



The Ukrainian Weekly

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Girl Orator Meets Truman

"I speak for democracy because two generations ago my ancestors, Ukrainians, could not."

These words, written by 17-year-old girl, the daughter of a Ukrainian immigrant family, have been translated into many languages and beamed to countries around the world on the Voice of America broadcast.

The author, Gloria Chomiak, a recent graduate of Wilmington, Del. High School, translated the message into Ukrainian and recorded it for transmission to Ukraine.

As reported in the Chicago Sunday Tribune (July 2) the thrill of hearing her own voice sending a hopeful message about democracy was the climax of a series of exciting events for Gloria, one of the four national winners of an oratorical contest on democracy, sponsored by the National Association of Broadcasters, the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, and the Radio Manufacturers of America.

Among the rewards for placing as a national winner, she was a guest at the White House, met President Truman, met the members of the Supreme Court, lunched with Gen. George Marshall, and dined with John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Gloria, a pretty brunette, hasn't quite grown used to the idea that all this could happen to a high school senior; a girl who has lived in this country little more than two years. Born in Fort Vermilion, a small settlement in the northern part of the Canadian province of Alberta, Gloria had only two years of formal schooling before going to Delaware to live with an uncle.

She wrote her prize winning tribute to democracy at the suggestion of her teachers and transcribed it all at a local radio station. The speech placed first in Delaware and subsequently was chosen as one of four national winners.

Radio executives were excited by Gloria's mike voice and delivery; her teachers think she may achieve success as a writer. But Gloria Chomiak has different plans for her future; after graduation from college she will continue to "speak for democracy" as a teacher. She explains this choice in an excerpt from her prize winning speech: "If I do not speak of it, there may come a time when we, too, will not have the right to do so."

Pictures of Miss Chomiak meeting President Truman appeared in the press.

Graduates Cooper Union School of Arts

Miss Gloria Surmach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Myron Surmach of East Elmhurst, Long Island recently received her certificate of completion of all studies at the famous Cooper Union School of Art in New York City.

Miss Surmach has long been active in Ukrainian activities and has acted as art director and consultant for many outstanding undertakings of the younger generation Ukrainian Americans. Working in the well known establishment owned and operated by her father, "Surma's" on Seventh St., she has been a constant source of ideas and aid.

While in Cooper Union she managed to capture many honors both scholastically and in her chosen field of art. During her entire period in Cooper Union Miss Surmach was kept occupied at home and at the store with work for the "Ukrainian Trend" the magazine of which she has been art editor for the past several years. Her unique cards for the main holidays of the year have long attracted a great deal of attention throughout the United States and Canada.

In the Easter issue of the "New York Daily News" 1949 a special exhibit of Ukrainian Easter eggs and folklore was arranged by Surmach and photographed in color. She has given numerous lectures throughout the country in these same folk arts to a great many young people.

At present Miss Surmach has no definite plans except that she will do free lance work whenever possible, rather than go into commercial art. Several tentative projects are being planned by the young artist for the Fall. First of which is the decorating of a Ukrainian Church, a job that has aroused considerable enthusiasm in Miss Surmach since she has voiced a definite preference for the very unusual art of religious painting.

To Study in Europe

Miss Allice Hrycak, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Hrycak of Hammond, Indiana is spending all summer abroad. She sailed on the



ALICE HRYCAK

S.S. Georgic. She will tour Italy, France, England, Germany and Switzerland. In Switzerland she

Newark Post to Sponsor Picnic

On the beautiful lawn and under magnificent shade trees of Nick's Grove in New Market, New Jersey, Newark Post No. 6 of the Ukrainian American Voters will sponsor its 2nd Annual Picnic on Sunday, July 16th. Once again the Picnic is being held for the benefit of the local Post's Welfare Fund, aiding orphans and widows as well as those U.A.V. veterans who may be in need of a helping hand.

This Picnic, held annually by the Post, follows the precedent set last year when the Newark Veterans originally decided to do away with their private picnic. However, that was missed so much that it was decided to have both in 1950, pleasing everybody in the

will study Economic and Political rich.

Miss Hrycak is a teacher, high school, in the Hammond school system. She is also a member of the Ukrainian National Association, Branch 80.

Miss Hrycak is a Purdue graduate.

UCCA SUPPORTS TRUMAN'S ACTION

In a telegram sent by its president, Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, Georgetown University, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, fully and unequivocally endorsed the move by President Truman in defense of South Korea before the aggressive forces of Soviet Russia and her communist puppets. The telegram read:

"In behalf of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, representing over a million Americans of Ukrainian descent, we wholeheartedly and unequivocally endorse and support your courageous move in helping the free republic of South Korea to stop brutal and unprovoked aggression, engineered and executed by Soviet Russia and her communist puppets.

"This aggression by tyrannical forces of Soviet Russia against a free people is not a novel development in the Kremlin dealings with its weaker neighbors. We recall that some thirty years ago the free and democratic state of Ukraine had met similar fate when the Russian Bolsheviks, through subversive infiltration from within, and through direct attack from

without, succeeded in destroying it, while the Ukrainian people themselves were subjected to a national, political and economic slavery unparalleled in history.

"To this very day the Ukrainians behind the iron curtain are engaged in deadly struggle against Moscow-based communism and all its evils which it brings to all mankind. The intrepid Ukrainian insurgent Army still fights the totalitarian regime of Russia, alone and unaided.

"We assure you that our brethren in the country of our fathers, Ukraine, upon hearing of your action through the Ukrainian-language broadcast of 'The Voice of America,' will most certainly redouble their resistance to communist dictatorship of Soviet Russia because in your action in South Korea they will again see the heartening and hopeful sign that the United States is a veritable leader of free nations of the world, and that the Ukrainians, the oldest and most oppressed victim of Soviet Russia, could expect help and support from the United States at a time of their liberation from the tyrannical rule of Russia."

Justice Department Ruling on Ukrainian Nationality

Ukrainian immigrants applying for U. S. citizenship not infrequently have had their difficulties with U. S. Department of Justice (Immigration and Naturalization Service) officials, who have refused to register them as being of "Ukrainian nationality." Instead, the officials tried to register them as former Polish or Russian subjects, and at best, as "stateless."

Dr. Walter Gallan, Executive Director of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, has now intervened with the U. S. Department of Justice in the matter, and has obtained a clarification on the subject.

The correspondence on the subject follows: Washington, D. C., May 19, 1950 U. S. Department of Justice Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C. Gentlemen:

We have received several complaints from Displaced Persons of the Boston District to the effect

that employees of the Immigration and Naturalization Service will not fill out "Application for a Certificate of Arrival and Preliminary Form for a Declaration of Intention," page 3, last part of Question 6. Where there is Present Nationality they refuse to accept "Ukrainian" as nationality, advising the use of Polish, Russian or Stateless, as such is the ruling of the Immigration Department.

We shall greatly appreciate it if you will advise us in the above matter, and give us your permission to use your letter for publication in the Ukrainian press in the Ukrainian language in order to clear up the matter.

Thanking you for your consideration and cooperation, we are

Respectfully yours, WALTER GALLAN, Executive Director.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service sent a reply which clarified the matter to the effect that the Ukrainian immigrants, when applying for U. S. citizenship, are permitted to register as being of Ukrainian nationality. The letter reads:

Dear Mr. Gallan:

Further reference is made to your letter of May 19, 1950, and to your recent conference with Mr. Karl I. Zimmerman, District Director of this Service Philadelphia.

The report received from Mr. Zimmerman indicates that the apparent difficulty relating to the making of Declarations of Intention has arisen in the Boston office. All the offices of the Service have heretofore been informed that the statements of an applicant for a Declaration of Intention regarding his nationality are to be accepted as conclusive. The Service offices are also directed to advise Clerks of Court handling such matters of the views of the Service.

The matter is being called to the attention of the District Director of this Service at Boston. Was-

helped by the great Russian peo-ple, 15 professors and 250 and largest group (120) is com-candidates came to us from the Russian republic."

Wins Scholarship

Natalia Kochan, seventeen year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Kochan, 423 E. Benton Street, Joliet, Illinois, recently won



Natalia Kochan

the Thomas J. Smith scholarship in music at the University of Illinois for three years. She will major in violin and minor in piano. She was accepted to the "Theta Upsilon" Sorority.

A graduate of Joliet Township High School in the class of 1950. Natalia was soloist with the High School Symphony Orchestra, playing Mozart Violin Concerto in A-Major. Besides being assistant concertmaster she was a member of the String Ensemble.

Also a member of Joliet Symphony and the Joliet Little Symphony.

Also soloist in Music Festival sponsored by the Ukrainian Arts Club in Chicago.

Natalia has attended the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Michigan, and is attending again this summer for eight weeks.

Gets B.A.

Miss Julia Fedirka, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Fedirka of 267 Gordon St., Stapleton, Staten Island received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Wagner College



JULIA FEDIRKA

on June 3, 1950. She majored in English and minored in History and Accounting. While at college, Miss Fedirka belonged to Tau Lambda Chi Sorority. She was also secretary of the Staten Island College Newman Club. She is a member of the Holy Trinity Catholic Choir and of U.N.A. Branch 211.

She has been accepted to New York University Graduate School

sachusetts, in order that all applications for Declarations of Intention containing statements regarding nationality to which the applicants make claim may be accepted by that office without delay.

W. F. KELLY, Assistant Commissioner Enforcement Division.

Editorial

American-Canadian Youth Bloc

On page 3 we are running an article, and informal one, by two girls of our American-born generation concerning their motor trip to Toronto, from New York via Detroit, in quest of material for the forthcoming Ukrainian Arts boog to be published this year by the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America. The book, incidentally, is a very ambitious undertaking, and, if it lives up to the expectations of those behind it, will win a gold star for our young people.

Their article brings into sharp focus an idea that has been crystallizing in our mind for quite some time. It is—better personal acquaintanceship and fellowship between young Americans and young Canadians of Ukrainian descent.

We do not speak of friendship here, for that has always been there, between our younger generations on this and the other side of the American-Canadian border. As we well know, strong friendship may exist between those who have never met, but know each other by word and deed.

But what is vitally needed now is that as many as possible of our young Americans go to Canada and meet their Canadian kinsmen of Ukrainian origin there, and vice versa. The meeting of one another, the establishment of more than an impersonal friendship, the interchange of thoughts and ideas on problems and issues common to both of them, the help given to one another in matters of mutual interest, the good times together, these and other factors will bring into being a very necessary strong and harmonious bloc, composed of younger generation Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian origin.

Such a bloc, well organized and well led, can be of inestimable value to the interests of both the United States and Canada and especially to the Ukrainian national liberation movement and to the cultivation of our Ukrainian cultural heritage here and the weaving of it into the fabric of American and Canadian culture.

THE HOT WAR

Recently the Soviet Finance Minister piously announced that the item of military expenditures in the new Soviet budget was a puny 18 per cent. It was a reduction, he said stoutly, in the face of continued American aggressive imperialism.

At once the communist Fifth Columns of the world wildly cheered the great peace-loving USSR. Yet while this frenzied acclaim was at its height, troops of Soviet-dominated North Korea stormed across the 38th parallel into South Korea.

Coming thus during its so-called "peace offensive," this unprovoked attack by a satellite of Russia serves as the clearest illustration to date of the bottomless deceit and cynicism that characterize the Kremlin rulers. At one stroke the lingering hope, surviving all the Soviet walkouts, vetoes, truculence, oppressions, hostile press and treaty violations up to the present, has been extinguished completely at last. The pose of Soviet Russia as a much misunderstood and maligned country has been ripped away for all time. It is nakedly revealed as a predatory power wholly and fanatically bent upon a monolithic communist world.

The significance of the North Korea attack, however, goes far deeper than that of a typical Soviet machination in aggression. The Russians were well aware of the fact that we consider the 38th parallel the boundary not only between North and South Korea, but also between the Russian and American zones of concern. There was not even the possibility of labelling the hostilities in Korea a civil war; unlike Greece, where guerrillas combated the govern-

ment in power within their own area, Korea has two separate governments, with a boundary line agreed upon between Russia and America. Hence it is patent that this Soviet maneuver in Korea is a deliberate test of American strength and faith. The days of Hitler's march into the Rhineland have returned.

America's response has been as electrifying as has been realistic. Our planes, navy and our troops, now engaged in battle with the North Korean forces, write a dramatic finale to a long and costly period of wavering and contradictory policies. What the thousands of hours spent pleading and haggling with the Russians at the UN and over conference tables have not accomplished, this bold and far-seeing step on America's part may. Here is the language the Russians understand, and understand only. The sole remaining power that can check Soviet aggression has realized its maturity and responsibility.

It is ironic, however, that this confrontation of the enemy should have taken place so many thousands of miles away from our own civilization. The rape of Eastern Europe has gone almost ignored; millions of Ukrainians and other peoples have been enslaved, starved and liquidated; Ukrainians still fight the Soviets over an area greater than that of Korea, yet it has taken an obscure country in Asia and broad strategic considerations to rouse the West to action.

It is our hope that our belief in universal freedom and our own concern over our security will not be put to the test in Northeast Asia only.

New Crime of Soviet Gencide On The Ukrainians

On May 23, 1950 the International News Service reported that the American authorities in Stuttgart, Germany, began investigation proceedings of what may prove to be a Soviet crime of Genocide perpetrated under the eyes of the Western Allies. The victims of this genocidal practice of the Russians were almost exclusively Ukrainian DPs, who were either

handed over by the Allies or captured in man-hunts by the Soviet MVD police and taken to the so-called repatriation camp near Stuttgart.

The Ukrainian head of the DP camp, who somewhat escaped being "repatriated" by the Soviet man-hunters, made an official request to the American authorities that the former Soviet repatriation camp be investigated. After preliminary study Mr. G. H. Campbell, Chief of the DP Division, ordered an investigation.

CHURCH TOLL IN UKRAINE

ROME (U.P.). — More than 9,000 Catholic priests, nuns and other church representatives, in that number 3,600 Ukrainians, have been killed, arrested, deported or reported missing behind the Iron Curtain since 1945, Vatican quarters reported recently.

The Italian Catholic Action compiled the figures and gave country by country picture of Soviet persecutions.

For Ukraine the figures were: 3,600 priests liquidated. Three monastic orders, six women's orders, six bishopric seminaries, 100 schools, 100 church associations and 1,000 churches and chapels closed.

Witnesses were said to have stated that at least 300 DPs were shot and buried by the Soviets near Stuttgart in 1945. A German fireman in the camp stated that he heard shots almost every day. He also gave full details of how many of these unfortunate victims tried to escape to freedom. Those who were caught by the Soviet "hunting brigades" were brought back and executed immediately without trial or investigation.

Mr. Campbell added that the U. S. authorities, after having heard several witnesses, will order excavations in search for the mass graves of the former Ukrainian displaced persons murdered by the Soviet MVD police in 1945.

The Woman Under Soviet Misrule

By SULYMA

(An address forwarded and read at the 49th Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Boston last month)

I am speaking here on behalf of the Ukrainian women.

The Ukrainian women who are under the oppression of Moscow Imperialism cannot send their representatives to this Congress to tell the real unfalsified truth about their condition, their achievements and difficulties. Therefore the duty to represent the Ukrainian women falls on us, Ukrainian political emigrants forced to leave our native country but a few years ago, for fear of physical annihilation.

We manage to get Soviet literature and we know how to read between the lines about the naked truth of the hard life undisguised by propagandist phraseology. Sometimes news slip through from our native country about the post-war reality illuminating like a beam from a searchlight the bleak scenes of Dante's Hell that has spread over our country.

Today's Congress sets before its delegates constructive practical tasks under the slogan: — "The mother — as a Factor of Human Progress." I see businesslike attitude, I see the wish to make our Congress a basis for the creative cultural process of civilization. But at the same time threatening phantoms loom up in my mind. The Colossus of Eastern Moscow Imperialism has cast its dark shadow over the world and this shadow has crept into this hall also. I do not wish to play the part of Cassandra who anticipated the ruin of Troy, but I wish to warn you, mothers and wives. Over the welfare of your families over the very order or your life, culture and habits hangs the great danger from the East.

In order to realize the positive intentions of the present Congress, we must not turn our backs upon this danger; on the contrary, we must recognize it and holdly struggle against it with the means that are at the disposal of the women of all the world.

First of all we must prove to all the women of the world that the assertion that the Soviet Government cares for the lot of women is one of the greatest tricks of the propagandists that the world has ever known. Secondly, we must apply all our efforts to help those women who are struggling for their deliberation in the U.S.S.R., especially the women of the nations oppressed by Moscow.

A "Very Attractive" Description

Considering these tasks I wish to elaborate the topics: "The Woman in U.S.S.R."

The Soviet Constitution gives us a very attractive description of the rights of women. In article 102 of the Constitution of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic we read: "In Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic the women are granted equal rights with the men in all spheres of economic, political, cultural and civil life of the State."

The possibility to realize these rights is provided for by giving the women equal rights with the man to work, the same wages, the rights to rest, social insurance and education, government protection of the interests of the mothers and child, by giving the pregnant woman leave with maintenance of wages, by establishing a network of maternity, hospitals, nurseries and kindergartens."

The same description of women's rights is found in the Constitution of U.S.S.R. in article 122.

It would be inexcusable partiality, meaningless. On the contrary we must admit that some of the rights granted to women according to the Constitution are realized. The woman, as a rule, bears her children at maternity hospitals, she can get her education just as a man does, no professions are closed to her. That is all true. However it would be the greatest mistake to say that women in Eastern Europe owe their rights and possibilities to the Soviet Communist regime.

Under the conditions of the Tsarist Empire the woman was greatly humiliated. The outbreak of social revolutions of the subjected peoples in 1917 as well as the social revolution in Russia

brought about a general reaction to the oppression of women and raised the slogan of her enfranchisement in the most explicit and extreme expressions. All revolutionary political parties active within the territory of Eastern Europe at that time, reflected these extreme elemental revolutionary strivings in their programs concerning the woman's problem. And the Bolsheviks were obliged to do it too.

The national social revolutions in Eastern Europe in 1917—20 gave the peoples a number of democratic attainments one of the chief being to grant the woman equal rights with the man.

From the very moment of consolidation of the Bolshevik's power in the form of dictatorship of a clique over the people, they could not cancel all the attainments of the national social revolutions, among others they could not cancel the idea of equal rights for women. Great revolutionary movements possess a certain inertia even when they are seized by reactionary forces. The same thing happened to the Bolsheviks. Even they, under the pressure of the volcanic forces of peoples' revolutions, were obliged to complete the democratic revolutionary reforms contrary to their own communistic ideals. It was the same with the agrarian problem at the beginning of the revolution. (Distribution of land belonging to landowners among the peasants.) It was the same with the women's problem.

However, as a totalitarian force, as communistic doctrinaires and as representatives of Moscow Imperialism the Bolsheviks could not distort the idea of equality for women, and at present they have created an equality that fills the hearts of the citizens of the Soviet Power with hatred and can only

produce a feeling of deep aversion of the world outside.

Suffrage

Let us consider for instance the so called women's suffrage. The Bolsheviks like to underline the fact that 277 women were elected to the Second Supreme Council of USSR, and 1700 women as delegates to the Supreme Council of the United Autonomous Republics etc. And though this is really so, it does not prove that women in USSR enjoy political rights.

The real power is in the hands of a narrow party clique of the Politburo. All the main decisions, decrees and laws are made there at secret meetings, and then automatically imposed upon those organs of power which should, according to the Constitution, govern the Union of Soviet Republics and separate Republics. And among those real sovereign sustainers of authority, the Politburo, there are no spokesmen of the toiling women as there are no spokesmen of the toiling men as well. Thus under the seeming of political rights the women are subjected as well as the men.

It is the equality to enjoy no rights at all.

From the very beginning of their practical activity in the sphere of women's problems the Bolsheviks have shown themselves as confirmed doctrinaires and utopians connecting the idea of women's enfranchisement with the idea of building up communism.

In 1919 Lenin wrote in a pamphlet under title "The Great Beginning": "The woman still remains a domestic slave... The real enfranchisement of women, the real communism will begin whenever and wherever there begins a mass struggle under the leadership of the proletariat in possession of state power, against the small household or rather its mass reconstruction into a great socialist economy."

(To be continued)

Impressions... Composition of the Supreme Soviet

By WILLIAM SHUST

There is no force to creation. In creating something new, an idea usually comes spontaneously into the mind of the composer or author.

Of course, this doesn't preclude the creation of masterworks under pressure. However, generally speaking, originality is in the most part influenced by the physical and mental condition of the author.

That is the reason why it is especially difficult for artists to recreate certain passages and capture the exact mood the author intended. For, a subjective meaning put to music or in words is not easily recaptured or explained.

That is the test and measure of the true artist.

Consider any of the classical works and you find that their reproduction rests in the skill of the performer. And, in turn, the skill of the interpreting performer lies in his ability to understand the factors connected with the work.

Sometimes this artistic skill causes odd effects.

For example, an artist may take a perfectly simple idea and "read in" meanings which the author himself never had. As a result the work becomes ludicrous. On the other hand (and this too has happened) an unpretentious piece may be turned into a successful composition by this same token.

However, returning to our theme, we find that the material and actual things in every day living influence the author even if his production is concerned with the ethereal and imaginative. Such things as hunger, love, despondency, wealth, illness, patriotism,

The first Governor-General of Canada was Viscount Monk, who assumed office on July 1, 1867. The present Governor-General is Viscount Alexander of Tunis, who has held his office since April 12th, 1946.

Of the total number (1302) of deputies to the Supreme Soviet the largest group is composed of Party dignitaries (293). The latter include members of the Politburo, secretaries of district and republic party organizations. The second largest group (120) is composed of ministers of central and republic governments; another (107) comprises high-ranking Soviet officials, mostly heads of district and city councils (soviets), while 30 seats are occupied by officials of security and internal ministries. These four groups, numbering 550 deputies, constitute half of the Soviet "parliament."

Another group (152) is composed of the heads of collective farms, half of which are women. But they in no measure represent the peasantry of the Soviet Union, its interest or its mood. Despite the fact that Soviet Union is claimed as "workers' paradise," only 9 per cent of the deputies purport to represent the working class.

There are 28 generals and marshals among the deputies, 130 representatives of science, arts, medicine, and literature. There also are 52 directors of industrial plants and 17 engineers and technicians.

and even money will be the instruments which prepare the ground.

But, maintaining our thesis, no outside force creates the idea. That springs from the author's mind.

And, even though the framework in which the idea is harvested is subjective, its growth whether perverted or healthy, great or trivial, will depend finally on ability.

Youth and the U.N.A.

New Branch in Vermont

A new branch of the Ukrainian National Association was organized last month in Brattleboro, Vermont. All the charter members are Ukrainian Displaced Persons. The branch, which was named the "Homin" Society, was given the identification number 12.

The officers of Branch 12 are Theodore Korsheniuk, president; John Kukil, treasurer; Roman Romanayshyn, secretary. Meetings are held every third Sunday of the month at 19 Canal St., Brattleboro, Vt.

Branch 12 is the first branch of the U.N.A. to be formed in the State of Vermont.

New Branch in Nebraska

Another new U.N.A. branch was organized during June in Omaha, Nebraska, and it, too, consists of Ukrainian DPs. This group, which was designated number 356, was named the "Karpthy" Society. It is the first U.N.A. branch to be formed in the State of Nebraska.

The officers of Branch 356 are Dr. Bohdan Czechut, president; Michael Worobec, treasurer; Myroslaw Kalba, secretary. Meetings are held on the first Saturday after the 20th of the month at 4026 S. 25th St., Omaha, Nebraska.

U.N.A. Covering New Territory

Within recent years new branches of the U.N.A. were formed in various parts of the Canadian Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. And during the past several months charters were granted to new groups in Florida, California, North Carolina, Virginia, Vermont, and Nebraska. These States are not heavily populated by the Ukrainian people and the formation of new U.N.A. branches in these territories is a definite accomplishment on the part of the new groups, mostly DPs.

With Ukrainian DPs settling all over the United States and Canada, there is no doubt that the Ukrainian National Association will continue to cover new territory.

The U.N.A. is truly a national fraternal benefit society with branches from New York to California and from Canada to Florida.

It Is Easy to Form a Branch

Persons living in localities where there are no U.N.A. branches will be interested to know that there is nothing difficult in forming a new branch. Six new applicants for

On Record - by Ted Victor

HOT SUMMER:

At long last it's here, Summer with all its hot, humid heat, sudden thunder storms and sweltering days at the office and in the factory. Summer, a series of waits during the week for the weekend and perhaps a week or two of vacation. Summer, the vacation time of the long year and yet a period of great exertion and accomplishment. The children are packed off to Camps Arewa, Kit-Chee-Koo, and Pocahontum. The bigger children who are (21 and over) too old to join them are forced to stay in the city to work. They drag themselves around through the misery of a hot, muggy day, complaining about it all until something or someone comes along to distract their attention to more pleasant things.

Summer, the all too fleeting period of the year that we strive to hold for the other ten months. Summer, when the young man's fancy has already wandered and come to rest. Summer, when the great exodus from the cities begins, to the shore, up to the mountains and off to the lakes. Summer, a long lasting memory in our minds and hearts, tucked away during the pleasantness of a care-free picnic or an evening's stroll along the park for future warmth in the dead of Winter.

Before July the months seem to drag themselves along as though weighted with lead. We plan early in the Fall for the following Summer and talk about it with even greater spirit when Winter begins to wane. Suddenly Spring is upon us and before we realize what has really happened, Summer in all its glory is half over. The days at work are forgotten and only the memory of a weekend, a picnic, a day swimming at the beach remains.

Thus it is only fitting that now, in the middle of July, we should hesitate for just a moment and think about this season which to all is known as Summer. Too often we do so much, cram so many activities into these two short months that we forget to replenish our

store of inner memories. We must never forget that each moment of joy experienced during the Summer must remain with us for so many more months and years. The things that go into our life are all here, making us richer and more happy. Few of us can afford to escape to the mountains for the entire season and so we must cherish each fleeting moment. A man without memories which are always his to cherish and enjoy is barren as the valley of death. Thus from amongst all this heat and humidity we find rare moments of pleasure, like bits of rich gold refined from the crude ore. The pleasantness of a day in the hot sun and cool, refreshing surf. The intimacy of auto ride in the cool of evening, freshly scented with honey suckle and new mown grass. The fun of escaping a hot room filled with people to partake of sudden breezes along the park. The pleasure of talking about things to come and things past. Looking forward once again to Labor for the UYL-NA Convention and the fun of seeing everyone again. The hearty laughter experienced during the viewing a "Texas L'il Darlin'" on a hot July 4th, in a comfortably air conditioned theater. Thinking, writing, working and living. Dreaming of the past and enraptured with enthusiasm and optimism for the future. These are all memories that will one day find a niche in our minds.

So as you go through this Summer worry not about the heat and humidity but rather enjoy the moments that are yours to enjoy. For though they seem light and fancy free, they are making you into a finer human being. Perhaps if more people worried about their Summer vacations, weekends, and daily excursions, there would be less time for fighting and arguing. We may become slightly irritated now but when the cool weather comes, all our misery of the Summer is forgotten and only the good things remain.

Protein and Health Uei Dividends Paid

This seems to be "the protein era." More and more it is being recognized by physicians, nutritionists and other scientists that an adequate quantity of good protein is necessary to good health. A few quotations indicate the trend of authoritative thinking on the subject.

In a recent issue of the American Journal of Nursing it was stated that "protein is playing an increasingly important role in nutrition, both in health and disease. ... We can be sure that an adequate protein intake brings its own rewards in maintaining good health and growth in the healthy individual, and in promoting more rapid recovery in illness where increased protein is indicated."

A report on experiments conducted by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the Agricultural Research Administration said: "A sense of well being was consistently reported following breakfasts that provided larger quantities of protein rich foods."

Some time ago the dean of American medical nutritionists, Dr. James S. McLester, wrote: "The protein quota of the American soldier's ration in the second World War was liberal, more liberal than that of any other soldier in the world. Measured in terms of greater vigor, quicker and more assured recovery from injury and a higher degree of morale, did this liberality of protein allowance in the American soldier's ration contribute to the winning of the war? I believe it did."

Protein in its whole state is found in a very limited number of foods, of which one is meat.

U.N.A. membership may ask for a branch charter—that's right, six. It takes only six adults to start a branch.

For additional information write to the Ukrainian National Association, P. O. Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J. T. L.

Ukrainian Culture Change

(Continued)

Fair stranger to American culture, but yet as a human being which can live only according to some culture, the Ukrainian inevitably "drifts" to other Ukrainians and soon a nucleus of association forms. Out of this grows the church organization, the mutual benefit societies, the choral, dramatic, literary, recreational groups, the press, the organizations which aim at helping Ukrainians abroad, etc., etc. These organizations are beneficial as they are inevitable; they render to the immigrant those functions which because of his divergent culture American institutions cannot render. There is so much mutual helpfulness in such a society; here the immigrant finds his recreation and amusement; here he develops his self-expression and artistic proclivities; here he learns as in a school; if he will, he worships God and prays. Through this social organization he helps his kin abroad, financially and otherwise; to some extent he also interprets his culture to the American; preserves some of it in his children thus lessening the gap, and hence the conflict, between the two generations; to some degree promotes the political participation of Ukrainians in American life, and finally through these organizations, partially preserves the manifold artistic aspects of Ukrainian culture.

Now we are in a position to sum up the degree of Ukrainianism, or the retention of Ukrainian culture, which despite the degree of change to American culture already indicated, is inevitable. It may be summed up in the statement that, generally speaking, the formal group relationships which rest on primary-group (such as the family, the neighborhood, the play-group) culture will be largely confined to Ukrainians. The immigrants' contacts with American culture, and the consequent changes, will be largely in the realm of the secondary—the "non-intimate," "touch and go"—aspects of culture. This does not mean that the social organization of the immigrant which we have noted, and in which he

moves almost exclusively, is thoroughly Ukrainian; it is not, it is very truly not a Ukrainian society but a Ukrainian-American society, for it is vastly different from Ukrainian society abroad. The Ukrainian amidst American society evolves a social organization to suit the conditions here, not in the old world. Hence this immigrant society itself is in part a manifestation of absorption of American culture. Further, this Ukrainian-American society, whether we view it as a whole in the perspective of over fifty years' mass immigration of Ukrainians in America, or whether we see it from the point of view of any individual Ukrainian community, has its own process of change. This is so evident to Ukrainians that it is almost superfluous to mention it; all one has to do is to keep in mind the basic organizations existent in the early years of any Ukrainian community, and then witness those twenty years later. The trends in organization have changed; another evidence of fundamental changes in the culture underlying the organization.

IV. EFFECTIVE RATIONAL UKRAINIANIZATION AND AMERICANIZATION TECHNIQUES

1. Range within which man can rationally affect natural processes

The processes in the direction of American culture and away from Ukrainian culture sketched above are, to reemphasize, natural, hence impersonal or automatic, unplaned or unconscious, and hence also inevitable. They are not products of "volition" (on the part of individuals or groups), of benign factors in a particular situation in the same manner, to use an analogy, as when certain proportions of hydrogen and oxygen come together the product will be water. Hence there is no sense complaining about the Americanization, or the lack of it, of Ukrainians; there is about as much sense on that as sorrowing over the fact that oxygen and hydrogen produce water and not salt, or in complaining

about the law of gravity. The process will continue its own good way despite our hopes or lamentations; these are about as efficacious as baying at the moon.

This is not a calm benediction for resignation to the inevitable; it is merely a statement of fact which must be recognized in any attempt at rational (i.e. planned, personal, conscious, deliberate) manipulation of the process. The only way that man has at his disposal in adjusting to natural forces is knowledge, scientific knowledge. Knowing what the process is in any particular situation he may, if he desires a new process, rid himself of the factors—the situation—entirely, and thus eliminate the process. But so long as the factors are there, the particular process is inevitable. In other words, man cannot eliminate processes that are. But he can affect the specific nature of the process by altering, not eliminating, the factors or the situation. That is rational or deliberate, conscious "manipulation of the process." To emphasize this vividly we shall use an example from the physical sciences. When water ("factors") is placed in an electrolysis machine and a certain electric current is applied (the total situation, now) we get two proportions of hydrogen to one proportion of oxygen.

(Continued on page 3)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

In renewing my subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly, I would like to take this opportunity of saying that I think you are doing an excellent job. I have been reading each issue even though I have not been receiving my own this past while. Your editorials are most timely and interesting and I think you are to be congratulated on reprinting Dr. Mamchur's article on "Ukrainian Culture Change."

Cordially yours,

OLGA S. SHUMSKY
149 Berkley Street
Toronto, Canada.

"SVORODA"
(UKRAINIAN DAILY)
FOUNDED 1893

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One year \$ 3.00
Six months \$ 2.00

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ULCERS, ART AND CULTURE

By OLGA DMYTRIIV and GLORIA SURMACH

Approaching Toronto in the "Taradalia," with the pedal down to the floor, the sleepy passengers gazed bleary-eyed as a horse-drawn milk-wagon "whizzed" by. In the wee small hours, Toronto nodded a welcome but after 30 hours of driving, little if any impression was made—either on the town or us.

We had left the Detroit Sports Rally Picnic some 12 hours earlier, after driving up there from New York, to hunt Art and Culture in the Canadian etadel. We found it, but all nearly got ulcers.

Our chauffeur, Mike Tizio, of Jersey City had been driving almost steadily since Thursday nite, when left and here it was Monday morning—this after attending sessions, dances and a picnic.

We had come to worship at the shrine—to sit at the feet of the matters—(we couldn't stand!).

Word had it that in Toronto, rare object d'arts, ancient manuscripts, exquisite embroideries, were to be found. They were secreted in various homes of Ukrainian Art lovers in Toronto. Like self-appointed Sherlock Holmes, we ran (and we mean it figuratively), from house to house tracking down clues for material to be used in the "Ukrainian Arts Book," to be published by the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

Our first stop, after dropping Slavka off at the Lucy's was at Jean Harasym's. Here the boys dropped "bags" and baggage and went on their merry way.

Jean, whom we had added to our motley crew, at Detroit, was not one of the rarities we had come to find. Although her help was invaluable (especially the ten mile detours), she proved a gem in forcing "Doc" Zehny into driving us to Josephine Chuchmans. This was a godsend, as seventeen year old "Jo," Canada's foremost Ukrainian concert violinist, graciously consented to appear in the UYL-NA Convention concert in New York City's Carnegie Hall!

Bubbling with elation Olya finally got to lunch on genuine Canadian (?) pastrami sandwiches—at least 8—and then we were off again to our Canadian headquarters (Dr. Elias Wachna's office).

Starting at this point with the names he supplied, our art Treasure Hunt finally began.

Mrs. Moschuk, our first stop, was in the rose garden, and we were able to tear her away long enough to see her collection of authentic Hutzul accessories as well as large folio of beautiful Bukovinian embroidery plates. With very little finesse, we simply left, hoping our hostess would understand (hope she reads this?).

Our next stop was the New Ukrainian Culture Center, a well designed and air-conditioned building. Dr. Macenko, directing the summer courses, greeted us.

There we bumped into Michael Orchiwsky, ex-"Ukrainian Nationalist Youth" organizer, who personally took us on a guided tour of the culture center.

Leaving the center, we went to the Sametz's—where we were to meet a group and go to dinner. After an excellent meal, we trekked on to Mrs. Lucky's place. Recently arrived in Canada from Europe, this charming woman showed us some exquisite embroideries, oils etc., after we explained our mission. During the conversation, Mrs. Lucky revealed she had studied painting abroad and also that she had lectured in Canada on embroidery.

Mrs. Lucky's specialty is the embroidery of "Velika Ukraina," where they do "verizavania," a form of cut out embroidery. At this point we learned she originated the idea of embroidering a lunch-cloth and napkins, as a wedding gift for Princess Elizabeth of England. This has won wide acclaim.

To give us a more informative view on the technique of "verizavania," she took us to the home of Mr. Krywyniuk, nephew of Lesya Ukrainka, and son of Olya Krywyniuk, who was a specialist in this particular type of embroidery. Here we were shown rare samples and written materials, plus two precious thirteenth century, Poltava plakhtas.

By this time our enthusiasm knew no bounds. It must have been contagious, for both Mrs. Lucky and Mr. Krywyniuk offered complete cooperation to the point of loaning us materials for photographing their prizes.

Finally we managed to tear ourselves away, after discovering a mutual friend whom we just visited in Detroit—Edward Kozak, the foremost Ukrainian caricaturist, with whom we had visited for several hours.

As we were walking past St. Vladimir's Church Hall, who should we spy but Johnny Kozak, sensational solo dancer of the Don Cossacks. Johnny had just returned from a South American and European tour. After a few minutes of greeting we learned he was starting rehearsals in New York soon. With bated breath and crossed fingers, we asked if he would appear in the Youth League Convention concert Labor Day weekend. Rapture overwhelmed us when he consented to appear.

Bidding him a hasty good-bye we trotted off starry-eyed and went to meet Dr. and Mrs. Wachna—this was midnight and we had a snack with them. Not satisfied with the day's gleanings, we learned of the successful Ukrainian fashion shows that "Doc" had promoted in Toronto. Pouncing on him, we proposed that he do a similar show for the convention banquet. He agreed!

This was a day of days. From dawn to the small hours of another day, two miniature whirlwinds had blown into Toronto, through its people, collecting in their wake moments of Ukrainian art, culture, food, friendship and even a few ulcers. Pleasant memories, patient people, tired hearts, but brimming with gratitude for unsurpassed cooperation and hospitality.

The first High Commissioner of Canada to Great Britain was Sir. Alexander Galt, who held the office from 1880 to 1883. The office of High Commissioner is applied to the senior diplomatic representative of one nation of the British Commonwealth to another.

Culture Change

(Continued from Page 2)

This process is unconscious, automatic, inevitable; so long as we set water in this situation the consequence sketched will always materialize. In that situation the process cannot be changed, i.e. we can never get, for example, salt, as a product of this electrolysis of water. To this degree, then, rational or deliberate or conscious manipulation of the process is futile; there is no point to it—we cannot change it. But we can affect the speed or the rate of the process. A strong electric current will result in the decomposition of water into hydrogen and oxygen much faster than a weaker one.

So, essentially, it is social processes. In the question at hand; we have a situation fundamentally and simply this: Ukrainian culture, through immigrants, is set in American culture. The product of this situation (apart from the effects on American culture) is change of Ukrainian culture; this, as already shown, is automatic, unconscious, unplanned, not deliberate or rational. So long as we have two cultures coming together in the situation of the immigrant, both—especially the immigrant—cultures will change. So far, rational or deliberate or conscious or planned manipulation of the process is futile; we cannot check it. But we can retard or hasten the rate of this change. Only in this sphere—can rational policy in respect to immigrant situation have any point.

This manipulation of the processes in the Ukrainian immigrant situation which we have sketched may have of two ends: either slowing the process in favor of greater or longer retention of Ukrainian culture, or hastening it in favor of greater or faster absorption of American culture. Let us indicate briefly the most efficacious means of doing either—disregarding whether or not it is desirable—and the consequences of such rational policy provided it were successful.

(To be continued)

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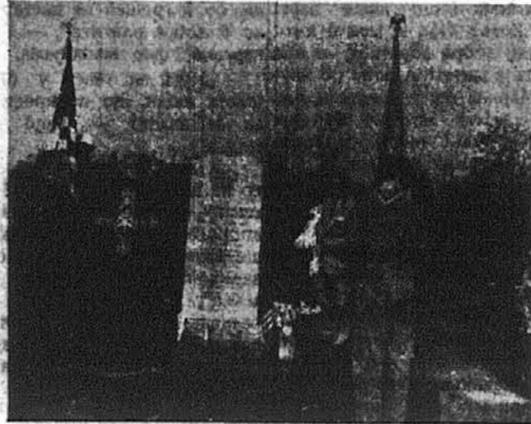
The first High Commissioner of Canada to Great Britain was Sir. Alexander Galt, who held the office from 1880 to 1883. The office of High Commissioner is applied to the senior diplomatic representative of one nation of the British Commonwealth to another.

Perth Amboy Veterans Honor Dead

Memorial service and Blessing of Church of Assumption, gave the Monument took place on Memorial Day in Perth Amboy, N.J.

The American Ukrainian Veterans of World War II arranged the ceremony in honor of the Servicemen who laid down their lives during World War I and II.

The beautiful monument was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kana Kain. The Blessing was held in the Ukrainian Cemetery located at Florida Grove Road in Perth Amboy. Rev. Fedashuk, Ass't Pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic



THE CEREMONY

Vet News Roundup

The Veterans Administration issued a warning today that veterans planning to attend summer school under the G.I. Bill should start making necessary arrangements now.

First, they should determine whether their V-A certificates of eligibility are in order. And if they are changing courses, they should learn from V-A whether they will be required to undergo advisement and guidance.

A veteran who is now in school and who intends to continue this summer in the same school and the same course need merely register at his school. His present certificate of eligibility, on file with V-A, is sufficient.

But if he wants to continue in the same course but at a different school, he should apply at once for supplemental certificate of eligibility at his nearest V-A office. On his application, he must list the name of the new school and name of course. The application should be sent to the V-A regional office having jurisdiction over his present school.

If the veteran plans to take a different course this summer, either in his present school or at another school, he will have to take one, and possibly two, steps.

First, he should apply for his supplemental certificate of eligibility.

Second, he should find out from V-A whether his new course is or not in the same general field as his present one. If it is found to be in the same general field, the supplemental certificate is all that's required.

If it is found to be in a different general field, and his need of the new course has been determined, he may be required to take advise-

WEEKLY BANTER

To recently discharged air force officer, we tender congratulations for frankness. He placed an ad in the personal column of the Winnipeg Free Press reading "Ex R. C. A. F. Officer desires to meet rich lady—object matrimony."

A man of discrimination sees few things worthy of genuine admiration. A stupid man marvels at nothing. A fool is astonished at everything.

First coed: "Why do they cheer so loud when a football player gets hurt?"

First coed: "Why do they cheer what he's saying."

The Fate of Minorities Under Soviet Russian Rule

(Concluded)

The Case of the Kazakh "Republic"

In point of fact, the extent of cultural transformation dictated from Moscow by the Soviet Russians was far greater, then the extent of Russification dictated from St. Petersburg by the Tsars. For the Soviet rulers initiated a program which cut deep into the life of the various Soviet peoples, great and small, whereas the Tsarist treatment of the minorities was much less radical and often limited to the external aspects of local life. For both the Tsars and the Bolsheviks the borderlands inhabited by minorities offered a defense belt against invasion and a staging area for expansionist moves. Perhaps of more importance was the role played by these areas in the economic system, for they supplied many products of first necessity to the Russian economy, such as oil, manganese, coal, cotton, and grain. Soviet leaders often admitted that the Soviet Union could not, for economic reasons alone, get along without the borderlands. Thus, a prominent Soviet official said in 1920 that Russia had renounced the Tsarist policy of exploitation. "but we cannot do without the petroleum of Azerbaizhan or the cotton of Turkestan. We take these products which are necessary for us, not as the former exploiters but as older brothers bearing the torch of civilization." Behind the rationalization of necessity clothed as virtue one can see the same old game of the "white man's burden," the "mature" folk assuming the care of the "immature," etc.

Moscow Government Overrules Local "Governments"

As autonomy was worked out in the Soviet Union, it left decisions of importance in local hands. The various peoples were given all the apparatus of independent governments—constitutions, legislatures, cabinets, and courts. But the central government reserved the right, of course, to overrule any of these local organs. Such overrulings were rather uncommon because the local authorities performed initially on signals from Moscow. The Communist Party moved its personnel freely about the country, both in Party posts and in government posts, so that local ties were not solidified. The election of local

Party or government chiefs was in reality a formal ratification of assignments made in Moscow by the Party's Central Committee.

It must be recalled in this connection that the Great Russians have always dominated the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and that even in the Party organizations in the national Republics the members of the minor nationalities have not formed a majority of the membership. The Baku organization, famed in Party history and connected with the career of Stalin, was primarily an organization of Russians. According to the latest data available, which are not recent, in most of the Communist Parties of the national Republics, the native element did not constitute a majority. Thus in Belorussia the Belorussians formed only 45 percent of the Belorussian Communist Party, in Uzbekistan all of the native nationalities (i.e., Uzbeks, Kazakhs, etc.) comprised only 45 percent; in Kazakhstan only 28 percent were Kazakhs; in the Tatar Republic the proportion of Tatars was only one-third of the total.

Similarly, the small role played by natives in Central Asian government is portrayed by recent data. Thus, in the Kazakh Republic, in 1948 natives occupied less than 15 percent of the administrative and technical posts in the Kazakh Ministries. In the Ministries concerned with public health and with industrial production less than 5 percent of such positions were entrusted to natives. A similar situation prevailed in the Kirgiz Republic in 1949, according to the local press. In the Central Asian Republics the natives constitute an absolute majority of the population (from 60 to 80 percent). There is a striking contrast, therefore, between the governors and the governed in these "autonomous" areas.

It might be thought that this situation is simply an inheritance of the past, to be overcome as soon as a new generation rises. But this does not seem at all likely. The proportion of natives being trained in local schools is still small. In trade schools of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan the native youth constitute one-third or less (the proportion is lower in the more advanced schools).

Gala 2nd ANNUAL PICNIC

at NICK'S GROVE, William Street, New Market, N. J.

Sponsored by:

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UKRAINIAN - AMERICAN VETERANS

For Benefit of Post Welfare Fund

SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1950

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and HIS RADIO RECORDING ORCHESTRA

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SPECIAL FORTHCOMING AFFAIRS TO WATCH FOR IN 1950:

JULY 16 — Ukrainian Picnic at Nick's Picnic Grove on William St., in New Market, N.J.—4:00 p.m.

JULY 22 — Polka-American Picnic at Miller's Grove on Collaz Ave., in Kenilworth, N.J.—6:00 p.m.

AUG. 27 — Ukrainian Picnic at Montgomery Hall on 123 Montgomery Ave., in Irvington, N.J.—3:00 p.m.

SEPT. 2 — Ukrainian Dance at Ukrainian Hall in Great Meadows, N.J.—9:00 p.m.

SEPT. 9 — Polka Dance at Polish Home on 16th Ave., & Speedway, Irvington, N.J.—9:00 p.m.

SEPT. 23 — Ukrainian Dance at St. George's Auditorium on 217 East 6th St., New York City—9:00 p.m.

OCT. 14 — Ukrainian Dance at Ukrainian Center on 180 William St., Newark, N.J.—8:30 p.m.

OCT. 28 — Polka Dance at Polish Hall on 300 Roselle St., Linden, N.J.—9:00 p.m.

NOV. 4 — Polka Dance at Slovak Sokol Hall on 358 Morris Avenue in Newark, N.J.—9:00 p.m.

NOV. 22 — Ukrainian Dance at Ukrainian Hall on 216 Grand St. in Brooklyn, N.Y.—9:00 p.m.

OTHER DATES TO BE RELEASED VERY SHORTLY

Hoping you can attend most of our dances I remain Musically yours

РОСЛАВ БІНЕРТ



Юлія Бескід

ПОВСТАНЕЦЬ

Йому жайворонки співав першої пісні. Цей малий жайворонко грудкою бився високо до неба та сіяв пісню, пісню благовіня, пісню благодатного сонця.

А Данило прислонив собі очі рукою та шукав у високих просторах цього співця, що благословить усі ниви і несе людині радість.

— Базі, базі, базі! — кришкучи хліба держав у руці та молоді овечки скликував до себе, щоб не вибіг з лісу вовк і не захопив якесь ягня.

Сонце, це золоте сонце в блакиті сміялося до малого хлопчини, а він учився від нього любити свою землю.

— Ех, коби я великий уже був! — думав Данило і жайворонкову пісню наслідувати пробував.

Важке життя дроворуба; смерть чигас на кожному кроці. Але не з тих він, щоб коштувати лякатися. Соколин в Данила очі, чутке та чуйне його серце знає, де небезпека; дужі ж, мов у велетня, жмені, кремкі руки, — хоч із ведмедем дужатися.

— Цок, цок, цок! — сріблястою сокирою в пені смереки, аж луна йде по лісі. — Шах, шах, шах! — сяжистою пилою, — лиш іграшка колоду таку з-під ніг звалити, що ані тебе, брате, з-поза неї, ані твого чуба не видно.

А коли пісню Данило десь у зрубаних відвізється, — мовлять дроворуби: — „Усі він пташині трелі вибірає, такий він співець“.

Крізь гушавину біжить ця його пісня, на верхів'ях смерек гойдається та не вмирає в дебряних дєбрах. Така міць у цих піснях, що всі громи приглушити міг би.

Всі люди в селі знають, що то Данило співає. А вони, ці північні відданиці, що своє волосічко в марун-зілля купують і личко в їх калінь-ягодую крашене, вони за серце ловляться, бо воно від співу цього, чуте не трісне; дівоче серце щемить, зойкає та відорватися хоче. Тріпотить і груди розпирася — ось воно вискозветься з цих дівочих грудей та пташкою полетить на крилах за Даниловою пісню:

„Стелися, стелися зелений барвінку, як листя по гаю, Не тужи за мною, мила дівчинонько, що я в далекім краю. Ти, мій миленький, ти чорнобривенький, не поправді живеш. Мед, калачі несеш, а мою хатину, мої воротонька на пом'іну минаєш“.

Додому вертаючися, співає, а серце дівоче плаче. Не повертася ще очей в цей кут, сонцем осмалений лісоруб.

— Інша путь виворожила ся...

Сотня маршус, аж мури дрижать. І вулиця завмирає слухаючи, аж лица пашать.

Пісня повстанців сколихав тверді мури та не губиться на перехрестях, ані не примовкає в закомарках. І перід їй веде Данило.

„Ми сотня Лемківська завзята, Що в боях зродилась, зродила, Громила ляхів у своїх селах І честь Лемнівщини зберегла.“

Упало нас в боях багато, Ще більше до бою нас піде. За Тебе, свята Україно, Знага нас до бою всіх веде.“

У твердій, воляцькій заправі гартуються стрільці-повстанці. Щоб їх жадна куля не змілає. Та груди їх із кричі...

Аж тут засумував перший між побратимами — стрілець Данило. Голову вінурив до землі та мало собі очей не виводив.

— Гей, друже Данило! — кликнув сотник Хрін. — А з вами що? Хворий, чи вістку погану з хати одержав? Який то воєк, що голову на животі носить?

— Не хворий, ані погані вістки не одержав, — відривав Данило. — В мене руки ледачі.

— А це що? — питає далі сотник.

— Волять руки, то до лікаря!

— Мені й лікар не поможе, — відповідає Данило. — Є лиш одна рада.

— Який же чортяка? — почав сердитися сотник Хрін. — Сьогодні мені сказати. До „кози“ нажену.

Цокнув закаблуками гостро стрілець Данило та й проголосив:

— Слухайте голову, друже сотнику, й перед усією сотнею, — прошу дати мені на плече гармату. Тоді я буду знати й добре відчувати, що маю добрий кріс та мої ледачі руки не будуть даринкою слабнути. — Данило обертає своїм крісом у руці, мов соломинкою. — Цим хіба мухи бити, — хитро сміявся.

— Ха, ха, ха! — голосне по-неслося в сотні. — Гармат Данило замить кріса гармату на плечах носитиме. Ведмежі в нього руки й сила велетня, тільки гармата йому під пару...

Кострубата змією скрадається в стрілецькі окопи. Вдвох вони — оця кострубата й чортяка — поночі гуляють.

— Щоб ані одна без цілі не пропала! — Данило протер своє чоло рукавом і далі гострив біле лезо.

— А цим ривчиком рівно потече ворожа кров!

До нього підійшов молодий стрілець, у нього очі горять і губи дрижать.

— А ти що? У пропасни-

Володимир Запороженко.

Один із небагатьох

О, він прийде, він мусить прийти! І тоді... аби дожити! Ця надія дає мені ще сили. Коліс і я думав інакше. Маркса навіть перечитав: не дарма три класи гімназії скінчили. Але переконався, що все те брехня. І неже ж Маркс розумніший за світової слави вчених, що інакше думають і визнають Бога? Про таких багато оповідав могому батькові священник Іваненко, замучений кілька років тому назад большевиками. І що люди варті без Бога? Хіба ж істи й пити та ще добре вбратися, — оше й усе в житті? А воно по науці Маркса так і виходить. Але він всією істотою відчуває фальш такої теорії. Большевики позамікали церкви, відкинули Бога, потурають роєлусті, народ сплідив, намножилися доноси... Людям доводиться вічно тремтіти, сподіватися, що хвилини довця НКВД. Ну й життя! Ото правдивий большевицький рай!

Він задумався... Його мучила ця загадковість: яка ж мета большевицької комуні: вони говорять, ніби хотять, аби всім працюючим жилося добре. „А хіба я й всі люди, за винятком купки ледарів, агентів влади, не працюємо? Чого ж вони чипляються? Кому ж властво добре тепер жити? Отаким платним — Кошелям, невеликій купці політбюро, НКВД та ще хіба верхівці комуністичної партії. На-

віть звичайні комуністи, хоч правда, вони краще живуть від непартійного багатомільйонного люду, — але й вони тільки сьак-так зводять кінці з кінцями. Та все це — капля в морі, а народня маса, як вона живе?.. Я не підку з-за шматка хліба проти своєї совісті, не віддураюся Бога й ніколи не буду активно підтримувати владу, що обернула народ у кріпаків. Правда, до партії всіх і так би не прийняло, бо й грошей не вистарчило б добре платити“ — Григоренко гірко всміхнувся.

„Ну, які тепер у більшості люди, що повиростали за цієї влади? — звірі тай тільки!

А людське життя? — воно не вартє тепер і шага! За старих, ніби поганих часів, у доброго господаря собаці краще жилося, ніж тепер нашому народові в цього „ясного соєнка“, „батька народів“, як величає його зграя платних прихвостнів“, з серцем сказав Григоренко й зірвався виходити з хати.

„Постривай! куди ти без шапки в таку завіркую? — гукнула Марійка й подала йому шапку.

— „Та дб сіль-ради, — довідається за комісію“.

„З Богом та не барися ж! — Марійка насамперед ще раз зазирнула під під, де схована була заповітна кукурудза: це все, що залишилося в них на зиму, це єдине забезпечення від голодової смерті. — „Здається, добре заховано, немає жадного знаку, може не пізнають“, сама до себе прошепотіла Григоренкова. Зазирнула в вікно: буря трохи ушухала, але ще мело. В хаті ставало холодно, а палити не було чим. — „От, коли б швидче вертався чоловік та порубав грuschenку. Добре, що впадо“.

Рантом у голові промайнула думка, чи не розкрилася її диточки - близнятка? Це єдина її радість, єдина й журба. Для них живе й працює. Мати підбігла до козиски: одно, — Оксаночка, — всміхалося крізь сон... Що-йі могло спитися, о-чій крихотці, може матуся? Серце материнське розчулилося. Івав спав із піднесеннями вгору рученятами, ніби хотів летіти...

З любов'ю обгорнула їх мати, перехрестила й прошепотіла молитву. Йї стало трохи легше.

„Можє комісія їх мене на цей раз, а може й зовсім не прийде. О, Господи! Вони ж справді бідні, але завжди віддавали державі все, що від них вимоголося, хоч і як тяжко доводилося працювати аби заплатити високі податки, що накладали на одноосібників“.

Вона згадала, як намовляла та повідавали корови, коней тощо, а за це, мовляв, одержуватимуть молоко на дітей і дорослих та годуватимуть у колгоспі. Обіцяли звільнити від податків, а колгоспники мали одержувати на всю зиму скільки треба всякого зерна тощо. Воно спочатку так і було та невдовго: як уже майже всі позаписувалися, то спершу припинили давати молоко, а далі істи стали давати гірше. А як позазганяли до колгоспу корів, коней, а паши заготованої не було, то товар почав дохнути... Боже, що то була за розпач тих господарів! Народ би й назад та чим же ж оратимеши, як господаруватимеш? ні коняки, ні худобини, — все ж у колгоспі. А Кості і вона відразу ж таки й не пішли до колгоспу, не записалися. „За те нас так і притискають: чисто все поза-

бірали! От тільки ота кукурудза й зосталася. Якби ще й її забрали, довелось б згинуть з голоду. Ніхто не поможе, бо всі люди в селі й самі ледве живуть. Другий раз уже не пощастить дістати навіть за гроші від колгоспників“.

Заскрипів сніг й у хату ввійшов чоловік.

— „Ну, що, довідався?“

— „Еге ж! Тільки лишень у сніні вступив, коли почув голос голови комісії. Казав у першу чергу забрати запаси в них, хто не вписався до колгоспу. Що хвилини треба сподіватися комісії і в нас. Почали вже з діда Панаса. Забрали в них геть чисто все! Нічого-сінько не залишили... Комісія перешукала всі закутки в хаті й поза хатою. А в Нечипоренка так і підлогу зірвали: бач, хтось доніс, ніби там щось переховує... Марійка заломила руки, а поблідлі уста почали тремтіти.“

Районової комісії невдовго прийшлося чекати. Ось загавкав собака, зарепів сніг, почувлися голоси й у хату вже вступали члени комісії.

— „Ти вже знаєш, товаришу, що й скільки належиться з тебе. Ото ж не гаєйся й зараз винось на сани“, — наказав голова комісії.

— „Я вже все здав з цього-річного врожаю“, — озвався понуро Григоренко.

— „Але ти мусиш допомогти державі і ще дати, що маєш зайвого!“

— „Немає в мене нічого зайвого; є тільки для себе і то, аби лише не вмерти з голоду“.

— „А ось ми самі переконаємося, що в тебе, товаришу, є до здачі“, — голос голови комісії був терпкий, а маленькі очі так і сверлували, хотіли дібратися до тайників душі, прочитати затаєну думку.

— „Шукати!“ — наказав. Один із членів комісії, москаль Іванов, зразу ж кинувся до полу. Він відкотив ковдру й почав лупати сокирою цеглу.

— „Есть!“ — зморядісно закричав, — „кукурудза!“

— „А ти, куркулю, казав, що нічого не маєш до здачі“, — гостро обзивався голова комісії, Каганович.

— „Я казав, що в мене зайвого нема. Коли я це віддам, із голоду прийдеється вмерти“, — Григоренко стояв блідий.

Зараз забрати кукурудзу на сани!“

Григоренко не рухався. Він стояв мовчки, блідий, як крейда і авесь тремтів, як у пропасниці. Григоренкова тихо плакала в кутку, лід образами.

Один мішок із кукурудзою вже був на саях: члени комісії самі віднесли його й вернулися за другим. Але тільки хотіли вони його взяти, Григоренко стрепенувсь. Він зарепів диким, несамовитим голосом і одним скоком опинився біля дітей, ухватив їх, миттю вискочив із хати й кинув шістьмісячних своїх близнят у сніг. Сніг прийняв їх у свої глибокі, холодні обійми... Мов тигриця, кинулася мати рятувати дітей своїх. Слідом за нею повискакували й члени комісії. На зустріч їм вже нісся Григоренко з високою піднятою сокирою в руках. Вигляд у нього був страшний: волосся розкуйовжене, на устах піна, очі палали ненавистю... Члени комісії з поспіхом у-

скочили в сани, що їх чекали.

— „У колгосп!“ — крикнув уповноважений по району.

Підвода зникла... Та комісія швидко знову повернулася назад, але вже з рушницями. Хата була замкнута.

— Відчинняй, бандите!“ — закричали прибувші.

Ніхто не озивався. Один із комісії вибив шибу в вікні, встромив у дірку рушницю й крикнув: „відчинняй, бо стрілятиму“.

Ніхто не відповідав. Іванов стрінув у кімнату й обережно просунув у вікно голову, щоб подивитися.

В ту ж мить Григоренко, що стояв уже коло вікна, притулений до стіни, з сокирою наготові, з усього розмаху ударив його по голові.

В хату різно пошипілися кулі, — то стріляла решта комісії й міліція.

Коли незабаром виламали двері й ввійшли до хати, то побачили, що постріляний Григоренко лежав в калюжі крові на підлозі мертвої.

Через тиждень померли від перестуди його діти, яких урятувала була мати й занесла до своєї замужньої сестри. Саму Григоренкову вислали на Сибір.

Так загинув Григоренко, один із небагатьох, що мали відвагу не вписатися до колгоспу.

Таких як він одноосібників у селі залишилося ще двоє: дід Панас та його родич Нечипуренко. Обидва вони тієї ж зими помірвали з голоду. (Кінець).

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Що стосується виконання, то перш за все на себе звертас увагу краса звуку як в окремих солістах так і велього хору. Відчувається, що кожний член хору володіє прекрасним голосом і виявляє високу музичну культуру. — Інакше не можна зрозуміти досконалість Капелі, виключно техніку дихання, бездоганну інтонацію і дисципліну. Високим мистецтвом безсуперечним високим смаком, відповідноним стилу виконуючої музики.

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