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“Schodenni Visti” Charged With Having Received Aid from Moscow

“Ukrainski Schodenni Visti” (Ukrainian Daily News), a communist and anti-free Ukraine daily published in New York City, has been charged by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities with having been supplied in the middle of 1945 by Moscow with “cabled and radio news, the customary practice being that such material is sent prepaid.” Among several other communist newspapers charged by the Congressional committee with having received such aid is the New Masses of New York.

“An examination of the contents and ownership of these publications will disclose their Communist character and control at the time the study has been made,” the Committee on Un-American Activities Report reads (House of Representatives, 80th Congress, 1st Session, H. Rept. No. 209.)

Prefaced by the statement that “It is the unanimous opinion of this Committee that the Communist Party of the United States is in fact the agent of a foreign power,” the report of the Committee on Un-American Activities goes on to say that, “The report of the agitation and propaganda department (Agitprop) of the Comintern, issued between the fifth and sixth congresses, indi-

cated extensive aid to the press of the Communist Parties throughout the world.”

Russian Spy a Former “Schodenni Visti” Correspondent

In this connection, it is worth recalling that in its March 10, 1947 number The Ukrainian Weekly revealed that a former “Schodenni Visti” correspondent, Sam Carr, alias Sam Cohen, but born Schmill Cogan, was reported by the Canadian government spy investigation Commission to have been a Soviet Russian spy, in fact he was “the main cog in (Col.) Zabotin's organization of (Soviet Russian) espionage agents.”

Anyone desiring further information on this point, should consult the Report of the Royal Commission, appointed under Order in Council P.C. 411, of February 5, 1946, “to investigate the facts relating to and the circumstances surrounding the communication, by public officials and other persons in positions of trust of secret and confidential information to agents of a foreign power,” dated June 27, 1946 and printed in Ottawa by Edmond Cloutier, “Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.”

Dancer Stars

The Gen. Platoff Don Cossacks appeared in New York's Carnegie Hall on April 20th for their final program of the concert season. The chorus sang exactly what the American audiences have come to expect of them. There was some dancing performed during the program but it was not until the end that the audience was given a real treat.

Myroslav Lechow, young Ukrainian dancer from Winnipeg, Canada, brought the audience to its feet when he leaped unto the stage from the wings, and proceeded to execute a series of intricately beautiful steps, leaps and twirls, mostly of a Ukrainian character. From a double quick preshidke he would spring into the air with the grace and agility of a ballet master, after which with seeming effortless ease he would continue on into the many other interpretations of the dance. It is small wonder that the entire audience rose as one to applaud this young Ukrainian dancing star.

Myroslav starred on Ukrainian Canadian stages before the war. During the war he saw active service as a bombardier navigator with the RCAF in the European theatre.

BULLETIN

The Ukrainian relief benefit affair in Chicago's Opera House on May 10, with movie-star John Hodiak as main speaker on its program, will also feature violinist Donna Gresco and soprano Mary Polynack Lesawyer of New York City.

To insure a Mutual coast-to-coast broadcast of program, request same by telegraphing to Roman Smook, chairman of program, 2006 W. Chicago avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Urge DP Entrance Into U.S.A.

The Ukrainian Democratic Club of New York dispatched this month messages to U. S. Congressmen urging them to facilitate passage of Bill H. R. 2910 which would increase emigration quotas and thereby allow Ukrainian DPs to enter this country.

The messages were based on a resolution passed by the club, signed by Stephen Jarema, the club's executive member.

The resolution points out that — “The Ukrainian displaced persons on the European continent who have lost their homeland by reason of political or religious persecution are

New York Youth Rally Has Imposing Program

Interest of the nation's Ukrainian American youth will be focused upon the New York's Ukrainian Youth Rally, to be held at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, during the Memorial Day week-end of May 30th to June 1st.

Beginning with Friday evening's bowling tournament, then proceeding to the next day's very important Rally Sessions and the Banquet and Ball, and culminating in a huge Music and Dance Festival on June 1st, the rally promises to be a brilliant beginning of a new surge of Ukrainian American youth activity.

The rally is being sponsored by the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee, headed by Walter Bacad, for the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

The Rally Forum Sessions on Saturday, outlined by the program Committee headed by Sophia Demydchuk, promises to be both a thrashing ground for current Ukrainian American youth problems and a sounding board for ideas on them and related activities in the future.

The forum program will include talks and discussions on Ukrainian American participation in America's peace effort, with special emphasis on its relation to the Ukrainian struggle for freedom, on problems of our Ukrainian communities, on the views of our veterans, on the “Third Chapter,” on “Why Women are more active in communities than men.”

Among the speakers will be Stephen Shumeyko, president of Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and UYL-NA advisor, Joseph Lesawyer, former army captain and UYL-NA treasurer, Daniel Slobodian former army 1st lieutenant, Sophie Demydchuk, Ukrainian Weekly columnist, and Helen Kupchin, New York attorney.

The Hotel Arrangements Committee, headed by Anthony Shumeyko, is still accepting reservations for the Banquet and Ball and for hotel accommodations (address reservations to Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee, c/o McBurney, Y.M.C.A., 215 West 23rd Str., New York 11). Present reservations predict a gala affair for Saturday evening. Johnny Stokes has been engaged to play for dancing following the banquet, at which sports trophies will be awarded.

Unquestionably, the Music and Dance Festival, which will cap the

the same kind of immigrants who came to our shores a generation ago to become leaders in the industrial, agricultural and political fields. These displaced persons are not Communists.”

rally program, has been arousing considerable interest with its elaborate and carefully planned program. Miss Olya Dmytriw, well-known piano accompanist, is director of the festival. The festival, which has for its theme “Nasha Duma, Nasha Pisia, ne Vmre ne Zahyne” (Our Story, Our Song, will not die or perish), will endeavor to portray, in three acts— first, the background, the richness and the antiquity of our Ukrainian culture,—second, our interest in and loyalty to our heritage,—and, finally, our hopes for the future.

Opening the program will be a tableau of Repin's painting, “Kozaks' Reply to the Sultan,” and sung by a male chorus directed by Prof. G. Kirichenko, with scenario written by Mildred Milanowicz, well known for her exhibits of Ukrainian folk art, and staged by Michael Skorr (Skorobohach) Ukrainian actor and stage director, and starring James Gaboda in the role of Otaman Sirko.

The second portion will be the operetta “Vechernitsi,” by Nyschinsky, sung by a specially-formed group of leading young Ukrainian American singers of the Metropolitan Area and directed by Stephen Marusevich, conductor of the Ukrainian Youth's Chorus of N. Y. and N. J. Staging will be by Michael Skorr. Featured soloists in the operetta will be Luba Kowalska, Olga Zadoretska, and Eugene Kruk. Performing dance numbers in both portions of the program will be John Flis' dance group. It will also feature a dance number by Myroslav Lechiw, of Winnipeg, currently appearing as solo dancer with Gen. Platoff's Don Cossacks Choir. Orchestral arrangements will be by Joseph Snihur.

The festival will end in a formal concert under the direction of Stephen Marusevich. Guest artists for this climax of the festival will be Donna Gresco, violinist, and Mary Polynack Lesawyer, operatic soprano. Choral numbers will be sung by combined youth choruses of New York-New Jersey and Philadelphia.

Serving with Walter Bacad on the rally committee are vice-chairmen Olga Redchuk and Walter Wadiak, secretaries Anne Mitz and Sophia Demydchuk, and treasurer Harry Polche. The various sub-committees and its chairmen are: Auditing, Anne Shumeyko; Banquet and Dance, Michael Hynda; Hotel Arrangements, Anthony Shumeyko; Journal, William Chupa; Music Festival, Olya Dmytriw, Publicity, Mildred Milanowicz; Rally Sessions, Sophia Demydchuk; Reception, Olga Kupchin; Registration, Eugenia Uhorchak.

Trivia - - - By Sophia

EVERYBODY has neighbors. They may live next door, or they may make their home a mile down the road, but they're still neighbors. Those who settle on the prairie, however, aren't nearly as fortunate as those who live in apartment houses, with neighbors upstairs, downstairs, on either side, and all over the place. It's the apartment dwellers who have lives without the proverbial dull moments.

Imagine yourself a homeless apartment-seeker. Through bribery, you finally manage to get four cozy rooms, with floors, running water, windows, doors, and all the other comforts of home. The van brings your furniture on some rainy day (it never fails!) and you go about the task of arranging it to make the place livable. Exhausted from the day's interior decorating, you crawl thankfully into bed at the end of the evening, and for the first time you are conscious of the neighbors on your right. Well, whaddaya know? They're holding a party! The harder you try to sleep, the louder the music becomes. At two ayem, some considerate member of the party turns off the radio, and your tenseness is gone. But before three minutes elapse, the life of the party has settled down on the piano bench and is supplying the eager group background music for community singing (not "U popa bula sobaka.") He goes through his vast repertoire, and the gang sings in unison. Later, some prima donna tries to steal the show with a blues solo. Or perhaps it may be a baritone, but you'll usually find the soloist to be the prize monotone.

They sing themselves hoarse. (Shades of Caughoo! That's the first symptom of a colt, and that's no bull, so you can steak your life that this is no bum steer. And I'm merely telling the truth, so quit nagging. But let's not get off the track.) Anyhow, they're hoarse enough to stop their howling, so they take time out for some quiet conversation, as you can tell by the Hoagy Carmichael-ish tunes supplied by the "pianist." At this point, the party dies down, and silence reigns though nobody gets wet. You are asleep.

With the lapse of three or four months, you either forget about the parties next door or you get used to them. At any rate, you're not bothered by them, but this doesn't mean that you have settled into your relative serene routine of living without annoyances. After all, there are other neighbors to contend with, and even though they may not give parties, they must do something. Everyone to his own vice. The family upstairs is very pleasant, but the youngsters like to rush the seasons, so even before spring rolls around, they comb the dark recesses of the closet for their roller skates. Of course, it's too cold for outdoor skating, so what is left but a little indoor training? It couldn't be less pleasant

to have a plane zooming back and forth past your window. As a change, the little cherubs occasionally indulge in ball-playing, but only of the bouncing variety. No description or comment is necessary here. Pleas to their mother are of no avail, as she insists she is happier with a couple of skaters or ball-players than with a bedlam of boisterous bawling brats, both battling barbarously.

Neighbors with pets can dream up ingenious ways of being nuisances. Take the fellow who goes out for hours on end and leaves the dog home. He's a good dog, but after being cooped up for awhile even a dog can get restless. The poor canine can't even have the human pleasure of tuning in to a Ukrainian program, so he must entertain himself by howling, at the expense of the "next-dorki." If there's another dog somewhere, he'll join in the singing and the result is a two-part harmony. People who are cat lovers really go all out. The trouble is that they think everyone should "enjoy" the cats, and therefore permit them to roam through the halls and into any door which may be open. Thank goodness they don't house rabbits!

Another type of neighbor trouble

On Records - - - By Ted Victor

OPERATIC SINGLES

THERE is a wealth of good music to be had on many of the so called, "operatic singles." Naturally we would all like to own complete operas, but that is too often impossible. But it is possible to build up a collection of operatic records from the various singles manufactured here and abroad. In fact the individual recordings are usually of higher caliber than most of the complete opera recordings. Many of the latter suffer from old age already. They have an excess of surface scratch, and the fidelity of the recording on the whole is not too good. Therefore the wise record collector will buy his favorites now and wait for the complete operas to be recorded by modern methods with the best of artists. And that isn't too far in the future as we can see from our daily papers. Both Columbia and Victor have agreed to make recordings direct from the Stage of the Metropolitan in New York.

Cielo E Mar (Heaven and Ocean) from La Gioconda by Ponchielli Jussi Bjorling Tenor with orchestra. Victor No. 12150.

It is difficult to describe a voice such as Jussi Bjorling possesses. With effortless grace he sings and with full understanding he interprets. On the reverse side is the aria, "O Paradiso" from the fourth act of Meyerbeer's opera L'Africana.

Le Veau D'or (Calf of Gold) from Faust by Gounod. Chaliapin, basso, with orchestra and chorus of the Paris Opera. Victor No. 7600.

WHY does the Ukrainian Weekly dwell so much on matters pertaining to Ukrainians? From the first to the last page there is nothing but Ukrainian propaganda. Why can't we have the paper devoted to American affairs exclusively, since it is published for young Americans, albeit of Ukrainian descent? Questions such as these tend to make a fellow furious, because they are asked by the young people who are trying to "run away from themselves."

Who would, then, speak up in the interest of Ukrainians in America if not the Ukrainian Weekly? Who would perpetuate among Ukrainians the consciousness of their origin, and encourage those on their native Ukrainian soil to liberate themselves from foreign invader, if not the Ukrainian Weekly?

Another set of wrath-provoking questions has been asked when the Ukrainian veterans began to organize their own Posts. Why make distinctions, why make separate organizations, when you were fighting side by

side? Why not belong to one of the national veterans' organizations, like the American Legion, V.F.W. or the new AMVETS?

side? Why not belong to one of the national veterans' organizations, like the American Legion, V.F.W. or the new AMVETS?

Belong to them by all means! Each one of them fights for the welfare of the ex-serviceman. Some have accumulated immense wealth and have been successful in forcing legislation beneficial to the veteran, not mentioning many other civic accomplishments.

But none of these organizations spoke in the interest of Catholic Church, therefore the Catholic War Veterans was organized. They did not stand up for the interests of Jewish population, and that brought about the organization of Jewish War Veterans. For the same reasons there are Polish War Veterans and organizations of veterans of other nationalities. Do Ukrainians have any interests to protect and work for in the present scheme of living in America? They certainly do. Do any of these organizations assume the guardianship over the Ukrainian interests? Of course the answer is a most emphatic NO!

After World War I, Ukrainians in American engineered several great manifestations in protest against one or the other foreign power for the brutal treatment of the subjugated Ukrainian population. At the head of the procession, up Fifth Avenue, for example, marched the Ukrainian veterans, to remind the public that Ukrainians, too, fought for that democracy which was denied to their kinsmen. It also inspired the great multitude of participants in the manifestation, for by having the veterans with them, it improved their moral claim before the American public.

History is now in the making, and time may soon come when the Ukrainian veterans are called to make a public appearance again. Will they come through, or will they hesitate for fear of compromising the American Legion or C.W.V.? The question of compromising the parent organization will not come up if the various existing Posts unite with the Ukrainian-American Veterans.

Let us not get a mistaken idea that the service of the Ukrainian veterans ends with taking part in manifestations. There is a big job in every community for a Post of Ukrainian veterans, regardless of its affiliation. From charitable acts to wielding political influence, there is a long range of services open to the Post, which would add to the welfare of the Ukrainian community and elevate its prestige.

The important work, however, must be done by the veterans on a scale larger than a community. At the organization meeting of one C.W.V. Post, a Roman Catholic bishop stated, that a veterans organization can get things done in Washington, that would be impossible for a priest to accomplish. This applies to Ukrainian veterans as well. A national organization of Ukrainian veterans would carry more weight in Washington than any other Ukrainian representation.

A lot of time has been wasted and very little thought has been given to the matter of banding Ukrainian veterans together, while other veterans organizations are growing daily and taking our boys in. It is for the veteran to heed the call of the Ukrainian-American Veterans (headquarters in Philadelphia), but it is the duty of all of us to steer the veteran in that direction.

There are numerous recordings of this famous aria, in fact there are too many. Some are good, some excellent, some poor, some even worse, but only one by Chaliapin. Chaliapin not only sings it, he re-creates it for you. They say his French was not good here. Listen to him sing and then see if you notice it.

Giusto Cielo; Rispondete (Why Lament Ye?) from Lucia by Donizetti. Gigli, tenor and Jinza, basso with chorus and orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House. Victor No. 8096.

Both Gigli and Pinza are masters in the field of Italian opera. Put these two with some of Donizetti's best music plus the aid of an excellent chorus and orchestra, well what else could you have but a real bit of operatic drama. The recording is excellent in all respects.

Mira Norma (Hear Me Norma) from Bellini's opera of the same name perf. by Ponselle, soprano and Telvea contralto with the Met. Opera Orchestra. Victor No. 8110.

A very unusual and beautiful duet made some years ago by these two competent artists. True, it suffers a bit from excess surface scratch but that may be on copy only.

UKRAINIAN RECORD OF THE WEEK

Ой кум до куми, sung by Patorzhinsky with symphony orchestra. USSR No. 11678.

Mr. Patorzhinsky knows how to sing many types of songs and arias but it cannot be denied that he is most outstanding in his interpretations of Ukrainian folksongs. I not only enjoy his fine singing but the orchestral accompaniment is more than welcome. What a treat to hear a well balanced orchestra accompany the soloist instead of the ear rending screeches we are usually subjected to. On the reverse is Barvinok performed by a soprano with an orchestra.

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UKRAINIAN CANADIANS AND CITIZENSHIP

By WILLIAM PALUK

IF we were to select a group of six representative Canadians in 1947, one of them would be of non-Anglo-Saxon, non-French descent. To put it statistically, out of a total 11½ million population, two millions have no racial connection with Britain or France. One of the fifteen groups comprising this two million, the Ukrainian Canadians and their descendants number 305,929, according to the latest census (1941). Our intention here is to analyze the trends of thought, the attitudes, and the opinions of the Ukrainian Canadian group, on the subject of citizenship.

Organization and its Effects

Being fond of social life and community activities, Ukrainian Canadians have shown a flair for organizational life. Unlike other groups in our population, they have organized more strongly as time has gone on. Today, they are organized into two associations in Canada: the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, which speaks for 1,429 organization centers, and the Ukrainian Canadian Association, which has 248 branches throughout the country. Beyond their common racial origin, these two bodies have little in common with each other: the Committee is Christian and democratic; the Association finds its inspiration in the Soviet Union. The relative strengths of the two organizations may be arrived at from a study of the 1941 census figures, according to which 297,088 Canadians of Ukrainian origin showed religious affiliation with six denominations, leaving only 8,841 who belonged "to smaller sects and to no religious group." In other words, less than 3 per cent of the Ukrainian Canadians have shown no religious affiliation, and subscribe to an un-Christian influence. The large majority of Ukrainian Canadians, it may be said, belong to the various organization centres and groups that go to form the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. The union of the Church groups to form the Committee was a unique achievement: it was brought on by the war, the more effectively to help in its prosecution, and so great was its acclaim and success, that it was decided to continue its existence in peacetime.

The effect of having a unified committee which speaks for and directs organizational life has been two-fold. Firstly, it has given Ukrainian Canadian opinion form and force. Secondly, it has done away to a remarkable degree with dissensions and strife within the ethnic group. The Committee has directed the efforts of the Ukrainian Canadians towards positive, constructive ends.

In the records of the two congresses called by the Committee, the first in June, 1943, and the second in June, 1946, we have a phenomenon unknown heretofore in Canada. Here are people who send spokesmen and representatives from hundreds of localities throughout Canada, at their own initiative and expense, to seek a common way to share the responsibilities of citizenship, and to enjoy its benefits. The Committee wishes to have Ukrainian Canadians "live up to the highest ideals of intelligent and active citizenship; we ask them not only to enjoy their rights, but to fulfill their duties; not only to expect privileges, but to assume responsibilities." (... Rev. Dr. W. Kushnir, President, at the First Congress). The Ukrainian Canadian Veterans' Association, the newest body within

the Committee, has, for one of its aims, "to... promote a common spirit of Canadian citizenship among Canadians of Ukrainian origin, and to encourage a greater contribution to a common Canadian citizenship by encouraging the higher development of the cultural wealth of the Ukrainian people." In addition to having speakers from its own ranks to tackle the problems of citizenship, the Committee invites prominent men-of-affairs to give their opinions. These include university professors, premiers, editors, government officials and representatives. The whole aim has been an exchange of views before drawing up policies and resolutions. The idea of the congresses alone shows democracy at work.

Defining Citizenship

To arrive at a definition of Canadian citizenship as it is practised by Ukrainian Canadians today, perhaps it is best to recall certain pronouncements by outstanding men, to which this group subscribes, either avowedly, or in principle only. Most famous of these, the address by Lord Tweedsmuir, given when visiting a Ukrainian Canadian locality during his term as Governor-General, contained the following passage: "We Scots are supposed to be good citizens of new countries. That is largely because, while we mix well with others and gladly accept new loyalties, we never forget our ancient Scots ways, but always remember the little country from which we sprang. That is true of every race with a strong tradition behind it, and it must be so with a people with such a strong tradition as yours. You will all be better Canadians for being also good Ukrainians." The astute Scotsman stated for them, in a subsequently most popular sentence, that to preserve their Ukrainian identity and tradition was not incompatible with the best loyalty to Canada.

Some spokesmen have gone farther, and called it a duty to preserve certain aspects of a people's past. Prof. Watson Kirkconnel, in "Canadian Overtones," Winnipeg, 1935, advocated "a Canadianism nourished by pride in the individual's racial past. There is nothing so shallow and sterile as the man who denies his ancestry." Prof. G. W. Simpson bore this out when he stated—"The task before this Congress is to consider how the Ukrainian cultural tradition can be honorably and fully represented in the mingling and merging traditions of all the Canadian people. The task of the Congress is to give guidance help and encouragement, especially to the younger generation, so that the finest ideals of their past may be transmitted as a living force in Canadian life." (... First Ukrainian Canadian Congress). In keeping with this ideal, translations of noted Ukrainian works were made: "History of the Ukraine," by Prof. D. Doroshenko, "Marusha," by Kvitka-Osnovianenko, to name a few. A reader, suitable for use in teaching the Ukrainian language, has recently been published by the Committee itself. Again, seven summer school courses in Ukrainian music have been held in Winnipeg and Saskatoon in as many years. Most recently, a Ukrainian Canadian College, St. Andrews, has been opened in Winnipeg. These are attempts to preserve out of the past certain values that may otherwise be lost.

But, someone may suggest, why

not let them old world of a small minority, in the new world? Mr. J. W. Arsenych, Committee Secretary, has this to say:

"Each group, whatever its wishes, will serve as the basic material (none of which can be discounted) from which will arise the ultimate quality of the common national structure." Anthony Hlynka, M.P., said: "Our varied cultures may flow from different streams, but they must be directed and guided in such a manner that they shall ultimately find expression in a mosaic of a common Canadian culture. We must all have the same common objective, the same ultimate aim—to build a powerful Canadian nation... Our diversity will prove to be a source of strength rather than of weakness." In these utterances, we note the phrases "ultimate quality," and source of strength." It is quite evident that the old world tradition can be scrapped to a large extent without much trouble: but, they contend, will there not be a great deal lost in this act of renunciation?

The course, then, for Ukrainian Canadians to follow, is to present, especially to the younger generation, the Ukrainian cultural heritage in a clearly-defined form; to make them proud of being connected with this heritage; to make them better citizens because of this knowledge and pride. In order to do this, they must master the English language, and they must gain a knowledge of the Ukrainian tongue. Then, as Mr. J. R. Solomon stated, "we have to inculcate in the minds of the coming generation an ideology that they are an integral part of the Canadian nation. They should feel that they are willing to fight and die, not only for the territory that is called Canada... but that they are willing to fight and die for our democratic institutions and for our mode of life. We can achieve that by weaving into the Canadian way of life the cultural backgrounds of these groups." (... First Ukrainian Canadian Congress.)

Problems of Today

The Ukrainian Canadian view of citizenship, though supported by serious thought, has had its problems. Firstly, there has been the isolated, rural nature of most of the Ukrainian Canadian communities. In Manitoba, 66.6% of its people is rural, forming bloc settlements in Stuartburn, Vita, Birch River, Elma, Brokenhead, Gonor, Teulon, Ashern, Glenella, etc. In Saskatchewan, 81.3% are rural, having settled mostly in the north-eastern districts of the province. In Alberta, 82.3% are rural, and are found in grouped settlements in Vegreville, Mundare, Willingdon, extending from Bruderheim east to Vermillion. These settlements have their own churches and clergy, their own school teachers, and the local business enterprises, such as hotels and general stores, and professional practices, medical and legal, are for the most part run by themselves. Their contacts with the English-speaking world are limited, and lingual assimilation has gone forward, but Ukrainian is still the tongue most currently used. Their forefathers having been attached to the good earth for countless generations, direct their thinking very much along concrete lines, and an ideology of devotion to and sacrifice for ideals sometimes has a strange sound to them. Education, radio, movies, modern transportation methods, are steadily breaking down this barrier to a closer identification with Canadian life. Unsparing, too, are the efforts of the churches and organizations

to bring the best thought and learning to isolated spots. One of the achievements of the two Congresses was to have given delegates from many parts of the land a feeling of integration in a wider life, a sense of importance, and of responsibility.

The urban part of Ukrainian Canadian population presents a different type of problem. Except in folk schools and on the stage, the Ukrainian language has almost disappeared from use by the new generation. The acquisition of material wealth, a development since the early twenties, has opened new fields of achievement and endeavor for Canadians of Ukrainian descent, fields that often have very little to do with participation in Ukrainian Canadian affairs as such. The process of assimilation, which the Committee hopes to be gradual, has become accelerated in the cities and large towns, until the lines of racial demarcation between members of different ethnic groups have become indistinct or have vanished altogether. Today we see more and more stellar names, of Ukrainian origin, in the field of sports. In musical festivals, in education, in business, in other professions and undertakings, these names, taking their place in the Canadian scene, appear again and again. "Direction" and "guidance" in matters of Canadian citizenship have little meaning for the assimilated. Intermarriage also tends to work against heterogeneity. Moreover, thousands of Ukrainian Canadian men and women have returned from the forces after having found that they were not unlike other Canadians: they lived, laughed, fought, and died side by side with all English and French-speaking Canadians: their sense of oneness and sameness was strongly stamped on their consciousness. They may even feel that to participate in functions of Ukrainian origin would be indelicate and incongruous. It is to tackle problems such as these that the Congress calls on men of different backgrounds and viewpoints. One of the results has been the formation of the Ukrainian Canadian Veterans' Association, which has set up for its ideal a fine Canadian citizenship.

The Connection with Ukraine

The desire to preserve ties with the land of a people's origin is as old as migration itself. As a rule, the bond becomes weaker with each successive generation as the connection with the new land becomes stronger. In the case of the Ukrainian migration, it is to be expected that the bond would still be stronger, as barely half a century has passed since their first settlers came to Canada, and, in fact, Mr. W. Eleniak, one of the first two immigrants, is alive today.

What has affected the thinking of Ukrainian Canadians more than any other single factor, is the fact that they emigrated to Canada at a time when their homeland was in the throes of formation. Firstly, the Ukrainian-speaking population in middle and eastern Europe was distributed between four or five countries, each with its own ideas as to how it was to be governed. Secondly, the setting up of a separate Ukrainian republic in 1919-1920 created a strong nationalistic feeling among millions of Ukrainians. Lastly, the triumph of Bolshevism, and the subsequent formation of a Ukrainian Soviet Republic in the twenties once again found supporters among its people, and among those who had emigrated to this country. Arriving in Canada

(Concluded on page 5)

For The Common Good

By MYKHAYLO KOTSIUBYNSKY

Translated by PERCIVAL CUNDY

(Concluded)

(10)

PEGS fell underfoot, the earth became perforated by the nozzles of the injectors, the rammers thudded, the chains skipped—and again more rows of pegs appeared, bristling like the quills of a porcupine. It seemed as though these workmen with injectors and rammers had had been transformed into the components of an immense machine which, working smoothly, evenly, without respite, inexorably, moved forward in its appointed work. The attack proceeded victoriously although the enemy was invisible. Unseen by human eyes, it perished innumerable deep in the ground, destroyed together with the roots by whose sap they had been nourished and multiplied.

The innocent, too, fell victims in the battle. The century-old, broad-leaved walnuts, the tender apricots, the grey-leaved mulberries were slaughtered; the acid killed them with its poisonous fumes. Where until a short time before a luxuriant vegetation had flourished in the sunshine, where life and gaiety had run riot, there now stretched a naked, ravaged wilderness without a shadow, without a blade of green. Did not Attila, the Hun, leave just such a track behind him?

When the work was finished, Zamphir could have absolute certainty that there was no phylloxera in his vineyard. The prolific vines with which were interwoven so many memories, which had nourished his whole life, also no longer existed. Gone were all the barrels of wine about which he had dreamed, gone was every scrap of bread... Much more, too, was gone: the sustenance planted by his grandfather, his great-grandfather, perhaps... All that remained were his little children, his imbecile father, his sick wife worn out by overwork. There only remained misfortune, bitter pain in his heart, and nothing else... Ah, true: a dull hatred of all that which called itself one's "betters," in common with things such as school, learning, and law...

Wretched Zamphir!

An old proverb says that misfortune never comes singly, but always doubled. Similarly the misfortune which took away Zamphir's livelihood, brought sickness in its train. Could it be that after the first blow which had struck him, the second was aimed at his wife? For the same day the vineyard was razed Mariora fell ill.

Her frame, exhausted by hard work, needed but little to cause it to break down completely. Returning home towards evening from the vineyard, Mariora felt the first onset of fever. She wrapped herself up in a sheepskin robe and lay down on a bench. Her head burned so much that after a little while it seemed to her that it was no longer on her shoulders but had become instead a flaming heap of grapes. Her eyes, sore with weeping or fever, or with both, involuntarily closed, and on a dense black curtain of darkness Mariora saw flaming fires, flashing axes, keen and gleaming, and enormous bunches of grapes oscillating on severed vines. Before her vision people rushed hither and thither, crowded together, then flowed asunder, all seared and blackened, reddened as if a furnace... She heard her own

voice: "Ach, if I could only die from this disease!... She was eating roots, and the roots grew and swelled inside her mouth, filling it, cleaving to her tongue—and her tongue became as big as a mountain, heavy as a stone... The axes flashing before her eyes with the swiftness of lightning began to whirl around her head, and finally came down on her skull, once, twice, thrice... oh, how excruciatingly! The fever had begun.

The following day brought no improvement. The fever was devouring the young wife. Repeatedly Mariora started up from her bed to run to the vineyard, to rescue the vines, and it took a good deal of strength to force her to lie back in bed again and quiet down.

Zamphir lost all his good sense. He allowed the village witches to do what they would with their magic in order to get his wife on her feet again. They muttered their incantations over Mariora, fumigated her with magic smoke, gave her wonder-working potions to drink, but nothing helped. The fever continued, the same deliriums, the same turbulent restlessness...

In the roomy Moldavian home, carpeted with rugs of varied colors, hung with scarves, the lamp glimmered before the ikon. Its fitful red gleam mingled strangely with the slender streaks of early morn which penetrated through the slats of the closed window shutters. In the dim light nothing at first was clearly discernible in the room. Nothing but the groans of the sick woman, someone's suppressed sobs, or an occasional whisper could be heard. But gradually in the dimness the lamentable figure of Zamphir, a group of women around the bed where the sick wife lay, and the frightened children huddled in a corner began to emerge. Zamphir was sitting at the table, his head sunk between his hands, staring somewhere into space. It was hard to recognize Zamphir such as he was, full of life, energy, and strength, so recently—only a month ago. The man had crumbled, his proud, powerful frame was bowed, broken down; his eyes were sunken in and dulled, and a new expression had settled on his face; an expression of pain and hopeless shock. He sat and pondered. What was he thinking about? Was he brooding over the wrong inflicted on him, his sick wife, or his little ones who—God forbid!—might be left motherless?... Who could tell what was passing through his mind as he sat there, his head bowed, staring...

And yonder, on the bed pushed against the rough side-wall, Mariora lay tossing about. Her yellowed, sunken countenance scarcely bore any semblance to her former features. Through her fever-parched lips a dull groan came from time to time; her large black eyes were closed, and when they did open, she did not appear to recognize anyone around her. The neighbor women gathered around the sick woman were engaged in a lively discussion, pointing to the garments hanging on the clothes rod, at Zamphir, and to the children. At times they gave Mariora something to drink from a mug.

The children kept up a whimpering in their corner.

The room was stuffy, it smelt of cornflowers; faint shadows began to show on the walls in the growing daylight.

They were waiting for the priest. At last someone announced that he was coming, and a moment later a shaggy head with a hooked nose appeared in the doorway and the tall figure of the priest followed as he entered the room.

After finishing his ministrations, the priest turned to Zamphir.

"Are you doing nothing for you sick wife?"

Zamphir waved his hand.

"What do you mean, nothing?... The house has been rull of wizards and wise women."

"You ought to call a doctor in," the priest advised.

Zamphir gave a nervous jerk.

"A doctor?" he exclaimed, and his dull eyes glowed with a sinister fire. "Never in this world!... I've had enough of doctors, enough!..."

"Your wife will probably die like this without their help," persisted the priest.

"God's will... God's will... But, a doctor? What for? So he can poison my wife like those others did with my vines?"

And there was such a stubborn obstinacy gleaming in Zamphir's eyes that the priest did not venture to persuade him any further.

"As you will," he replied, going out of the room.

The rest also gradually left... Soon only Zamphir and his children remained in the house.

The children crept out of the corner, and clung to the mother's bedside. Zamphir also approached the sick woman, gathered the children to himself and with his head sunk on his breast, stood there for a long time, mute and lost in thought like a living statue of unfathomable grief.

★

The work on the Loyeshti vineyards was completed. Savchenko, Rudyk, and the workmen had inspected all the vineyards without finding any more phylloxera. Tykhovych had finished with the decontamination and so, of course, he was able to leave Loyeshti for another village to do the same work over again and perhaps meet with similar painful experiences. He therefore made all the haste possible to get away from the place where he had undergone so many depressing incidents, where he had endured so much, suffered such grievous pain in his soul.

Now all their personal effects were packed up, the wagons had set out. "Ready? Let's go now!"

Bent over, slumped down, Tykhovych, with dejected eyes, gazed at the homes and buildings he was leaving behind him... If he could only get some new impressions, see some different places! Suddenly his glance rested on a flag, the sign of mourning, stuck on a fence. The flag had been contrived out of two kerchiefs, one black and one white, fastened to a pole. It meant that there was someone lying dead in the house.

"Who's dead?" Tykhovych mechanically inquired of the driver.

"Zamphir Neron's wife," the driver gravely replied.

Tykhovych started, looked at the yard and his eyes met those of insane Grandad Dim. Quiet and gentle as a child, this time the old man did not smile. Full of fierce anger and hatred his eyes rested on Tykhovych, and Grandad Dim lifted his clenched fist high in the air and shook it after the departing Tykhovych...

But just then the horses broke into a trot, and Grandad Dim together

What They Say

President Truman, in his message to Congress asking for a change in the Neutrality Act to permit government supervision of the export arms:

"Weapons and implements of war are material weights in the balances of peace and war and we should not be legally bound to be indiscriminate in how they are placed in the scales. If war should ever again become imminent, it would be intolerable to find ourselves in our present position of being bound by our own legislation to give aid and support to any power which might later attack us. The proposed legislation is designed to permit in normal times of peace control over traffic in arms or other articles used to supply, directly or indirectly, a foreign military establishment, and in times of international crisis, to permit control over any article the export of which would affect the security interests of the United States."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, president pro tempore of the Senate, speaking at the 57th anniversary celebration of the Pan American Union:

"I express the wish that the time may soon come when our continental fellowship will be geographically and spiritually complete through the association with us, on some appropriate basis, of the great and splendid Dominion of Canada... I would welcome the final and total New World Unity which will be nobly dramatized when the twenty-second chair is filled and our continental brotherhood is complete from the Arctic Circle to Cape Horn."

Warren R. Austin, United States delegate to the United Nations, speaking before the Security Council (on April 10):

"I would like to remind the Council that, at the moment, the United States program of aid to Greece and Turkey is still only a proposal. The executive branch of the United States Government, in response to the request of the Greek and Turkish Governments, has made certain specific proposals to the Congress. A message of the president to Congress does not have the 'post factum' effect attributed to it by the Soviet representative. Nothing can be 'post factum' until after the policy is made by the Executive and the Congress. The Congress now has these proposals under study and they will be fully and openly debated in accordance with our democratic processes before any decision is reached... Until the Congress shall have acted in this matter, it is quite impossible for anyone to predict exactly what form aid to Greece and Turkey will take..."

Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War speaking at Columbia University at ceremonies commemorating the one hundredth birthday of Joseph Pulitzer, famous editor:

"A great step toward achieving a lasting peace will be won when men are at liberty everywhere to give, receive and discuss information from whatever source it may come, without looking over their shoulders, without fear of the knock on the door that means the start of the trip to the concentration camp."

with the flag of mourning soon disappeared, enveloped in a cloud of dust.

The End

Plea For Relief of Ukrainian Displaced Persons

Text of Resolution to be Adopted at Rallies and Meetings and Sent to Government Officials

At a mass meeting of Americans of Ukrainian descent held for relief and resettlement of Ukrainian displaced persons in the American zones of Germany and Austria, it was unanimously resolved to petition the President and Congress of the United States to make available by appropriate executive and legislative action the used and unused quotas for immigration to the United States of Ukrainian displaced persons free from the limitations of the present national origin quota restrictions, or with a provision for a specific Ukrainian quota.

The assembled specifically direct the attention of the President of the United States and of Congress to the following considerations:

1. According to conservative estimates there still remain close to 100,000 Ukrainian displaced and refugee persons in the American zones of occupied Germany and Austria who are not subject to repatriation.

2. Under current United States immigration laws and regulations there is no Ukrainian quota.

3. The immigration to the United States under current quota arrangements or as part of any resettlement undertaking of the displaced persons to which the United States may be committed results in unfair discrimination and unequal treatment of Ukrainian displaced persons, because there is no Ukrainian quota and because of the omission of Ukrainian nationality or race from the list of national groups officially recognized by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

4. The foregoing deficiency in the regulations of our immigration laws has been reflected in the discriminatory and unequal treatment which the military government of the United States has accorded Ukrainian displaced persons who are its wards, and whose right of asylum has been harshly infringed upon whenever the military government has attempted to repatriate displaced and refugee persons under the ill-defined Yalta agreement persons whom the Soviet authorities claimed as its subjects or persons covered by the Yalta agreement.

5. The constant "screening" processes undergone by Ukrainian displaced persons subject them to harsh, unjust and discriminatory treatment, including numerous cases of forceful repatriation and direct coercion without opportunity of being represented by counsel, welfare, liaison or other personnel who have competency and knowledge of their particular status or problems. Other national groups have accredited American organizations or American representatives to advise, comfort and assist displaced persons of their nationality, but the Ukrainians have been denied this privilege although they constitute numerical percentage of the sum total of displaced persons.

Accordingly, the assembled American citizens at this mass meeting, including hundreds of war veterans who fought in the last war for the preservation of the American nation, its ideals and democratic principles, respectfully request appropriate and speedy action by our President and our Congress to the end that the necessary relief and fair and just treatment and recognition be assured Ukrainian displaced persons as above outlined under our military government of occupation, and in connection with their immigration to the United States under proposed resettlement programs laws and regulations.

Respectfully submitted by the _____, under whose auspices said mass meeting was held.

Painting Exhibit in New York

An exhibition of sixteen oil paintings representing thirty nationality groups, including Ukrainian, is being held at the Tompkins Square Branch of the New York Public Library, 331 East 10th Street.

These oil paintings are the work

of Mr. Floyd E. Brewer, nationally known artist from St. Paul, Minnesota who wishes to bring them to the attention of the public as a medium symbolic of unity and understanding between all nations.

This exhibit will last through April 30th.

"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.

CANADIANS

(Concluded from page 3)

with this background of strife, nationalistic feeling, and revolution, it seemed inevitable that Canadians should raise their brows at the type of political tradition that these new, future Canadians had brought with them.

Today, seeing some Ukrainian Canadians split along pro-Soviet and pro-democratic lines, one might be led to believe that old country tastes and prejudices have found root in Canada. But we have only to glance at the political picture in Canada, or even more so, at the world picture, to see that the division into right and left is a phenomenon of modern life, common to all peoples. Little wonder, then, that some Ukrainian Canadians are divided along political lines.

Nor have international hates and prejudices, such as have plunged Europe into war periodically, found favor among Ukrainian Canadians. In order to get ahead in business and in the professions, they early found that tolerance and understanding were keystones of success. In Winnipeg's North End, Ukrainian Canadians have been instrumental in electing to public office men of four or five different origins. Assuming positions of responsibility in social work, in medicine, in law, and in teaching, they found and made friends of many different nationalities. It was evident that ancient bitternesses were not to be an inheritance of the new world.

But that is not to say that interest in Ukrainian matters has disappeared from among them. True, during the war, the first Congress in 1943 made eleven resolutions, none of them having to do with strictly Ukrainian affairs. But it was evident then that all efforts were to be directed towards the one object—winning the war. The Second Congress, assembled as it was after the conclusion of hostilities, turned once again to problems of peacetime concern to Ukrainian Canadians. Accordingly, thirteen of the resolutions concerned Canadian affairs, while the eight remained ones dealt with problems of a European or world-wide nature. The non-Canadian matters considered by the Congress were: the problem of Ukrainian displaced persons in Europe, the nature of the government in Ukraine, (independence was advocated), and the "amalgamation" of churches in Ukraine into the Russian Orthodox Church (protested). In every case, at least in the opinion of the Committee, the foreign interest was dictated not by a bigoted opinion, but by dint of being citizens of the world as well as citizens of Canada. It has always been the opinion of many Ukrainian Canadians that the Ukrainian problem must be solved in an equitable, and just manner, without any compulsion from any other nation, for it is a part of the world problem today. As Mr. Kossar has put it, "Canadians have already fought twice in order to bring stability and justice to the nations of Europe." ...

Problems of the Future

Perhaps the greatest problem facing the Ukrainian Canadians today is that arising out of the segregation of this ethnic group from sufficient contact with other Canadian elements of population. Quebec is 50% rural. Ukrainian Canadians are 70% rural. Can the churches, schools, organizations, and modern methods of inter-communication effectively

PHILLY CHARITY GAME NETS

\$250.

A check in the amount of \$250.75 was forwarded to the Ukrainian Catholic Committee for Refugees, Stamford, Conn., on April 22, representing proceeds derived from the First Annual Ukrainian Charity Basketball Tournament staged in Philadelphia on March 23.

Participating teams in this affair were the Berwick, Pa. Ukrainians, St. Mary's Ukrainians of Bridgeport, Conn., New York's St. George's Ukrainians, and the Ukrainian-Americans "A" and "B" teams of Philadelphia.

What They Say

(Concluded from page 4)

William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, in his memorandum on the State Department's request that Congress create a public corporation to take charge of the Department's international broadcasting:

"The proposed foundation (corporation) offers many advantages. The most important advantage is the fact that, with annual appropriations by Congress, the foundation would be able to guarantee that an adequate volume and quality of international broadcasting is carried on in the national interest. A major advantage is that the foundation, through coordinating available facilities and frequencies, should be able to get maximum usefulness out of the limited number of frequencies available to the United States. A third is that the foundation should be able to cover areas of the world important to our national policy, but not necessarily of interest to independent operators, and to encourage an adequate, informed and coherent treatment abroad of the full and fair picture of American life and of the aims and policies of the United States Government."

A FINE UKRAINIAN
PRESENT
PROF. MANNING'S
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overcome this segregation? There are indications that the answer will be in the affirmative.

Concerned as he is, with matters pertaining to his own ethnic group, the Ukrainian Canadian may sometimes fall into the error of letting the rest of the world go by. In doing this, he may deprive Canadians of his opinion on Canadian matters, and thus his influence on present-day national problems will not be felt. With a job of his importance and urgency to perform, he may develop a negative attitude towards the everyday responsibilities of the public-minded citizen. It is to be hoped that he will not place too narrow a meaning on his interpretation of citizenship. Even in this respect, the records of the two Congresses show that his concern for the country of his adoption is as well-informed as it is sincere.

(Ukrainian Canadian Veterans Bulletin)

Set Up Vet Posts in Your Locality

Hi Mac:

Let us turn the Time Machine back for a short while to the days of the Service. Some of us will naturally travel to various places, possibly England, Russia, Germany, Italy or the Islands; none the less wherever it may be—all of us at some time or another experienced a similar experience. One which at the time gave us so much joy that we immediately wrote to our family or friends, so that they too could share it. This exciting Event—what was it? Of course it wasn't visiting some historical place, nor was it attending some well known nite club. **We met another fellow Ukrainian.**—What fun it was, in fact it was exciting. Those who met Ukrainians in Europe immediately tried knowledge of the Ukrainian language on them, meager though it may have been. Quite a thrill wasn't it to see their eyes open up and have them ask "But who taught you to speak Ukrainian." Or maybe your new bunk mate turned out to be another Ukrainian, and the two of you were able to tantalize the others by speaking to one another in Ukrainian and had the rest wondering what it was that you were discussing. Admit, now, weren't you proud as well as happy? Before we get lost let us turn the Time Machine to the present day.

O.K., now you are wearing that much longed for suit, or possibly those comfortable sport clothes, but you are still fundamentally the same person. Isn't it just as keen, today, to gather with those who are of Ukrainian Extraction, the same as you. Except that now you have two things in common. One—Being a Veteran. Two—Being of Ukrainian extraction. Both factors lead to one very interesting feature, especially if you belong to the Ukrainian-American

War Veterans, an Organization which is Non-Political, Non-Religious and which is authorized to organize Posts throughout the country.

The Ukrainian-American War Veterans Organization is still in the primary stages, so therefore all interested Ukrainian Veterans will be able to really "Beat Your Gums" and express your ideas on what you would like to have done for the Ukrainian American Veterans. Every Ukrainian Veteran with an Honorable Discharge is invited to join. If there isn't a Post organized in your community gather a few of the Boys and Girls who had worn the Uniform and 'Shoot the Breeze' about what can be done to organize a Ukrainian-American War Veterans Post.

The sooner Posts are organized the sooner it will be possible to have a Convention at which time we will all be able to get down to 'Brass Tacks' and 'Off to Action.' This is Your Opportunity to have the type of Organization that you have always desired, Because this will be your organization, one which you will help to build and then nurture.

A. Bilyi, Temp. Nat' Adj., Ukrainian-American War Veterans, 907 N. Orianna Street, Philadelphia, Pa. will be only too happy to forward any data that you may desire concerning the organization of a Ukrainian-American War Veterans Post in your locality.

Remember—the day will arrive when you will be old and gray and you'll want to discuss those good ole days in the Army, Navy or Marine Corp, you'll always be able to find a pal in your Post who will go back to those days with you.

Don't forget to send off that letter for information.

A. BILYI

WEEKLY BANter

Needing a secretary, the firm's manager decided to have applicants judged by a psychologist. Three girls were interviewed together.

"What do two and make?" the psychologist asked the first.

"Four," was the prompt answer.

To the same question, the second girl replied: "It might be 22."

The third girl answered: "It might be 22 and it might be four."

When the girls had left the room, the psychologist turned triumphantly to the manager.

"There," he said, "that's what psychology does. The first girl said the obvious thing. The second smelled a rat. The third was going to have it both ways. Now which girl will you have?"

The manager did not hesitate. "I'll have the blonde with the blue eyes," he said.

A lady was very much pleased because her husband had called her an angel. She was not accustomed to compliments from him and asked why he had called her an angel.

"Because," he replied, "you are always up in the air and you are continually harping on something."

She waited on the corner joyously, then pensively, then expectantly, then casually, then anxiously, and two hours passed.

"Man," she said, "is a perfidious animal, faithless and untrue, incapable of keeping a promise," and so she became a cynic.

Two hundred yards down the street he said the same thing about

women. She was on the wrong corner!

The highly efficient housewife bragged that she always rose early and had every bed made before anybody else in the house was up... Science is resourceful. It could not open a Pullman window so it air-conditioned the train... A pedestrian is a man who has a car and grown up children... Definition of a wolf—a man who devotes the best leers of his life to women.

Trivia

(Concluded from page 2)

short of sugar, flour, butter, or a steak, doesn't hesitate to knock on your door and ask you for it. Her technique makes it seem that she's doing you the favor by taking it off your hands.

By far the most exasperating neighbor is the one you know nothing about; the one who leaves the house before you are awake and comes home long after you have retired. It's primeval curiosity that makes you imagine that he may be a bookie, a gangster, or some underworld character, but you indubitably discover in the end that he is a professor or a librarian. This is always disappointing; all the excitement is now gone.

The moral of the story is this: Don't ever live in the country, or in a small town. Look at what you're missing!

Youth and the U.N.A.

ASK FOR INFORMATION

At one time the Ukrainian National Association sent gratis copies of the Ukrainian Weekly to all young people who requested the newspaper, members and non-members alike. A few years ago, however, the mailing of gratis copies was discontinued in accordance with a Post Office Department regulation which stipulated that newspapers intended for paying subscribers only could be sent under the second class mailing privileges. Consequently, several hundred young people, members included, were taken off the Weekly mailing list. At about the same time the U.N.A. announced a special subscription rate of \$1.00 a year for those of its members who desired to receive the Weekly. The rate for non-members, although much higher, was considered very reasonable. Only a small percentage of the readers who had been receiving the Weekly free of charge went to the trouble of subscribing to it.

Despite the fact that the majority of the persons receiving the Weekly are U.N.A. members, it is nevertheless realized that many non-members read the paper. A member may bring his copy to a club meeting, where it is read and passed around. A parent may give his copy to his non-member children to read. Persons visiting a member at his home may chance upon a copy. Copies are usually found in stores, clubs rooms, taverns, and other places managed or visited by members. Members who visited hospital patients may bring copies for them to read. A member in the service of our country who receives the Weekly may pass it on to his non-member friends, who are hungry for news about Ukrainian-American activities. There are undoubtedly many other channels through which the Weekly is circulated and read by non-U.N.A. members. This may explain why such a small percentage of readers entered subscriptions to the Weekly after being taken off the free mailing list.

Occasionally a non-member would write to the U.N.A. Main Office for information about the fraternal benefit society, its branches, its insurance certificates, its rates, its benefits, or any one of a number of other things, and what he must do to join the organization. Naturally, such requests for information are most welcome at the Main Office. Quite a few members have been gained in this way.

It is our purpose to encourage requests for information from non-members of the U.N.A. The circulation of information not only publicizes and advertises the organization, but attracts new members as well. To interest an appreciable number of non-members, however, it is essential that a great many copies of the Weekly get into their hands. We therefore ask our member-readers to give or lend their copies of the Weekly to non-members. By doing this, the reader will be helping his organization and doing his non-member friends a favor.

We urge non-member readers of today's column to write for information about the U.N.A. Even if the reader feels that he cannot become a U.N.A. member at this particular time, we urge him to ask for information just so that he may know all the facts concerning the fraternal order. The reader may rest assured that he will not be obligated in any way whatsoever by requesting information.

Post cards and letters will receive

Ukrainian Exhibit in Detroit

"Are those real eggs?" "Don't they use transfers to get those designs?" "How lovely!" "Is all that embroidery done by hand?" "Beautiful!" "Where is the Ukraine?" "Why, I never realized it was that large..." "The paintings are exquisite!" "Do you mean to say those are hand-woven?" "What patience the Ukrainian people must have!" "Do you know, I never realized your people were so artistic!"

Yes, thousands of people were acquainted or re-acquainted with Ukrainian culture last week. The occasion was a week-long Travel Show sponsored by the Detroit News at Detroit's Convention Hall. One feature of the show was the International Village where various nationality groups were represented by exhibits. The booth devoted to the Ukraine was superb! The collection of Ukrainian embroidered articles, woodcraft, intricately designed Easter eggs, and paintings by a contemporary Ukrainian artist, was provided by the Ukrainian National Women's League. The material was arranged exceptionally well with a fine balance that displayed the works of art to the best advantage. On several small tables, covered with embroidered clothes, were hand-painted plates holding designed eggs, books on Ukrainian history and cultural achievements, carved wood-work, figuring of young Hutzul couples, etc. The various branches of the Ukrainian National Women's League were responsible for handling the exhibit on alternating days, and girls in Ukrainian costumes supplied information regarding the exhibited articles and also answered many questions on the geographical location and size of the Ukraine.

On Sunday, Mrs. Volker demonstrated the process of designing eggs, which attracted a huge, curious crowd. Incidentally, Mrs. Volker was the winner of the "Egg and I" contest sponsored by the Fox Theater for the most artistically designed egg. Also on Sunday evening, dancers from Club Boyan participated in a spectacular pageant and drew a tremendous ovation. The newspaper write-up the following day declared that the Ukrainian dancers "stole the show."

During the week of the show, the Detroit News ran a large picture and article on Miss Halyna Kmet, a newly arrived refugee, who visited the exhibit.

The ladies who were responsible for making the exhibit a success and contributed their time and services so unselfishly, should be commended and complimented on a job magnificently done!

O. K.

WANTED

Young Organizers to Get Youth Members for the Ukrainian National Association

Steady and Well-Paying Work

Apply in person or by letter:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N.J.

prompt and courteous consideration. Address the Main Office, Ukrainian National Association, Post Office Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J.

T. L.

UYL-NA BOWLING TOURNAMENT

The Sports Department of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America announces its 1947 Bowling Tournament to be held in New York City, on Friday evening, May 30, 1947, in conjunction with the Ukrainian Youth Rally, which is being sponsored by the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America during the Memorial Day weekend. The following events are open to any Ukrainian individual:

Mens Singles, Womens Singles, Mixed Doubles Team, 3 Man Team.

Rules covering the tournament are:

1. Entry fee is \$1.50 per individual per event.
2. Prize for 1st, 2nd and 3rd places in each event.
3. Letter of application, with money order for cost of entry made payable to Peter Tynetski, must be in the hands of the Bowling Tournament Director by Saturday, May 17, 1947.

4. The Bowling Director, in conjunction with the UYL-NA Sports Director, will exercise discretionary powers in withdrawing an event, if in their opinion there are insufficient entries.

5. Entry fees are not returnable, save only when an event is withdrawn.

Further information concerning Tournament can be obtained by contacting: Bowling Tournament Director: Peter Tynetski, 201 10th Street, New York, N. Y.

WALTER BACAD,
UYL-NA Sports Director

MAY FROLIC

sponsored by the

UKRAINIAN BOYS CLUB

OF ELIZABETH, N. J.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 3rd, 1947

to be held at the

UKRAINIAN BALLROOM

214 FULTON STREET, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Music by EDDIE DERESH and his ORCHESTRA.

TICKET 75 cents, incl. tax DANCING 8:30 to ? ?

SPRING DANCE

sponsored by

New York Council of Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Inc.

on SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 3rd, 1947

at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street, New York

Between 2nd and 3rd Avenues

Music by JOHN SEMEN and his ORCHESTRA.

COMMENCING 8 P. M. ADMISSION 85¢

PRE-CONVENTION DANCE

sponsored by

1947 CONVENTION COMMITTEE of the

UKRAINIAN YOUTH LEAGUE of AMERICA

Friday, MAY 2nd

Ukrainian Hall, 849 N. Franklin St.

Continuous Dancing

TWO ORCHESTRAS Admission \$1.00

ST. MARY'S ATHLETIC CLUB

tenders their

FIRST ANNUAL DANCE

Saturday Evening, May 3rd, 1947

AT ST. MARY'S PARISH HALL

1745 WASHINGTON AVENUE, BRONX, N. Y.

Music by STEVE DREMUK & his RAINBOW ORCHESTRA.

COMMENCING at 8 P. M. ADMISSION 65 cents.

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 - (b) Ukrainian Relief Committee in Gt. Britain, 188 Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester 8, England.
 - (c) Association of Ukrainians in Gt. Britain, 49 Jindén Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, London, W. 2, England.
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 - (b) Ukrainian Canadian Committee, 701 McIntire Building, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
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- (11) Denmark:

Ukrainian Relief Committee in Denmark, c/o Mr. Josef Hvozdeski, D.R.K., Skotsborg-Sobad, Sjælland, Denmark.
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БОЛЬШЕВИЦЬКА ТРАГІКОМЕДІЯ В КИЄВІ.

Київ, 7. березня. — В дні від 4-го до 6-го березня кількості професійних артистів і аматорів відіграли в Києві, в салі театру ім. Івана Франка величаву комедію, що називається Перша Сесія Верховної Ради Української РСР. В ній вже взяв участь новий намісник Сталіна в Україні, Лазар Каганович, якого депутати привітали „довгими аплодисментами”. Сесію відкрив один зі старших депутатів, президент Академії Наук УРСР, А. В. Палладін, виголосивши коротку промову. В повідомленні сказано: „Колітов. Палладін говорить про одностайний вибір товариша Сталіна першим депутатом Верховної Ради УРСР, всі привітали на сцені встають та влаштовують овацію в честь великого Сталіна”. Предсідником Верховної Ради вибрано, очевидно одноголосно, депутата А. Е. Корнійчука, а його заступниками депутатів А. І. Селіванова та М. С. Киха. На порядку нарад сесії було: 1. Вибір Мандатної комісії Верховної Ради; 2. Потвердження „указів” Президії Верховної Ради УРСР; 3. Вибір постійних комісій Верховної Ради; 4. Вибір Президії Верховної Ради; 5. Створення уряду УРСР — Ради Міністрів УРСР; 6. Вибір Верховного Суду УРСР. З доповіді голови мандатної комісії З. Т. Сердюка виходить, що „по всіх 415 округах вибори в Верховну Раду УРСР були переведені згідно з постановами конституції УРСР. В голосуванні брало участь 99,96% всіх управнених, а за кандидатів Сталінського блоку комуністів і безпартійних віддали свої голоси 99,47% всіх голосуючих”. Сердюк далі сказав, що в склад депутатів входять: 177 робітників, 126 селян, 112 урядників та представників совєтської інтелігенції. Між депутатами є більшість військових і 112 жінок. На сесії „змінено, або доповнено” 45, 48 і 115 статті конституції УРСР, але не подано в якому напрямку. Це й не важне, бо конституція там все рівно не має жодного значення. Хрущов, як „премієр”, зголосив димісію свого „уряду” та виголосив промову, в якій підкреслював „огромну допомогу, яку Совєтська Україна одержала від всесоюзної комуністичної партії, від совєтського уряду і особисто від товариша Сталіна”. Особистим голосуванням потверджено склад Ради Міністрів УРСР, предсідником якої є Микита Хрущов а його заступниками: Л. Р. Корнієць, Д. З. Мануїльський, що є теж „міністром з акордонних справ”, Ф. В. Старченко, І. С. Сенін, А. М. Барановський, Н. П. Бажан та П. В. Рудницький. Інших міністрів в повідомленні не названо. Комедія закінчилася тим, що „сесія з огромним одушевленням прийняла привітальне письмо товаришу Сталіну”. В письмі, що його в цілості надрукувала московська преса з 9-го березня, зібрані в Київському театрі комедіянти висловлюють „гарячу любов, глибоку вдячність і безмежну відданість своєму дорогому вождю і учителю” Сталіну.

ПУЩЕНО В ДІЮ ДНІПРЕЛЬСТАН.

Запоріжжя, 3. березня. — Після трьох років відбудови і ремонту сьогодні знову пущено в дію знищену під час війни німцями велику електростанцію Дніпрогрес біля Запоріжжя. З цієї нагоди відбулися всілякі маніфестації, що закінчуються насамперед у висилці віроповіданчих телеграм Сталіну. Московська преса з цього дня майже виключно цій події віддала свої шпальти, при чому майже цілком промовчується Україну і труди українського народу, а всі заслуги за відбудову Дніпрельстану коштом крові і поту українського народу, приписується „великому Сталіну” та „партії большевиків”.

„НАЦІОНАЛІСТИ” НЕ ПЕРЕВОДЯТЬСЯ.

В московській „Літературній Газеті” з 8. березня поет Платон Воронько, „учасник знаменитих рейдів Ковпака”, жаліється, що українські автори, головні молоді, „не йдуть в ногу з народом”. Характеризуючи українську совєтську літературу, він під час одного доповіді говорив: „В багатьох випадках виявляється відсутність чіткого світогляду та ідейна обмеженість молодих авторів. Звідсіля — і деякі пориви в націоналістичну романтику, в ідеалізацію „патріархальної” давнини, звідсіля — і відтворення деяких типів і образів, які не мають жодного звязку з новою Україною, з Україною совєтською, індустріальною, соціалістичною, де навіть самий пейзаж змінився до непізнання”. Далі ще Воронько вважає за необхідне „посилити виховну роботу серед літературної молоді” і твердить, що цього потребують насамперед „молоді письменники на периферіях”.

УКРАЇНСЬКІ ПИСЬМЕННИКИ ТА МОСКОВСЬКІ „ГОДОВЩИНИ”.

„Літературная Газета” з 15-го березня повідомляє про партійне зібрання українських письменників в Харкові, на якому вже обговорювалося святкування „годовщини” московської жовтневої революції. З цієї нагоди письменники Харківщини підготовляють до друку ряд творів на післявоєнні теми. Ю. Шовкопляс підготував повість „Кандидат”, М. Ледакко пише роман „Фенікс” на тему відбудови Донбасу, нові книги пишуть Р. Брусилівський, Х. Левина, В. Гавриленко, О. Гольдес, Д. Соколов, Л. Юхвид, Грушенко, Данченко та інші.

НЕ ЗАБУВАЮТЬ ТЕЖ ПРО „ГОДОВЩИНУ” САМОЇ МОСКВИ.

„Літературная Газета” з 8. березня повідомляє, що „українські письменники готувляться відзначити 800-річчя Москви виданням ювілейного збірника-альманаху. В збірнику будуть надруковані твори Т. Шевченка, І. Франка, О. Кобилянської, І. Котляревського, Г. Сковороди та інших. Головне місце в збірнику займатимуть твори письменників совєтської України. В Києві, Харкові, Львові, Сталіно, Ворошиловграді, Ужгороді, Чернівцях та по інших містах підготовляється з цієї нагоди відповідні літературні і театральні імпрези, радіопередачі і т. п. Україна повинна відсвяткувати 800-ліття столиці своїх катів як велике національне свято.

ВІРНИСТЬ БАТЬКІВЩИНИ, ТІЛЬКИ НЕ ЗНАТИ ЯКІЙ.

Л. Санов в „Літературній Газеті” з 15. березня дорікає українським письменникам, що вони ще досі не вяснили як слід цілого героїства „совєтського народу” під час війни. Вправді, журнал „Вітчизна” надрукував повість Олеса Гончара п. з. „Альпи”, повість навіть „ідеологічно витримана”, тільки в деяких випадках замало, а то й цілком нема „совєтизму”. Гончар, наприклад, пише: „Все, все ми віддамо тобі, Батьківщино. Все. Навіть наші

З КУЛЬТУРНОГО ЖИТТЯ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ СКИТАЛЬНИКІВ

II. ЗІЗД МУР-У.

В суботу, 15. березня ц. р., в ново-ульмському таборі розпочався другий Зізд Обєднання Українських Письменників на еміграції — МУР (Мистецький Український Рух). Зізд відкрив голова МУР-у Улас Самчук, вітаючи членів Обєднання та численних гостей, а зокрема білоруських письменників — М. Седньова і ін. Привітання від мистецьких організацій виголосили присутні на Зізді дир. В. Блавацький — голова ОМУС-у й д-р В. Витвицький від Обєднання Музик. Письмове вітання надіслала Українська Спілка Образотворчих Мистців. Після цього Юрій Косач в понадгодинному рефераті доповідав про „Обрії нової драми”, обговорюючи перспективи драматургії нашої доби на тлі важливих здвигів у мистецькому світогляді сучасности. За тезою доповідача, розвиток сучасної драми йде внапрямку остаточного переборення натуралізму в театрі й повільного (через експрєсіонізм) утравлення нового стилю „театру ідей”, абстрактного „театру мітів”, з чим звязаний і процес розбиття традиційної канонічності драматичної форми — новий мистецький світогляд покликає в драмі й нові засоби.

Проф. В. Державин зробив у своїй доповіді огляд важливіших поєв художньої прози за 1946 рік. Докладно обговорив творчість „новаторів” (В. Домонтович, Ю. Косач, І. Костецький, та ін.), „традиціоналістів” (У. Самчук, В. Чапленко й ін.), мемуарно-документальну прозу (О. Данський, Ю. Вескид, М. Бажанський), дебюти в прозі, драматичні спроби, юнацько-пригодинницький жанр і прозові публікації В. Шаяна.

Після обідньої перерви, Зізд під головуванням проф. Л. Білецького продовжував свою працю. Проф. Ю. Шерех у своїй широкій дуже чіткій і гострій доповіді „Року Божого 1946” зробив підсумки минулого літературного року, творчих осягів та поразок нашої поезії й прози. Ця понаддвохгодинна, незвичайно цікава доповідь була вислухана з великою увагою, після чого розпочалася дискусія, перенесена й на другий день Зізду. В дискусії брали участь, м. ін., В. Блавицький, І. Багрянний, В. Шаян, І. Костецький, Л. Полтава, В. Барка, Ю. Дивнич, Л. Коваленко, Ю. Чорний, В. Чапленко, й наприкінці всі три доповіді.

серця. Бо хто не зазнав того щастя, той краси вірности, той не жив по справжньому... Таких і подібних звернень до Батьківщини має бути багато, натомість цілком не говориться, що це „совєтська вітчизна”.

СОВЄТСЬКІ „ЛІКАРІ” БІЛЯ СТАДНИКА.

Нью Йорк, 24. квітня. — Сьогодні ньюйорська преса знова заговорила про Г. В. Стадника, члена совєтсько-української делегації до О. Д., якого свого часу пострілів в ногу якийсь злодій. Большевики безуспішно намагалися робити з того припадкового пострілу „політичну аферу”. Стадник далі перебуває в одній з ньюйорських лікарень, а лікування його успішно продовжується. Преса заговорила про Стадника, пригадуючи історію з пострілом, з нагоди відвідин Стадника двома совєтськими „лікарами”.

До половини другого дня нарад (16. III.) під головуванням Ю. Дивнича, заслухано ще доповіді голови МУР-у й секретаря І. Костецького про діяльність Обєднання. З річевих звітів виходило, що минулий перший рік від часу заснування МУР-у позначився серйозною працею в напрямку організації письменницького життя, навязання ширшого контакту з суспільством і чужинцями літературними колами; проведено дві конференції Мур-у (в Авгсбурзі й Байройті, остання була присвячена проблемам критики); поживавлено видавничу діяльність (видаю 23. публікації під маркою МУР-у, з того багато вартісних речей).

Після полудня обрано новий провід МУР-у. Аклямацією поновлено Уласа Самчука на пості голови МУР-у. До правління МУР-у обрано: Ю. Шереха, Ю. Дивнича, Ю. Косача, С. Гординського, Б. Подоляка, Я. Славутича, В. Державина. До Ревізійної Комісії: Ф. Дудка, В. Домонтовича, Д. Гуменну. Було також приділено увагу низці різних справ, звязаних з дальшою діяльністю МУР-у й питаннями літературного життя на еміграції взагалі.

У. Самчук закрав Зізд промовою, сповненою оптимізму й віри в те, що другий рік існування МУР-у буде відзначений ще більшим скріпленням обєднання й осягами нашої літератури на чужині.

II. Зізд МУР-у пройшов у діловій атмосфері й став справді важливим етапом в розвитку цієї організації. Одною з цікавіших справ, яку порушив Зізд, була справа організації спілки спілок усіх галузей нашого мистецтва для координації їхньої діяльності — („Укр. Трибуна”) КЧ

Василь Барка

ПРИЧАСТЯ

В раю проміння мріє, мріє,
Над ланом вітер ластовіє,
— О, люди! Нашо ждати щастя,
Як ви без серця, без причастя.
Сняжними великі,
Великі — сошцеликі,
Поглянули й листками, ніби лицарі —
Щитами, похитали, мовляли:
— А так! — а правда, так!
Прибрали хмари лева знак,
Вітрила підняли. Повеслували.
У зліт руїні й голубів нема;
Дзеркалить річечка німа...
Як трупи — залізничні шпалі,
І жовтий куцик — як жєбрак.
А скрізь проміння мріє, мріє,
І лежить лебедем леліє.
Огніє ніжний мак.

Петро Гетьманець

ТАК ЛЮБЛЮ...

Так люблю, коли вітер плюється
У лице пелюстками сніжини,
Коли кроком моїм пружно гнеться
Чорноземове чоло рівнини.

Так люблю ночі зрушену темієм
І погрозу скуйовджених хмар,
До спляння всім вдихом легенів
По степову бурхливість, як чар.

Вже забулася тиша селянська —
Наче вік весь у впертих маршах,
Тільки іноді дні ті присняться,
Що минули в полтавських степах.

Та душа вже крайною жалю
Не зведеться ніколи в мені —
Так люблю ці вітри і ці далі,
Неповторні ці місяцькі дні.

(Із збірки „Мої повстанські марші”.)

Українські скитальники дожидають Вашої допомоги. Чи Ви вже зложили свою жертву?

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