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North Dakota Trying to Get Ukrainian DPs

In a leading editorial the New York Post on October 21 commented favorably on the recent action of Governor G. Aandahl of North Dakota in appointing a Committee to study how many DP families, chiefly Ukrainian, should be invited to settle in that State.

“From the center of America's wheat fields comes a native American demand that we open our doors to a fair share of the 800,000 Displaced Persons still behind barbed wire in Germany,” the Post editorial states.

It proceeds to tell that the action of Governor Aandahl was due to “pressure” of thousands of wheat farmers of his State who informed him that they have “relatives who have remained for years in the DP camps because of fear of being subjected to Communist persecution.”

“These relatives are, for the most part, Ukrainians,” the Post states, and adds that their American rela-

tives are descendants of those who came to this country late last century “because they refused to put up with Czarist's persecution.”

Most of the North Dakotans of Ukrainian descent, the Post points out, “had not heard from their relatives in the Ukraine for years because the Communist Iron Curtain has been interposed between them. These relatives are among the groups of Displaced Persons which the Kremlin has attempted to get back to the farms of Russia by force.”

The Ukrainian and other farmers of North Dakota favors the passage of the Stratton Bill, which would admit into this country 400,000 Displaced Persons during a two-year period.

The Post adds that it would be far better to have these skilled DP agriculturists helping to produce grain in North Dakota than to “have them eating grain at American expense behind barbed wire.”

Moscow Attacks Manning and His “Story of Ukraine”

The New York Herald Tribune reported in a dispatch from Moscow dated October 19 that Professor Clarence A. Manning of Columbia University, author of the “Story of Ukraine” and several books on Ukrainian literature, together with Prof. Ernest J. Simmons, also of Columbia, were subjected in Moscow “to possibly the severest attacks they have experienced during their careers as leading American authorities on the Russian language and Russian literature.”

Prof. Manning was upbraided for his “Story of Ukraine, which was described as “a beastly roaring about the necessity for intervention in the U.S.S.R.” Sava Golovanivsky, who wrote the attack on Prof. Manning for the “Literary Gazette,” organ of the Soviet Writers' Union, described him as a “protector of traitors and murderers.”

In defending Ukrainian nationalism, Prof. Manning, it was charged, echoed the Nazi line followed by Germany. He was reminded that the Soviet Army recently “bashed the teeth” of

those who followed the Nazi line, and he was therefore advised not to show his teeth.

Professor Simmons was attacked for his “Outline of Modern Russian Literature.” Among others denounced in Moscow is Clifton Fadiman.

Following an interview with Prof. Manning, the Herald Tribune reported that “Professor Manning, who is associate professor of Slavic languages, was more amused than indignant, more flattered than hurt yesterday when he learned of Mr. Golavinivsky's denunciation of his book ‘History (should be ‘Story’ Edit.) of the Ukraine,’ which was published last year (Under U.N.A. sponsorship. Edit.).”

“As person who has been engaged in the study of Russia literature since before the first revolution,” Professor Manning said, “I have followed the progressive degeneration of Russian honesty and idealism. I am rather flattered at being given their attention. I am highly honored to be singled out as a decent person.”

Prydatkevych Ends 5,590 Mile Concert Tour

Roman Prydatkevych, prominent Ukrainian violinist and a former resident of New York City, recently completed his second western Canadian concert tour, after having given fourteen concerts. His accompanist was his daughter, Hannah.

The tour was made by the Prydatkevych family in an auto, and the entire trip, starting from the States, covered 5,590 miles, of which 3,300 miles were covered in Canada. Hannah was not only a piano soloist and accompanist but also driver of the car.

Newspapers in Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Kenora and Fort

William stressed that the violinist is a teacher of musicology and is head of the Violin Department at the Murray State College of Kentucky, and that his daughter Hannah is a freshman there, majoring in music.

Mr. Prydatkevych's first tour was during 1943, and included twenty one concerts.

His recently completed tour's program included, besides music of Ukrainian composers and arrangements of Ukrainian, American and standard repertory pieces, his own compositions, like the Prelude Choral and Fugue, the Prelude on a Chant to our Savior, also Hutzulka.

Ukrainian Insurgents Harass Russians

Gault MacGowan, well known foreign correspondent for the New York Sun, reported from the Russian zone border on October 13 that “Free Ukrainian Partisans” as well as “White Poles” and “Baltmaquis” operating behind the Iron Curtain are obliging the Red Army to guard heavily all trains from the U.S.S.R. to Red Germany, according to travelers at the border zone. MacGowan writes in his air-mail dispatch that these travelers bring reports of derailments, hold-ups and sabotage.”

Soviet spokesmen in Weimar have admitted the activities of these partisans who, hiding in the mountain forests, descend upon trains at night and attack them. In southern Po-

land the most active anti-Communist operations are said to be along the Slovakian border.

According to the Sun dispatch, free Ukrainians from around Kiev—who cross the Polish border for their raids—are officially described by Soviets as “Terrorist Fascist gangs.”

“Legions of these men recently crossed the border into Bavaria and were disarmed by American constabulary,” the Sun dispatch notes. “They claimed to be political victims of Soviet persecution.” General Lucius D. Clay, commander of American Zone, is giving them the protection of international law, according to a communication sent by the War Department to Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Tag Day Committee in Need of Help

Young people are needed to solicit contributions for Ukrainian relief purposes on the streets of Philadelphia this Saturday, November 1, 1947, officially designated by Mayor Bernard Samuel as “Ukrainian Tag Day.”

The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee urges that all those willing to solicit should report in front of Ukrainian Hall at 847 North Franklin street at 10 A.M. or earlier on Saturday.

Further information may be obtained at the UUAARC office at 65 De Long Building, 13th and Chestnut street, Philadelphia 7, Pa., telephone Pennypacker 5-5367.

(Concluded on page 3)

Call For Service

The agreement signed recently by the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee with the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization in Geneva and our Military Authorities in German authorizes the UUAARC to establish an American Ukrainian Relief Mission in Germany and Austria consisting of: director, deputy director, transport and supply officer, immigration officer, welfare officer, and, finally, a typist-stenographer. Young men and women, preferably with U.S. Military training, will be considered for at least one year service abroad. Send all particulars and desired salary immediately to the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, P. O. Box 1661, Philadelphia 5, Pa.

Mary Bonar Gives N. Y. Recital

An appreciative and capacity audience warmly welcomed Mary Bonar (Bodnar), young Ukrainian American soprano, in her first recital Sunday afternoon, October 19, at Carnegie Recital Hall in New York City.

Besides the standard items, Miss Bonar's repertoire at the recital included three Ukrainian selections, two by Michael Hayvoronsky and one by Paul Ouglitsky, the latter who was in the audience.

Both the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune reviewed Miss Bonar's performance. The Times

critic noted that the “recital was uneven because Miss Bonar's voice production was uncertain, the quality varying with the production.” However, he noted that, “Frequently the tones were round, lovely and sensitively shaded.”

Miss Bonar's operatic selections were “Un bel di,” from “Madama Butterfly,” and “Chacun le Sait,” from “The Daughter of the Regiment.” Her program also included selections by Scarlatti, Haydn, Schumann, Strauss, Gounod, Clara Edwards and Vittorio Giannini. Mildred Browne was the accompanist.

National Home - - - by G. H.

"THERE was a dining room with a bar, and an auditorium that could seat a thousand persons; there were bowling alleys in the basement and showers for the boys that play basketball. There were rooms for club meetings, and a rehearsal of a mixed chorus was going on in one of them. And there were class-rooms where kids were getting their dose of Ukrainian after public school hours; and there were other things that would take to enumerate."

The man was telling all this to a group of listeners after he had returned from a big city where he was visiting his son. His account of the visit centered around the Ukrainian national home in that city, and he was telling his story with unconcealed pleasure and admiration. A trip to Washington, or even to Rome, could hardly impress him more than did the Ukrainian center, because his own town did not have anything like it.

It does make your heart beat faster when you see that rare curio—a national home, by whatever name it may be called, which provides all facilities needed by Ukrainian American youth. What a pity that such institutions are so rare and so far between.

Of course there are numerous national homes, or citizens clubs, or clubs under various names, owning the building in which located or renting it, affording a congregating point for their members. These are not rare. But do they serve the needs of Ukrainian American youth? Well, that is another question.

The national home, as described at the outset, is an exception in the Ukrainian American community. Unfortunately such exceptions are very few. What is usually found in a typical national home, or a club, is a barroom and a dance hall. Walk into any one of them and you will be offered the same fare for your enjoyment that you find in all the rest. You stand at the bar or sit at the table,—and you guzzle. Your ears protest against the raucous voices around you, you try not to hear profanity and vulgarity, you try to hold your breath when new acquaintances insist on speaking close to your face. Finally you had enough and you wish to see other phases of life in the club that are not so disagreeable. But there is nothing else to see; all that there is of life, begins and ends in the barroom. It is nothing but a saloon, restricted to a few regular members and to a host of "social" members whose only duties are to pay one dollar in yearly dues. That is the "Sunday-drinkers club."

Of course there are profits in this type of club. The manager and the bartenders make their living incomes. The regular members get dividends, which they immediately spend at the bar, for to avoid criti-

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cism and be in good standing a regular member must give business to club. Yes, there are profits—a gradually acquired dipsomania and demoralization.

How does youth come to share in the blessings emanating from such institutions that were founded by the fathers? As a matter of fact, the youth steers clear of and avoids these dives, only to be upraised for waywardness and for seeking diversion elsewhere. Far from being angelic, the youth nevertheless seeks places where wholesome recreation and fun may be obtained.

It is all very well to provide alibis for our shortcomings, such as comparing the number of Ukrainians in America with the size of other nationalities, or stressing the fact that ours is the most recent immigration to America's shores and therefore we are not expected to have "all the modern improvements." But it does not alleviate the conditions prevailing in most of our communities. And the conditions are such, that our youth has no available place where to meet for social, recreational, or cultural purposes. In this respect our fifty years of progress has been marked by our gross neglect of the Ukrainian American youth.

If youth, then, is gradually replacing the older generation in leader-

Finding a New Life in Britain

UKRAINIAN WORKERS TURN P.O.W. CAMP INTO HOME

By T. A. SCOTT

WHERE the bleak moorland gives way to pleasant green grass that dips down into Otterburn in a collection of former P.O.W. huts, a small community of men represent one of the greatest tragedies of post-war Europe; a few from among the vast hordes of uprooted humanity striving to find a corner of the earth on which to build a home.

Forty-seven Ukrainians—volunteer farm worker—are seeking to establish a new life in this little corner of hospitable Northumberland. Their ages range from 20 to 40 years.

The life of a displaced persons in Europe is one which teaches many things the hard way. It gives, to those who survive the ordeal, a fortitude, a strong desire for country, a political fervour, perhaps a little strong for English taste, nourished as it is on the matter of fact accept-

ship, it must not be content with carrying on the existing institutions, for there is an added responsibility attached to every rank of leadership assumed by youth. That responsibility is to build and provide for the growing youngsters a community center for their development.

ance of that precious commodity—freedom, it gives adaptability and resource.

All these things I found in this band of Ukrainians when I visited Raylees Hostel.

Transformation

In one short month they have transformed the bare accomodation of the hostel into comfortable billets. Momentos from their homeland, beautiful embroidery work done by wives or sweethearts, decorate the rooms.

In the little theatre which they had created out of a comparative shambles in two days, I found a small group formed into a choir rehearsing their national songs. And they could sing!

In charge of them was a welfare officer, Mr. M. Chawluk, who fingered lovingly a 200-year-old violin. His ambition is to obtain sufficient musical instruments to form an orchestra. He has the players, but no instruments.

National Costumes

Two of the choir dressed in wide red trousers tucked into jackboots and with the neckbands of the shirts gaily embroidered, gave an example of Ukrainian national dancing. Soon Mr. Chawluk hopes to stage a first-class concert.

In a little workshop of his own making, a young silversmith was continuing to practice his art—for art it was—in making rings, brooches, and bracelets in which a mosaic is worked with pieces of colored toothbrushes.

Another room I visited betrayed the true profession of its occupant in its profusion of pamphlets and literature on the desk. He was the camp cook, a journalist who contributes still to papers in Germany and America. He hopes to go to Canada eventually and hopes also to get his wife to England.

This man "don't mention my name for I have relatives in the Soviet"—has, like many of his present companions, known the brutalities of a Nazi concentration camp and has undergone the electric torture there.

What do these men do? They get up early, have a good breakfast, work a full day on the farms perhaps, come back to a substantial dinner, and pass the remainder of the evening mainly in talking, or sometimes a trip to Otterburn to a local dance. They are particularly keen to learn English.

They are in urgent need of recreational facilities, chess, draughts, darts, to fill in long winter evenings.

Freedom Aim

But these men, whose country has been the shuttlecock in the grim games between great powers for generations, are finding hope in the work they are doing, in the good food they are getting, and in the kindness of the villagers.

Ask them what they hate most. They reply: "Dictators in every form." Ask them what they like most: "Freedom," they reply.

(Weekly Chronicle, England)

around when he or she sings, or to join a chorus, and supply your own music.

Another tragic result of Mr. Petrillo's ban is one that will affect the Weekly personally. With no more records being made, what will Ted Victor have to write about?

Trivia - - - By Sophia

NO MORE MUSIC

IF James C. Petrillo had known the repercussions his edict would have on all phases of society, I'm sure he would have rescinded it. Last week, the head of the musicians' union announced a ban on recording and transcribing music as of December 31; in other words, no more canned music.

Nowadays, you go into a restaurant for dinner, and it has no orchestra to supply the music. Instead, calm, lovely melodies pour forth from a number of loudspeakers around the restaurant, which music is transcribed and piped in from a central "broadcasting" place somewhere in the heart of the city. But the boss says no more transcribed music, so from here on out, we shall have to have our victuals without music. This will be a reversal to cave-man dining, and there will be nothing to divert our minds from the food before us. When the food is good, we won't mind, but when it's otherwise, we'll blame Petrillo for causing us to concentrate on it. Music soothes the savage soul, and impatient waiters shall become even more disagreeable without the balm which soft music affords. Thus diners and waiters will be mutually irksome, and before you know it, this restaurant, along with several others, may be forced to close up shop.

Although Mr. Petrillo may not realize it, he is literally chasing our teen-age crowd into the street, into pool parlors, and back into the arms of mother. Formerly, a favorite pastime of these youngsters was to congregate in the corner ice cream parlor, each one order a coke, and each take a turn at feeding the juke box. The juke box supplies all kinds of music to suit the tastes of the coke set, from blaring, hot jive to "sweet swing." This gathering at the drug store would continue for hours, and even though nobody danced due to

the limited amount of space, each teen-ager was in his own kind of heaven when the music was pleasing to his tastes. Alas, Mr. P., what will become of these kids now? Where can they go, and to whom can they turn? Youth, which got music at a twist of the wrist, or the flip of a coin, must return to the medieval harmonica or bazoooka if it wants portable music. The inventor of the phonograph would turn over in his grave if he were to discover that all his efforts were in vain; that all his years of experimenting and devising were wiped out with the penning of one signature.

With no more records in the juke boxes, there will be none for home use, and the family shall have to turn to radio for its entertainment. But even the broadcasters shall have no more canned music. Some of them may hire a live orchestra, but the stations which feature classical music can't hire the philharmonic! And what of the night owl programs, which heretofore played records during the wee early morning hours? It seems that people won't be able to stay out late any more, for lack of things to do. Of course, the announcer may be able to entertain his listeners with gab for five minutes, but after that, things may get dull. The station will have to hire a musician, preferably one who plays the piano, and whose repertoire is endless. However, if he should fall asleep on the job, the announcer can always fill in on the player piano, which requires no ability other than that of pushing pedals.

Our Ukrainian dances will still go on, for the music is supplied by one of the many "snappy" orchestras that can render polkas and other dance numbers, but our culture shall suffer another throwback, for Ukrainian soloists and choruses will not be able to record their music for us. The only solution here is to become friendly with a singer, so you are

UKRAINE AND THE YEAR 1848

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

(To be concluded)

(1)

JUST one hundred years ago, in the spring of 1847, the Emperor Nicholas I tried to end the Ukrainian aspirations for freedom and independence by breaking up the Society of Saints Cyril and Methodius in Kiev as a dangerous revolutionary society and by imprisoning and deporting its members. Thus, for example, Taras Shevchenko, the poet of Ukraine, was sent for an indefinite term to the Orenburg Separate Corps, a disciplinary unit of the Russian army, "under the strictest supervision with a prohibition of writing and sketching". Lesser punishments were administered to the other members of the Society as Panteleimon Kulish, Nikolay Kostomarov, and Opanas Markovych, the future husband of Marko Vovchok.

What was the nature of this Society which so gravely imperilled the safety of the Russian Empire that it was suppressed to ruthlessly? Was it a widespread conspiracy among the masses of the population of Ukraine who were prepared to take up arms under well-trained leaders with the support of all the enemies of Russia abroad? Had it made its plans for almost immediate action and was it waiting only the appointed day when the standard of revolt was to be unfurled and Ukraine and the whole of Russia was to be devastated with fire and sword?

Ukraine Revolt Expected Early Last Century

It is a remarkable fact that the Imperial authorities throughout the first half of the nineteenth century were impressed with the danger of a revolt in Ukraine. From the day when the last Hetman, Cyril Rozumovsky, laid down his "dangerous post" at request of Catherine the Great the Russian authorities maintained a double policy. On the one hand, they emphasized before the world the essential and absolute unity of the Russian and Ukrainian peoples and they held that the abolition of Kozak and Ukrainian liberties was justified by the logical and benign policy of the Empire. On the other hand, by the forceful closing of the Zaporozhian Sitch in 1775 and by the measures which they took to enforce order, they showed clearly their disbelief in their own theories and tried brute force to preserve that superficial calm which alone could offer to the world convincing proof of their preaching. Their anxiety became greater after they were confronted with the Decembrist rising among the Guards Officers in St. Petersburg in 1825 which demanded the introduction of western ideals of liberty into Russia and still more after the Polish revolt of 1831, when the Poles made a desperate effort at armed rebellion to restore their national independence.

This same dualism was shown by the fact that at one and the same time it was Russian policy to regard the post of hetman in the Hetman State as a purely honorary and fictitious title and of the other to remove from official service and to place under a more or less open ban all persons, even successful and trusted servants of the crown who had too close relations by family or tradition with the various hetmans. Thus for example, Prince Nykola Repnin, the governor general of the country, was removed from office on the charge of separatism, largely

because his wife was a grand-daughter of the last hetman.

This fear was well expressed in the report of Count Orlov, the Chief of the Gendarmes, to Nicholas I in regard to Shevchenko after the investigation. "With his poems which were beloved in Little Russia there could be sowed and consequently take root thoughts of the so-called happiness of the times of the Hetmanate, the happiness of bringing back those times and of the possibility of Ukraine existing as a separate country." These words speak eloquently of the fact that even among the Russianized Ukrainian nobles of day, there still remained resentment against the arbitrary policy of the Russian tsars who had abrogated those promises of maintaining the old liberties of the Kozak Host that had been made by Tsar Alexis to Khmelnytsky two hundred years before.

Yet this does not answer the charges made against the members of the Society of Saints Cyril and Methodius. Among its members there was not a single one who had any special training in military affairs. There was not one who was connected by birth or tradition with the old families who might have been expected to share this anti-Russian feeling. There was not one who had been trained in conspiratorial methods or who had showed any inclination to resort to arms or violence. They were for the most part more or less conservative university students, the children of fairly successful people who were without political ambitions. Shevchenko was born a serf and received his freedom because influential friends in St. Petersburg had bought it for him, so that he could study in the Academy of Arts. In a word, the members of the Society were almost exclusively recruited from those classes who were interested primarily in questions of culture and at a time, when the Imperial Government was itself vitally interested in exploring the customs and the folklore of the peoples under its control.

There is something paradoxical in this situation and it would be only too easy to believe that attack was based upon the purely arbitrary fears and prejudices of Nicholas and his associates and their constant preoccupation lest dangerous ideas be set adrift amid the Russian populations. Yet perhaps a deeper instinct told them that there was more of a potential menace in the dreams of these young scholars and artists than there had been in the thunder and fury of the Polish rebels of 1831 with all of their energy and readiness to die upon the field of battle.

Significance of Cyril, Methodius Society

The significance of the Society did not lie in its immediate political and military potentialities but in the philosophy that lay at its roots and that could not be reached by any aggressive action of the police of Nicholas I. In fact, the seizure of its members was perhaps the one thing that the Society needed, if it was to pass out of an enthusiastic gathering of idealistic students and become a movement which was destined to embrace an ever-increasing part of the population of whom they spoke so glowingly and with such real feeling, for the Society was in fact the belated Ukrainian reaction to that great

movement of thought and of feeling which had been spreading with rising force for over a half century among all the oppressed peoples of Europe and which was already menacing in other lands the stability of the old order in Europe.

The eighteenth century had been an era of reason and enlightenment. It was an age when men sought through their intellects the solution of all human problems. They attempted to gather into one set whole all possible known facts about the universe and in this inquiring atmosphere it was only right that there should be concern with language and with the literary productions of the world.

A little later, the German philosopher and poet Herder started the taste for popular poetry and folklore. He taught very definitely that as Homer was greater because of his naturalness than was Vergil, so the poetry of the more undeveloped races was better than of the courts and highly cultured society and this gave an impetus to the study of folk poetry and of folk customs.

If it was the influence of the older schools that affected Kotlyarevsky in his Eneida which was written under the influence of the Kievan school tradition and the clear, if somewhat cold and jesting, mind of the eighteenth century, it was the second influence that aroused in Ukraine the desire to collect and analyze the various folkrites and customs and that brought home to thinking Ukrainians the many differences that existed between them and the Great Russians. It was a sober and a scientific interest that first served as the conscious organ of differentiation.

Then came the ideas of Rousseau and soon after the American Revolution and the establishment of the Republic of the United States. This was followed by the French Revolution with its slogan of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity and Europe was in a turmoil. New political ideals were evolved and a new hope was born in the souls of the great masses of the population.

To add to this political turmoil, there was added the ferment of the Romantic movement which glorified the Middle Ages and sought its heroes in those bold and daring individuals who with limitless courage and passion dared to defy the smug sentiment of their own days. It was the period of Schiller and of Byron, of Schiller who pictured the liberty-loving heroes of the past and of Byron, who crowned his own poems with his death in the Greek struggle for independence.

The results differed in the various lands. In those as England and France, where the political boundaries were already well established, the results were purely literary or found their outcome in definitely organized political movements. In others, as among the Germans and the Italians where there were many small, isolated states, these ideas enkindled a desire for national unification. In each case the students formed themselves into secret societies and looked back to some assumed Golden Age in the past in the hope that it might soon be realized again in the future. Now and then these societies began to indulge in conspiracies but few of these resorted to the cruder methods of murder and bloodshed. In all of them idealistic motives prevailed and they were politically ineffective but at the same time they rapidly increased their prestige among the younger people, especially the students in the universities, who dream-

ed of a Europe in which the rights of the individual man would be protected.

This combination of admiration for the great deeds of the past and of ardent hope for the future could not fail to have its effect upon all the Slav peoples. It gave rise to the early dreams of Jan Kollar, a Slovak Protestant pastor, writing in Czech, who was present in Jena at a great demonstration of the German students of the Tugendbund (League of Virtue) in 1817 and inspired him to write a series of sonnets, the Daughter of Slava, in the hope of arousing interest in an ideal Pan-Slavism especially among the Western Slavs. It inspired Vaclav Hanka to "discover" ancient Czech manuscripts prepared in the Aomantic spirit and glorifying unknown rulers of the Czechs in early antiquity. It inspired various Southern Slav poets and authors to dream and work for their part in a new united Slavia which would hold to the Slavs all those blessings which other peoples were demanding and which some had already received.

This Romantic Agitation among the Czechs and the Southern Slavs was also accompanied by serious study of the past as it existed in sober reality. It caused thinking men and scholars to go back to the actual legal situation as it had developed especially in the Hapsburg lands and both in Bohemia and in Hungary, leaders who were often essentially conservative, looked at the old charters and constitutional provisions and began to ask why many of the privileges which their peoples had been guaranteed in the past had been abrogated or neglected. It led to a new demand that the old agreements entered into centuries before should be revived and reactivated. It was in vain that the forces of reaction and of the governments tried to suppress all such questioning. Every attempt at repression only serve to increase the agitation and it was difficult to oppose it, since it was so well buttressed by documents of undoubted authenticity.

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

TAG DAY

(Concluded from page 1)

Text of Mayor's Proclamation

The text of Mayor Bernard Samuel's proclamation of the Ukrainian Tag Day, dated October 24, follows:—

"Whereas, in 1945 The President's War Relief Control Board of the Federal Government authorized the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee Inc., to conduct relief work among the Ukrainian war victims in Europe, and

"Whereas, over 250,000 displaced persons in camps in Austria and Germany are in dire need of food, clothing and permanent employment, and

"Whereas, these unfortunate people are unable to return to their homeland and are in need of assistance at the earliest possible moment, and

"Whereas, November first has been designated as **Ukrainian Tag Day** for the relief of displaced persons of Ukrainian nationality,

"Now therefore, I, Bernard Samuel, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, urge the people of Philadelphia to respond to the appeal of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc., and contribute to this worthy cause on **Ukrainian Tag Day**, which I so designate to be observed in the City of Philadelphia on November first, next."

OUR YOUTH AT THE CROSSROADS

By JOSEPH LESAWYER

(Address delivered at the Forum Session of the 10th convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, held during the past Labor Day weekend in Philadelphia.)

It is a coincidence, yet maybe a prophetic one, that after an enforced lapse of six years, the Tenth annual gathering of the UYL-NA takes place in this great city which history has recorded as the birth place of American Independence. It was here that in August, 1776, a month after the Declaration of Independence had been signed, that Samuel Adams, the father of the American Revolution, humbly, yet with deep earnestness, delivered his famous "Independence Day" oration. To the patriots that had assembled from the thirteen colonies to celebrate this great occasion, he said, "Our Union is now complete, our Constitution composed, established, and approved... Go on then, in your generous enterprise, with gratitude to heaven for past success and confidence of it in the future". When Adams delivered his address our United States was united in name only. It was breaking away from the old order and starting out on its own without friends and without precedent. The issues at stake were "Life, Liberty, and pursuit of Happiness," yet there was no unanimity of enthusiasm for the cause. As a matter of fact, there was a pitiful amount of indifference and disinterest on the part of many. However, Samuel Adams and men like him were not deterred but with an unshakable trust in truth, they fought without letup for the almighty principles of individual freedom and dignity. Their success was not instantaneous but that they did succeed is not only history but a blessing to mankind.

The American Way

We who are gathered here today are the fortunate inheritors of that great way of life that was started in 1776 and which today is commonly referred to as the American Way. Thanks to Sam Adams and other men like him all through our comparatively short history, our nation at this moment stands supreme as man's greatest achievement on earth. The life blood of this mighty accomplishment is the policy that beckoned to and welcomed the arrival of our parents or grandparents and peoples of other nationalities, helped them to settle here, permitted them to work, learn and enjoy the fruits of their labor, encouraged them to raise and educate a family, and in turn adopted and assimilated much of their culture in order to develop out of the world's various modes of living the wonderful life we now have. Yes, we have been handed down a wonderful legacy, a legacy to which our own fathers and mothers and grandparents contributed heavily. Part of the contribution made by our parents is our established Ukrainian American life. At first glance, we might be inclined to belittle the importance of this life and minimize its significance. However, a brief resume of its ramifications should convince the most skeptical that it has been and is today a vital force in America.

In hundreds of cities and towns throughout United States and Canada we find Ukrainian churches and church organizations. These took years of time, barrels of sweat, and a great deal of money to build. Some are massive ornate structures which

would be almost impossible to duplicate, while others are just four walls and a roof. But whatever their appearance, in each and everyone there is the same warmth, humility and deep reverence for God that has always marked our brethren the world over. Affiliated with these churches, are various organizations that have bettered the lot of our people and that of the community as a whole. It is not an accident that our brethren are one of the most law-abiding groups in this country. In this respect alone, our churches have served our country and our kinsmen well. The spiritual value of our churches is incalculable and, I dare say, that our Ukrainian American life could not exist without them.

Another important segment of our Ukrainian American life is our fraternal organizations. They are composed of tens of thousands of members and are capitalized in the millions of dollars. In the insurance field, they rank with the best organizations in existence from the point of benefits, service to members, and security value of individual policies. These organizations have been operated with skill and good judgement. They started with only a few members but by perseverance and hard work were able to build themselves up into prominent institutions. Not only are they serving their members financially but they also provide a rallying point for social and cultural activities. Books, pamphlets, and other publications which are published for the benefit of the members are finding their way into the American literary life and thus benefit the general American public.

The remaining part of our organized Ukrainian American life is the clubs and societies formed for a variety of purposes including political, cultural, social, and professional. They have built up a marvelous record of achievements in their respective undertakings with which, I am sure, most of you are familiar.

One could go on for pages and pages extolling the virtues of our organizational life but that in brief, ladies and gentlemen, gives you a picture of our Ukrainian American life which is built on a sound basis and is recognized as a credit to our country. It has existed for approximately fifty years but its greatest strides forward were made in the last decade and a half. Today it is in a position to make even greater and more significant progress. However, we are faced with a problem of inertia on the part of our youth which if continued will not only balk progress but will actually bring about the start of a decline. This is the situation that concerns us most. We must find a way to combat this inertia and remove its causes. The natural and most effective way, in my opinion, is through a strong and revitalized UYL-NA.

UYL-NA Accomplishments

Fourteen years ago the UYL-NA was launched in Chicago. The formation of the League at that time was significant because it indicated a spontaneous movement of Ukrainian American youth to break out of its local habitat and forge ahead into bigger things. There was an urge to know more about the other

fellows in other cities and a deep interest in what was being done and how much had been accomplished. There was also a feeling on the part of youth that it was endowed with a cultural heritage which if properly exploited, would further enrich our American life. Our youth believed and actually found out by experience that the more people you meet and associate with the more you appreciate life, its duties, and responsibilities. Because of this feeling, the League carried on with increasing success year after year. It promoted important cultural programs such as the successful events at the Great Lakes Exposition in Cleveland and at the New York World's Fair and such affairs as the Spots Olympiad in this city in 1936. These were serious undertakings and required no end of ingenuity and hard thinking for their successful promotion. Activities of this type, served as a thorough training ground for our youth and prepared them well for more mature responsibilities and duties. In this connection, it is more than interesting to note that the presidents of the Ukrainian Congress Committee and the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee are former presidents of the UYL-NA.

I think that when we look at the UYL-NA accomplishments, we have to confess to ourselves that our present Ukrainian American life has been greatly influenced by the League and its individual members. Unfortunately, for us all, the Second World War made it impossible for the League to carry on the work it was doing so well. During the six years that have elapsed there was little if any organized youth activity except that in support of our war effort. This meant that our younger brothers and sisters, lately referred to as the third chapter, never had an opportunity to find out what it meant to be organized into a Ukrainian American club, to participate in League regional rallies, and to take part in annual conventions. They had no opportunity to take part in annual conventions. They had no opportunity to witness these functions at an age period when they could properly evaluate their full meaning. There was no opportunity for them to become inspired by the progress and the accomplishments in Ukrainian American life that was being made by their older brothers at a time in their lives when they needed inspiration and encouragement.

Planning and Work

All this adds up to what? Not a total loss or a hopeless situation as some of our critics would have us believe. Nevertheless, it does mean that we are faced with circumstances that will be overcome only with intelligent planning and hard work. We can not depend on any spontaneous

A Day in October

By THEODOSIA BORESKY

On this perfect October day
I reached into the sky
And found the joy
That God placed there
To fill the lonely heart.

The earth all mellow
Gold, red, brown and green
Tall grasses tea-rose colored
With a cloudless sky above
What is so sweetly satisfying
As the joy of Life?

The rived and the sea
Mirroring an azure sky
What is beauty, joy and Life
But the spirit of God
Enshrined within the heart.

reaction on the part of the third chapter to join our organized Ukrainian American life because other activities have captured their interests and dominate their lives. These youngsters will have to be educated to the fact that participation in our organizations present them with varied opportunities to become involved in an educational, cultural, financial, social, and political life whose growth will be governed by their very own capabilities. In any event, I am convinced that our Ukrainian American life is destined to become more important and ever more prominent with the passing of time. For instance, it is almost an assured fact that in the next year or two our Government will permit DPs to emigrate to this country. This means that thousands and thousands of new Ukrainians will join us in the near future. Then consider the increasing importance that Ukraine is assuming in world politics. The day of a really independent democratic Ukrainian nation may not be far off.

Of course, if our third chapter cannot be coaxed back into our midst in sufficient numbers then our future is bleak. It does not necessarily mean that our Ukrainian American life will cease to exist but it does mean that it will lack dynamic force, will be limited in scope, and will not do justice to America.

Our hope for a renewed interest on the part of youth in Ukrainian American life, lies in the UYL-NA and the clubs representing its membership. We who are still active and concerned with this life have to sell our ideas and inspirations to the kids who should normally follow us. In this case we have to work from the top down. The League, as it is presently made up, must make plans to sell itself, sell the ideas it stands for, and convince our younger brethren that here is something they must belong to. We who are here at this convention must take the responsibility for the League's future success or failure. We must start as of now because the longer we wait, the more difficult will obstacles become. Our League has to accomplish greater things in the future. In the memorable words of Samuel Adams, "Go on then, in your generous enterprise, with gratitude to heaven for past success and confidence of it in the future." Ladies and gentlemen, as I see it, the future of the UYL-NA is entirely up to each and every one of you.

THE STORY of the UKRAINE

By

CLARENCE A. MANNING

Assistant professor of Eastern
European Languages

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

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On Record - - by Ted Victor

Music For Piano and Orchestra

PIANO music alone is very appealing but with orchestral accompaniment it reaches new heights of expression. No one can deny the popularity of the Grieg Concerto, the Tchaikovsky, or the Rachmaninoff. Without a doubt, these three concertos have done much to further the cause of good music. People that never paid much attention to the so called long haired composers find themselves whistling passages from their concertos. Therefore it is a natural reaction for these same people to begin wondering about this, "high brow music." If this concerto is so good, well perhaps there is more where it came from. And so the musical novice begins his never ending search for the music that will appeal to him.

It is with this newly born music lover in mind that I recommend the following piano and orchestral selections. I realize that it is not too easy to find the things you like in the very beginning. Just because the Tchaikovsky concerto is so attractive does not mean that his second concerto will be the same. That is why in my own limited way I shall attempt to aid in the choice of piano and orchestral music.

Rhapsody for Piano and Orchestra on a Theme by Paganini, composed by Rachmaninoff. Performed by the Philadelphia Orchestra with the composer as soloist. Victor No. M-250.

If you enjoyed the second concerto I know you will be more than pleased with this composition by

Rachmaninoff. It is one of the best things he has ever written and in this recording full justice is done both to the music and to performer. The orchestra is conducted by Stokowski.

Symphony on a French Mounted Air for Orchestra and Piano by D'Indy, performed by the San Francisco Symphony with Pierre Monteux. Maxim Schapiro piano soloist. Victor No. DM-913.

Variations on a Nursery Tune for Piano and Orchestra by Dohnanyi, performed by the composer with the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Collingwood. Victor No. M-162.

The above two selections are really something to have around the house for everyone's listening pleasure. The first will fill the more serious portion of the program while the second will cause you no end of delightful pleasure. The melody used in the second selection is the one we all heard when we were just tots. Why not get hold of it and listen for yourself?

Love Music from Boris Godounov, by Moussorgsky performed by the National Symphony conducted by Kindler. Victor No. 11-8239.

Just the other day I was walking through a department store that employed the Muzak System. To say the least I was surprised to hear a popular band playing the above listed music. It has long been a favorite of mine, but I didn't think Tin Pan Alley would ever bother Moussorgsky. But since they did I suggest you get hold of this record so that you can

If We Pledge Ourselves

It has been my privilege recently to attend several U.N.A. branch meetings in various parts of the country. It is gratifying to note that in most cases our branches are resuming their activity on a pre-war basis. There remains, however, a noticeable lack of members attending these monthly meetings. The reports from the officers indicate that only a small percentage of the actual membership is represented regularly. Criticism of the youth for its failure to attend meetings was voiced in several cases.

The Ukrainian National Association had a humble beginning some 53 years ago. Organized by a group of men who believed in its future the U.N.A. today stands as a tribute to these pioneers. That these pioneers, your parents and mine, took an active and interested part in their branch meetings is proven by the fact that the U.N.A., through its member branches, stands as the largest and most powerful Ukrainian organization in existence today.

It would not be difficult to believe that our parents set aside all their other activities in order to attend their monthly branch meetings. They welcomed the heretofore unknown opportunity to exercise their rights and privileges as members of an organization whose structure was based on democracy. Seldom was there the old, worn out excuse—used so freely by our younger generation—of having something to do somewhere else that was more important. It would be well for us to remember that our parents did not have the convenience of the automobile or our modern public transportation system but often walked for miles to faithfully answer the roll call at their meeting. This loyalty and the realization of their obligation toward their organization is another reason why the U.N.A. has attained success.

UKRAINIAN ARTIST OF THE WEEK

Piano Concerto No. 3 by Beethoven, performed by Lubka Kolessa with the Saxonian State Orchestra conducted by Carl Bohm. HMV No. DB-5506/10.

Of course there are better recordings of this famous concerto, and they are not as expensive. However I believe this is the only recording available where we have a Ukrainian artist performing any great piece of music. The price is thirteen dollars and ten cents.

that our parents set aside all their other activities in order to attend their monthly branch meetings. They welcomed the heretofore unknown opportunity to exercise their rights and privileges as members of an organization whose structure was based on democracy. Seldom was there the old, worn out excuse—used so freely by our younger generation—of having something to do somewhere else that was more important. It would be well for us to remember that our parents did not have the convenience of the automobile or our modern public transportation system but often walked for miles to faithfully answer the roll call at their meeting. This loyalty and the realization of their obligation toward their organization is another reason why the U.N.A. has attained success.

I cannot believe that we, the younger generation, realizing that the future of the U.N.A. depends on us, will refuse by our lack of interest and indifference to carry on the work of this organization. We need only to remember that by its leadership and by its contributions to our cultural and political life, the U.N.A. has enabled us to better our standing as Americans of Ukrainian descent. We point with pride to the moral and financial assistance this organization has given various youth groups and leagues. All this, however, can continue only if we pledge ourselves to faithful attendance at our branch meetings and resolve to take an active and interested part in our organization. Only then can we prove that our interest in the U.N.A. is genuine and profound and that we intend to preserve and insure its future. **GENEVIEVE J. ZEPKO**

appreciate its full beauty.

DPs Address Canadian Meeting

A former Ukrainian university professor, who now is a Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada bushworker told a public meeting in Fort William October 6th that he and his fellows were "most grateful to Canada and the paper companies who brought us here," the "Youth Speaks" of Winnipeg reported in its October 18 number.

Professor D. Kyslycia was one of three speakers at a gathering in the Lake theatre sponsored by the Canadian Ukrainian Committee. Others were B. Stachow, one-time forestry student in the Ukraine and W. Shtyglan, former medical student. They now are cutting pulp for a local paper company after emigrating to Canada from displaced persons camps in Europe.

Mr. Kyslycia, the principal speaker devoted much of his address to answering charges made before the U. N. by D. Manuilsky, representative of the Soviet Ukraine, that D.P.'s were brought to Canada under "slave labor" contracts.

"Such charges are an outright lie," the professor said. "Let no one be fooled by the crocodile tears of Mr. Manuilsky. We are treated on an equal footing with Canadian bushworkers. We are earning at present a daily wage of \$6.50 per eight-hour day and eat three meals a day, the like of which even I, with a university professor's salary in the Ukraine, could not afford to eat except on an occasional holiday like Christmas."

Happy in Canada

"I challenge Mr. Manuilsky to come here and see for himself how

we "slave laborers" are doing. He will see that conditions are quite different from the real slave labor camps in Siberia to which we displaced persons would have been sent had we returned to the Ukraine.

"Having failed to have us return to the tender hands of the Russian secret police, Mr. Manuilsky and his kind are making a pretense of putting on a show for our benefit. Such pretense is obvious to us D.P.'s and is merely part of the Soviet regime's policy to smear the good name of democratic countries like Canada. We D.P.'s are very happy to have been given the privilege of coming here."

Latter More Cruel

Mr. Kyslycia outlined the history of the events in the Ukraine since the creation of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. He said the only difference in policy of the Russian Communist regime from that of the Czars toward the Ukrainians was that the latter was more cruel. During 1932-1933 millions were deliberately deprived of food and died of starvation in a land normally known as the "bread basket of Europe." The artificial famines were carried through by the Red regime to crush opposition by Ukrainian peasants.

Since 1926, he continued, Russian has been the predominant language in the Ukraine and many Ukrainians feared to speak their native tongue. The recent war was a tragedy to the Ukraine. Thousands of peasants were butchered by the Soviet secret police and the German army, with millions sent to labor camps within Germany.

The three speakers joined in expressing hope that the Ukraine would

Youth and the U.N.A.

47,500 Members Can't Be Wrong!

The Ukrainian National Association, as its monthly report for September has disclosed, now has 47,500 members, adult and juvenile included.

This certainly must prove something... and it does. It proves that more and more persons of Ukrainian extraction are becoming U. N. A. members as the months go by, and this, in turn, proves that the facts concerning the fraternal benefit society are becoming generally known. For, when a non-member learns what the U.N.A. is, what it is doing, what benefits it offers, what types of branches it has, and it is doing for the youth, he must admit that the organization is worthy of his support. The U.N.A. is founded on the broad principle of fraternalism, has a democratic form of government, and has the interests of its members foremost in mind at all times.

The U.N.A. has increased its membership by 8,500 since 1941. Its current membership campaign is progressing very nicely and present indications are that the 50,000 membership mark will be attained before many more months pass.

Convince yourself that the U.N.A. is an organization deserving your support by becoming a member. Share in the benefits, take advantage of its many privileges, take active interest in branch affairs, read the Weekly, Svoboda, the U.N.A. Jubilee books,

in time rise to become a free and democratic country.

Chairman for the largely attended meeting was Dr. J. Watsyk.

and other U.N.A. publications... and you will wonder why you did not become a member much sooner.

Katulka, Former U. N. A. Baseball Star, Wins 14-Inning Pitching Duel

John Zwarycz, secretary of Branch 157 of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., reports that Danny Katulka, who starred when he was with the championship title-winning Wilkes-Barre U.N.A. Baseball Team in 1939, recently won a 14-inning pitching duel for the Plains Friendship Baseball Club. Katulka fanned 23 batsmen of the opposing Georgetown Good Neighbor Club.

Katulka, and Yurkavage of Georgetown, did not allow a single base on balls during the entire game, which, to quote from the newspaper in which the game was publicized, "should put both in somebody's Hall of Fame."

The pitchers' battle resulted in a 2 to 1 victory for Plains. The score by innings:

Plains 000 000 100 000 01-2 9 3
Georgetown 000 100 000 000 00-1 8 2

Georgetown later defeated Plains A. A. by a 5 to 4 score, bringing the first baseball championship in many years to its home town, in the second division of the Independent A League.

★

We always welcome contributions for publication in this column. All material for Youth and the U.N.A. should be sent to the Ukrainian National Association, Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J.

U.N.A. Bowling Tournament In Full Swing

The third tournament in the series of bowling matches sponsored by the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan New Jersey-New York Area was held Sunday, October 19th, at the Elizabeth Bowl in Elizabeth, N. J. As on the previous two occasions, all eight member clubs of the League were represented by their teams, accompanied by a fairly good number of cheering followers. The usually calm atmosphere which prevails at bowling alleys on Sunday afternoons was shattered more than a few times by the frenzied shouts of approval as one player or another contributed to his team score by a "strike" or "spare."

Among the highlights in last week's matches were the clean sweeps made by the teams from New York, Newark, Jersey City and Elizabeth over their respective opponents. The Irvington team came very close to defeating the Elizabeth Sitch, losing two games in the last frame in a heart-breaking manner, all five Irvington men failing to make a mark in the wind-up while Elizabeth came through sensationally. Thus far, Elizabeth has registered nine straight victories and no defeats. Jersey City follows right behind with seven wins and two losses.

The outstanding bowler of the day was J. Berwecky of the Jersey City club with a score of 214 in the first game and a 531 set. P. Kardash of Elizabeth was close behind when he hit 205 in the final game to obtain a total of 517.

The Penn-Jersey Club of Newark registered a three-game sweep by taking the final game from the Vets Team "A" of Perth Amboy by the close margin of 12 pins. A. Walker with a 500 set was the big man from Newark while M. Gawdun contributed 403. L. Coyle had 483 for the Vets with a 186 in the crucial third game. Steve Kurlak with 185 in the third game and a 456 set led New York to a sweep over Branch 14 of U.N.A. of Newark. The Molinsky brothers

failed to get together for the first time this season and New York managed to squeeze through the first game with a 7 pin margin before they turned on the power.

The handicap went into effect yesterday, Sunday, and at the time of this writing the boys were sharpening up their axes. A crucial match between Jersey City and Newark will undoubtedly be the highlight of the

matches to be held for the fourth and last time in Elizabeth. A clean sweep by Jersey City could very well carry them into the first place provided Elizabeth goes into reverse. With the handicap anything can happen. The Friendly Circle Br. 435 team with only three losses thus far likewise has its sights trained on a top berth.

THEODOR OHAR

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BOWLING LEAGUE Team Standings

	Won	Lost	Per-cent	High Game	Total Pins	Average
1. Sitch, Elizabeth	9	0	1.000	858	7037	782.1
2. Jersey City U. S. C.	7	2	0.778	863	6425	713.9
3. Br. 435 U.N.A., N.Y.	6	3	0.667	760	6159	684.3
4. Penn-Jersey Club, Newark	5	4	0.556	882	6729	747.7
5. Br. 14 U.N.A., Newark	3	6	0.333	693	5810	645.6
6. Ukr. Vets P.A. Team "A"	2	7	0.222	795	6516	724.0
7. Irvington Ukr. C. and S. Club	2	7	0.222	771	6197	688.6
8. Ukr. Vets P.A. Team "B"	2	7	0.222	703	5822	646.9

U.N.A. Bowling Team Participants



Pictured above are most of the participants of the U.N.A. Bowling League of Metropolitan New Jersey-New York Area. The picture was taken prior to the first match, held on Sunday, October 19th, at the Elizabeth Bowl in Elizabeth, N. J. In center of second row is Mr. Roman Slobodian, treasurer of the Ukrainian National Association, and on his left (wearing glasses), Attorney John Romanion, member of U.N.A. Board of Advisors. Second from left in first row is Theodore Ohar, president of the league.

Complete list of the bowling league officers and team managers follows:

Officers: President—Theodore Ohar, Elizabeth, N. J.; Vice-President—William Dudak, Irvington, N. J.; Treasurer—Stephen Kurlak, Elmhurst, N. Y.; Secretary John Sefchek, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Team Managers: Zaporozhian Sitch, U.N.A. Br. 234—Theodore Ohar, Elizabeth; Penn-Jersey Club—John Sawchak, Newark; Br. 14 of U.N.A.—W. Tofiel, Newark; Ukrainian Vets Team A of Perth Amboy—John Sefchek; Ukrainian Vets Team B of Perth Amboy—John Boyko; Ukrainian Social and Civic Club—William Dudak, Irvington; Friendly Circle Br. 435 U.N.A.—Stephen Kurlak, New York; Ukrainian Social and Athletic Club—Sam Baranik, Jersey City.

WEEKLY BANTER

If fuel is going to be so scarce this winter, you will have to depend on your teeth for the fireside chatter. ... Standing in line for meat is a gamble, but who wants to play when the steaks are so high?

"Lady, if you will give us a nickel, my little brother will imitate a hen."
"You mean he can cackle like a hen?" asked the lady.

"Naw," replied the boy in disgust. "He wouldn't do a cheap imitation like that. He'll eat a worm."

The world is full of willing people; some are willing to work, and others are willing to let them... A jury is something that never works properly after it is fixed... An icicle is a drip that got caught in the draft. ... One of these days we expect to hear of an office boy trying to get the afternoon off because his grandmother is playing short-stop... A gossip is a person who is always willing to give you the benefit of the dirt. The right way to begin is to begin right away... And the little bug said as he hit the windshield, "That's me all over."

Hubby found some holes in his sox.

"You haven't mended these?" he said to his wife.

"Did you buy that coat you promised me?" she asked.

"Did you buy that coat you promised me?" she asked.

"No-no."

"Well, if you don't give a wrap, I don't give a darn!"

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Lower N.Y. Basketball League Planned

A Basketball League, under the supervision of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, is being planned for the Lower New York State Area. Ukrainian teams interested in participating in such a league are invited to attend a meeting of the league on Wednesday evening, November 5th, at 8:00 P.M., at the Mickey Hamalak Co., 605 Lexington Avenue at 53rd Street, New York City.

Plans regarding the organization of the league, will be formulated at this gathering. Therefore, all lower New York State Ukrainian colonies, clubs and organizations, including the following, are requested to send representatives to this meeting: St. George's (N.Y.C.), the New York U. N. A., St. Mary's (Bronx), St. Vladimir's (N.Y.C.), Yonkers, Astoria, Brooklyn, Glen Cove, Westbury, and Hicksville. Come on, you New York Ukes, pitch in and make this a great basketball season.

Similar Leagues are also planned for New Jersey, Ohio, the Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Scranton-Wilkes Barre areas and also the New England states.

Walter W. Danko, Sports Director
Ukrainian Youth's League
of North America
347 Avenue C Bayonne, N. J.

Philadelphia Chorus Progressing

Since its formal organization only several weeks before the UYL-NA Convention in the Quaker City the past Labor Day weekend, the Ukrainian Chorus of Philadelphia has advanced rapidly.

With only approximately ten rehearsals as a brand new group, they stepped out on the "Parade of Talent" and, under the inspired leadership of Sgt. Ted Hoptiak, performed admirably at that event. They are now busy preparing a concert for the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to be given at the Ukrainian Hall on North Franklin St., November 2. Several weeks later they will perform at the University of Pennsylvania for the military faculty of that institution. Also included in the schedule of the immediate future is a concert commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Ukrainian Citizens Club on North Lawrence Street.

The director, Ted Hoptiak, needs no introduction to Ukrainian choral followers. His fine work can best be brought to light by those who knew of him (and who didn't) in New Britain, Conn., and Troy, New York. Although a young man, "Hoppy," as he is intimately known, is a seasoned veteran in so far as Ukrainian choral music is concerned.

The chorus is sponsored by all the Philadelphia Ukrainian Citizens Clubs, who have pledged financial assistance. New members are cordially invited. Rehearsals every Tuesday evening from 8 to 10 P.M.

D. S.

WANT BOWLING GAMES?

The Ukrainian Catholic Club bowling team of Chester, Pa., is arranging its bowling schedule for the coming year, and is looking for games from any other teams Sunday on home and home series.

For information kindly write to Mr. Walter Yaworsky, 2423 W. 3rd Street, Chester, Pa.

Philly Preps for 10th Consecutive Court Season

With many of the nation's grid-iron teams still to hit their stride, Philadelphia's U.N.A. basketball team reported for their first practice season Monday, October 6. Subsequent practice sessions will be held every Monday and Thursday evening during October before the lid-lifter twin bill scheduled for Sunday afternoon, November 2. New candidates for both the Varsity and Junior Varsity are always welcome, and will be given try-outs right through the month of December. The home court is the Ukrainian Hall, 847 North Franklin Street.

Grinding through a top-heavy 84-game schedule (victorious in 49) during 1946-47, Philly fans will have an opportunity to see their favorites play at least that many games again this season. Among the many candidates out to make the teams this season is a Ukrainian refugee... In a down to earth practice game played October 13, the Gold Blue Wave triumphed over the highly touted Jewish club, Naborhood Center, 52-37... The starting five were Pistun and Hrynko at forwards, Bukata at the pivot spot, with Ed Matkowski

and Arty at the guard positions... Elections held before the start of practice resulted as follows: Dietric Slobogin, President (re-elected for a 1st term); Walter "Specks" Bukata, Vice-President; Virginia Senko, Secretary; and George Slobogin, Treasurer... The coaching staff will consist of Myron Bliszcz and Bill Juzwiak... The club's season tickets will shortly go on sale at \$5.00 each. It is hoped that at least 100 fans will welcome the opportunity to watch the Gold & Blue in action for this small contribution

Correspondence is invited from all Ukrainian basketball teams within a 150-mile radius of Philadelphia with reference to a home and home series. Write: Ukrainian Basketball Team, 847 N. Franklin Street, Philadelphia 23, Pa.

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ЗЕМЛЯ КЛИЧЕ

Коли сонце схилилось на захід — відчув свою смерть старий Демид. Ніби щось зламалося в душі. Зламалося, але не боліло. Тільки млясо стало. Одеревеніли руки й ноги, потемніло в очах і світ став якийсь дивний, незвичайний.

— Смерть надходить — подумав Демид.

Ні хвилювання, ні болі не відчув.

— Умру сьогодні — сказав угорос.

Сів під старою, ще прадідівською, липою і замислився.

Дивився в далечинь. Туди, де Случ, мов недбало кинута блакитна стрічка, з обрієм єдналася. Дивився і думав. Робив підсумок.

Пригадує, як ще малим хлопцям біг слідом за дідом далеко, далеко від села. Рвав цвіти польові і за метеликами ганявся.

Ще тоді полюбив він оці лани пшениці і дуги завітчані. Ще тоді заграла його душа першу пісню любові до своєї землі.

Згадав, як пізніше, коли вже парубком був, приходила осінь на ці лани. Ніби чує, як її невидимі струни дзвонять чистим і пружним повітрям. Якийсь радісний і життєдайний смуток оповиває його. Йому здається, що він стоїть на високому городищі над Случею. Його зір плаває соковитими краєвидами, а вуха ловлять правічну, як оцей лан його, весільну пісню.

„Ой, великий двір,
Та маленький збір,
Ще не вся родина...”

Булби копають дівчата. Копають і співають. Ні, не співають, а творять прадавню симфонію волинської осени.

І тоді вдруге могутньо озвалася душа Демидова до землі своєї. Озвалася і... вмерла. Умерла, але трагічно зойкнула перед смертю.

Мов вогнем пекло її, бо згадалось, як чорно-сиза хмара, принесена вітром-сніговієм, насунула на заляті сонцем краєвиди. Розметало бурєю межі його лану. Густим чорним демом покритися все, і він оліявся далеко, далеко на сході. Все втратив: правічний лан свій, родину і гніздо прадідівське.

А коли вітром західним розвивався чад від того шаленого вибуху, то старий тілом, але молодий любов'ю до землі своєї, повернувся він до рідного села. Нічого не застав. Лише оця липа стояла, як живий свідок трагедії життя людського.

Не скаржився і не мстився. Лише благав:

— Верніть мені мою землю...

Не вернули. Але зглянулись над старістю і дали йому отой маленький шматочок. Ніби кинули закривавлений кусник його власного пошматованого серця.

Ні коняки, ні родини — нічого нема. Було тільки старе, як світ, бажання відчувати, що він є господарем своєї ниви. Це бажання заставило його взяти заступ і колати.

І він колав. Ще вдосвіта виходив на ниву і колав. До пізньої ночі був у полі. Гній мішком носив з громадського двору і, врешті, дждав тої хвилини, що взяв коробку на плече, зняв шапку, перехрестився і сів.

Вперше — за багато, багато років — сів.

І знову, як колись, заспівадала душа Демидова. Які прекрасні, світлі тони видавала вона з себе! Літала високо, високо. Птахом-легкокрилом плавала в сонячних просторах; поглядом пестливим голубила лани, дуги і передіски; купалася в прозорих случевих

водах і знову піднімалася в пянке повітря, — гралася з білими пасмами бабиного літа...

Прийшла весна. Золотом силалося сонячне проміння на землю і запліднило її. Як у тій веснянці, що срібно-чистий голос дівочий виводить її в оксамитовій імлі весняного вечора:

„Ти, сонечко-батеньку,
Все світи, все світи,
А ти, земле-маїнко,
Все роби, все роби...”

Добре вродила всеплодюща земля-мати. Послухала щирого дівочого співу-молитви. Велика винагорода мала бути й Демидові, за його любов до свого лану: не жито, а сиза стіна стояла на його полі.

Згадав Демид жито і зацміло його серце. Душа заплакала. Хотів скончити і благи смерть:

— Зажди, не квапся. Дай жито зжати. Я ж роками плекав надію жати своє жито, а ти...

Але смерть неволюма. Закони її тверді і нерушимі.

Добре це знав Демид. Тому і протесту — жодного.

Шоправда, не боявся він смерті, бо знав, що ніщо не щезає безслідно. Знав, що народження і смерть — лиш ланки в прекрасному ланцюгу вічного буття.

Левен був, що це не є абсолютна смерть — лише перехід з одної ланки до другої. Може й вищої й ліпшої. Але тут його поле, його жито, а там...

— Що буде там?... — питав себе Демид.

Не знайшов відповіді. Не міг збагнути чогось кращого і величнішого, як своє поле, а на полі своє жито шепочеться: колосочок з колосочком, стебелінка з стебелінкою...

Зібрав останні сили і піднявся. — Піду умирати на своє поле — вирішив.

І пішов.

Ішов полями. Пишні ті поля на початку літа. Красувалися життя на них, високі та густі.

Іде Демид між ними і невидно його. Лише голова його підноситься над дорідним колосом. Ніби пливе вона. Кругла і сива. Як голівка кульбаби після цвіту.

Іде Демид.

Котить сонце за видноколо і густі тіні падають на землю. На трави спускаються свіжі роси.

Десь густо і липко запахла квітуча гречка, а з обміжжа почувся соковито-лункий дзвінок перепілки. Ніби радість озвалася і замовкла.

Вітри, стрибожі внуки, награвши за день з житами, поскладали крила і спочивали.

Тихо на полях. Зовсім тихо. Так тихо, що Демид почув, як росте трава. Він чує, як наливає колос на його ниві. Ніколи не чув цього. Лише бачити вмів. А сьогодні почув.

Знову правічним смутком і радістю заграла душа Демидова. Всі струни разом заграли. Співало все. Навіть сиве волосся на голові Демидовій ловило ці звуки.

Музика душі зливається в один акорд з музикою буття. І ці могутні життєтворчі акорди творять невмирущу симфонію правічного лану.

Пянить ця музика Демидове серце. Часто бється воно від великої, незнані досі, радості. Відчув Демид себе неподільною часткою землі своєї, всесвіту прекрасного.

Підніс очі до неба і сказав тихо:

— Боже, чи знаєш Ти красу світу Твого?

Улав на землю і цілував її. Жагуче і пристрасно цілував.

Хотів піднятися і цілувати ко-

Ганнуса Юнкер.

КОЛИ ВИ ВМІРАЛИ...

В поклоні полеглим борцям за волю України.
(1922—1947)

Чверть століття тому тюрпод (тюремний підвал) при Київському ГПУ був переповнений людьми. Тут були люди різних соціальних верств, але однієї національності — українці. Їх усіх обвинуувачували в приналежності до „Козацької Ради”, „8-го Повстанкому”, „Контррозвідки”, до повстанців отаманів Шуби, Гаєвого, Зеленого, Чорного. Другорядні особи перебували в Лукнянській в'язниці і в концентраційному таборі Пуша Водича. Не було серед нас виродека, зрадника Андрія Музиченка — студента Київського Ветеринарного інституту. Справи перебували в руках двох катів-слідчих: Нага і Рибальського.

24-го серпня ввечері на подвір'ї з'явилася варта. По коридорах тюрподу вигук-наказ: „Закрийте окна”!

Причаївшись, арештовані заглядали в шпарини заматованих вікон — видно вартових і більш нікого. Що це значить? Адже „операції” роблять тільки вночі?...

Нагорі клацали замки і засуви від дверей „одинок”. Ясно чути прізвища: Присяжнюк, Круглій Володимир (був ще брат його 13-річний хлопець в Лукнянці), Турок Михайло, Тарасенко Іван Васильович (був ще його син 13-річний хлопець в Лукнянці), Кисіль Іван, Юна, Симак...

Кроки по сходах, люди пройшли повз варти до фасаду будинку, за ними кілька вартових.

Тупання під дверима нашої камери № 5. Клацнув замок, засув — і в дверях постать Мишка Ріхтера (в минулому бив художу на Демітських скотобійнях), за ним начальник дозорців Юрчинський і ще декілька дозорців.

Ратом чуємо чийсь голос проказує:

„Тарасенко Марія, Гудимова Настя, Кисіль Фросина, Урсалова Марія, Збрага, Муралова Марія, Рознотовська Наталія, Винокурова Рая. Все с вешамі!”

Прошались. Міцно тулили один одного до грудей і трічі, як на Великдень, цілувались. Ані слова, ані сльозинки...

В камері тиша. Чути як підїхали авта. З цигаркою підїхала я до дверей, ніби попрохати вогню. У „вовчок” зазирнув дозорець. — Що з ними? — питаю.

„Трійка судить „Козацьку Радю”. Привезли з Лукнянки і Пуші. Хто до розстрілу — залишать тут, а решту відвезуть назад”, — відповідає дозорець.

Блискавкою облетіла вістка увесь тюрпод. Телеграф нервово запитував то одну, то другу камеру: — Ольго, чуєш? — Чую.

Сотні голосів їх та наші злились в один монологічний спів:

„Годуйте шпіонів, будуйте тюрми, за волю народу, за його права не страшні кайдани, солодка тюрма”

Дозорці скаженіло лаялись, кричали: „Замолчайте! Без переручі! Стрелять буде!”

А пісня лунала:

„Бо вільного духа не скути в кайдани...”

Співаючи, відїхали авта з людьми. Камеру смертників зоповнили свіжі люди. Тюрпод перекликувався з ними... Розповідали, як

лоз свого жита, але не встиг. Лиш піднявся на коліна, здригнувся, махнув руками і впав навзаць. Голова вперлася у свіжо висипаний обміжок його власного лану.

Упав і не ворухнувся більше. Так і лежав під обміжком. Лиш правічна симфонія буття могутньо бреліла над ланами.

трійка зачитала обвинувачення і разом вирок. За те, що не корились червоним наїзникам, прагнули скинути „рабоче-крестьянську владу” і відновити „буржуазну владу” (тобто Українську Народню Республіку), більшість — до розстрілу, решту до ув'язнення від 3 до 8 років, навіть дітям (молодому Круглієві і Тарасенкові). До вечора 27-го серпня чекатимуть санкції від столиці — Харкова.

25-го серпня в обідню пору, коли під брамою ГПУ гуртувалися з горнятками наші матусі, сестри, наречені, дружини і діти, полилася пісня тужлива, як кування зозулі. При словах:

„Плачуть, тужать козаченьки
В московській неволі-тюрмі” —

на коліна клякнула Сорока, по-бально піднесла руки, з сльозами на очах промовляла „Милосердний Боже! Присягаю Тобі, що розказуватиму всім про їхні страждання, муки. Молю Тебе, Боже! припини страждання, пошли їм Вільну Україну! Вони цього заслуговують.” — Ольга і Наталка обережно піднесли ридачу Сороку...

В тузі і сподіваннях минали дні і ночі. Слідчі не показувались і на допит нікого не брали. Відповіді з Харкова не було.

27-го серпня на вечір збільшено варту. Знову наказ по тюрподу: „Спати!”

Полягали на нарах, але ніхто не спав, потихесеньку шепотіли поміж собою, прислухалися. Клацнув замок, засув і повітря розітнув вигук: — Тарасенко Іван, вихай!

— Прошайте, друзі Слава Україні!

— Слава, слава, слава! — відповів тюрпод.

Кроки по коридору „постріл другий. Знов кроки, знов клацнув замок: — Присяжнюк!

— Прошайте, браття! Хай живе вільна Україна!

— Слава, слава, слава!

Так само кроки по коридовру, постріли...

Так викликано по черзі і замордовано Тарасенкову Марію, Круглія Володимира, Кисіль Івана, Гудимович Настю й інших...

Українська молоде! Батьки твої і старші брати та сестри перші в Європі підняли збройну боротьбу проти найстрашнішого ворога України і ворога всього цивілізованого людства. Вони перші вписали в історію рідної землі безприкладний у світовій історії героїський чин під Крутами. Це вони вкривалися славою першого незабутнього Зимового Походу. Це вони в кількості 359 полягли всі до єдиного смертю хоробрих під Базаром, з погордою відкидаючи облудно-підступну пропозицію большевицького комісара.

Українська молоде! Ти виростала тоді, як по всій Українській Землі раз-у-раз зривався повстання проти большевицького окупанта, що страшною руїною, голодом, засланням, тортурами і вбивствами намагався стерти наш народ з обличчя землі.

Пам'ятай, що на тобі, українська молоде, лежить обов'язок виправдати понесені нашим народом жертви у тридцятирічній боротьбі з різними окупантами і вибороти Україні справжню волю і людське життя, без страху терору, без голоду і злиднів.

(У. Вісті).