

# СВОБОДА SVOBODA

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### UYL-NA CONVENTION FORUM

OUTSIDE the business sessions, at which organizational matters are subjects of discussion and decision, the most important feature of a youth league convention or rally is the Forum.

It is here that issues of general interest and vital character are posed by key-speakers and then thrashed out in the ensuing discussion by all those present.

A UYL-NA Forum is a very democratic institution, strongly reminiscent of the traditional American town hall meeting and of the traditional—dating back to the Middle Ages—Ukrainian “viche.”

The coming three-day Ukrainian Youth's League of North America tenth convention, to be held in Philadelphia over the coming Labor Day weekend, will feature such a Forum—on Saturday, August 31. The business, i.e. the organizational part of the convention, will be held on Labor Day itself, while the cultural “Parade of Talent” will take place on Sunday, followed by a banquet and dance in the evening.

The convention will draw delegates and guests from all parts of the country and Canada as well. That fact plus the one that it is the first affair of its kind since Pearl Harbor, adds unusual significance to it.

Its Forum will not be a mere local discussion group. It will be a sounding board of the national sentiments, of the views, opinions and beliefs of our younger generation Americans of Ukrainian descent. On that account alone, we do hope that as many of our young people attend the UYL-NA Convention Forum as possible. But not in a passive capacity, content to sit back and let others do the thinking and talking. It must be in an active capacity, following closely the talks, jotting down notes, and then taking the floor to express themselves on the issues before them, frankly, wisely, constructively, and to the point.

#### Keynote

The keynote of the Forum, of its addresses and ensuing discussions will be the “Post-War Resurgence of Our Younger Generation Ukrainian American Life.” The natural course of events in that field, interrupted by the recent world war as they were, are beginning to resolve themselves into a definite pattern. Exactly what definite and lasting form that pattern will eventually assume, depends mostly upon the young people themselves.

As the situation stands present, our older generation, composed of immigrants to this country, is in the early stages of the process of passing off the stage of active participation in what constitutes our Ukrainian American organizational life. In turn, the expanding vacuum left in its wake is being filled up by a new

element, the older sons and daughters of their immigrant parents, the so-called “second chapter.” The latter's place in Ukrainian American society is, in its turn, being taken over by their “kid” brothers and sisters, in their late teens or early twenties, i.e. the “third chapter.”

This three-fold movement gained marked momentum as soon as the factor which had interrupted it, the war, came to a close and life began to resume normal shape and content. Within the next few years, it should reach its peak. That is why the compass indicating its direction should be set correctly and now. The UYL-NA Convention Forum may prove to be a factor in setting it right.

#### Program

Now, what are the topics, the issues to be posed and discussed at the coming Forum? And who will present them? Briefly—

The first key-address will be entitled “At the Crossroads.” It will be delivered by Joseph Lesawyer, treasurer of the League and former captain with General Patton's armored force. Mr. Lesawyer will sum up the current situation, indicate the several courses of action or inaction our younger generation may take, and then dwell upon the one possible course which will lead to the true attainment of those ideals which are founded upon the American way of life and our Ukrainian cultural heritage.

The second talk will be on “Coordination of Young Ukrainian American and Canadian Activities,” by Gloria Surmach. The UYL-NA was originally founded by youth of both America and Canada. Hence its name. In time relations between the two became neglected. Of late they have improved considerably. Miss Surmach is well qualified to speak on the subject. An art student and belonging to the “third chapter,” Miss Surmach has been active in organizational life and has made annual trips to Winnipeg to attend the Ukrainian Cultural Courses being conducted there.

The third talk will be on “Cultivation of Our Ukrainian Cultural Heritage,” by the well known younger generation authority on this subject, Miss Mildred Milanowicz. She is especially known for the various Ukrainian folk arts exhibits she has arranged and directed. She will demonstrate how Ukrainian cultural heritage can be not only cultivated here but also modernized to fit in with modern times.

### “Refugees Are People”

Titled as above a 96-page brochure was recently published by the American Press (publisher of “America,” national Catholic weekly). It is a definitely a “must” for anyone at all interested in the terrible plight of Europe's displaced persons, particularly the Ukrainians.

Its authors are Walter Dushnyok and William J. Gibbons, S. J. The former is a Ukrainian American journalist. Before the war he was associated with the Svoboda in an editorial capacity. He saw service in the Pacific and served on Gen. MacArthur's staff in Tokyo as interpreter.

The work is comprehensive in scope, severely factual and yet moving in its eloquent appeal to people of conscience to do something to help those unfortunates whom we so often so glibly speak of as DPs or refugees, without even half realizing the tragic connotations those terms bear.

Pending a fuller review of this very worthy work on these pages, we



Pictured above and widely publicized in the American press within recent weeks is Katarina Wandryk, twenty-year-old Ukrainian, working in a British cotton mill in England's program to rehabilitate 100,000 displaced persons as voluntary workers. See last week's report on these pages on this topic.

strongly urge our readers to obtain their copies of it. Price is 25¢. Write to Svoboda Bookstore for it.

### UYL-NA Convention to Have “Parade of Talent”

Colorful Ukrainian dances, choral music, and a concert orchestra will be featured at the “Parade of Talent” which will be held Sunday at 2 P.M. August 31, 1947 at the Ukrainian Hall, 847 N. Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa., reports Bohdan Chawluk.

This grand concert or musical fete is being held in conjunction with the 10th national convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, Labor Day Weekend, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

The program will include the Club Boyan Dance Group from Detroit, Michigan. Messrs. Stephen Wichar and John Lukaway are co-directors of the dance group, and Mr. Michael

Ogrodnik is accompanist.

Also featured will be the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey under the leadership of Stephen Marusevich.

The Ukrainian Kozak Chorus of Philadelphia, an all male chorus, under the leadership of Dr. Steven Sawchuk, will also participate.

These are but a few of the groups which made an early acceptance to appear at this function. The program will also be enriched with the concert music of Prof. Philip Dubas' Concert Orchestra.

Those interested, are urged to write to Bohdan Chawluk, “Parade of Talent”, 764 North 23rd Street, Philadelphia 30, Pa.

“The Significance to Our Youth of Our Ukrainian Language and English Language Press and Publications” will be the next and very important subject. It will be presented by Gregory Herman. The latter is the “G. H.” columnist of the Weekly. A veteran of the first world war, a high school teacher of foreign languages by profession, in age somewhere between the second and third “chapters,” Mr. Herman knows Ukrainian American life and its press intimately. He is vice-president of the U.N.A.

Coming next to the matter of aiding our kinsmen in their foreign ruled Ukraine gain their national freedom, and to the problem of aiding our displaced persons in Europe, an appeal for help for them by our young people will be voiced at the Forum by Eugene Rohach, of the “second chap-

ter.” Mr. Rohach is vice-president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee, treasurer of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, and treasurer of the Providence Association. His topic is simply but eloquently titled—“They Need Our Help.”

The final talk, one which should provoke more than considerable discussion will be “Our Positive and Negative Qualities: A Self-Analysis.” Here the good and bad points, the achievements and the failures, of our younger generation will be dwelt upon. No punches will be pulled. It will be presented by Theodore V. Shumeyko, the “Ted Victor” columnist of the Weekly. A veteran who saw active service in the European theatre, Ted is now a college student (majoring in psychology) and an active figure in our youth life.



## Trivia - - - By Sophia

### A Trip to the Moon

A TRIP of five thousand miles or so used to be considered quite a distance. This, of course, was after Trivia had completed traveling that many miles. Periodically, however, periodicals print reports on the possibilities and probabilities of flying to the moon. Some magazines write about it in fantasy form; a story of people who live on the moon, others write "factually."

#### Fantasy

All moon dwellers, or "Luna-tics," as they are called, were former earth dwellers who were recruited from the rank and file with the promise of high-paying positions in space. Before departing for the moon, great preparations had to be made, both physical and mental. These preparations included preparing the body to live in a new atmosphere (or should I say, lack of atmosphere?) and bidding adieu to old friends as though one were going to live in another world, which, to be sure, is the case. The trip to the moon follows, with several deceleration processes and many cases of nausea. The journey, of course, is made by rocket, or, to be more modern, by space ship.

Life on the moon is carried on underground, so that nobody lives "on the moon," but in the moon." The reason for this is that the gases surrounding the moon are composed differently from the air that humans are accustomed to breathing, making good cause for complete underground cities. The only time Lunatics come to the surface is on a trip back to Earth, and lack of gravity on the moon makes things weigh one quarter of their Earth weight, turning the moon into a veritable paradise for the obese. Big shots aren't able to throw their weight around as easily as they do on our planet, and the man-made temperature and climate permit bathing beauties to dominate the scene all year round. Clothing expenses, when your wardrobe consists only of bathing suits, are very low.

#### "Factually"

The other type of magazine, which writes "factually" on the subject, merely outlines a vacation or touring trip to the moon. The preparation procedure is the same, but the actual ride by rocket is given more details, such as refueling stations provided for the ship, which would be suspended somewhere in space, and follow the earth's orbit. The facts say that the entire journey takes four days, all this time spent in a prostrate position. I like resting as well as the next fellow, but I can't picture myself lying down for four days straight without a reason! All this while, the passengers are too space-sick to eat, which makes operating costs for the rocket company expensive. The fast method to travel is by jet propulsion (this would probably be an express), but it is also the more costly means. The big thrill of the "factual" trip is landing on the moon after donning space suits, taking a guided tour of the craters for a few hours, after which the tourist, feeling as though he were dying from lack of food and fresh air, wonders, "Was it worth it?"

#### "See America First!"

Well, maybe I'm old fashioned, but I'm positive there are millions of old

fashioned people who agree with me that the proposed trip is no holiday. The assenters will have varied reasons for agreeing with me, some admitting that they are animalistic enough not to want to go for four days without eating, others shouting, "See America first!" Many have no desire to experience nausea and space-sickness, but there will always be some skeptics who will make the trip just to prove to themselves that the moon isn't made of green cheese. I'll take the word of the astronomy books for it. Say, speaking of astronomy, every intelligent traveler knows enough to study up on the place of his future visit, which would make a course in astronomy prerequisite to the journey. Everybody knows that all astronomers eventually wind up in the nuthouse, and dreading that the same will happen to them, the adventuresome would-be moon-goers will change their minds, but fast.

Well, I've just finished presenting arguments against going to the moon. I've even talked myself out of the idea, but since the wanderlust gets into the bloodstream, I've got to investigate possibilities about visits to other places. Now let's see what the Mars chamber of commerce has to offer...

## On Records - - - By Ted Victor

A FEW days ago I met an old friend of mine. After the usual greetings and comments on the heat we decide to partake of some refreshments. Having cooled off for the moment we began to discuss various subjects of common interest. So it was that we finally got around to music and the effect it has on people at different times. Now some people may be perfectly happy to listen to symphonic music all night. Others may go to the other extreme and let themselves become saturated with hours of swing, with no ill effects. "This is all very well providing you don't mix the two of them together." "But suppose you do have to mix them, what then?" asked my friend. I know at once what he was getting around to, for I have been at a loss when it came to playing music for a house full of guests. At time it was just a family gathering, at times a small social and at other times a regular party. Most certainly I could not play all my favorite records for these heterogenous groups, and still have some people left in the house to help with the dishes.

I did learn though that by balancing the program of recordings I could more or less please everyone. When the people were in a mood for talking I discovered that some light lilting music such as the popular Strauss waltzes provided an excellent background. Along with the waltzes a good deal of the popular sweet swing seemed to go rather well. After the guests had talked themselves out, I found that they were ready to listen to most anything you played, providing that it was interesting. That is why I always try to use something just a little sensational. Also by adding a little anecdote about this and that record I found that the interest was heightened considerably.

Listed below are some recordings that you and your friends may enjoy at your next party or social.

## Timely Topic - - - By G. H.

WHILE watching the busses being emptied and refilled again, I was jolted out of midday reverie: "I guess you don't remember me," said a young man, shaking my hand. "My name is Clocker—your former student; not a very good student or you would remember me—I have been a military governor in a German town until two months ago—just letting you know that I made use of that German I learned in your class—it came in handy."

He was gone, leaving me with my chest expanded and with an urge to strut on the public square shouting that I, too, contributed to that man's success. Gosh, what a little recognition does to a school-teacher's insides! It almost means as much as a raise in salary. But this was not the only case of recognition; other boys have been visiting the classroom with their stories, urging the younger American generation to study a foreign language.

Coming closer to home, we surely did not forget our own Ukrainian young men in Uncle Sam's service during the war and the reports they were sending of meeting with the Ukrainian DP's. They were the first to give us a true picture of the tragedy that befell our people abroad. Back of our excitement over the

news they sent to us, was a feeling of pride and gladness that our young men could converse with the stranded Ukrainians in almost every part of the world. How the homeless people felt about our boys has also been described at the time, that their eyes were filled with tears when our boys were returning to "God's Country."

Ukrainian GI's met with Russians too, and some of their experiences might be interesting to our readers because they throw some light on the attitude of the Russian soldier. For instance, an illiterate Russian, whose name was Kuzmin, became offended when someone called him "Kuzmenko." "I am not a Ukrainian," declared gruffly, knowing what the suffix "ko" connotes. Then there is an incident that takes the prize for its implication. The Russian asked our Metro H.: "You are a Ukrainian? At the same time you are an American? That is how we are going to have it, all nationalities will be Russian like you make them Americans."

### Prey to the Red Octopus

And that is what the Russian have been doing to Europe. One country after another has fallen a prey to the red octopus, swelling it to the size never dreamed of by tzars. One country after another has yielded its sovereignty and accepted a puppet government that dances to the tune called by Stalin. They have rejected the Marshall plan, which would save them from postwar starvation, because Stalin is against it. How embarrassed one of them must have felt to reject the Marshall plan on Stalin's orders after having accepted it. It will not be long before the outward signs of each country's independence is obliterated and there will be only Soviet Russia—a prison of nations, greater than ever before.

Call it war-mongering if you will, but on three different occasions Russia has been recently declared a saboteur of world peace by the statesmen of England, France and the United States. A kind of war with Russia has been going on since the World War II ended, and a shooting war has been presaged by the men who ought to know. It may be five years, a some soothsayers tell us, or it may be ten, but the ways of dictators lead but to war.

It is not a childish fancy but the experience taught by the last two wars, that calls upon the American youth to learn a foreign language. French and German have been taught for cultural reasons, but a very practical use has been made of their knowledge by two generations of Americans. Unexpectedly our young men found a very good use for Ukrainian language in the last war. But a definite use of Ukrainian language

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doing, once you put this record on you will notice the amount of attention it attracts. Try it.

### OTHER RECORDINGS

Kolo Miyna (By the Flour Mill) performed by an old female group.

The Brim Has Crashed.

USSR No. 9324-B.

Misirlou, performed by Jan August piano and orchestra.

Diamond No. 2009-A.

Kuban Cossack Song, Jaroff's Don Cossack Chorus.

Columbia No. 4217-M.

Waltzes of Johann and Josef Strauss performed by the Vienna Philharmonic. Victor No. DC-15.

This album consists of the "Thousand and One Night Waltz, My Darling, Artists Life, Village Swallows, and the Reminiscences of Vienna." You can't buy a few of these waltzes on single records which makes this album all the more worthwhile.

Cielo E Mar (Heaven and Ocean) O Paradiso! sung by Jussi Bjorling, tenor with a symphony orchestra. Victor No. 1215-A.

A very neat bit of singing by this famous tenor. His high notes will thrill the ladies and make most everyone wish he were in their local choir. After all tenors are still hard to find. As you can see by the title both of these numbers are love songs.

Perikola, music by Offenbach. USSR No. 6300-A.

This is a little known composition by the French master of light music. The soprano soloist on this record gives a very realistic performance of a lass that has had just a bit too much. It is sung in Russian but that won't distract from the enjoyment. Really you don't have to know a word of it in order to get the full meaning of the composition. Try it, it's always good for some laughs.

Fate of a Composer, performed by Zukowsky with orchestra. Columbia No. 27394-F.

Very little talking by Zukowsky but some excellent violin playing considering the ancient vintage of the record. What is said though is very amusing, in fact the record is quite superior to most of the older recordings that we are familiar with

Toccata and Fugue in D Minor by J. S. Bach performed by Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra. Victor No. 8697-B.

This is one composition that will demand attention at any party. No matter who is there or what they are



## REORGANIZATION OF THE UYL-NA

An independent youth organization, composed of Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent, the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America has accomplished the outstanding feat of surviving a depression and a world war.

Now in its fourteenth year of existence, the UYL-NA during that time has instilled in the young people the urge to form various choral and dance groups, as well as youth clubs throughout the country. The League has also served as an impetus to keep these organizations alive and to inculcate in the American Ukrainian youth an awareness of their Ukrainian culture and heritage, which can be used to enrich the American way of life.

Our present society in this country is based upon the contributions of many nationalities, and the contributions of Ukrainian origin are apt to become confused with those of other slavonic countries, since the Ukrainians in Europe have no independent government of their own. Thus the League is serving a definite purpose in perpetuating the ideals and cultural traditions of the Ukrainians for the enjoyment of all peoples.

Many problems will confront the delegates at the coming Tenth national convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, which will be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia during Labor Day Weekend. The problem of utmost importance will be that concerning the reorganization of the League.

Since the last national convention held in 1941 in Detroit, successful rallies were held during the past year at Bridgeport, Connecticut and in New York City. At each of those rallies it was evidenced that there is a need for reorganization in order to keep up with the changing times, and to insure a continuation of the excellent work which was interrupted by the war.

### Change the Name?

One thing the delegates could consider is the possibility of changing the name of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America. Little attempt has been made to define the word "youth" and if the word tends to be misleading, perhaps it should be dropped from the name of the organization. At any rate, some general definition should be given to the word "youth" so that it will embrace those youngsters who are near-

### TIMELY TOPIC

(Concluded from page 2)

will be presented in the next war, and the reader can easily understand the reason why.

### Learn Ukrainian

Without arousing a martial spirit, without jingoism, now is the time to make the American Ukrainian youth aware of the importance of the Ukrainian language. "Learn to speak Ukrainian!" should have a practical ring to it. Learn it home by encouraging your parents to speak it, if they had given up hope of teaching you. Learn it from books and newspapers to supplement your learning at home. Learn it any way, even from stories of Tarzan in Svoboda, because it may help you, to be of greater service to America in time of crisis. Learn it because the time will come when Americans will expect you to speak the Ukrainian language.

ing their fourth decade in life and who have been active in the League since its inception in 1933, as well as the youthful element who are for the first time becoming aware of their background and anxious to make friends with others having a similar background.

Another matter which could be taken under advisement is the possibility of publishing the official organ of the UYL-NA, The Trend, on a more current basis. The several post war editions of the Trend have been excellent and a worthy accomplishment in view of the limited financial resources. Yet, some thought could be given to the possibility of publishing a monthly bulletin, even if it's only one page. Perhaps this would not exceed the cost of the present Trend in magazine form, and yet the news would be more frequent and up to the minute, thus encouraging a stronger unification among all member clubs.

### District Committees

Some thought could be given to the problem of setting up various districts or regions, with a "regional" chairman, who would act as a liaison officer between the executive body of the League and the member clubs in his region. It should not be set up on a purely geographic scale, but rather according to population by cities, states or even parts of several states. These chairman would be in an excellent position to cooperate with the member clubs if the traveling distance between his home and his most remote club was not more than one hundred miles.

The various departments within the UYL-NA could be reactivated. The Trend has already gotten under way. There still remains the Cultural department, the Athletic or Sports department, the Music department, the Public Relations department, as well as the possibility of several new departments to meet the changing situations in the world of today. For example, there might be created a Policy department which could determine League policies and transmit its findings to the Trend and Public Relations Department for general distribution and publication.

The convention offers a splendid opportunity of taking a poll or census as to just what the delegates and guests are interested in. They could be asked to submit their names and particular type of activity of special interest to them. In this way, the executive body or other designated group, could communicate with them further regarding the matter. Many hidden talents lie dormant for lack of a spokesman. Therefore, the newcomers should be encouraged to express their interests and in this way new leaders will be brought to light.

### Helping Ukrainians Abroad

Last but not least, some definite course of action could be taken regarding the possibilities of assisting and presenting to the world the true plight of the forty million Ukrainians in ravaged sections of Europe. Other nationalities are receiving sympathy as well as tangible assistance from the United Nations. Therefore, the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America should do all it can to assist such organizations as the Ukrainian Congress Committee and the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

The Philadelphia Convention Committee urges you young American

## A REVIEW OF MANNING'S "STORY OF UKRAINE"

Broadman Book Talk, Nashville, Tenn., July 1947

Perhaps less is known of the Ukrainians than of any other important people in the world today. The professor of Eastern European Languages in Columbia has written for the general reader the tragic story of a great people. More than one thousand years ago, when the imperial city Constantinople swayed the world, a wonderful civilization grew up around Kiev which for two centuries was respected throughout Europe. Kiev became a great and progressive state, with whose Grand Princes the kings and emperors of the West sought alliance by ties of marriage and of blood. Then came the collapse and the centuries of varying struggle... This volume has to do with the fortunes of these liberty-loving people during the long fight for life, and gives a clear estimate of the future of the Ukraine. One cannot understand the problems of Eastern Europe without knowledge of this heroic country.

(Book may be purchased at Svoboda Bookstore: \$3.75)

Ukrainians, still in your teens and early twenties, to attend the UYL-NA convention in Philadelphia over the Labor Day Weekend, and witness the spirit and enthusiasm of others of your own age who are contributing their share to organizational life which tends to enrich their own family life as well. Of course you will find that some of the older youth are inclined to be a little more outspoken, since they are treading on familiar ground, but they will readily give way to you youngsters who want to be heard. They are only holding the fort, so to speak, until the younger element has gained a little confidence and signifies its intention to become active in organizational life.

Naturally, the convention is open to Ukrainians of all age groups. Therefore, the Philadelphia Convention Committee extends a cordial invitation to the youth, their older brothers and sisters, married and single folks, as well as the parents, and wants you to feel perfectly welcome and at home.

Much could be written concerning the reorganization of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, but this is only an attempt to present a few of the ideas expressed by various people at the post war rallies and which are still in the nebulous state. These ideas, as well as others you have in mind, should be brought up for discussion during the forum sessions at the coming Labor Day Weekend convention in Philadelphia. In this way, you will offer to the executive body of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America something tangible by which it can guide the course of action of the UYL-NA for the ensuing year.

Philadelphia Convention Committee  
DAVID CHMELYK,  
6143 Alma Street,  
Philadelphia 24, Pa.

A FINE UKRAINIAN  
PRESENT  
PROF. MANNING'S  
Excellent Book  
TARAS SHEVCHENKO  
Poet of Ukraine  
Price \$2.50  
Svoboda Bookstore

## Music Therapy For Ill Ex-GIs

Since the dawn of history, music has affected the emotions of man. Early man made rhythmic sounds by beating with sticks on a thigh bone or hide stretched on a frame before the first drum was invented. In the Middle Ages a dancing frenzy swept Europe and thousands of people, inspired by mania and music, cavorted until they dropped from exhaustion.

Later came the renaissance in music, when what we know today as the classics began to replace the folk songs and ballads which had formerly been the only fare of the common man.

Music has inspired man to religion, love, patriotism, war, hate, happiness and depression.

Today music is aiding in the treatment of mentally ill ex-GIs in Veterans Administration hospitals.

Recorded music played for patients who are undergoing insulin and electro-shock therapy has proved a definite help in the development of a better mental attitude in the patient.

Shock therapy is a treatment whereby the patient is placed in a state of coma through the intravenous injection of insulin, or by the passage of an electrical current through the brain. The result of this treatment is that the patient's mind is completely at rest for a prolonged period of time and rids itself of the illusions and obsessions which plague it.

Experience has shown that the patient is less fearful and in a more pleasant, rested and receptive frame of mind when his preparation for the treatment is in the presence of music. Also after the patient has come out of the coma, he is lulled and reassured by this entertainment.

The music is from records furnished VA through arrangement with the Armed Forces Radio Transcription Service. The presentations are of a light and entertaining variety, a mixture of semi-classical and popular tunes.

Cooperating with VA doctors in development of this new therapy aid are VA Special Service Officers who are responsible for the recreation and entertainment of patients in veterans hospitals.

Music therapy marks another step toward VA's goal of having investigated every possibility which will result in higher standards of treatment and speedier recovery for the ill and disabled veterans under its care.

The young man always tipped his hat when the word "Satan" was mentioned. Finally his pastor asked him the reason for such a mark of respect to the devil. "Well," was the answer "politeness costs so little, life is so uncertain, and how do I know where I'll be when it's all over?"

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## IN QUEST OF HIS SISTER

(ZA SESTROYU)

(A Story of old Kozak times for Young Folks)

By ANDREW CHAIKIVSKY

(Freely translated by S. S.)

(Continued)

### The Tartar Camp

IN the midst of the derisive laughter following Semen's exposure as to why the Tartar captive had wanted to exchange his saddle for Pavlush's saddle, Triska and Nedolya, the leaders of the two Kozak bands, approached from the mound where they had been conferring on the means of making a surprise attack upon the Tartars.

Triska shouted a command. All became quiet.

Nedolya stepped forward, and in a few terse sentences outlined the plan of attack.

The Kozaks, led by the Tartar captive, were to stealthily approach the Tartar encampment. The Kozak forces were to be divided into two bands. The smaller, led by Triska, was to go ahead and attempt to lure the Tartars into a running fight. As soon as the Tartars attacked, Triska's Kozaks would break into a feigned headlong flight. The Tartars would undoubtedly give pursuit. Triska would then lead the Tartars in an ambush prepared by the main body of Kozaks under Nedolya. If, however, the Tartars would refuse to budge out of their camp, then it would be safe to assume that their numbers were small, and that therefore a direct combined Kozak attack would be safe. Such was the plan.

A command rang out to saddle and mount horses.

Pavlush actually trembled with excitement as all about him the Kozaks prepared for the coming battle. At last, that about which he had heard so much from his dead "dyid" Andriy was about to take place—a Kozak battle with the wild Tartars! He would soon see with his own eyes how the Kozaks would meet those devils who had wiped Spasivka last night clean off the face of the earth. And yet, he felt a trifle afraid for the Kozaks. Would they be able to overcome such wild devils as the Tartars? Looking around he wondered how the Kozaks could be so lighthearted and so gay, as if they were going to a picnic rather than to a bloody struggle. Just then he perceived his older brother Petro leading his horse and making his way towards him.

"Listen, Pavlush, be careful and don't get into any trouble," the latter said, reaching him. "My post is with Triska, and I'll have to go ahead without you. You will remain with Nedolya. Stay close to him or 'dyid' Panas. And hold on tight to your horse. Here, I'd better shorten the stirrups a bit. They're too high for you. Hold my horse for a moment."

Petro heaved the tartar saddle upon the horse Pavlush had stolen during his flight last night. Then he raised the stirrups. Pavlush stood by, holding his brother's horse.

After making sure that all was in perfect order, Petro kissed his little brother, and then lifted him into saddle.

For a moment they looked at each other, without saying a word. Tears appeared in their eyes.

Petro was a bold Kozak, and had no fears for his safety. Whether he would return alive never bothered him much. But now that his little brother, Pavlush, was here, that was something different. If he were killed, then the latter would be left all alone

in this world among strangers. Who would take care of him? And yet his Kozak honor would not permit him to remain behind with Pavlush when his post was with Triska.

Petro sighed deeply, gave one last look upon Pavlush, and prepared to mount his horse.

Pavlush pulled something out of his pocket.

"Petro, brother, take this..." he said.

"What is it?" the latter asked.

"It is a honey roll that mother made last night for me. I took it along with me when I escaped. Here take it, mother baked it..." Pavlush's face wrinkled up and he started to cry.

Petro could not hold back his tears. He took the roll and broke it in half.

"Let us eat it together," he said.

But eating was impossible. The halves of the roll in their hands, both brothers embraced, and wept like children. Pavlush, leaning down from his horse and resting his curly head on his older brother's broad shoulder, sobbed as if his heart would break. Overnight he had seen his mother and "dyid" Andriy killed, his father and sister taken away by the Tartars, and now his only remaining shelter in the world, his newly-found brother, was leaving him, perhaps never to return...

Just then Nedolya cantered by on his horse. Seeing this scene and quickly perceiving what it was all about, he reined his horse.

"You, Petro, remain with me, and the boy also..." he commanded gruffly.

Petro could hardly contain his joy. Now it was just as he had wished. He would remain with the main body of Kozaks and thus keep an eye on his little brother. And best of all was that no one would cast any aspersions on his courage. For it was a command that he remain.

In the meanwhile Triska with his men had ridden far ahead.

In the very front rode two Kozaks, without their lances. About 50 paces to the rear of them rode a lone Kozak. And quite a distance behind him rode the main body of Triska's band, with Triska in the lead.

Behind Triska rode Semen the Helpless, leading by his lariat the Tartar captive. The latter was to guide the Kozaks to the Tartar encampment. Because his hands were tied behind his back he had to indicate the general direction that they were to take motioning with his head. The two leading Kozaks would look back every few moments to the Kozak in the middle, and the latter, following the directions given him by those in the back, would signal to the two which direction to take.

Triska's band had disappeared entirely from view when Nedolya gave the command to his band to follow. Since the former were no longer visible, Nedolya had to follow them by their trail.

In the very front rode Nedolya, in deep thought, yet his eyes and ears alert to any possible danger. Immediately behind him rode "dyid" Panas holding on to his beloved "bandura," while alongside him rode Petro with Pavlush. Then came the main body of Kozaks.

It was past noon. The sun burned fiercely. Both men and horses sweated profusely within a few moments

after they had started. No one spoke. All was quiet, save for the dull thudding of horses's hoofs. The horses continually flicked their tails in an attempt to chase away the myriads of flies around them, attracted by the smell of sweat.

They rode thus for several hours.

\*

It was in late afternoon that the two Kozaks scouts in the van of Triska's band sighted in front of them a "mohela," and beyond it, in the afternoon haze, something indistinguishable. They raised their arms to those in back to halt. The one in the middle did likewise, and the Kozaks under Triska came to a stop.

The two Kozaks in the front rode on for a short distance, then stopped. Both dismounted, and while one held the horses, the other stole over to the "mohela." From where he was he could not see what was on the "mohela" nor what was on the other side of it.

In a few moments he reached the high burial mound. With catlike agility he clambered up its side. At the top he took off his hat, and cautiously parting the grass growing along the edge, looked carefully over the top. What he saw made him suck in his breath quietly. For lying on the ground, sound asleep, was a Tartar sentry. Near him lay his musket.

The Kozak raised himself still higher, holding his breath. The Tartar slept on, snoring. The Kozak carefully drew out his sabre, and braced himself for a leap. Just then a clump of earth, dislodged by his foot, rolled down the mound's side.

The Tartar awoke, and raised his head. But sleep was too strong for him, for he lay back again. Yet evidently something was telling him to awake, for his face grimaced as he made efforts to open his sleep-laden eyes. He raised a hand and began rubbing his eyes. That was his last act on this earth. For with a leap the Kozak was upon him, and with one swift stroke severed his head from his body. The Tartar did not even groan.

Picking up the dead Tartar's hat the Kozak donned it. Then raising himself carefully he began to look around.

In front of him lay the Tartar camp.

The camp was so located that those approaching from the other side of the "mohela" could not see it.

The first that the Kozak perceived were the horses, lying in the grass. Behind them stood a long row of captured Kozaks wagons, evidently those taken from Spasivka last night. Tied to the wagons, on the inside, were many oxen, lying in the luxuriant grass. Still further, beyond the oxen, lay the Tartar camp, fronted by a row of Tartar wagons linked to one another, so as to offer a better defence, and past the wagons were the Tartar tents. Beyond the tents the Samara River quietly flowed. It was obviously a strategic position, one that could be easily defended: in the front of the wagons, and in the rear of the river.

The entire Tartar camp was absolutely quiet. Evidently, the night fighting and the hot sun had taken its toll. Surfeited with spoils and secure in their numbers the Tartars slept, leaving but one guard on top of the "mohela."

The Kozak made a rough count of the number of tents. From this number he figured the approximate number of Tartars. A large force undoubtedly, he thought to himself, but a surprise attack now would annihilate the entire Tartar force before it could even put up a show of resistance.

He was about to slide gleefully down the side of the "mohela" to rejoin his comrades, when suddenly he paused in alarm. For he perceived one of the tents open and two Tartars emerge. And to make things worse, they directed their steps straight towards the "mohela."

In a flash the Kozak realized that these were sentries coming to relieve the slain Tartar. Remembering the dead body he grabbed it by its limp arm dragged it into the deep grass. But it was impossible to hide traces of the killing, for where the body had lain a pool of blood had formed.

The Kozak did not know what to do now. For a second he thought of calling his comrades and with their aid capturing the approaching Tartars. But it was too late for that, for the two Tartars seeing no signs of the sentry quickened their steps, and then broke into a run. The whole plan of a surprise attack was now ruined.

(To be continued)

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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

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## Hlynka, M. P., Urges More Ukrainians Be Allowed to Enter Canada

(Continued)

(2)

They are aware of the fact that their fellow-citizens of various racial origins have many good habits, ways of life and characteristics worthy of admiration and assimilation. But they are also cognizant of the fact that some habits and customs should be definitely avoided.

They learn new ways but do not accept them indiscriminately.

We also wish to make a point that Canada definitely needs for her own larger population than we now have, good, safety and prosperity a much

Canada was fortunate enough (under the strong wing of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the strong and good neighbour to the South) to attain her maturity and a measure of strength and prosperity, but we can little afford during these difficult times to become self-satisfied and miss the opportunity of filling our vast spaces with an additional flow of immigration that will add to our strength and vitality.

I appreciate the efforts of this government, particularly of the Minister of National Health and Welfare for his stand on this question before the United Nations. This world is supposed to be civilized, and when people say that they want to remain Christians and democrats, that they want to cling to the western world, we should not say to them: Your crime is that you are against communism and therefore you must go back under the Soviets.

### Says La Guardia Unpopular Among DPs

I have no time to review the conditions under which these people have been and still are being repatriated. I am sorry to have to say this but there is one man in the United States, a former mayor of New York, Mr. La Guardia, for whom not one tear will be shed by the displaced persons when he passes away because he favoured men retaining positions in displaced persons camps who were definitely pro-communist. Many who showed any consideration for displaced persons were put out. In this day and age, when we claim to have such high ideals about humanity and use all the high sounding words, we should review our own conscience and see whether we can improve on what we have been doing. Time does not allow me to put on the record before the noon recess everything that I have to say but I pointed out at the outset that the government offers as an excuse that there are no transportation facilities available. That is fine; I recognize the problem to a certain extent, but let me point out this to the committee. In the *Daily Tribune* of Toronto of June 24, a communist publication, I read this announcement on page 7:

One hundred and ten Canadians going to youth fete in Prague.

Over thirty members of the national federation of labor youth will attend the world youth festival at Prague, Czechoslovakia, next month, it was announced here to-day by federation officials.

Thirty members will come from all parts of Canada and will represent trade unions, cultural organizations from many language groups, and progressive youth community clubs.

The N.F.L.Y. delegation will be part of a 110-strong Canadian delegation from a large number of organizations being sent under the auspices of the Canadian committee of the world federation of democratic youth. It will be the largest

single delegation ever to leave Canada for the international gathering in Europe"...

I ask you Mr. Chairman, has the immigration branch or the Department of External Affairs considered the problem of transportation? If not all, the majority of these one hundred and ten Canadians are communists going across the sea to get a little more training in their propaganda activities. Why did not the government say to these young people: You must understand that human lives are involved in this matter of transportation and you must be satisfied with ten delegates?

### Criticizes Government on Lack of Transportation for DPs to Canada

I understand that the Canadian government cannot refuse to grant permission to these people to go because we are a democratic country, and we should be fair and all that; but when the communists themselves in their newspaper state that this is the largest delegation that has ever left Canada to attend an international conference or festival, I say to you, Mr. Chairman, that there is no excuse. It simply means that the government did not give consideration to the fact that other people who today find themselves in Europe need to be saved because of tuberculosis and other illnesses, because of lack of food and so on. There is no excuse for having allowed these people to go over.

Two or three minutes remain before one o'clock, and I should like to read one or two other statements in this regard to complete the record. In the *Daily Tribune* of Toronto of June 28, 1947, on page 16 I find the following:

Forty Montreal Youth Leave for Prague

Montreal, June 27. — The largest Quebec youth delegation ever to leave Canada for an international gathering will board the S.S. Waterman here tomorrow bound for the world youth festival in Prague.

Forty young people from this province — French, English, Jewish, Ukrainian, Chinese and others — will join the 110-strong national delegation to "demonstrate their desire for international friendship and peace."

The Montreal youth coordinating committee which is sponsoring the festival locally said that delegates will take part in cultural and sports events as well as in "informal discussions on youth problems." They will also join youth reconstruction brigades.

It is estimated that approximately 50,000 young people from sixty-five countries will take part in the festival.

[This statement appeared in the same issue of the *Daily Tribune* of Toronto on June 28, 1947, at page 2: ... (recess)]

MR. HLYNKA: When the house took recess at one o'clock I had just concluded putting on the record the three reports which appeared in the *Daily Tribune* stating that one hundred and ten young Canadians were granted permission to attend the youth festival in Prague, Czechoslovakia. I said that the government should have limited this delegation to ten members and reserved the remaining one hundred spaces on ships for British immigrants or displaced persons and refugees to come to Canada. I maintain that an error has been made in granting permission to such a large number of these people to attend the conference, thereby reducing the shipping space, because

## How a New Youth Club Feels

"Shorty" seems to have found the answer. So far, it seems to be the correct answer, as far as 99 boys and girls of Jersey City are concerned, as to what type of Ukrainian club will attract and hold them.

All 99 members of the Ukrainian Social Club of Jersey City, N. J. like their club activities well enough to make a very good attendance record at their regular meetings every other Thursday at the Ukrainian Centre on Fleet Street.

As its name implies, the club is purely a recreational club, with activities limited to dances, socials, sports programs and outings. Eight months of good times in a club attracting more and more members by its aura of success, has made its members slightly cocky. Their cockiness, however, is tempered a bit by their sincere determination to safeguard the further success of their club.

The members feel sure, because of the quick progress of the club, that since its activities seem to fill a definite need among the young Ukrainians in their city and since their rules and procedures have given them smooth sailing up to now, that they have at last founded the ideal club for themselves.

### "Shorty"

In the beginning, it was "Shorty's" dream. Some people call him Mike, some even do not know that his last name is Tizio, but every one seems to like him. He is the president for this first year, naturally, and can be seen at the executive table, conducting a meeting in the ideal manner—surrounded by his "harem" of fellow officers: Alice Orlan of Richmond Hill, Long Island, vice-president; Olga Wenger, secretary; Helen Senko, treasurer. Shorty, as can be guessed, is a short, slightly built man, with a deceptively frail look about him, which is instantly dispelled when he dances, plays ball or becomes, as his wont, the life of the party. He has a thin, nervous face, straight light-brown hair, wears glasses and likes to dress well. He murders the "King's English," but no one seems to mind. A natural "joiner," Shorty has travelled near and far for a number of years, seeking a congenial group to join. By becoming a member of the exclusive Ukrainian Brotherhood of Shamokin, Pa. and of the

these people will have to come back to Canada eventually.

One other point in connection with this particular matter has to do with the money which these young people will spend while in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. The government should have given consideration to that. I do not think we have too much foreign currency to spend as freely as these people no doubt will. I endeavoured to plead the cause of displaced persons and refugees on many occasions, and today I laid emphasis on the advisability of permitting a certain number of displaced persons and refugees who may have education to come in but who are willing to accept farm employment and employment in their lines of endeavour where there is a shortage of labour. The government would do well if it extended its regulations to permit some of these other people to come in. I appeal to the minister to give his earnest consideration to that matter.

(To be concluded)

Elizabeth Boy's Club, and by joining in his own town, the Knights of Columbus, the Ukrainian Democratic Club of which he is vice-president and of the Ukrainian National Home, where he is controller, Mike kept seeking causes and effects in good club management. He thinks he has found some good solutions and his members in the new Social Club seem to agree with him. A short man, Mike nevertheless does not possess the short man's Napoleonic complex. On the contrary, he lets you know he is a plain, ordinary guy, and in the Club each one has just as much right as the next one. Each member, in fact, takes his turn alphabetically in conducting a meeting "to see how it feels to be boss." Yet no one should become a real boss, the members think, so they have made a rule preventing anyone from becoming president for two consecutive terms.

Mike conducts a meeting in a brisk manner, leading his members through a fast but lengthy business session.

A lengthy and volatile discussion was held at the last meeting on the subject of membership requirements. Doubt seemed to exist as to the proper qualifications of one or two of the members. Fair discussion dispelled the doubt and once more the members reviewed and reaffirmed their original decision in limiting the qualification for membership in their club to one: Ukrainian descent. The members decided from past experience that only those of Ukrainian descent will keep the club a successful Ukrainian club.

### Club Has Faced No Real Problem As Yet

The club so far has had no real problem, having been in accord on such past decisions as buying sports equipments, phonograph records, in running dances, or arranging sports games and outings. Currently, however, they are still vexed with the problem of a good sports league. They are investigating possibilities of joining existing sports leagues, or possibly of forming a new one. Members at the last meeting decided to seek further information on this score.

Cooperation with other clubs has been on a give and take basis. The club has sent a heavy representation, around 40, to almost all functions within traveling distance this past season, and expects support in return.

Almost to a man, the male section of the club is composed of American veterans of World War II. Their American loyalty is unquestionable, yet they like to band together as Ukrainians, like to sing Ukrainian songs, dance their own dances and enjoy their parents' traditions, and customs. They have recently buckled down to learning Ukrainian folk songs, asking the local choir director to coach them each week. The girls of the club, a smartly-dressed, intelligent group, are earning a nice reputation as fine hostesses, taking special pride in preparing Ukrainian dishes.

A contingent of Club members have made plans to attend the Ukrainian Youth's League Convention over Labor Day in Philadelphia, to learn, as they said, "what other clubs are doing and to make social and sports contacts."

M. M.



## Youth and the U.N.A.

### GET NEW MEMBERS!

The Ukrainian National Association, which has more than 47,000 members at this writing, has launched a large scale membership campaign to boost its membership figure to 50,000. Thousands of pamphlets in both the Ukrainian and English languages have been circulated throughout the United States and Canada, and the U.N.A. staff of organizers has been augmented by several newcomers to the field, including some young people. Many new members have already been organized in the Chicago, Detroit, Rochester and Perth Amboy areas, and advance indications are that the campaign will be successful.

In large cities such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, etc., can be found hundreds, perhaps thousands, of young people who are not members of the U.N.A. These American-born people probably have never heard of the U.N.A. or The Ukrainian Weekly, so they present an excellent field for ambitious U. N. A. organizers. Anyone can organize new members for the U.N.A., and receive compensation for doing so.

It is not difficult to organize members for the U.N.A., and this you can prove to yourself by trying. Even if you bring in only one new member it will help the U.N.A., and you will receive your reward. If a thousand people each bring in a member, that is 1,000 new members. In any event you have nothing to lose and everything to gain, so why not see what you can do in the way of organization work? All the information you will need will be sent on request. Write to the U.N.A., Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J. Say you want to organize new members and mention your branch number. That will start you off as a U.N.A. worker. How much reward you will receive depends on how many members you organize. This is an opportunity you should not miss.

### Try an Experiment

First, however, try an experiment. Approach a prospective member, tell him all you know about the U.N.A., and see if he is interested. Then approach a few more persons and see if you can work up more interest. If you can, then you will make a good organizer and should not lose any time in writing to the U.N.A. for organizers' literature. Do not discourage yourself before you start by saying: "Aw, that's out of my line. I couldn't organize a member in a million years." You cannot know for sure until you try... and if you succeed once you will keep right on succeeding.

Your prospects will more than likely ask questions, but do not let that scare you. If you do not know the answers to some of them, tell your prospect you will have the information for him in a few days... and then write the U.N.A. about the matter.

Here are some typical questions asked by prospects, offered to help you in your organization work:

"How do I know that the U.N.A. is strong enough to meet its obligations? Is its insurance as good as American insurance? What do I get for my money? Who owns the U. N. A.? When do I get dividends? Do I have to pay for the Weekly? What do I do to get into U.N.A. sports?"

To which you should reply that the U.N.A. is a \$9,000,000 fraternal benefit society with a certificate valua-

tion higher than that of any other insurance company. This means that the U.N.A. has more protection for each \$1,000 worth of insurance than the other companies, which makes it a very strong organization. U.N.A. insurance rates compare very favorably with those of the commercial companies, and the insurance is on modern plans. U.N.A. certificates feature cash surrender, loan, paid up, and extended insurance values after three years, and provide for additional benefits in the event of permanent disability or incurable sickness. Double indemnity insurance is also available. For his money the U.N.A. member receives, in addition to the above, the opportunity to fraternize with fellow-Ukrainians in a branch managed by the members, financial aid in the event he is a college or university student, the privilege of participating in U.N.A. sports, and a number of other advantages, many of which are not offered by ordinary life insurance companies. The U.N.A. is owned by its 47,000 members, and its officers are also members, elected by branch delegates at quadrennial conventions. All U.N.A. certificates earn dividends after two years. The member may receive the Weekly for the small fee of only \$1 annually, if he so desires. He may participate in sports by presenting himself to the manager of the team in his locality; if there is no team he may proceed to organize one.

### A Good Start

That is a good start and should have the prospect more than mildly interested. You may tell him there are U.N.A. branches composed of youth exclusively. He can join one of these branches and take active part in its affairs. He has the opportunity to become a branch officer, and has an equal chance to be elected delegate to a convention. He may write articles for the Weekly, if so inclined. You may also tell him that the U.N.A. publishes books and periodicals on Ukraine and Ukrainians which he would find interesting. Also mention the fact that the 470 branches of the U.N.A. are located in 21 States and three Canadian provinces, and that there are branches as far West as Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Oregon.

By this time he should be on the verge of asking you just what types of insurance the U.N.A. issues. Tell him the U.N.A. has whole life, whole life to age 70, 20-payment life, and 20-year endowment, and that he can be a member for as little as \$1.00 monthly... or less, if he is under 27—and for this small premium he can get whole life insurance for \$500. This ought to cinch your prospect... but, if he says something about having too much insurance, tell him he surely will not miss paying less than \$1.00 monthly to the U.N.A., which offers him more than the companies in which he says he has "too much insurance." After that, pull out your U.N.A. membership application blank and sign him up.

The U.N.A. needs your help... and here's your opportunity to prove you are a good U.N.A. member. Write for information regarding organization work today, while all this is fresh in your mind.

We welcome material for publication at all times. Send your offering to the U.N.A., Box 76, Jersey City 3, N.J.

T. L.

## Text of Brief Submitted by Ukrainian Canadian Committee to Canadian Senate's Standing Committee on Immigration

(Continued)

(8)

In connection with the Tables of Statistics compiled from the 1941 census we wish to underline the following salient points:

1. That the male population of Ukrainian origin exceeds the female population. This characteristic is not exceptional to Canadian citizens of Ukrainian descent. It applies equally to the Ukrainian population in their native land, hence Ukrainians as a race have always had a surplus of manpower.

2. That Canadians of Ukrainian descent are definitely and chiefly a class of producers, and not middlemen by their nature.

3. That their largest number is in the farming industry and is bearing proportionately the highest percentage of farming population in Canada compared with other groups combined.

4. That they contribute the largest percentage of rural, in contrast to urban population, in comparison with all other groups in Canada.

5. That they never sought any special privileges nor immunities on the ground of creed or nationality in Canada.

6. That their religion, customs, habits and racial characteristics do not constitute any impediment to a complete fusion of the national life of Canada, and there is no sign that they may as a racial group remain in isolation in the Canadian national structure.

7. That there is no incident during their fifty years' residence in Canada of any social or political problem by reason of their origin.

8. That they are a factor in stabilizing Canadian industries and national economy.

### Inflow of Ukrainian Immigration

Ukrainian immigration to Canada was for the first time tried as an experiment approximately fifty years ago, and its flow to Canada during that period stood more or less as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Before 1921	36,915	24,983	61,898
1921 to 1930	22,191	14,893	37,084
1931 to 1935	1,688	1,905	3,593
1936 to 1939	1,932	2,377	4,309
1940 to 1941	62	53	115
Not stated	102	58	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,890</b>	<b>44,269</b>	<b>107,159</b>

During the last fifty years, the Ukrainian territory in Europe whence this immigration came from, was partly under Russia, partly under Austria, partly under Poland, partly under Roumania, partly under Czechoslovakia; but since the last war all the Ukrainian territory is within the Soviet Russia.

We may safely say that from now on as long as Soviet Russia is in control of the Ukrainian territory, there will be no emigration from that source.

At the present time there is, however, an unusual and highly abnormal situation existing in Europe as a result of the recent war, which has no parallel in the recorded history of mankind.

A mass mankind composed of men, women and children running into almost a million, composed of all racial groups, 250,000 amongst them of Ukrainian origin, finds a temporary refuge in the American and British zones of occupation, suffering want and extreme hardships, but most of all—uncertainty as to their future. They refuse to return to their native lands. Strange as it is, it is hardly necessary to search for a reason for such a state of affairs.

Drawing on the pool of refugees as a Canadian source of immigration, would solve the crying problem of displaced persons in Central Europe and would also partly solve the question of immigration for Canada, adding new strength and vitality to Canadian industries and manpower.

Dealing further with the question of the possibility of Ukrainian refugees being a source of immigration, we wish to deal with figures and statistics.

### Kushnir's and Sawchuk's Findings in British and American Zones

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee was fortunate enough to have our President, Rev. Dr. W. Kushnir,

and our Vice-President, Very Rev. S. W. Sawchuk, make a special trip to the British and American zones of occupation in Germany to get a first-hand information in so far as refugees are concerned. Our Committee is also maintaining at the present time four representatives, two men and two women, natural born Canadians of Ukrainian origin, who have a long record of creditable service in Canadian armed forces overseas, and who have been for the last four months working and co-operating with the Occupational Forces in Europe, and from them we have a complete survey and statistical data concerning Ukrainian refugees, which is as follows:—

The number of Ukrainian refugees in Germany and Austria is about 250,000, made up of:

Male ..... 147,000 or 59%  
Female ..... 103,000 or 41%

**Their Ages:** Children up to 15 years 41,000 or 16.5%; Between 16 to 60 years 203,000 or 81%; Above 60 years 6,000 or 2.5%.

**Employable:** Male over 15 years 124,000; Female over 15 years 79,000; Total 203,000 or 81%.

**Unemployable:** Over 15 years of age 6,000 or 2.5%; Children up to 15 years 41,000 or 16.5%.

**Occupations of Employables:** Farmers 45%; Labourer 18%; Tradesmen 16%; Intellectuals, Scientists and Technicians 17%; Others 4%; Suitable for agriculture irrespective of occupations 80%; Unsuitable for agriculture industry including tradesmen 20%; Intellectuals not suitable for farming industry 5%.

(To be concluded)

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**U.N.A. Youth Forming Bowling League in New Jersey**

As the result of a meeting held at the Ukrainian Center, 180 William St., Newark, N. J., on August 13th, representatives of several branches of the Ukrainian National Association in New Jersey have decided to organize a U.N.A. bowling league. This is one of the first definite postwar signs of the return of U.N.A. sports on a scale large enough to attract attention, and John Romanition, a U.N.A. Supreme Advisor, who called the meeting, stated it was his belief that the New Jersey bowling league would set an example for U.N.A. members in other localities to follow, or at least renew their interest in the U.N.A.

The men who attended the meeting represented branches in Newark, Jersey City, Bayonne, and Elizabeth. The tentative plan is to compose a bowling league of about 8 to 12 teams, representing the cities already mentioned and Perth Amboy, and possibly Carteret, Paterson, Passaic, and New York.

Another meeting is scheduled to take place at the Ukrainian National Home, 214 Fulton St., Elizabeth, at 8 P.M., Wednesday, August 20th. The purpose of this meeting is to consolidate the plans and ideas which will be presented by those in attendance, as well as to form necessary committees and the like. Each U. N.A. branch in Northern New Jersey should delegate one or two interested members to represent it at this and future meetings. The meeting is open, however, to all who care to attend. As a matter of fact all interested parties are invited to attend.

Plans for the early formation of a girls' bowling league were also discussed during the meeting. For that reason all interested girls are asked to attend the August 20th meeting in Elizabeth.

Persons desiring additional information are urged to contact John Romanition Esq., 711 Grove St., Irvington, N. J. Jersey City U.N.A. Jersey City members are asked to contact the undersigned at Grand St., Jersey City 3, N. J.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK.

**PITCHES NO-HIT NO-RUN GAME**

Behind the no-hit no-run pitching of Stephen (Ace) Holowka, President of Branch 289 of the Ukrainian National Association of Rochester, New York, the St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church Team of the Catholic Major League defeated the St. Andrews Parish Team, 5-0.

Steve Holowka, who is also a pitcher for Gleason Machine Company in the Strongest League in Rochester, is enjoying his most successful year in soft ball. Holowka is equally capable of hitting as he is of pitching.

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8 P.M. to 10 P.M. Registration, Mezzanine floor Ben Franklin Hotel.

**SATURDAY, AUG. 30 —**

10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Registration and Business Session.  
2 P.M. to 5 P.M. Business Session 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. Veterans' Rally.  
8 P.M. to ??? Welcome Dance —  
Ukrainian Hall, 847-51 N. Franklin St., Phila., Pa.

**SUNDAY, AUG. 31 —**

Morning Religious Services 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. "Parade of Talent".  
6:30 P.M. Banquet. 9 P.M. to 12 P.M. Grand Ball.

**MONDAY, SEPT. 1 —**

10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Business Session  
2 P.M. to 5 P.M. Elections and Resolutions.  
Evening — Farewell Party at Ukrainian Hall.

For further information and reservation write to:  
MISS ALICE WASYLENKO  
1159 Bridge Street, Phila., Pa.

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## ЯК КАТОВАНО СЕЛО

Як катовано село ... .. Розташоване серед глибоких ярів та лісів у верхів'ї р. Хоробри, правого допливу р. Росі, Медвин, як і інші села Шевченківщини, багатий історичною минувиною.

Перед першою світовою війною малоземельне село мало понад 12 тис. мешканців, але працювало добре і жило не бідно. Були в селі дві церкви, три народні школи та вища початкова школа.

1905 року Медвин брав активну участь в революційних подіях. За це з півсотні активніших селян відбували в Олонецькій губернії політичні заслання, але перед першою світовою війною всі повернули додому.

У перші дні потневої революції 17 року медвинці свідомо стали на справжній шлях національно-визвольної боротьби. Під Медвином відбувалися бої з німцями, денікінцями, поляками і більшовиками.

Настала друга половина 20 року, і московський окупант почав закріплюватись на Україні. 5-го серпня (ст. ст.) до Медвина прибули „пітерські комісари“, скликали загальні збори селян і оголосили мобілізацію на колчаківський фронт, програму „продразверстки“ та почали погрожувати розправою „петлюрівській контрреволюції“ і зневажати українську мову, називаючи її „контрреволюційним язиком“. Не стерпіли медвинці такої зневаги і образи, заарештували комісарів і 6 серпня оголосили повстання проти „советської власті“. Вся молодь взялася за зброю. З сусідніх сіл прибувала підмога. Повстання очолював сотник Лебідь з місцевими старшинами.

Стурбувалася „власть“ околицьких міст: Таращі, Богуслава, Корсуня тощо і мобілізувала всі наявні сили місцевої охорони та оперативних відділів червоної армії на боротьбу з „петлюрівською контрреволюцією“. І збройна боротьба розпочалася. Тількищо наблизився ворог, великий дзвін Успенської церкви ударив на сполох. З поля, де люди працювали, а діти пасли худобу, все поспішало до села і ставало насупроти ворога. — одні з рушницями, інші з киями.

Сім раз із різних боків наступав ворог, але кожного разу мусів поспішно відступати. 9-го серпня невеликий загін ворога заскочив у село. Спалено оселе священника, забито кілька селян та пограбовано частину хат. Але село завзято боронилось.

Медвинці провадять успішні операції в околицях сусідніх міст. Повстання от от поширяться на більші терени.

І ось занепокоєний Кремль дає наказ своїм військовим частинам, що перейшли з польського на південно-врангелівський фронт, зруйнувати „гнездо петлюровської контрреволюції в Медвіні“.

21-го вересня надвечір до Медвина наближається ціла дивізія ворожого війська і з трьох боків облягає село. Настає остання передсмертна ніч. Тепла, трохи хмарна, але страшна своєю тишою, хоч ніхто в селі не спав: всі готувались до смертельного бою.

О 9-годині ранку 22 вересня ворожа ракета сигналізує початок бою. До 4-ох годин дня з трьох боків сипався смертельний вогонь цілої ворожої дивізії по селу. В оборонців, що налічували у себе щось коло 300-400 рушниць та 3-ох кулеметів,

не вистачає набоїв. Ворог ближче підсунув артилерію і почав обстрілювати Медвин. Він штурмує село, а його кіннота готується перетнути шляхи відступу оборонців з четвертого боку села, що прилягав до лісу, але дарма. Невелика група смільчаків, серед яких був і 17-річний юнак, автор цих спогадів, пробралась у тил ворога, обстріляла з близької відстані його кінноту, наробила шелесту, після розсипалась. Оборонці села всі по волі вийшли в безпечніші місця — до лісу, а ворог штурмував вулицю за вулицею, займаючи село.

Три дні горів пограбований Медвин. Згоріло щось із дві тисячі хат та інших господарських будівель, 40 вітряків. Успенська церква. Стягнуто з села величезну контрибуцію хлібом, садом, кіньми, свиньми, вівцями, гусьми, курми, кожухами, полотном, сіном тощо.

Повстанці ховались у лісах. Десь трапилася збройна сутичка з подорожніми „будьонівськими обозами“. І ось 29-го вересня заскакує до Медвина кіннота Будьонного і голими шаблями зганяє всіх чоловіків і молодь на майдан до волости, де навколо стоять кулемети. Виступає „комисар“ з коротким повчальним словом. Бере переднього селянина за груди, виводить на трибуну, витягає пістоль і тут же стріляє його. „Такое будет всем“, „поплатіться своїми синами!“ „Расходіться!“ — промовив комисар. Потім відібрали 80 молодших чоловіків і хлопців і вже присмерком через село погнали в напрямку до Лисянки.

Незабаром село почуло смертельні крики своїх братів та стрілянину, що тривала 5-10 хвилин. За кілометр від села, коло Ковтунового ліса, обіч шляху ці 80 чоловіка були порубані та постріляні. Лишився лише один, що, легко поранений, впав у струмок і уцілів під трупами своїх братів.

Свято Покрови стрічали медвинці великим горем. Батьки, жінки і діти вдосвіта серед купи перемішаних з кров'ю і землею трупів розшукували своїх дітей, чоловіків і батьків та, поспішаючи, без домовин, ховали їх на цвинтарях. За кілька днів люди зібрали на місці подій змочену кров'ю землю, насипали могилу і поставили на ній хрест.

Щоб закріпити „рабоче-крестьянскую власть“, в селі на цілу зиму розквартировано полк кінноти і полк піхоти на цілковитому утриманні села, а згодом приїхав відділ Київської „Губчека“ і забрав декілька сот селян до Смілої, де мав їх судити „Ревтрибунал“. Назад ніхто з них не повернувся.

А потім? А потім впродовж цілої зими групи людей по 20-40 чоловіка гнано в напрямку Богуслава, до Києва на Єлисаветинську вулицю, що на Печерську, відкіля теж ніхто не повертався.

А потім „контрреволюційне петлюровское“ село почало советизуватись, з'явилися: комнезам, комсомол, комячейка, колгоспи і т. ін.

А потім в 1932-33 роках цілі вулиці, переважно комнезамівські, геть спустіли. Трупи голодних по декілька днів валялись у хатах і на вулицях. Померлих хоронили селяни в себе по городах, бо не було кому копати ями і віднести покійного на цвинтар. Хто був відважніший, той їздив по хліб до Москви чи Ленінграду або тікав до

I. А.

## ПЕРША ЗУСТРІЧ

Розмарі сидить у глибокому, шкіряному фотелі і курить папіроску. Крізь дим обсервує брата і кількох студентів, що розмовляють про останні операції. Маленька дижурна кімната повна диму, гамору і грубих наукових книжок, що лежать у неладі на бюрку, кріслах і малій канапі.

Розмарі затягається з приємністю папіроскою. В хаті мама не дозволяє курити, але брат дивиться на це крізь пальці. Каже: „От дурна коза, — не вільно — то хоче, а потім, як буде вільно, — сама перестане!“

Студенти жартують з нею, питають про школу, професію і про те, скільки двійок дістала Розмарі того дня. Але Розмарі вміє відгризатися; вона дуже жива, хвилини не посидить тихо. Кожний добить цю чорняву, з великими синіми очима дівчину, але студенти поводяться з нею, як з дівчаком. Цеж сестра товаришка, не випадає „присідатися“ до неї, як до інших дівчат, навіть в її віці.

Розмарі саме щось оповідає, коли нагло міцно починає в неї битися серце. Вона не розуміє, як це й чому, — коли нагло скрикнули двері і станув у них незнайомий мужчина.

Розмарі ніколи не забуде цього вечора і цієї хвилини. Вона дивиться широко розплющеними очима, а він стоїть і неначе надумується, чи ввійти. Дуже високий, трішки на висках сивавий, прижмурює фіялкові очі від диму; потім легко зачинає двері та підходить до Розмарі.

Хвилину дивиться на неї та за цю одну хвилину Розмарі немов

западається під землю. Ніхто ще ніколи не глядів так на неї. Його очі міряють її від стіп до голови та прямо розбирають її до нага; вона вся змішана, рум'яниться, подає йому руку і мов непритомна шепче своє ім'я.

Опісля він сідає і розмовляє зі студентами. Зовсім нічого не сталося — це просто один із доцентів. Але серце Розмарі бється голосно і якимось інакше, як звичайно — повільно і майже боляче. Вона хоче, але не може відвернути очей від незнайомого. Глядить на високе, спокійне чоло, вузькі, аристократичні уста та довгі, нервові пальці й в серці робиться якимось так тепло...

Вона так якби передчувала, що колись, за кілька літ — він буде кимось близьким, дуже близьким для неї. — А може це не передчуття, тільки просто таємне бажання?

Голос брата приводить її до притомності. Пізна година, пора вертатися додому. Розмарі тиха й спокійна, як ніколи. Подає всім руку і як чемна, добре вихована дівчина каже тихенько „добраніч“. На хвилину її зір спочив знов у фіялкових очах; але він зараз же опадають, вона не може видержати їх погляду.

Іде додому замріяна і зовсім не відзивається до брата. Він споглядає на неї здивований її небуденною поведінкою раз і другий, опісля зрезигновано кидає рукою, мовляв, молоді „кози“ мають свої гумори — і задумується над останніми досвідами про складання зломаних костей.

## Спорт і література

Найбільший боксер світу, му-рин Генрі Армстронг, якого називають популярно „Чорний динаміт“ має за собою рекорди, що їх, мабуть, нікому не дасться осягнути. В 1938 р. Армстронг здобув три звання мистця світу в трьох різних змагах: у найлегшій („пера“) вазі, легкій і півсередній. В найлегшій вазі Армстронг був три роки зряду непереможним мистцем. Рік опісля Армстронг покинув ринг і зайнявся... поезією. Кажуть, що його вірші зовсім не такі погані.

Найбільший, однак, академічний приклад такого „повязання“ двох різних фактів зустрічаємо в житті грецького філософа Платона. Як відомо, Платон, поки здобув славу Філософа, вигравав на спортових грищах Пентатлон, який давав право до елімінації в олімпійських грищах.

В сучасній історії літератури і спорту чільною постаттю цього роду є найбільший англійський поет Байрон, що, як відомо, ціле своє життя пристрасно займався плаванням, і навіть переплив Гелеспонт.

Знаний французький письменник Монгерлянд замолоду був непереможним воротарем в дружині копаного мяча. Його симпатії до спорту знайшли відбиття в його літературній творчості. Генрі де-Монгерлянд написав спортову повість. Коли, однак, шукатимемо письменника, якого літературна творчість найбільш зближена до ідеалів спортового змагання, то в цьому випадку абсолютно перше місце належить славнозвісному американському письменникові, улюбленцеві молоді всього світу — Джекові Лондону.

В. Бора.

## ЯК ВІТЕР ДМЕ...

Як вітер дме і котить хвилі,  
Тоді я в море йду

І протиставлю силу силі —  
Я з вітром бій веду.

Яке життя тоді чудове,  
Ти чуєш, ще живеш!

Вогонь вливається до крові,  
І ти гребеш — плывеш!

Ти чуєш, що живеш, що хвилю  
Розколюєш грудьми

І до життя не маєш жалю,  
Хоч злобий вітер дме.

Ти чуєш, що в твердїм змаганні  
Замкнулась суть життя,

На хвилю першу і останню  
Ти кинув всі літа.

І ти плывеш, і краєш хвилі,  
Співає в грудях кров.

Хоч море розриває скелі  
І плаче вітер — воєк.

(„У. Вістрі“).