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Ukrainian Opera Ensemble Warmly Greeted in Chicago

On Sunday afternoon, November 20, the Ukrainian community in Chicago was deeply stirred by as fine a performance of vocal presentations as it is possible to assemble at a single concert. It has long been contended that Ukrainian audiences generally have been incapable of the appreciation of the so-called longhaired or high-brow varieties of the art. This idea was totally dispelled when a group of Ukrainian newly-arrived singers presented their first concert in Chicago under the direction of Bohdan Piurko. The group calls itself the Ukrainian Opera Ensemble, and is currently composed of five vocalists and its director, who have faith in their ability to interpret music in its finest sense and in Ukrainian audiences to appreciate it.

In the first half of the program the performers appeared as soloists, and later as members of duets and quintets. The program was opened by Michael Minsky, baritone, whose excellent and sincere rendition of a group of Ukrainian songs set the tenor of continuity of high performance. Mr. Minsky is known to many Ukrainians as one of the soloists who appeared with the Banduristas, and who won distinction as a successful competitor last summer in auditions at Belle Isle, Detroit. He was followed by Lydia Horn, dramatic soprano of no small abilities. Miss Horn thrilled her audience in a beautiful execution of the folk song "When I Returned from America." Here is a powerful and beautifully modulated voice characterized by exceptionally fine diction and brilliance of tone. In contrast, Natalia Nosenko, a lyric soprano, who appeared later, gave the concert the exquisite touch of dulcet tones. She possesses a voice of wide range and surprising strength; one does not usually expect such vigor in a lyric soprano. Michael Olchovy, basso, endowed a charming lilt to the program with his spirited and unusual performance of popular folk songs. He is a basso in the

grand manner. In the more serious operatic solos he achieved a fine depth of emotional interpretation. The fifth soloist was Ihor Sayfert, a dynamic operatic tenor of unusual skill and ability. The clarity and resonance of his voice was amazing. He has tremendous volume, yet a beautiful mastery of control in the finer nuances. Mr. Piurko, who accompanied on the piano during the entire performance, retired modestly into the background, but was finally acclaimed with thunderous applause. It was not difficult to recognize the expertness of his guidance.

The unusual circumstance of the entire concert was the consistently high quality of performance. In a presentation of this type it might be expected that perhaps two or even three of the soloists measure up to operatic standards. But to the honest amazement of the audience, the wonder was five superb singers. With the poise of accomplished artists they gave a performance which elicited a response of thunderous applause, bravos, cheers, and stamping of feet. Their sincerity created an atmosphere of such rapport and warmth as to make it almost a tangible thing.

The second half of the program was devoted entirely to duets and group singing. The most interesting feature was Italian operatic arias translated into the Ukrainian language. Musically speaking, nothing was lost by the translation, although this matter of translation has been a highly controversial subject among many musicians in American operatic circles. On the contrary, there appeared to be a greater audience interest and attention.

It is Mr. Piurko's intention to bring opera into the cultural life of Ukrainian communities of America, and it would not be remiss to say that if he can maintain the exceptionally fine quality of performance displayed in this concert, he would have little difficulty finding audiences—both Ukrainian and American.

FAMED BANDURIST CHORUS TO GIVE CONCERT IN BUFFALO

This Sunday, December 11, the widely acclaimed Bandurist Chorus which originated in Ukraine, will give one of its inimitable performances in Buffalo, N. Y., at the Kleinham Music Hall, The Circle—14th street. See p. 2 for press notices about the Bandurists, a male group, each of whom accompanies his singing on the bandura, a national instrument of Ukraine.

UYL-NA SEEKS NEW CONVENTION SITE

The Pittsburgh convention committee last week notified the President of UYL-NA, Gene Woloshyn, that they could not make satisfactory arrangements with the hotel management for the Labor Day meeting of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America. Rather than contracting a hotel in Pittsburgh below UYL-NA standards, the Executive Board's Convention Committee, consisting of Olga Figel, Chester Monasteriski and Genevieve Zerebniak, have decided to place the convention site open for bids to its various member clubs.

For detailed information regarding the annual convention, please contact the UYL-NA Executive Board member located nearest you or Eugene Woloshyn, 143 Seth Boyden Terrace, Newark, New Jersey.

All bids must be presented to the UYL-NA Executive Board before their next meeting in Pittsburgh, January 14 and 15, 1950. At this time the convention will be awarded to one of the competing cities.

Activities in and Around Pittsburgh

The various member organizations of the American Ukrainian Youth of Western Pennsylvania have been most active during the past few weeks sponsoring dances, concerts and raffles. On October 15th the A.U.Y.-W.P. sponsored a dance in Butler. The chairlady for this affair was Miss Mary Salinski, who did a wonderful job considering the many things she had to do. Present at this dance was Miss Ann Moran of Syracuse, N.Y. who was very active during the Labor Day Convention of the UYL-NA. Following the dancing the local club from Butler invited everyone up to its club rooms for more fun and frolic.

Two very active members of the organization finally decided to cooperate even more in their work. Miss Nancy Pritka and Mr. Robert (Danny) Spukula, well known singer from the Pittsburgh area, took the final step and got married.

Present in McKees Rocks on October 29th for another dance, of which Anne Hoysan was chairman, were two travelling salesmen of good will; Tony Woloch of Akron and Bill Medianiuk of Cleveland. The club looks forward to having them down even more often.

In addition to the social functions, the American Ukrainian Youth of Western Pennsylvania also sponsored a very successful "Lystopadove Sviato" at the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial in Pittsburgh. A large crowd gathered to hear the organization's chorus and soloists. It was a fitting tribute to a great endeavor.

The chorus of the American Ukrainian Youth still meets every Thursday evening at the Fort Pitt Hotel in the heart of downtown Pittsburgh. In addition to chorus rehearsals, lessons in Ukrainian folk dancing are also given. All non members and guests are invited to attend anyone of these practice sessions on Thursday

Rochester Branches To Celebrate UNA Anniversary

The 55th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association will be celebrated by the Rochester, N. Y. branches of the organization on Saturday, December 10, at the St. Josaphat's Auditorium, 305 Hudson avenue.

The day's program will include Memorial Services at 7:30 for U. N. A. members who have passed away. Immediately following the "Panakhida" there will be a concert in the parish auditorium of the St. Josaphat's Catholic Church.

The program at this affair will be presented by the Ukrainian National Chorus, directed by Volodimir Bozyk. Solo numbers will be by Miss Mary Klimeow, Mrs. Ann Paruta, John Klodinsky, with Mrs. Sophie Maycovich as piano accompanist. There will also be an accordion solo by James Locus. The local Ukrainian Dancers will exhibit some of Ukraine's well known dances. Wasyli Ewanciw will deliver the introductory address.

Principal speaker at the affair

will be Mrs. Genevieve Zepko Zarebniak of Akron, Ohio. Mrs. Zarebniak is a Supreme Advisor of the Ukrainian National Association. As one actively associated with Ukrainian-American younger generation affairs, her address, it is reported, will dwell upon the role of the younger generation in U.N.A. affairs. Mrs. Zarebniak will also touch upon the problem of the three different categories of members of the U.N.A., namely, the older generation, immigrants to this country, who founded and built up the organization, their American born children, who today are giving a good account of themselves in U.N.A. ranks, and, finally, the new Ukrainian immigrants, the former DPs, who are joining the U.N.A. by the hundreds and who undoubtedly will prove an asset to it.

Rochester's U.N.A. anniversary celebration committee is headed by William B. Hussar, chairman, and

18th CENTURY PLAY A HIT IN HIRNIAK THEATRE

O. Dobrowolska can be credited with setting a fine high standard of stage directing for New York Ukrainian audiences in particular and the Ukrainian Theatre in general, by direction of the fast-paced Carlo Goldoni's play "The Mistress of the Inn" (La Locandiera), the hit Italian play presented in Ukrainian by the Hirniak Theatre-Studio Saturday Nov. 26, at the St. George Auditorium in New York. In his excellent translation, Mykola Ponedliok lost none of the play's original vivacity of dialogue, veracity of characters and geniality of spirit that have kept this high comedy on the stage of almost every nation for over 150 years.

A simple tale of the era of graceful living, of the middle 18th century, the story centers around Mirandolina, mistress of an Italian inn and, her noble guests and servants. One guest, the old Marquis, a crafty, snobbish but impetuous rouse, flutters distractedly around the young and beautiful innkeeper, but can woo her only with his "protection." Another guest, an equally snobbish and aged noble, the Count, however, is able to lavish expensive gifts on Mirandolina in an effort to gain favor in her eyes. The comical efforts of both are scorned by the Cavalier, a confirmed woman-hater, who thinks no woman is worth it. Needless to say he is taught a hard lesson by the Mistress of the Inn who bends him to her will and then scorns the hapless victim for her servant. The hilarious complications are heightened by two travelling-comediennes whom Mirandolina uses for her own plot to seduce the Cavalier.

With his play "The Mistress of the Inn" Goldoni, the prolific writer of more than 300 dramatic works, gave the theatre-world a vehicle that has tested the acting and directing ability of every serious dramatic group since Washington's time. Its perfect comedy form and instant audience appeal has found lasting popularity and acclaim from the early presentations at London's Convent Gardens in the middle 1700's to Eleanor Duse's New York appearance in it in 1896, and down to the present day. Hirniak's Theatre-Studio has used Goldoni's play to point up the artistry and prove the versatility of its member-actors.

In the role of the "Mistress" Tomara Poznakov made a brilliant American debut. Just turned 17-

ly and very attractive and charming in her red-and-white-striped gown, Miss Poznakov's "Mirandolina" gave all credence to the role of the beautiful and vivacious innkeeper who enslaved every man who looked at her. Certainly this talented and heretofore unheralded young actress is a decided asset not only to Hirniak's troupe but to our stage as well. Her complete poise and assurance on the stage as well as her intelligent acting bespeak a fine future for this new star.

Joseph Hirniak as the decrepit Marquis young in heart, was a treat, in acting and make-up. He gave the audience both a delightful characterization of this role and another proof of his fine artistry. From the play's inception to the last curtain, the audience saw in Hirniak's aged, but dainty-mannered "Marquis" the longnetted foppish figure in satin knee-breeches, embroidered waist-coat and powdered wig, as he may have been seen in an Italian drawing room long ago. With the "Marquis" Hirniak may have shown his "forte" to be comedy roles, but audiences so far have seen just two of his portrayals, and shall be waiting for the coming plays to judge.

As the be-wigged and be-jewelled "Count," Wolodymyr Lisniak essayed a completely different characterization from the satirical role he played in the Studio's first play, and acquitted himself remarkably well. His "Count" with all the proper exaggerated mannerisms of the day was credible and enjoyable.

John Kolosiv as the woman-hating Cavalier who meets his "comeuppance" when Mirandolina decides to use her womanly wiles, gave a fine performance. Seen on the New York stage in three plays so far: "Bestalanna," "Mother and I," and "Mistress of the Inn," the last role undoubtedly is his most impressive and persuasive one.

Young V. Zmyl, in the role of Fabricio, the servant of the Inn, gave it all the flourishing dash and stormy resentment the role called for, yet did not quite seem to warrant the winning of Mirandolina's hand at the end of the play. V. Vasilik as the Cavalier's valet, gave a touching performance of the lovelorn slave of Mirandolina.

Very refreshing was the scene enacted by the two comediennes, (Concluded on page 2)

COMRADE MANUILSKY, A MINISTER WITHOUT MINISTRY

AN ANALYSIS OF STALIN'S HENCHMAN IN UKRAINE.

On page 627 of the second volume of The Ukrainian General Encyclopedia, published in Lviv in the 30's there appears the following reference:

MANUILSKY, Dmytro, Russian Bolshevik of Ukrainian descent; son of a priest from Podilia; born in 1883; from 1907 a political emigre; in 1918 he appeared as a member of the Russian delegation for peace parley with Ukraine; in 1920-21 a commissar of agriculture in Ukraine.

Mrs. Oksana Kasenkina, in her book, Leap to Freedom, makes an observation of Manuilsky during one of the Soviet official gatherings in the New York City Soviet Consulate (page 208):

Dmitri Manuilsky, although a Ukrainian who had sat opposite the Ukrainians at the Kiev peace table, nevertheless was now the UN representative of the Ukraine appointed by the Soviets. He looked the opportunist—not a large man, he had small, ferret-like eyes topped by husky eyebrows and his shock of hair was neatly slicked down. His speech, virtually a carbon-copy of the preceding two, was given in Russian. After each sentence he looked at Vishniaky, as if seeking approval...

Another writer, discussing this flamboyant puppet of Stalin in the November 1949 issue of Plain Talk (The Commissar in the U.N. by Ypsilon) has this to say about him:

This Soviet envoy sometimes lavishes fluent French with a Parisian accent on his audiences, even when he presides over the Security Council, where his Russian fellow delegates insist on speaking no language other than their own. No one seems to get angry when his genuine or feigned ignorance of rules of procedures again and again creates utter confusion, or when he addresses "capitalist" delegates as "Monsieur" while reserving "Excellency" as an unusual term in U.N. debates, for representatives of the Soviet bloc.

A Traitor and Enemy of the Ukrainian People

Such is the man, who ruding an almost life-time career of revolutionist, has planned ruin and destruction not only for other people, but for the people he once belonged to, the Ukrainians.

It is Manuilsky who in his tirades against the West, particularly against the United States and Great Britain, is the most outspoken, brutal and implacable of all of Stalin's stooges that come here to propagandize communism and Russia tyranny. Only a few weeks ago Manuilsky savagely lashed at the unfortunate Cardinal Mindszenty, who he said, sold his soul to Cardinal Spellman for a meager sum of money.

It is pitiful that this minion acts and speaks on behalf of the supposedly "free" Ukrainian people, or at least, in this light he is analyzed by the Americans, inasmuch as the majority of them still are far from comprehending the nature and extent of communist conspiracy.

Dmitri Zakhavovich Manuilsky, although the son of a Ukrainian Orthodox priest in Ukraine, long ago signed off his soul and his body to Bolshevism, and as such, he is actually a traitor to the Ukrainian people.

He was one of the few Ukrainians who sided with Russian Bolsheviks against the Ukrainian people and their government in the struggle for freedom in 1917-1920. When Ukraine succumbed to communism in the late 1920, Manuilsky was made a Commissar of Agriculture, and was responsible for looting the Ukrainian peasants of their crops.

Being slavishly devoted to Stalin, Manuilsky quickly rose in power and became one of the top-level aristocrats of the communist hierarchy. In 1926, when there was a wide-spread anti-Russian opposition in Ukraine, Manuilsky remained aloof from it. Scores of Ukraine leaders, among them such genuine Ukrainian Communists as Shumsky, Khvylovy, Volubuyev, Yavorsky and the like, rebelled against the centralizing power of

Moscow, and endeavored to do what Tito did today—sever Ukraine's dependency from Russia, and still remain a communist state. Because of the overwhelming police force, which was always in the hands of the Russians—these efforts failed, and hundreds of Ukrainian leaders perished either in the cellars of the GPU, or what was perhaps worse—in the slave camps in the Arctic.

Significantly, Manuilsky was not even touched during the great purge, which in Ukraine began after the scourge of collectivization, and lasted almost to the outbreak of World War II. Skrypnyk and Khvylovy committed suicide in 1933-34; Lubchenko and Bondarenko, the two Ukrainian premiers were liquidated; even the old historian Hrushevsky could not escape the far-reaching hand of the Kremlin. But Manuilsky remained unscratched.

In 1939, just on the eve of the Soviet-German pact, Manuilsky was selected to report on the activities on the Comintern to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, a privilege hitherto reserved only for Politburo members.

In 1943, again, Manuilsky was awarded a special honor by Stalin, when he announced the "dissolution" of the Cominform, a canard that was so easily swallowed by the West.

In 1945, Manuilsky came to San Francisco for the opening of the first U.N. General Assembly in a dual capacity: as a delegate of the Ukrainian Republic and as secret head of the then resurrected Comintern. We recall the sworn statement of Louis F. Budenz, former editor of the Daily Worker, that at that time Manuilsky brought important orders to U. S. Communists, involving the reverse of the communist policies in the United States.

Not Doctrinaire, But Opportunist

Those who claim to know Manuilsky, assert that he is neither an outstanding writer nor a brilliant politician. He never belonged to Lenin's "Old Guard," they say, but was satisfied in joining a loose federation of smaller socialist groupings, which merged with the Bolsheviks in 1917.

The greatest merits of Manuilsky to the communist conspiracy seem to lie in his ability to coordinate the various national communist parties, an experience which he obtained while directing the worldwide sabotage, disruption and strikes as the head of the Comintern.

It was in the Comintern, that Manuilsky had an opportunity to develop his tactics to perfection. Some people believe that Manuilsky would never have fallen into the error committed by Zhdanov in dealing with rebellious Tito. His mastery of intrigue has grown dangerous and more fear-inspiring, since he belongs to Stalin's immediate policy-making entourage.

When the strategy of aggressive expansions was decided upon in Moscow, Stalin sent to the United Nations the Vishinsky-Manuilsky team, a dangerous combination: a deadly prosecutor and a dangerous intriguer. Both of them represent the idea that is long dear to Stalin; to exploit the United Nations and the world's anxiety for peace in the interest of Soviet totalitarian expansion.

Manuilsky's mission to the United Nations is coupled with another secret assignment, of a communist conspirator. The United States is the last bulwark of capitalism. Manuilsky is here to undermine it with the help of an octopus-like international and domestic fifth column. In Russian thinking, the United States must crumble, and then Manuilsky will give the sign for an all-out communist march against capitalism and democracy.

It is tragic, we iterate, that this outstanding international conspirator and intriguer, acts as a Ukrainian Minister, and speaks purportedly in the name of the Ukrainian people, the people whom he helped to enslave.

Have You Enrolled Your Children in Ukrainian National Association? If Not—Then Do It Now!

Scholarship Offered by Chicago Arts Club

The Ukrainian Arts Club of Chicago announces a full one-year scholarship beginning February 1950, at DePaul University in the schools of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Commerce, or Law. The scholarship is open to any candidate with the following qualifications:

1. He must be of Ukrainian descent.
2. He must reside in the Chicago area.
3. He must be in the upper half of his high school class.
4. He should have at least one year of college work.

Any individuals interested in the scholarship should apply by letter before December 9 to allow sufficient time for the applicants' names to be submitted to the Scholarship Board of DePaul University which makes the final decision. Arts Club feels that students of the Chicago area have access to two years of free college education at one of the fine Chicago Junior Colleges, and thereby opens its first scholarship competition preferably to those persons who are interested in continuing their educations.

All applicants should address their letters to Marian Panko, Chm. of the Arts Club Scholarship

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE JERSEY STATE LEAGUE

Branch 152, "Vilna Ukraina" of the Ukrainian National Association played host to the Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey on Sunday November 28th, 1949.

Due to extremely hazardous road conditions, only a portion of the league's membership was present. It was necessary to postpone elections and to table several other matters of importance to the league.

A report was given by George Tizio on the sports program of the organization. Mr. Tizio stated that the basic plans for the huge sports rally in May were completed. Also a program of various sports activities for the members of the UYL-NJ was getting underway. On Sunday afternoon, December 11th, 1949 there will be held several bowling tournaments for the social enjoyment of all aspiring and perspiring bowlers to be.

A discussion was also held about the feasibility of purchasing two sets of books about the Ukraine which would be donated to the University of Princeton and one to Rutgers. Action on this motion was tabled until the next meeting.

Following the meeting, refreshments were served by Misses Irene Bakun and Tessie Tworeschuk of Branch 152.

Committee, 1242 N. Laramie Avenue, Chicago 51, Illinois.

Hunger as a Method of Terror and Rule in the Soviet Union

(Concluded)

My MICHAEL MISCHENKO

The decrease of the sensibility of the cortex of the brain affects the personality in a still deeper measure. It loses control over the subcortical centers—the organs of inherited instinctive experience. The distorted mentality becomes a prey to impulses, dictated by the hypersensitive instinct of hunger, overpowering the individual. The feeding instinct creates new laws and to a still greater extent tends to change the spiritual image of the human being. Family love weakens, and family ties become slack. The family disintegrates. Children in particular feel the helplessness of the parents and break away entirely. Beginning at an early age to live on their own, they unite into groups of homeless vagabonds. They not only sense the helplessness of their elders but also a certain menacing danger. Here are some of the answers of children treated in the psychopathic wards during the famine:

The Effect on Children

To the question how he came to the city, one seven year old boy answered: "My father died, my mother was so swollen she could not move. She told me to go and find bread for myself—so I went away from home."

An eight-year-old boy: "Father and mother died, only my brothers were left, there was nothing to eat and I went away."

A nine year old boy: "Mother said: 'Save yourself, go away from home.'—I returned twice, I was sorry for mother. But she begged me to go and wept, and I went."

A ten year old: "Father and mother were swollen, they could not move and I ran away from home."

These children walked 30-40 miles from their home villages to the city. They were picked up on the streets in various phases of nervous and abnormal mental states. But those that had the luck to be taken into hospitals were very few. The majority were picked up by specially mobilized teams, under a guard of the NKVD,—the ill, the dying and the dead,—and transported outside the city to be thrown into ditches. This happened in many cities of Ukraine: Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, Odessa, Poltava and especially in Kharkiv, then the capital of Soviet Ukraine.

A large percentage of those taken into hospital died. Those that recovered were ailing, weak and apathetic for a long time. They did not mention their parents, showed no signs of home-sickness or grief and spoke about the tragic circumstances at home and their own experiences without any emotion, as if they were speaking about the trivialities of everyday Soviet life. But they understood well the political meaning of hunger.

At the end of the period of famine, under the silent pressure of the populace, the accusations of the Western democratic press and the protests of the Pope, the NKVD established in Kharkiv an immense juvenile concentration camp—the "barracks of death"—as the populace secretly called it. About ten thousand children were collected there after being picked up in the streets. Here the death rate reached 40%. The daily rations consisted of a soup twice a day, and 5 grams of sugar with the morning tea. Milk, vegetables and fruit were entirely unknown. The children were compelled daily to sing Soviet hymns and participate in assigned recreation, and eventually there came a political purge of the offspring of "bourgeois" parents.

In the last period of psychic change the food and family instincts underwent a final deformation. The starving people began to eat straw, poisonous herbs, corpses. The streets were filled with people suffering from acute gangrene of the legs and arms caused by poisoning from the spured rye (secale cortutum.) Others wandered in extreme psychopathic states after eating poisonous herbs. Occasionally cannibalism broke out.

Cannibalism

All these phenomena bear testimony to the grave changes that take place within the human per-

sonality, the loss of clear orientation, the dimming of consciousness. For example, in the village of Surmachivka, in the district of Chernyiv, a starving mother made a fire in the oven, and began to bind the hands of her ten-year-old son, ordering him not scream, as the neighbors might hear. But the mother underestimated his strength and the boy broke away and called the neighbors. Under arrest the mother was conscious and did not deny her intentions. She underwent phases of complete indifference or wept bitterly, and her weeping was more like howling. Her grief seemed to run the scale of all possible emotions; the most dejected sorrow, suffering beyond expression, and, who can tell, perhaps even disappointment in not being able to carry out her purpose dictated by hunger. She disappeared behind the walls of the NKVD.

Other symptoms of nervous disorders develop as a result of exhaustion from hunger, such as neurotic and acute reactional states. Another example:

A starving family in the village of Meref, near Kharkiv, obtained some hemp seed and pressed oil out of it. This oil was to be exchanged for bread in the city. But from among the whole family only the sixty-year old, half-starved grandfather was strong enough to undertake the trip. He was told to take the oil to the city, beware of the thieves and exchange it to their best advantage. The old man took the train and cautiously observed his fellow travelers. As often happens, out of good-natured curiosity, someone asked him where he was bound and what he was taking to the city. This seemed highly suspicious to the old man, and he became more and more disturbed and excited. Finally his fear and suspicion became an obsession, he was firmly convinced that he was spied upon, and surrounded by thieves who were waiting for the first occasion to cut his throat and his precious oil. He even heard threats and warnings in the sound of the wheels. As the train was entering the city, the old man seemed to think that the attack would take place at any minute. His nerves gave out, he flung himself at the door, and with shrieks of "Help, they are cutting my throat,"

(Concluded on page 3)

Vet News Roundup

Q. If there is a recurrence of my brother's service-connected ailment while he is at home, may he be treated by his own physician at VA expense?

A. Yes, if he received prior approval from VA for such care, and providing a VA hospital or out-patient clinic is not "feasibly available."

Q. I have seen the splendid work accomplished by the Veterans Administration Voluntary Service. How may I take part in this work?

A. If you are a member of a service or welfare organization, ask your president about the participation of your organization in the VAVS program at the nearest VA hospital. If you are not a member of such an organization, get in touch with the chief of Special Services at your nearest VA hospital.

Q. If I apply for volunteer work in a VA hospital, will I have to take a course as practical nurse before I am permitted to participate?

A. No, but you will be required to take a course that will inform you of the hospital's care and treatment program for patients and will show you where you, as a volunteer worker, could fit in the hospital's program for patients.

Q. My estranged husband, a World War II veteran, died recently. Who is entitled to the last check due him at the time of his death?

A. It depends on whether the check was received at his residence prior to his death. If so received, it becomes an asset of his estate otherwise it is payable to a limited class or may be used to pay the expenses of his last illness or burial.

Representatives of Each Ukrainian Territory: Their Stress Upon Unity and Desire for Independence

The following are excerpts from the political declarations made at the Fourth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent held in Washington on November 5, and 6, 1949, by Ukrainian leaders representing those Ukrainian territories which prior to 1939 were divided among the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania.

I. Statement of Prof. P. Kovaliv—Representing Soviet Ukraine

DR. PANTELEIMON KOVALIV, 51, is a specialist in Slavonic studies. From 1926 to 1939 he was at the University of Kiev, as a recognized authority on Slavonic languages. During World War II he was deported by the Germans. From 1945 to 1949 Dr. Kovaliv was associated with the Free Ukrainian University in Munich, U.S. Zone of Germany. He is a member of the Ukrainian Scientific Shevchenko Society and of Free Ukrainian Academy of Science. He resides in New York City.

The Fourth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent has assembled at this particular time when the world again is threatened with a new, devastating war. It is clear that as long as there are forces that threaten the world with totalitarian slavery no people, small or big, are safe from losing their freedom.

The Ukrainian people are one of those peoples who in their historical development have suffered a miserable lot from their neighbors who conquered their territory and have succeeded in destroying their freedom. And yet, the Ukrainian people, a thousand years ago, had their own state, which in various degrees of success and development lasted for many centuries, because the Ukrainians as a people, had their own territory, their own national culture, history, language and their own church.

In the historical development of the Ukrainian people the principle of unity played an important part. In the XVIIth century the Ukrainian state reached a high degree of organization and effectiveness at the times of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, when all the Ukrainian territories, Eastern and Western, were united in one organic body. Later on, when Ukraine was dismembered among its neighbors, when even the Ukrainian language was banned by the Russian Czars, Western Ukraine served as a base where the Ukrainian national thought could be developed, and thus the Ukrainian national organism was able to survive.

Even politically divided among their neighbors, the Ukrainian people had the same political ideal, their common language, culture and literature. The greatest poet of Ukraine, Taras Shevchenko, was and always will be a national poet of all Ukrainians. This unity of the Ukrainian people, unity of their language, culture and of national spirit—all this gives the Ukrainian people the right and power to have their own free and independent and sovereign state.

II. Statement of Mr. V. Mudry—Representing Western Ukraine

MR. VASYL MUDRY, 56, former head of the Ukrainian University in Lviv (1921-1925); from 1927 to 1936 editor-in-chief of the Ukrainian daily Dilo; from 1935 to 1939 head of UNDO, Ukrainian National Democratic Union; from 1935 to 1939 member of the Polish Parliament and Vice-President of same in Warsaw; from 1945 to 1949 president of the Central Representation

of Ukrainian Emigration in U.S. Zone of Germany, and Vice-President of the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Council in Europe. Now resident of New York City.

The aspirations of Western Ukraine toward a union with the Ukrainians of Eastern Ukraine dates back to 1848, when a group of Ukrainian scientists meeting at Lviv, then under Austro-Hungary, voted a unity of the Western branch of the Ukrainian people with that of Eastern Ukraine, then enslaved by Czarist Russia.

During the whole period of its incorporation into the Austro-Hungarian empire, Western Ukraine was a Piedmont of the entire Ukrainian life. In Lviv, its capital, there developed important and national organizations, such as Prosvita (Enlightenment Society) and the Ukrainian Scientific Shevchenko Society, which were built and supported by all the Ukrainians. These societies developed an extensive literary activity serving the spiritual needs of the Ukrainian people as a whole.

All political parties of Western Ukraine, such as the National-Democratic, Radical, Christian-Social and the Socialist, had in their programs the ideal of liberation of the entire Ukrainian people from all foreign dominations, and strove for the establishment of a free and independent and democratic state of Ukraine. The Ukrainian national press, with its oldest daily Dilo, originated in and expanded from Western Ukraine.

In 1914 Galicia organized a Ukrainian Legion, known as the Ukrainian Sichovi Striltsi (a volunteer sharp-shooters' corps) which fought for the establishment of a free Ukrainian republic. In 1918 a Western Ukrainian National Republic was organized upon the fall of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and its armies defended it in a fierce and gallant battle against the Polish aggression in 1919. The same year, on January 22, Western Ukraine united in a solemn ceremony in Kiev with all Ukrainian territories into one sovereign republic of the Ukrainian people.

During the Polish domination between 1920-1939, Western Ukraine did not cease to be an all-Ukrainian Piedmont, successfully resisting international communism and its totalitarian practices applied to the Ukrainian people in Soviet Ukraine.

In 1943, during World War II, it was in Western Ukraine that a powerful Ukrainian Insurgent Army, known as the UPA, was organized to combat the Nazi ruthless domination of the Ukrainian people. When upon the collapse of Nazi Germany the Russians took control of all of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army struck again for freedom and is heroically fighting against Soviet Russia even to the present day.

In the name of this part of the Ukrainian people, Western Ukraine, allow me to greet the Fourth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, and to wish it the best of success in undertakings combatting Soviet communism in this hemisphere and helping to establish a free and sovereign Ukrainian state.

"Operation Detroit"

BULLETIN OF THE DETROIT COUNCIL PUBLISHED

Featuring an article by President John Lomaka and many news items from in and around Detroit the new bulletin of the Detroit District Council should satisfy the demands of this dynamic organization.

The D.D.S. now has sixteen active member clubs and in the bulletin one can find something of interest for each and every one of them. Editor of "Operation Detroit" is Gerald Bulak, man of many names and of many talents. Assisting him are the following: Ann Sedorak and Sophie Lomaka, assistant editors, Leo Hulyk, Stephanie Homeniuk, Emilie Lomaka, William Ladyka, reporters. Marion Senyk is art director.

The bulletin lists in detail the various activities of the member clubs such as the: Football Frolic of the Uka-A-Teens, the Hay Ride of the D.D.S., the Bingo Party of

the Graduates Organization, the bowling program set up Leo Hulyk, and many more items of interest. All organizations might do well to obtain this publication and perhaps benefit from the many unique ideas contained therein.

Included in the bulletin is a resume of the Council's meeting in October. In addition to working out a program of events, listening to reports etc. the Council also discussed a suggestion by Michael Danielson to donate books about Ukraine to various libraries and universities in the State of Michigan. The bulletin lists the number as one hundred sets to be donated. Perhaps it was a typographical error, but those who know Detroit, say it is entirely possible. Detroit would certainly be spreading Ukrainian culture then. Volumes and volumes of it.

Press Comments on Bandurist Group Concerts

Music critics who have had the opportunity to see and hear the Bandurists expressed themselves in the following words:

Detroit Free Press, October 3, 1949—By J. Dorsey Collaghans

"The songs are of the Ukrainian folk, its legends and history. They are familiar enough in character, but are given an exotic feeling by the manner of their presentation." "... The effect of the massed instruments when played contrapuntally against the choral voices is indescribably beautiful and stirring." "... Its appeal will be universal—music for musicians, entertainment for theater-goer, and excitement for the jaded."

Detroit News, October 3, 1949—by Russel McLaughlin:

"But the music, much of it merry and lots of it heroic and great deal of pure fun, is a vastly interesting thing; for the singing is so disciplined and resonant and the accompaniment so intricate and often so expertly counterpointed, that it is no extravagance to call it unique in our concert halls."

The Detroit Times, October 3, 1949—by Harvey Taylor:

"Last night, proudly wearing exotic Cossack costumes, they sat on the stage in Masonic Auditorium and gave one of the most enjoyable concerts we've heard."

Chicago Daily Tribune, October 10, 1949—by Seymour Raven:

"In one important respect the Bandurists excel other choruses of their type. They avoid the absurdities of over arrangement. In what we heard there were no imitated sounds of cathedral bells, booming cannons, or hyperthyroid nightingales. And no recollections of Tschikowsky's orchestrations. Which is folk music as it should be." "... The soloists are exceptionally good and there isn't a tired voice among them."

The Pittsburg Press, October 24, 1949—by Ralph Lewando:

"Their musical endeavours are truly professional in quality and results." "... This group of thirty singer-instrumentalists is one of the most colorful and impressive heard here in long time."

The Telegram, Toronto, Oct. 31, 1949—by Edward Wodson:

"Their music has a character all its own—beautiful in many-colored tone and rhythm of living passionate sincerity. Voices range from basses who troll out D's C's below the bass clef, right through a three octave gamut." "... Counter tenors singing choirboy soprano with a smile as light as the tone itself. They chant, declaim, plead, mourn, laugh and on occasion shout their joy in song of the bravest kind." "... They have wonderful voices but their hands are just as wonderful." "... For they need no conductor, their songs are part of themselves and though the listener doesn't know a word of Ukrainian language, he is never in doubt about what they tell."

The Globe and Mail, Toronto, October 31, 1949—by Court Stone:

"Playing en masse they have the exotic, quaint sound of a giant harpsichord in action, emphatic but gentle in tone and capable of a wide range of dynamics and special effects." "... But the most amazing characteristic of the Bandurists is their performance without a conductor. How the singers can achieve single interpretations, provide refined choral music along with subtle inflections on their native instruments, all without benefit of conductor, is something of a mystery." ...

THEATRE

(Concluded from page 1)

played by L. Pohrebenska and E. Kulish.

V. Lamiak's scenery and lighting simply and cleverly indicated the ornate opulence of the time and provided the proper background for the fine costumes worn by the cast.

With none of the distracting presence of small-fry, Hirniak's stage presentations are doubly enjoyable for the absence too of the prompter's box, also seemingly indigenous to our Ukrainian plays.

The next offering by the Hirniak Theatre-Studio will be "Ghosts." M. M.

Veterans -- Where Are They?

By G. H.

As the years roll by and the memories of war recede into the shadows of time, the veteran's mind becomes more and more preoccupied with the problem of daily existence. He is still young and his sentiment turns to the immediate interests—a job, a girl, or a family. Eventually comes a time when his thoughts revert to the most momentous period of his life, to the years he spent in the service of his country, and to the comrades who shared with him the fortunes of war.

If some of his post-war time had been spent in perpetuating the ties of comradeship, the veteran will have prepared for himself the everlasting friendship of his comrades. They will stand by him when age has robbed him of all other associations. If he had neglected his comrades when they had the greatest need of him, some day he will stand very much alone.

The last convention of Ukrainian American Veterans picked a group of able leaders, who are doing their best to organize new posts and establish a new force in the Ukrainian American society. The time is ripe for the Ukrainian veterans to take their rightful places in their communities and exert a wholesome influence therein. Veterans of other nationalities are forging ahead and making a good job of it. But where are the Ukrainian veterans?

American veterans of other nationalities defended all of America, including their own nationality, and when they shed their uniforms they went into civilian service of their own people. They organized Posts of Jewish Veterans, Polish Veterans, etc. Because the major veteran organizations cannot be bothered with problems of religious groups, the Catholic War Veterans were organized. But which veteran organization will be interested in

the problema of Ukrainian population? Where are the Ukrainian veterans?

Our cities are daily receiving new Ukrainian immigrants—the former DP's. They are being fed and housed by the Ukrainian Samaritans until the immigrant becomes self-sustaining. That does not take a long time usually. But then there is a problem of Americanization, and that takes much longer time. Here is a clean cut job for Ukrainian Veterans Posts—to prepare the new immigrants for citizenship. The job is a natural for the veterans, but where are the Ukrainian veterans?

Granted that some cities do not get any new immigrants, is there nothing then, no common interest, to unite a group of Ukrainian veterans? Christmas is coming, bringing joy to every soul. Look around you in your community. There will always be the poor even in the land of plenty. There will be kids to whom Christmas will have no meaning unless some good soul becomes interested in them. No organization has a monopoly on helping the children of the poor at Christmas. Here is an opportunity to do a good deed that will help you to organize a Post.

Again and again it should be repeated: There is work to be done by the Ukrainian veterans among their own people. The work is there but the veterans are idle? How can we awaken them? How can we make them realize that whatever they do in the way of service will be returned to them a hundredfold?

We can only say to the officers of U.A.V.: Don't be discouraged; hammer at the door of indifference and supineness until it is opened; the night is darkest before the dawn; your voice may be heeded before you know it.

On Record - - by Ted Viator

BOOKS IN UKRAINE

It was resolved during the Syracuse Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America to donate books about Ukraine and Ukrainians to libraries and various other institutions. This resolution was made after M. Dmytro Halychyn of the U.N.A. told the assembled guests and delegates that thousands of excellent books lay upon the publisher's shelves collecting dust. He also told these people of the huge number of books purchased by the U.N.A. in order that the publishers would not get stuck with this surplus and at some future date refuse to publish another book for the Ukrainians.

The convention realized that this was a lamentable situation and a great deal of discussion followed Mr. Halychyn's talk. Delegates present at the sessions vowed that they would bring up this matter at their club meetings and the guests present voiced their determination to aid in the book sale drive.

Three months have elapsed since that convention and only two organizations have taken any real action. The Syracuse Convention Committee through its chairman, Mrs. John Novenche, ordered three sets of books which were donated to the University of Syracuse, the Syracuse Public Library and to Le Moyne College. The second organization to take direct action was the well known U.N.A. Branch 161 of Ambridge, Pennsylvania. Little need be said about this organization for it has proven once again that it is one of the outstanding branches of the Ukrainian National Association. The order was placed through Mr. Andrew Julia, secretary of the St. Basil Branch.

The other organizations present at the convention as yet have not taken any steps towards purchasing these fine books. In some cases the hold-up may be justified. However in three months time at least a majority of the state leagues, district councils and larger local organizations should have taken action upon this matter. We all hear a great deal of talk about spreading our Ukrainian culture. What better method is there than donating books? There are very few libraries in America which would not welcome a donation of books. A re-

cent survey among city libraries showed that 90% of them operated on a meager budget. Even if the library happens to possess a few copies of the History of Ukraine, additional copies would increase the circulation. However the public library is not the only place for these books.

A more important place for them perhaps is within the local high school library. With these books on the high school library's shelves the young people therein would learn at a much earlier age the truth about the Ukraine. It would aid the Ukrainian American children attending that school also. They would no longer have to go into lengthy explanations as to why they are Ukrainians. Once these books are in the high school library, it is more than certain that the teachers would not hesitate to give out various assignments on the history of Ukraine, its literature and customs. Every youth organization in the country should take upon itself the responsibility of making certain that its local high school library possesses a copy of Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine" Chamberlins' "The Ukraine: A Submerged Nation," "Ukrainians in the United States" by Halich, "Ivan Franko: His Life and Works" by Cundy, "Story of Ukraine" by Manning, "Ukrainian Literature" by Manning, "Ukrainian Resistance" and the very informative booklet "Spirit of Ukraine."

A written word lasts through the ages. Donate a set of these books to your high school, public or to your own club library today. For further information contact me at 1972 Ostwood Terrace, Union, N. J. in care of The Ukrainian Weekly.

"SVOBODA" (UKRAINIAN DAILY)

FOUNDED 1893

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THE UKRAINIAN FOLK BALLETS' CONTRIBUTION TO MINNESOTA'S CULTURE

By K. ANDERSON

(Continued)

In February of 1934, a performance was given before the Minnesota Beekeeper's Association at the Nicollet Hotel, what was another success, and many other performances followed. The real debut of the Ukrainian Folk Ballet, however, took place on March 4, 1934, in the Shubert Theater in Minneapolis. It was indeed a thrilling performance, consisting of four acts with about 125 performers in authentic national costumes taking part of the stage in a kaleidoscopic revue of spirited Ukrainian national group and solo dances. Folk songs by the Ukrainian National Chorus of the Twin Cities and violin solos by a local young artist, John Dennis, added to the gaiety of the evening. This performance was given before a full house, consisting of many prominent members of society.

Praise from Press

Minneapolis and St. Paul papers gave very fine publicity and reviews of the evening. For instance, here were the views of several critics regarding this performance: "Traditionally endowed with great racial pride and duly appreciative of the large number of distinguished men contributed by their region, Ukrainians in the New World seem to achieve with unusual success the feat of fitting their cultural heritage intelligently into American scene... The stage was gay and beautiful with more than 100 young men and women... dressed in the highly picturesque costumes of various Ukrainian provinces... offering their ancient songs, dances, and dance-dramas in fine array."

"... It is hard to realize that so large a group of men and women from various practical walks of life could be developed into so genuinely expert a corps of dancers... It would be worth while to transplant the production to St. Paul one of these days."—Saint Paul Pioneer Press, March 5, 1934.

"A colorful program of Ukrainian dances and songs was given... by a group evidently well versed in the delightful folk lore of the Ukraine. While it was clear many of those taking part in the program were not professionals, it was equally clear that professionals would have failed to give something that came spontaneously from these men, women and children garbed in the picturesque costumes of their homeland... The dances given were at all points exhilarating to watch, but they have a deeper significance than merely to amuse; they carry in their movements part of the history of those who gave them so charmingly."—James Davies in the Minneapolis Tribune, March 5, 1934.

"... The folk dance was fascinating, the more so for seeming quite the authentic and genuine article. The costumes were unusually pleasant to the eye, and the intricacies of many of the ensemble patterns were delightful to watch. The program offered many of the traditional dances and songs of the Ukraine, all done with the enthusiasm and sincerity only natives can give to an art they have inherited from generations past..."—John K. Sherman, Music Critic, Minneapolis Star, March 5, 1934.

Following this gigantic debut, the Ukrainian Folk Ballet was divided into two groups—one held its meetings and rehearsals at St. Constantine's recreational hall and the other met in St. Michael's recreational hall. The group at St. Constantine's was dissolved shortly thereafter, and the group at St. Michael's retained the official title of Ukrainian Folk Ballet of the Twin Cities. Its membership at that time remained at about 60 persons.

Reorganization

The first official meeting of the re-organized Folk Ballet group was held on March 11, 1934. President Orest Pankiw called the meeting for the purpose of electing a new staff of officers. Results were as follows: Orest Pankiw, President; Pauline Prymack, Recording Secretary; Marie Jaseniuk (Hoca), Vice President; Paul Anderson, Treasurer; Julie Noznic (Koshuha), Financial Secretary; Advisory Council: Mrs. P. Haydak, Mrs. M. Procai, Prof. A. A. Granovsky, Pe-

ter Anderson.

Local members appointed by R. Fenchynsky, upon his departure from Minneapolis, to act in the capacity of instructors of the twin City group were Michael Harasyn and Walter Dombrowsky.

One of the captivating acts of these and future performances was the dancing of the "Hopak Kolom" by two of the youngest members of the Folk Ballet—Irene Stevenson (Rychley) and Earl Procai, both only five years old at that time. Long afterwards, one could still hear ringing echoes of applause in thoughts of this young couple's performances.

In a Blaze of Glory

Thus the first years of the Ukrainian Folk Ballet ended in a blaze of glory for this ambitious group of young people. Now, at last, there lay before them an opportunity to enlighten the American public in Minnesota about the culture and history of the Ukrainians, so that individuals such as shy little Katie would not have to go into a long explanation of the Ukrainian nationality when questioned about it.

The following year, 1935, was greeted with overwhelming enthusiasm by the Ukrainian Folk Ballet. Thirteen performances were given that year, including one large one consisting of three acts. This was sponsored by the Agricultural Faculty Women's Club of the University of Minnesota and was well received. Folk dances were also presented on the program commemorating the tenth anniversary of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox church.

The dramatic talents of members of the Ukrainian Folk Ballet were first demonstrated in 2 one-act plays which were presented that year—two rib-tickling comedies entitled "Red Carnation" and "Patterson's Dinner".

The activity of the Folk Ballet increased from year to year. Among the 27 performances given in 1936, there was one consisting of two acts which was given at the Northeast Neighborhood House in Minneapolis, together with the Ukrainian National Chorus. Then in April of 1936, the International Institute presented its second Festival of Nations at the St. Paul Auditorium and invited the Ukrainians to participate for the first time in this event. The Folk Ballet group appeared on the program, and with precision and adeptness they whirled through the spirited Ukrainian folk dances, before an enthusiastic responding public.

As a rule, many of these cultural performances were supplemented with short talks on the history of the Ukraine, which was more or less a design toward familiarizing the public with the Ukrainian nationality.

Approximately 29 performances were given by the Folk Ballet in 1937 on various occasions. That year marked the First Ukrainian National Day at Riverly Park in Minneapolis. This event, which was made an annual affair, was to commemorate the short-lived independence of Ukraine and to express appreciation to the United States for the blessings that the Ukrainians enjoy here, and at the same time to express sympathy for the suffering kinsmen under military oppression in Europe. The program included the Ukrainian Folk Ballet and Chorus of the Twin Cities and short talk by prominent personalities.

In 1938, another active year was had by the Folk Ballet which presented 21 performances, among which was a three-act program at Central High School in Minneapolis. This was given in conjunction with the Ukrainian National Chorus. Among the social activities was a banquet-dance given by the Folk Ballet on October 1, 1938, in honor of its fourth anniversary. This banquet brought a reunion of many members who had drifted away from the Twin Cities, and indeed was a joyful occasion.

The year 1939 was quite an eventful one. Approximately 28 performances were given by the Ukrainian Folk Ballet. Among some of the major presentations there were:

1. The Festival of Nations in the

FED CAGE PLAYOFF CHAMPS TO OPEN

Rossford, Ohio Ukrainians to Play at Findlay

Defending champs of the City Federation basketball playoff title, the Rossford Ukrainian Club cage team will start a new season under the coaching of Paul Kornowa in Findlay's invitational tourney Tuesday.

The club, which also grabbed the Ukrainian Youth League district, state and regional crown last year, will return to Federation play this season and compete in independent games. Johnny Bobak was a coach of the squad in the Fed playoffs.

Kornowa, a former Woodward player and brother of Toledo U's John Kornowa, will be coach of a strong entry.

The squad includes forwards Gene Proch and Joe Knuřel, former Lawrence Tech players; guards Jack Kennedy, Toledo U; Dan Knorek, ex-TU griddier; John Hreben, one of Rossford's versatile athletes, and Dave Kornowa, ex-Woodward star; centers Mike Knorek, rangy former University of Detroit player, and Bernie Vasick, Bowling Green.

This Rossford team, which last season was defeated by the Chester, Pa. Ukrainians for the Nat'l Title of the UYL-NA, will again be entered in the Ohio State Ukrainian Basketball League.—They, again, hope to qualify for the sectionals and eventually the national playoffs.

UYL-NA BASKETBALL PLAYOFFS

Say folks haven't you heard that the National Basketball of the UYL-NA Playoffs are to be held in Toronto on April 22 and 23, 1950.

The Royal York Hotel has been secured for all attendants to this gala sports event. We urge you to make reservation early, as we have a limited number of rooms.

Besides the basketball games there are a number of social events in store, and I do mean "social."

This is a good time to start saving your pennies—for that Toronto trip. Follow this paper for more details.

JEAN HARASYM, Toronto, Canada.

St. Paul Auditorium.

A second meeting was held on March 25, 1934, at which time Prof. Granovsky presented the Constitution and By-laws of the Folk Ballet to the group, and they were unanimously adopted. Article II of the Constitution explains, in part, the purpose of this organization thusly:

Object of Group

"The object of the Ukrainian Folk Ballet of the Twin Cities shall be three-fold:

"1. The organization of the young people of Ukrainian descent into a non-partisan and a non-religious association for cultural self-improvement...

"2. The preservation and promotion of the Ukrainian arts and culture, especially of the national folk dances...

"3. The contribution of the cultural heritage of the Ukrainian people to the sum total of composite American culture through legal avenues of information and public exhibitions and performances by the members of the Ukrainian Folk Ballet of the Twin Cities."

"KNOCK 'N' BOOTS"

Many women still wear their hats flat on their heads. That I can't understand. Wearing a hat that way makes even a beautiful female look silly. What's the idea, anyhow? If your wife wears her hat that way, tell her to cease doing so. Request her to acquire a chapeau she can tilt on the side of her head. If she refuses to do what you say, call her attention to the "obey" in the marriage ceremony.

Edward: "My wife can talk for hours on any subject."

Harold: "My wife doesn't need a subject."

Student: "I'd ask you for this dance, Mary, but all the cars are occupied."

So it seems:... A freshman is a

Youth and the U.N.A.

AKRON CELEBRATES U.N.A. ANNIVERSARY

Youth Branch 180 and senior Branch 295 of the Ukrainian National Association, both located in Akron, Ohio, celebrated the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian National Association by sponsoring a dance on November 5th. The youth group acted as host at a bowling tournament; Pauline Taras and Dorothy Dudra directed the tournament arrangements.

The affair was a huge success and was attended by many out-of-towners including folks from Canton, Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio, and Ambridge and Ford City, Pa. A bowling team from Ambridge participated in the tournament.

Paul Slavich and Walter Malecky were co-chairman of the committee which included W. C. Pulk, Jennie Pulk, Dorothy Dudra, Pauline Taras, Roman T. Syroid, Anthony Woloch, Olga Zepko and Sophie Zepko.

The event received publicity in Akron newspapers.

SUBMIT ELECTION REPORTS

During December and January the branches of the Ukrainian National Association will elect new officers to serve during 1950. This column will publish all election reports submitted. Reporters should write all names clearly so that no

errors will appear in print. Election reports, as well as news of U. N. A. activity, should be sent to Youth and the U.N.A., P. O. Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J.

WILKES-BARRE HELPS WITH LECTURE

Youth of the Ukrainian National Association of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., together with several other local organizations, including North Anthracite Council of Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, assisted in the sponsorship of lecture by Donald Attwater on November 27th. Anthony Shipula was chairman of the committee representing the U.N.A. group; he was assisted by Helen Melnyk, co-chairman, Alice Malischak, Joseph G. Tomascik, Anna Bonk, Michael Galaida and Mildred Dobranski. John Lawryk, a junior in the University of Scranton, also served on the committee. Very Rev. Vladimir Andruskiw of Scranton, a member of U.N.A. Br. 25, assisted with the arrangements.

An authority on the Eastern Rites, Mr. Attwater is the author of 13 books on this topic. Last summer he was visiting lecturer at Notre Dame University and was the first to translate into English the works of the famed Russian theologian Berdyaev. The title of his lecture was "The East and West Meet in the Sanctuary."

T. L.

Seek Hundred Thousand Dollars For New Parochial School

A drive to raise \$100,000 for a new parochial school at Stuyvesant avenue and Ivy street, Newark, N. J. by St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church has been launched the Newark Evening News reports.

Very Rev. Vladimir Krayewsky, pastor and president of the building committee, stressed the need for the new school at a meeting of parishioners at a recent meeting at the Ukrainian Center, 180 William street.

The session got under way with a concert by the church's Boyan Choir, directed by Theodosius Kasliw, who organized the first Ukrainian Catholic School in Newark in 1909, is honorary campaign chairman and its consultant.

1950 Opening Hoped For

Rev. Demetrius G. Laptuta, assistant pastor, is vice president of the building committee and John Romanition, Newark attorney, is chairman of the drive. The committee hopes to have the school erected in time for the 1950 Fall term, the News reports.

Romanition said the present school at the rear of the church, 37 Morton street, is not large enough to handle the enrollment

CHICAGO CLUB HOLDS OPEN HOUSE

The Ukrainian Arts Club of Chicago, composed of university graduates and professional people who are interested in furthering Ukrainian culture, held an Open House on Sunday, November 13, 1949 at the Maruszczak residence, to give its members and prospective members a better chance to get acquainted.

Among the guests was Mr. John W. Evanchuk of Detroit, U.N.A. auditor, and a member of the Auditing Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, who attended the Fourth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent

held in Washington on November 5th and 6th. Mr. Evanchuk briefly outlined the past accomplishments of the Congress Committee and its future plans. He also commended the Ukrainian Arts Club for its donation of \$25.00 to the Congress Committee at the Fourth Congress.

Mr. Peter Melnyk and Mr. John Barabash described the activities and purpose of the Ukrainian Art Club of Chicago and outlined the future plans of the Club. Mr. Evanchuk, a member of the Detroit Graduates Club, explained the activities of that group and extended an invitation for an exchange of ideas and activities between the two organizations.

All university graduates in the Greater Chicagoland area are invited to attend the next meeting, Friday evening, December 9, 8 P.M. at the La Follette Park Fieldhouse, 1300 North Laramie Avenue, Chicago.

RENEE MARUSZCZAK, Sec'y

THE MOST DANGEROUS TREE

What is the most dangerous tree in the world? According to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, it's that symbol of Yuletide cheer and good will—the Christmas tree. And the long and tragic record of deaths, injuries and maimings—many to children—caused by holiday fires fully bears

J. C. JUNIORS TOPPLE SECOND OF U.N.A. BIG THREE

By STEPHEN KURLAK

For the second time within three weeks, the "B" Team of the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club took the measure of another top-ranking team in the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.J.-N.Y. Area. Meeting the second-place Branch 14 team of Newark in a scheduled match on night of Friday, November 18th, the junior Jaysees made a clean sweep of all three games, having had to depend on a good-sized handicap of 75 pins in only two. Led by A. Klapy, who registered a nice 517 pin set, the "High Point Milkmen" bowled under par that night, while the boys from Jersey City showed better form than usual. Steve Chelak's 454 series was the best for the Jaysees with N. Kostiek a close second with 452.

The senior "A's" did not share the good fortune of their plucky younger brothers, for they lost two games to Irvington's Ukrainian Eagles after having won the first with a fast start. Although Milt Rychalsky bowled a big 535 series, which contributed a lot towards the Jaysees' registering the second highest team three-game average for the evening, the Eagles had more of their players plugging hard, which resulted in their registering the highest averages besides winning two games. The Molinsky brothers, Pete and Walt, turned in fine sets of 490 and 486, respectively, with Herb Clay not far behind with a 472 series.

The two Catholic War Veterans teams, the first-place St. John's Post of Newark, and last-place St. George Post of New York, played a heavily one-sided match with the Newarkers taking all three games in spite of a 65-pin handicap in the

New Yorker's favor. The latter team, which usually gets some good scores from M. McKee and "Doc" Baron, turned in a lower than average performance, which if continued, will result in the assurance for the St. Georgians of a permanent berth in the league "cellar."

The one-time third-place U.N.A. Branch 361 team from New York slipped into eighth place with a thud as a result of losing three in a row to Branch 272 of Maplewood. The latter team displayed its old-time good brand of bowling with John Sipsky "back in the saddle" with a 548 series and co-partner J. Kalba coming up with a robust 495, scoring a 209 game in the process. The New Yorkers put up a good showing with Fred Broda, who seems to have recovered from the surprise of being presented with twin boys by Mrs. Broda recently, registering 501 pins and Bill Naasty following with a 479 set.

It was Tony Gulka's biggest night of the season so far, when he rolled up a 558 series, highest for the night, but the rest of the New York Branch 435 team was not solidly behind him, and so lost two games out of three to the "Sunday punching" Ukrainian American Veterans of Newark. In all three games the New Yorkers stayed in the lead up to the last couple of frames, but fizzled out in all but the second game which they won by a score of 802 pins, second highest for the night. The Veterans were really clicking, with E. Zolto doing most of the pinning which resulted in a 504 series for him.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Team	Won	Lost	High	3 Game	Total	Aver.
1. St. John's C.W.V., Newark	29	7	856	2412	27197	755
2. U.N.A. Branch 14, Newark	24	12	876	2469	27560	766
3. Jersey City S.A. Team A	22	14	825	2406	26896	747
4. Irvington Ukrainian Eagles	19	17	839	2316	26376	733
5. U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood	19	17	808	2306	26076	724
6. Newark Ukr. Amer. Vet's	18	18	793	2251	25198	709
7. Jersey City S.A. Team B	18	20	816	2170	24184	672
8. U.N.A. Br. 361, DYA, NYC	15	21	782	2256	25892	719
9. U.N.A. Branch 435, N.Y.C.	12	24	802	2296	25113	688
10. St. George C.W.V., N.Y.C.	6	30	748	2087	23967	664

HUNGER

(Continued from Page 2)

sprang from the still speeding train. In the psychopathic clinic where he was taken in a state of extreme excitability, he quickly came out of his morbid state, and bitterly despaired over the loss of his oil and how he would face his starving family.

More frequently, however, various neurotic states occur: neurasthenia, neurosis of the inner organs, neuralgia. These states are most characteristic in children, as those in a state of extreme undernourishment are particularly sensitive to the burdens of life.

Seven years later, it was established that during the period of hunger the rate of childbirth was so low that in many regions there were no children of school age.

"Hunger Psychosis" Little Known Here

The disease that might be called "hunger psychosis" is but little known to psychiatry, as the famine organized in Ukraine is an inconceivable phenomenon in the Western world.

Nervous and psychic ailments produced by prolonged starvation should be attributed to acute disturbance of the carbohydrate and

out that statement. This certainly doesn't mean that you should not have a Christmas tree. You should. But it does mean that certain elementary precautions should be followed to the letter, and kept constantly in mind.

It is recommended, for instance, that you buy a small tree—it is less hazardous. It should be placed well away from radiators, and the fire-place. Candles should never be used on the tree under any circumstances. Use only electric light sets which carry the seal of approval of the Underwriters' Laboratories—it guarantees that the sets meet the proper safety standards.

protein metabolism. They gradually degenerate and weaken the cortex of the brain and the functions of the vegetative nervous system. Possibly, there exists an intoxication due to the pathological products of metabolism. As the fundamental biological processes of the brain weaken, its analytic and synthetic functions are unbalanced, the intellectual functions are lowered and other disturbances in the psychic activities take place.

Clinical observations of patients suffering from prolonged starvation lead to the confirmation of the following basic symptomatic complexes:

- 1) Sympato-tonic, 2) neuralgic, 3) neurotic, 4) hallucinatory, 5) amentive (out of mind).

They all play their role in the formation of the new type of Soviet individual who under their pressure loses those qualities that are regarded as distinctively human, and socially civilized. It makes him ready to accept his position as a slave, if he can only survive. He is ready to yield. Death often intervenes, welcome to the individual and also to the master.

The champion of nationalistic Russian ideals and the "great Soviet humanist" Maxim Gorky in answer to democratic protests against terror, formulated as follows the attitude of the Communist regime toward the occupied nations: "When the enemy does not surrender, it is necessary to kill him."

That has been the Soviet way of solving its problems and for it it has found hunger one of its most patent weapons.

Ukrainian Dancers

open house
THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1949
8:30 p. m.
Guest group
SWEDISH FOLK DANCE CIRCLE
— at —
McBURNIE Y. M. C. A.
215 W. 23rd St., New York City

Втікач з Донбасу

Він сидить переді мною, цей сороклітній вірменин із Азербайджану. І мені спочатку важко уявити, як могла ця маленька, докраю виснажена людина пробратися з Макіївки в Донбас до Мюнхену. І лише придивившись до його чорних великих очей, повних вогню, ви переконуєтеся, що в цій безмежно стомленій людині збереглася велика внутрішня сила. Ви відчуваєте її, ту силу, у віброуючому голосі, в скупому, але різкому жесті. У нього не помітно нервозності, екзальтації. Навпаки, він оповідає в спокійному епічному тоні, але в окремих місцях на ваших очах перероджується, увесь запалюючись, щоб зараз же знову погаснути.

— Ні, я не з Батуму. Мого батька забрали, розумієш, у 1923 році. Пропав зовсім. Мене взяв до себе дядько до Батуму. Там я вивчився на пекаря. А 5 травня 1947 року мене заарештували. Ми були, розумієш, із хлопцями в кінці, й з нами був один комсомолец, п'яний. Вийшли з кіна і завелися, а той комсомолец мене вдарив. Так я йому, розумієш, і сказав, що комсомолецці-наволоці і бандити! А на другу добу мене вночі забрали. Посадили в таку камеру, де вода, а сісти ніде. Через чотири дні привели босого до слідчого. Він мене, розумієш, як вдарив по носі, так я й залісся кров'ю. А інші, що були там, стали бити по голові, по ногах. Нічого у мене не питали. Слідчий сказав, — він б'є за те, що я лаяв совєтську владу. Потім один із тих, що там були, схопив мою руку, закрутив її мені за спину, і я тільки почув, як щось хруснуло. Більше вже нічого не пам'ятаю. — При цих словах він устає, роздзягається й показує ввернуту, здеформовану в лікті руку. — Зуби, розумієш, тебе вибили. Бачиш, спереду немає! За два тижні знову привели мене й наказали підписати якийсь папір. Питаєш, що там було? Ти не знаєш, і я не знаю. Ми ж по російськи добре не розуміємо...

Потім повели мене у Тбілісі, дали до Юзівки, а звідти до Макіївки (в Донбасі; найбільший металургійний і машинобудівельний комбінат, — прим. редакції). Там я був у таборі ім. Берія ч. 6220. Нас було більше як 6,000 в'язнів, — кавказців, українців, росіян, гітлерівців, болгар, румунів. Вантажили авіомотори, авіочастини, мотоцикли, гарматні набой на Тагангір.

Працювали по 12 годин щодня без свят. Завод працює на 3 зміни цілу добу. Істи давали 400 гр. хліба, 10 гр. каміс (дрібна як кілька риба, — прим. редакції) і 1 літр супу. Одежі не давали. Народу мерло дуже багато. Щодня в умивальні на довічку три-чотири трупи. Лікарів немає, лише помічник лікаря. Начальник табору говорив: — Вас, ворогів народу, не треба лікувати, ви повинні всі погаснути!..

Після того, як я пробув у таборі рік, мені сказали, що

Яр. Славутич.

ЮРІЙ КЛЕН

«Два роки тому на скитальщині в Німеччині помер видатний український поет Юрій Клен. Хоч видатних поетів нам не бракувало, проте на тлі сучасної української поезії Юрій Клен своїм світоглядом займає особливе місце. А світогляд цей — ґрунтовно ідеалістичний. Великою силою власного духа поет зумів піднятися понад нашу зматеріалізовану дійсність. «Підлі і скупі часи» (слова Миколи Зерова) не спромоглися подолати поета. Як смолоскип у темряві, так духовість Юрія Клена, маючи дуже мало у нашій хворій добі прихильників та однодумців, освітлює нам путь до кращого, людського поривання, опертого на віковичні надбання культурного світу.

Життя Ю. Клена — повне повєвір'янь і прикрошій. Народився він 22 серпня 1891 р. в с. Сербинівці на Поділлі в українізованій німецькій родині. Коли почалася перша світова війна, московський цар, що воював проти німців, побачив в особі Освальда Бурггардта (таке правдиве прізвище поета) небезпечну для нього людину. Не знати, що більше на тому заважило: німецьке походження чи українська свідомість майбутнього поета, але царат послішив заслати Юрія Клена далеко на Соловки, звідки його врятувало лише падіння московської тюрми народів.

1917 р. Ю. Клен уже в Києві, а за рік-два зближається з поетами — однодумцями Миколою Зеривим, Максимом Рильським та Павлом Филиповичем. Спільними зусиллями вони створюють славетну групу поетів-неоклясиків.

Літературна діяльність Ю. Клена почалася перекладами. Знаючи чужі мови, він багато і блискуче перекладає. Під його редакцією появилися українською мовою твори Джека Лондона, Дікенса, Шова та інших велетнів світової літератури. 1926 р. вийшли з друку його «Залісні сонети» (переклади з німецьких поетів.)

Один із перших оригінальних творів був сонет «Сковорода» (автор датує цей твір 1928 роком, а з «Десять років української літератури» А. Лейтеса довідуємося, що «Сковорода» був уперше надрукований ще 1925 р. в «Зорі» ч. 11).

1931 р. Ю. Кленові вдається вирватися закордон, а 1935 р. у «Вісник» у Львові появляється його преґарний ідеалістичний твір «Софія», написаний у зв'язку з проектами московських наїзників зруйнувати храм св. Софії.

Правдиний світ, — не той, для ока зримий, Крилами розпачуючи вогонь. Гойдають тихо грізні серафими На терезах своїх долонь. Він, наче паїд, важкіє й дозирає, Налетяй плинном невдоміх лон, І темний сік, буруючиє сліває, Немов вино Господніх трон.

Отже справний світ — не наше земне існування, справний світ — це щось більше, вічно немируще, незрозумілий дух вічності, в якому завжди лежить запорука нашого майбутнього існування. Поет вірить, що Колись усім об'явиться, як чудо, Істота кожної з земних речей і тоді В священній жасі, дивно скам'ячій, — Немов хто в вічність відчинив вікно, — Побачиш ти у май нестерпо білий Все, все таким, як справді є воно:

поляки звертали до якихось воїків у чорному одязі, і ті нам допомагали. — Ви до 1947 року були на волі. Розкажіть, що там робились? — Що говорити? Сам знаєш, як там живуть. Гине народ... Скоро, розумієш, мабуть усіх позарештують, або скажуть, що всі в'язні і повинні працювати за 400 грамів хліба. У Батумі п'ять родин, — дві російські, українську і дві вірменські, заслали за те, що одержали звідси листи через німця. За радіоапарати заслали на 10 років.

— Виходить, большевики, що хочуть, те й роблять із народом, так, як і перед війною було... — Чому так кажеш? Якій ти! Нічого не розумієш! Народ не може пропасти. Війна була, розумієш. Не той народ... У Вірменії, Грузії, Кахетії, Абхазії, Азербайджані — всіоди партизани. Розбивають складки, висаджують залізничні рейки, поїзди. За чотири з половиною кілометрів від Батумі, в м. Городок, висадили пороховий і міний склад. В березні 1947 року в Кобелеті, за тридцять п'ять кілометрів від Батумі висадили склад морських мін... Розумієш? — Так. «Понімаю»... — (Сурма).

Новоприбула молодь в Шікаго

Московсько-большевицький окупант України не сподівався, що ідеї СУМ-у, криваво винищені у душах нашої молоді, відживуть в серцях української молоді при першій нагоді, коли повстане можливість їх реалізувати.

Над таборами скитальців в Західній Європі повисало щемарево прямиусової репатріації, кожний думав про завтрішній непевний день, а молодь вже підготовлялася до відновлення організації СУМ, в якій вона могла би приготуватися відповідно до служіння Батьківщині.

Три довгі роки в сумівських домівах виховувано нову українську людину, яка звязана справою визволення свого народу цілими фібрами своєї душі і серця.

Коли доля судила цій молоді, мимомімо її надії, не вернутись на Рідну Батьківщину а вихити далеко в різні країни світу — то вона не розгубилася в новому середовищі. Ми є свідками росту осередків «СУМ» в усіх частинах світу на прикладі молоді в Шікаго.

Ми сміло твердимо, що в рядках «СУМ» українська молодь навчилася служити своєму народові і своїй церкві та виконувати обовязки супроти країни нового побуту. Для члена «СУМ» не має перешкод, які він не зумів би побороти та створити організаційні можливості для роботи своєї молодечої організації.

Серед байдужого довкілля члени СУМ в Шікаго по довгий організаційній підготовці відбули в дні 2 жовтня перші Основуючі Збори «СУМ-а».

В пріявності 65 присутніх прийнято зразковий статут «СУМ-а» та вибрано керівні органи новоствореного Осередку.

Ініціативний Комітет думав, що ідеї СУМ відомі всім громадянам — українцям, повідомив про Основуючі Збори українську громадськість міста Шікаго і сподівався, що її представники своєю присутністю задокументують бажання співпраці з молоддю. Сталося інакше.

Та не дивлячись на це, новостворений Осередок із своїм Виділом дає запоруку, що почата праця «СУМ-а» не буде перервана а українська молодь, вихована на ідейних задовженнях «СУМ», зуміє навязати свою співпрацю з американською молоддю українського походження для добра України та для добра нашої другої Батьківщини — Вільної.

В віддалі днів Труби рокоують, Крики пахлять, Грози пророчуть, Що це дзвенить, Що це шумить В ранковому мить?

Чуєш, іде В грім і бурі, Чуєш, гуде, Б'є вже у мури, Дме нам у скров' Вихор, вогонь Божих долонь!

Перемого над московським диявольським большевизмом, відродження української духові Юрій Клен розуміє як відродження християнської духові. Християнство і Україна у нього взаємно поєднуються, одне одного гармонійно доповняють. І тут народжується думка, чи не випаде саме Україна, з якої св. Володимир Великий поширив сяйво християнства на весь торговий північ, чи не випаде саме Україна стати на чолі боротьби поневолених народів за свою правду, за відродження християнської духові? Так, безперечно. Хід подій показує, що Україна вже стала на чолі визвольної боротьби поневолених большевизмом народів.

З наведеного бачимо, що Юрій Клен поет не лише актуальний. Є в ньому щось від пророка і щось від філософа.

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ної Землі Вашингтона.
Вірно, що малолегливою, повсякденною працею «СУМ-а» Провід здобуде зрозуміння серед українських громадян та дістане поміч у своїй праці від наших церков та культурно-громадських організацій.

Обсерватор.

В кожній українській хаті повинен знаходитися часопис «Свобода».

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Що це так, а не інакше, свідчать останній Кленів твір — епопея «Попіл імперій», що лишилася незакінченою. Поет заплінував у цій епопеї показати падіння двох імперій — московського царату і німецького фашизму — та філософічно підготувати, ідучи за правдивим розвитком подій, падіння московського большевизму. Раптова смерть від систематичного недоїдання і протуди на скитальщині не дала поетові довершети виконання свого задуму. Але й те, що поет устиг зробити, виявляє, що ми втратили талант всеєвропейської міри.

Ще раніше був Ю. Клен відомий, як учений (праця в університетах Праги та Інсбрука), а в останні роки свого життя виступив теж, як цікавий прозаїк. Його «Спомини про неоклясиків» (1947) мають велику мемуарну цінність.

Шануючи пам'ять Юрія Клена, ми повинні всебічно вивчати його творчість, бо тільки глибоко її опанувавши, зможемо повторити за поетом: Ми йдем... ми ростемо... ми будем.

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