.	—	146
Totals	816	776	Totals	768	807

# Bayonne's Ukrainians Plan New Center

30 LOCAL UKRAINIAN GROUPS TO SUPPORT BUILDING CAMPAIGN

At a city-wide general meeting held Sunday afternoon at the local Ukrainian National Home, 33-35 West 19th Street, plans for the construction of a new Ukrainian Community Center, to serve the educational, cultural, sports, organizational and recreational needs of Bayonne's 2,000 Ukrainians, were formulated.

The building committee, composed of Nicholas Kormeliuk, Nicholas Mankiv, Walter W. Danko, Dmytro Onullak, John Dowhan, Peter Kudryk, Steven Kebab and John Wanko, who have been active these past few months contacting all the Ukrainian churches, fraternal, veteran, sports and social groups in the city to determine their sentiments toward the building of a new Ukrainian Center, reported that all responded favorably to the tentative construction plans.

Rev. Steven P. Symchych, former chaplain in the Canadian Army and recently instituted pastor at St. Sophia's Ukrainian Church, delivered a fine talk on the need for great youth activity.

As a result of the many discussions held at Sunday's session, it was decided that the following facilities will be featured in the new center:—

Educational—Evening classes will be held for the city's Ukrainian youth to teach them the Ukrainian language, history, culture and traditions. Also the center will contain a library which all students of high school and college level will use as a valuable source of reference.

Cultural—Dancing, singing and dramatic groups will thrive in the new center, the result of

which will be a great step ahead in the cultural sphere of the local Ukrainian populace.

Sports—The spacious ballroom of the new center will also serve as a basketball court. Here the youth will be able to participate in all indoor sports. Teams playing under the banner of the Ukrainian Community Center will be organized to represent the Ukrainians in all the different leagues in the city.

Organizational—The new center will be the meeting place for most of the Ukrainian societies and clubs in Bayonne. All local groups advocating a free, independent, and democratic Ukraine will be permitted the use of the center's meeting rooms.

Recreational—The new center will have a fine ballroom, a spacious bar, television, shuffleboard in addition to many other outstanding offerings for the enjoyment of all Ukrainians.

To build such a fine center, it is anticipated that the wholehearted support—both moral and material—of Bayonne's Ukrainian inhabitants must be realized. As a result, the following were selected to serve as organizers, conducting the financial campaign for a new Ukrainian center:—Stanley Rawrish, Martin Solonynka, Leo Kozak, John Kobylinsky, John Swystchuk, Theodore Muzychka, William Saly, Jack Lawriw, George Hrabowetsky, Michael Mindiak, Alex Korello, Rolan Danko, Nicholas Hawryliuk, Nicholas Dworsky, Julia Kormeliuk, Wasyl Wintoniw, Myron Solonynka, Dan Hupalowsky and George Dialytchuk.

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The answer is two-fold:

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**CRIME of MOSCOW in VYNNYTSIA**

Translated By M. O. from Ukrainian Publication of the Ukrainian American Youth Association, Inc.

Introduction By John F. Stewart  
Chairman of the Scottish League for European Freedom  
Price 75 cents.

Order from "SVOBODA", P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

# Vet News Roundup

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

Q. I have just been discharged from the WAVES, and I plan to go to school under the Korean GI Bill. I am married and my husband earns a nice salary. We have no children. May I claim him as a dependent and received a higher rate of GI education allowance?

A. No. So long as your husband is not actually dependent upon you, you may not claim him as a dependent for GI allowance purposes.

Q. I realize I'm allowed to make only one change of course under the Korean GI Bill training provisions. But is there any limit on the number of times I can change schools, without changing my course?

A. The law places no limit on the number of times you

**ANNUAL FALL DANCE**

Sponsored by the: UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN VETERANS POST OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1952  
8:30 o'clock.

at SLOVAK-SOKOL HALL,  
358 Morris Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

Music by GENE GIBBA and His Orchestra.

Admission - - - - (Incl. Tax) - - - - One Dollar.  
We raised money for Michael Goy, now we need money for our Post.

# EDINBURGH DOCTORS FIND TERRAMYCIN PREVENTS INFECTIONS IN CHILDREN'S BURNS

Oral dosage with terramycin completely prevented local infections from developing in 50 children suffering from burns and scalds, it is reported by two English physicians in the current issue of "Antibiotics & Chemotherapy".

Comparing the series of burn cases treated with terramycin with a group of 230 similar cases treated with injections of penicillin, Drs. H. D. Ritchie and A. B. Wallace of the University of Edinburgh declare that, "As might be expected from the breadth of its bacterial spectrum, terramycin appears to be a more efficient prophylactic agent than penicillin in the treatment of burns and scalds. It is well tolerated by children, and bacteriostatic levels are reached in most cases. It has the advantage that it can be given orally."

In 230 cases of burns treated with penicillin the doctors found 15 local infections occurring at the burn site. In the terramycin series there were no infections. Average healing time, according to these investigators, was 26 days for the penicillin series, 27 days for the patients who received terramycin.

Older children were given the broad-spectrum antibiotic in milk, while children under two years of age received it in the form of a flavored oral suspension. The physicians note that oral dosage is preferable for children because repeated doses do not cause irritation such as occurs with repeated hypodermic injections.

**Ukrainian Cook Book**

76 Traditional Recipes for TODAY'S LIVING

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RUSSIAN OCCUPATION and EMIGRATION

By A. LUKIIV (12)

Theoretic groundlessness and practical unfitness of the present Russian liberalism is well understood by all those who stand on the principle of consecutive democracy and live the life of free individuals and not as servants of the Empire. The past and present proves that the political program of Russian imperialism is only convenient for the voluntary servants of the Empire...

Russian Liberals Support Russian Imperialism

With what aroused feelings is one sometimes led to glance over the pages of the imperialistic press, which in democratic America tries to "enrich" the world by preserving the Russian Empire. This is all absolutely unnecessary and injurious for the free people and unusually criminal and hostile for the enslaved people of the U.S.S.R. How much money, effort and time are spent in order to protect the bloody creations of the Empire before the free world?

After long centuries of bloody battles with Russian Czarist imperialism and after 35 years of even a more unmerciful struggle with the Russian Communist imperialism, the human dignity of every person of the enslaved nations is equally treasured toward the level of their national patriotism and an irreconcilability and repulsiveness toward the account. It is absolutely natural that every Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Georgian and representatives of other nations enslaved by Moscow, and whosever's mind is not darkened with the fear of terror, or is not deformed by personal favors from the occupant, and whose heart is not absolutely withered from long enslavement, cannot act otherwise but as an independent freedom loving fighter against all kinds of Russian violence.

Famous Words of Petlura

On the basis of this actual inevitable historical demand, as a request of the past generations the following were the words of a leader, S. W. Petlura, who commanded the Ukrainian forces in the attempt to restore the Ukrainian state and whose ideas are also supported by the struggle conducted during the past ten years: "In wars and uprisings our nation has displayed its unshaken desire to live an independent state life. Our nation has not been stopped and will not be stopped in fighting for this ideal. Let the fight be long and stubborn, let her take new and newer sacrifices but—independent Ukraine—whether Europe wants it or doesn't want—will be." The fight lasted and will continue until the Empire is destroyed, and on those ruins subjugated nations will become independent.

Wasteful is the fight of the Russian liberals against the rooted interests of the enslaved nations and their leaders in the free world. The independent emigrant national movements do not desire any imperial benefits from their neighbors and, at the same time, do not fight against democratic, non-imperial party spokesman who represent the basic interests of the free nations. National independent movements of Eastern European suppressed nations are the truest political partners and friends of the great democratic world.

THE "ISMS"

(Concluded from page 2)

It does recognize that private property can be abolished only by an evolutionary change in the thinking of human beings. It aims, therefore, at "reforming" society and "equalizing" people, substituting collective for individual action. It seeks to set up communal ownership of wealth and the means of production. Its shibboleth is "production for use and not for profit."

Socialism has been tried many times in many places. Wherever it has been practiced it has become bureaucratic, has seized the main activities of a nation or municipality, administered them by govern-

Надія Хмара

ОСІНЬ

Віра Михайлівна повільно підходить до найближчої лавки, що стоїть біля невеликого озера, на поверхні якого тут і там з'являються блискучі зірочки, відблиски сонячних променів. Під її ногами шестестить повожливий осінній лист. Вона оглядається довкола. Цей парк нагадує їй далекий рідний кутяк біля Кисава, і тому вона так любить його. Сидячи тут, Віра Михайлівна пригадує далекі дні юності... Таке ж неглибоке, кружене деревами озерце, з правого боку широка поляна і багато різнобарвних квітів...

Там вона вперше зустріла його, молодого студента медицини, повного сили, натхнення і віри в життя, а потім любови до неї, безжурної Віроючки. Тільки тоді надворі дзвонила весна, і вона також була в розквіті весни своєї... А тут тепер осінь позолотила листя дерев, і вона сама вже давно стоїть на порозі осені...

Легким рухом руки Віра Михайлівна скидає спадюоче сиваве пасмо волосся з чола. Недалеко неї кілька горобчиків раз-по-раз б'ють крильцями по воді біля берега озера. Трохи осторожнє в травичці сидить самітний горобчик, і, коли інші злітають на дерево, Віра Михайлівна бачить, що пташина також робить рух летіти і не може... Безопічно в неї звисає перебіте крильце. Прилетіло кілька разів злітають до неї, запрошуючи летіти з ними, однаке даремні їх зусилля, і вони лишайно її. Скоро після того горобчик скакає до найбільшого куща і зникає з очей жінки. «Бідна пташина, — думас Віра Михайлівна, — Вона хоче летіти і не може!»

Так тоді було з нею. Вона хотіла йти в життя так, як інші, хотіла вийти свог гніздо, однаке не могла. І її також залишили друзі. Вони метушлилися, вили свої гнізда, спійшли жити. Ім з нею було не подорожі, і вона розуміла це. Віра Михайлівна сама почала уникати їх, а її приятель став тяжий сад, свідок її щастя і горі. Це було давно, а здається ніби вчора... Вона йшла з закутками з ярмарку. Йшла радісна й зустріч весняною сонце. Такою вона все мріяла йти в життя, яке усміхалося до неї, вабило до себе. Їй хотілось співати, бачити всіх такими щасливими, як була вона тоді. Хотілось, щоб всі знали про її щастя. Наступна неділя мусіла бути ще більш сонячною для неї. Це ж день її весілля! Юрій якраз тоді відбував останні дні практики в Києві, і вона сподівалася його з дня на день.

Красуня циганка зупинила її, перервавши солодкі мрії. Запропонувала поворотитися. Вірочка лагідно сміхнулася і сказала, що, на жаль, не матиме чим заплатити їй, бо всі гроші розтратила на ярмарку. Однаке циганка згодилася поворотити даремно... І ще до нині в вухох Віри Михайлівної здається брешати її слова: "Чекати весілля, дівчонко, а буде похорон". Від тих слів Вірочки здавалося, що сонечко загало. Нічого не чула крім страшних слів циганки. Хотіла розпитати її і не могла.

Але як їй було байдуже до цього, що вона так довго переживала втрату. Одна з її приятельок одружилася, дякувалися, що вона так довго переживала втрату. Одна з її приятельок одружилася, дякувалися, що вона так довго переживала втрату. Одна з її приятельок одружилася, дякувалися, що вона так довго переживала втрату.

Вечір тихо спадає над парком. Осінній вітер поступово сильнішає, тихо рвучи повожлив листя з дерев... І довго нерухомо стоїть, адвально чийсь в отемілі довкола кущів...

Ольга Решетило

ЛІКЬ ВОНИ, АРАБСЬКІ, ВЕРКОПІ, з розвиненими гривами, що розсипують іскри спокою і гніву?

Чим може такі малі конята з знаками багатії, що ледь плутають ногами і все тягнуть за величезні тагари? Та що ви! Коні були такі, як їх господар, статевий Семен Рогович. Досять, коли стріляв розривалися над поблизьким лісом, він певне вно зламав віз, кинув на нього, що було кониче, і вивих на битю дороги. Послухав дітей. «Ви, тату, утікайте за границю, ми вас там найдемо!». Самі пішли в ліс.

Рогович опинився в Австрії і чекав. Минуло чотири роки. Вони не приходили. Він писав, шукав по всіх таборах, даремно. Його висока постать похилилася, волос побіліло. Пережив розлуку з дітьми, розлуку з прадідівським домом-майном, розлуку з найдорожчим у світі красом. А тепер треба розлучитися з кінями та їх іхати кудись...

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нак так палко цідував своєю коханку Вірочку...

І відходи навіть згадо сонце щастя для Віри Михайлівни. Минав час і її мамовалия одружилася, дякувалися, що вона так довго переживала втрату. Одна з її приятельок одружилася, дякувалися, що вона так довго переживала втрату. Одна з її приятельок одружилася, дякувалися, що вона так довго переживала втрату.

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Г. Сенько

Українські народні приповідки-частівки

(з часів Української Національно-Визвольної боротьби 1917-21 років)

Центральна Рада заклочила 9 лютого 1918 року Берестейський мирний договір із центральними державами (Австрія, Німеччина, Туреччина, і Болгарія). Гей, совієська власть — Голову повила.

Гей, совієська власть — Голову повила. Як Петлюра прийде — Буде весело! (записано від Ол. Комариського, Варвинський повіт на Харківщині).

Весною 1918 року большевицькі орди були вигнані за межі нашої батьківщини. Про цей похід та втечу московських комісарів співали по всій Україні: Утікайте комісари, Із комуною — Гайдамаки до нас йдуть. Із Петлюрою!

Утікайте комісари, Із комуною — Гайдамаки до нас йдуть. Із Петлюрою! (записано від Сахна Олександра — Лубенський повіт на Полтавщині).

По очищенню української території від московських окупантів, наш народ із полешенням зтихнув і починав братися до творчої праці, вважачи, що вже не посміє судити з півночі нападаті, і його влада вже більше не повернеться на Україну: Я на боці сиджу, Бочка котиється — А совєська влада Не веротяться!

(записано від Оніщенко Степана — м. Богодухів на Харківщині). Ще інший варіант говорить: Мошенники й шалупити На Україні в нас були, Хліб і золото забрали, — Тай в Москвошину втікли! (записано від Івана П'ятибратя Кременчуцький повіт на Полтавщині).

Але тогочасні союзники України — Німеччина і Австрія, побачивши багатства української землі, намагалися негайно вивезти його з України. Симон Петлюра боронив незалежності України проти усіх її ворогів: Я на боці сиджу Під бошкою слизкою, Утікайте москалі, — Во Петлюра близько! (записано від Ткаченка Степана — Кролевецький повіт).

А це: Налетіли гайдамаки Із Петлюрою — Ховаються комісари, Кругом по-за мурами! (записано від Минотти Сліпця — Борзєнський повіт).

Під натиском імперераючого сил Москви, українська армія відступила в напрямку Каміянця-Подільського. Десятки тисяч українського народу було розстріляно російськими. Народ вірив, що українська армія, що прийде і виважить слова. Я мушу навчитися.

Семен Рогович писав латинською свою тасьмицію, та й не бачив добре замрлячених літер. Єзького Народного Союзу, а тим самим і співзвєзниками тринадцяти мільйонного Союзового майна!

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Коліс був я біднячок, І кожного бодея — А тепер я коїсар, Ось що достарісар!

Коліс, я була прислуга — Звали всі Ліхера. А тепер же в на фронті — Сестра милосердя! Або: Коліс був я біднячок І чистя паркет, — А тепер я в Совнаркомі — Ім самі „котлети“!

Коліс був я поваром І готував „дотлети“, А тепер я надумую — Та пишу декрети! На початку 1919 року Українська Армія разом з урядом Директорії залишила лівобережжю України, потім і столицю Київ, і відступала в район Каміянця-Подільського. Московські окупанти разом із українськими злочинцями прискінували:

У вагоні Директорія Під вагоном територія. Серед частин військ почалася деморалізація і занепад бойового духу: Гей, яблучко! Із яблукую! Наділо вонобач, Із комуною! (записано від Степана Пана з Проскурівщини).

Або: Лише дома на морозі, Як на фронті при обози, — Лише дома ціпом лапуть, Як на фронті курком клацать! Ще інший варіант: Лише дома дічат лапуть Як на фронті курком клацать!

(записано від Мировиченка Грицька — Полтавщина). (Далі буде)

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