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Prof. Timoshenko Gets Rare Award

Stephen P. Timoshenko, Ukrainian American professor emeritus of theoretical and applied mechanics at Stanford University, California, was awarded on April 26 the James Watts International Medal by the Council of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain, the Scientists Newsweekly Science reported in its May 16 number.

As a feature of the award ceremonies, Dr. Timoshenko delivered a series of lectures to the Institution on "Stress Concentration and Fatigue Failures."

Dr. Timoshenko and the late Henry Ford are only American recipients of the medal.

Our correspondent, Mr. Emil Hladky of Piney River, Virginia, writes that the T.I.C. and the F.I.A.T., both technical organizations of the United States Government, are trying to get Prof. Timoshenko to go to the United States Zone of Germany for technical investigations.

Emil Hladky

Mr. Hladky, a chemical engineer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hladky of Jersey City, recently returned from a flying trip to U.S. Zone of Germany, to which he had been sent to conduct certain technical investigations.

Mr. Hladky is of the younger generation and before his profession removed him from Ukrainian American circles, he was active in younger generation organizational life. His father is foreman in the Svoboda printshop, where he has been employed for the past forty years.

Grescoe Stars Again

Donna Grescoe, young violin virtuoso of American and Canadian fame, who recently made her New York Town Hall debut and more recently appeared in the John Hodiak Ukrainian relief concert in Chicago's Opera House, displayed her unusually talented musicianship at the Annual Spring Concert sponsored by the Music Department of New York City's Hunter College for girls, Saturday evening, May 24.

Featuring Donna Grescoe as guest artist, the concert program presented also the Hunter College Choir and Symphony Orchestra, the former led by Anders Emile and latter by Alexander M. Bernyk. The program also included a dance group presentation under the direction of Eugenie Schein.

Miss Grescoe played Violin Concerto in E. Minor—Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, in a manner which evoked thunderous applause from more than one thousand persons who attended the concert.

Ukrainian DP Orphans



Pictured above are a group of Ukrainian war orphans in a DP camp in Austria. There is a bill, the Ives Bill, pending in Congress which would provide for the entrance into this country of them and others like them of Ukrainian and other nationalities, without regard for quota restrictions.

Red Paper Yells Booski at Ukraine Gridnapper

In a May 24 dispatch the United Press correspondent in Moscow reported that sports-minded Comrade Kalinchuk, a Ukrainian who went outside his bailiwick on raids for football talent, has been exposed to the glare of publicity by the trade union organ Trud.

Trud charged that Kalinchuk, assistant chairman of the Ukrainian Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, overreached himself when he lured three star players from the Odessa team to Kiev to bolster the slipping local team.

The UP correspondent notes that consternation swept Odessa when the fans learned that Comrades Kudimenko, Zhigan and Sevastianov, the mainstays of the Pischevik team, had disappeared.

The Odessa fans feared as much for the safety of the three men as for the fate of the team which up to that moment was leading the local league.

The consternation turned to indignation when Odessa learned that the players were well, apparently happy, and playing on the Kiev Dynamo team.

"Faded into the past is the time of romantic attacks, when those in love under cover of night kidnaped the ladies of their hearts from the homes of their fathers," Trud observed.

"But it appears the descendants

"A Great Epic"

Thus the St. Louis Post-Dispatch (St. Louis, Mo.) characterizes the Story of the Ukraine by Prof. Clarence A. Manning, recently published by the Philosophical Library, New York, under the sponsorship of the Ukrainian National Association.

"This is story of an important part of the U.S.S.R. which at various time in history has been an independent nation and would in all probability be one now if the matter were left to the Ukrainians," the St. Louis Post-Dispatch book reviewer notes.

"The professorial style of the author, a teacher of Slavic languages at Columbia University, cannot hide the interest of a great epic," the reviewer concludes.

Appointed Law Professor

John S. Gonas, Indiana State Senator, and member of the Ukrainian National Association, was recently appointed Associate Professor of Law at the Chicago Law School. He will lecture one day a week.

Mr. Gonas is possessor of three degrees, B.S. in T.E., LL.B. and LL.M. He has been practicing law since 1930. This is his second term as state senator.

of these cavaliers still live in the Ukraine on the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports.

"After a bad loss to the Moscow

Ukrainian P.W.s Being Moved to Britain

Eight thousand Ukrainians, who fought in the German armed forces in the war are being transferred to England from Italy, where they were held as prisoners of war by the British, according to recent dispatches.

Any of them who were Soviet citizens on September 1, 1939 will be repatriated to the Soviet Union whether they want to go or not, the report states. The others, mainly Ukrainians who lived in Western Ukraine under pre-war Poland rule, will not be forced to return to hated Soviet rule.

In Britain they will probably be employed as farm labor. Many of them may apply for visas to the New World, particularly to Canada.

Most of these Ukrainians who served in the German forces, joined them because they had to because they were led to believe that they would be fighting for Ukrainian national independence, and only against the Reds. They refused to fight against American or British troops, and when they were transferred from the Eastern front to the Western front, they surrendered voluntarily en masse.

Dynamos, the Kiev people felt a deep love for the players of Odessa. And Kalinchuk undertook to organize the kidnaping of the beloved players.

"Kalinchuk has not simply kidnaped football players, but in a manner of speaking has committed burglary by breaking locks."

A Plug - - - By G. H.

THIS has nothing to do with electrical devices, nor with the nag that came last in the race. The word "plug," as used these days, means to throw a kind word in behalf of somebody. That is the use to which it is put here, and "somebody" is the Ukrainian Weekly.

As readers, most of us are taking the U. W. for granted. Comes Monday, we look for it, glance through its pages, stop at our favorite feature, then peruse the rest at leisure. Having read it from beginning to end, we feel that are very well posted on the Ukrainian affairs in general and on the doings of Ukrainian American Youth in particular. We are irked when delivery is late or when an issue is omitted, which is seldom, for some cause. How we would feel if the U. W. should fold up and stop publication, only those can imagine who recall the days before there was The Ukrainian Weekly.

Fifteen years of service have proved the Ukrainian Weekly to be a dynamic force in a generation of Ukrainian American Youth. It has been responsible for the success of the first Youth Congress, and of the others that followed. During the years of war it served as liaison between the men in the armed forces and the life they had left behind them. Since the termination of war it is again exerting its influence toward the organization of youth, as is evidenced by the Youth Rally in New York and the coming Youth Congress in Philadelphia.

There are fortunate people who have preserved all issues of the Ukrainian Weekly since the beginning of its publication. They are fortunate because they have in possession the history of Ukrainians in America during the last fifteen years. It is a history in the making, with names of the makers and their achievements. To those who appreciate their Ukrainian heritage and who have associated themselves with any phase of Ukrainian life, this history represents a continuous and never-ending romance. Ever youthful in its approach and always at the service of youth, the U. W. tends to preserve the youth of its reader.

Its work is never done. Year after year, as another "class" of youngsters makes its debut, The Ukrainian Weekly responds to the desires of the new readers, and adds its influence in the molding of character. By disseminating information, by exchanging ideas, and by constructive leadership the U. W. crystallizes the opinion of its reading public and lights the way to a better mutual understanding of Ukrainians in America.

But the wholesome influence exerted by the Ukrainian Weekly has its limitations because it is effective among its readers only. The vast majority of Ukrainian American Youth has not been educated to read any Ukrainian publication. It is not pleasant to say this, but the fact

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remains that the homes of Ukrainian families are cluttered with several bulky newspapers, each with its comic strips, without a Ukrainian paper in sight.

We can reach those unfortunate souls only through our readers, to arouse their interest in the Ukrainian Weekly. Many of them are members of the U.N.A. but are not subscribers. Many are subscribers but are not readers. They do not know what they are missing. But you, Gentle Reader, would do a good deed by giving a plug for the Ukrainian Weekly among the subscribers who do not read and the potential readers who do not subscribe.

Trivia - - - By Sophia

RECENTLY, the New York newspapers came out with a suggestion made by the mayor to unite the Police, Fire and Sanitation departments, and call the result the Department of Public Safety. The goal of such a suggestion was to make New York a safer place to live in, and to increase the efficiency of its employees, implying that the city is a dangerous place and its employees inefficient. This proposal should have serious repercussions among the residents of the city.

The policemen would object. Their main argument would be that they already perform all three types of service, including helping clean the streets and put out fires. Why, every time a cop locks up a man for vagrancy he's cleaning the streets, and making them safer for others. (The policeman seems to think so, anyhow, but the poor "vagrant" probably wouldn't harm a flea.) In days past, the police also helped extinguish fires, such as those on Election Day and those used for roasting "mickeys," the latter being potatoes swiped from mom's supply and roasted in an outdoor fire until coal black. I often wonder if any of the kids in our gang ever enjoyed eating those mickeys, or whether they just suffered through the aroma and flavor of burned potato peel for the sake of sport. Guess I'll never know.

BEETHOVEN, LUDWIG VON
Ninth, Symphony (Choral) Philadelphia Orchestra. Conductor Eugene Ormandy with the Westminster Choir. Soloists: Stella Roman, soprano, Enid Szanthe, contralto, Frederick Jagel, tenor, Nicola Moscona, basso.
Columbia Set No. MM-591.

This magnificent composition was completed a short time before Beethoven passed away. He was present when it was first performed in Vienna, yet he never heard a note of it. He was stone deaf and could follow the music only by watching the musicians. After the finale the

audience cheered Beethoven for his music but he was not aware of their cheers until some friends turned him around.

The symphony is in four movements. The fourth employs a chorus and soloists and resembles a cantata. The basis for this fourth movement is Schiller's "Ode To Joy." I would suggest that you listen to this final portion of the music first. Listen, and you shall hear the way Beethoven expresses joy. It is as though one took a single supreme moment of ecstasy and saturated oneself in it. He seems to reach the rare pinnacle of pleasure in this choral section. His music soars to stupendous heights of expression, as though he were attempting to break through the final boundary of man's natural limitations.

The entire album is very well recorded. The solo passages are sung well even though they remain some of the most difficult in the field of music. The choir really is amazing in its interpretation of this very fine and unusual symphony. When you first purchase the album you may hear just a bit too much surface scratch but with some eight playings I'm sure that they will disappear.

Appassionata Sonata (Sonata No. 23 in F Minor) Beethoven.

There are number of recordings of this famous piano sonata. I can only suggest that you listen to all of them if possible. The latest and about the best has been issued by Victor with Rubinstein. This is on the new Vynilite records and is quite expensive. Another excellent recording of this sonata is the older Gieseking version issued by Columbia. No matter which one you choose, I know you will be amazed by its depth, its power, its beauty. Too often most of us seem to forget about the really good piano music to be had. It is really a pity, for that is probably the reason for having so many music lovers unaware of sonatas such as this Appassionata.

★
OTHER RECORDS

Within A Tomb Forgotten. Beethoven. Sung by Chaliapin, Basso. Victor No. 6822.

Scherzo (From Quartet in F Major) NBC Orchestra conductor Toscanini. Victor No. 15547.

Adelaide, by Beethoven-Matthisson, sung by Jussi Bjorling, Tenor. Victor No. 2195.

★
UKRAINIAN RECORD OF THE WEEK

Second Symphony by Tchaikovsky Cincinnati Orchestra conducted by Goossens.

This is generally known as the Little Russian Symphony. It is not quite as good as his fourth, fifth, or sixth. The final movement is based upon a popular Ukrainian folk dance. Listen and see if you can guess which one. I know you will enjoy the treat of hearing our music performed by a symphony orchestra.

Anyhow, the police used to raid such gatherings and douse the fire as if they were raiding a crap game, thus protecting the citizenry from juvenile arsonists.

The firemen would also beef about becoming part of our Public Safety system because they'd have to work too hard for a living. It's a hard enough job to be a firefighter, but to expect him to trail down the arsonist and take over the job of the police is asking too much. Furthermore, he'd have to assume the Sanitation Department's task of cleaning up debris, and that's much too menial a job for him. Besides, imagine asking the firehouse gang to break up the poker or pinochle game just to do some extra work! Try and do it.

What better way is there to make the streetcleaner's life unhappy than by giving him more work to do? The streets of New York are enough to keep anyone busy for the rest of his life, but to give him two other jobs in addition to this is going too far. How would the streetcleaner feel if you were to run up to him screaming, "My gas range has been stolen! I've been robbed!" He would probably run down to the station house with you, and not know who there is a street cleaner and who is a policeman. No, I think it's better for the shoemaker to stick to his last and for the streetcleaner to stick to his streets.

If the measure to set up the Department of Public Safety should go through, there would probably be a standardized uniform made up for all the members. The old uniform with the mental buttons would go to the scrap drive, and the new uniform would have to be a composite of all three present uniforms. Picture the confused tailor or designer who tries to combine the uniforms, or even the best parts of each! Every man on the force would have to be provided with a fireman's helmet and boots, in addition to his own broom and shovel, besides which he'd have to have a policeman's nightstick, gun and badge. He'd need a valet following him in a jeep containing all his equipment, prepared to outfit him with the proper tools that any emergency required. The jeep, of course, would be equipped with a radio to direct him to the scene of his job, and tell him which of his implements he'd need for it. In his free time, he'd divide the hours between patrolling the beat, playing cards at the firehouse, and perhaps even sneak in a few minutes of garbage collecting. This routine would go on con-

tinually, because there's no other solution, except to break down the Public Safety Department into three separate branches, the Fire Department, the Police force, and the Department of Sanitation.

As a matter of fact, that idea to separate the departments into three is pretty good. I think the next time I find myself with some free time I'll send my suggestion to the mayor.

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- Взяв би я бандуру — Lover's Serenade
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(Continued)

V

An Important Turning Point

GLANCING back over Lesya's life up to this point, it is clearly evident that it falls into two definite periods: years of childhood and years of adolescence. The event which marks the abrupt transition of the one into the other was the profound psychological impression made upon her by the shock of the news of her aunt's banishment to Siberia. The deep feelings it aroused can be distinctly sensed in the short but impressive poem written by the nine-year-old girl soon after: "No more can I call liberty my own." For the first time it had been revealed to her that in the world outside there was cruelty and oppression for good and kindly people. Still outwardly a child, however, the years of adolescence, of mental and spiritual development, of conscious preparation for the battle of life had now begun. But what should also have been years of growing physical strength were to be handicapped by the onset of pitiless disease and frequent illnesses. Yet, by the exercise of great moral courage and endurance, for a time at least, she had overcome the physical handicap to her mental and intellectual development. By hard and unremitting study she had made the best of her potential talents. Already, young as she was, she had seen her poetry appear in print, not indeed in her native land, but in publications across the border where Ukrainian literary work was not fettered as it was in Russia. Now, at the age of seventeen, Lesya was to enter on a new stage of life, that of young womanhood, leaving the years of adolescence behind as she had once left the years of childhood.

The turning point came about this way. On March 9, the day celebrating the "Forty Martyrs" in the Church's calendar, when, according to popular belief, the larks come flying back to announce the impending arrival of spring, a messenger of spring in the person of another daughter arrived to gladden the Kosach family. However, after the Isydora, as the baby was named (Lesya playfully called her "mysterious Isis"), Olha Petrivna was slower in getting about than usual and had to keep her bed for some little time. Therefore she told Lesya to write a letter for her to the Drahomanivs in Geneva announcing the news.

So the tall, slender, fragile girl with the questioning look in her grey blue eyes from under slightly knitted brows—courageous eyes without a glint of foreknowledge of the suffering, the future held for her, with her bright, delicate face framed in tresses the color of old gold, sat down at her mother's table to write. In her small, rounded script, still rather immature in appearance, she began this first letter to her famous uncle after a long, long interval of time, timidly, uncertainly, and nervously.

"You will please forgive if I do not write very fluently—I am quite aware of the fact, I assure you," she began apologetically, and continued by saying that she would not otherwise have taken it upon herself to write, although she had long felt a desire to correspond with her uncle personally, whom she had not seen since she was a very small girl. She wrote, of course, about her mother's health and gave the family news. She

also said she had begun to translate Homer's "Odyssey" into Ukrainian, but the state of her health continually hindered from doing steady work on it. "They all tell me that I ought to live the life of a hothouse plant. I try to do so, but all the same, I cannot willingly turn myself into a mere plant." Then she concluded her letter by signing it "Yours, Lesya" without any quirks or flourishes, a signature as modest and unassuming as the writer was herself.

This letter, dated March 25, 1888, laid the foundation for a seven-year-long correspondence between uncle and niece, and the relations which arose therefrom played a decisive role in her life, leaving indelible traces on her character, her philosophy of life, and her creative work.

As she continued writing, the figure of her uncle, Mykhaylo Drahomaniv, the political exile, the dauntless fighter for the rights of Ukraine against the mighty Tsarist government, the educator of vast scholarship, the indefatigable journalist and propagandist, a man reviled by his enemies and idolized by his sympathizers, surrounded by an aura of family remembrances, expanded into a form of titanic, Promethean grandeur in the young poetess' fervid imagination. It is no wonder, therefore, that Lesya dedicated to him one of her finest early poems:

For thee, O Ukraine, O our mother
unfortunate, bound,
The first string I touch is for thee.
The chord will vibrate with a quiet
yet solemn deep sound,
The song from my heart will gush
free.

In her virginal warm imagination Ukraine and Uncle Mykhaylo merged into a single whole, each component equivalent to the other, each complementing the other to form an essential unity. And this Titan, this semi-mythical uncle of hers, who stood on such a lofty, almost unattainable pedestal, immediately replied to her in a personal letter, simple, cordial, and understanding. Unsealing the letter, Lesya discovered, with a thrill of pardonable pride, that her own handwriting greatly resembled that of her uncle's, quite distinct from the hand her father and mother wrote. She noted this as an omen of personal significance for her future. Having reread the letter several times, Lesya, sensible of the fact that her face was all aflame, sat down and wrote a return letter full of warmest thanks and appreciation, writing with all the fervor and frankness of a seventeen-year-old girl, telling her uncle considerably more about herself, her hopes and plans for the future, but this time more assuredly, more freely.

She wrote: "In character I am very reserved, a trait which I do like myself. I am always endeavoring to be more frank and unconstrained in expressing myself, but I noticed that things do not always come out as I should like. As a result I am apt to joke when I ought to talk seriously, and when I want to talk seriously, I cannot always do so. And just because of this unfortunate trait of mine, I do not seem to be able to overcome it even in conversation with Mother and Mysha, to say nothing of other people. To tell the truth, I am a little surprised at finding myself able to write so freely to you. It is because by your letter you have drawn me to yourself per-

Pioneers (Каменяри) — By Ivan Franko

Translated by PERCIVAL CUNDY

I saw a vision strange. Before me
seemed to stretch
A measureless, but waste and savage
open plain;
And I a fettered captive, chained
both hand and foot,
Was standing at the base of a high
granite cliff,
And with me other thousands, cap-
tives like myself.

The brow of every one was seamed
by lines of pain,
But in each eye there glowed a
sacrificial flame.
The fetters held each one in serpent-
like embrace,
And every back was bowed, each face
bent toward the earth,
For all seemed weighted down be-
neath a weary load.

sonally more than ever before."

The uncle replied, assuring Lesya that he would always be his niece's sympathetic friend, no matter what she cared to write about to him. One early result of this correspondence was that Lesya felt that she hadn't learned as much as she would like, chiefly because of state of her health which had hindered her from devoting herself to wider study. Saying that she hadn't read nearly enough, she began to tell her uncle about her reading, translating, her preferences in literature and so on. From this it appears that her reading was far more extensive than she would make it appear.

For example: of French authors except George Sand she hadn't read very many in the original, but a large number in translation, presumably in Russian. These were mostly off the newer naturalistic school such as Zola. Lesya said these did not appeal to her because they were too full of sensationalism and striving for striking contrasts and contained too little truth and justice. For Tolstoy she did not care very much because of the horrors he depicted and the cloudy mysticism he he was addicted to, so she said. She had read "Taras Bulba" in a good French version, but some phrases and expressions translated too literally grated on her ear. But the works of Turgenev in Russian (her mother had given her a set of them as a present) she read with great interest and would dearly love to translate them into Ukrainian. So it went, and under her uncle's influence and inspiration Lesya's ideas and imagination expanded profusely.

Many a time Lesya read and reread to herself that first letter from her uncle Mykhaylo Drahomaniv. When Mysha came home from the Academy for the Christmas holidays she read it to him. But Mysha was not in a mood to be as greatly impressed as she. Just then he was passing through a phase of youthful enthusiasm for mathematics. For him there were no other books worth while than books on this great science, and no other science so great as mathematics. He had but one criterion for passing judgement on anyone's literary work. This is illustrated by the contemptuous way he dismissed one writer by saying, "He doesn't know a thing about mathematics!" Consequently Mysha smiled a little indulgently at his sister's exaltation over her uncle's letter, without having the faintest inkling that it marked a turning point in Lesya's intellectual and spiritual life.

(To be continued)

Each one held tightly gripped a
mighty iron sledge,
And sudden from the sky a voice
like thunder came:
"Break through this granite wall!
Let neither heat nor cold
Your efforts stay! In spite of hun-
ger, toil and thirst,
Slack not, for yours it is to cleave
this rock in twain."

At this we all as one our sledges
swung on high,
A thousand blows crashed down like
thunder on the cliff;
Where each one fell the granite face
was shattered, and
The rock in fragments flew. With
desperation's strength
We hammered without cease against
that granite brow.

Like a cataract's roar, or bloody
battle's din,
Our sledges thudding beat in never-
ceasing roll;
Step by step advancing, new ground
we ever gained;
Though many a one fell maimed and
crippled in the fight,
Yet still we onward pressed, for
naught could us withstand.

And yet each one knew well that
neither praise of men,
Nor need of glory should our bloody
toil requite,
We know that ere man's foot should
tread upon that road,
Ere we could drive it through and
level gradings make,
Our bones would lie thereon, or
bleach along its sides.

But in our hearts no thirst of glory
found a place
For we were neither knights nor
champions seeking fame,—
Bondslaves we were, yet who, of our
free will, on us
The chains had ta'en. Self-made slaves
for liberty's sake,
We toil as pioneers to make straight
paths for her.

And each held firm belief that by
our own strong arms
That prisoning rock we'd rend and
break a passage through;
That by our mortal strength, and
after, with our bones,
A solid highway we could build, so
that following us,
Into the world, new life, new hopes
might find a way.

And every one knew too, that some-
where in the world,
That we had left behind for chains
and painful toil,
Were mothers, sweethearts, wives,
and little ones who wept,
And friends and enemies, who, pity-
ing or in wrath,
Cursed us and our emprise, and all
our toil achieved.

We knew all this, and many a time
our souls it grieved,
Our hearts would fail almost as sor-
row gripped the breast;
Yet neither grief, discouragement, nor
weariness,
Nor fear of those who cursed could
stay us in our toil,
And not a one let fall the weapon
from his hands.

So thus we onward move, into one
body fused
By one great purpose holy, sledges in
our hands.
What though we be accursed and
by the world forgot,
We'll rend the prisoning rock and lay
straight paths and true,
That light and liberty may come
e'en o'er our bones.

Stirrings of Ukrainian Unrest

By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

THE recent appointment of Lazar Kaganovich as chief Soviet Communist representative in the Ukraine is an indication that the Soviet regime is obliged to cope with stirrings of political unrest. Kaganovich for many years has been one of Stalin's chief trouble-shooters, a term which under Soviet political conditions can usually be taken very literally. He is a member of the all-powerful Politburo and has acquired a reputation as an industrial administrator.

The assignment of Kaganovich to the Ukrainian field is an alarm signal, following, as it does, a number of developments pointing to unrest in that country. Resolutions of the Communist Party of the Ukraine have noted failures of Party propaganda and an obstinate persistence of nationalist sentiment. Such sops to Ukrainian patriotism as the paying of official honor to Bohdan Khmelnytsky, leader of the Ukrainian struggle for freedom in the seventeenth century have not been sufficient to reconcile the Ukrainian people to domination from Moscow.

The very method of the appointment of Kaganovich shows how hollow is the selfgovernment which is theoretically assured to the constituent Soviet Republics under the Soviet Constitution and which was ostensibly broadened in 1944, when military affairs and foreign affairs were transferred from the central government to the individual republics. There was no pretense of an election by the Ukrainian people. Although Kaganovich was born in the Ukraine he had not been active there for many years. Yet everyone familiar with Soviet political realities knows that so long as he remains in the Ukraine as the trusted agent of Stalin and the Soviet Government he can overrule any law or decision of the local authorities.

The persistence of nationalist sentiment is not the only concern of the Soviet rulers. Another recent resolution of the Ukrainian Communist Party is full of lamentation about "serious defects in the restoration and development of agriculture." One of the essential tasks of the Communist Party in the Western Ukraine, according to this resolution, is to strengthen the agricultural administration of the area and to explain "the advantages of collective economy over an individual economy."

Inasmuch as the first fruits of the introduction of forced collective farming in the Ukraine were two of the greatest human catastrophes in Ukrainian history, the brutal "liquidation" of large numbers of moderately well-to-do farmers who were labelled kulaks and the great famine of 1932-33, which took a toll of millions of victims, the task of convincing Ukrainian peasants of the superiority of the collective economy may not be very easy.

Red Regime Crisis in Ukraine

The Soviet regime in the Ukraine faces great difficulties, political and economic. It is of no small significance that some eight or ten million people of Ukrainian stock (the exact figure is hard to determine because of uncertainty about war casualties and refugees) who formerly lived in Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia have now been incorporated in the Soviet Union. The Soviet frontier has been pushed westward to the line of the Bug River,

the Carpathians and the Pruth River as a result of the annexation of Eastern Galicia, with its large Ukrainian population, the Carpatho-Ukraine area of Czechoslovakia, Besarabia and Northern Bukovina.

The Ukrainians who lived in these regions had nationalist grievances against the Polish, Rumanian and Czechoslovak administrations. But they were not subjected to Soviet rule and compulsory communism until 1939 and 1940. They preserved their national culture, even under oppression, their religion and their traditional way of life. The assimilation of these new subjects to such features of Soviet life as one-party dictatorship, universal espionage, all-out economic collectivism, would have been a matter of some difficulty even under normal conditions.

And conditions in the Ukraine since the end of the war have been far from normal. It is no accident that the Soviet "iron curtain" shuts out the light of foreign observation most rigorously in these newly annexed regions of the western Ukraine. Only in the annexed Baltic States, in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, has there been such a rigorous exclusion of foreign journalists and travelers. One may be sure that, if there were any cause for pride and satisfaction in the achievements of the Soviet regime, conducted tours of newspapermen to Lviv, Czernovitz and other towns in the Western Ukraine would have been arranged.

One of the most obvious difficulties has been the existence of famine or near famine conditions. Not long ago the Soviet State Planning Commission, described in carefully guarded language a drought which must have brought tragedy to the war ravaged Ukraine. Its statement read in part as follows:

"The drought commenced in early spring (the end of March, 1946) in Moldavia, rapidly spread to the southwestern districts of the Ukraine and then swept all the regions of the central Black Soil zone, including the northern regions of the Ukraine. By the middle of May the drought spread to areas on the right bank of the lower reaches of the Volga. Such drought had not occurred in the territory of the USSR in the past fifty years. The territory affected is larger than that stricken by the drought of 1921, and nearly as great as the area affected by the drought of 1891."

It may be taken for granted that such a natural disaster, coming in the wake of the war and aggravated by disruption of transportation, caused very great suffering and did not make people who had been forcibly incorporated in the Soviet Union more enthusiastic for communism. While UNRRA included the Ukraine and White Russia in its relief program of 1946, the amount of aid, mostly of American origin, which it extended could not have compensated for a drought of such severity.

Fisher's Revelations

Some light on desperate food and housing conditions in the Ukraine may be found in the articles which John Fisher contributed to Harper's Magazine last summer after going to the Ukraine with the UNRRA relief mission. It is symptomatic of Soviet nervousness on the subject that some American UNRRA officials, who seem to have been unduly concerned for Soviet susceptibilities, made a rather

extraordinary attempt to discredit Mr. Fisher's qualifications and the statements in his articles. Actually he leaned over backward in his attempt to be fair to the Soviet regime and paid it some tributes which are scarcely borne out by other evidence on the subject. But the authorities in Moscow were evidently anxious to keep the Ukraine behind an iron curtain.

The full accurate story of the Ukrainian struggle for freedom during the late war has never been told and may never be told, unless some of its guerrilla leaders escape to some free country and write their reminiscences. There was throughout the Ukraine a remarkable two-front struggle, against the Nazi invasion and also against the restoration of the hated Russian Communist rule.

Bandera

A nationalist partisan leader named Stepan Bandera, who had been sentenced to a long term in prison for activity against the Polish administration, was a prominent figure in this struggle and built up an almost legendary reputation. There have been repeated official statements from the present pro-Communist Polish government about widespread guerrilla activity in the countryside. This has been largely under the direction of three organizations, the Polish "Freedom and Independence" and "National Armed Forces" and the Ukrainian movement in which Bandera was a prominent leader.

An American who was in Poland last year reported that he was offered an opportunity to go with "forest bands" as far as Kiev, showing that the insurgent movement extends far within the former frontiers of the Soviet Union. It has been a consequence of the war that the Soviet and Western Ukrainians have come together after two decades of severe isolation; and this has certainly stimulated national consciousness among the Soviet Ukrainians who had been cut off from the main centers of the nationalist movement.

Another cause of unrest in Western Ukraine has been the Soviet policy of trying to force the Uniat Church, of which many Western Ukrainians are communicants, to accept the authority of the Russian Orthodox Church. This is a rather peculiarly cynical form of religious persecution, because it lacks even the excuse, if it is an excuse of honest bigotry.

The Soviet leaders are all convinced atheists and would not feel any preference for the theology of the Russian Orthodox Church over that of the Roman Catholic Church, with which the Uniats are affiliated. But for purely political reasons the Soviet Government wished to bring under the control of the Orthodox Church (itself an obedient instrument of Soviet secular policy) the Ukrainians of the Uniat communion.

The usual somewhat crude methods of destroying an undesired organization were employed. A few priests were found who were willing to take the lead in a movement for union with the Orthodox Church and the Western Ukrainian Bishops were arrested and deported. Some are reported to have died in prison. However, this attempt to enforce religious uniformity aroused much opposition and must be considered another cause of Ukrainian unrest.

Author's Observation in Munich

There are several hundred thousand Ukrainian refugees in Germany, Austria, Italy, France and other countries outside the Soviet sphere of influence. The exact figure is im-

possible to determine, because Ukrainians who were Soviet citizens on September 1, 1939, are liable to forced repatriation under a clause of the Yalta Agreement.

It is estimated by Ukrainians who have studied the situation that about half of the refugees are from the former Soviet Ukraine, the other half from the Western Ukraine. When I was in Munich I noticed that the blonde drivers of the jeeps assigned to American correspondents were not familiar with the city. They were young Ukrainians, who had taken courses in driving and had found this work. Several with whom I talked told the same story. They came from villages in the neighborhood of Lviv; their families had been deported to Siberia after the Soviet occupation; and they had drifted into Germany.

Remembering the scene of looting, violence and mass deportation that accompanied the occupation of their homeland by the Red Army, they had no desire to return to a Soviet Ukraine. I encountered another Ukrainian refugee in Vienna. She had been taken from her home in Ukrainian refugee in Vienna. She had been taken from her home in Ekaterinoslav by the Germans for forced labor. When the Red Army approached Vienna she had a chance to leave for Western Austria, but preferred to remain, thinking that she might want to return.

But she was horrified by the fearful spectacle of drunkenness and rape after the Soviet troops entered Vienna. This was worse, she told me, than anything she had seen the Germans do in the Ukraine. So, like many other Ukrainians, she had found some rather precarious job, found a room somewhere with her daughter and was waiting, she hardly knew for what.

Munich is sometimes called the DP capital of the world, because many transient uprooted people pass through the city and UNRRA and other organizations provide emergency accommodations. One hears a Babel of almost every European language on the streets of the bombwrecked city. I found many Ukrainians there, especially in a DP "university," where courses were being given to refugees of many nationalities.

This whole problem of the displaced refugees calls more and more insistently for settlement. There are well over a million refugees, if one estimates those who are hiding out under assumed names, with false passports and nationalities, as well as those who are registered in the UNRRA camps. They are many nationalities, Ukrainians, Poles, Letts, Estonians, Lithuanians, Jews, Yugoslavs, Russians. It is significant that practically all are fugitives from totalitarian regimes. The life of a refugee without a country or recognized citizenship is extremely hard and bleak. One can measure the ruthlessness of the political regimes in Russia, the Ukraine and the Soviet satellite states by the remarkably high number of people who have resisted what was often very strong UNRRA pressure for repatriation.

DP Problem

It is now evident that these Ukrainian and other refugees represent a longterm, not a shortterm problem. Camps were a good emergency expedient; but life in camps over a long period of time is demoralizing and discouraging. What is needed, what the new refugee organization set up under the United Nations should work out as soon as possible

(Concluded on page 5)

MUSCOVY AND UKRAINE

(An excerpt from *History of Ukrainian Culture* by Prof. Ivan Ohienko, embodying a course of lectures delivered at the Ukrainian National University, Kiev, 1918 during brief period of Ukrainian national independence.

Translated by Stephen Davidovich.)

FOREIGNERS were not liked in Muscovy, predecessor of Russia. For instance Doctor Leon, who could not save the son of the Grand Duke Ivan Molodoy, was beaten to death; another doctor named Anton, had his throat cut because he could not save the life of a Tsarevich. The Venetian architect, Aristotle Fioraventi, became frightened and asked for permission to return home. For this the Grand Duke ordered that he be seized, robbed and thrown into prison. Moscow was reluctant to allow foreigners to leave for fear that they would give her a bad name abroad. The Academician Piupin characterized old Moscow in this way: "Moscow was occupied with the task of organizing the State. Instead of broadening its world outlook it became obsessed with a religious and national impatience which closed her off from other lands and faiths, and gave to extreme national egotism. This barred the way to enlightenment because Russian national egotism was really a religious fanaticism which represented all other peoples as pagans, with whom Russians had nothing in common. They suspected even the Greeks, as well as Lithuania and Little Rus and especially the Little Russian clergy."

In his book "An Introduction to the History of European States" the scholar Pufendorf says that: "The Russians are jealous and unrestrained. They are brutal and blood thirsty. In peaceful things they display excessive pride, they are not resourceful or self sacrificing. In grief and danger they display craftiness not equalled by any other people. They are a servile people and behave as slaves and love to take orders from unscrupulous and tyrannic authority."

The Kievans always viewed Moscow with suspicion. As the Academician Piupin says: "In Kiev the Muscovites were viewed with suspicion and disregard which was due to the fact that Moscow was always coming around and begging for assistance in literary matters which at that time had reached a high degree of developing in Kiev, whereas among the Muscovites there was a grave shortage of people with an elementary knowledge of grammar. We meet this suspicious attitude towards the Muscovite people not only among the ordinary Kievan students but even among such peaceful and saintly figures as Dimitri Rostovsky."

Russians Regarded Ukrainians as "Heretics"

In Moscow the Ukrainians were often called heretics because of the numerous reforms which they suggested. The extreme conservatism of

the Muscovites and notably of their higher clergy was epitomized in the proverb "it has been so through the ages, let it so continue."

"Muscovites," says Piupin, "could not understand the variations in ritual from one country to another. The Eastern Patriarchs finally had to explain that contrary to the opinion prevalent in Moscow rituals are not part of dogma, but the Muscovites continued to think that only their church procedure was right and considered all those who differed as not Orthodox people. They drew such distinction between themselves and the Georgians and finally the Greeks. The Armenians were regarded as heretics and Western "Russians" (Ukrainians) were re-baptized."

It was difficult for the Ukrainians to live in this extremely reactionary atmosphere. When the monk Yakiv Kamianchanin came to Moscow in 1651 he wrote back to say that he had been dishonored and ill treated and reports were circulated that he was a heretic. By order of the Church authorities he was seized and sent to Vologda and later to Rostov where he was thrown into prison for twenty years. While in prison he wrote some of his best works. Because of their Western outlook the Ukrainians who came to Moscow were accused of being free thinkers. For instance the monk Zyzany was accused of heresy because in his book "Proverbs from Aesop's Fables by a French Scholar" he was supposed to have referred to stars as living animals, when all he did was to refer to the signs of the Zodiac. He was also accused of writing in this book "about heavenly bodies, planets, the zodiac, the eclipses of the Sun, the Comets and other Stars; all of which ideas are against the Orthodox faith because they come from the books of astrology which are the products of the Hellenes and other idol worshipers."

They were also scoffed at in Moscow for their church rituals. For instance, baptism in Ukraine consisted of pouring water over the child and the proper method for this ritual was outlined by Metropolitan Petro Mohyla in his "Trebynyk" written in 1646. But in Moscow this was considered a heresy because their practice entailed immersion. When they learned that the Ukrainians had not been immersed at baptism they insisted they should be re-baptized in Muscovite style. A resolution to that effect was passed by the Sobor headed by Patriarch Philaret on December 16th 1620, when it was decided to rebaptize all who had come to Moscow from Lithuania and Poland. In 1629 for instance it was ordered that the Ukrainian monk Varsonophi

Chamberlin on Ukraine

(Concluded on page 4)

is a vigorous replacement and resettlement policy.

There are countries in Europe itself (France is a good example) where there is a shortage of labor. There are also prospects of migration to undeveloped South American countries like Brazil and Argentina. The United States and Canada might well receive selected immigrants. What the International Refugee Organization should supply is an element of co-ordination of resettlement possibilities, shipping and finance, so that men and women whose endurance has been sorely tested by the experiences of these last years may see some hope of resuming productive work again.

Ukraine — A Test Case

The fate of the Ukrainian people is closely bound up with the gigantic duel between freedom and totalitarianism which is shaping up all over the world. The Ukrainian people under Soviet domination and during the war have given indisputable evidence of a desire to be free. There have been repeated mass arrests and executions of suspected nationalists in the Soviet Ukraine. Members of Ukrainian nationalist organizations in Eastern Galicia were hunted down ruthlessly by the Soviet political police and many are known to have perished or disappeared.

What is perhaps even more striking, a remarkable number of Ukrainian Communists were "liquidated" for real alleged political unreliability after they had reached high office.

The veteran Ukrainian Communist, Mykola Skrypnyk, a friend of Lenin, committed suicide in 1933, probably in fear of arrest and perhaps from remorse for the fearful famine which had laid waste the country. A long list of men who held such prominent posts as Prime Minister, President of the Republic, Secretary of the Communist Party, Chubar, Petrovsky, Lubchenko, Bondarenko, were put to death or committed suicide during the purge of the thirties.

It seems quite probable that Ukrainian disaffection with Soviet rule will be enhanced, and for two reasons. The Ukrainians in the newly annexed territories will not be easily assimilated. There is a familiar saying in Europe now: "Two things are bad for communism. The Red Army has seen Europe. And Europe has seen the Red Army." Ukrainians are perhaps more susceptible than other citizens of the Soviet Union to the influence of European contacts.

So, although Kaganovich has taken up his old work in the Ukraine (he was Stalin's lieutenant there in the years up to 1933) there is no assurance that the Ukraine will be quickly or easily pacified. In fact it is highly probable that, if Soviet domination of Eastern Europe should suffer a decisive check, the Ukrainians would be just as eager as other subjugated peoples in that part of the world to assert their right to independence.

(Courtesy "Ukrainian Quarterly," published by Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.)

must be rebaptized since he could not recall how he was originally baptized.

Concerning this the academician Piupin wrote: "Orthodox Ukrainians who came to Moscow used to be rebaptized as though they were complete heretics until finally the Eastern Patriarchs came to the conclusion that to re-baptize those of the Latin rite was contrary to Church cannons and that in order to accept them in the Orthodox Church confirmation alone was necessary since the baptism ritual had already been performed."

In 1655 the Muscovite religious authorities were puzzling over the question whether or not Ukrainians should be allowed to come into the Church and whether they should be allowed the privileges connected with

membership of the Church.

The archbishop could not decide this question and passed it on to the Uatriarch who ordered: "Those who have not been truly baptized before they can be admitted into the Church."

It is little wonder then that in 1653 Ivan Neronow who was a very influential man appealed to the Tsar: "Oh most gracious Tsar listen to the pleading of your most faithful. Again and again I beg of you do not admit these heretics (Ukrainians) into our Soviet." For many years afterwards the Muscovite Church insisted that all Ukrainians who come to Muscovy "must have their faith verified." Towards the end of the 17th century the religious teachings of the Ukrainians gave rise to a heated argument in Muscovy.

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What They Say

President Truman, in his message to Congress recommending a federal health program:

"A national health insurance program is a logical extension of the present social security system which is firmly entrenched in our American democracy. Of the four basic risks to the security of working people and their families—unemployment, old age, death and sickness—we have provided some protection against three. Protection against the fourth—sickness—is the major missing element in our national social insurance program. An insurance plan is the American way of accomplishing our objective. It is consistent with our democratic principles. It is the only plan broad enough to meet the needs of all our people. It is—in the long run—far less costly and far more effective than public charity or a medical dole."

Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson in his statement on Germany's food crisis:

"The latest crisis due to the winter and internal conditions in Germany has come at a time when the world is short of food, the United States is exporting each month greater amounts of relief foods than ever before in its history, and when port facilities, railroad cars and ocean shipping are all taxed to the limit to meet the needs of many countries, more than one of which are threatened with a break of delivery in their rations such as already occurred in Germany. This is the first time I know of in history in which conquerors have made an effort on any such scale to feed their defeated enemy, and the fact there is not actual starvation in Germany is due only to the tremendous productivity of the United States and the willingness and efforts of our government and the British to help."

Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, speaking on Science in War and Peace at the University of Illinois in Chicago:

"Thanks to our public schools, we are today, I believe, finding and developing a larger percentage of our potential talent than... any other nation... But I am convinced there is a considerable untapped reservoir in many sections of the country because of the inadequacies of the elementary and secondary schools.... The same is true, I believe, for all other types of talents which today require careful schooling in order to be of benefit to the nation. To the extent to which we fail to discover and utilize the potentialities of the youth of each generation, we are dissipating our greatest source of wealth—the young people of our nation. All of which adds up to the need for improving greatly our elementary and secondary schools in many states."

Herbert H. Lehman, former Governor of New York and former director general of UNRRA, speaking on the subject of the United Nations:

Since the main concern of all governments should be to build the United Nations into an effective weapon in the battle for peace, there must be a general appreciation of the fact that the United Nations has no power inherent in itself to preserve peace. It derives its authority exclusively from its member nations. It stands a readily available and potentially powerful instrument of

Youth and the U.N.A.

Gains of Fraternal Societies

In the May issue of "The Fraternal Monitor," a magazine devoted to the Fraternal Benefit System, there appeared statistics in connection with the leading fraternal benefit societies in the United States, Canada and the British Isles. The total fraternal insurance in force as of January 1, 1947, was \$7,907,676,950; the total membership was 9,284,252; the total number of societies was over 200; the total number of lodges or branches was 93,387. Substantial gains were reported in insurance in force and in membership.

Pennsylvania, with 1,055,401 members, leads in the geographical distribution of membership. Illinois, New York, Ohio, Canada and Wisconsin are close behind each other, each with a membership exceeding 500,000.

In the section entitled "Increases in Adult Memberships of More Than 500 During 1946," the "Monitor," one of the leading publications of its kind, listed 69 societies which had made increases of more than 500 members. The 53rd society in the list was the Ukrainian National Association with a gain of 781 adult members.

The magazine's section on government bonds owned by fraternalists showed a total investment of \$485,503,824. The figure for the U.N.A. was \$3,839,209.

The "Monitor" compiled statistics showing that 97 societies refunded \$9,757,424 in dividends and waivers of payments. In 1946 the U.N.A. had paid out \$83,533 in dividends, almost \$5,000 over the 1945 figure. More than 40,000 members will receive U.N.A. dividends early in June of this year.

The fraternal benefit societies paid over six billion dollars in benefits organization. Since its formation in 1894, the U.N.A. had paid seven-and-one-half-million dollars to beneficiaries.

In a list showing society gains in insurance in force of over \$500,000 during the past year, 71 organizations showed a total increase of \$472,985,499. The figure for the U.N.A. was \$669,620.

There are 153 societies with assets of one million dollars or more. The combined assets of the millionaire fraternalists total \$1,847,657,986.23. The U.N.A. climbed from 48th place in 1945 to 47th place in 1946, with assets of \$9,024,757.73.

Such was the fraternal picture as of the first day of the year. The figures speak for themselves. We urge our readers to join the fraternal movement by becoming members of the Ukrainian National Association, the leading Ukrainian American fraternal benefit society.

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U. S. SAVINGS BONDS

peace. It is, however, manifestly not self-executing. Its effectiveness will depend entirely on the support it receives from the member nations. The crux of the situation is that in any international organization, member governments must be willing to surrender some small part of their sovereignty in the common cause of peace. There is no other way in which adequate strength and authority can be given to an international organization."

WEEKLY BANTER

A very little boy came home dejected from his first day at school. "Ain't goin' tomorrow," he said. "Why not, dear?" "Well, I can't read 'n' I can't write 'n' they won't let me talk—so what's the use?"

"Everyone can give pleasure in some way. One person can do it coming into a room, and another by going out."... A reader wants to know if an editor is a man who puts things in the magazine. Land, no. An editor is a man who keeps things out of the magazine... Definition: Alimony: When two persons make a mistake and one continues to pay for it.

The sergeant had been handing the boys a big story about his importance. At the conclusion he cried:

"I'm a self-made man! What do you think of that?"

A voice boomed up from the back of the room: "You knocked off work too soon."

In our day, we could hardly ever find grandmother's glasses. Nowadays, she leaves them where she emptied them... A colorful brunette said: "I like men with blue eyes and greenbacks."... The master of ceremonies on a quiz program addressed another gentleman angrily, crying: "You now have 32 teeth. Would you like to try for more?"

Two colored gentlemen who had just reduced the population of a farmer's hen roost, were making a get-away.

"Waws, Mose," gasped Sam, "why you 'spose them flies follows us so close?"

"Keep gallopin' brother," said Mose, "them ain't flies, them's buckshot."

A negro boxer was to fight a deadly champ. When the colored boy reached the ring, it was noticed he hung back.

"It's all right, Sam," soothed the manager, "Just say to yourself, 'I'm going to beat him, and you'll win.'"

"Sorry, Boss; dat won't work. I knows what a big liah I is."

At her request you gave up drinking?"

"Yes."

"And you stopped smoking for the same reason?"

"I did."

"And it was for her than you gave up dancing, card parties and billiards?"

"Correct."

"Then why didn't you marry her?"

A Preview of Labor Day 1947

For the first time in six years, a National Convention will be held over the 1947 Labor Day Weekend in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

The League is an independent youth organization which has existed for the past fourteen years and embraces the youth of the United States and Canada.

Business sessions and social activities will be held during August 30, 31 and September 1, 1947 at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia. This three day 10th Annual Convention will be climaxed with the elections of national officers for the ensuing year.

These young Americans of Ukrainian extraction will discuss and exchange ideas to further a better understanding of those having a background similar to their own. Problems of rendering a humanitarian service to those Ukrainians who are suffering the ravages of war will undoubtedly be discussed.

Previous Labor Day Weekend conventions featured a welcome dance, banquet and ball, and this forthcoming event will follow the same pattern by devoting the evenings to entertainment.

ANNE P. HLADCHUK, Secretary
Public Relations Committee

WANT GAMES

The St. Mary's Ukrainian Church Softball Team of Bridgeport, Conn. would like to play a few games with other good organized Ukrainian teams. For arrangements write to: Edw. Kiriluk, 1311 Success Ave., Stratford, Conn.

"Well, after all this reforming, I decided I could do better."

A springy young girl entered the crowded bus, and the young man arose promptly from his seat. The girl smiled as she held him back.

"You may insist all you like, lady," he said, pushing forward again, "but I'm getting off here!"

The worm bored.

The worm bored in earnest.

The worm bored in dead earnest.

Poor Earnest.

The most brilliant fortunes are often not worth the littleness required to gain them.

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Leading Press Agencies Against 'Veteran' Label in Crime Stories

Leading press associations and newspapers of the nation appear to be in accord with the firm stand taken by the Veterans of Foreign Wars in opposition to the promiscuous use of the word "veteran" in news reports of crime.

The V.F.W. National News has printed an editorial expressing the hope that the newspapers of the nation would voluntarily abandon the practice of publicizing the fact that certain law violators happen to be veterans.

Early this year, the Retraining and Reemployment Administration in the U. S. Department of Labor, brought the matter to the attention of a number of news agencies, and letters from a number of those contacted indicate an almost universal agreement in opposition to the practice.

Here are excerpts from some of the letters received:

Alan J. Gould, assistant general manager of the Associated Press: "I am glad to tell you *** that it has been our policy and practice to refrain from unnecessary and gratuitous use of the word 'veteran' in connection with crime stories."

Barry Faris, manager of International News Service: "I am in hearty agreement *** about the loose use of the word 'veteran.' I am going to make certain that our editors watch this closely, and in addition, I am going to carry a story regarding it so that the country's editors

likewise will be informed."

Cranston Williams, American Newspaper Publishers Association: "In view of your communication (letter of protest from Administrator Erskine, of R. & R.), I will include in my next memorandum to editors, mention of the resolution adopted by the conference of Directors of Veterans' Affairs."

Roy H. Howard, head of Scripps-Howard newspapers: "I agree with you that there are too many instances where a person's veteran status has no bearing. While I do not mean to imply that we in Scripps-Howard are blameless, our people have been making a definite effort to eliminate the indiscriminate use of the 'veteran' designation."

Wilbru Forrest, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors: "I agree with you that the thought expressed in the resolution has much merit. I am passing it along in the A.S.N.E. Bulletin so that it will come to the attention of our entire membership."

Along with the assurance from Alice Pitts Fox, editor of the A.S.N.E. Bulletin, that the matter already had been presented in that publication, and would be reiterated, came word that at least one leading newspaper, the Cincinnati Enquirer, also has in effect a policy against the use of the word "veteran" in reporting crimes, except where absolutely necessary.

Correction: Bayonne Wins N. J. Title

This article is being submitted to correct the false impression given to readers by an article written by a Mr. A Para that appeared on these pages last week. About the only comment that can be issued on Mr. Para's article is that he was consistent (i.e. consistently wrong in re the true facts). In a nutshell, the overall championship of the N. J. State Ukrainian Basketball League was won by the Ukrainian A.C. of Bayonne, and not by the Passaic (St. Nick) outfit as reported by Mr. Para. The Bayonne Ukes won the 1st Half championship and were eliminated in the finals for the 2nd Half championship when Passaic won (?) a highly debated and poorly officiated contest by one (1) point, 58-57 in overtime at Passaic.

The Final Overall Standings are:

	W	L
* 1—Bayonne	10	3
2—Elizabeth	8	4
3—Passaic (St. Nick)	8	5
4—Carteret	7	5
5—Perth Amboy	3	8
6—Passaic (Orth.)	0	11

* Bayonne wins N. J. title.

During the course of the season the Bayonne quintet easily defeated the Passaic twice in a home and home series and were on the road to another easy win over them in the 2nd Half title game when the (pardon the expression) "referees" went to work, but good. After that, the load was just too much for the Bayonne-ites.

A true indication as to the better team can be given thusly: Passaic, as 2nd Half winner, steadfastly refused to meet Bayonne, the 1st Half champs, for the overall championship as designated by the N.J. Uke League in pre-season meetings. The Passaic outfit was a bit apprehensive as to

the outcome of a play-off game with Bayonne on a neutral court. They were merely content with a "tainted" 1 point win over Bayonne.

So, in summarizing, I have several arguments to prove my contention (also the Uke league's own official opinion) that the Bayonne Ukes are the N. J. champs. They are:

1) Bayonne has the best overall "won and lost" record in league play.

2) Bayonne beat Passaic (St. Nick) twice and only lost 1 disputed verdict.

3) Passaic, as 2nd Half winners, refuse to play-off with Bayonne and thereby lose by forfeit (This latter reason can be termed an official one, but I want to go on record and say that Bayonne sincerely would have welcomed an opportunity to meet Passaic in a play-off and really take the title in true championship fashion). Any readers interested in ascertaining the authenticity of the above facts should contact the N. J. Uke Sports Directors: Eugene Wadiak, c/o Ukrainian Social Club, Liberty and Herald Sts., Carteret, N. J.

Incidentally, the Bayonne Ukes compiled a pretty fair overall record over the season, winning 27 games and losing only 3 (beat all three winners over us at least once). Aside from winning the N. J. State Ukrainian Basketball League championship, the flashy Bayonne Ukes (averaging only 17½ yers of age, believe it or not) won the National Slavonic Invitation Tournament, the unofficial Bayonne City Title, and were undefeated in strong metropolitan basketball competition.

Included on the team are: W. Danko, J. Peters, and J. Mathews on the coaching and managing staff. Also: Captain M. Lotosky, W. Lytwyn, W. Tomelin, R. Chakey, B. Schneken, C. Kocinsky, R. Slivoka, W. Draganchuk,

The St. Paul Festival of Nations

By WASYL SPASYK

The night of the 24th of April witnessed the opening of the Festival of Nations in Saint Paul, Minn., an extravaganza unparalleled in American life—thirty-eight nationalities presenting varied forms of their culture—a culture which is gradually being infused into daily American life and culture. Simply, a case of the Old World enriching the New.

Our local Ukrainians were given the distinct honor of climaxing the opening night program and it was evident to the thousands seated in the balcony-banked auditorium that they were in for a show, because of the flattering remarks made by the Master of Ceremonies. Needless to say, the crowd was not disappointed as the exotic costumed choir and ballet group gave a masterful performance.

Upon the completion of the program, the multitudes meandered about the market square—wandering from booth to booth, sampling the cuisine of each respective nation and marveling at the exquisite needlework and art brought to these shores by the immigrant groups. Again it was gratifying to hear commendable remarks being passed by the people.

Yes, indeed, in my opinion, the Ukrainians scooped the Festival with their exhibit of Easter eggs in the making. To me, this is the most definite contribution made by the Ukrainians in this vicinity to American culture. The particular tableau that was a crowd stealer was the mother-daughter combination of Mrs. Luba Perchysyn and her daughter, Nattalka—the mother representing the first generation and transferring the heritage of her mothers to her own daughter.

Another pleasing sight was to catch sight of Miss Virginia Safford, Mpls. Stars columnist (whose fame in this area is well known to the fairer sex) enjoying her "holubtsi" (cabbage rolls smothered with mushroom sauce as reported in her column).

Stephanie Bayor "wowed" them with her extraordinarily attractive Ukrainian outfit. I can really see that if Stephanie's costume is indicative of what Detroit (not thinking of Hamtramck) can produce, they must have a talent Ukrainian colony. Orchids to you, Stephanie—really they don't come any better than you.

Despite my exuberance over the fact that the Ukrainians made such a favorable impression, I felt somewhat dejected because only a small measure of the rich store of Ukrainian culture was presented. In the future Festivals, perhaps more time will be allotted—perhaps even an entire evening program devoted to Ukraine.

Congratulatory plaudits can be heaped upon everyone who participated in the Festival and who assisted in the Ukrainian booths. Each individual can be "Winchellited" with garlands of flowers. But a word of caution—let's not rest on our laurels, the spade work can be started now for the next Festival.

Michael Herman

One of the pleasant reunions that happen unexpectedly occurred for me

W. Chelak, E. Kolakowsky, A. Redzelow, A. Mercew, J. Kocinsky, D. Korba, W. Sulenko, and P. Psak.

D. DANKO

at the Festival when I chanced upon Michael Herman whom I had pleasure of meeting at the Ukrainian Youth Convention of 1934 held in New York City. At that time, Mike was one of the most talented Ukrainian folk dancers in the metropolitan area. Today, he has achieved the pinnacle of success in American folk dancing by becoming one of its most sought-for instructor and director.



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3 ЖИТТЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ЕМІГРАЦІЇ

УКРАЇНСЬКА ІМКА

2-го квітня в Новому Ульмі відбулась нарада ініціативної групи у справі проведення підготовчої роботи до скликання З'їзду представників осередків ІМКА, тобто Союзу Християнської Молоді.

Важливішими питаннями праці наради були, зокрема, доповіді. Першу з них зробив Голова тимчасової управи української ІМКА в Німеччині інж. **О. Литвиненко**. Він розповів про організаційну працю й діяльність осередків української ІМКА в американській та англійській зонах Німеччини. Відзначив ту тісну співпрацю з усіма українськими установами й організаціями та з іншими національними ІМКА, як також з представниками Світового Комітету ІМКА в Німеччині. Головнішим завданням, що стоїть перед нарадою, є скликання з'їзду з метою утворення центрального органу Української ІМКА.

Другу цікаву доповідь на тему „Підставові відомості про ІМКА” зробив д-р **Павлишин**. Він ознайомив присутніх з історією, причиною появи та завданнями цієї організації, про ще так мало ще знає наш пересічний читач.

Після жвавого обговорення і прийняття тимчасового статуту, за яким мають працювати існуючі вже українські осередки ІМКА, нарада обрала тимчасове організаційне бюро із шістьох осіб, яке має спопуляризувати працю і завдання ІМКА серед нашого народу і підготуватися до з'їзду.

УКРАЇНСЬКА КИЛИМАРНЯ.

В таборі „Нова Говерля” в Ноймаркті засновано першу українську килимарню. Заснував її знавець килимарства Кирило Чупірчук. Килимарня числить під цю пору 6 варстатів, в яких працює 32 особи.

Ця чисто мистецька установа пройшла тут на еміграції певну еволюцію. Будувати варстати довелось просто з нічого. Не було навіть ніде точно записаних розмірів килимарського варстату. Отже, треба було все це в пам'яті відтворити. Основник, Кирило Чупірчук, роздобув, — просто з подивугідною проворністю, — всі найбільш прецизні речі до ткацького начиння та до блятків і тим вивинув усі 6 варстатів так, як це було в килимарських кооперативах „Гуцульщина” і „Гуцульське мистецтво” в Косові.

Тому, хто відвідує цю килимарню впадає зразу у вічі вивірка, чисто в килимарським стилі, з написом: „Гуцульське Мистецтво”. В килимарні зразковий лад. Стіни прикрашені зорами килимів, а на варстатах килими — як колись у Косові на Гуцульщині.

Тут переведено перший килимарський курс, з якого скористало 18 осіб. А далі Кирило Чупірчук хоче zorganizувати килимарську школу, щоб дати змогу навчитися багатьом цього шляхетного та врешті й рентабельного фаху.

Курси ці і взагалі вся ця акція має подвійне на меті: поперше, не дати загинути тут на еміграції — цій високомистецькій діяльності, подруге дати змогу багатьом навчитися цього фаху, щоб улаштувати собі — особливо в Новому Світі — доволі добрий і ні від кого незалежний варстат праці, бо ж там є великий вибір сировини, вовни й необмежені можливості збуту.

Можна сміло сказати, що коли б розвинути це мистецтво, то це дало б багатьом тисячам нашої еміграції варстат праці та було б разом досить сильним

пропагандивним чинником української справи.

ПЕРШИЙ КОНГРЕС СПІЛКИ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ.

В днях 22. і 23. березня 1947 р. відбувся перший Конгрес Спілки Української Молоді на еміграції. Конгрес СУМ-у відбувся в Мюнхені, при участі 95 делегатів та 35 гостей. Конгрес відкрив голова ЦК СУМ-у інж. Середюк, що в коротких словах накреслив цілі та завдання Спілки Української Молоді, як передового авангарду в житті української нації. Вибраний президентом зборів Володимир Стахів відчитав цілий ряд привітальних листів і телеграм, що наспіли з різних закутин нашої еміграції.

Конгрес СКМ-у заслухав звіт голови ЦК СУМ-у інж. Середюка, який ствердив, що осередки СУМ-у з дня на день зростають. На сьогоднішній день нараховується 54 осередки, з того, на американську смугу припадає 35, на англійську 18, на Австрію 1. У французькій смугі, в Бельгії, Франції покищо немає осередків, але йдуть у цій напрямі заходи. СУМ виконав доволі важливі завдання в ділянці виховання молоді, її громадського та суспільно-політичного вироблення, а також присвятив багато уваги фаховому вишколові молоді. Після звітів розвинулася дуже широка дискусія, що дала багато вкладу для майбутнього реалізування ідей та завдань СУМ-у.

Крім цього Конгрес вибрав Центральний Комітет СУМ-у в складі 11 членів та трьох заступників. Контрольну Комісію та Товариський Суд.

На закінчення ухвалено цілий ряд резолюцій так світоглядно ідеологічних як теж практичної постановки праці.

ОБРАЗОТВОРЧА СТУДІЯ

Образотворчу Студію засновано 1. X. 1945 при таборі Карльсфельд біля Мюнхену, де були лише практичні вправи учнів в рисункові, алярстві та різьбарстві. З 1946 р. курс навчання за програмою Образотворчої Студії поширено викладами з естетики, історії мистецтва та анатомії, від червня 1946 р. навчання на графічному відділі. Так поступово укомплектувався професорський склад студії: малярство і рисунок — проф. Микола Анастазієвський, графіка — проф. Мих. Михалевич, різьбарство — проф. Сергій Литвиненко, естетика — д-р Микола Шлемкевич, історія мистецтва — д-р Михайло Госій та анатомія — д-р Василь Дмитряк. В четвертому семестрі заплановано впровадити додатково кераміку (теорію і практичні вправи).

ТЕАТРАЛЬНИЙ АНСАМБЛЬ В. БЛАВАЦЬКОГО В НОВОМУ УЛЬМІ.

29-го березня до табору в Новому Ульмі прибув на гастролі театральний ансамбль під мистецьким керівництвом В. Блавацького. Ансамбль пробув у таборі 5 днів, давши за цей час 5 вистав: „На хвилях ритму й мелодій” — спів і музика. Дві вистави пєси Юрія Косача „Ворог” та 2 вистави оперети „Цюотлива Сузанна”.

Вистави були сприйняті глядачем з великим інтересом і навіть захопленням. Кожного разу зала була переповнена. На закінчення вистав культурно-освітній референт привітав театр від імені таборян та побажав успіхів у дальшій творчій роботі ансамблю.

ЗАКІНЧЕННЯ ЗИМОВОГО СЕМЕСТРУ

З початку березня ц. р. закінчилися виклади й вправи в зимовому семестрі на Гайдельберзькому Університеті й „Дольмечерському Інституті”. Українських студентів було у цьому семестрі 53, враховуючи сюди й докторантів, що працюють в окремих професорів. Становище українського студентства, як і інших чужинців, погіршило: УНРРА, яка й досі піклувалася чужинецькими студентами, перестала діяти.

ЛЕОНІД ПОЛТАВА

3 ВЕСНЯНИХ НАСТРОЇВ

Коли прилітають весняні птахи, Черкаючи крильми поля, Тоді не одну золоту тамешницю Ховає в собі земля.

А дівчина, що зупинилась у полі, Біа гратах зморщились меж, Що чує в серці кохання і волю — Багато їх знає теж!

Гей знає-гадає, ще й знати буде, Що серце, як пташка бринить, Що вже ані суди, ані пересуди Не можуть її зупинити!

Коли прилітають весняні птахи, Черкаючи крильми поля, — Великі в собі бережуть таємниці І дівчина, і земля.

ЗА ЗАЛІЗНОЮ ЗАСЛОНОЮ

(Вісті, як їх подають советські джерела).

НА СЛУЖБІ ПАРТІЇ І УРЯДУ.

Київ. — 13. березня ц. р. відзначала кївська — „Літературна газета” 20-річчя своєї появи. У вступній статті ювілейного видання газети подано огляд досягнень впродовж 20-ти років. Найважливіше завдання, що його мала газета, було пропагувати „творчий метод соціалістичного реалізму”. Це дало змогу літературі „стати найідеальнішою літературою світу”.

На першій сторінці поміщено листа — Спілки Письменників УРСР до Сталіна, що в ньому вона запевняє Сталіна, що „Літературна газета” й далі виконуватиме завдання, накладені на неї партією та урядом УРСР. Далі поміщено вивідки із сценарія Ільченка „Тарас Шевченко”. Сценарій знайшов дуже прихильну оцінку серед письменників УРСР та має бути використаний кївською кіностудією для виготовлення фільму. Ідея сценарія: прагнення українського народу та його визначних провідників, в тому й Шевченка, як найтісніше зв'язатися з російським народом.

На сторінці прози та молодого автора поміщено вивідки з творів молодих авторів: Дмитра Пікача, бувшого моряка, що його темою є героїзм советських моряків у часі вітчизняної війни, та російського поета Олександра Золотоушкіна. Твори Золотоушкіна появляються друком російською мовою у кївському видавництві „Радянський письменник”.

В газеті надруковано теж 5 глав повісті Олександра Белінова, що її темою є „Боротьба з фашистськими наїзниками”. Ілля Стебун обговорює в статті „Шлях до сучасності” творчу діяльність Рильського, що „пізнав велич советської ідеї Леніна-Сталіна та советського народу”. Автор — хвалить відданість Рильського советському соціалізму, однак вказує теж і на деякі недоліки в його творах. У відділі рецензій обговорюється збірка оповідань — Первомайського „Атака на Ворсклі”. Прикінці поміщено нарис Василя Кучера „Думки про весну”.

ГОЛОСИ ПРЕСИ.

Київ. — Часопис „Радянська Україна” з 6. квітня помістив статтю Войтенка п. н.: „Підступи міжнародної реакції”. Реакційні кола Америки — пише автор — ведуть кампанію проти ССР, — щоб послабити його силу. Англо-саксській реакції не подобається боротьба за мир і тому вона не погоджується на скорочення зброєнь та на заборону вжиття атомової бомби. Автор атакує далі „безглузді пляни англо-саксів, панувати над світом”. Десятки мільйонів простих людей світу борються за мир по боці ССР, що є „прапоромосцем” цієї боротьби. Але американська реакційна преса цюкує проти прогресивних елементів та підтримує проект закону про забо-

рону комуністичної партії в США.

3 МУЗИЧНОГО ЖИТТЯ.

Київ. — В УРСР працює під цю пору 26 фільгармоній, 8 симфонічних оркестрів та 16 хорових ансамблів. У самому тільки Києві працює 10 театрів, дві консерваторії, музичне училище, хорова капеля „Думка” та ансамбль пісні й танку. У кївському театрі опери та балету працює понад 800 осіб, між ними й Паторжинський, Гайдай, Ужвій, Литвиненко-Вольгемут. — У програмі театру опери та балету є опери: „Онегін”, „Лікова дама”, „Кармен”, „Тоска”, „Лісова пісня” (обрібка Скорупи), „Наймичка” (обрібка Буряківського) — та інші. Великим успіхом тишиться кївський театр музичної комедії та вокальний квартет Вінінова. Симфонічний оркестр, — що його диригентом є Натан Рахен, дає зимою концерти в колонній залі фільгармонії, а влітку в парках Києва. В 1946 р. дав симфонічний оркестр понад 50 концертів. У кївській консерваторії студіює цього року около 450 студентів. Солісти кївського оперного театру виступають з концертами в театрах цілого ССР.

На високому мистецькому рівні стоять теж вистави одеської опери, що за останній час підготувала 17 опер. У музичних училищах та 5-ти музичних школах студіює понад 3,000 учнів.

Гарно розвивається теж музичне життя в Харкові. Оперний театр виступає в старому будинку, бо нового, який знищили німці при відвороті, ще досі не відбудовано. У Харкові працює теж оркестра народних інструментів, хорова капеля, капеля бандуристів та фільгармонія.

До дальших поважних осередків музичного життя належить Львів, де працюють дуже популярна не лише у Львові, але й у цілому УРСР, хорова капеля „Трембіта”, консерваторія, що її директором є відомий композитор Василь Барвінський, театр опери й балету, драматичний театр ім. Заньковецької, російський театр тощо.

НОВА ІСТОРІЯ УКРАЇНИ.

Київ. — До 30-тих роковин жовтня підготовляє Інститут Історії Української Академії Наук видання короткої історії України д-ра Петровського. Цей сам автор підготовляє видання великої історії України в 4-ох томах (після усталення „неблагонадійності” історії України проф. Грушевського та істориків його школи, мусить бути видана нова історія, що відповідала б сьогоднішнім советським потребам).

НОВІ ФІЛЬМИ.

Київ. — Кївська кіностудія випустила новий фільм „Новатори Донбасу”, в якому зображено життя та працю стхановців Донбасу: Герасима Запоріжця, Кучеріна, Лукиша та других.