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ONCE AGAIN

(Below is an article deserving the attention of our readers and especially that of their non-Ukrainian friends. It appears in the current number of The Ukrainian Quarterly, published by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The writer of the article, Ludmila Ivenenko, is a Ukrainian writer who lived under the Bolshevik regime until 1941. Her husband, a prominent Ukrainian writer, was liquidated in the 1930s. —Editor.)

The Un passes resolutions the IRO plans, philanthropic ladies collect second-hand clothes for the benefit of DP's. And we Ukrainian DP's just sit around and say "as always." It is not because we are ill-natured or indifferent. It is only because we have gained wisdom from experience, wisdom that nobody needs and that only prevents people from living quietly.

We saw how right we were when the soldiers of the Red Army swept through Austria and Germany in a wave of plunder, drunkenness and riot. The West was amazed. We were amazed, too, but not at these things which we had foretold. We were amazed because the West was amazed. It was not our merit that we foresaw how things would turn out. It was and is our fate, the tragic fate of Ukraine, to know the East and to know what the world may expect there. We have paid most dearly for this knowledge and despair we perceive that the West wants to pay the same price for a second time. When we have tried to explain the danger that is threatening from the East, the horrible danger of terror and despotism represented by the Bolshevik system, all the Americans, English, Belgians, French, Australians and the other philanthropic people who have come from all ends of the world to do their share in the organization of UNRRA tapped us on the shoulder and told us: "Do not be nationalists! Better sing beautiful songs!"

As if people who had left their houses, their native land, their property, their work—as if mothers who had left their hearts and wandered away with their children into an unknown and hostile world—did all these things merely in order to get UNRRA care in a foreign country and to amuse the world with songs.

Of course we sang our splendid songs, since we cannot live without them. We sang and looked on at what was going on in the world. And sometimes we nodded to one another, "As always."

Conferences were called, a lot of money was spent, the delegates sat through inspiring addresses delivered by agitators, passed some resolutions, and went home confusedly. Some great personalities whose names we were accustomed to respect as the names of men who took a most active part in the struggle against the totalitarian system appealed to the "good intentions" of the world for the sake of peace.

We looked at them with a kind of sympathetic irony as a pupil looks at an esteemed professor who lectures brilliantly on electrical engineering without being able to put together the broken spiral of an electric cooker. And we thought "once again" they still do not know. We have learned this lesson already, and paid for it. How many millions of people are there who are still going to pay with their lives for this knowledge?

We tried to tell the world. We tried to make the world understand these things for the knowledge of which Ukraine has given thousands of her sons. But we were told benevolently: "You cannot understand the mysterious Russian soul, for you are fanatic patriots. You had better turn to your fine embroidery!" And we turned to our embroidery and organized exhibitions while Gromyko carried through his policy of the knocking flat and Manuilsky attacked Greece in the name of Ukraine. Attacked Greece because she was so undemocratic, and had dared to fight against "Ukrainian patriots!" But at the same time the USSR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia entered into an agreement in which they united their forces to fight against true Ukrainian patriots. And we thought: "Once again! Now the world at last will become aware of the truth and will understand!"

But nobody showed any intention to understand, as if Ukrainians from their very birth had been destined to be burned, hanged, displaced, put to death by every possible means and deprived of all legal rights and privileges. As if they were but created to be a living bulwark which protects the West from the danger that threatens out of the East!

And Ukraine, in her distress, began to speak herself, and sent members of the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army) into the world that they might bear witness to the gigantic struggle of the Ukrainian nation against Russian Bolshevism. With tears of joy and pride we welcomed these men and waited for the echo of the world. But oh, what an echo was there! They tapped us on our shoulders and told us: "Ukraine! Oh yes, a heroic nation! Go play on the bandura, we want to listen to Bandura. It sounds so romantic!"

But our Bandura-player in deep despair tore the strings of his instrument and sang the majestic "Dumas" about the eternal struggle of Ukraine against Russia, about her endless resistance and revolts against cunning greediness. And these songs touched the souls of the listeners for a few short minutes.

But a moment later the world had forgotten the UPA. The Americans in Berlin are confined as some DP's are in their camps, and Soviet planes have taken care of English aeroplanes better than they had taken care of the German ones during the war.

All these things are not new to us, since we had known hundreds of similar "accidents" which had happened to Finns and Poles but they are unimportant nations so that the world did not want to begin unpleasant quarrels in their behalf. But when the same happened to the English just above Berlin we could not help calling out: "Once again!"

Masyryk's dead body lies in front of his house. The world shudders and begins to put exclamation marks on white paper: "Strange! Incredible! Mysterious Death!" We involuntarily shrug our shoulders. Why strange? Why is that incredible? Why did you not tremble in fear in 1934 when our minister of education shot himself and our Prime Minister did the same while the dogs caught his 16-year-old son in the woods of Kytajiw? Everything is going along normal, routine lines, according to standards established

2,500 Ukrainian DP's March on Soviet Mission in Munich

Military Police Use Tear Gas in Dispersing Crowd Protesting Russian Slave Labor—German Red Headquarters Attacked

A crowd of 2,500 excited Ukrainian displaced persons, protesting Russian Government policies, attempted on Sunday, April 10, to march on the former Russian mission building in Munich but was dispersed by heavily-armed United States military police who hurled several dozen tear-gas bombs into their midst.

In the meantime some of the Ukrainians succeeded in marching the German Communist headquarters, routed out one of the men in the office there and gave him a severe beating. There was disorder in Munich's streets for about an hour and a half before military police could clear them of the displaced persons and traffic could be resumed.

The Ukrainians, most of whom reside in camps near the city, had held scheduled demonstrations against the Soviet Union in Koenigsplatz at 10 o'clock that morning. Their original program had called for speeches against Russia, but they received permission only to hold a religious meeting. Some speeches were made, however, and the entire program lasted about two hours.

Around noon, crowds started moving down the streets in the direction of the Russian mission building, nearly a mile away. Disorganized but steadily advancing, they walked through main thoroughfares, pushing German police aside. They also brushed some United States military police out of their way as they reached within a few blocks of the Russian mission at Herkimerplatz. They apparently were unaware that there were no Russians in the building.

By this time military police had been alerted. Maj. Woodrow C. Nelson of the Provost Marshal's Office said that the soldiers received instructions to protect the building. The military police were armed with rifles, carbines and tear gas, and some rode in armored cars. Major Nelson said this evening that it was not yet clear exactly how the melee had started. When the first group of Ukrainians reached the line of soldiers, he said, "fists flew, there was some jostling and the first tear-gas bombs were thrown."

Congressman Quotes Ukrainian Writer

The tactics of Russian communism in subjugating the non-Russian peoples of Eastern and Central Europe were the topic of Congressional remarks on March 21, 1949. The Hon. Lawrence H. Smith of Wisconsin introduced the article by Prof. Roman Smal-Stocky of Marquette University, dealing with the problem of Russian aggression. The article, entitled "The Promethean Movement," appeared in The Ukrainian Quarterly, Vol. III, No. 4, 1947, published by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Congressman Smith, in making these remarks to the Speaker of the House, characterized Prof. Smal-Stocky's article as written in "a concise and forceful manner." "Too few people in the United States," he continued, "realize that these small nations are actually fighting Red Russia against

The Vets Convention - by G. H.

The announcement that the Ukrainian American Veterans will hold their second annual convention over Memorial Day weekend, came as a ray of hope that the fruits of last year's labor may not all be lost. Frankly speaking, there has been cause for despair on the part of those who were responsible for, or interested in, the founding of the veterans organization.

After the first convention, in May 1948, when the foundations of a national organization were laid, the public expected a rapid growth of the Ukrainian American Veterans and a lot of action. Instead, the public received nothing but silence, and the veterans were flabbergasted by the blissful slumber into which their new organization had lapsed. No antagonist of the Ukrainian vets could have done a better job of paralyzing their national body.

But that is water over the dam, as they say. A new start will be made at the coming convention, and that is all that matters for the present. The new start may not be as easy as was the initial convocation of the several Posts one year ago. For one thing, there will be missing that spontaneous enthusiasm that marked the first convention. The enthusiasm must be whipped up during the remaining pre-convention period, and it must replace the discouragement that had set in. The problem should not be too difficult.

There is just as much need now of a national organization of Ukrainian veterans as there ever was. The events of the passing year have shown that no other veterans organization (containing Ukrainian units) would stand up for Ukrainian interests. The individual Ukrainian Posts have been too weak and insignificant in their brave efforts to

"Vechernitsi" in Jersey City

The Ukrainian organizations of Jersey City, N. J., including a number of branches of the Ukrainian National Association, united on April 10th in the Dickenson High School auditorium to sponsor a Ukrainian Music and Dance Festival, highlighted by a section of the Ukrainian operetta "Vechernitsi," and presented by the Youngs Ukrainian N.Y. Metropolitan Areas Committee.

The attraction drew an audience of about 1500 persons. A feature of the affair was the appearance of Mayor Frank A. Eggers who in a brief talk described the Ukrainian people as a bastion against the spread of Communism and lauded their efforts to become free and independent.

The festival received considerable publicity in the local press both prior and after its occurrence. Its director was Miss Olya Dmytriw, who also acted as the piano accompanist. In the formal concert numbers the chorus was directed by Eugene Kruk of Jersey City. Guest conductor was Stephen Marusevich of New York City. Soloists were Mrs. Anne Trostianetsky Haines and Joseph Stetsura.

Solo parts in the colorful "Vechernitsi" scene were rendered by Miss Susan Syrotiuk and Miss Mary Bodnar of New York. The dancers were directed by William Flis. Chairman of the affair was Michael Tizio of Jersey City. The principal speaker was Dr. Luke Myshuha editor of "Svoboda," who spoke on the interest among American scholars and writers in Ukrainian subjects. Stephen Shumeyko introduced the festival, and outlined what the young Ukrainian Americans have been accomplishing thus far.

Russia's Responsibility for World War II

The enumeration of the errors which, in the opinion of Prof. Smal-Stocky caused World War II, were extensively quoted by Congressman Smith. The last war was blamed on Soviet Russia's aggressive policies: The author stated further that

Editorial  
Loyalty Day Preparations Mounting

EARLY returns have shown that interest in the Ukrainian participation in the Loyalty Day Parade in York City on May 30 is running at a high level. Thanks to the cooperation of many organizations and individuals, inquiries, ideas and pledges to participate are being received daily.

Although the "task has been difficult, tiring and time consuming," reports Walter Shipka, representing the Vets of the Ukrainian contingent of the Loyalty Day Parade, "the light of day can be seen as we approach the finale of our preparations for this great event, which—headed by Walter Bacad, the Parade committee chairman himself a Vet, assisted by Nicholas Hawryko, chairman of the United Ukrainian Organizations of New York City, bolstered by the cooperation of U.N.A. branches, and the President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Stephen Shumeyko—promises to be one of the greatest demonstrations the people of Ukrainian origin in the New York area have ever undertaken."

It will not only be a case of demonstrating one's loyalty to our country. For that has always been there, and actually requires no overt demonstration on the part of the Ukrainian Americans who compose our national organizations and church dioceses. It will actually be a demonstration of the freedom-loving and democratic instincts of Americans of Ukrainian origin as opposed to totalitarian-minded and undemocratic features of the Soviet Russian regime which has enslaved Ukraine, the valiant sons and daughters of which are today engaged in an underground resistance movement which has as its final aim the freeing of Ukraine and the establishment of a free, independent and democratic Ukrainian republic.

Everyone of our readers is earnestly urged to participate in this Loyalty Parade. To be sure, it will be a sacrifice of one's time, energy and money. But when opportunity knocks at one's door to do something for a good cause, especially to demonstrate against the Communist-dominated May Day parade which will take place on the day following Loyalty Day Parade, no one can be a shirker.

The Parade is less than two weeks off—a week from this coming Saturday. The leaders of our younger generation clubs, societies, choruses, dancing groups, should call immediately meetings of their groups and, in common understanding with the Parade Committee, (address Ukrainian Contingent, American Loyalty Day Parade, c/o of Ukrainian Democratic Committee, 59 St. Mark's Place, New York City), prepare to march as a unit in the parade.

The point of assembly for the parade will be 82nd Street and Fifth Avenue. For a society to march as a unit, and display its organization names, in the Ukrainian section of the Parade, will require it to have at least fifty marchers. Appropriate placards will be furnished to the marchers by the committee. There may even be floats. As is to be expected, funds are required to cover the expenses involved in such a parade. A number of societies have already made their donations, such as the Ukrainian Democratic Club (\$100), the U.N.A. Branch 361 (Dniester) (\$50), and the New York branch of the "Soyuz Ukrainok" (\$50). We expect our young people's organizations will follow suit. But get started now!

Thy Faith Shall Make Them Whole

Thunder is rolling out of the east. The lightning strikes in many places.

Louder it grows, rising in crescendo as it cracks through in many places. They cannot be stilled!

The lost, the homeless, the hungry... the exiled... a little girl is weeping... and has but one hand with which to wipe away her tears...

What has she done? What sin has she committed that she, too, must wear her crown of flowering thorn? Perhaps she laughed too loudly, wanted to dream a little. Or maybe she tried to cuddle too closely to her Father or was held, warm, in her Mother's arms? She just wanted to be a child.

Did she deserve the tragedy that is her lot? But for the mercy of God there is your sister, your brother, your nephew or your niece. Must there always be a Gethesemane?

Then there's Havrilo... an artist. His eyes reflect the poetry in his mind, the poetry his hands might create... Excepting that he's so tired, and so cold, and so hungry. Coal mining leaves little energy for the creation of beauty... in mind, in heart or in hands.

Oh, it's easy for us to say "he could paint if he really wanted to." Do we know how easy it is to paint after 12 to 14 hours of digging and blasting away in black pits of despair when your soul cries for sunshine? Can we who know no lack of good food, clean clothes, who have not spent months, maybe years, ducking furtively from people not knowing if they were friend or foe, can we sit in judgement on something over which he, poor creature of the flesh, has no control. Exhaustion takes a heavy toll. The mind gives in to the demands of flesh.

What will happen to the Havrilo in the Displaced Persons camps of Europe. What would He say who reminded us to "Love one another as I loved you"?

Petro was a farmer. He lived and tilled his lands in peace. He went to church and saw to it that his children did too. They sang in the choir as he had done, before them. They went to school

and in the evenings the family would gather round and sing the songs so dear to all Ukrainian hearts. At Eastertime they decorated the eggs, the traditional "pysanki."

He was happy. His wife was content. Life was good... And now! No home, no farm... no, no wife. His children have been scattered by the gods of war to who knows where? He is alone. All alone. And there is none near to call him "friend."

Petro is old. He is tired. He wonders who in all the world will care if he should live or die.

And yet, there is a spark! Only an ember, true... but how it glows! It is a hope. Faint, but, a hope.

A hope of better things, a faith in things to be, a trust that some day his will end! In some way, a better time, a better place is before them!

But now is the time of crucifixion. This is Calvary. And the crosses are heavy.

In His book is written: "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal..." "And now abideth these three, faith, hope and charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity." As we go forth from our homes, our churches, greeting our smiling neighbors, watching our laughing children, will we remember the words in His book? Will we remember through the blinding mists of our own happiness their hope, their faith? Or will we be as tinkling cymbals? On May 29 in New York the proceeds of "Echoes of Ukraine" Music and Dance Festival will go to the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee to help the handless girl, the artist-coal miner and the tired, lonely old Petro. They have lifted their hearts in hope, and in prayer, believing help will come, trusting it will not be too late. "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. DO IT NOW!

# The Republic of the Silver Land

By PAUL YUZYK, M.A.

Just like the momentary gleam of silver, there appeared and disappeared a new state in Europe. Ten years ago, on March 15, 1939. The territory on which it had emerged had been known by its inhabitants as "the silver land"—for hundreds of years. Apparently in the dim past silver had been found in the misty forests of these western slopes of the Carpathian mountains. Although located in the very heart of Europe, this region and its people were hardly known to the Europeans. It was, therefore, a great surprise to the world when it heard the proclamation of the Republic of Carpatho-Ukraine.

## Past History

This small, mountainous region of 5,535 square miles (two and a half times the size of the Province of Prince Edward Island) with a population of approximately 600,000 is the western-most section of the Ukrainian ethnographic territory. Its fate has been bound up with the fate of the Ukrainian people as a whole.

Carpatho-Ukraine has a thousand-year history. The first reference that we have of it is the year 889, when the Asiatic Hungarians captured Uzhhorod, the chief town of the ancient Carpathian Ukrainians. Volodymir the Great, the dynamic ruler of Rus-Ukraine, expelled the Hungarians in 981 and attached the region to his state. This territory which at that time was known as Subcarpathian Ruthenia (Pidkarpatska Rus) was ruled by Ukrainian princes until the 14th century when the Hungarians once more conquered it. Then for six hundred years the Carpathian Ukrainians sporadically raised the banners of revolt in an attempt to regain their liberty, but were unsuccessful.

## "Democratic" Czechoslovakia

When the Austro-Hungarian Empire fell apart, the Carpathian Ukrainians cast off the Hungarian yoke on Ukrainian Christmas Day, January 7, 1919. Two weeks later it joined with the Ukrainian National Republic. It could not, however, fight off the Hungarian, Czech and French troops.

On September 10, 1919, by the Treaty of St. Germaine Carpatho-Ukraine was made an "autonomous unit within the Czechoslovak Republic," other sections of Ukraine were dismembered by the Allies among Poland, Rumania and the Soviet Russia. According to the General Statute proclaimed on November 18, 1919, by President Masaryk, of Czechoslovakia, Carpatho-Ukraine was to receive full political autonomy with her own elected government, and with representation in the Czechoslovakian parliament.

In spite of the protests of the Ukrainians, these promises were not implemented. Instead, the country was ruled by the Czechs who used strong arm methods to suppress Ukrainian activities. The "democratic" Czechs withheld the granting of autonomy for almost 20 years.

## Autonomous Carpatho-Ukraine

During the Sudeten crisis of September, 1938, the Ukrainian National Rada met in Uzhhorod and through its leader, Monsignor Augustine Voloshin, demanded immediate autonomy for Carpatho-Ukraine. The Czech government answered by imposing martial law and censorship, and by imprisoning the leaders. When the Munich Pact of September 29, made by Hitler at the British, French and Italian premiers, granted Sudetenland to Germany, the new Czechoslovakian government decided to grant some of the Ukrainian demands.

On October 8 the Ukrainian government was appointed for Carpatho-Ukraine. Of the six ministers, however, only two were recognized Ukrainian leaders. The others were supporters of Hungary or Russia. The Ukrainians expressed their resentment.

A crisis occurred and then a reshuffle. On October 26 Monsignor Voloshin was appointed premier and another Ukrainian was appointed to the cabinet. No sooner had he taken over his office than the Vienna arbitration committee ceded to Hungary the strip of

Carpatho-Ukrainian territory with the principal Ukrainian cities of Uzhhorod and Mukacevo (Munkacs). The protests of Premier Voloshin and the Ukrainians in the United States, Canada, South America and the Far East were of no avail.

Thereupon, Premier Voloshin announced Khust as capital. Then followed a phase of reconstruction and the building up of defenses. On November 19, the Czech Chamber of Deputies passed the Carpatho-Ukrainian Autonomy Bill which recognized it as an autonomous state. All the while Poland and Hungary were stirring up trouble in order to intervene in the country. Only the warnings of Britain, France, Germany and Italy prevented the enemies from invading.

## Attitude toward Jews

At a time when anti-semitism was running rampant in Europe, it is significant to note the positive attitude of Carpatho-Ukraine towards her Jewish minority of 66,000 forming 13 per cent of the population. On December 31 Premier Voloshin received a Jewish delegation and made a historic declaration that "all citizens will remain equal" and that "we shall do our best to grant the cultural demands of Jewry." For their pledge of loyalty, he established a Jewish Office for Jewish Affairs. Thus Carpatho-Ukraine became the only state in Central Europe which guaranteed Jewish rights.

## The Election of the Ukrainian Diet

The election of the first Ukrainian Diet was held on February 12, 1939. The semi-official government party, the Ukrainian National Federation (Ob'yednanya) presented a full list of 32 candidates. It received the support of the citizens of Carpatho-Ukraine, obtaining 244,922 votes out of 285,002, or 92 per cent. The result was a surprise to the Czechs, but an occasion of great rejoicing for the Ukrainians.

The Czech government refused to convene the elected Ukrainian Diet which was scheduled to meet on March 2. Instead it sent General Prchala who informed Premier Voloshin that the Government demobilized the 10,000 Ukrainian Sich Guards, the "army" or Carpatho-Ukraine. The Sich protested, and Premier Voloshin resigned. The Carpatho-Ukrainian government was then re-organized with Dr. Voloshin again as premier, but also with General Prchala as Minister of Interior, Finance and Communications. This roused great resentment among Ukrainians and especially among between the Czech troops and the Ukrainian Sich Guards.

## Republic For a Day

When the Slovak Diet proclaimed independence on March 14, Premier Voloshin also proclaimed the independence of Carpatho-Ukraine and summoned the Diet on the following day. The Diet met on March 15, proclaimed Carpatho-Ukraine a Republic, elected Premier Voloshin president, and granted the government war-time powers.

The Diet passed several acts. "Carpatho-Ukraine" was declared the official name of the country. "She Ne Vmerla Ukraina" was made the national anthem. The Trident of the Ukrainian Kiev State was made the national emblem. In such a manner the Ukrainian National Republic was perpetuated.

A Hungarian ultimatum demanded the peaceful surrender of Carpatho-Ukraine but it was rejected. On March 16, the mechanized Hungarian Army reached Khust, the capital. For a while the Czech forces put up a defence but quickly retreated. The Ukrainian Sich Guard, lacking arms and ammunition nevertheless put up a heroic defence. Hundreds died for their country. The odds, however, were too great and the Sich retreated to the forests in the mountains where it kept up a constant guerrilla warfare.

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# Vet Questions and Answers

Q. I am a World War I veteran and was married in 1947. Will my wife be entitled to a pension at my death?

A. The law provides that the widow of a World War I veteran may be paid a pension only if she was married to the veteran before December 15, 1944. If she married him after that date, she must have been married to him ten or more years at the time of this death.

Q. How does a veteran apply for readjustment allowance?

A. A veteran must present his original service discharge or separation paper, or if that has been lost or destroyed, a certificate in lieu of, or a properly authenticated copy of such paper. He must file an application on Veterans Administration Form 4-1382. An initial claim is usually filed at the same time the application is made. This claim indicates whether the veteran is unemployed, partially employed or self-employed.

Q. If I accept and cash the compensation check VA has sent me, does that mean I am satisfied with the rating given me?

A. No. The acceptance of a check does not waive any rights you have in claiming greater compensation or pension than that which has been awarded you.

Q. When is National Service Life Insurance considered lapsed?

A. It is lapsed when a veteran fails to make a payment of premium within 31 days from date it was due.

# AGITATORS IN THE SOVIET UNION

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"The results of this rearrangement were not slow to show themselves in increased political and labor activity at the enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes (state farms) in a rise of the level of Socialist competition, the struggle for an early fulfillment of the plan.

"In 1947 the factories of Stalingrad and the industries in the district did not carry out the plan but this year the plan was carried out out 110 per cent."

However, results are not so brilliant everywhere. PRAVDA No. 39, 1948, notes that the workers in many districts fail to fulfill the obligations they have undertaken and finds that this must be charged to the deficiency of political instruction, i.e., to the inefficiency of the agitators. This, in turn, is blamed on the low educational standard of these functionaries. In ordering language the meaning is that those agitators who are not Party members or graduates of Party schools are not sufficiently ruthless in their dealings with the population. This drawback in the otherwise so perfect system of exploitation seems pretty serious and is causing the Party some worry. PRAVDA (No. 38, 1948) writes that e.g. of the 1,277 Communists in the Seversk region about 1,000 have joined the party during or since the war. Their political training is considered far from adequate and the same applies in an even higher degree to the non-party agitators.

To remedy these defects, numerous Party schools have been organized all over the country. In the above mentioned Stalingrad district the number of students at these schools is 27,000. Side by side with the efforts to increase the efficiency of the agitators, the tendency to increase even their number continues to grow and with it the enormous administrative and political pressure which at present seems the safest means to raise the productivity of the Soviet people who are reduced to the state of dumb animals. Four million agitators is a conservative estimate but if four million rested and healthy new workers were put to work in the Soviet Union tomorrow, the Five Year Plan might indeed be carried out in four years. Yet the rulers in the Kremlin cannot spare their watchdogs and therefore the Soviet workers and peasants will have to be whipped on by more surveillance and more terror.

# THE LIFE OF A SOVIET COLLECTIVE

Summary:

Ivan, a typical farmer in Ukraine under the Soviets, finds that the collective farm system does not bring the rewards and improvement in his living standard which the Soviet Government promised. On the contrary, he finds that he and his fellow peasants have borne the major burden of paying for the expensive industrial program on which his government places primary stress. Without the incentive he had before collectivization, he has given up hope of improving his position and the welfare of his family. Life is a hum-drum existence involving long hours of work with inadequate tools, sacrifices for the government, and little pleasurable diversion.

Ivan, a 40-year-old farmer, lives on one of the 240,000 collective farms in Soviet Ukraine. His family consists of his wife Maria, 36 years old, his 4-year-old son Stepan, his 12-year-old son Mikhail, and his postwar daughter Halya, 2 years old. With them lives Maria's aged mother, who cannot work.

Farmers throughout the world are very much the same. Individualists, artists, business men, weather prophets, and even gamblers—all of these make up the farmer. The farmer feeds himself and his urban neighbor. Ivan is somewhat different, however, from most farmers. A visit to his village will show wherein he is different and why.

This village is made up of 200 households and has a total population of about 700 people. All of these households are part of the collective farm or in Russian, "Kolkhoz," named "Red October."

The village houses are of log construction with thatched roofs. Most of the houses are quite old and in need of repair and paint. Some have sagged considerably with age. The only new construction in the village includes homes for the farm chairman and a few other fortunate families, and the village clubhouse. There is little attempt to beautify the village as a whole. Life has been too strenuous and materials have been scarce. The main street, a dirt road, is about 50 feet wide and lined on both sides by houses. The road is deeply rutted and extremely muddy in the spring and autumn.

Ivan's cottage belonged to his father. Ivan inherited it upon his father's death. He made some improvements on it when he married Maria but has not been able to get the materials to make capital repairs since then.

It is a two-room cottage. Ivan is fortunate in this regard since so many of his neighbors have

only one-room cottages. Ivan, Maria and the baby sleep in the main room with the faded photographs of relatives long since gone and of brothers killed in the recent war. In one corner hang ikons—religious paintings under which a candle is kept burning. The boys sleep in bunks in the kitchen near the stove. Grandma sleeps in a corner, also near the stove. Sometimes, in especially severe weather, some of the chickens and pigs are brought into the kitchen to keep them alive. Living in this house is simple and primitive.

## No Electricity

Although the Soviet Government has been preaching rural electrification for many years, this village has not been blessed as yet with electricity. In general, its physical appearance has not changed much in the past fifty years. A village clubhouse was built not long after the kolkhoz was formed. It contains a large meeting room with shelf space for political and agricultural publications. The walls are hung with charts showing performance by the various brigades, squads and individuals, and pictures of Lenin, Stalin, and other Soviet leaders, as well as government posters urging the farmers to produce more grain, livestock, etc. A small house was also built for the offices of the farm chairman, the agronomist and the bookkeepers.

The "Red October" collective farm has a total acreage of 2,700 acres (1,093 hectares). This means an average of 13.5 acres (5.4 hectares) per household. The sown acreage of the farm is 1,400 acres (567 hectares) and includes such crops as winter rye, winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, vegetables, fodder roots, silage crops, and cultivated grasses. The rest of the total farm acreage is under pastures, marshland, gardens for the personal use of the collective farmers, roads, homes and buildings.

## Number of Workers

The total number of workers over 16 years of age on this farm before the war was 430. During the war it dropped to 250 because of military and labor conscription. Today it is about 300. Some of the men were killed in the war. Invalids and others came back, but demobilization was not sufficient.

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# FIELD FORCES

## ARMORED CAVALRY

Like to feel important? Why, certainly—everybody does. And that's one of the main reasons morale is so high in the hard-hitting, fast-moving units of the U. S. Army's Armored Cavalry: everyone—from the generals to the newest recruits—feels important.

A man may be a radio operator, a tank driver, an observer, a mechanic, or any one of many other things, but, whatever it is, his job is vital to the mission of his outfit.

It has to be that way. Without this teamwork, the organizations which make up the Armored Cavalry—the armored division, the armored cavalry regiment (light), the separate tank group, and the amphibious tank battalion—would be unable to operate and the brilliant successes produced by armored units during World War II would not have been achieved.

The challenges offered by the Armored Cavalry bring out the best in the hand-picked, intelligent young men who make up its strength. Soldiers have to be good to get in—capable of mastering the complex weapons of modern tank warfare—and they must be able to acclimate themselves to the rigorous, but healthful, outdoor life of the tankman.

And it's easy to see why. To fulfill its mission, the Armored Cavalry must combine the mobility of Cavalry, the irresistible force of Armor, the heavy firepower of Artillery, and the dogged determination of the Infantry. This is a tough assignment, but the men who wear the insignia of the Armored Cavalry take it in stride.

Research continues to improve their armored equipment, and the

Army's many technical schools continue to train specialists—both enlisted men and officers—in the latest techniques, developed to maintain and operate that equipment with high efficiency. The results of this complex planning can be seen at The Armored Center, Fort Knox, Ky., and at Camp Hood, Tex., where the famed 2nd Armored ("Hell on Wheels") Division makes its home. At these two installations, esprit de corps is built on the firm foundation of equipment, plus know-how, plus enthusiasm. It adds up to an unbeatable combination.

Latest addition to the Armored Cavalry's family of tanks is the "General Patton." Its compact, new, air-cooled, 12-cylinder engine develops up to 810 horsepower. And its designers say that it is possible for the tank to go directly from high-speed forward to reverse almost instantly merely by pulling back the "wobble-stick" (a new-type control mechanism which combines the functions of gear-shifting and steering).

Another important feature of the General Patton (M46) is a waterproofed electrical system which permanently shields all circuits. With special intake and exhaust stacks added, this bundle of dynamite is capable of fording streams so deep that the entire engine is submerged. A 90-mm. gun, which fires high-velocity, armor-piercing shell, gives the General Patton its principal firepower.

With such equipment as this, the Armored Cavalry stands as a living symbol of preparedness. Young men ride and operate its vehicles and planners who guide its destiny have behind them the American genius for mechanical development and the American

# On Record - by Ted Victor

## A DANCE

I first had the pleasure of seeing the "Nozhetski" (Scissors) performed in Akron, Ohio, during the UYL-NA Convention. However, it was not until my trip to Youngstown the following November that I had a chance of really appreciating this most appealing of Ukrainian folk dances. The name of the dance is derived from the strenuous scissor-like motion employed in the dance by both fellows and girls. After Akron and Youngstown the Scissors found their way to New York. The three Brudny Sisters from Chicago, while on a visit to the Big City, managed to teach the many steps to Walter Bacad's "Ukraine Dancers." The girls gave up much precious time to teach the eager dancers and were pleased to see that the group had mastered the basic steps of the dance by the time they were ready to leave for home.

In order to make this history complete, it must be added that your's truly had the pleasure (?) of learning portions of the dance. For some six days following that telling lesson I lived to regret my youthful ambition. I could neither walk down stairs, up stairs or look a stair in face. What one gives in one evening, for Ukrainian culture and dance, the world will never know.

Some weeks following the introduction of the "Nozhetski" into New York I had the pleasure of

attending a joint rehearsal of the various dance groups taking part in the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee's spring festival "Echoes of Ukraine." It was held at the weekly meeting place of the Ukrainian Dancing Society of New York. Present at this special rehearsal were members of three groups; Dance Ukraine of Brooklyn, The Ukrainian Dancers of New York, and the Ukrainian Society of New York. As I sat, pencil in hand, and watched our very attractive lassies and spirited laddies jump-and-skip in performance of extremely intricate steps, one could not but wonder if they too would be victimized by the cutting pains of "Scissors." However, more important than their laborious learning and anticipation of aching muscles, was the spirit of these young people, actually working till they were glistening with perspiration.

I knew that practice would be followed with more practice to attain the precision timing required for this skillful art, only after the knowledge of steps was mastered, so that its presentation to you, the public critics, will be appreciated by your appearance to Carnegie Hall on Sunday, May 29th for the "Echoes of Ukraine" ... where these dancers will perform as they never did before, for your pleasure, their own desire for artistic expression, and for the glory of Ukraine.

# ONCE AGAIN

(Continued from page 1)

long before, with the monotony of a well-oiled machine. And it really requires an art of its own not to become aware of what Ukraine has kept saying over and over again for 25 years.

But the West has a talent for not seeing or hearing things which might be unpleasant and for neglecting facts which require decisions and disturb a quiet convenient life. Louis XV with his "après moi le déluge" was a model of precaution in comparison with the present politicians. How can one think of a comfortable life when his neighbor is carried off to slavery? Love of fellowman is fine, but futile. Remember, we ask you, that more than "my brother's keeper" is at issue. The West now quietly registers those states that suddenly found out that they were inflamed with love towards the USSR and filled with enthusiasm for the new dispensation. We are also quiet. In 1930 we at last learned to be quiet. From 1917-1922 we had fought against White and Red Russians. From 1922-1930 we continued our resistance without support from abroad; there was nobody willing to recognize our right to our national existence, or even to call us by our right name. We were struggling alone, abandoned by the world and left without any support. As a matter of course we were conquered by Russia. The West permitted Russia to conquer us—and the West is amazed when Yugoslavia, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Hungary followed within two years? Russia had the leisure to experiment with us; now its apparatus works quickly and efficiently.

Yes, there is a slight difference. When Dragha Mikhailovich and Petkov were hanged, it had filed a protest, but when our Seleny or our Burlak was hanged the West just shrugged its shoulders. Not that the protest had any result whatever—no, "once again."

The world is confused and cannot understand. Only we are not amazed. We are used to these things, we learned to understand them many years ago, and we paid for this knowledge. Ukraine paid the most, for she was the wealthiest. We paid for the transportation by plane of an international legion to Spain, for inciting addresses of Dolores Ibaruri. We

revolt in Hungary and the future paid for China and Burma, for the revolution in Germany. We even paid for the gasoline Russia sent Hitler at the beginning of the war. We paid for the transportation, food and above all the safety of Mr. Herriot, who afterwards told the world that Ukrainians had everything they needed since he had been served some excellent meals in their country. And this in 1933 when throughout Ukraine every morning large trucks carried hundreds of starved people to common burial places. They were hastily thrown into the trucks and covered with canvas, and only the yellow feet of toiling peasants protruded beyond the canvas, for the truck was crammed with corpses.

## Sun-Yat-Sen

We have seen so much, why should we be astonished that Mr. Benes is silent for ever, and Mr. Wallace speaks for the benefit of Russia in America? All this was in our curriculum a long time ago. We still remember when in the USSR Sun-Yat-Sen was proclaimed the greatest hero in the struggle for national emancipation, and we honestly must admit that Sun-Yat-Sen was a greater personality than is Mr. Wallace. And yet Communists in the world now eagerly fight Chiang-Kai-Shek who does nothing else than continue the work begun by Sun-Yat-Sen. And if they ever should succeed in splitting America as they have split China, they would not spare any Communist who now enthusiastically works for the victory of his party in America! They would hang them as they hanged Serbian, Rumanian, and Bulgarian Communists. They would send them to death as they did Mr. Pyatakoy who financed their revolution, Mr. Trotsky who organized it and Mr. Chernov who prepared it.

The world set its teeth and suggested: "Your Hittels shall dance! They look so exotic in the sheepskin coats! Like Eskimos! Maybe

(Concluded on page 3)

# "SVOBODA"

(UKRAINIAN DAILY)

FOUNDED 1893

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# Ukrainian Sport Notes

By WALTER WM. DANKO

Here it is, only one short week ago, that I signed off as the writer of this column, so that I would be able to devote all my time solely to the Sports Department of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America. But that was one week ago! After last week's Ukrainian Weekly was released, I sat back and waited for comments and I took it for granted that everyone of my "faithful" readers would agree with me and go along with my plan, but gosh no... all the folks, that I did see, accused me of giving up my work and running out, etc. . . . on Ukrainian sports. On the whole, I was given one heck of a time; consequently, I have decided to reverse myself, the entire 180 degrees, as my intention might be misconstrued, and I would like to inform all my "slighted" readers that I will continue to write this column and to stay on the job. No kidding!

Then again, who knows, maybe it will be the very best thing after all, as my very good friend Joe Lesawyer, told me, "When you are really busy, you usually do good work in most everything that you do attempt." I guess he is right, as when isn't he? Also, my engineering studies at New York University have been decidedly satisfactory (knock on wood!) and the UYL-NA's sports program this past year was one of the very best, if not the best in its history. Therefore, let's let it all ride for a while as why bother when everything is working out O.K.?

So just as a matter of record—let's ignore last week's column and see what the outcome is. And to all my contacts, please note: Danko is "on the ball." Volodimir, that it, and you people had better be able to say the same...

**Oshawa, Canada:** A letter, from the UYL's Ontario District Sports Director, Jean Harasym, gives us the following news: The Oshawa Ukrainian Youth Club emerged victorious in the Ontario Ukrainian Bowling Tournament, defeating the representatives from Toronto, St. Catherine's, Grimsby and Hamilton. At the banquet held immediately following the tournament, Mayor Michael Starr (a Ukrainian) spoke along with representatives from all the participating cities... Jean now informs me that work is going ahead full blast to organize an Ontario UYL Softball League. Very commendable indeed is this whole-hearted sports enthusiasm of our fellow Ukes in Canada.

**New York City:** The Athletic Committee of the National Slavonic Federation has switched its plans and as a result, the National Slavonic Basketball Tournament

will be held in New York City on the weekend of April 29, 30 and May 1st. Participating will be the UYL-NA's representatives in the "club division" and the New York UNA in the "fraternal division". The Chester Ukrainians have been invited by the UYL-NA's Sports department to represent us in the "club-division," but as yet, no word has been received from them. Also, the team that finally will represent us, will also march in the Ukrainian Section in the gigantic Loyalty Day Parade which will be held on Saturday afternoon April 30th in direct protest to the Communists and for what they represent. And we Ukrainians have the best right to do so judging from the millions of Ukes that the Russian-Communists have exterminated... Here's hoping this parade is given some tremendous support by our New York-New Jersey Ukrainians.

**Jersey City:** Gene Woloshyn, the UYL Western Sports Director from Youngstown, Ohio, recently arrived in "Joisey" where he will work as a research metallurgist with U. S. Steel. Last week, Mike Tizio took Gene all over, showing him some of our "wonders." Included in their itinerary were Newark's "Academy Hall," a must for all future travellers to our Garden State. Any comments Gene?

**News Notes:** Congrats to Henry Hawrylew, recently elected prexy of the Bronx, N.Y. St. Mary's Cavaliers Club. St. Mary's, Hank informs me, is getting set to play in the UYL's New York City Softball League which will soon be called to order by District Sports Director, Gene Agres, of 158 First Avenue, New York City.

Other clubs heard from are: Paul Krug's Brooklyn Tridents, Bill Nastyn's Manhattan Dilester Youth Club plus Astoria and 2 other Manhattan clubs. This look really promising... The UYL's New Jersey League also promises to be "something" with 5 softball teams in the running. Walt Maik and Gene Woloshyn will handle this loop's reins. If there are any other teams, let's see you at the next slate meeting which will be held in Elizabeth on April 30th, prior to the Ukrainian Social Club's big dance. Bring your gals and really make a big time of it... Rochester's "Northern Bowling Tournament" will be held on the weekend of May 28-30th. All Uke teams within a 300 mile radius should apply as the committee tells me it will outdo Cleveland's Western Sport Rally by a long shot... Ditto to all Eastern teams. Contact Mike Tizio who is handling the Eastern Tournament to be held in New York City.

## ONCE AGAIN

(Concluded from page 3)

their dance will come into fashion as the "Ukrainian style" of hair-dressing did in Germany!

That made us say our last hopeless "Once again," which is a short phrase, but all the same, bespeaks a world of grief. And what is still more—it bespeaks our destiny and perhaps even the destiny of the whole world.

We read and hear that a new war is planned. They want to block Russia by destroying the land that lies between Russia and the West. The cities of Kiev, Kharkiv, Odesa will be destroyed. But there is once thing the authors of this project failed to realize: these are Ukrainian cities, and the territory around them is friendly to the West. Ukraine with her wealth of natural deposits, her industry and her fertile black soil. Should all this be destroyed to block Russia, Russia with the Urals and Siberia and her possibilities of expansion to Asia, America and Canada?

We Ukrainians can do nothing else but lift up our hands in prayer to God and wait. And whenever we hear that another country has fallen prey to the Russian Bear, we shall say wearily: "Once Again." We shall be neither surprised nor confused.

## SILVER LAND

(Concluded on page 2)  
Hungarian Terrorism

The Hungarian troops overrun the country and immediately set up their administration. A reign of terror ensued. Thousands of Ukrainians were arrested. The Ukrainian press reported that at least 2,000 were executed. Ukrainian newspapers and magazines were banned. Ukrainian schools were closed and forbidden. The Hungarian government aimed to destroy the Ukrainian national life.

**The Spirit Cannot Be Crushed**  
Hungary's act in seizing Carpatho-Ukraine with a Hungarian population of less than five per cent was clearly an infamous act of unwarranted aggression. By the Munich Pact, Germany, Britain, France and Italy had guaranteed the borders of the country, and yet assumed a passive attitude. This caused the Ukrainians to lose faith in international agreements.

The Ukrainians have learned a bitter lesson that they must depend on their own strength to win their liberty. The Second World War brought Carpatho-Ukraine under the rule of Soviet Ukraine, a vassal state of Soviet Russia. Today a fierce resistance is still conducted against Soviet tyranny by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army which operates in the silver land of the Carpathian mountains. History provides abundant proof that the spirit of Ukrainian liberty cannot be crushed. The realization of Ukrainian liberty goes hand in hand with the realization of liberty in that part of Europe which is behind the Iron Curtain.

# Bowling Tournament to Be Held in Rochester

Committee Announces Tentative Schedule of Events

During the weekend of May 27-29th, the Northern Sectional Bowling Tournament of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America will be held in Rochester, N. Y. . . . Sponsoring this affair will be the Ukrainian Athletic Club of Rochester in conjunction with the Sports Department of the UYL-NA.

As for the pertinent details governing the play in this tournament, the following rules and regulations have been drawn up:

1. It will be a 5 man team event including singles and doubles.
2. The 5 man event will be conducted on an elimination basis. 50% of the teams rolling the highest handicap score will qualify for the finals.
3. The total score of the six games will be the basis for winning awards and prizes. In case of a tie for first place in any event, the championship will be awarded to the teams or individuals rolling the highest single game.
4. Only 3 games will be rolled for the singles and doubles. A handicap of 70% of 1000 team average and 70% of 200 for singles and doubles will be in force.

This tournament is sanctioned by the American Bowling Congress. All bowlers on every team must be of Ukrainian ancestry; only exception will be bowlers that are married to Ukrainians.

6. This tournament is open to any team or individuals in the New York State area, also the Canadian province of Ontario and Northern Pennsylvania.

7. Fees will be as follows: (5) man team event—\$22.50; (2) man event—\$7.00; Individuals—\$3.50 and All—50¢. All entries should be sent to Harry Kashmaier, 104 Joiner Street, Rochester 5, N. Y. and not later than mid-nite, May 2, 1949.

On Sunday, May 29th, a dance will be held in the newly remodeled and very beautiful Ukrainian American Club. This club has donated a very large trophy for the winning team in the coming tournament, therefore all teams will have something "extra" to shoot for, besides the many awards and prizes that will also be at stake.

**TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE**  
Hank Sauer, UYL-NA Northern Regional Sports Director  
William Hussar, Chairman  
Harry Kashmaier, Sec.-Treas.

# New York City—Eastern UYL-NA Bowling Site

Over 50 Teams from New York City, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland Expected to Compete for Cash Prizes, Trophies and Awards.

Word has been received from Michael Tizio, General Chairman of the Eastern UYL-NA Regional Bowling Committee that plans are going full blast to make the roll-offs of all the Ukrainian teams in the East, which will take place on the weekend of May 13, 14 and 15th, one of the very best sports affairs ever held by the American Ukrainians.

Many requests have already been received from numerous New Jersey and New York teams and Mr. Tizio has released the following rules which will regulate the play on this "big" weekend.

1. It will be an open tournament and all Ukrainian teams are invited. Highest score team from the Eastern section will be proclaimed the "Eastern Champs" and they will represent the East in the National Tournament.
2. Events for (5) man teams, singles and doubles will be held and every player must be of Ukrainian origin.
3. Fees will be as follows: 5 man team—\$2.50 per man, Doubles—2.50 per man, Singles—2.50 per entry.

Prizes: First Place—5 man team—cup and cash; Second Place—5 man team—cup and cash; Third Place—cash prizes for balance of 25% of team entries on a sliding scale of percentage to be announced one week prior to the journey. The same applies for singles and doubles.

5. Deadline for entries will be May 3rd. Therefore get your letter in now to Michael Tizio, 169 Hopkins Ave., Jersey City, New Jersey. Cash, check or money order must be enclosed with your entry along with the time you prefer to bowl.

Well that's just about it. As for the social side of things, plans are being made to hold a real 'Uke' dance and to see that everyone has a 'up-room' time. So get your bids in now!

WALTER W. DANKO  
Nat'l Sports Director UYL-NA  
347 Ave. C, Bayonne, N. J.

# ON KRAVCHENKO

As a result of the suit of Victor Kravchenko, author of the seller I Chose Freedom, brought against the French communist paper *Les Lettres Françaises* in Paris, the Ukrainians in Europe have gotten, somewhat tardily, their first dose of disappointment in this world-famous ex-official of Stalin's regime. In this trial, one of the witnesses against Kravchenko was an apologist of Soviet Russia's tyrannical power well known in the United States, Albert Kahn of New York. It was the latter who accused Mr. Kravchenko of having been in league with Ukrainian "fascist" groups in the United States. Kravchenko, in his usual hasty and impulsive manner, stated he has nothing in common with the Ukrainian nationalists and the Ukrainian independence movement in general. (For Kahn and the like who follow the Moscow line, the Ukrainian independence movement and fascism are, of course, synonymous.)

Before the trial Mr. Kravchenko had been interviewed by scores of newspapermen, among whom were several Ukrainians. The latter received the impression that Kravchenko, as one born in Ukraine and therefore well aware of the unbearable rule imposed on the Ukrainian people by the Russian totalitarians, would certainly be sympathetic to their cause. But this impression unfortunately proved to be entirely false.

It is without saying that his book has contributed much to enlightenment in the English-speaking world with regard to conditions prevailing in the Soviet Union. For that the Ukrainians are grateful to Kravchenko. But his political views are an entirely different matter. Victor Kravchenko, it has become clear, is not what is known in Ukraine as "nationally conscious." He is and will remain a product of the Soviet system, with a strong imprint of Russian nationalism despite his so-called Ukrainian background.

Kravchenko lived in Ukraine during the great national upheavals: in 1926 during the first major attack by Moscow to destroy the remaining vestiges of Ukrainian autonomy and in 1930-33 during the arrests, deportations and famine in Ukraine. Yet were he a true Ukrainian, Kravchenko certainly would not have been today where he is: in the camp of the Russian imperialists and decrepit Czarist apologists who have learned nothing during the last thirty years.

Therefore, Kravchenko, who conveniently has chosen genuine freedom in the United States, by his retort denies such freedom for millions of Ukrainians. It would appear that once the safety of

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# UKRAINIAN CLUBS IN COUNTY UNITE TO PROMOTE YOUTHS LEAGUE CONVENTION

Members of the Ukrainian National Girl's Club of Auburn and other Ukrainian affiliates in this city and country have launched plans for active participation in the 1949 national convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America that will be held next Labor Day week-end in Syracuse.

The Ukrainian Girl's Club has an important role in raising funds for the conclave and as a result is sponsoring a series of pre-convention events and dances.

The first dance will be held Saturday night, April 30, in Auburn. The dance will be attended by Ukrainian youth of Auburn, Syracuse, Rochester, Little Falls, Herkimer, Amsterdam, Fulton and Utica.

Miss Ann Murinka is general chairman for the party and she is being assisted by Ticket Chairman Mrs. Julie Kerr, Mary Bolak, Mary Skomsky, Betty Ganey, Ann Fallat, Helen Blaisdell, Ann Gard, Pauline Gard, Helen Mryglot, Betty Sluty, Helen Raesler, Ann Sawryn, Irene Prystol and Mary Sawchuk.

Officers of the local club, which is composed of women of Ukrainian Greek Catholic descent, are: President, Betty Ganey; vice-president, Helen Raesler; secretary and member of the 1949 convention committee, Helen Lepak; and treasurer, Ann Gard.

## COLLECTIVE

(Continued from page 2)

cient to bring all the men back home, and the youth of the farms are still called into the army. Added to the 300 workers over 16 years of age are about 100 children between the ages of 12 and 16 who contribute to the operation of the farm—all these for a farm with a sown acreage of 1,400 acres (567 hectares)! Since, on the average, in American and Western Europe, the same area sown with comparable crops would be cultivated by a small fraction of this number of people, it looks as though "Red October" has too many workers for the acreage cultivated, but that is the way under the kolkhoz system. There must be an administrative staff, a service staff, bookkeepers, brigade leaders, squad leaders, storekeeper, watchmen for the granary, day and night guards for the vegetable fields to prevent thefts, nursery employees, etc.

The farm chairman is theoretically elected by and responsible to the general meeting of the collective farmers, but in actual practice is selected by local party officials. He has authority over the farm office, the farm agronomist, each of the six brigades, the storekeeper, and the manager of the livestock units. The latter has secondary responsibility over the cattle unit, the hog unit, the sheep unit, and the poultry unit.

(To be concluded)

Kravchenko's skin was assured, the matter of enslavement of those millions with whom he lived became unimportant.

The Ukrainian News, which appears in Western Germany, printed a long letter signed by Serhly Holubnychy, Lubov Drazevska, Ivan Dumets and Prof. Nestor Karol. All were summoned to Paris to testify in Kravchenko's behalf, to wit, that the information contained in his book is true (they all lived in Ukraine under the Russian Communists.) Before their appearance in court, we read in the letter, they conferred with Mr. Kravchenko, at which time it became clear that Kravchenko's views upon Ukraine and Russia did not coincide with those of the witnesses.

We feel, however, that the prime injury has been done to himself and his professed cause. The conditions he exposes in Russia proper are no less abhorrent in Ukraine. It seems that his vision suffers once he gets away from his own immediate sphere. In fact, one begins to suspect that Kravchenko, instead of writing about freedom as a principle, has merely written a narrow little autobiography.

The Ukrainian cause is not affected.

# Three U.N.A. Bowling Teams Tied For First Place

With the last in the series of matches sponsored by the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.J.-N.Y. Area scheduled to be held this Friday, April 22nd, the three leading teams found themselves tied for first place as a result of their games played in the 26th tourney on Friday, April 8th last.

The heretofore leading U.N.A. Branch 14 team won only one game out of three, while the runner-up Irvington Ukrainian Social Club won two and the third place St. John's Catholic War Veterans won all three. And to increase the likely prospect of a very exciting finale, the junior "B" team of the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club edged their senior brother "A" team out of fourth place by winning two games while the latter lost all three.

The results thus far seem to shape up a situation similar to the one which was created in last year's bowling league when the first three teams would have gotten into a triple tie for first place had not the Elizabeth Sith U.N.A. Branch 234 team not taken the one game it needed from New York's Branch 435 by only one pin. This year, however, the tie occurs two weeks before the end of the season and the outcome is "in the hands of the gods."

U.N.A. Branch 14 lost its two crucial games to the plucky "B" team from Jersey City mainly because of a 75 pin handicap. Bill Pazuk's 222 pin game in the first, the highest individual single game of the evening, was responsible for Branch 14th's lone win. His three-game series of 590, incidentally,

was likewise tops for the night. After winning the second game by the tight score of 757 to 756, the "Jaysees" easily walked off with the third, 873 to 844, including the spot. Their highest bowler for the three games was Joe Kufka with a 476 set.

The brother "A" team, however, had a complete collapse when it came up against the steam-roller from Newark, the St. John's Catholic War Veterans team, which was ably led that night by Al Calloseki who scored a thumping 530 pin series, second highest in the individual three-game bracket. Joe Gayra's 469 pin set was the best for the "A's."

The Irvington Ukrainian Social Club, in its match against its fellow Irvingtonians, the Ukrainian Eagles, won the first two games and lost the third in the last frame by failing to make any spares. Herb Clay's 494 series was high for the Eagles, while John Sip-sky's 512 set led the Social Club.

The mighty pygmies in the league cellar, New York's U.N.A. Branch 435 and Newark's Ukrainian American Veterans, battled to a draw, each team winning one game after a tie in the first. If the New Yorkers had had a fifth player, they probably would have won all three games with a handicap advantage in their favor instead of the other way around, but the Veterans failed to take advantage of the situation. As usual, Pete Struck was high man for the Vets with a 491 series, his lowest in some time, while Tony Gulka held up the banner for the Friendly Circle with a 454 set.

STEPHEN KURLAK

# UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BOWLING LEAGUE Team Standings

	Won	High Game	High Pins	Total	Aver.	
1. U.N.A. Branch 14, Newark	48	30	874	2521	60817	779.7
2. Irvington Ukr. Social Club	48	30	963	2673	60087	770.3
3. St. John's C.W.V., Newark	48	30	888	2393	59128	758.0
4. Jersey City S.A. Team "B"	44	34	851	2357	54819	702.8
5. Jersey City S.A. Team "A"	43	35	862	2404	57572	738.1
6. Irvington Ukrainian Eagles	41	37	921	2488	58575	751.0
7. U.N.A. Branch 435, N.Y.C.	36	31	802	2162	52366	671.3
8. Newark Ukrainian Veterans	15	62	824	2284	52090	667.8

# NEW TRIAL OF UKRAINIANS IN BRATISLAVA

On March 21, 1949, before the military court of Bratislava began the political trial of the following Czech officers and enlisted men, all of Ukrainian origin from Carpatho-Ukraine: Captain Petro Samoyil, Lieutenant Vasyi Korybutiak, Lieutenant Oleh Shurubaylo, Sergeants Mykola Komyshevsky, Alexander Frunzey and soldiers Dmytro Tsaryk, Vasyi Monakh and Theodore Halchuk.

The alleged crime of the defendants was the fact that after spending some years in Soviet slavery, they volunteered as citizens of Czechoslovakia for the Czechoslovak corps organized in the Soviet Union during the war under Col. Ludwik Svoboda (now general and War Minister of the Prague government). They also are being accused of maintaining close contact with the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. DO IT NOW!

# WEEKLY BANTER

Dowager: "Who was your mother when she was married?"  
Debutante: "I didn't have a mother before she was married."

Said the little doughnut to the pompous layer cake, "If I had your dough I wouldn't be hanging around this hole!"

To avoid trouble and insure safety, breathe through your nose. It keeps your mouth shut.

She: "Did anyone ever tell you how wonderful you are?"  
He: "No, I don't think anyone ever did."

She: "Then I would like to know where you got the idea."

A tall cowhand in a 10-gallon hat was sauntering in a large department store. He told the sales girl when she offered help, "No, ma'am. I reckon not. I ain't never seen so much I could do without."

# Authoritative Books in English on Ukraine and Ukrainians

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A. ГРІН

### 3 Німеччини до Києва

Подасмо репортаж із подорожі одного українця — совєтського воєнка, що восени 1948 р. був на Україні, куди їздив на відпустку з совєтської зони Німеччини. Повернувши знову до Німеччини, він утік до американської зони, де тепер пише свої спогади.

Поїзд відходить з Франкфурту на Одрі і мчить через Варшаву на Берестя. Не доїжджаючи до Бугу, поїзд зупиняється. Контроля. Відділи МГБ контролюють докладно документи. Заглядають під вагони. У кожен вагон сідає по двоє воєнів МГБ. Двері зачиняють, стають при виході. Поїзд рушає. Наближається Буг, кордон Польщі і УССР. Відразу, переїхавши Буг, по тім і тім боці бачимо купу дощок та вузкоколову залізничку вздовж Бугу. Щось будують... Правдоподібно укріплення, „щоб враг не напав на священну землю“. Далі поїзд проїжджає коло самої цитаделі. І тут бачимо працю. Може це розбудовують будівлі для мирного життя населення? Ні... Помилалось... Тут розбудовують стару твердиню, щоб „чинити опір“ атомовій зброї...

Минаємо цитаделю. За нею виривають із землі один за одним димари. А це що? Це „щасливе“ населення влаштувало собі „рай“ у землі: за браком приміщень, живуть у землянках. Де-не-де такі ж „щасливі“ влаштували собі домівки з побитих вагонів.

Поїзд відїжджає до побитої станції, що майже не відбудовується. На станції бруд, сміття та сила всякого народу.

Всі висідають з вагонів під охороною тих воєнів, що сіли перед Бугом, і провадять їх до недалекого баряку.

— „Дядю, дядю, дай кусок хліба — я сирота“ — чути голос дітвори, що обступася тих, хто вийшов з вагонів.

— „Держи, держи! Вор украл чемадан!“ А це що знов? Тут свої пакунки треба чутно пильнувати. Їх виривають з рук і зникають в юрбі. Трапляються навіть випадки, де такі очайдухи, коли не можуть вирвати з рук пакунок то підрізають бритвою жили, щоб стати власником „багатства з Німеччини“.

В баряку докладна контроля документів, зброї, а головне, всіх пакунків. Дозволяється, згідно з приписом, взяти певну кількість речей, за відняттям листів, газет та світлин з Німеччини. Навіть фотоапарати дозволяється взяти, тільки фільми відбирають (негативи).

Після такої кількогодинної докладної ревізії всі шукають якнайкращих можливостей і хати далі. Додому!... Демобілізовані мають безплатні квитки. Працівники цивільного управління мусять їх купувати. Купити квиток не така проста річ. Вони випродані на кілька день наперед. Треба чекати... Але тут же Совєтський Союз... 100 рублів „хабару“ і квиток по „блату“ на Київ забезпечений. Поїзд відходить за пів години.

На пероні різноманітний наряд. Офіцери, арміїди, демобілі-

зовані та ті, що шукають легкого хліба. Більшість з великими пакунками. Це подарунки сала „бідній Україні“ з „багатої Німеччини“, на які так нетерпляче очікує родина. Не дарма ж не одна мати чи дружина місяцями в листах писала, щоб, їдучи додому, привіз хоч раз борщ засмажити.

Поїзд підходить... Маса народу лаявно штурмує темні, з повиваними вікнами вагони. Пхаються через голови, штовхаються, вікнами вкидають свої речі. Крик, лайка, подеколи й бійка. Помалу цей мурашник людей на колесах затихає. Кожен знаходить собі місце. Улаштується так, щоб його речі були близько, щоб їх не відуртували.

Пізно ввечері поїзд відходить. Іде він помалу, залізничники пояснюють, що тут небезпечно, бо це є „бульбовці“, і вони зривають залізничні мости. По тім і тім боці залізничної лінії ліс на 30-50 метрів вирубаний. Де-не-де на укосах лежать вагони. Скрізь на переїздах стоять озброєні рушницями якісь цивільні люди. Це так звані „стребки“, сформовані з цивільних людей відділи для охоронної служби. Часом доходить до ушей якась рідка стрілянина.

Рано поїзд прибуває до Сарн. Тут біля торів гори скиданих на купу машин, деталей, залізничних рейок, тощо. Це — демонтаж Німеччини.

Поїзд проходить нужденною країною. Чоловіка ніде не побачиш. На полях працюють жінки. Босі... Обдерті... Сухі, винуждені корови тягнуть плуг. Там знову дві жінки самотужки боронами волочать. Хати обдерті, подвір'я не обгороджені, на них виголюжена дітворя. На кожній станції, де поїзд зупиняється, ця ж бідна дітворя біжить до поїзда з надією щось випросити, а їх мамі вносять у кдшиках все, майже останнє, щоб у людей, які повертаються з „багатої країни“, щось заробити та заплатити податок за садибу. Тут можете купити яблука, молоко, масло, навіть печену курку. Жінки такі самі виголюжені, лица їх жовті, знищені. Одяг... бодай не згадувати. Лахміття... З жалю цонебудь купиш у них.

На кожній станції, окрім жінок — скрізь інваліди. Ці без ніг совають біля вагонів, просять милостині.

Що ближче підходить поїзд до Києва, то більше ходять їх по вагонах з медалями на грудях. Співають різних пісень, просять подати. Цікаве те, що всі ці „герої великої Росії“ в своїх піснях про неї нічого не згадують. Ви чуєте виключно українську народну пісню, іноді тільки хтось затягне „калошу“ чи „три танкіста“. Про Сталіна ті, що віддали своє здоров'я, мовчать.

Поїзд приходить до Києва. І тут те саме. Нужденість... Повно інвалідів. Користуючи з того, що можуть купувати квитки без черги, вони цим способом заробляють на прожиток. Щоб уявити собі життя в Україні нині, треба з'ясувати розмір заробітку й ціни, що існують там; ось вони:

Заробіток: звичайний робітник на місяць заробляє 250-300 карб., народний учитель — 280, директор народної школи — 400; бухгалтер банку — 600;

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Юрія Клея

### ЯБЛУКА

3)

Текли години, дівчина слухала з широко розкритими очима і врешті, зітхнувши, промовила: — „А мій Антось проти ляхів не міг би битися, бо сам наполовину ляхської крові“.

— „Як то наполовину?“

— „А так, має українку — матір і батька — поляка“.

„Еге-е-е! Тепер я розумію, чому це мене ваші молодці за ляха мали. Я на них навіть розсердився за це... Ах, пробачте!“ Перейбийніс знякоровив, бо зміркував, що міг тими словами образити панночку, яка з ляхом кохалася.

„Розуміється, батькові певне краше смерть була б, ніж віддати мене за підляшкя. Якби не Ви, а мій Антось йому в руки попався, то певне з ним би недовго панькались“.

— „Ну, мені роблять особливу честь. Обіцяли влаштувати глэдiatorське змагання з вовками, в якому я, так мовлять, гратиму головну роль. Знаєте, як це за давніх часів у Римі було: Цезар, моритуріте салютант!“

— „О, не жартуйте!“ — заломила руки дівчина: „Ви не знаєте, які то люті тварини. Вони голодом виморені і накинються на Вас, мов з пекла вискочили. Пам'ятаю, як вони роздерли отих двох турків, як їх у цей спосіб скаралять за те, що ясирникам нашим очі виколювали. І шматочка від них не лишилося. Наші козаки їх поодиноки виводять із пивниці і прив'язують. Та якби їх на Вас поодиноки пускали, то з шаблею своєю ще дали б їм може я-кось ради; а тож усіх разом на Вас нацькують. Ні, я цього не переживу! Отого страшного видовища Вашої смерті... ані ганебного шлюбю з чолов'ягом, якого мені наждають“.

Дріж перебігла по тілу вродливої дівчини, і вона, обляжачисся словами, віддалася цілком своєму відчаєві.

— „Невже ви думаете“, — заговорив Перейбийніс, — „що я за ціну вашого нещастя куплю собі життя? То ж знайте, лицарська честь наказує, ані хвилі не вагаючись, жертвувати ним, коли цього вимагають обставини“.

У цю хвилину двері відчинилися, й увійшов козак (один з тих трьох) та сказав: „Пан полковник хоче довідатись, чи Ви вже надумались“.

шахтар — 600-7000; інженер — 1,300-1,500; офіцер (налітан) МВД — 2,300 карбованців.

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бо, залежно від відповіді Вашої, йому треба зробити ті чи інші приготування“.

— „Скажіть полковникові“, — мовив Перейбийніс, випроставшись, — „що відповідьмою він вже має: Я не збираюся дружитися з його дочкою“.

Козак вийшов. Хвилину за 15 знизу, знадвору, долинуло довге, затяжисте вовче виття. Перейбийніс вглянув з вікна і при тьмяному світлі місяця, що добувалося з-за хмар і вже ніби змагалася з ранковою млогою, він догледів на припони темні постаті шістьох великих хижих звірів, що з піднесеними до неба гостромордими головами колом сиділи і заходилися сумним, тужливим виттям.

Дівчина сіла в кутку, вуха затудивши долонями. Так пролинуло кілька хвилин. Виття не вгадало. Враз вона, немов прошита блискавичною думкою, зірвалася з місця, схопиваюна за руку і потягла за килим, за яким відкрився малелький покоїк. „Звірі надворі, отож дорога через пивницю вільна“, — мовила вона і підняла дошку в підлозі. Перейбийніс побачив вузькі сходи без бильців, що вели кудись униз.

— „Швидше!“ — мовила вона: „Потайний хід, який виведе Вас до пивниці. Там, у другій ніші справа намацаєте широку дошку, відхиліть її, і відкривається довгий хід, який виведе аж ген у маленький гайок, кроків за сто від нашого саду“. Хвилюючись, вона підштовхувала його й принагнувала йти. Нахилилася над отвором, до якого він спустився на руках, волосся її торкалося його щок; на лиці він відчував гарячий віддих її. На коротку мить йому в голові трюхи запаморочилося, і він ніби навіть завагався, чи йти йому. Ця дівчина, хоч вона належала чужою, якимсь дивним чаром тягла його до себе...

Антін поринув кудись у чорну темряву та, руками намацуючи обидві стінки, почав поволі посуватися вперед, обережно, щоб не наткнутися на перепону, не впасти і не наробити галасу. Коли сходи скінчилися, він опинився в якомусь ширшому приміщенні. Запах вина зрадив йому, що він був у пивниці. Тоді, мацаючи вздовж правої стіни, він дійшов до першої ніші, заставленої бочками та пляшками. Проминувши її, дійшов до другої. Тут він раптом почув кроки, які зближались з другого кінця, і пірнув за велику бочку, присів і скурчився. Хтось наближався зі свічкою в руках, підійшов аж до самої бочки і почав вино з неї відити. Перейбийніс причаївся, як миша під митлою. Комусь поночі захотілося пити! Коли той „хтось“ докінчив відити і почав віддалятися, Перейбийніс, підвівшись, подивився йому вслід. То була служниця зі свічкою в руці, що відсвіт її тремтів на стінах пивниці. Коли вона зникла, козак домацався до дошки у другій ніші. Вогкістю і затхлим повітрям дихнуло на нього, коли її відхилив. Він по-

дався у темряву. Стіни обидві були вологі, і часами йому здавалося, що нога ступає в моклавину. Праву рукою вівесь час тримався стіни, та, пройшовши кроків із 20, раптом лобом стукнувся об стрічку стіну. Пройхід кінчався. Заскочений, він спинився, простяг у бік ліву руку і пересвіднився, що там була порожняча. Зміркував, що коридор завертає вліво. Тепер посувався вже обережніше, мацаючи то правою, то лівою рукою, щоб лобом знов не наскокоти на... реперону. Хід кілька разів повертав то вправо, то вліво. За п'ятим поворотом світло ліхтарика йому блиснуло несподівано в очі, і з-за кути виступили двоє молодців з мушкетями, скерованими йому проти грудей. — „Ану, добродію, повертайте-но, краще назад!“ мовив один із них. — „Не на дурнів напад“, — додав другий: „Ото вже години три сидимо й чекаємо на тебе. Так і знали, що сюди потягнешся“.

Стиснувши зуби, Перейбийніс попрямував назад. Той самий вузький, чорний хід. Дошка і пивниця. Тепер, їдучи, намацавав собі шлях вздовж лівої стінки. Ось і вузьенькі сходи, якими почав підніматися вгору. Постукав, і дівчина відкрила половицю. „Постави-ли варту“, — коротко сказав він. Але, дивна річ, почував якусь радість, побачивши над собою оте дівоче обличчя з карими очима і ясним волоссям, на якому малювалися тривога, розгубленість і розпач. Почуття жалості до цієї дівчини, яка більше, ніж він сам, хвилювалася за життя його, залило його істоту. Хотілося її потішати, і він знов почав говорити, що змагання з вовками мусить бути річ така для нього цікава і нова, що він, зрештою, не шкодує, що втеча йому не вдалася. Це як не як, буде одяг з наліцківашах пригод його бурлячого, несподіванки ясного життя. Така нагода, мовляв, не щодня трапляється. Але дівчина хитала головою і казала, що та справа зовсім інша як битися з двома чи трьома яничарами. Поки обороняешся від переднього воєнка, ззаду скочатъ троє на спину; отож із шаблею в руці дивого крутись на місці, а цього довго ніхто не витримає. Як не доводило і не потішав її, жаж, що стояв її в очах, не зникав. Хотів би її пригорнути та тихо пестити, вгамовуючи тривогу; але свідомість, що серце її належить іншому, не дозволяла йому на це.

Та враз униз зчинився якийсь галас. Кілька голосів, один одного перебиваючи, щось говорили, кричали. Перейбийніс підійшов до вікна, щоб окинути оком ситуацію.

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