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YOUNGER GENERATION UKRAINIAN AMERICANS SHOW THE WAY FORWARD AT 13th UYL-NA CONVENTION

AMERICA'S EFFORT TO PRESERVE PEACE, THE UKRAINIAN STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL FREEDOM, DOMINANT THEMES OF LEAGUE DELIBERATIONS

Convention's Carnegie Hall Music and Dance Festival a Great Success

The New York convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, held during the past Labor Day weekend at Hotel Commodore in New York City, demonstrated that our younger generation Ukrainian Americans as never before are of common purpose and spirit. It brought out also how well they are welded together, within the League periphery, through their clubs, social, athletic and cultural societies.

Despite the various cleavages, natural ones, that exist among our younger generation, the convention showed that basically all are striving, each in his or her own fashion, toward the self-same goals.

The convention also showed how self-sacrificing in their time and energy are certain leading personalities of our younger Ukrainian American generation who are the backbone of the league and the leading spirits of its patriotic, cultural and organizational progress.

To us, this feature of the convention, including the preparations for it by the league's Executive Board, the New York Metropolitan Area Committee, and particularly by the league's Cultural Committee —which presented the Carnegie Hall music and dance festival— is something that is truly inspiring.

We know that no other young people in our country of other than Ukrainian descent can measure up in these respects to our young Ukrainian Americans, not only this year but during the previous ones as well.

In bringing out the good features of the convention, we must also bring out the weaker ones. The weakest was the Forum Session. Despite the fact that it was ably conducted by Joseph Gurski, of Detroit, and that it featured a very fine address by Prof. Lev Dobriansky, representing the Ukrainian Congress Committee, and an address by Dr. Walter Gallan of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, telling of its fine work, the discussions before and preceeding them were not on the level of the previous UYL-NA convention.

Mr. Walter Bacad, head of the Metropolitan committee, which acted as the convention committee, welcomed the conventioneers. His abilities, executive capacity, together with energy added much to the success of the convention.

The business sessions of the conventions, ably led by Daniel Slobodian, of Elizabeth, N. J. were interesting and fruitful in results for the continued progress of the league.

The discussion on the "Trend," official UYL-NA publication, was especially interesting. Unfortunately the person most responsible for its high quality and popularity, its art editor, "Slavka" Surmach, of New York, did not avail herself of the opportunity of saying something about it.

Fortunately, however, Miss Surmach will continue to serve as Art Editor of one of the most ambitious undertakings the league has ever undertaken. That is the publication of a book, to be entitled "Ukrainian Arts." It truly promises to be the best of its kind, and will be published sometime next year by a prominent publishing outfit. Its managing editor is that "power drive" director of the league Cultural Committee, Miss Olya Dmytriw, of Jersey City. Its editor is Stephen Shumeyko.

While on the subject of "Olya," it is definitely worth mentioning here that the preparation for and direction of the Carnegie Hall Ukrainian Music and Dance Festival, held on Sunday afternoon, was in many respects the best ever. To be more specific, in an "Zaporozhets za Dunayem," excerpt. Mary Polynack-Lesawyer, Mary Bodnar and Joseph Steczura, did even better vocal and acting work than they did last year at a similar festival. The chorus sounded fine. Stephen Marusevich, its director, earned further laurels for himself.

Re-elected President of UYL-NA Eugene Woloshyn

The stellar attraction at the concert was Miss Josephine Chuchman, of Toronto, Canada. Young in years, Miss Chuchman exhibited a talent and personal charm which we are sure will carry her to musical heights.

The Ukrainian Male Chorus of Chicago, led by Alexander Yurchenko, and the Ukrainian Choral Society of New Jersey, well led by George Kirichenko, Jr., gave a good account of themselves.

The Dance groups performed with verve and choreographical art which brought down the house each time. They were the Ukrainian Dancing Society of New York led by the well known John Flis, and by the Ukraine Dancers and Dance Ukraine groups led by Olga Yalowega and Walter Bacad.

The close to five hundred registrants to the convention plus several hundred guests attended the Banquet and Ball at Commodore Hotel. The toastmastership was skilfully conducted by Stephen Jarema, New York attorney.

New Vice-President of the League Gloria ("Slavka") Surmach

UYL-NA sport prizes were awarded by Walter Danko, Sports Director.

The banquet featured a Ukrainian Fashion Show, which in its staging and direction was the best ever held. Dr. Elias Wachna and Miss Jean Harasym, Toronto, were its director and ass't director; Mrs. Anne Marusevich gave the professional touch to the show with her knowledge as an instructor of modeling; and Mrs. Mary Ann Herman, the announcer, and one of the leading authorities on Ukrainian folk costumes and arts, capped the show with her illuminating descriptions of the costumes.

As for the elections of UYL-NA officers, there were but few changes from the previous administration. The following are the new officers:

Eugene Woloshyn, President; Bill Mural, Vice President; Jean Harasym, Vice President; Gloria Surmach, Vice President; Michael Danielson, Treasurer; Anne Dydyk, Financial Secretary; Ann Stec, Recording Secretary.

Advisers: Chester Monasterski, Joseph Gurski, Daniel Slobodian, Michael Zaderecky, Walter Bacad.

THE "PRAYER SCENE" IN THE "ZAPOROZHETS ZA DUNAYEM," OPERETTA, PRESENTED AT CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK CITY, SEPTEMBER 3, DURING THE UKRAINIAN MUSIC AND DANCE FESTIVAL HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE UYL-NA CONVENTION.

"Voice of America" Broadcasts Greetings From UYL-NA Convention to Ukraine

LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVE PLEDGES ITS SUPPORT OF UKRAINIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT

In an unprecedented broadcast, the U.S. State State Department conducted "Voice of America" informed its Ukrainian listeners beyond the Iron Curtain, in their Soviet Russian enslaved land Ukraine, that the younger generation of Ukrainian Americans have pledged themselves to help the Ukrainian people there to win their national freedom.

The program was in form of an interview with several representatives of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

The greetings to the Ukrainian people over there and the assurance of the continued Ukrainian American aid to them to regain their national liberties was voiced on behalf the League by Stephen Shumeyko, who helped to arrange the broadcast.

Miss Olya Dmytriw, Jersey City, William Hladun, Winnipeg, Can., Jean Harasym of Toronto, Can., Chester Manasterski of Western, Pennsylvania, and Walter Bacad of New York were also interviewed and told of what the Ukrainian American-Canadian young people have accomplished and what they propose to do further.

The interview was conducted in Ukrainian. Its English text will appear here in our next issue.

Ukrainian Professionalists Meet

The Ukrainian Professionalist Association held its annual meeting in New York, well-nigh concurrently with the UYL-NA convention during the past weekend.

The outstanding feature of the convention was the talk delivered by Joseph Lesawyer, of New York. Its very timely subject was, "Mobilizing Ukrainian 'Know How' to Help America Combat Russian Imperialism." (Text on page 2)

Miss Anne Chopek, attorney and member of the Massachusetts State D.P. Board gave an enlightening talk on the subject of displaced persons.

Dr. Anthony Wachna, of Windsor spoke in a very interesting fashion on a subject of medicine.

Chester Manasterski, of Aliquippa, Pa., presided.

Prof. Stephen Mamchur, of Detroit, was re-elected president of the society and Michael Piznak of New York, an attorney, was elected as vice-president.

ATOM BOMB GUIDE

All newspapers throughout this country have featured articles on how to take care of oneself in case of an atom bomb attack. Most of them have been quite lengthy, run serially. Below we feature a brief but comprehensive atom bomb guide just now released to the press by Police Commissioner Wallander of New York City.

In issuing his instructions on "What to Do in Case of an Atom Bomb Attack," Mr. Wallander suggested that readers clip them for study and reference. The instructions follow:

These instructions are not intended to alarm you but to help you save your life. A sudden, unprovoked attack upon New York City either with high explosives or atomic bombs is a possibility. Your life may depend upon strict observance of the following:

1: Learn how to protect yourself and act calmly.

You will probably have enough warning so that you can seek shelter.

Remember that the effect of bombs, including the atom bomb, is limited.

Concrete, steel and earth are effective against the blast and heat of a bomb as well as the radioactivity of an atom bomb. They also provide a barrier to flying objects and glass, which are the most dangerous results of an exploded bomb.

2. Upon the siren warning signal, take shelter at once!

A. If you are in or near a building which has a basement, go there.

Lie next to a wall or against the base of a strong supporting column. Stay away from windows.

B. If there is no basement available or it is already fully occupied, go to a lower floor in the building. If possible, stay off the upper floors if the building is high and off the ground floor if it has large glass areas. Keep close to an inside wall and away from windows with your back to them.

C. If you are out of doors in a vehicle or on foot, go to the nearest building as above or into the nearest subway station. If no such shelter is available nearby, lie down in the nearest ditch or gutter or against the base of the nearest wall. Cover yourself with newspapers, raincoat, or anything handy.

D. Stay sheltered until the all-clear signal is given.

3. If an atomic bomb comes without warning, immediate action can protect you.

The first indication of an atomic burst would be a sudden increase in light. If possible, don't look at the light. Try to cover all exposed parts of the body.

A. If you are in the open when the sudden light comes, drop instantly to the ground and curl up to cover bare arms and hands, neck and face with clothing. The curled-up position should be held for at least ten seconds with your back to the light before standing up.

B. If you are in the street and some sort of protection such as a doorway, a corner or tree is no more than a step or two away, you may take shelter there with your back to the lighht and in a crouched position. Wait at least ten seconds before you stand. (No attempt should be made to reach a shelter if it is several steps off.)

C. If you are inside a building or at home, drop to the floor with your back to the window, or crawl behind or beneath a table, desk, or counter. Wait at least ten second before you stand. The safest places inside a building are the interior parts and it is desirable to keep as close to these as possible.

4. Remember the following about an atomic explosion:

A. Most injuries and deaths are due to being thrown against something or being struck by falling or flying objects and glass.

A. Taking shelter or shelding your body will protect you from the second largest cause of injury —flash burns.

C. After the explosion, watch out for incidental fires caused by short circuits, escaping gas, or open fires. Do whatever you can to put them out or keep them from spreading. If leaks occur, turn off the gas and water where they enter the building.

Editorial

THE CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM AND UKRAINE

A few days ago, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of Columbia University, delivered a powerful speech in Denver, Col., which inaugurated the nation-wide "Crusade for Freedom," a radio campaign destined for the peoples enslaved by Soviet Russia, and sponsored by the National Committee for Free Europe (NCFE). The latter is an American Organization, composed of and operated by private citizens, many of whom are prominent, whose purpose is "to do something direct and concrete to preserve our highest value ...freedom."

It is extremely gratifying that a group such as the National Committee for Free Europe has begun a task long overdue—to acquaint the enslaved peoples with the principles of freedom and decency as we know them in the United States.

The Committee's campaign opens with the peoples of Eastern Europe.

Its officers claim that here the United States has a particular obligation, since in 1945, at Yalta, it had joined with the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union in pledging the independence of the six nations of Eastern Europe—Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia—who have since fallen victim to Soviet Russia's aggressive communism and totalitarianism. So far the Committee is following a strict adherence to its charter, that is, in its assistance and activities it is taking into consideration the peoples from the above-mentioned countries.

We think that the work of the Committee is highly laudatory. However, it is regretable that the Committee put such an arbitrary limit upon itself. Freedom and human decency is indivisible. Moreover, by keeping mute as far as the other peoples are concerned, the propagation of peace and democracy cannot but suffer in the six countries.

In this present "Crusade for Freedom," several outstanding Eastern European peoples have been omitted: the Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Byelorussians, and the peoples of the Caucasus. These are not taken into account by the National Committee for Free Europe under the policy of helping first those peoples who were sacrificed by the United States at the Yalta compromise.

What of the Ukrainians, who were the first and most fiercely oppressed victims of Soviet Russian totalitarianism? It is they who have borne the brunt of this tyrannical power, and even today, they are almost alone in putting up armed resistance against the Soviet Russian troops.

The U. S. Government itself, finally realizing the importance of the Ukrainians in their strategico-geopolitical position in the Soviet Union, has set up the Ukrainian - language broadcasts over "Voice of America." Here, however, the implementation of the program has suffered, undermined as it has been by Russian imperialist propaganda and influence. On the official level, U. S. officials take the line that they cannot incite the Ukrainians to oppose the Soviet Russian rule as such would be not in accordance with our policy toward those states which we still recognize diplomatically.

We cannot accept such explanation, because we know that our kid-glove policy with regard to Soviet Russia will result in grave disaster, a forerunner of which is Korea.

But the National Committee for Free Europe has the priceless opportunity of, temporarily at least, supplementing the shortcomings of "The Voice of America." It can assure the peoples behind the Iron Curtain that the United States Government and the American people have not abandoned them, and that America will always strive to help them restore freedom and independence.

Otherwise, it is easy to imagine what Russian propaganda will say to the Ukrainians in the absence of a positive policy of the United States toward the peoples of Eastern Europe. In the case of the NCFE, if the latter's broadcasts ignore the Ukrainian people, the Russians will undoubtedly say:

"You see, the Western (Anglo-Saxon) imperialists under the leadership of Wall Street warmongers refuse to recognize you, the great 45-million Ukrainian people. They are not your friends, to be sure; on the contrary, they are advocating the return to power of Polish nobility and colonels, of Rumanian and Hungarian feudal lords, of Russian reactionairies who would suppress your Ukrainian language and your freedom, given to you by the great and genial Stalin!"

It is obvious that a sustained snubbing of the Ukrainians by the West will result in strengthening Soviet Russia's hold on them. It is equally obvious that in the event of a full-scale war with Russia this policy will prove extremely costly, if not fatal.

We believe that the leaders of the National Committee for Free Europe are well-meaning people, and that they are determined in their endeavors to help the peoples oppressed by Soviet Russia. In all probability it is merely a matter of not being aware of the danger of their selectiveness. Or it may be that some of their "experts" on Eastern Europe are Russians and Poles, who, historically speaking, have always been against the freedom and independence of the Ukrainian people.

Therefore, Americans of Ukrainian descent must wage a campaign for justice among those prominent American citizens who are committed to the "Crusade for Freedom," and who grievously overlook the most important non-Russian people in Eastern Europe: the Ukrainians.

They must write to General Eisenhower and to General Clay—both of whom are actively engaged in campaigning for the National Committee for free Europe to convince them of the necessity of improwing the NCEF radio policies, at least to the extent of including a special broadcast to the Ukrainian people in the Ukrainian language.

They must write above all to Mr. DeWitt Clinton Poole, President, National Committee for Free Europe, Inc. (Room 301, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.) —to tell him that it is patently impossible to "crusade for freedom," and not to include the Ukrainians, who are the Achille's heel of Soviet Russia and our front-line allies against the totalitarian communism of the Soviet Russia.

Ukrainian-American clubs, organizations, professional societies, as well as such national groups as the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, or the Ukrainian Professional Association—all must undertake immediately a spirited campaign which would not only materially assist the Ukrainian cause, but would greatly strengthen the United States as well.

UKRAINIANS AND THE CURRENT WAR

By PROF. LEV DOBRIANSKY

(Text of Address delivered at the 13th Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, Sept. 2-4, in New York City)

It is a veritable source of pleasure for me to convey to you, in behalf of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, our cincerest greetings for the unprecedented success of this convention and for the expanding strength of many more to come. The splendid deeds and colorful performances of your solid organization, made possible by the enthusiastic and indefatigible efforts of your officers and self-giving members, are well nigh unsurpassable in the scope of youth activities anywhere—and this, despite the chronic criticism of some of our sumptuously doctotared brethren from abroad. In fact, it is to your lasting credit that yours is one of the best—if not the best—organized youth groups among Americans of Central and Eastern European descent.

This notable capacity to organize harmoniously and efficiently is a premium asset in the world at at large today, especially in the political sphere of human operations. The communists, with their multiple youth organizations, to be sure in most instances forcibly contrived, understand this fully. In fact so much so that the demonstration of the East German communist younth had the free world standing on edge last May. In the current struggle for world leadership, which is the very essence of American-Soviet tension, every iota of organized resource, regardless of how large or small, stands to be mobilized in the interests of American freedom and of the freedom of all who either have it or aspire to it, which for us means to include Ukraine and its persevering people. Your resource, as exemplified by the solidarity of your group, the stamina of your endeavors, and, above all, an unshakable knowledge of the bestialities of Russian communism as borne by the Ukrainian people these past thirty years, is urgently needed in growing United Front against Russian communist imperialism, which yesterday overwhelmed the independent Ukrainian republic and today threatens to overwhelm our America.

To put your resource to effective application in this cause of freedom against world communist domination, it is first necessary to understand the position of Ukrainians in the current war and then how we, as Americans of Ukrainian descent, can aid them without compromising ourselves as Americans. Indeed, the common identity of their foremost interest and that of our United States lends any such aid the character of a re-affirmation of our deep and secure faith in the greatness of our democracy and of our strong will to maintain it. Remarks that some of you might have heard by a speaker at one of your previous conventions on the evils of national hyphenism are, in the light of this understanding, patently false and upon reflection rather silly.

Acquaintance With Ukrainian Problem Widespread

The position of Ukrainians, both in spiritual and material potential, is gaining rapidly in direct proportion to the aggravation of the inevitable tension between Soviet Russia and the free world. Ukraine's long and invincible fight for freedom from foreign domination, whether Russian communist or otherwise, is becoming increasingly recognized. The crucial fact that Ukraine was the first major nation on the extended string of Soviet Russian imperialist aggression, as of 1920, is being more generally appreciated. Its record of undying resistance against communist Russia, with UPA as the most recent and glowing expression of this stern resistance, is widely acclaimed on the lips of all unprejudiced foreign observers. Numerous persons in high office are intimately familiar with these essentials, more today than ever before. They know and clearly understand the explosive nature of Soviet Russian-Ukrainian relations, the strategic geo-political significance of Ukraine in the field of military operation, and the formidable weapon of psychological warfare represented in the UPA and the twelve million Ukrainians of the "Green Ukraine" of Siberia. But, despite this knowledge, certain alleged obstacles, both logical and emotional in character, are given to obstruct the immediate use and realization of this mighty potential in the crusade against world communism.

What specifically are these obstructive influences? One is the continued but steadily diminishing pro-Russian attitude that looks askance at the general objectives of responsible Ukrainian leadership both within and presently without Ukraine. These objectives are broadly two: first, when opportunity affords, the political independence of Ukraine, implying the necessary dismemberment of the Soviet Union; secondly, once this status of equality and national integrity is assumed, the integration of historically Western-oriented Ukraine into the unified structure of a federated Europe. These perfectly sound and noble objectives which the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America vigorously underwrites run counter, however, to the reactionary hopes and sinister aims of numerous un-democratic Russian emigres and their deluded American friends who are intent upon the retention of the Russian empire, presumably to be donned in white rather than red.

General Walter Bedell Smith, author of "My Three Years in Moscow," gives the answer to such unspeakable lies when he states that "considering Soviet objectives and intentions, communism today is great Russianism." Friends, your Congress Committee views these scurrilous elements that besmirch with their despotic thoughts the magnificent tradition of American democracy as sources of danger and harm in the event of any open and direct conflict with the Soviet Union. Incessantly challenging these reactionary agents of Mother Russia, the Congress Committee stands firmly on the time-honored American principle of self-determination for all peoples seeking it, and this unquestionably means the freedom-striving Ukrainian people.

State Dept's Policy of Containment

A second obstacle to the free realization of the powerful Ukrainian potential in this world struggle against Russian communist imperialism is the so-called policy of containment as presently pursued by our Department of State. This policy, of which Mr.

(Concluded on page 3)

Mobilizing Ukrainian "Know How" to Help America Combat Red Russian Imperialism

By JOSEPH LESAWYER

(Address delivered at the convention of the Ukrainian Professionalist Association, held September 2-4, 1950, in New York City)

My talk to you is a brief report in outline form of the activities of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America with some reference to the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and to the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference.

The title "Mobilizing Ukrainian American 'Know-How' to help America Combat Russian Communist Imperialism" may sound somewhat militaristic but actually it is not meant to be. In reality, the title, in my opinion, may be considered a condensed definition of the motivating force of nearly all Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian organizational activity in North America today.

Some of you and many of our older and less informed people might shake their heads and say that this is not true—that the real purpose of our Ukrainian organizations is primarily to promote the Ukrainian Cause and bring about a free and independent Ukraine. In a sense this may be true but all of us here know and our fathers and mothers always sensed by instinct that the continued existence of freedom in the world, and the hope for freedom of all Russian Communist enslaved nations including Ukraine, has rested on and now more than ever still rests mainly on the success or failure of the global political and military anti-communist policies of the United States and the Western Democracies. Since we recognize this fact, it is only natural that helping to make these policies succeed is uppermost in our minds and hearts.

A Job the Ukrainians Can Very Well Do

Most of us know and have known that the successes enjoyed by the Russian Communists today are due primarily to corruption, lies, blind hope for peace, and an iron-willed sadistic ruthlessness utterly without sentiment and morals. We also know and have firmly and unequivocally stated that Stalin and his cut-throats are doomed to failure once these would-be world-masters are seen in their true and proper light as shams, liers, spoilers of justice, and wreckers of individual freedom and dignity. It follows then that these men and their system must be exposed for what they really are and that is a job that Ukrainians are in a position to do extremely well. And that is the job that the Ukrainian Congress Committee and all other Ukrainian organizations throughout the world are desperately trying to do.

Off hand, it would appear a not too difficult a task to open the eyes of the world to the dangers of Stalinism since the record plainly speaks for itself. Yet it is unfortunately true that up to within the last year or two the majority of our international leaders refused to believe their own eyes and ears. Instead they persisted in the believf that the Russian dictator could be dealt with on a business basis and that all that was needed was time. This idea was promoted by patriotic-minded Russian sympathizers and, of course, the Communist Party worked cleverly and incessantly to nurture and expand this kind of thinking ever since World War I. Opposition to these tactics, except from Ukrainians, was mild and rather stereotyped by organizations who never went to any great trouble to find out what the Communist dictatorship really was.

Ukrainians vs. Reds from the Very Outset

Ukrainian antagonism to Soviet Communism was firm and uncompromising from the very beginning. It is an interesting fact that at no time did our kinsmen in the United States and Canada, or anywhere else, change this basic attitude. Our people, because of their personal experiences and their national background, sensed and recognized from the very beginning the potential power of a fanatical communist dictatorship saddled on a mass of illiterate and land-disciplined citizens many of whom had been born in serfdom. They knew because they understood the Russian mind, because many of them had already had first-hand experience with the new order and because many of them had already sufferred family losses in the name of the anti-God movement. Our people knew and in their own limited way they set out to tell the truth about Russia's immoral dictatorship.

The two decades after World War I were not exceptionally productive from an anti-communist point of view even though a substantial amount of activity was maintained and many memorandums, resolutions, and factual data were issued by the United Ukrainian Organizations of America and the individual social, political, cultural, and youth organizations, including those of Canada, and the Churches. The American public could not be shaken out of its apathy toward the dangers of communism and was generally not interested in a free and independent Ukraine as a bulwark against Russian imperialism. John Q. Public in the final sense during this period was still quite isolationist in his foreign views. However, all the hard work was not entirely wasted because slowly and gradually the American press, public officials, writers and other prominent citizens were learning the vast difference between Ukrainians and Russians and were beginning to prick up their ears to the truth regarding the Ukrainian anti-Stalin stand and in the Ukrainian liberation movement.

The First Ukrainian-American Congress in 1940

The outbreak of World War II ushered in a new phase in Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian affairs. For the first time in their history, there was a desire on the part of all factions to coordinate their efforts and cooperate toward a common goal. This resulted in the first All-American - Ukrainian Congress which met in Washington, D. C. on May 24, 1940. Attended by 805 delegates representing over 1400 societies from 18 states and 168 cities, the Congress was hailed by everyone as great success. War was on in Europe and the theme of the gathering was "preparation for the defense of our way of life." The speaker's list included Senators Davis, Guffey, Maloney and Representatives Boland, Voorhis, Caroline O'Day, Sabath and L. W. Robert, secretary of the Democratic National Committee. Resolutions passed by the assemblage included an appeal to Ukrainian Americans to fully support all defense measures of our government and a stern condemnation of bolshevism, fascism and nazism.

It is interesting to note that six months after the Washington Congress the Ukrainian-Canadian Representative Committee and the Ukrainian-Canadian Central Committee combined to form the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. At a conference held in Winnipeg in November 1940, it was anounced that the purpose of the new organization was to:

1. strengthen the war efforts of the Ukrainian-Canadians,

2. to coordinate the work in all matters of common and vital interest to the Ukrainian-Canadian people.

The U.C.C. was headed by Rev. Dr. V. Kushnir, as president and Rev. S. W. Sawchuck, and Wladimer Kossar as Vice-President.

Outstanding events in the life of the U.C.C.A. after its initial Congress were confined to memorandums and protests. In the spring of 1941 a memorandum was sent to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee supporting the then controversial Lease-Lend bill. The memorandum stated that the bill was vital and "an imperative step toward the attainment of American interests." In this same year after Hitler attacked Russia, our Ukrainian organizations were put to the acid test. Popular sentiment turned in favor of Russia and communism and this put the Communists and their fellow travelers in an enviable spot. One of their first steps was to discredit Ukrainians. A bitter campaign of villification and calumny was started. It is to the everlasting credit of our kinsman and a vindication of our principles that all the trumped-up propaganda was proven false. Our hands and minds were clean and our purposes were above challenge. It is also to our credit that during these trying times the Ukrainian position toward Sovet dictatorship remained unchanged. The Ukrainians were against Stalin even though he was on the side of the Allies.

"Ukrainian Weekly" Editorial Comment on Nazism and Americanism

Our position was very ably stated in an editorial in the **Ukrainian Weekly** dated July 28, 1941, which in part reads as follows:

"The fact that Stalin is fighting Hitler does not change our opinion of him in the least. We think he is Freedom's and Democracy's Public Enemy No. 1, with Hitler, of course, a close second. We give Pal Joey precedence because his Reds have been far longer in power than the Nazis, their brutalities have been more cruel and on a far greater scale,... We think it would be best for us Americans to realize once and for all that our enemy is not only Nazism but Communism as well."

(To be continued)

Impressions . by William Shust

This is "going-back-to-school" time, when newspapers and magazines are full of campus fashions and rotogravures of ivy-covered buildings.

In that connection, there was an interesting article published this month in one of the nation's best selling literary magazines. This commentary told of something which many of our colleges lack.

After an exhaustive study, the author found that many of our universities, in their attempt to mold better citizens, have neglected to include in their curriculum the study of American History.

Among these schools are the top educational institutions of our country. Universities whose names connote the ideal in learning.

Yet these universities (and the number is staggering) have not deemed it important to include American History as a required subject. To them a foreign language is a far more necessary requirement for a degree than the study of America. Some offer the student a choice of studying either: Ancient-Medieval, American, or European History.

From these universities come a great number of America's leaders. Men and women who occupy positions of influence.

Is it any wonder that they have no qualms in betraying their country? If they have been taught that the intellect must be skeptical to be free and that a mention of America is childish "flag waving," what happens when they assume possitions of responsibility?

The results are the American tragedies that we read about.

However, in the list of the colleges, the keen observer could discern one heartening fact.

In this list not one Catholic college could be found.

Here indeed was something truly remarkable.

The Catholic colleges which have been attacked as "narrow-minded" and "prejudiced" shone forth as better Americans than their "liberal" brothers who taught the "objective view."

Always the Church has been the outstanding champion of good government. For we have been taught that society and its regulations are from God and a means to Him. And the Church has been proud to teach the wonderful story of America.

But the others have been so preoccupied with the word "freedom" that in dissecting and probing it they have impaired its health and threaten its life.

The remedy must come through quick action to correct this wrong. The only way is through the individual to his "Alma Mater."

On Record - - by Ted Victor

COMMENTS ON THE CONVENTION

The long awaited weekend has finally passed and the 13th Annual Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America has passed away into history. According to custom I shall attempt to cover the convention within these few paragraphs, commenting, reporting and offering a bit of criticism whenever I think it warranted.

Compared to the Akron and Syracuse conventions the New York encampment was something of a let-down. It seems as though the big city slickers will never understand the essentials of fine hospitality. The convention undoubtedly made money; still, is that the most important object of all? The delegates and guests from all over the United States and Canada made the 13th Convention. They arrived, entertained themselves and enjoyed the pleasure of each other's company. Yet the general spirit of keyed-up interest good fellowship and hospitality was lacking on the part of the New Yorkers.

Something more definite, more practical should have been planned for the early arrivals. Several out-of-towners arrived a few days early and naturally called some of the local committee members for information. Information and a bit of hospitality such as is encountered by many of us when we visit Akron, Detroit or Syracuse. Instead of helping these people our local Ukrainians told them the convention was a day or so off and that was that.

The hotel, a very fine one at that, should have been properly approached and the interest of the guests and delegates looked after by the executive board of the convention committee. The Ukrainian Youth League conventions have never really been rough. There has seldom been time for that since most of the young (and old ones too) people are content with singing throughout most of the night. The hotel should have been made to realize this factor from the very outset.

Too many little things and yet important details all were overlooked by the convention. A Ukrainian flag was not present. Representatives of the newly arrived DP group should have been invited to the convention. The registration beginning hours late on Friday. The complete lack of receptionists in the hotel lobby to greet and aid the arriving guests. Little things yes, but important items that should be heeded by future convention committees.

Finally the business sessions and the very unhealthly medium of slate voting. Lack of interest, lack of opposition and lack of respect for all types of delegates and guests can only bring failure to any undertaking. The Ukrainian Youth's League of North America was founded on high ideals. It was not always practical, for idealists, patriots and organizations of principle are not often practical. The League can never be operated on a purely business basis. Its officers should never expect to be reimbursed financially for their efforts. For in reality money could never serve as sufficient payment. The pleasure of knowing our friends, of meeting them, talking with them, visiting them, singing with them and in general adding a wealth of warmth to our everyday lives, these are the thanks that the League workers should expect. Every League officer from years back has worked, giving not only time but money and effort as well without asking for reinbursement for expenses that cannot fit into the category of regular expenses. Too much of the League's real work is done by the common ordinary little people who are seldom mentioned and seldom are permitted to hold office. For this coming year, more than ever before, a good program of personal contact is needed by the League so that the blunders made during the past convention will never come to pass again.

Next week the more enjoyable portion of this report. Personalities, events and incidents.

MUSIC - - by Olga Lachowitch

Robert Schumann was born in 1810 in Saxony, Germany. He inherited his literary taste from his father and a vein of deep sentiment from his mother. When he was sixteen, his father died and his mother decided to make him a lawyer. He was sent to Leipzig to study law; but he showed much more interest in his piano lessons that he took from Friedrich Wieck. Later he was sent off to Heidelberg and after that to Italy. But finally, what he called the "twenty years' war" ended in his favor, and he was allowed to devote himself entirely to music.

Schumann now threw himself eagerly to practicing to be a great pianist. He tried to strengthen the weak fourth fingers of his hands by means of a pulley and weight device. As a result he lamed one of his fingers so badly that he had to give up all thoughts of becoming a great performer. But his loss, as he considered it, was the world's gain; for the accident turned him to composition and let him into bringing forth many beautiful works.

Schumann, it is said, was to have had one of the happiest marriages known in art; marriage with Clara Wieck. She was born in 1819 and grew up to be a famous pianist, and at first, something of a child prodigy. Schumann first met her when she was but thirteen years old and playing one of his compositions at a concert. However, her father objected Schumann as a son-in-law, and put every obstacle in his way, until in 1840, after a year's law-suit the father was forced to consent and the two lovers, both at that time distinguished in their own way, were united in marriage. The Schumanns' were also proud parents of a very large number of children.

Clara Schumann was a faithful helpmate, inspiring her husband to do his best work, and making his piano pieces known to the public by frequent performances. She outlived him for many pears, but always kept his music in popular notice. During his life, she was more of a public figure than the composer himself. When the pair once visited a certain count, where Clara played, one of the noble auditors, after praising her playing, turned to Schumann and asked, "Are you, too, musical?"

The years following Schumann's marriage was marked by great activity on his part. He wrote his joyous First Symphony and much chamber music and many vocal compositions. After this he suffered a nervous breakdown from overwork. However he gradually resumed his work finishing the opera "Geneveva" and his "Faust" Cantata. In 1853 the composer's health again started to fail him. He attended spiritualist meetings and insisted that Beethoven was trying to communicate with him. He continually heard the note "A" sounding in his ears; also he thought that certain themes were brought to him by spirits. Feeling that he was getting worse, Schumann tried to drown himself. The last two years of his life were spent in an asylum and he died in 1856.

The depth and power of Schumann's music was not at first appreciated. Liszt called him the "greatest music thinker since Beethoven."

Among the best of his piano works are the "Papillons," a toccata, the "Carnival" the "Fantasiestucke," three sonatas, a set of "Novelettes" and the great variations known as the "Etude symphoniques." He wrote many short pieces, such as the "Kinderscenen" containing the familiar "Tramerei." His chamber music includes a great piano quartet and quientet, three trios, two violin sonatas, and many other pieces for solo instrument with piano.

Diner: "Do you serve crabs here?"

Waiter: "We serve everybody; sit down."

★

She: "If two of your father's sisters borrowed your trousers to wear, what would it be?"

He: "I dunno, what?"

She: "Aunts in your pants, big boy."

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The Intellectual Blockade of Ukraine by Russia

By PROF. ROMAN SMAL-STOCKY
Marquette University

For many centuries, Ukraine and Muscovy, or Russia, have represented and still represent in Eastern Europe the problems of culture and civilization which are those of Europe and Asia, respectively.

Beginning with the Kievan Rus empire at the end of the Xth century A. D., the Ukrainian nation has been an integral part of Christian Europe. The dynasty of Kievan princes intermarried with the English, French, Scandinavian, German and Polish dynasties. The Ukrainian upper strata participated actively in the cultural trends and movements of Western Europe.. Later on Ukraine, as part of the Lithuanian-Polish Commonwealth, was under the fruitful influences of Western humanism and other cultural trends. It was the Ukrainians who later created the Ukrainian Kozak Republic, a unique form of national self-determination.

However, in 1654 Ukraine concluded an ill-fated alliance with the Muscovite dynasty which was the beginning of the tragic era of Ukrainian history. From that time on the Russians utilized a process of infiltration and penetration in Ukraine, which soon produced evil for the Ukrainians. After the battle of Poltava in 1709 at which Peter the Great defeated Charles XII, King of Sweden, and Hetman Ivan Mazepa of Ukraine, the Russians began the introduction of their form of government, an unbridged despotism, in the country. Yet up until the death in 1802 of the last Hetman of Ukraine, Rozumovsky, Ukraine, despite the heavy and oppressive hand of the Russian Czars, was still able to maintain cultural relations with the west.

The brutal persecution of the Ukrainians by the Russians began after Ukraine lost its freedom at the beginning of the XVIIth century. Through the Russian Orthodox Church the Muscovite Czars imposed an onerous censorship on Ukrainian books, confiscated printing presses and establishments and endeavored to eradicate all the differences between the Ukrainian and Russian languages.

In 1876 came the greatest blow. That year the Russian Czar in a special ukase, marked by a brutality and cynicism rare even for Czardom, forbade the use of the Ukrainian language in schools theatres, the church and in print, an edict which remained in force until the revolution of 1905. During this period the Ukrainian people under Russia were forced to rely exclusively on the books, newspapers and pamphlets which were printed outside Ukraine, specifically in Western Ukraine, (Galicia and Bukovina), and which were smuggled into Ukraine at great risk of imprisonment and persecution.

When the revolution of 1917 broke out, the Ukrainians were the first to hoist the banner of freedom and independence. The proclamation of the independent and democratic Ukrainian republic showed all that the national spirit of the Ukrainianse was deathless. Freedom and full play of the Ukrainian language and culture were restored with the proclamation of the Ukrainian independence.

After a few years of freedom once more Russia, this time the Soviet variant, moved against Ukraine and succeeded in imposing upon the Ukrainians its despotic and totalitarian power, which in severity and totality surpasses that of the Czars. In both domestic and foreign policies the Soviet Russians have meticulously carried out the program of their predecessors. The program is that of the old Russian imperialism: the subjugation by armed aggression of all neighbors and the Russificasion (Sovietization) of their languages and cultures.

In 1924, the year of the adoption of the Soviet Constitution by virtue of which Ukraine became a "free" member of the Soviet Union, with the right to secede at any time of its own volition, the Soviet Russian government embarked upon a course of barbaric persecution of the Ukrainian language and culture, a course which was intensified in 1929. On the latter date the Russian communist government imposed such drastic measures upon the Ukrainian language and literature that the Czarist restrictions prior to and after 1905 seem trifling by comparison. The Ukrainian language has been systematically Russified since, and a hermetically-sealed blockade of Western ideas and influences has been imposed upon the whole Ukrainian cultural and spiritual life. An integral part of this pogrom of Western European culture in Ukraine was the brutal liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Western Ukraine after World War II.

The case of the American Modern Language Association (MLA) yields an excellent example of this intellectual blockade imposed upon Ukraine by the Russians. The MLA recently published a list of libraries subscribing to its publications. This list disclosed that the importation of any and all books into the Soviet Union is centralized in Moscow and directed according to the "cultural policy" of the Russian Communist Party. For what libraries in Soviet Russia subscribe to the publications of the MLA? What scholars are permitted to read and study the American publications? Which non-Russian Republic is allowed a cultural link with the United States of America?

The whole immense Soviet Union obtains but eleven copies of the publication. Which libraries? Seven libraries in Moscow, one in Leningrad (thus eight of the eleven are reserved for Russia proper); one copy goes to the library of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR in Alma Ata—an advanced outpost of the Russification of the Turkestan peoples with a large Russian staff; one copy goes to the library of Riga and the last to Tbilisi (Tiflis), apparently as a compliment to Stalin's enslaved mother-country. That is the lot.

In this wise are Ukraine, White Ruthenia (Byelorussia) and 13 other Republics blockaded and cut off from all Western influences.

Undoubtedly the blockade extends to other avenues of ideas, especially the literary works of foreign writers and poets.

It would seem that the only way to bring some light in this dark intellectual night organized by Soviet Russia in Ukraine and other non-Russians Republics is via the ether. In this connection "The Voice of America" could fulfill a historic mission for the blockaded non-Russian peoples in the Soviet Union.

Unfortunately, the authorities in charge of "The Voice of America," swayed by the White Russian imperialistic propaganda, make the Ukrainian program mostly a mere translation of the Russian program, failing completely to realize what irreparable harm they are doing to both the prestige and the security of the United States.

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YOUTH and U. N. A.

Bill Proch Coaches Baseball Team to High School Title

John Zwarycz, secretary of Br. 157 of the Ukrainian National Association, located in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., submitted a newspaper clipping from the Sunday Independent of June 18, which contains an interesting story about Bill Proch, who is a member of U.N.A. Branch 223 Wilkes-Barre, was the manager of the Wilkes-Barre Ukrainian National Association Baseball Team, winner of the U.N.A. championship title in 1939 and 1940. The team's trophy is on display in the office of the Supreme Secretary of the U.N.A. Building, Jersey City. Bill has done it again, according to the Sunday Independent; the newspaper story is as follows:

"The Plains High School baseball team 'brought home the bacon' and won the first Wyoming Valley wide scholastic championship for the local alma mater by defeating St. Vincent's High School of Plymouth 4 to 0 in the deciding game of the tourney.

"This win by the local team was its 9th victory in 13 games this season. Coach Bill Proch's proteges won the title in the North division of the County Scholastic League by winning 6 of 8 league tilts, losing only to Woilkes-Barre Township and Swoyerville. Entering the tourney for Wyoming Valley honors, the local 9 eliminated Hanover and Newport, then bested St. Vincent's in the final. Proch's team lost its 2 other games played during the season, both of them exhibition tilts to Hanover.

"Winning of the scholastic championship by this year's team was hailed by alumni as a decided tribute to the coaching abilities of Bill Proch, who is assistant coach of athletics at the high school and has been handling the baseball teams. Proch coached the high school baseball team 2 years ago and won the title in the North division, but the team was eliminated in intertourney play. Taking over baseball coaching duties this Spring after a year's absence, Proch had the high school lads hustling all the way.

"The varsity squad was treated to a trip to New York Yankees-Washington Senators game in Yankee Stadium on June 28. In addition, the high school will be given a trophy, emblematic of the scholastic championship. Members of the varsity squad also will be awarded jackets for their work."

Seven members of this year's varsity baseball team were graduated on June 8, including Myron Zawoiski, a U.N.A. member.

Bill Proch is also the assistant coach for Plains High school football team.

T. L.

UKRAINIANS AND THE CURRENT WAR

(Concluded from page 2)

George Kennan, a counselor for the State Department, is evidently the architect, essentially attempts to thwart and repress Soviet-based aggression whenever it may emerge. Reflected on, it is in nature a passive vacillating, piece-meal policy based on the naive assumption that through a costly containment of the spread of world communism, the inhehent weaknesses of the Soviet structure will make themselves felt sufficiently enough to discourage Soviet world designs. It is a policy founded on the discredited belief that the two worlds —that of Soviet tyranny and the non-communist world—can live in a mutual state of co-existence: "live and let live" as Mr. Kennan has only recently declared. While the Kremlin masters, in their lying propaganda, offer the peoples of Asia their "national independence," this wait-and-see policy offers to the truly enslaved peoples—in substance, our natural friends and allies—nothing.

The wisdom of this amoral, fundamentally dollar-sign diplomacy is being remarkably attested to, today, by (1) the continued inability of our free allies to defend themselves without the presence of heavily armed Americon divisions, (2) the long Soviet retention of initiative in international affairs, (3) the sudden Korean conflict, and (4) the steady and alarming dissipation of American resources. The consistent application of this Kennanist policy should logically involve us tomorrow in China, then Indo-China and anywhere the Kremlin chooses to threaten, while the United States, by simply containing and therefore really conserving Soviet Russian power, will be bleeding itself to death.

Your Congress Committee is not in accord with this intrinsically policyless policy of quasi-appeasement. And in this dissatisfaction with it, it certainly is not alone. The recent outburst against it by the Secretary of the Navy Matthews and, to some degree, General MacArthur, is indicative of the mounting disaffection for it. It seems almost that those who are associated with the Department of Defense and who in the end will have to bear the painful brunt of indecision or stupid decision possess a keener awareness of the political gangsters the free world is forced to deal with. As early as 1945, General MacArthur properly typed them as Muscovites; General Bedell Smith sees the Russian imperialists that they are: and General Wedemeyer knew perfectly well against whom the valiant UPA, in which he had a ferved interest, was fighting.

The Congress Committee, in its policy and endeavors, wholeheartedly supports the policy of positive, subversive resistance as is so rationally and concretely outlined by James Burnham in his current work on "The Coming Defeat of Communism." A policy that not only recognizes the Russian people and its aspirations for freedom from the Bolshevik yoke, but also the Balts, Polish, Bulgarian, Ukrainian and other satellite peoples and their deeply imbedded desires for freedom. The minds and hearts of these enslaveved peoples must be won if the United States is to overcome the menace of world Soviet domination. Through active, aggressive resistance, materially and spiritually well supported, the United States can strike at the very psychological foundations of the Soviet prison of nations, and thereby truly insure world peace. With active subversion within, the Kremlin masters would have more to think of than simply world conquest. Resistance, coupled with the powerful principle of self-determination, not the puny Voice of America or the confused efforts of the Committee For A Free Europe, is the clue to our determination to forge allies in this struggle.

The Policy of Timidity

The third major obstacle to the vistorious utilization of the gigantic potencial of the enslaved peoples is the patent timidity, fearfulness, lack of courage and vision of our present policy makers. Nothing must be done or said to offend the Kremlinites. Two months have now passed and yet the true aggressor in Korea has not been denounced. Over the Voice of America much is being said about the freedom America believes in, as though the enslaved peoples know little of it, but nothing is being related about the freedom these peoples crave for, and, as in the case of the Ukrainians, the UPA is fighting and dying for. These examples of timidity and diffidence are the natural corollaries of the policy of containment and its implication of a continued recognition of an aggressor upon world peace.

Pro-Russianism, containment, and timidity, the three obstacyes which your Congress Committee unqualifiedly rejects as unsound and unbecoming to the stature of American being, are, you will admit, compatible to a very impressive degree with each other. In their place, the Committee seeks the restoration of the principle of self-determination for all peoples, most notably those long subjugated by Russian imperialism, the positive policy of resistance with direction, plan, and objective, and self-respecting courage in our dealings with these monstrous gansters. For the quick realization of these three non-appeasing forces, the way is wide open, even with air-tight legal sanction.

Urges Withdrawal of Recognition of U.S.S.R.

The Congress Committee is presently considering as an integral part of its general policy and endeavors the advocacy of the immediate withdrawal of American recognition of the Soviet Union on the solid basis of its unquestioned violation of the pact of the pact of November 16, 1933. In that tragic pact the Soviet government pledged itself "To respect scrupulously the indisputable right of the United States to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way and to refrain from interfering in any manner in the internal affairs of the United States, its territories or possessions." This and other provisions of the pact have been plainly violated by the Soviet government through its support and fostering of the Communist Party here, which, as every informed person knows, is an inseparable tentacle of the Soviet octupus. The bill now before Congress to ban the activities of Communists inside the United States is founded on this fact of subversive agency for the Soviet government. This, then, is the practical and legal way open for a successful campaign against Soviet Russian imperialism.

In this campaign and with this position in the current war and the means by which we can aid it, you, with your fine organization, can play a most instrumental role First, it is my sincere belief that the closest liaison should be established between the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, with an officer appointed by you for that specific function. Secondly, on the basis of this close relationship, your organization, through its multiple branches, could aid immensely in the dissemination of truuth about Ukraine in their respective localities and its impression upon the members of Congress. You would be amazed at the high importance attached to letters and other communications by these men. It is not generally known, but our testimony on Soviet genocide in Ukraine before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last February would surely have not taken place had it not been for the telegrams and letters from our people in the state of Connecticut. With the facts placed before him, the generous senior Senator from that state has become one of our most sympathetic friends. And lastly, your development of mutual contact with other youth groups of Americans of Central or Eastern European descent and your representation in the various youth conferences here and abroad can go a long way in implementing the course of action that I have depicted here. In these decisive moments I am convinced that you will not fail as Americans to bring the reality of genuine freedom to the fertile soils of Ukraine and other Soviet enslaved nations.

The Big Brown Bear

A Tale for Children

Once there was a big brown bear who lived with his wife inside a cave. "Please, dear," she said to him one day, "run down to the brook and catch some fish for dinner. But don't go near the beehive in the old dead tree. Remember what they did to you last time."

And the bear's wife lit the fire and took down her frying pan. Meanwhile the big brown bear walked slowly down the path toward the brook. Of course, he had not any intention of even looking at the hive. But, before he knew it, there he was heading straight for the old dead tree! He sniffed the good smell of honey and it made him walk faster, and the faster he walked, the better it smelled.

As soon as he reached the tree, he pushed his paw into the hive and grabbed a piece of honeycomb. Inside, the busy bees were making wax and honey. But the minute they saw that big bear wrecking their home and stealing their precious honey, they rushed out, darting in all directions and droning like a million airplanes.

The bear yanked out his paw. Then he let out a big roar, and he ran away so fast that he left the bees far behind him. But alas! he caught his foot in the root of tree and tumbled over and over and rolled down the hill into a thorn bush.

Swarming after him in a big cloud, the bees were ready to zoom down on his head. So the poor bear had to act fact. Pulling and kicking and tugging, he tore himself loose at last, leaving a great deal of his fur in the bush.

He ran toward the brook, jumped into the water, and hid there with only his nose showing. The water was very chilly, but he didn't dare to move, even when a water snake came and tickled his foot.

The bees circled around and around, looking for him everywhere. Sundenly they spotted him under the water, like a big brown rock, and they swooped down and landed smack on his nose.

"Ouch!!" he yelled. "Ouch! Ouch!" Quickly the brown bear scrambled out of the water and crawled into a deep hole under the bank. He sat in the dark, all wet and shivering, with his nose getting bigger and begger.

After a long time, very cautiously, he took a peep outside. He didn't see any bees, he didn't hear any bees, and, of course, he didn't hear, any bees, and, of course couldn't smell any bees because his nose was too sore and swollen. So he crawled out, an inch at a time, and found himself in the sunshine again. And he was supposed to catch some fish for dinner!

So he knelt on a rock and looked into the water and saw a big trout. She kept very still but the bear saw her and caught her with one flip of his paw. It made him feel much better. The trout looked even bigger out of the water and the bear was so pleased he couldn't wait to show her to his wife. But halfway home, as he was going past the old dead tree, he heard the bees, who were still fighting mad. They were buzzing around the hive. The brown bear crouched down and crept through the tall grass, trying to make himself invisible. When he was far from the tree, he straightened up and raced back to his cave, looking over his shoulder from time to time.

He was so happy to be home that he gave his wife a great big bear hug and kissed her on both ears. His wife was quite surprised by such a greeting and guessed right away he had done something wrong. And as soon as she saw his nose, she knew what he had done. "Oh, dear!" she cried. "Why did you go near those bees?"

The brown bear had nothing to say for himself except to promise that he would never go anywhere near the old dead three again. His wife put a wet compress on his nose and cooked the trout and gave him the biggest piece.

"It's the best trout I ever ate," said the big brown bear. But way deep inside, he wished he had some of that nice honey for dessert.

"Those Free Loaders"

The real free loader is proud to be a parasite. Poverty creates most free loaders, but the true champions continue to practice even when they have amassed fortunes. It is unusual for one of them to reform because no matter what they're holding they are fellows who suffer when they have to get up cash for such as food, drink and cigarettes.

The members of this guild believe they are entitled to be guests, no matter where they are. The free loader who employs deceit to avoid a check in a cafe is not considered legitimate. The real free loader appoints every man as his host and doesn't attempt to duck when the waiter arrives with the check. He never runs out. When the waiter has added up the calamity, the free loader doesn't head for the Gent's Room. He points to the host and sits there, unconcerned.

The most stylish free loader I know is also the most considerate. He always demands that the waiter give him the report of the catastrophe first. He fights for it, pulls it out of the host's hand and then scrutinizes it. He usually has to light matches, because the joints he frequents are dark and he is a nearsighted man. After giving the numbers a complete run down and confirming the accuracy of the addition the free loader turns the stiff over to the sucker for payment. It is chivalry that modern free loaders neglect and they usually just sit there while their host settles the debt and don't care if the bill is padded or not.

This man also supervises the amount of the tip and insists that the host hold it down to exactly ten per cent. Often he snatches the stake away from the servant and pares it down to a sum he considers reasonable. This free loader is an intrepid man and understands he courts a mickey finn the next time he comes back to the joint. But he is loyal to his principles and does it all the time, although I have heard from authorities that he holds the title for finns. There is many a gambler who will give you better than even money that he averages one mickey a week over the course of a year.

The free loader is usually a selfish man and rarely mooches for anyone else. Not everyone can become a moocher. It is an art which must be mastered to perfection and finess.

HENRY HAWRYLEW

Vet News Roundup

Questions and Answers

Q. — I am the widow of a World War II veteran, and I also served during the war in the WACs. Under a new law, I understand that I, as an unremarried widow, am eligible for a GI home loan. But I also am eligible under my own rights as a veteran. Can I get GI home loans, one as a widow and the other as a veteran?

A. — No. Widows eligible for GI loans because of their own service are not entitled to additional loan benefits as widows.

Q. — I graduated from high school under the GI Bill this June, and in the Fall, I'd like to go or to college, also under the GI Bill. Does VA consider this a change of course, and will I have to submit justification before I can enroll?

A. — VA will not consider your college training as a change of course, so you will not be required to submit justification to take it. All you need to is submit a supplement certificate of eligibility to the VA regional office which maintains your records.

Q. — My nephew was admitted to a VA hospital, and I paid his train fare to get there. Is there any way the Government will refund the cost of the trip?

A. — If VA authorized travel before the trip began, you may be entitled to a refund. Apply for it at the VA office or hospital that authorized transportation.

Q. — If I enter a VA domiciliary home, may I accept outside employment and still remain in the home?

A. — No. One of the requirements of eligibility for domiciliary care is that the veteran has a chronic disability or disease which prevents him from earning a living for prospective period of time.

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Вас. Дубина

Польова симфонія

В літку, перед жнивами, де нагнулись з обох боків жита, довгою стежечкою біжить вітер, начиняє бурянці, перескочить колючі будяки, прихилиться ніжно до польових квітів і знову щодуху біжить...

А біжить він, аж до телефонних стовпів, добіжить-дзвоне... І, гудуть телефонні стовпи, мотивуючи свою пісню, з піснею польових цвіркунів.

З-під зеленої межі висунувся гордо стрибунець, ніжками наладжує арфу, тільки-що сходить сонце, кругом сяйво-синь, а він найменший заливається піснею. Хвалить природу, виповнюючи її зміст, вщерть наповнений щедрістю.

Польовий зміст: пахучий, радісний, п'янкий і колисковий. Вийти в поле, далека синь... З далекої сині нарисовуються чорні, аж під небо могили, на могилах білі берези... Прислухавшись до їх шелесту, перед вами з могили виходять полки: Остряниці, Залізняка, Хмеля, Мазепи... А он, де зімкнулось небо з землею, на білому коневі виїзджає Тарас Бульба, праворуч — старший син, ліворуч — червона пляма і шепчуть білі берези „Я тебе породив — я тебе і уб'ю!"..

— І радісно, радісно, необмежно, до болю радісно... Ви лишень погляньте: — В небі жайворонки, в ногах стрибунці, довкруги птаство — насолода.

Людина стоїть в полі між житами, зачарована запахом квітів і піснею, забувається.. Вона хоче вимовить, — де я, в якій країні? — Та пісня прикувала її, вона здається вросла в землю... Ні, вона не вросла, її серце наповнюється ніжністю, до її вух напливають все нові і нові мелодії, свіжі, як подув польового вітру.

В стародавні, як сивий дідусь — часи, до наших міст приїжджали різні люди, з різних країв... І ось одному грецькому ученому довелось під таку пору заночувати в полі...

— „Українське поле, ні, це не поле... Скорбота, якщо я назову полем — „Польова Симфонія", з далекими та ясними красвидами, в небі з вечірніми зорями, — зачарували мене. Більш, як годину, до погонича, я не міг вимовити слова...

— В цій країні здається все співає... А дівчата!!..

Ген, зеленіє бурякова площа, в низу балка, а в балці повилась гадюкою річка, вода пінисто приливається і хлюпоче по маленьких плиточках — порогах, вона теж творить пісню.

Жовті соняшники; головаті, лопухаті, а коли вони зацвітуть, лопухи опускаються додолу, голівка заквітчається густо жовтими листочками, з насиляними на настиню, чорними цяточками — обороною, стоять жовті соняшники, як воїни, на сторожі польової пісні.

Але пробачте, вони не тільки воїни-сторожі, Ні! — вони теж співтворці Польової Симфонії... Наступить період цвітіння, до них стелять „медовий шлях" бджоли, несучи на маленьких крильцятках солодку і пахучу, як мед — бджолину пісню.

З синіх будяків, за жовті соняшники, прилітають джмелі... Цвіте конюшина... Вечір... Синьо... синьо... В конюшині: — перепілки, куропатви, деркачі... Заховалося сонце, погустішали тіті... О-тут-то вже насправді стане слухові тісно... А, ще як впаде роса; освіжить конюшину, потягне вечірній вітрець, тоді запах і пісня — безкінцеві! Тепер вже тут все живе озивається піснею... — Пісню серця — любові.

— І дівчата?.. — Дівчата заквітчані в косах синоцвітом, польовим маком, синім горошком з приколеною червоно-білою шипшиною — на грудях, повертаються з сапами чи то з серпами з поля. На устах, в село вони несуть пісню. — „Лагідну і ніжну, голосом чисту, слухом дзвінку... Їх пісню, хіба-що можна порівнювати з піснею маленької пташки, що іменують вони її, — соловейком!!. — закінчує грецький учений.

⁂

„Польову Симфонію", творить наше українське поле, що багате: на хліб, сади, птахівництво та на найкращих дівчат в цілому світі, з їх лагідною материною вдачею, бо коли вже все затихає, гаснуть вечірні зорі, місяць пливе в далечінь, то не затихає пісня, що її підсилюють однаковим тоном, дівчата і соловейко.

Гарно влітку, перед жнивами, де довгою стежкою біжить вітер, несучи з собою поміж житами „Польову Симфонію" українського степу.

П. Буковинець.

ХАЙ УДАРИТЬ ГРОМОВИЦЯ

Хай ударить громовиця —
В темноті буде світліше, —
Хай гартується ще криця
Ми у бій підем грізніше.

Ми не втратили ще віри
В щастя нашого народу:
Згинуть лютії вампіри,
А сміття зметем у воду.

О, надійде час піднятись:
Рвати каміннії мури —
Волі прапор міцно взяти
І підняти вище бурі!

Вадим Черва.

Що внесла судьба, в книгу мойого життя

(Інтермеццо в життя).

МОТТО:

„Якщо ти хочеш після радости [завмершого кохання
Дати вище щастя хворій душі [— живи,
Несучи страждання кохання."
Шілер

— В природі і в моїй крові бушувало п'янке літо. Палке сонце потоками злотавого проміння заливало землю. Пристрасні вогні зрілого кохання до білої криці розпалювали серце.

— Чи знане тобі читачу палке, безумне кохання, що зі силою розгнузданої стихії проривається з нутра на зовні?..

— Чи переживав ти, безсоромні мов грішниця, ночі, що в них твоє пружне, молоде тіло, мов цвітка вологости прагнуло дотику, ніжности і щедрих ласк твоєї вибраної?...

— Чи боровся ти, з холодною, немов січневі дні, логікою, що в білі дні веліла тобі викресати творчу енергію чину і викинути з голови дур розніженого кохання?..

— Бо я, пройшов це все...

— Ніде правди діти, в цьому допомогла мені вона і моїх тридцять літ. А було це так...

— Зимові вільні вечори наповняли скукою а невичерпаний запас моєї енергії велів шукати заняття.

Я ввесь потонув в культурно-громадській праці, великого канадійського міста.

Віча, промови, улаштовування свят, наради сходини, ініціятивні гуртки, організування різних підприємств, церква, школа, організації, доріст, молодь, старші — скрізь мене було повно, всім цікавився...

— Та цього всього було мені замало. Моя енергія і творчий запал вимагали все більше й більше...

Я нав'язав контакт з чужинцями.

Я заходив між англійців і французів, між поляків і москалів і скрізь висовував свої думки, реалізував наші ідеї...

— Пам'ятний вечір застав мене в московській залі де в мене було чимала знайомих придніпрянців.

Прибрана коліровими лентами заля кружляла у вирі ритмічного танку і потапала у гулі і гаморі, пестрої товпи безтурботного юнацтва.

Схрестивши на грудях руки та спершися об стовба, глядів я на вирують в танку пари. До мене підходили, здоровкаючися, знайомі, а я, відповідаючи на їх привіти, прошивав зором присутних. Осторонь помітив я трьох мені не знаних — дівчину і двох юнаків. До мойого чуйного слуху долетіли уривки їхньої розмови...

— Але ж не будь наївною!

— Дивись, який він поважний, та він і говорити з тобою не захоче!.. — Говорив один з юнаків.

— То ще побачимо, а я таки хочу, щоб ми підійшли до нього!..

Це мене заінтриґувало, та дальшої їхньої розмови я не почув, бо скоро вони зупинилися біля мене.

— Галоу! Галоу — гау ар ю?

— Уел, нот со бед, гау ар ю? — і переходжу на українську мову. — Як бавитеся?..

— А, ми щойно прийшли. Моє ім'я Степан, це мій брат Теодор а то наша сестра Надія...

Заки я сказав своє ім'я, вспів окинути зором дівчину. Виглядала мені не старша як шіснадцятилітня.

Струнка, повновида, з гарним, вінчиком на голові заплетеним, довгим, темним волоссям, живі сміючіся, доволі кокетливі очі, пристрасні вуста і два рядки рівних дещо виступаючих зубів виблискували в усмішці, а милий, дещо кирпатенький носик, добре гармонізував з лицем. В ясно-зеленому костюмі було їй дуже до лиця. Довгі, сніжно-білі пальці, самі говорили, що не чужа їй гра на піяно а меццо-сопрановий голос впевнював, що і заспівати гарно потрапить.

— Годі сказати, щоб була красунею, але і бридкою не була, так собі, середньо. Певне було, що має багато жіночої рутини, вродженої кокетерії і мужчина з нею скучати не буде...

Перший її запит був чи я танцюю.

— Гм, відповідаю, крутитися в танку потраплю та танцюристом я не був і хиба вже не буду...

Музика заграла фокстрот і ми пішли в танок...

Цілий вечір промчав як одна хвилина. Пора розходитися. Вона дає мені свій адрес і просить колись зайти, дає номер телефону і прохає подзвонити... Обіцяю зайти, щоб тільки спекатися, бо знаю, що не зайду і не буду телефонувати...

— Або в мене мало ще кращих і поважніших дівчат?!... З нею гарно провів вечір тай на тому кінець... — А зрештою мені покищо дівчата не в голові. Моєю метою закінчити університет, здобути знання і працювати наукою для української справи, ось тут в Новому Світі...

— — — — — —

Зоряна, погідна, зимова ніч. Місто тоне в неоні різноцвітних реклям. На хіднику поскрипує сніг. Мороз рум'янить лиця, щипає за вуха та ніс і витискає на очі сльози. Поспішаю в домівку У. Н. О. на „Контест Краси", де заряд М. У. Н. запросив мене з промовою. Заля забита молоддю. Сміх, гамір і життєрадість лунають в цілій домівці. Мене окружили друзі — юнаки і юначки. Красуня Маруся дає мені жмут контестових книжочок і прохає розпродувати. Іду між молодь. Там усміхнуся, там кину дотеп, там скажу на ушко комплімент і книжочки розійшлися...

Почалася офіційна частина. Я виступаю з промовою. Мов гомін дзвону, мов гук петард падуть і рвуться в серцях слухачів палкі, патріотичні слова. По закінченні гучні оплески і ґратуляції. Між іншими підходить і ґратулює мені рівно ж Надія...

Відходимо осторонь і розмовляємо. Надя гнівна, що я не зайшов або хоча не зателефонував. Оправдуюся, що був занятий, що мав навалу праці, обіцяю колись заглянути, потелефонувати — хоча знаю, що цего не зроблю... — Помимо своєї правдомовности якось не можу сказати прямо, що не зайду...

— — — — — —

Природа скинула зо себе зимову, горностаєву шубу і наділа квітчану, весняну паполому. Весняні чари ділали не тільки на природу, але і на людей. Кожній кидав задушливі кам'яниці і виходив на свіжий воздух, на сонце, геть за місто...

Прийшли Зелені Свята. Українські парохії традиційно вибираються на кладовище. Я йду зо своїми пластунами. Шістьдесять юнаків в пластових одностроях і нас двох скавтмайстрів гарно доповнює похід. Друг Степан веде юнаків а я формую похід. Мов вихор мчу з одного кінця довгої вереници походу на другий. Упорядковую шістки, торую шлях, інформую, відсуваю осторонь цікавих глядачів...

— Галлоу! — Оглядаюся, аж це Надія. Спершу я її не пізнав. Вона була одіта в чорну суконку, дещо сумна — тільки очі ті самі — вічне сміючись. Виглядає значно старша, поважніша...

З'упиняюся на хвилинку і перекидаємо кілька слів. Вона ображена, що я не дався чути, що не заглянув до них. Оправдуюся і обіцяю „напевно" її відвідати... Вона просить, щоб пішов з нею зробити знимку. Хвалить, що мені до лиця в пластовому однострою... Я кажу, що в тій хвилині не можу, бо занятий, але може пізніше...

Надія доволі довго слідкувала за мною та після закінчення панахиди я якось висмикнувся і поїхав у місто зо своїми юнаками...

— — — — — —

Знову промайнуло кілька місяців. На землю ступила у своїм черлено —золотім жупані горда та пишна мов гетьманша — осінь. Стежинки розлового парку „Ля Фонтен" встеляло пожовкле листя. Погідний вечір насував глибоку задуму. Освітлені коліровими рефлекторами фонтанни викидали в гору каскади веселчаних бризків. Тихо шушукають на лавочках пари залюблених... — Та мені ніколи. Я поспішаю в „Платоу Голл" на концерт. Після імпозантного концерту мене перестрінула Надія з матірю. Знайомимось. Запрошують зайти... Я нічого не говорю, бо мені дещо соромно, опісля пригадую собі, що завтра наради всіх слав'янських студентів. Мені, як голові Українського Студентського Товариства, залежить на тому, щоб нас, українців, було якнайбільше. Надія студентка Мек Гіл Консертаторії, запрошую її. Вона обіцяє прийти. Даю їй адресу і прощаємося...

— На другий вечер спільні студентські наради. Нас українців доволі велике число і ми успішно переforsовуємо свої точки. Надія рівно ж була присутня. Вже починають розходитись. Я дивлюся чи її хто поведе додому, але на моє нещастя вона сама. Требаб ути джентелменом, мушу відвести додому. В дорозі розмовляємо, кидаємо одне одному різні запити, жартуємо, сміємося, аж доїхали на місце. Я хочу прощатися та вона запрошує в хату. Годі відмовитися. Заходжу. Хоча вже доволі пізно мати ожидає нас з вечерею. Засідаємо за стіл, чарка — друга вина розв'язує язики. Чуюся в якійсь близькій, родинній атмосфері. Мати не то жартом не то серіозно кинула слова: „Оттакого б мені зятика а Наді мужа!..."

Я аж стрепенувся...

— Що? Та ж Надя дитина. Їй же не більше як шіснадцять років а мені двадцять дев'ять!..

— О мені вже двадцятий!...

Я зніяковів, глянув на матір, немов чекаючи заперечення, та це була правда...

— — — — — — — —

Від цеї хвилини я бував у їхньому домі частіше...

— Не знаю чому чи тому, що як мені видавалося, я знайшов там одробину родинного тепла, за яким я так стужився по дев'яти роках важких скитальчих буднів, а може тому, що був дещо перевтомлений працею і шукав затишшя і спокою. Не знаю... Знаю, що в цей час я зовсім не влюбився ще в Надію...

Прийшли довгі зимові вечорі.

Я жду суботи і неділі, щоб скоріше зайти до Надії. Прийду, а вона сяде за піяно і проспівує низку українських пісень, або гуторимо. Розказуємо одне одному свої пляни на майбутнє. Я мрію, щоб стати славним, українським науковцем а Надія піяністкою і співачкою... Часом підемо в кіно або на Монт Роял посанкуватись, часом на українську виставу або концерт, часом я читаю їй присвячені новелі чи вірші і так минав нам час...

— Я давно замітив, що Надія дарить мене повною симпатією і приязню а може і любовю.

Я, ніде правди діти, рівно ж відчував, що мені чогось не достає, як довелося, що не міг її бачити...

Вкінці прийшов цей пам'ятний для мене вечер. Ми були тільки двоє. Тема нашої розмови зійшла на кохання. Я сказав їй, що бажав би мати таку як вона дружину і відкрив їй свою любов. Вона щаслива і задоволена сказала, що мене кохає рівно ж. Наше визнання припечатав. довгий і палкий цілунок...

— Хоч як це не дивно, але це був мій поцілуй, першого, дійсного, не плятонічного кохання...

— — — — — — — —

(Кінець буде).

За наше майбутнє

Всі, що турбуються своєю власною будучністю і майбутним свого народу, мусять звернути пильну увагу на виховання нашої молоді. Це стара правда, якої вже не треба доказувати: **„Якою виросте наша теперішня молодь, — такою буде наша будучність!"**

З великим признанням треба тому підкреслити жертвенну, безкорисну й повну почуття відповідальности **виховну працю** нашої найстаршої (скоро буде вже обходити свій 40-річний ювілей!) виховної організації **„Український Пласт"**, що саме заінкорпорувалася і на терені ЗДПА.

Тут хочу торкнутися тільки однієї окремої справи: прегарного пластового часопису „Молоде Життя", якого 7-8. (98—99) число саме появилося в Дітройті, Міш.

Цей часопис, що досі виходив в Мюнхені, в Німеччині, почав тепер виходити, по довшій підготовчій праці, на нашому континенті. Згадане подвійне число появилося в чепурній обгортці, формату 6×9, в об'ємі двох аркушів друку (32 ст.) і має цікавий і різнородний зміст, який зацікавить не тільки молодь, але й старших. Тут згадаємо бодай важніші статті:

Я. Вижницький оповідає про **пластові рейди,** які взоруються на славних рейдах УПА і мають дати пластунам фізичну заправу й відповідне духове наставлення.

Цікава пригода' на **„річці Убангі"** промовляє мовою загально-людських почувань до нашої душі.

„Відпустка в Короні" — це талановито написаний репортаж про найчуднійший в світі готель в короні фігового дерева серед африканського пралісу.

Р. М. розповідає про **„Змаг з природою"** людини, яка завзялася здобути найвищі верхи земної кулі.

„А все ж таки усміхнися!" — каже Леся Хр. у своїм оповіданні про важкі конфлікти в чутливій душі пластунок-патріоток.

Ю. Ликтей розповідає з власних спостережень про те, **„Що притягає юнацтво до Пласту?"**

Головна Командантка Пластунок, Цьопа Паліїв, порушує у своїй **„Гутірці з пластунками"** питання основних напрямних нашого життя.

Є. Круцько цікаво говорить про завдання часоп. Молоде Життя і нашої еміґрації взагалі — з ширшого становища **філософії життя.**

Пластунка Лі згадує про табор торонтонських юначок **„В соняшній балці"**, а Мавка розповідає про **„День Пластуна в Клівленді"** при участи Сірого Лева.

Число доповняють: вісті з пластового життя, з Міжнародного Скавтінґу, згадка про нові видання, голоси членів у їх переписці, багато глибоких сентенцій та коротших статейок. Ціна цього багатого подвійного числа тільки 25 центів.

Кожний з нас, що розуміє вагу патріотичного й морального виховання молоді, повинен піддержати морально і матеріяльно завзяту й безкорисну працю цієї групи пластунів, які жертвують всі свої сили і засоби — для виконання великого патріотичного діла!

П-а.

СТАВАЙТЕ ЧЛЕНАМИ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО НАРОДНОГО СОЮЗУ, А ТИМСАМИМ І СПІВВЛАСНИКАМИ 11-ЦЯТИ МІЛЬЙОНОВОГО МАЙНА ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ

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