

# СВОБОДА SVOBODA

## УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

Рік LV.

Ч. 9.

Vol. LV.

No. 9

### The Ukrainian Weekly

Supplement

ТРИ ЦЕНТИ в Злучених Державах Америки.

П'ЯТЬ ЦЕНТІВ за кордоном Злучених Держав Америки.

Тел. „Свободи“: ВЕrgen 4-0237-4-0807

Тел. У. Н. Союзу: ВЕrgen 4-1016

THREE CENTS in the United States of America

FIVE CENTS elsewhere.

WEEKLY: No. 2

NEW YORK and JERSEY CITY, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1947

WEEKLY: VOL. XV

#### WEEKLY CORRESPONDENTS

WITH The Ukrainian Weekly entering upon the 15th year of its existence, dedicated to the needs and interests of younger generation Americans of Ukrainian origin, it finds itself considerably in need at this time of correspondents to report, from various sections of this country and of Canada as well, upon the activities and happenings in Ukrainian American life.

Aside from featuring articles on subjects of interest to its readers, as well as extracts in translated form from the rich treasury of Ukrainian literature and culture in general, the Weekly wants to be as newsy as possible. When, for example, a reader scans its pages he should be able to find there enough news items or reports to give him a fair idea of what is going on in other communities among younger and older people of his kind.

It is here that the community correspondents should enter upon the scene. In each Ukrainian American center there are bound to be several

young persons with enough ability and ambition to take upon themselves the task of making known to the thousands of Weekly readers what is going on in their particular community.

Aside from doing straight reportorial work for the Weekly, we would like to have such correspondents express themselves with candor, with no punches pulled, but, mind you, constructively, upon the various phases, problems, headaches, hopes and aspirations which go into the making of our Ukrainian American life.

Let's hope our call for help will not go unheeded.

#### Ukrainian Canadian Immigrant Honored

The January 6 number of the Time weekly newsmagazine featured a story on the first Ukrainian immigrant to settle in Canada. He is Wasyl Elyniak, 89, of Alberta, who took part at Ottawa in the recent Citizenship Week celebrations.

Along with 23 other representative Canadians, Farmer Elyniak was handed a certificate of citizenship from Chief Justice Rinfret. For the first time the certificate carries the words "Canadian Citizen," instead of "British Subject" — official evidence of Canada's coming of age.

In 1891, the Time reports, Elyniak left the Western Ukrainian village of Nebyliv, then under the now defunct Austria-Hungary, slipped into Germany, crossed the Atlantic to Montreal. There he was offered a job, but turned it down. Out west, he had heard, land was being given away.

It was not as easy as that. He went to work for a Mennonite farmer at Gretna, Manitoba, for \$110 a year and keep. By 1903 he had saved enough to return to the Ukraine for his wife and three children. They brought ten other Ukrainian families to Canada with them.

For four more years Elyniak worked for farmers at Gretna, drew \$80 a year plus 80 bushels of wheat and 40 bushels of barley. He bought a team of oxen, two cows, 30 chickens, a wagon and a plow, shipped them west to Edmonton in a freight car, then drove another 50 miles east to Chipman. There he settled with other Ukrainians, raised three sons and four daughters. The home-steading was rough, but not as hard

#### UPA Writes to Churchill

An appeal for British support of the struggle of the Ukrainian people against their Soviet enslavers, is contained in a lengthy letter sent last November to Britain's war-time leader Winston Churchill by representatives of UPA (Ukrainska Povstancha Armiya) — Ukrainian guerilla forces fighting against Red occupants of Ukraine. The text of the letter appeared in the November 15, 1946 edition of the Ukrainian Press Service bulletin, English series, published in Europe.

Praising Churchill for his Fulton Missouri speech directed against Soviet foreign policy, the UPA letter nonetheless criticizes him for not being more outspoken about the realities of the Soviet situation, particularly about their brutal oppression of the Ukrainians and other subject nationalities.

Calling Churchill's attention to the fact that the Ukrainian people are the most resolute opponents of the Soviet totalitarian regime, the UPA urges that support be given them by both the British and the American people.

as in the Ukraine.

He cleared his land, expanded his tiny holding into a sizable section and a half (960 acres). A few years ago he turned his farm over to his sons, now lives comfortably with the help of his old-age pension. In his time, the Ukrainians in Canada have increased to 325,000, the Dominion's sixth largest ethnic group. "I have no desire to return to the Ukraine, even to see it," he says. "My life in Canada has been too happy to want to return."

#### Item in the Decline of Freedom

The current January 11 number of the Saturday Evening Post magazine offers editorially as Exhibit A in the prevailing confusion in some people's minds as to freedom, etc. a letter written to the New York Herald Tribune by Mrs. Besse Strasberger, of Red Bank, New Jersey. Mrs. Strasberger was commenting on an article in the Tribune summarizing the low regard in which civil liberty is held by the bosses of the USSR.

"The point is," Mrs. Strasberger wrote, "whatever degree of freedom the average Russian enjoys is shared exactly and equally by all Soviet citizens regardless of race.

In other words, as the Post aptly points out, all Soviet citizens are privileged to be clapped in prison, sent to forced labor camps or pri-

vately liquidated, without regard to race or color.

Evidently this seems adequate comfort to some people, particularly those, like that Red Bank woman, who manage to reconcile themselves to a tyranny, provided (1) they are not subject to it themselves and provided (2) it is practiced by Stalin's Russia.

The Post editors write. "In the back of our minds, however, is the suspicion that Mrs. Strasberger may be wrong about Stalin's supposed indifference to race. Someday it may be possible to look into the racial origin of some of those who have been purged as "Trotskyist wreckers" and "Fascist mad dogs."

And undoubtedly, we add, most of them will be Ukrainians.

#### Kasha on the Triplet State

When a strong light falls on some materials, the atoms within the molecules are freed so that they can take part more readily in chemical reactions, reports the New York Times in last Sunday's edition, in commenting on the views on the subject of Dr. Michael Kasha, Ukrainian by descent, of the University of California, a former resident of Elizabeth, N. J. A lecture delivered by him in his home town recently, is reported elsewhere on these pages by Dan Slobodian, former Army captain, wounded in action.

The result of the process described above by the Times is called the "triplet state." It may last for only one hundred thousandth of a second after the light is cut off, but Dr. Kasha finds it of chemical importance, according to the Times. Entirely new types of chemical reactions can thus be brought about.

#### Marries British Girl

Word has been received By Mr. and Mrs. John Rogowsky, Ukrainians, of 17 Charlton street, Newark, N. J. of the marriage December 24 of their son, Captain Michael Rogowsky of the Corps of Engineers, and Miss Ruth Ann Wellman in Portsmouth, England, reports the Newark Evening News. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

The couple are spending their honeymoon in London. Capt. Rogowsky will return to Germany before returning in a few weeks to this country. He visited his parents early last summer. His wife will join him here later.

#### Tytla

Volodimir P. Tytla is a familiar name to those who follow the Walt Disney's animated cartoon films. He is usually listed on the screen as director of the cartoonists whose work goes into the making of the film. At present he is the head of this department in the Paramount studios. He is of Ukrainian origin. His father, a Connecticut farmer, used to be active in the U.N.A. during its pioneering days.

#### Course For Slavic Language Teachers

According to an advance announcement, the Teachers College of Columbia University will inaugurate a new course at the coming spring semester of 1947. It will be Methods of Teaching Slavic Languages, 3 points credit, on Tuesdays 4:30 to 6:10.

The course is intended for students who intend to teach one or more of the Slavic languages—Russian, Polish, Czech, Slovak, Serbo-Croat, Ukrainian, or others—in American schools and colleges. Reports and assignments will be made according to the student's individual needs and major language teaching courses.

Major advisers of the course are Professor Arthur P. Coleman, 306 Philosophy Hall, and Professor Daniel Girard, Language Department, Teachers College.

Prospective students should write to Professor Girard before registration. The latter must be made in person, between January 30 and 2 P.M. February 1. Address: D. Girard, Teachers College, Columbia University, 525 West 120th Street, New York 27, N. Y.

## The Ever-Recurrent Question

"WHY don't we celebrate our religious holidays together with other Americans?" a friend of mine, like myself of Ukrainian extraction, asked me last Tuesday, on our Ukrainian Christmas Day.

The question was no poser at all. I simply replied: "Why don't we? I am definitely for it."

Of course, a religious holiday is a religious holiday. One needs no extraneous things to make it what it really is. One either believes in its essence, its spiritual significance, or one does not. Still even for those multitudes among us who really do believe so, it would be comforting, when we emerge from our homes or churches, to find the outside world in tune with the holiday.

Yet can we really expect the non-Ukrainians do that? After all, they celebrated Christmas two weeks ago. Now it's merely another working day for them. Trucks and cars, people a shopping, vegetable and fruit markets going full blast, the cries of peddlers, the banging of the garbage collectors, the children emerging from school and looking with askance at those who were excused from classes or "cut" school to celebrate Ukrainian Christmas—all this is but a segment of the confusing kaleidoscopic scene encountered by a Ukrainian American emerging from a Ukrainian church or family celebration of Christmas.

So let's change the Ukrainian religious calendar. Certainly there is no excuse for the continuance of its existence nowadays. Before the war it was said that in Western Ukraine such a change would play into the hands of the Poles. Although practically all of the Western Ukrainians of the Catholic faith were members of the Uniate Church, that is under the Pope of Rome yet still with their own rite, the Poles never eased up then in their attempts to "convert" them to the Roman Catholic Church, which "conversion," according to their census figures, automatically made them Poles. To counteract this measure or attempted Polish "denationalization" of the Western Ukrainians, the latter refused to celebrate religious holidays according to the modern calendar, for fear that such a step would give excuse to the dominant Polish misrulers of Western Ukraine to claim that by virtue of the fact that the Ukrainian Catholics, or Ukrainian Orthodox for that matter, celebrate religious holidays together with the Poles, they are thereby to be considered as Poles. Accordingly, to help our kinsmen in Western Ukraine in their dilemma, we Ukrainian Americans followed suit, and continued to celebrate Christmas according to the old-style Julian calendar, as distinguished from the Gregorian calendar, which, incidentally, was not adopted by the American people until the close of the 18th century.

Today there is no reason for any

## DR. KASHA LECTURE ON A BOMB

DR. MICHAEL Kasha, young American of Ukrainian descent, Professor of Chemistry at U.C.L.A., spoke last week on Atomic Energy, its wartime uses, peacetime uses, as well as the need for controlling its use, in a lecture at the Ukrainian National Home, Elizabeth, N. J.

Two German scientists are responsible for making the leading discovery when they found fission. The German government clamped down a censorship on this subject too late, for the discovery had already been publicized in the world scientific journals. From then on the German government continued atomic research but at a slow, meticulous pace since they could not afford to devote the money, material, time and labor of enough scientists due to their tight war predicament. Volumes were written painstakingly accurate, elaborately bound, and marked Top Secret by Herman Goering. Each stage of development had to be proved exactly before experiments continued on to other steps.

The Americans, on the other hand, gambled a billion dollars on this experiment. Numbers of scientists worked on various steps, one group not aware of the other's existence. Whole villages were built in anticipation of final discovery and production. Data was mimeographed on ordinary paper and quickly dispatched to the proper interested persons, not elaborate volumes as in the case of the Germans. Meantime strict surveillance of all working on the project

such arguments as those cited above. Today practically all of Ukraine is under the godless rule of the Soviets. To be sure, semblance of religious practice has been revived by the Red rulers within recent times. But that is merely a camouflage, a "come-on" to the truly Soviet-disbelieving yet religiously-inclined. At best it makes the church within the USSR an instrument of Soviet policies. So whether we celebrate Christmas according to the old or new style calendar doesn't affect things over there at all. And since we are here in America, our best guide in this matter is the American way. This means we should celebrate our Ukrainian Christmas on December 25, Gregorian (modern) calendar, together with the others members of this great country of ours.

Who knows, perhaps if we celebrate it on December 25, and celebrate it in keeping with our Ukrainian traditions, we may help to make the usual American Christmas celebration more meaningful, more in keeping with the truly Christian holiday spirit, and less of the gift-giving and "partying" nature for which it is well known here today.

Here's hoping that the next time we celebrate Christmas, it will be together with our fellow Americans of other than Ukrainian extractions. Don't you think so?

S.

was kept by the F.B.I. Consequently when all aspects of the problem were discovered and solved we were ready for production of atom bombs.

### Atom Secret But a Myth

Dr. Kasha states that the so-called secret to atomic energy is actually a myth. Simple scientific principles are all that is necessary. No genius is necessary. In the opinion of most A Bomb Scientists any qualified group of scientists put to work on the problem could soon develop atomic energy, something which is undoubtedly being done in other countries. This is why action is needed now to get control of the atom bomb out of the hands of any one country and into the hands of the United Nations. Delay may result in other nations acquiring the know-how of atom-bomb making before any agreement is made. An ordinary treaty will not suffice, as treaties are too often broken.

During a question period Dr. Kasha stated that the Russian proposal cannot be considered a plan for controlling atomic energy in that mere agreement between powers not to use A Bomb is not a suitable guarantee. At present the chief fault with the American plan of control is that we agree to turn over all information on atoms when we decide the plan is working satisfactorily. One merit of the Russian proposal is the establishment of a certain date at which time we would agree to submit all atomic information to the United Nations. Asked if it were not possible that the Russians were stalling for time until they could discover atomic energy know-how themselves without allowing inspection, he said this was quite possible but that why action and adoption of a plan is needed immediately. To wait a few years may mean that many countries may, through espionage or through their own labor, find atomic energy for themselves without submitting to World Control. There is no defense against A Bombs. Even with radar the best aerial defense is only 90% effective and with rocket projectiles being launched even 10% landing in any country can be devastating. The defense against the use of A bombs rests not with the scientists, or the military, but with the politician of today.

### Peacetime Uses

Speaking on peacetime uses, Dr. Kasha stated that in medicine radio-activated salts may be taken internally in small doses as specified by physicians, to cure cancer of the bone or internal cancer without necessitating surgery, since radioactive particles are known to kill cancer cells which otherwise keep multiplying. Atomic energy should prove an excellent source of energy to fuel power plants, for creating electricity, or driving ships. It is quite conceivable that we shall see atom energy being used within the next ten years.

Dr. Kasha, a native of Elizabeth for 21 years, attended Thomas Jefferson High School, studied chemical engineering at Michigan University and secured his Doctor's degree at U.C.L.A. where he was immediately offered a professorship. During the war he was engaged in research work as one of the Atom Scientists working on plutonium. At present he is undertaking low-temperature research. Dr. Kasha's most recent discovery deals with a new theory on activated molecules as reported by the New York Times of January 5, 1947.

DANIEL SLOBODIAN

## Where, Oh Where?

Where are our American public school teachers of Ukrainian parentage? One may pose the same question with reference to other professions. As a matter of fact, the question has been posed in recent Ukrainian editions of Svoboda. The older generation is seeking the whereabouts of "the promising young professionals," who have been feted and glorified at the completion of their studies, and with blessings from relatives and friends launched upon their careers.

But to return to the teachers. Are there many of them? Where are they? Are they participating in Ukrainian affairs, and why not? No one knows, or seems to care.

Here is harping again on something that was written in the last two issues of the Ukrainian Weekly: Four high schools in the state of Pennsylvania have introduced courses in Polish language at the beginning of the current school year. The several school boards were prevailed upon to admit this subject to the curriculum because it entailed no additional expense in the school budget by the necessity of hiring a special teacher. There happened to be a teacher of Polish parentage on a regular teaching staff of each school, who knew the Polish language and was qualified to teach same.

Praising the Poles too much? No! Just pointing out how cleverly things work out for other nationalities. But let the Ukrainians start a movement toward teaching Ukrainian language in a public school, and the question of teachers will pop out! Are there teachers of Ukrainian parentage in high schools? Do they know the Ukrainian sufficiently to teach it? Would they be willing to learn the Ukrainian language for purpose of teaching it? Who knows?

There are people who can recognize a school teacher on sight. They are conservative, complacent, have a way of dressing and addressing, etc. But try to describe a school teacher of Ukrainian parentage and you are stuck; because you don't see them anywhere. They do not attend Ukrainian affairs, much less take part in them. They seldom are seen in a Ukrainian church, on Easter Sunday maybe. Doubt begins to creep in: Could it be that Ukrainian immigrants have no offsprings in the public school system?

But surely, there are those of whom we speak. Is it the fear of persecution by other nationalities that compels them to steer clear of their people? Or is it the intermarriage with other nationalities?

Whatever the causes of self-ostracism on the part of our school-teachers may be, it is not a natural phenomena in the light of the behavior of teachers of other nationalities. The teachers may be underpaid (as they usually are) and looked down upon by the public in general, but they are respected by the Ukrainians. That title of "Professor," which is bestowed only by a college or a university, is given by Ukrainians even to a new teacher with all the respect that it implies. No, the Ukrainians cannot be blamed on general principles for self-ostracism of their children in the teaching profession.

So come out of your shells, school-teachers! Be you pedagogues or pedants, cheerful servants or drudges, you will be happier if some of your talents are used in the service of your own people.

G. HERMAN.

## "SVOBODA" (Ukrainian Daily)

FOUNDED 1893

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays and holidays by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. at 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the Post Office of Jersey City, N. J. on March 30, 1911 under the Act of March 8, 1879.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1103 of the Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1918.

Classified Advertising Department, 597-7th Ave., New York 18, N. Y. BRyant 9-0582.

# Soviet Culture Under Fire

By WALTER DUSHNYCK  
Courtesy: "Columbia" (Knights of Columbus)

(1)

PERHAPS for the first time in its history, Soviet culture is now being severely taken to task. Simultaneously with eulogies of the Soviet government for its "courageous measures against criminal violation of collective farm regulations," the Moscow press and radio blast away at Soviet writers, critics, composers, movie-makers and dramatists for their "lack of Soviet ideology" and, in general, for their admiration of the West.

In the face of the pogrom which threatens the Soviet intelligentsia with total extermination, it appears certain that Soviet writers were ordered to erect a new Soviet *Weltanschauung* in order to bring the millions of Soviet citizens into a vast propaganda campaign directed against the former Allies of the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain.

The vast purge campaigns, so intensive as already to have made deep inroads into every phase of Soviet cultural life, are part of a general plan to reeducate the Soviet masses in a spirit of an "active opposition to the influence of the West." In view of the fact that Soviet literature has always been a highly privileged realm of the Soviet system, the pogrom is far more indicative of the Soviet policy than any official statement of Molotov or Stalin himself. Lenin had claimed that "enlightened youth will conquer the capitalist world." In this respect, Stalin is his faithful follower. He realizes only too well, apparently, that in a totalitarian state the role of literature and of a centralized press is even more important than that of the most efficient police.

## First Victims of the Purge

In a decree of the Politburo, dated August 14, 1946, a purge of "All-Union literature" was ordered. The decree was based on a lecture of Col. General Andrei A. Zhdanov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union. The text of the lecture was read over the Moscow radio on September 20, 1946. It is generally believed that it is the most important declaration on culture yet to come out of the Soviet Union. Zhdanov was quoted as saying:

"If feudalism and, later on, the bourgeoisie in the periods of their flourishings could create art and literature asserting the new systems, then surely our new socialist system embodying all the best in the history of human civilization and culture is capable of creating the most advanced literature, which will leave far behind the best creations of olden times." The first victims of the new literary purge were several members of the Union of Soviet Writers, among them its president Nikolai Tikhonov and such foremost Soviet poets as Mikhaïl Zoschenko and Anna Akhmatov. They have been expelled from the Union for their "rotten lack of ideology."

The new leadership in the Union of Soviet Writers was taken by its new secretary Konstantine Simonov, author of the Stalingrad novel, "Days and Nights." His close associate is believed to be Alexander Korneichuk, well-known Ukrainian communist playwright, who was recently in the United States as a delegate to the American Slav Congress, held in New York last September. He is the

author of "Mr. Perkins Goes to Moscow," an anti-American satire believed to be based on Eric Johnson's trip to the Soviet Union.

Incidentally, Konstantine Simonov also visited the United States together with Ilya Ehrenburg, and B. Galaktionov last Spring. He is now bitterly criticizing the American theater ("Oklahoma") for its "low and decadent taste." (While in the United States Simonov is reported to have collected \$50,000 royalties for the American translation of his "Days and Nights." He also took with him three trunkfuls of American merchandise).

Simultaneously with the purge among the Union of Soviet Writers, Leningrad, a literary magazine, was suspended, and another, Zvezda (Star), was censured because their writers allegedly had written articles and literary works "alien to Soviet ideology," and had very often expressed "anti-Soviet views and ideas."

On August 31, 1946, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party, decided to organize a sweeping purge of foreign and domestic plays which "preach bourgeois ideology and anti-Soviet views" from all Soviet theaters. A magazine, Culture and Life, accused almost all contemporary Soviet playwrights of "not advancing Soviet ideology and culture," and added that therefore they could not be tolerated in the Soviet Union.

The world-celebrated Soviet composer, Dmitri Shostakovich, had to go through the censorious sieve of the Politburo. On October 1, 1946, Moscow denounced his Ninth Symphony as "lacking in Soviet ideology." I. Nestiev, writing in Culture and Life said that a new era demands new and heroic music, whereas Shostakovich's Ninth Symphony was "cynical and evil, grotesque, the tone of merciless joking and ridicule." Yet it is to be recalled that this is not the first time that Shostakovich had been attacked. In 1936, Pravda pronounced his ballet "un-Soviet and cheap."

## "Bourgeois Approach to Art"

The Soviet film industry equally underwent a thorough thrashing for its "bourgeois approach to art." Several members of the magazine Cinema Art were dismissed. Among them were world-famous S. M. Eisenstein and V. I. Pudovkin. Izvestia's editorial called on Soviet writers, playwrights and cinema workers "to give a crushing repulse to a slanderers attacking Soviet culture and socialism and at the same time to castigate the corrupted and corruptive culture of bourgeois society."

Foreign plays and literary work were mercilessly denounced. Such authors as W. Somerset Maugham ("The Circle"), Arthur Wing Pinero ("The Dangerous Age"), and George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart ("The Man Who Came to Dinner") were condemned together with their works. An anonymous writer asserted in Culture and Life that it was "the biggest political mistake of the State Arts Committee," under whose sponsorship the above named plays have been produced. The same magazine, which finally assailed even such hitherto impregnable papers as Pravda, Izvestia, Komsomolskaya Pravda and Trud, condemned American and British playwrights as follows:

"Presentation of such bourgeois reactionary ideology and morals is an attempt to poison the conscience of the Soviet people by a conception hostile to Soviet society, to reawaken survivals of capitalism in their mind and their every day life."

Most of the blame was put on the Arts Publishing House for publishing of a collection of one-act plays by American and British playwrights.

The Central Committee of the Party issued new instructions, to those Soviet dramatists who were not yet purged, to write new plays to conform strictly with the Soviet way of life and Soviet ideology. They were specifically instructed to "carry on a decisive struggle against apolitical and unideological theatrical criticism."

It is significant that even such a favorite with the Soviet public as Eugene O'Neill was subjected to criticism. Together with Ernest Hemingway, John Steinbeck and Sinclair Lewis, he was accused of not writing enough "against Fascism."

American writers whose works hit the best seller list during the war years such as J. P. Marquand ("So Little Time"), John Hersey ("A Bell For Adano"), and Harry Brown ("A Walk in the Sun"), were dismissed as insignificant and as having no "real touch of American life." Some of the writers, indeed, "even helped the Fascists," as, for instance, John Hersey's story about the helplessness of an American officer in liberated Italy.

In Ukraine, this cultural purge is being conducted under warfare slogans against Ukrainian nationalism. Several members of the Union of Ukrainian Writers were expelled from the organization for their alleged "nationalist deviations." Many books and magazines were censured for spreading dangerous theories connected with "bourgeois Ukrainian nationalism of the historian Hrushevsky and his school." Dead since 1934, Hrushevsky, former president of the Ukrainian Central Rada (1917) and from 1925-30 president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev, did not cease to be a target of periodical Soviet attacks. Several

books, published by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, under a Russified Ukrainian, the late Alexander Bogomolets, were denounced as being "anti-Soviet and spreading the corruptive ideas of the West."

It is to be recalled again that this accusation of the Ukrainian writers of "over-emphasizing Western European influence" is nothing new in the history of Soviet-Ukrainian relations. In 1927, a brilliant Ukrainian essayist, Mykola Khvylovy, was denounced for his essays, "Thoughts Against the Trend," in which he advocated that Ukraine is an integral part of Western civilization. He refused to sign humiliating confessions or admit his "ideological mistakes," but instead preferred to die by suicide. Today, two decades after, Kiev's Literaturna Gazeta accuses virtually all Ukrainian writers of attempts to direct Ukrainian literature toward the West.

It is interesting to note that one of the condemned books, "The History of the Ukrainian People," was published in Kiev in 1941, just a few weeks before Hitler's attack upon the Soviet Union. On page 366, there is an explanation of the Soviet-German pact which precipitated World War II:

"In accordance with its policy of peace, the government of the Soviet Union signed a Soviet-German non-aggression pact on August 23, 1939, in Moscow. This pact is one of the most important documents in the history of the international relations of our era, because it marked a sudden change in development of Soviet-German relations and became a turning point in the history of Europe, and not only Europe alone (Molotov). By signing it Soviet-German hostility, inflamed by war instigators, came to an end." (Italics added.)

Perhaps, then, "bourgeois Ukrainian nationalism" was not the only reason for the condemnation of the book by the Politburo which, in 1941, had given the order to interpret the history of 1939 as quoted above.

All these official pronouncements and accusations definitely reveal a departure on the part of the Soviet intelligentsia from the teachings of Marx and Lenin. It bespeaks a catastrophic weakness of Stalin's regime. Aware of the danger, Stalin ordered the drastic cultural purges.

(To be concluded)

"PROFESSOR CLARENCE A. MANNING, OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IS RENDERING A SERVICE TO INTERNATIONAL LETTERS IN MAKING AVAILABLE, IN ENGLISH, A BRIEF BUT COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE. IT IS A TIMELY TASK, COURAGEOUSLY CARRIED OUT."

PROF. WATSON KIRKCONNEL  
Hamilton, Canada.

## UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

STUDIES OF THE LEADING AUTHORS

By

Clarence A. Manning

Acting Executive Officer of the Department of East European Languages, Columbia University

With a Foreword by

PROFESSOR WATSON KIRKCONNEL

Published for the Ukrainian National Association  
by the Harmon Printing House, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"Our young people of Ukrainian descent who are alive to their responsibility to become fully acquainted with their Ukrainian cultural heritage for its own sake and in order that its finest elements may be introduced into American culture, have long been asking for an authoritative work in English on Ukrainian authors and their writings. Such a work has now appeared—Prof. Manning's "Ukrainian Literature." Everyone of these young people should make it his business to get himself a copy of it and read it. Much will be learned and much will be enjoyed."—Ukrainian Weekly.

\$1.50

Svoboda Bookstore, P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

# Death of a Peasant

By LES MARTOVYCH  
Translated by PERCIVAL CUNDY

(Continued)

III

THIS took place on a Wednesday during harvest time. It happened to be a saint's day; no one went to work in the fields. In the communal office, Vasyl, the clerk, was sitting at table under the "pictures" (symbols of civil and religious authority), the headman also at table but near the window, with Semen, the treasurer, and the assessor farther off on a bench.

The communal office was in Semen's house. He lived in one half, the other he rented for the office.

They all gazed sympathizingly at the clerk who was actually perspiring as he read a paper of some sort from the prefecture.

The county prefect, a zealous defender of provincial autonomy, was in the habit of harassing the communal council as much as he possibly could.

The commune, you see, was stubborn and had elected the squire's most persistent opponents as members of the council. The prefect ordered another election. The commune elected the same members again. The prefect ordered a third election to be held and came to the village in person to supervise it.

The old headman appeared scared; he was the first to vote for new candidates. A few others voted (it was done orally), and as it seemed to the prefect that the slate of names was the squire's he resorted to the electoral maneuver invented by the Polish authorities in Eastern Galicia. He closed down the poll, although there was still a considerable number, to vote.

"The rest will not vote, because they're merely vagabonds," the prefect proclaimed, and then rode away.

When, however, the communal council began to exercise its functions, the prefect discovered that he had made a fool of himself. He had approved the wrong candidates. Now it was too late!

"The worst vagabonds, thieves, robbers! Never trust a peasant any more than a mad dog! I'll give it them, I'll show them!"

Vasyl the clerk came off worst of all. The new council dismissed the former clerk, who had been the prefect's right hand and who used to pilfer the communal funds, and elected Vasyl in his place. But Vasyl was only an inexperienced novice in the duties of a clerk. The local schoolteacher initiated Vasyl a little way in the mysteries of the "official provincial language," which was Polish, so that he began to understand it somewhat, but he couldn't get used to the formidable official circumlocutions.

"Listen, Vasyl," said the teacher, "you get all of a lather because at the top of every paper you read: The high Imperial Ministry has promulgated a rescript of such and such a date, and the high provincial Government of such and such a date.—That doesn't concern you. What do you care about Ministries and Provincial Governments? All you do is read what's at the very end. That's all you need to do."

"You don't need the other?"

"Not a bit."

"Well, what do they write it for?"

"H-m, h-m, why do they write it?"

The teacher pondered a moment. "Why do they write it? Why do we put a dot over it? I without a dot

wouldn't be a, but just i anyway."

"Yes, that's true."

However, Vasyl never knew what to leave out and what to read, and the prefect hurried him.

So Vasyl sweated over his reading, and the assessor said to Semen:

"Oy, yes, indeed: reading's not like swinging a flail."

"You think so? Why, that's how you exercise your brains."

Hryts entered the office, "ignorant but importunate," with eyes inflamed. It was manifest that he was a sick man. After him came a tall, grey-bearded Jew, Baruch. He bore the nickname "Carp" because he was so very thin. Omitting the customary greetings, Hryts at once began to talk—a sign that his business was of grave importance.

"Excuse me, Headman, and you, Clerk, and you, Councilors; I ask God's pardon and your as well. Give me your help, settle things between us. Carp is trying to run me out of this world."

Carp gesticulated.

"I'm not trying to do anything. I only want my money."

"Where shall I get money from, good man? You can't get blood out of a stone. Wait: I'm not going to run away from the village. When I get it, I'll give."

"Am I pounding you over the head? You have no money, you don't pay me back."

"Well what will you? Fear God, have a heart, Baruch! Why slice me up without a knife?"

"Now wait, talk in order! What happened between you two? How am I to know what's what?" said the headman in his usual fashion, slowly and plainly, as though he were teaching a little child to repeat a prayer.

"It was this way," began Carp, but Hryts interrupted:

"What, let me tell it!"

The headman allowed Hryts to speak first:

"Carp, you wait. Let Hryts talk and then you can have your say."

Carp made no protest: "All right, let him talk."

"It was this way," began Hryts.

"I made no trade with Baruch, nothing to do with land or property, not a word about anything of the kind. Isn't that right? Speak up, Baruch: here before the authorities, headman, clerk, and councilors. Say yes or no: was there any talk about land between us?"

"You go on talking, Hryts. I'll have my say at the end," mumbled Baruch hastily.

"And I'll a hundred times and more, before the whole commune, in the church, before the altar—I'll swear myself and my wife and children, too, will swear that I never piped a single word to you about land. Let him take an oath and I'll take oath. Put up the cross here, light the candles, and I'll take an oath. If not, then bring in the rabbi and let Baruch take an oath. Let him swear that there was any talk, and I'll swear it isn't true. Let him swear by his soul that there was talk, and I'll swear by my body that there wasn't. Let him swear by his children, and I'll swear by my cattle. I've only got one goat and a heifer, but I'm prepared to swear on the spot by all my cattle."

"See here, Headman, and you, Clerk, and you, Councilors, you who

are the rulers in our village—may I never stir from this spot, may my right hand wither, may my eyes turn inside out, if I ever spoke a single, solitary word to Baruch about land! That's true; no sin, either! Isn't that so? And here today Baruch comes and without as much as one, two, three, he says he's going to sell me off my land by auction, says I signed a paper on my property. 'You,' he says, 'made me an assignment on your land.' My wife was chopping meat beside the stove and when she heard Baruch say those words, the chopper stiffened in her hand. You, you terrified my wife! My wife says to me 'You low-down wastrel, you've squandered our land, you vagabond, you drunkard!'—well, she bawled me out. All the village heard it. Wife crying, children crying and there I was, neither dead nor alive.

"It's a fraud, Baruch! You're trying to cheat, for I never said a word, not a scrap one way or the other."

Carp managed to get a word in.

"Now wait, now wait, Hryts! You're talking neither here nor there. Listen, Headman, I'll tell you what there was between us..."

"No," persisted Hryts, "I never said a word about land. You're trying to squirm out of it, see! Don't be crooked, Baruch."

Carp became impatient.

"What's the matter with you? I'm not talking to you, I'm talking to the headman. Listen, Mister Headman. He borrowed a hundred crowns at interest from me ten years ago because he said he had a debt to pay at the bank. I waited and waited for him to pay his debt, but he didn't pay me back a cent. I took him to court and at the hearing he signed an agreement to pay me two hundred crowns in instalments over a three-year period. He never paid any instalments and so I registered a claim against his land. Still he didn't pay and I'm going to put up his land for liquidation. And so that people can't say that I'm a hard man, I won't liquidate the land myself, but make it over to the bank and the bank can liquidate it. As one good man to another, I came to him to say: Pay me back my money; if not, I'll put up the land for liquidation. And so that people can't say that I'm a hard man, I'll hand it over to the bank and the bank can liquidate it. And he said to me..."

"What did I say to you?" shouted Hryts. "What I'd say to anybody! Whoever should dare to touch my property, my labor, I tell you here before everybody—I'd sink my hat- chet into his head and go rot in prison, and you'd go down to chew on the grey earth!"

And now Hrytsykhka arrived. Because of her "rheumatiz" she couldn't keep pace with her husband and so came somewhat tardily. She didn't enter the office. She planted herself in the passage, leaned against the doorframe, stuck her distaff into her apron pocket and began to spin, bending her head towards the office in order to hear the discussion. Semenkykha joined her (they had both got over their recent tiff) and also took up a position in the passage and listened to the talk within, although with a pretence of reluctance.

Women's doings were ignored by the council.

Meanwhile Carp produced a paper and handed it to Vasyl the clerk:

"Why so much talk? Here's the agreement; you signed it in court. Let Mister Clerk read it and state what it is."

"Mister Clerk" scratched his head.

He was prepared to say after having glanced at it: "I can't go into this—we must have the teacher." But no. The document was familiar to Vasyl, for he had read it through before with the teacher's help. The teacher had explained to Vasyl what its contents were. It was not merely an agreement, it was an authorization for execution of judgment on real estate. Now Vasyl struggled to discover from the document just what it was the teacher had told him. But he couldn't manage it at all. He could only wonder what it was the teacher had read to him out of the paper.

"What do you mean, Uncle Hryts? Settlement! You signed that you would pay and if you didn't pay the court would allow him to put up your land for sale."

Hryts shrugged his shoulders. "I never signed my land away at all."

"Whether you did or not, the law says that Carp can get satisfaction for his debt from your land."

Hrytsykhka now stuck her head in- to the room:

"How comes it that the law's all for Carp, and there's not even a bit of law for us?"

"Yes, yes," said Hryts, backing her up, "the law's the same for all of us."

"What sort of a law is that?" continued Hrytsykhka. "And since when has it been lawful to take children's land away and turn it over to Jewish hands? I'm only a stupid woman, but it seems to me that no law can take a person's land away to give to Jews."

"I don't recognize any such law," said Hryts, stubbornly. "If I have no rights in this commune, I'll go somewhere else: I know where the doors will open to me."

And now the headman began to talk, slowly and plainly:

"Calm down. I can't make law for you, for the court has already done so: the court is higher than I. The matter's like this, Uncle Hryts. You remember Havrylo, now dead? What a wealthy fellow he was? Not his equal in the village! And what did he do for himself? Borrowed from the bank, refused to pay the instalments on time; and didn't all his farm and property go on the auction block? It did! And didn't he shout: 'All right, let them come!' he said. 'Let anyone come, I'll slice him up!' And the commissioner came and handed his house and land over to the gentry. And today Kruchka's still living there. You borrowed—pay up. If not, the commissioner will come and that's all."

"I'll try to pay him his money back," began Hryts mildly, "but now I haven't any. Where shall I get it?"

Carp stepped up to Hryts: "Tell me the truth, where can you get it? You've got something you can sell for two hundred crowns, or haven't you? What you owe is not just a couple of hundred cents. It's real money. I'll tell you truthfully. I've a fancy to buy that acre of yours at the foot of the hill. You give up that piece to me and I'll sign a paper agreeing that you owe me nothing, that I'm satisfied. However, that acre not worth all you owe, no one would give you that much for it."

Hrytsykhka fairly screamed:

"I won't agree! Was there every such a bare-faced cheat! Carp, don't you tempt my husband: I have children. We live off that acre, all of us. Hryts, may God prevent you! Hey, good people! What a cheat, what a cheat! He wants to drive me and my children out into beggary in my old age! Oh, what a bitter lot!"

(Continued on page 7)

## "Little Christmas" to Be Given Neglected "DP's" by Young Americans

Young Americans are being asked to transform some of their Christmas gifts into instruments for world fellowship. Youth of All Nations, Inc., is appealing to them to hand on "something nice" to the youthful inmates of Displaced Persons camps. While many Americans enjoyed a most lavish Christmas, young "DP's" are reported to have had a very thin time of it indeed.

The "Little Christmas" collection began January 6 and will continue through January. The gifts will be sent off as a gigantic and very special Valentine. It is hoped there will be enough gifts not only for every young "DP," but for other war orphans too who were neglected at Christmastime. "Youth is quick to grant that kindness and generosity should not be confined to capital-letter-days," says Clara Leiser, founder and creative guide of the organization, and adds, "American youth knows pretty well that bitterness and misery must be relieved among its contemporaries overseas if they are to build a peaceful world together."

"The 'Little Christmas' project is part of the Youth of All Nations, Inc. aim to find 'an American friend for every war orphan.' The organization originated during the war as an effort to help refugee children build letter-friendship with American children in various states of the U.S. and in Canada. That experience is now being utilized in a long-range program to make the exchange of ideas by mail build inter-religious, inter-racial, inter-nation understanding among the world's young. The 'Little Christmas' collection will be distributed abroad by overseas representatives of American Youth for World Youth, which has also generously offered its warehouse as receiving depot. All who wish to share and extend their own Christmas should send parcels to Youth of All Nations, Inc., c/o 31 East 35th St., New York, N. Y. Inquiries—or contributions to help defray expenses—may be directed to Youth of All Nations, Inc. headquarters, 16 St. Luke's Place, New York 14, N. Y. Telephone: Walker 5-0696.

## Off the Editor's Desk

"The Ukrainian American News of Pennsylvania," published in Philadelphia, pats itself on the back in its current January number for "generously publicizing" the "Taras Bulba" opera presented in Philly on November 29th. Then, by way of "contrast," criticizes the "Svoboda" and the "Weekly" for not accepting ads publicizing the presentation and for "ignoring" any articles on it.

Here are the facts:

On November 22 the Svoboda and Weekly received the Taras Bulba ads, from Al Yaremko, publicity man for "Ukrainian Opera Committee." In response, the committee received a reply from the management of Svoboda that it would gladly run the ads—provided the director of the opera, already owing Svoboda money for previous unpaid ads, would pay for the current ads in advance. Result: No response from publicity man or from the Bulba director. Consequently—no Bulba ads.

As for articles on the Bulba opera

## Youth Talent

Sometimes, or perhaps oftentimes, our large communities are apt to think that they have a monopoly on general activity or on talent. Not always is that true.

For as far as organizational activity is concerned some of outlying communities are in proportion to their size, far more active, more devoted to a cause, and more generous in their monetary contributions to it than are the metropolises.

As far as talent is concerned, look at the great number of talented young Ukrainian Americans produced in various scientific, scholarly, business, and musical fields by our small communities.

These thoughts came to our mind a couple of weeks ago when we attended in the role of a speaker a concert in Ambridge, Pa. (close to Pittsburgh) honoring those who gave their lives on the altar of Ukrainian national freedom.

As a concert, it was a concert as we have witnessed in innumerable other communities—except for one outstanding feature. Two young persons appeared on the program who are definitely of considerable promise. Had they been heard in New York or someplace similar, where many music lovers are very discriminating and rightfully so in their taste, they would undoubtedly would have won more than warm applause.

They are Miss Poliansky, 22-year-old soprano, and 15-year Turco, violinist, both of whom are the Pittsburgh area, from McKees Rocks—we think.

Miss Poliansky has for her age a beautiful voice, rich in color, flexible, and with a seemingly effortless style of singing, taking her highest notes well-nigh as easily as those in the lower octaves. Her repertoire consisted of not particularly difficult numbers, which is as it should be, for there is no sense of straining one's voice at the stage of her voice's development.

Young Turco definitely is a violinist of more than usual promise. We understand he is studying under Pittsburgh' leading concert master. Quite modest and retiring, he nonetheless loses himself completely in the composition in which he is playing. At the Ambridge affair he played Wienawski's "Romance," Keller-Bela's "The Son of the Puszt," Ippolitow Iwanow's "Procession from Caucasian Sketches," and others. Some surprisingly capable piano accompaniment was furnished him by his "kid" brother, a young lad barely spanning twelve years.

Both the young soprano and the still younger violinist bear watching. We only hope that whoever is directing their musical careers does not push them. They've got plenty of time. Time enough to become the truly fine artists we believe they eventually will turn out to be—a credit to their parents and to the Ukrainian people of whom they are descended.

S.

—refer to December 4, 1946 edition of the Svoboda for a two column review of it—free. As for a Weekly review of it—there were none. No one from Philadelphia bothered to send one in.

So, in the words of the Philly "News" (a plug, if you please) it was definitely not the "Refusal of these papers (Svoboda, Weekly) to inform their readers of this opera (which) was responsible for the half-filled

## Ukrainian Christmas Customs

CHRISTMAS in Ukraine, when religious freedom prevailed, was one of the two most important holidays; the other was Easter. I use the word "was" because today, under Soviet godless rule, it is almost impossible for Ukrainian people to observe Christmas in the traditional manner. Ukrainian Christmas is celebrated according to the Julian Calendar and falls on January 7th.

The thirty nine days preceding Christmas are observed by fasting; during this period spiritual and material preparations for the Feast of the Nativity get under way. Walls are whitewashed; benches scrubbed, embroidered towels draped around ikons. And, about a week before Christmas, the master of the household would go to town to purchase extra flour, dried fish, pepper, candles, and other necessary articles for the Holy Day.

The church, too, received special attention: incense burners were highly polished, crucifixes and holy picture dusted, and candlesticks provided with new candles.

### The Eve

The Ukrainian youth who would carol, rehearsed age-old carols; others rehearsed a dramatic presentation of incidents related to the Birth of Christ. Carolers and dramatists visited each home in the village.

Christmas Eve always was a sacred day. And, it is still a fast day, for which a twelve course dinner was prepared, symbolizing the Twelve Apostles of Christ. For the meal, no meat or dairy products were used. The table was spread with a white, beautifully cross-stitched tablecloth. Beneath the tablecloth, under the table, and even across the floor, hay was spread, symbolic of the Christ Child in the manger. The menu included various soups, such as beet, sour cabbage and pea, fish in gelatin; cooked dried fruits; dumplings stuffed with potatoes, some with plum jam, others with sour cabbage; cabbage leaves stuffed with buckwheat groats or rice; griddle-cakes fried in hemp oil; and garlic, too, was served for continued health. A special delicacy was prepared from wholewheat grain seasoned with honey and crushed poppyseeds, which is called *kutya*.

The Holy Supper, however, could not begin until the appearance of the first star in the evening sky. For that reason, the children were at the windows craning their necks and straining their eyes for sight of the first star to appear. Also, they awaited arrival of their father. When the father arrived, he came bearing in his arms a large sheaf of wheat stalks. He would pause in the doorway, extend Christmas greetings to the family. Then, he would proceed with the sheaf, which is called the "Old Man" (*dyid*), to the honorary corner, just behind the table and set it up there. This ancient custom of the sheaf originated in pagan days when it represented the god of plenty, who fed and protected the family.

Christmas Eve supper is a festival. All the family was gathered around the table; if any member passed away during the previous year, a place was reserved at the table so that the

auditorium which resulted in the financial loss far the sponsors."

P.S. What about the financial loss of the "Svoboda" (representing public and not private interests) in regards those previous ads?

departed soul might that night be with the family. The servants, too, sat down to the supper with the masters, as there was no social difference before the Great Master who was born on Christmas Eve night.

The entire family stood around the table while the father led in a brief prayer. The father then offered slices of honeyed bread blessed in church to his wife and the others who gathered with his best wishes, and all partook of the blessed bread. Then all would sit down to the meal. The father would take a spoonful of *kutya* and throw it against the ceiling; if a great number of the particles adhered to the ceiling, it was believed his cows would bear many calves, his oxen would fatten, and prosperity would be his. If the particles did not stick to the ceiling, the eldest son would throw a spoonful. And if he failed, others tried until someone succeeded.

### The Carols

After the supper, the family joined in singing Christmas carols while trimming the Christmas tree with candles, paper chain decorations, nuts wrapped in tinfoil, cookies, apples, and fireworks which set off sparkles once during the evening.

Until a late hour during that evening, carolers and dramatists visited each home. The master of each home would give them gifts of money, which was used for religious, cultural or charitable purposes. Smaller children of poorer families, at this time had a chance to earn money for themselves by caroling.

Christmas Day started with church services at midnight on Christmas Eve in some churches; in others, before the sun rose. Only related families visit one another on Christmas Day. The day after Christmas, which is the Holy Family Day, was observed in honor of Virgin Mary, St. Joseph and the newborn Christ Child. The second day following Christmas is St. Stephen's Day. Thus, Christmas is celebrated by Ukrainians with three Holy Days.

New Year's Eve, which is January 13th, starts with a religious celebrations after which a dance is held, called *Malanka*.

Following the New Year, on January 18th, the Ukrainian people celebrate baptisms of Jesus Christ in Jordan waters by St. John; this is called Epiphany, during which celebrations similar to those for the Christmas holidays are observed. At this time, however, there are two blessings of waters: the first takes place in the church on Epiphany Eve and the second after the Holy Mass on Epiphany Day. Following the Holy Mass, a procession would file to the rivers, lakes, pools and wells, and the water would be blessed under the open sky. This blessing was instituted in imitation of the custom among Christians of Jerusalem who would go to the Jordan River to pray and to celebrate the festival in memory of consecration of the waters when the Lord Jesus Christ was baptized therein.

Thus, Ukrainians celebrate for two weeks, from January 7th to January 19th.

Observance of these traditions was brought to America by Ukrainian immigrants. Today, Americans of Ukrainian descent still observe the holidays according to the Julian calendar and adhere as much as possible to these Ukrainian traditions

REV. OMELAN MYCYK  
Chicago, Ill.

## U. N. A. CHRONICLE

In October 1941, and again in February 1943, and once again in December 1946, we presented in chronological order the more important developments which occurred from March 19, 1938 (the date the first "Youth and the U.N.A." column appeared), to the end of 1943. In today's column we continue this "chronicle of progress" concerning the Ukrainian National Association by listing the important developments of 1944. The chronicle is offered simply to illustrate what the U.N.A., its branches and members have accomplished, and also to attract non-members to the many benefits of U. N. A. membership.

The chronicle is taken from the columns of this Weekly.

**January 1944:** Lt. Joseph Thomasosky of U.N.A. Branch 61 of Latrobe, Pa., was reported fatally wounded by the Germans on October 1, 1943. His 17-year-old brother, Michael, was sworn in as an Aviation Cadet; "I'm going to avenge my brother," he stated. S/Sgt. Wallace Solarz of Branch 138 of Glastonbury, Conn., was promoted to T/Sgt. The Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club's basketball team reported losing to the Ukrainian All-Stars and winning from the Franklin A.C. It also reported that PFC George Slobogin was wounded in Italy, and that John Sinkowski, who joined the Marines, was the 17th club member to serve Uncle Sam. William Nagurny, president of Branch 208 of Jessup, Pa., joined the Army. George Labushevich of Branch 106 of Chicago, a war worker and father of 3 sons in service, was presented with an Air Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster, and citation by the War Department on behalf of his son, S/Sgt. Joseph Labushevich, an aerial gunner of the 8th U. S. Air Force, who became a prisoner of war after his plane was shot down over Berlin. Lt. Olga Konick and S/Sgt. Myron Konick, brother and sister, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., are members of Branch 423.

**February 1944:** Taras Maksimowich of Miami, Fla., a member of Branch 204 of New York City, was placed on the Florida High School's All State team. John Perkosky Jr., secretary of Branch 429 of Freeland, Pa., resigned his position to join the armed forces. Branch 358 of Cleveland reported 35 new members were enrolled during 1943. First Lt. Andrew Soruwka of Br. 334 of Cleveland, a Flying Fortress navigator, shot down 2 German planes. U.N.A. celebrates Golden Jubilee by sponsoring a concert in Carnegie Hall. T/Stg Martin Stetz of Branch 87 of Lancaster, N. Y., was awarded the Good Conduct Medal. The Philly U. N. A. basketball team reported 4 straight victories.

**March 1944:** The Supreme Assembly of the U.N.A. held its annual session at the U.N.A. offices in Jersey City. Sgt. Andrew Maiko of Branch 67 of Ansonia, Conn., reported missing in action a year ago, was pronounced officially dead by the War Department. Corp. John Procko of Branch 340 of Manchester, N. Y., graduated from Harlingen Army Air Field gunnery school of the AAF Training Command and received a pair of Aerial Gunner's wings. Incomplete returns from U. N. A. branches showed that 3,697 U.N.A. members were serving in the armed force. U.N.A. assets approached \$7,500,000, and total membership exceeded 42,000. S/Sgt. Peter Kopernik of Branch 206 of Woonsocket,

R. I., Flying Fortress ball turret gunner, died on the way home from Wilhelmshaven when his oxygen mask froze while he worked to free his iced-up guns in 50 degrees below zero weather, 5 miles above Germany. His turret had been punctured by flak, causing the extreme cold to rush in. PFC Paul Maliborski of Branch 223 of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was reported killed in action in the Italian theater of war. Lt. Nicholas M. Manorek of Branch 275 of Jersey City, navigator of a B-24 Liberator bomber, was reported missing in action over Sardinia. Miss Mary Barna of Branch 286 of Jersey City was reported as an active Red Canteen worker. Lt. Gabriel P. Gawrada of Branch 206 of Woonsocket was credited with helping destroy vital Axis links as a result of the bombing of the Littorio railroad yards in the norther section of Rome.

**April 1944:** Michael Kozulak of Branch 130 of New York City was commissioned a 2nd Lt. in the Army. T/5 Walter Lykosh of Branch 155 of Perth Amboy was reported killed in action in Italy. Pfc. Samuel Babey of Branch 211 of Stapleton, Staten Island, was killed in action at Anzio. S/Sgt. Stephen Dmytriw, whose sister and mother are members of Branch 25 of Jersey City was presented the bronze Battle Star for services in the South Pacific. Philadelphia completes 6th consecutive U.N.A. basketball season. Capt. John L. Podlesny of Branch 433 of Babylon, L. I. was decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal, according to word from India. U.N.A. sponsors best-novel contest, offering first prize of \$600.

**May 1944:** The united U. N. A. branches of Cleveland celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the U.N.A. Joseph Katulka, former shorstop of the Wilkes-Barre U.N.A. baseball team, was promoted from 2nd to 1st Lt. Pfc. John Chudoba of Branch 223 of Wilkes-Barre, was a member of an infantry patrol which barged into an enemy position in Italy and killed 2 Nazis.

**June 1944:** Miss Stephanie Chopek of Branch 374 of Mattapan, Mass., was hailed by Northwestern University as its outstanding student. Sgt. John Ribek of Branch 435 of New York City was reported wounded in Italy. S/Sgt. Stephen Podlicke of Branch 415 of Chicago was home on furlough after participating in 57 missions over Europe. The united U. N. A. branches of Pittsburgh sponsored a concert in celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the U.N.A. The Ukrainian National Association purchased additional War Bonds in the amount of \$400,000. The U.N.A. reported a total of 43,093 members. Branches 39 and 317 of Syracuse, N. Y., observed the Golden Jubilee of the U.N.A. Sgt. Joseph Feszchak of Branch 157 of Wilkes-Barre was promoted to S/Sgt.

**July 1944:** Lt. William Dacko of Branch 238 of Boston, Mass., received a warm welcome from the inhabitants of a town in Russia when they discovered he spoke Ukrainian. George Worgul of Branch 200 of Ozone Park, L. I., was rated the most valuable scholastic baseball player in the New York Metropolitan area. Senator Davis praised the war effort of the U.N.A. in a talk delivered to 3,000 persons celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the U.N.A. in Pittsburgh. Pfc. Wallace Moskalyk of Branch 246 of West Warwick, R.I., was reported killed in action in the

Mediterranean area. Pvt. Theodore Lutwiniak, former secretary of Branch 287 of Jersey City, was one of 4 soldiers to win a \$25 War Bond in an essay contest sponsored by a GI newspaper in the Staging Area of Charleston, S. C. S/Sgt. Nick Melnick of Branch 164 of Berwick, Pa., was awarded the Bronze Star and Combat Infantryman's Badge for services against the Germans. Miss Eva D. Zepko of Branch 180 of Akron, Ohio, was voted the most outstanding young woman of the class of June 1944, Akron South High School. Miss Marion Eva Tuley of Branch 293 of Brooklyn, N. Y. graduated from Brooklyn College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, cum laude, in Political Science. T/Sgt. Michael Makarowsky of Amsterdam, N. Y., Branch 266, was reported killed in action in the Central Pacific. Aviation Cadet Daniel Dacko of Branch 238 of Boston was killed in an aircraft accident in Texas. Pfc. Raymond Krawecki of Branch 330 of Little Falls, N. Y., wounded a year ago in the battle for Guadalcanal, was killed in action in the Pacific. Sgt. Roman Milanowicz of Branch 287 of Jersey City visited St. Peter's in Rome and there saw the Pope. Branch 414 of New Haven, Conn., reports it has 150 members, 10 of whom are in the armed forces. Sgt. Alex E. Shevcuk of Branch 383 of Bridgeport, Pa., fortress gunner, was reported captured by the Germans.

**August 1944:** Pvt. Lewis Saray of Branch 164 of Berwick, Pa., tank driver, was reported missing in action in France. Pfc. Stephen Husak of Branch 477 of Hudson, N. Y., was reported seriously wounded in France. Pfc. Joseph Sudomir, previously reported missing in action, returned safely to his base in Italy; he was slightly wounded. Joseph Lesawyer of Branch 477 of Hudson, N. Y., was promoted to Captain. Pfc. John Zukowsky of Branch 361 of New York City was wounded in France. Sgt. Bernard Szewczuk of Branch 206 of Woonsocket, R. I., was killed in action in France. T/5 Andrew Rybka of Branch 293 of Brooklyn received the Purple Heart for wounds sustained in action in Italy. Ensign Paul Lenchuk Jr. of Branch 204 of New York City notified his parents he was on active duty somewhere in the Pacific. Pfc. Rudolph Anderson of Branch 330 of Little Falls, N. Y., was wounded on Saipan.

**September 1944:** Pfc. Theodore Mankiw of Branch 213 of Bayonne, N. J., was killed in action in France. Lt. Walter W. Kanick, former secretary of Branch 273, was killed in action in France. Lt. Michael Suchena of Branch 7 of McAdoo, Pa., was wounded in the South Pacific. T/Sgt. William Turash of Branch 204 of New York City was killed in action in France. Miss Mary Stecki of Branch 149 of Lackawanna, N. Y., graduated from D'Youville College, Buffalo, with a B.A. degree. Pvt. Pete Lobur of Branch 296 of Arnold, Pa., was killed in France. Pvt. Steve Chopek Jr. of Branch 347 of Millville, N. J., was reported missing in action in Europe. Pfc. John Chudoba of Branch 223 of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was killed in action in Italy. Branch 180 and 295 of Akron, Ohio, observed the Golden Jubilee of the U.N.A.

**October 1944:** S/Sgt. Anthony Prystauk of Branch 76 of Newark, N. J., was awarded the DFC; he was with the 8th AAF in England. Sgt. Stephen Pankevitch of Branch 408 of Scranton was killed in France. Joseph J. Parnicky of Branch 69 of New York City was commissioned

2nd Lt. First Lt. Michael Sopko of Branch 239 of Philadelphia was reported missing in action over Italy. Myron Malanchuk of Branch 54 of Pittsfield, Mass., was commissioned 2nd Asst. Engineer in the Marine Division of the Army Transport. S/Sgt. Nicholas Stetz of Branch 130 of New York City was home on furlough following his release from Rumanian imprisonment. First Lt. Daniel Slobodian of Branch 3 of Elizabeth, N. J., was wounded in action in France. Sgt. Harry Marcynyszyn of Branch 324 of Philadelphia was killed in action on Guam. Pfc. Theodore Lutwiniak of Branch 287 of Jersey City became editor of the GI newspaper published aboard the Army Hospital Ship Larkspur. Philly basketball team begins 7th consecutive season. Cpl. Michael Krannick of Jersey City, a member of Branch 69 of New York, received the Distinguished Unit Ribbon. Miss Stella Dawyskyba of Branch 238 of Boston attained scholastic honors at the State Teachers' College at Salem, Mass.

**November 1944:** Pvt. Edward Kupczyk of Branch 336 of Cleveland was reported missing in Germany. First Lt. Daniel Slobodian of Branch 3 of Elizabeth, N. J., was awarded the Bronze Star ribbon by Gen. Patton. Pvt. Walter Pyrih of Branch 67 of Ansonia, Conn., died of wounds received in action in Italy. Pfc. Nicholas Gojuk of Branch 414 of New Haven, Conn., was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in action in the Asiatic Pacific area. New York U.N.A. team opens basketball season. Philly scores first win of season.

**December 1944:** Pvt. Michael Tyn-dyk of Branch 225 of Desloge, Mo., died of wounds received in the Philippines fighting. S/Sgt. William Pohranychny of Branch 142 of Elizabeth, N. J., died of wounds sustained during the fighting on Leyte. S/Sgt. John Kushnir of Branch 380 of Bayonne, N. J., was killed in action in Germany. Dr. George Andreyko, chief medical examiner of the U.N.A., was appointed to the medical staff at the Castle Point, N. Y., veterans' hospital. Sgt. Stanley F. Winiarski of Branch 64 of Paterson, N. J., was killed in action in France. Sgt. Nicholas Marsney of Branch 238 of Boston was awarded the Air Medal; John Rogowsky of the same branch was captured by the Germans. Lt. Bernard R. Hodowski of Branch 330 of Little Falls, N. Y., was reported missing in action over Germany. T/Sgt. Wasyl Shaban of Branch 52 of Holyoke, Mass., was killed in France. Corp. Stephen Stepanik of Branch 41 of Jeannette, Pa., was burned but escaped alive when a shell struck the tank destroyer he was driving south of St. Lo, France. Pvt. Michael Dulinawka of Branch 299 of Buffalo died of wounds received in action in France. Marine Corp. Stephen Andrusyk of Branch 253 of Ludlow Mass., was killed in action on an island in the Pacific.

\*

Such are some of the 1944 highlights concerning the Ukrainian National Association, its branches and members. All the material offered here was extracted from the Ukrainian Weekly.

Non-members desiring information as to privileges of U.N.A. membership and the like should address the U.N.A. Main Office, 83 Grand St., Jersey City 3, N. J.

As illustrated by the above chronicle, the U. N. A. is an organization worthy of the support of all serious-minded Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Canadians.

**Праця для жінок і чоловіків**  
**WANT ADS**  
 CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT:  
 BErger 4-0237 — BRyant 9-0582

**ПОТРІБНО МУЖЧИН**  
 ВИРІБНИКІВ ШКІРЯНИХ РУЧОК,  
 досвідчених. Робота цілий рік, добрі умовини, надзвичайно висока платня. Також формана, що заряджував би цілим департаментом, писати:  
 P. O. Box 346, Jersey City, N. J.

**Elizabeth Five Pacing Baseball Loop**

With Johnny Kunka giving an outstanding performance, the Elizabeth Ukrainians took over first place in the State Ukrainian Basketball League yesterday afternoon, defeating Carteret, 45-40, at Ukrainian Hall. It was the first setback of the season for Carteret, which now has a 2-1 record, and the third win in four league starts for Elizabeth.

In addition to piling up nineteen points, Kunka sparkled in floor play. He dropped in nine field goals, almost half of Elizabeth's total. Carteret's accuracy from the foul line kept the visitors in the running, for they sank twelve free throws to three for the home team. Pete Labinski, although making only three points, shared honors with Kunka by his good defensive play.

The Carteret scoring was well distributed, with the center, Joe Kenderski, leading the team with eleven points.

Elizabeth	12	8	8	17-45
Carteret	6	11	8	15-40

Referee, Markowitz.

**JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N. DC IT NOW!**



*There's a World-Wide Shortage of Fats to Make Soaps, Tires, Cars...*

**TURN IN YOUR**

**USED FATS!**

*They're Needed Today, More Than Ever Before.*



**Death of a Peasant**

(Continued from page 4)

"I'm not forcing it on you. I'm only asking. I'll hand my claim over to the bank and let them liquidate you."

Hrytsqkha let her spindle fall and clutched the doorpost with both hands:

"How can such a thing be? Headman, Headman! You're the head in the commune and you keep silence? Where will it all end? Hey, good people! On account of a wastrel am I to get out of my house and my children too? Hey, see, I'm a cripple!"

"We're all cripples for life!" added Hryts.

"Every Sunday he gets drunk. Should I and my children be punished for it by having to go begging bread from door in my old age? He runs into debt and drives me and my children into beggary. Didn't the people elect you as headman to see that justice is done in the commune? And here you won't stand up for the rights of poor folk and cripples!"

"How shall I stand up," replied the headman, "pay your husband's debts, or what?"

"Who said anything about you paying? But here's how: Why don't you do something to a wastrel who drives his children into beggary? What do you men father children for?"

The headman got angry:

"Shut up, woman! Stop your bawling here! This is the communal office, not a tavern. Here we administer the laws."

Hearing such resolute words and also, spoken in official terminology, Hrytsygha subsided, but she continued to pour out her griefs in a whisper to Semenykha:

"Look you, neighbor, the villain fathers children and now he means to go home and stitch up a beggar's wallet for himself and others. Chil-

**What They Say**

President Truman in his remarks to his new advisory committee on universal training:

"I have been somewhat of a student of history, and I have discovered that great republics of the past always passed out when their peoples became prosperous and fat and lazy and were not willing to assume their responsibility... I want to see this republic continue. It is the greatest government that the world has seen. It is set up in a way that divides the power of the government among three different sections. That is, we have the legislative branch and the executive branch, headed by the President, and we have the independent judiciary. I want our young people to be informed on what this government is, what it stands for—its responsibilities. And I think the best way to do this is through a universal training program. I want it to be a universal training program, giving our young people a background in the disciplinary approach of getting along with one another, informing them of their physical makeup and what it means to take care of this temple which God gave us. If we get that instilled into them, and then instill into them a responsibility which begins in the township, in the city ward, the first thing you know we will have sold our republic to the coming generations as Madison and Hamilton and Jefferson sold it in the first place."

dren didn't ask to come into the world."

"Aye, that's the truth, neighbor, that's the truth: a child doesn't ask to come into the world and it isn't asked either."

"You know, Semenykha dearie," continued Hrytsykhа, "Carp came early this morning... I was sitting by the stove chopping meat, for I'm a helpless cripple and can't stand up when I'm working. Mykola had run out on the street somewhere and the wench (so she called Vasylyna) was putting the pot into the stove. Yeryna was plaiting a hair-ribbon, and Hryts was doing something in the room, putting teeth on the rake or something... What it was, I've clean forgotten, I'm so confused. I'll go out of my mind. Well, Carp, you know, came into the house: 'Good health—Good day.' Something struck me right away; something seemed to grab at my heart: What does he want, so early in the morning? But he spoke to Hryts: 'What are you doing, Hryts?' says he. 'My woman let the pig get into the pail and it broke the bottom out; so now, I have to take and mend it.' But Hryts had smashed the pail himself. 'Well, what have you got to say?' says Hryts. 'Nothing good,' says Carp. And I felt a cold shiver run over me. 'I've come,' says Carp, 'to put an end to matters between us. I've been waiting,' he says, 'ten years for my money, and you never even gave a thought to paying up. I've come to tell you,' he says, 'that I'm going to put your land at auction. Pay or give up,' he says, 'for I must have my money!' And, you know, when I heard those words, it was just as if someone had hit me on the head with a sledgehammer. I tell you, Semenykha dearie, the tears came as big as peas..."

And Hrytsykhа burst out into weeping.

(To be continued)

**"TREND" TO REAPPEAR**

The Ukrainian Youth's League of North America is about to resume publication of the "Trend." Its manager is Myron Kasey, 11511 Withorn Ave., Detroit 5, Mich.

The publication of the "Trend" monthly had been interrupted by the war.



**МИРОН ЛИТВИН і СИН**

УКРАЇНСЬКІ ПОГРЕБНИКИ

Обслуга шира і чесна

801 Springfield Avenue,

IRVINGTON, N. J.

Phone: ESsex 3-9090

**ІВАН БУНЬКО**

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ПОГРЕБНИК  
 заряджує погребамі по ціні газ  
 нивькій як \$150.

ОБСЛУГА НАРІКРАЩА

**JOHN BUNKO**

Licensed Undertaker & Embalmer

437 East 5th St.,

**NEW YORK CITY**

Dignified funerals as low as \$150.

Telephone: GRamercy 7-7661.

**НЕ ВИДАВАЙТЕ ЗАБАГАТО**

Завжди ЩАДІТЬ дещо

з вашого забезпечення.

Ми уладжуємо пре-  
 красний ЦІЛИЙ \$150.00  
 ПОХОРОН за

У випадку смутку в родині клічте:

**KAIN MORTUARIES, INC.**

Найбільший український  
 погребовий зарядчик  
 в Америці

S. KANAI KAIN, Pres.

433 STATE STREET,

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

Phone PE 4-4646

— or —

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ПОГРЕБНИК

86 ELIZABETH AVENUE,

NEWARK, N. J.

Phone Bigelow 3-6762

ELIZABETH, N. J.

225 WEST JERSEY STREET

Phone: EL 2-3611

**ПЕТРО ЯРЕМА**

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ПОГРЕБНИК

Занимається похоронами  
 в BRONX, BROOKLYN, NEW  
 YORK і ОКОЛИЦЯХ

129 EAST 7th STREET,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Tel.: ORchard 4-2568

BRANCH OFFICE & CHAPEL:

(cor. E. 155 St.)

707 Prospect Avenue,

BRONX, N. Y.

Tel.: MELrose 5-6577

**П Р А Ц Я**  
**ОЛИМПИК ІНФАНТ ВЕР**  
 потребує досвідчених оперейторок  
 до шиття диточих убрань Section  
 Works, 35-годинний тиждень, багато  
 овертайму, добра платня, голоситися  
 в день:  
**OLYMPIC INFANTS WEAR**  
 103-105 Greene Street, 3rd Floor  
 Jersey City, N. J.

**ПОШУКУЮТЬ**  
 КСЕНЯ РАДИНЬСЬКА, з дому Гал-  
 кович, шукає вуйків ПЕТРА й ОЛЕК-  
 СИ ГАЛКОВИЧ, що мають жити десь  
 у Нью Йорку. Хто про них знає, або  
 вони самі, хай пише на таку адресу:  
 Mrs. HELEN TYTLA,  
 R F D 2,  
 New London, Conn.

Buy From a Ukrainian  
**SPORTING GOODS**  
**TROPHIES**  
**BADGES • EMBLEM PINS**  
**• & CELLULOID BUTTONS •**  
**M I C K E Y**  
**HAMALAK**  
**COMPANY**  
 605 Lexington Avenue  
 (Near 53rd St.)  
**NEW YORK 22, N. Y.**

## ЗА ЗАЛІЗНОЮ ЗАСЛОНОЮ

### Видавничий рух в Советському Союзі.

„Літературная Газета” з 30-го листопада м. р. пише, що протягом десяти років (1936—1946), „які країна пережила під знаком Сталінської конституції”, загальний тираж виданих в Советському Союзі книг становить 4,455,796,000 примірників, в тому 595,859.000 примірників з гарної літератури. На поодинокі республіки припадає: Російська — 3,713,439.000 примірників; Українська РСР — 332,334.000 прим.; Узбекська РСР — 80,082.000; Білоруська РСР — 59,062.000 прим.; Казахська РСР — 54,662,000 прим.; Азербайджанська РСР — 52,603,000 прим.; Грузинська РСР — 44,790,000 прим.; Вірменська РСР — 27,874,000 прим.; Кіргізьська РСР — 17,712,000 прим.; Туркменська РСР — 16,540,000 прим.; Карело-фінська РСР — 5,134,000 прим.

Числа, виходило б, „імпозантні”, але приглянутися їм дещо ближче, то й вони говорять своєю мовою. Перш за все до тих „видань” належить і 31,000,000 примірників Сталінового „Короткого курсу історії КП(б)” та грубі мільйони іншого подібного барахла. Але вимовність чисел лежить в чому іншому. Росіяни в цілому Советському Союзі становлять не цілих 60% населення, але в їх республіці видано понад 83% книжок. Українців є понад 17% в

Союзі, але в Україні видано тільки дещо більше понад 7% книжок. При цьому тут не йде тільки про українські книжки, згідно книжки на українській мові, але теж російські книжки і на російській мові, але видані в Україні. Подібне і з іншими „союзними” республіками. Так виглядає советсько - московська культурна політика, „національна формою і соціальна змістом”.

### „Зібрані твори українських письменників”.

„Літературна Газета” повідомляє з Києва, що там в Державному літературному видавництві України підготовляється видання зібраних творів П. Тичини, М. Рильського, М. Бажана, В. Сосюри, Л. Первомайського, А. Малишка, Ю. Яновського, Ю. Смоліча, І. Ле, А. Головка. Вже мали вийти перші два томи творів П. Тичини і М. Рильського.

В тому самому видавництві мали б вийти в найблищому часі теж „Словянські баллади” Л. Первомайського, збірка поезій М. Рильського „Чаша дружби” та „Сербські епічні баллади” в його перекладі на українську мову.

### „Собератель земли русской”.

„Літературная Газета” з 7-го грудня друкує на першій сторінці велику статтю Максима Рильського про „Єдність словянських народів”, з нагоди „відкриття першого післявоєнного Словянського конгресу в Білгороді”. Напугавши всіляких дат і фактів з історії, які, власне, мали б доказувати „єдність словянських народів” з „великим російським народом” на чолі, очевидно, Рильський залюбки покликують і цитує Шевченка майже як першого з перших „соберателів землі русскої” під фірмою все-словянства. На закінчення статті Рильський, можливо, мимоволі зраджує куди тягне „всесловянство” згідно червоної зірки. Він пише: „В сербському місті Крагуєвані під час мітингу весь народ дружно заспівав по-російськи „Широка страна моя родная” а вслід за югославським гімном прозвучав гімн Советського Союзу”... Як в Югославії співають по російськи російську патріотичну пісню а опісля ще й російський імперіалістичний гімн, то це в Рильського називається здійсненням заповіту Шевченка: „Щоб усі слов'яни стали добрими братами”. На закінчення Рильський твердить, що в ім'я того йому радісно жити і творити.

### Памяті Некрасова.

В цілому Советському Союзі відзначається 125-річчя з дня народження відомого російського поета Н. А. Некрасова. Його іменем називається вулиця і научні заведення, театри, музеї тощо, ставиться пам'ятники а ціла преса кілька чисел задрукувала майже виключно згадками про Некрасова та оцінками його творчості. З цієї нагоди у видавництві масової „Бібліотеки художньої літератури” в Києві видається збірку

ОЛЕНА ТЕЛІГА.

### СУЧАСНИКАМ

„Не треба снів! Хай буде тільки діло! Його роби — спокійний і суворий, Не плутай душу у горіння тіла, Сховай свій біль. Злом раптовий порив”.

Але для мене — у святім союзі: Душа і тіло, щастя з гострим боєм. Мій біль брешить, зате коли сміюся — То сміх мій рветься джерелом на волю!

Не лічу слів. Даю без міри ніжність. А може в цьому й є моя сміливість: Палити серце — в хуртовині сніжній, Купати душу у холодній зливі. Вітрами й сонцем Бог мій шлях намітив,

Та там де треба — я тверда й суворя. О краю мій, моїх ясних привітів Не діставав від мене жадний ворог.

творів Некрасова, в перекладах на українську мову зробленими Рильським, Терещенком, Малишком, Усенком, Голованівським, Бичком, Масенком та іншими. В збірку увійдуть теж раніше перекладі поезій Некрасова, зроблені Франком, Грабовським та Старицьким.

### В одеському театрі.

„Советское Искусство” з 29-го листопада відкриває завісу Одеського державного театру оперети, на сцені якого показує музикальну комедію „Одинадцять неізнаних”. Увагу звертають названі імена: режисер — Тімохін, художній керівник — Кузнецов, діригент — Кулішев, балетмайстер — Зуев. Вносячи по прізвищах — самі „окраїнці”.

### „Відбудова” Києва.

„Правда” з 5-го грудня у великій власній ткореспонденції з Києва широко розписується про „відбудову” Києва, іменом про... відкриття великого пам'ятника Володимиру Ільчу Леніну на місці, де сходяться Хрещатик і бульвар Шевченка. У відкритті, що його довершив „сам” Микита Хрущов, взяли участь не тільки державні і партійні власті в комплекті, але й аж 100,000 робітників. З більшими промовами виступили „прем'єр” Хрущов, робітник Красовський, колгоспник Данченко і „міністер освіти” поет П. Тичина. Пам'ятник відкрив Хрущов під звуки українського гімну, що називається „Інтернаціонал”. Тоді „очам приривних відкрилася три-метрова фігура Володимира Ільча, витесана з червоного мармору” — пише „Правда”. На лицевій стороні циліндричного постументу вирито золотими літерами „Ленін”. Авторами статуї є „українські” архітекти А. В. Власов і В. Д. Елізаров. Київ відбудовується.

### Над чим радять і що ухвалюють в Советській Україні.

За повідомленням советської преси усі наради державних, партійних, громадських, наукових і т. д. властей в Советській Україні концентруються на таких проблемах: 1. Пятирічний план; 2. Здача хліба державі; 3. Політично-ідеологічне виховання народу. Усі ухвали зводяться до таких рішень: 1. Виконувати та переви-конувати пятирічку і вислати вітальну телеграму великому Сталіну; 2. Точно здати хліб держа-

### ДІЇ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ПОВСТАНСЬКОЇ АРМІЇ ОХОПЛЮЮТЬ ЦІЛУ УКРАЇНУ.

Бостонський „Крисч'єн Сайенс Монітор” з 10-го січня друкує довшу власну кореспонденцію з Варшави про акцію польського підпілля у зв'язку з недалекими виборамн. Окрему увагу віддає кореспондент діям Української Повстанської Армії у зв'язку з продовжуванням насильного вивозу українців з територій на захід від лінії Курзона в глибину Сов. Союзу. Кореспондент твердить, що УПА спалює дощенту українські оселі, з яких силою вивезено мешканців, але теж карає тих, які добровільно покидають „батьківську землю”. Кореспондент твердить, що УПА і „бандерівці” діють не тільки на захід, але й на схід від лінії Курзона, поширюючи свої дії аж по Київ і Харків. Автор на підставі одержаних відомостей твердить, що УПА в цілій Україні „тероризує населення та робить неможливим нормальне життя”.

Леонід Мосендз.

### „КАНІТЕРШТАН”

(Уривок з поеми).

В душі нема ні втоми, ні тривоги,  
В душі любов і гнів вогнистих сил,  
Хоч день схилився, брешуть від втоми  
ноги,

А втомлений ціпок черкає пил.

О, Україно! Токарівський краю!  
Хай проклянуть мене синів сини,  
Коли тебе на іншу проміняю,  
На заклик чужої даліни.

Благослови ж, Вкраїно, свого сина  
На дальшу путь серед прийдешніх  
днів!

Благослови, володарко єдина,  
Для щастя прасників його синів!...

Нема в душі ні втоми, ні тривоги,  
Ширяє дух потужним махом крил.  
Хоч смерклося не брешуть від втоми  
ноги,

Ціпок ямкує знов прититий пил...

Б. Олександрів.

### З ЦИКЛУ „ГОЛУБИ ВЕЧОРИ”

„У далину задумано глядиш”...  
С. Гординський.

1.

Ти в далину задумано глядиш  
І вплива повільно перед зором  
Чудовий сад, і поле, і комини  
Над плесом вод, де мріють осокори...  
Хай це була коротка світла мить,  
Та чудо-сон розв'язати не можна...  
Минає день, і зболено шемить  
Твоя душа самотна і тривожна...

2.

Ти в ланцюги закута, рідна мово,  
А над усім — недоля, лихо, тлін...  
Та збережу гаряче вільне слово  
І не піду в Каносу на поклін...  
Нехай і так. Минули дикі війни  
І на землі хоч напис „рай” наклей!..  
Та хоч земля здавалася спокійна,  
„А все ж таки”... — сказав був Галілей...

3.

І продзвенять кризь морок днів і меж  
Мої пісні, у бурях долі куті,  
І може ти у звуках їх найдеш  
Огонь душі, відразу на розпутьі...  
Не споминай кривавих, чорних тем:  
З минулих літ мені усе знайома!  
Та все мине... І тільки серця шем  
Ти понесеш, як згадку, в невідоме...

ві і — вислати вітальну телеграму великому Сталіну; 3. Перевести чистку відроджуваного націоналізму і... вислати вітальне письмо мудрому Сталіну.

І. Багрянний.

### Із поеми „Мечоносці”.

Благословенний день і час,  
І Вітчизна наша з нами!  
Нехай ідуть до чорта всі  
З розпukoю й сльозами.

Ми народилися не самі  
І день благословили, —  
Діди бо знали, — будемо ми!  
І меч нам залишили.

Благословен же день і час,  
І бурі ці, і зливи,  
І мати, що родила нас,  
Щоб взяти меч могли ми.

І сполохи, і все, що є, —  
Благословенно тричі!  
Прийми життя таким, як є,  
І дивися йому у вічі.

На світі цим розумно все —  
І тюрми ці, і ґрати,  
І ми, що прибули оце,  
Щоб їх поруйнувати.

Клади ж важкий п'ястук  
на меч,  
Чіпляй через рамено...  
Ми народилися якраз!  
Ставай плечем до мене.

Ми народилися якраз  
І знаєм чий діти  
Благословен цей день і час,  
Тут є нам що робити.

Клади ж важкий п'ястук  
на меч,  
І не хитайся в двобої!  
Ми будемо гордо умирати  
І не вмиремо з тобою.

Ми є. Були. І будемо ми!  
І Вітчизна наша з нами!  
Нехай ідуть до чорта всі  
З розпukoю й сльозами.

(1932).