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INDEPENDENCE DAY MUSINGS

By G. H.

Fire crackers, picnics, parades and speeches will be the order of the day on the Fourth of July. There will be fun for many, and the significance of the holiday may be regarded as an intrusion.

Except that the parents of the young men, now in Korea, will give some time to meditation on the meaning of the Independence Day in terms not mentioned by the speakers at patriotic rallies.

"A nation that is devoid of young men who are willing to defend it, does not deserve its freedom". Whoever said that must have meant it as a warning to America.

"Americans do not appreciate their freedom", said a DP professor. "They have not lost a major war yet. If ever they

do, they will change their methods of celebrating the Fourth."

America won its independence from a European power; Americans are apt to lose their freedom to a European philosophy.

Americans might learn much about the appreciation of Freedom from Ukrainians. On second thought, it might be better to let the Ukrainians alone; at the most critical periods in their history the Ukrainians always became hopelessly divided. Perhaps the Convention of Ukrainian Congress Committee will tell who is to learn from whom.

For our part, we will do well to thank the Almighty and our parents for bringing us into this world "in the Land of the Free".

OUR JUVENILES

II

Several factors are responsible for the loss of Ukrainian children to Ukrainian organizations and to organized Ukrainian community. A backward home that does not "keep up with Joneses" or an association with children of other nationalities are the most frequent causes, or a combination of causes, why children break away from the home influences and get lost in "American sea".

When to this is added a situation where the parents constantly disparage the Ukrainian race and the Ukrainian institutions, then the child's mind becomes poisoned against everything Ukrainian and only a miracle may save the child from deserting its nationality.

But we are interested in the U.N.A. and the reasons why the matured youth forsakes the institution of the parents. If home and the environment are unfavorable toward preservation of a child in the Ukrainian fold, then it stands to reason that the influence of the U.N.A. ought to counteract the unfavorable trend. After all, it has not been an idle boast that the U.N.A. has been mostly responsible for maintaining the Ukrainian spirit alive on the American soil.

There is a mistaken notion in the minds of many people; when the U.N.A. is mentioned,

they immediately think of the Home Office. They innocently overlook the most important echelon in the organization—the U.N.A. Branch. The Branch is the U.N.A. to all practical purposes to its members in any community. It is the manner in which the Branch fulfills its mission that spells success or failure in the preservation of Ukrainian idea in any particular community.

Is the Branch interested in its juvenile members? Does it call its juvenile members to juvenile meetings as is being done in other organizations? Does the Branch provide any "good times" for its children, so that a sentimental chain will bind the child to the U. N. A. Branch? Answers to these questions may give the solution to our problem, because only the U.N.A. Branch is in the position to save the children for the U.N.A. after they had reached maturity.

We might take another step along this line by asking for leadership among the members of a Branch. We have reached that stage in the growth of Ukrainian communities where in the generation born on the American soil should be capable of providing leadership in the Branch activities that involve children. And the question resolves itself into this: Where are the leaders and are they serving their own people or have they, too, become a loss to us?

Genocide Committee Urges Action

The United States Committee for a United Nations Genocide Convention has issued an appeal to all interested organizations, urging them to contact the members of the Senate with a view of ratifying the treaty.

The appeal, signed by Co-Chairmen, reads as follows: "We therefore urge every organization supporting the United States Committee for a United Nations Genocide Convention immediately to communicate with the leadership of both parties asking that ratification of the Genocide Convention be incorporated in

their political platforms. We call on you to encourage your local constituents to communicate with delegates to conventions of the major parties in their areas and to secure their support for such an election plank.

"Though the time is short, such action by the scores of organizations united in our committee can play a very important role in keeping this issue alive before the people in this country and in securing the commitment of our major political parties to ratification at the earliest possible opportunity."

ADVENTURE OF UKRAINIAN BOY

In June of 1947 a 19 year old boy, poorly clad and unable to speak any English, was found wandering about the streets of Philadelphia, Pa. by two friendly policemen. He was taken to the local station house where Michael Darmo-pray, President of the Ukrainian American Citizens' Association, was called to speak to him in his native language.

His name was Paul Dacut. As a Ukrainian national, he had been taken from his homeland by the Nazis and forced into slave labor although just barely in his teens. His sister went him, while his parents were taken by the Russians. When liberated by the Americans, he was eventually destined to go to Argentina with his sister to start a new life. Unfortunately, he took sick prior to sailing time and remained behind in Hamburg, Germany, while his sister departed. Unable to find another sailing he stowed away on a ship he thought was for the Argentine. However, the ship came to New York City. He again boarded another vessel which he believed would take him to his destination and landed in Philadelphia where he was found by the police.

The Ukrainian American Citizens' Ass'n immediately took up the cause for this young boy. Together with the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, the other six Ukrainian American Clubs in Philadelphia, women's organizations and others, employment was found and steps were taken to locate his sister and to make his stay in the U.S.A. a permanent one.

Proceedings for deportation were taken by the Immigration Authorities. An appeal was immediately instituted and a bill was introduced into Congress for the private relief of the boy by Representative Hardie Scott of the 3rd Congressional District of Penna.

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Dr. Wytwyskyj in Boston

Most people appreciate good weather when it comes around. People in Boston are especially appreciative because there are not too many days of the "fair and warmer" variety.

It was a beautiful day on Sunday, June 8. Beaches were crowded and highways were jammed with cars. At the Ritz Plaza Hall on Huntington Avenue in Boston, Dr. Stefan Wytwyskyj, vice-president and minister of foreign affairs for the Ukrainian Government in Exile, spoke to a handful of people. About 150 were present. Old Mr. Sun was just too much competition for this mass meeting. We see, then, that it is not only poor weather that spoils attendance but extremely nice weather, too.

People who attended the meeting were thoroughly satisfied and were happy that they did not pass up this opportunity to hear a brilliant speaker and a clear thinker. Dr. Wytwyskyj explained his connection with the Ukrainian National Council and stated that this Rada represents the true voice of the Ukrainian people in the world. He also said the Rada aimed at unity, for in unity there is strength. Ukrainians must strive not only for a free Ukraine, but for a world that will be free. The Rada exists so that there will

This bill had to be renewed at subsequent sessions, and many efforts and much time was consumed by the Congressman in his attempt to have the bill approved.

As another step in this fight, the Congressman enlisted the assistance of Senator Edward Martin, Senator from Pennsylvania. The Senator had become very interested in the case, and at his request, representatives of the various Philadelphia organizations, the Relief Committee and others, went to Washington, visited and conversed with the Senator and his administrative assistant, George Bloom. After hearing of the many efforts being made, and of the merits of the project, the Senator pledged his every effort to have this private bill passed for the relief of Paul Dacut.

That the boy deserves every particle of assistance is clear. Since his arrival he has refused all charity, continually supporting himself and repaying all monies advanced for his initial relief. He has been a steady worker, industrious and loyal. Also, he now has become a strong advocate of America and its form of government and desires to stay here and become a part of it and do his bit to make it stronger. One of his present desires is to enlist in the Armed Forces of our nation.

It is therefore urgent that all Ukrainian Americans and their organizations immediately write or contact their Congressmen and Senators to insist upon full support being given to Senate Bill S. 3208, for the relief of Paul Dacut. Here is your chance to do your bit. Congressman Hardie Scott and Senator Edward Martin are doing their best. Now it is up to the Ukrainian Americans to enlist more support to enable these fine representatives in our government to succeed.

ARCHIPENKO TO SPEAK

Alexander Archipenko, a truly great creative genius of our time, will give a talk at the Statler Hotel this coming Friday evening at 7 p.m. The lecture is entitled "Creativity" and will be held in the Keystone Room of the Statler Hotel 7th Avenue and 32nd Street, New York, during the 5th Ukrainian Congress Community Convention.

This Ukrainian sculptor has received universal renown for the part he has played in the artistic movement of the 20th century. As one critic says, "... he is the most prominent and the most discussed of all living artists."

Red Bank VFW Gives Flag Program For Class of DPs

From Luba Kozachok, who works on a DP project at Red Bank, N. J., we have obtained the following information:

In Red Bank the DPs have organized a school for the study of English and citizenship. The main instigators of this movement were Ukrainians. Their name is Mr. and Mrs. Dmitriy Tkachenko. They meet every Monday at the Salvation Army Home and every Wednesday at the Y.M.C.A. of Red Bank.

Last Monday the class celebrated Flag Day. The program was given by the Veterans of Foreign Wars Ladies Auxiliary. Each student was presented with an American Flag and one of the VFW Ladies explained the history of the Stars and Stripes. The Girl Scouts lead the pledge to the flag and everyone joined in singing the Stars Spangled Banner.

There are many Americans who are interested in this movement started by the Tkachenkos. The person who has done most is Mr. F. M. Pyke who is a missionary in the Methodist Church. He found

To quote another critic, "Archipenko's figures are timeless in the highest sense of the word, they are miracles of our age..." From all countries in which his works were shown, came similar reviews, lauding the achievements of this pioneer in modern art.

It will really be a rare and great occasion to be able to hear Mr. Archipenko, and to view the slides with which he will illustrate his lecture.

Everyone is invited; however, the seating capacity is limited so promptness will assure you a seat. There will be no charge for the lecture.

G. S.

the meeting places and asked some retired teachers to help with the teaching. The teachers all work without pay and never miss a day. As one teacher put it, "It's the most inspiring thing I have ever done because the students are so attentive and anxious to study."

There are fourteen different nationalities represented in this school and they are all very anxious to become American Citizens. This school not only teaches English but helps the people meet other people.

Any Ukrainian or any other person of foreign birth who lives near Red Bank can register in this school if they will contact Mrs. Luba Kozachok, 180 Maple Ave., Red Bank, N. J. Tel. R. B. 6-0806.

The Tkachenkos have been in U. S. A. for about 5 years. Shortly after their arrival they became members of the U.N.A. They have introduced many new DPs to the reading of the Svoboda by subscribing for them for a few months and invariably the DPs have continued subscribing for themselves.

Riches Hang On Clerk's Error

Under the above title the New York Sunday News of June 22nd gave an illustrated account of the good fortune which smiled on the Ukrainian farmer, Anton Turta, of Edmonton, Alberta.

Anton Turta came with his parents from Ukraine at the age of 25. Anton left his family in Saskatchewan and went on to Alberta to marry the girl he met on the ocean voyage. He bought a 160 acre farm which eventually became the

center of oil fields. The original title to the farm reserved the coal and petroleum rights to the railroad. The title, acquired by Anton Turta, reserved the rights to coal only, leaving out any mention of petroleum due to the clerk's error in making the transfer. This gives Anton Turta a fair chance to win the rights to oil in his litigation.

Although the case is still pending in courts, and Anton has not realized any money yet, he gets a lot of mail—gimmie letters he calls them.

Ukrainian American Veterans Renew Activity

The Ukrainian American Veterans have set up organizational plans for the future during their last convention which will give them the opportunity to do their part in establishing better social relationships with other clubs.

The U.A.V. plans to become a more active participant of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. They are sending delegates to the forthcoming Congress Convention which is soon to be held in New York City in order to present more vividly the viewpoints held by the Ukrainian American Veteran.

Commander Martin Horobowski and Senior Vice-Commander Walter Bacad recently attended the Ukrainian Orthodox Youth League Convention which was held in Philadelphia as representatives of the U.A.V. They spoke to the veterans who belong to that organization in order to familiarize them with the functions of the U.A.V.

Plans have made for U.A.V. representatives to attend as many meetings and social affairs sponsored by Ukrainian American organizations as possible. They feel this is a vital necessity in order that good will can be established among our young people. Perhaps

Heat Wave Intensifies "Evening of Ukrainian Song and Dance"

On Friday, July 4th, the Grand-Ballroom of the cool, air-conditioned Statler Hotel in New York City will hardly be reminiscent of the hot, humid June days just gone by. Nothing in the temperature on that "Evening of Ukrainian Song and Dance" will reflect the long, weary, hot hours of painstaking rehearsal—time spent in polishing the performance to be presented there.

For, on every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday evening—five nights of the week—for the past several months—one participating group or another has been in rehearsal.

On Mondays, the "Boyan" Girls Chorus under the direction of Ivan Nedilsky, or the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Chorus directed by Roman Levitsky, could have been heard raising the rafters in song.

On Tuesday, the Ukrainian Dance Club, C.Y.M.A., guided by Oleh Genza, were tripping away lightly, and on Wednesdays the Ukrainian Dancing Society of New York under John Flis followed suit.

Thursday found the mellow, sonorous singers of the "Dumka" Male Chorus directed by

O. Mykityuk and Walter Bacad's "Dance Ukraine" hard at it. Friday Roman Petrina's "Dzerlo" Dance Society would wing up the weekly rehearsal schedule.

Like the U. S. Mail, "neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night" could stay these groups from their appointed rounds. In some instances, they met two and three times weekly, in addition to regular rehearsal days, combining in chorus under Stephen Marusevich's conducting and Dance under Roman Petrina direction.

The program commentary, written by Ivan Kernitzky of New York, will be made by Joseph Hirniak, also of New York.

Mykola Ponedilok was the "Winged Mercury" of the combined groups, acting as a sending and receiving station, and at times, like a true carrier pigeon, brought his messages home.

The result of all this? An "Evening of Ukrainian Song and Dance" in the Grand-Ballroom of the air-conditioned with the Fifth Annual Convention of the—Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. You'll enjoy it.

Prof. Kuzela and General Pavlenko, Noted Ukrainians, Die In Exile

Death claimed two prominent Ukrainians recently in Western Europe. Dr. Zenon Kuzela, President of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, professor of the Free Ukrainian University, and outstanding Ukrainian ethnographer, died on May 24, 1952 near Paris after a prolonged illness.

On May 29, 1952 also, in

Paris, died Lieutenant-General Mykhailo Omelanovych-Pavlenko, at the age of 74. He was once a supreme Commander of the Ukrainian Army, and Supreme Commander of the Ukrainian Galician Army, Head of the Supreme Military Council, and recently head of the European Federation of Ukrainian Veterans.

Former Soviet Persecutees Appeal to United Nations

On Sunday, June 1, 1952 a mass rally sponsored by DOBRUS (Democratic Association of Ukrainians formerly Oppressed in the Soviet Union)

was held in New York in protest against the mass murder of 10,000 Ukrainians in the City of Vinnitsia in Ukraine in 1937-1938 by the Soviet secret police. Among those who spoke at the rally were Bishop Hryhory who performed a mass burial service when the mass graves were uncovered in Vinnitsia; P. Pavlovych, an eyewitness of the Soviet Russian crime; Mrs. Robert A. Vogler,

wife of the famous American prisoner of Communist Hungary; H. T. Brundage, radio commentator, and Mr. Wezeter, representing Governor Dewey of New York, as well as several Ukrainian speakers.

A resolution was unanimously adopted urging the United Nations Human Rights Commission to undertake immediate steps to investigate the crime perpetrated by the Soviet police on some 10,000 Ukrainian men, women and children.

Mr. V. Hryshko, president of DOBRUS, presided at the rally.

Fraternal Statistics

The May number of the "Fraternal Monitor" carries a set of statistics which ought to be of interest to U.N.A. members.

Listing the increases in total certificates issued by 57 largest fraternal in 1951, we find the U.N.A. in eleventh place. In the net gain in juvenile certificates the U.N.A. is in the eight place.

Then there is an interesting list of 150 millionaire societies and their assets. The U.N.A. comes 38th in the list with assets amounting to more than 13 million dollars.

There are other interesting data about the fraternal, such as dividends and benefits paid, and government bonds owned by each organization. These are arranged in alphabetical order so that a relative standing of each fraternal cannot be ascertained at a glance. However, the U.N.A. makes a fine showing in every statistical table as a representative Ukrainian fraternal, far ahead of its Ukrainian competitors.

with this new feeling of a united group spirit, all Ukrainian American groups will try to support one another more often, and in so doing, will bring recognition to our people all over the United States.

Brief Survey of Ukrainian Literature

By STEPHEN SHUMEYKO

(Continued)

OTHER CULTURAL TRADITION

Architecture

In the plains the Ukrainian usually builds himself a house made of clay and covered with straw, while in the mountains he builds it of wood, the latter, by reason of its form and interior, being an interesting contribution to the treasure of architecture. According to D. R. Buxton, the original contribution of the Ukrainians to world architecture is their wooden church, which in its simplest form shows the development from the Ukrainian peasant cottage. Its chief characteristics are its three chambers, a special method of roofing, and, what is especially native, the arrangement of domes, ranging from the simple type with but one dome, to another having its four extra domes set on the axis of the church, to finally the rare and complex nine-dome church. Buxton also decries the suppressive influence of Russia against the free architectural development within Ukraine and elsewhere. But during the period of the Ukrainian Kievan State; Kiev had so many beautiful churches that, in the words of Leroy Beaulieu, it was "like a small replica of Byzantium itself, or a Ravenna of the North."

Fine Arts

The oppressive policies of Russia towards Ukraine caused many Ukrainian artists to express their native talent through the medium of Russian forms. Losenko (1737-73), a Ukrainian, "must retain a place of honor in the history of Russian painting," writes A. Benois. "Russia may take pride in Levitsky and Borovikovsky," also Ukrainians, who depicted "with perfectly convincing vividness the courtiers of Tsarina Catherine II." Another Ukrainian was Ilya A. Repin, whom Benois calls the "biggest artist of the 'eighties.'" The father of Russian "perspective painting," according to the Great Russian Encyclopaedia, was S. C. Zaryanko, also Ukrainian. Ukraine also produced the best of the sea-scape painters of Russia—R. Sudkovsky. Another such "Russian" artist, one of the leaders of modern Russia, is Vrubel. Gay, though of French origin, claimed Ukraine as his motherland. Levitan and Kuindzhi were inspired by the Ukrainian sky. Pimonenko and Vasilevsky led in genre painting; I. Trush of Western U-

kraine in landscape painting; while Kholodny and O. Novakivsky headed the school of impressionism. Then there is a host of other Ukrainians who have won recognition for striking talent in the various fields of painting.

Of the Ukrainian etchers the leading figure is George Narbut (died 1920) who is known also for his great services to the development of the graphic arts in Russia. An etcher of considerable promise whose career in this field was brought to a sudden stop by Russian imprisonment, was the poet Taras Shevchenko. Among the other noteworthy figures in this field are Olena Kulchitska, V. Krichivsky, I. Mozelevsky, L. Lozovsky, M. Kirnarsky, P. Omelchenko, and P. Kovzun, the last being especially known for his beautiful book covers and bookplates.

Although Martos and Litvinenko are well known Ukrainian sculptors, the greatest of them is Alexander Archipenko, who is considered the chief representative of the school of modernism. In plastic art, wrote Prof. B. Ternovez of Moscow, Archipenko has had the same influence as Picasso in painting. A foremost sculptor, a painter and an etcher of considerable ability, Archipenko is also the creator of various innovations in art, such as the sculptor-painting, as well as the "Archipentura," which by means of a new pictorial method and mechanism presents concrete emotions which cannot be rendered by means of static painting. At present he conducts classes in sculpture, painting, drawing, and woodcarving in universities and art institutes on the Pacific Coast. He is a naturalized American citizen.

Religion

As Mikola Kostomariw pointed out, the Ukrainian, being a more spiritual and mystically inclined character, is stronger in his religious feelings, and not so liable to religious indifference as the Russian. And although a great individualist, the Ukrainian is social and disciplined in his religious life, which in Eastern Ukraine assumes the form of the Orthodox Church, and in Western Ukraine—the Catholic Church of the Greek rite. At all times the Ukrainians have fought against a state-controlled church, which made it a tool of autocracy; and for that reason during period of free-

TRUTH AROUSES RAGE

Bolshevist Opinion on Professor Clarence A. Manning's "XX. Century Ukraine"

(Courtesy "Ukrainian Observer")

For bolshevists nothing is more hateful than the truth conditions behind the Iron Curtain. The despots in Moscow are particularly incensed when the truth about Russian bolshevist oppression and exploitation of subjugated peoples is spread in the West. They lose all sense of decency and attack their opponents with every kind of weapon, foaming, as it were, at the mouth with rage.

Such was the treatment meted out recently to Clarence A. Manning, Professor at Columbia University; and an expert in questions dealing with Eastern Europe. From 1944-1951 he wrote four books dealing with various aspects of the Ukrainian problem. His "XX. Century Ukraine" appeared early in 1951 and was favourably received by critics in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. Basing his study on objective sources, Professor Manning here reviews the last fifty years of the history of the Ukrainian people, and in particular, its fight for liberation as a state. He emphasizes rightly what great progress towards liberty this people submerged for centuries by the Russians has made during the last fifty years. He also confirms his statement in previous books that the Ukrainian people, as a politically mature nation, has a right to national sovereignty and to secession from Russia.

It is this latter fact in particular that has upset the mighty men in the Kremlin and their local, sometimes Ukrainian, henchmen. At first they attempted to ignore Professor Manning's books. But in time their fame grew and they attracted too much attention in important circles of public opinion in America for the Soviets to be silent any longer.

That is why it has taken the official Soviet press more than a year to notice "XX. Century Ukraine" and to publish its venomous attack. The Ukrainian church was independent of the government. "The Ukrainian church," writes D. S. Mirsky, "likewise assumed more popular form and less authoritative forms than in Russia. Hence, on the one side, a greater intimacy in the Ukrainian's relations to his parish church, the absence of a hereditary caste of priests, and a closer contact between the clergy and people."

"Ukraine". The "Radyanska Ukraina", the official organ of the communist party of Ukraine, publishes in its number for February 22, 1952 a two-page article on the book by a certain Antin Khyzhniak, which is full of vitriolic abuse.

The article is entitled "A Word On The Great Friendship", i.e. the friendship between the Russian and the Ukrainian peoples. The Soviet article pretends throughout that Professor Manning would like to disturb this friendship and sow discord and enmity between the two peoples—the last thing, of course, that he intends.

It is not a book review in the normal sense; the critic has no objective opinion about anything at all; he rectifies nothing, refutes nothing; he illumines nothing, praises nothing, objects to nothing. He only foams at the mouth. What he offers as "criticism" is a tirade in terms that are strong even in Soviet journalism. We must apologize to our readers for the tone of the specimen we translate here from the Ukrainian, but it is typical of the entire article:

"The laurels of a Ukrainian expert have not allowed this forger to sleep, still less his superiors, who tapped his humble shoulder and ordered him to produce more lies. So the obsequious today published a new 'work' in 1937, a book entitled the 'History of Ukraine'. Every chapter is a fresh lie, a calumny, a distortion, a falsehood. The book deals with the same theme as the author's other 'historical studies'—the denigration of the friendship between the Russian and the Ukrainian peoples; the aim is to prove that the Russian and the Ukrainian peoples have always been at daggers drawn. The donkey's ears of a bitter enemy of the Soviet people waggles out of every page. But the worst is to be found in those pages where the author eulogizes the most desperate enemies of the Ukrainian people, the blood-thirsty leaders of national gangsters,—men like Bandera and Bulba Borovets."

So it goes on for columns and pages. What is not Russian, Russian Bolshevism and what is condemned to remain hostile to Russian Bolshevism for ever, is thrown together and vigorously mixed—Truman and Hitler, General Marshall and Goebbels, Bernard Baruch and Petliura, the Uk-

Impressions

by William Shust

Here it is July again. Isn't it strange that when we think of war with its battle and victory, it is always framed in thoughts of winter and snow and rain and wasteland inhabited by grim-faced orphans of humanity?

We forget that there are sun-filled days on the battlefield which, but for a change in time or place, could be pleasure-filled.

Nor do we remember the fact that most of the wars in history began in the spring and summer.

When it's summer and your crops grow easily, when the days are clear and your stomach is filled, it's easy for a man to fight. The regrets come later—when the weather changes.

No wonder it seems strange to mark those days of fierce fighting on a pleasant summer's day. Nor is it surprising that the memory of those bloody days is marked by only a moments silent prayer and

an afternoon of festivities. For it is summer, and the weather won't permit deliberation and tedious thought.

Yet there was conflict and blood shed—all in a summer's afternoon. As it is, as it was, as it will be.

And we mark the day—wondering about those who fought so quickly and decisively. We wonder how it was they would not relent till all was won. But we wonder most of all about how they could so gallantly gain courage to begin the fearful ordeal.

Wonder no more. For on a summer's day when a man is strong and filled with life

—the blazing sun could light his way to battle instead of picnicking,
—the waving branches beckon him to war instead of swaying rhythmically with the dance music of his radio,
—and the winds whisper inspiration to the soldier instead of caressing the brow of the dancer.

It is obvious that rumours of the work of foreign friends of Ukraine are penetrating to the Ukrainian people behind the Iron Curtain, so that the Communist party feels compelled to contradict and "rectify". That the result is nothing but vituperation is due in the first instance to the fact that Professor Manning's objective statements cannot be refuted, and of course to the proverbial habit of foaming at the mouth whenever facts prove untractable. The reception this book has met with shows clearly how utterly Bolshevism and Russian imperialism can be routed by the simple truth. Professor Manning is on the right way and his method is the best. Nationalities—that is the Achilles heel of the regime and Moscow is more aware of it than others; it is to be hoped that Western publicists will follow Professor Manning's example and will extend his studies. That would win half the victory for the West.

This attack of fury of the Bolshevist writer in Kyiv, who is merely carrying out orders, is not an accident, for it contains much that is typical of the system. Professor Manning has touched one of the most vulnerable spots in the Soviet system, perhaps not very gently, but with absolute truth. We refer to the problem of nationalities and to the most important of these, the Ukrainian problem. Moscow has every reason to fear that the end of Bolshevist tyranny will soon come if the explosive power of the nationality-idea in the U.S.S.R. is once recognized and properly utilized by the West. From the tone of Antin Khyzhniak's "criticism",

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THE AMERICAN WAY

MacArthur Sounds Warning

By GEORGE PECK

For the past two decades America has been moving toward totalitarianism and away from the basic principles upon which our nation was founded; which principles it followed for a century and a half with great benefit to so many of our citizens.

In a recent speech, General Douglas MacArthur warned of this dangerous drift in our national policies. This, he said, "coupled with the rapid centralization of power in the hands of a few, is leading us toward a Communist state with as dreadful certainty as though the leaders of the Kremlin themselves were charting our course... Unless the American people stem the present threatening tide, human liberty will inevitably perish from our land."

General MacArthur knows whereof he speaks. He is not an alarmist. He returned home from the Far East after many years spent in the service of his country, to find that during his absence a vast bureaucracy had fastened its tentacles on the U.S.A.

Here is what he found: Since 1930 government employment of all kinds has increased at four times, and Federal civilian employment at eleven times the rate of increase in the total population. Today there are about 6.8 million civilian workers on government payrolls which means there is now one government worker for every 6.8 families in the nation.

This vast bureaucracy is hitting the taxpayers "below the belt." For the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, taxes of all kinds will absorb more than 30 percent of our national income. In order to obtain the necessary revenue with which to carry on and expand its spending orgy, the Federal Government has invaded many tax fields which constitutionally belong to state and local governments. It now absorbs 75 percent of all taxes collected in the country as against only 36 percent in 1929.

As a consequence of this greatly increased take by Uncle Sam, state and local officials are compelled to go hand in hand, like so many mendicants, to Washington and beg the bureaucrats for a share of the money that the Federal Government has taken away from the citizens of their communities. Ridiculous, isn't it? The net result of all this is that

self-government at the local level is being destroyed and will soon vanish entirely.

Adding insult to injury, the Federal Government is steadily sticking its messy hands into the affairs that rightfully belong to private business enterprise. Insidious and powerful attacks have been made upon our American Capitalistic System of Free Enterprise. The successful have been penalized, profits have been scooped at and industry has been subjected to all forms of red tape and regulations. At the same time, Federal Government has coddled and pampered labor unions. It has fixed prices and granted wage increases that are squeezing the profits of business. Such procedures give the Federal Government the power of life and death over industry.

The Founding Fathers, fully aware of how tyrannical government had destroyed the freedom of people in Europe, in drafting the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, set up safeguards to freedom. One of these was a limitation upon Federal Government by granting it specific powers and dividing them into three distinct branches—legislative, executive and judicial. This made for a system of checks and balances to prevent any one branch of the Federal Government becoming supreme or totalitarian.

But now what do we find? This bulwark is being seriously threatened. Congress is becoming a rubber stamp; the system of checks and balances is being scrapped; and the Constitution is becoming a "horse and buggy" document. All of the safeguards built up over the first century and a half of our history are being scuttled.

That is the alarming situation that General MacArthur found on his return to America which led him to sound the warning. "Unless the American people stem the present threatening tide, human liberty will inevitably perish from our land"

Will we be smart enough to heed the General's warning before it is too late, or will we continue blindly along the road that leads backward toward a system of "goose-stepping" regimentation such as that from which our ancestors fled to set up a new concept of government here in the United States of America?

THE WORD COMES TO KIEV

By WILLIAM LUKACZYK

Courtesy of KERX

(Continued)

We regret that little is recorded of Metropolitan Ilarion's life and literary activity, but from the "First Chronicle" we know that he was a "man of much learning and fasting." He was a priest in the Church of the Apostles in the Kievan suburb of Berestov before his appointment by Jaroslav the Wise in 1051 as first Ukrainian metropolitan. Incidentally, this appointment alone is noteworthy, for it marks a major step toward liberating the Ukrainian Church from the administrative pressure of Byzantium which previously supplied Ukraine with its metropolitans. After 1054 Metropolitan Ilarion seems to disappear from public life, for the chronicle reports that he was not present at the burial of Jaroslav; while in 1055 the Greek, Ephrem had already succeeded to the metropolitanate. Some interpreters suggest that Ilarion may have submitted to Ephrem while he himself retired to the monastery assuming the religious name Nikon. Nevertheless, though the name Ilarion seems to

have faded away into obscurity, the fame of his work "The Word of Law and Grace" remains immortal and presents us with the best indications of the nature of Ilarion's genius and literary training.

Metropolitan Ilarion's mode of composition characterizes him as an exponent of the "Higher School" of homiletic and didactic literature in Ukraine which utilized a variety of literary techniques, embellishments, rhetorical devices, and flowery language, imitative of the style of composition of the Greek Church Fathers. This school of composition is compared with the "Lower School" which sacrificed all these manners of pretentious and pedantic writing for the most simple and obvious language in explaining the fundamental tenets of the Christian religion. Ilarion, however, incomparably excelled his fellow "epigoni" by transcending average rhetorics through the sheer force of his individual talent and his immediate feelings, which he utilized in developing themes of national

originality for uniting Christian society with his fatherland. As the real product he produced a unique work whose like has never appeared again but which today stands as a jewel in the literary treasure not only distinctive Ukrainian but decidedly universal. Though a manual for presbyters entitled "Confessions of Faith" is also ascribed to him, it is the celebrated "The Word of Law and Grace" which draws enthusiastic consideration from every aspect.

The original title for this work, most conveniently condensed into "The Word of Law and Grace," contains a neat summarization of the content of the work. The full title discloses two sections into which the work falls: (1) The Word (Slovo) concerning the Old Law given to Moses, and (2) The Word concerning the Grace and Truth through Jesus Christ and how the law departed, and grace and truth filled the whole world, and faith spread to all languages even to our Rusj (Ukrainian) language, and a praise to our Kahan (prince) Volodymyr through whom we were baptized, and a prayer to God from our whole land. The date of its composition has not been exactly established; one can only approximately compute it

from analysis of the narration of historic events in the work. It must have been written between 1037 and 1050 since the author speaks of Jaroslav's wife, Princess Irena, who died in 1050, as still living, and mentions the Church of the Annunciation near the Golden Gates of Kiev erected in 1037 by Jaroslav. At the same time, we know that the composition of "The Word of Law and Grace" occurred before Ilarion became metropolitan and could, therefore, allow us to infer that the work may have considerably influenced Jaroslav's decision to appoint him (Ilarion) as head of the Kievan metropolitanate. We know from Ilarion himself that he held no high office before this, for in the work he addresses bishops as in a higher office from himself.

When "The Word of Law and Grace" is analyzed from the point of history, politics, Christian philosophy, rhetoric, style, exegeses, and language, its right to the title of masterpiece in literature is surely vindicated. Let us evaluate the work of its evangelical merits. In developing the opening thesis of the superiority of the New Testament over the Old Testament, of Christianity over Judaism, Ilarion demonstrates his extensive famili-

ty and profound understanding of the Scriptures. He employs parallels from the Old Testament for describing how the implacable law of the Judaic era incompletely united God and man but how the abounding grace of the Christian era produces the free communion of man with God. The story of Hagar, the slave woman, and Sarah, the free woman, wives of Abraham, from Old Testament is presented in details as one of the vivid parallels in explication of this thesis. Ilarion applies grace in a specific sense to mean truth and law specifically to mean the shadow and servant to the truth which it preceded. After tracing with multiple references Judaic participation in the law of the Old Testament, Ilarion proceeds to reveal a keener knowledge of the New Testament. He describes the universality of Christianity and pictures its spread to his native land:

"The religion of grace has spread through all the earth and has entered unto the people of Rusj, and the lake of the law dried up while the spring of the Gospels filled up and flooded all the earth overflowing upon us. For it has come to pass that we now with all Christians praise the Holy Trinity."

Hereupon Ilarion, proceeding into the second part, makes more scriptural references as he exclaims with pride his eulogy on Volodymyr, the sponsor of Christianity to Rusj-Ukraine:

"Rome sings loud praises to Peter and Paul through whom it came to believe in Jesus Christ, the Son of God; in Asia, Ephesus, and Patmos sing to John the Divine; in India, to Thomas; in Egypt, to Mark. All countries, towns and peoples honor and praise their teacher who taught them the True Faith. Let us also with all our strength honor with humble praises him, who has performed great and wondrous things, our teacher and guide, the great kahan (prince) of our land, Volodymyr, grand-son of old Ihor, son of the glorious Svyatoslav, who ruling in their day became famous in many lands for courage and valor and even are remembered and praised today. For they did not rule in an unknown country but in Rusj-Ukraine, which is known and celebrated in all the ends of the earth."

The author continues the eulogy by enumerating Volodymyr's deeds and accomplishments, depicting him not as the epic hero but rather as a knight of the Holy Spirit. This

eulogy from a subject to his ruler is perhaps one of the most inspiring praises ever offered. At this point Ilarion interrupts his homage to Volodymyr by commending Jaroslav for protracting Volodymyr's work "as Solomon finished what David began" and then concludes with a dramatic charge to the dead Volodymyr to awake and see how his land and the Church have prospered:

"Arise, honored ruler, from your grave; arise, cast off sleep, for you are not dead but are only sleeping until the common resurrection. Arise, you are not dead—it is not meet for you to die, having believed in Christ, the Life of the whole world. Cast off your sleep, open your eyes and see how the Lord, though deeming you worthy of honor there on high, has left remembrance of you here on earth in the person of your son. Arise and see your son George, (Jaroslav's baptismal name) see your progeny, see your beloved, see him whom the Lord has made from your loins, see him adoring your earthy throne and rejoice and be glad. And gaze upon your pious daughter-in-law Irene, see your grandsons and great-grandsons, how they live, how the Lord has protected them, how they pro-

fess the faith, with a fervor like your own; how they frequent the holy churches, praising Christ and bowing before His name. See also, the city glistening in splendor, see the churches flourishing, see Christianity spreading, see the city glowing with the resplendent light from holy icons and echoing with sacred chants and smelling of the fragrant incense. And seeing all this, rejoice and be glad, for they praise the good God, creator of it all."

This summons to Volodymyr as well as the fitting prayer from the whole land to God, which is added to the work, (Continued on page 4)

"SVOBODA"

(UKRAINIAN DAILY)
FOUNDED 1889

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Who's Who in the UYL-NA Cleveland Convention Committee

Almost every night of the week some part of the Cleveland Convention Committee is in operation. Much work is being done in preparation for the arrival of delegates and guests to the 15th Annual Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America over Labor Day Week-End. Responsibility for each phase of the Convention has been given to active, industrious individuals.

Michael Kapral is in charge of the Friday Social. A self-employed builder and carpenter, he is better known to his friends as "Kap." Member of the Sacred Hearts Club and past member of the Board of Directors of the Ukrainian National Home, Carp's plans for the Friday Social have changed a number of times since the Committee was organized. From all the ideas presented thus far, whichever

one he and his Committee select will prove to be unique and loads of fun.

Chairman of the Welcome Dance is Irene Trembly. Miss Trembly hardly needs to be introduced since she has become well known through the many offices she has held and the many UYL-NA affairs she has attended and supported. At present she is the Recording Secretary of the UYL-NA, and held the office of Corresponding Secretary previously. She was also Secretary of the Ohio State League and President and Secretary of the Ukrainian Jr. Women's League, Br. 60. A graduate of Kent State University, she is now employed as Executive Secretary for the McDowell Company. Though she may be a bit distracted during the Convention, she will also be helping out on the "welcoming" committee.

One of the most difficult Chairmanships of the Convention is that of the Concert which is headed by Sophia Humnick. Secretary to the Manager of Publicity of the Sherwin-Williams Company, "Zosh" as she is often called, is a member of the St. Peter and Paul Church Choir and is a past Secretary of the Ukrainian Youth League of Ohio. Although Zosh claims that the study of voice is strictly a hobby, she has sung before an audience of 1700 at the Cleveland Music Hall, and she will appear in the Fall in Lisenko's opera "Chornomorski." The concert program is almost completed as to arrangements, and those artists and groups appearing will be announced shortly.

A graduate of Denison University, Miss Helen Mural is in charge of the Banquet and Ball. Employed by Mural and Son House Moving and Construction Company, Helen is presently the Publicity Director of the UYL-NA, having held the offices of Corresponding Secretary, Vice-President, and Editor of the "Trend" in the UYL-NA. She is now Jr. Vice-President of the Ukrainian National Women's League, Inc.; a past Editor of the English section of "Our Life"; a past Secretary of the Ohio State League, and past President of the Ukrainian Jr. Women's League, Branch 60.

For year's the comment has been overheard or made, "We had a wonderful time, but it doesn't compare to the Akron Convention." One of the famous Zepko clan who helped to make the Akron Convention such an outstanding event on the UYL-NA calendar, is the former Eve Zepko who married Cleveland's catch of the year, Andrew Boyko. Eve divides her time now between taking care of her husband and their new home, and working in the service department of the Sealy Mattress Company. She is a member of U. N. A. Branch 180 and is a past President and Treasurer of the Ukrainian Jr. Women's League; past Treasurer of the Ohio State League; and served as Chairman of the Welcome Dance during the Akron Convention. With the experience she gained from the Akron Convention, Eve is sure to have a Farewell Party that will send friends of the League off with reluctance.

Metallurgical Engineer for Thomson Products, Inc. and the proud father of daughter Barbara Irene age 7 months, Steve Zenczak is Chairman of the Publicity Committee. A graduate of Ohio State University, Steve is a member of the Ukrainian Youth League of Ohio. He is well known for his serious yet humorous sermons, and has an uncanny way of ascertaining anecdotes about people in the gathering that brings laughter to all who listen.

Registration is under the capable direction of Olga Pavlyshyn who is employed as secretary for the Foote Brothers' Gear and Machine Corporation. A past Vice-President

FIRST UKRAINIAN MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN CANADA

By MARY HETHMAN

Shevchenko's "Poslaniye"—nasha dooma, nasha peegnia, ne vmre, ne zahyne" were prophetically realized when the Ukrainian Branch No. 360 of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., 326 Queen Street West, of Toronto, sponsored the First Ukrainian Musical Competition Festival in Canada which was held in Toronto at four different Ukrainian halls where preliminary contests were held Saturday, June 7 and a concert in the evening at Massey Hall where on Sunday June 8 an all star-concert was staged where presentations of scholarships and prizes in forms of money, trophies, shields, medals, etc. were given by the president and chairman of the Ukrainian Branch—Mr. Stephen Pawluk.

Dr. V. J. Kaye-Kysilewsky of Ottawa who was patron of the festival, and opened it officially, brought greetings from Mr. Harris, Minister of Canadian Citizenship and Immigration; Mr. John Yaremko, M.P.P. spoke at the end of festival which was a big success for it was enthusiastically received by all who attended and those interested in the affair.

Mr. Eldon Brethour and Mr. Harvey D. Perrin of the Toronto Board of Education, Rita Warne, Wendy Canatta, and Mr. Boris Volkoff were adjudicators of high standing, were pleased to announce that they were rather surprised to find such fine talent among Ukrainians. Music and vocal works were predominant in entry but ballet, folk, character dancing as well as choruses were greatly appreciated by the audiences.

Rev. P. Homyn, Mr. Ulas Samchuk, Mr. M. Tahay, and of the Ukrainian Jr. Women's League, Branch 60, "Gabby" who actually is not talkative at all, spends her free time in the summer golfing and swimming. Though Gabby is quiet, she is a friendly person who can be counted on to do a job and to do it well.

The Chairman of the Year Book Committee is an individual who is never too busy to take on another responsibility. Mike Molesky has held such offices as Vice-President of the Ohio State League, Sport's Director of the Ohio State League, and Sport's Director of the Western Division of the UYL-NA. He is now a member of the St. Peter and Paul Athletic Club and the U.N.A. Branch 102. Mike is the type of fellow who is always giving someone else the credit for what he has handled so capably himself. Several new twists to the Year Book are being added this year under Mike's direction.

Olga Hit, one half of the famous Hit and Edzil combination, is heading the Housing Committee. Service Representative for the Cleveland Hospitalization Service Association, she is the Historian for the Ohio State League, and Secretary of the Ukrainian Jr. Women's Branch 60. A member of the St. Peter and Paul Choir, her hobbies are knitting, sewing and singing. Olga attended Ohio University and Fenn College, and has been a staunch supporter of all Ukrainian youth activity in the last four years.

These Committee Chairmen are heading groups of individuals who are earnestly endeavoring to do all in their power to make the 15th Annual Convention of the League a memorable one. With the enthusiasm and determination thus far displayed, we are certain that you'll be glad after Labor Day Week-End that you spent from August 29th to September 1st, 1952 in Cleveland, Ohio at the Carter Hotel. HELEN MURAL, Publicity Director UYL-NA

order to encourage the young Canadians to develop their talent so as to bring a higher standard of music, song and dance among the ethnic groups which is a noble deed, indeed!

In 1946, the Ukr. Branch of the Can. Legion was organized and has 301 members which is a member of the Canadian Legion which has 2,100 branches. The idea of organizing was inspired away back in London, England where they were members of the Ukrainian-Canadian Servicemen's Association which was supported by donations of Ukrainian veterans of First and Second World War and all those who fought on the allied side are members who are in possession of a fine Memorial Hall worth \$85,000 which has a big hall, many office rooms and is known as headquarters for information and a clearing place to iron-out Ukrainian matters. Over \$10,000 has been spent in a worthwhile cause in social work such as helping students in scholarships, professionals to obtain their degrees and first aid to many new Canadians. Now the Ukr. branch is working to have a Ukrainian reference library for Slavonic Studies at the University of Toronto. Research work to know the Ukrainians and their problems is deriving its information through the Ukr. Branch of the C. Legion, which we hope to hear in the near future.

Mr. S. Pawluk has been president since its inception and because he has carried such a heavy task together with his charming wife Olga, we feel that you want to know more about this young Canadian man who carries a patriotic torch wherever he goes. He was born in Alberta where he received most of his education. But he is better known to be regarded as the first Canadian with radar in England in 1939. He was with the Marconi Co. as radio officer in Merchant Navy in 1937. As he happened to be in England at the time of the break of war, he enlisted with the R. A. F. but it took him two years to see his wish granted to be transferred to R.C.A.F. in 1945 just as he was on ship when the war was ending. Although he received disabilities during the war, he managed to be one of the first members at the "C.Y.K.B." in London, England where his wife was very active also.

The purpose of the Ukr. Branch is to unite all Ukr. veterans, to take an active part in Canadian affairs not through political or religious point of view but majority of veterans which consult the Canadian Legion; to co-operate with all Ukrainian churches, and national organizations for the enlightenment and betterment of welfare of Ukrainian and to further understanding and co-operation among our fellow Canadians by informing them of the problems that exist as a result of the land our fathers have been forcibly occupied and unjustly ruled—will work to the end until accomplishment of the liberation of Ukraine and other countries will be granted so that they too could enjoy the true democratic freedom as we do here in Canada.

Board of Directors, Branch Executive officers are: Mr. S. Pawluk, president; Mr. A. J. Lazarowich, 1st vice-pres., Mr. S. Windyk, 2nd vice-pres., Mr.

Ukrainian Sport Notes

By WALTER W. DANKO

Note to All Ukrainian Youth: This coming weekend, July 4th, 5th and 6th, at the Hotel Statler in New York City, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America will hold its all important national convention. All Ukrainian American youth clubs should be represented—therefore youth, make all efforts to attend!

There is a very great need for one solid, central organization in the U.S.A. to represent all the one million Ukrainians and the U.C.C.A. fits the bill. Lets all support this great organization. Attend the convention either as a delegate or as a guest.

Rawhide Briefs

3rd sacker Bill Cayvee is playing some great ball for St. Jeans of the Provincial Canadian (C) League. Last season he hit .302 for Salesbury of the North Carolina State (C) League. In 125 games, he collected 144 hits for 477 AB's banded out 21 homers and knocked in 69 RBI's. He certainly looks like a sure major league prospect.

Detroit Tiger outfielder, Steve Souchock, moaned "no, no" June 21st when rain washed out a game with Philadelphia in the fourth inning. Souchock had cracked out a two-run homer which will never go on the records. Last season, Souchock lost two round-trippers the same way, one a grand slam blow against New York at Yankee Stadium. The Athletics were leading the Tigers, 4 to 2, with Detroit at bat in the bottom of the fourth when the rain came.

Frank "Doc" Black, trainer of athletes for over 20 years, he is 40 years old and formerly was a member of the New York Yankee organization for seven years, spending this time with the Kansas City Blues of the American (AAA) Association and also the Beaumont club with whom Frank is now associated. Prior to his tenure with the Yanks' farm system he worked in the same capacity with Louisville of the American Association. Born in the village of Pukiv, Rohatyn County, Western Ukraine, Frank's dad, before his death, was the president of the Taras Shevchenko Society in Rochester, New York.

Harry "Fritzle" Dorish, erstwhile relief hurler for the Chicago White Sox copped his 4th win of the season, June 20th. Harry's victims were the N.Y. Yankees and the final tally was 4-3. The Swoyersville, Pa. Ukrainian is certainly enjoying a great year.

A single by the leadoff man in the ninth inning was the only safety allowed by Pete Elko, June 5th, when the

Miami Beach hurler of the Florida International (B) League blanked Port Lauderdale, 1 to 0.

The following major-league players are of Ukrainian blood but unfortunately they very erroneously maintain to be "Russian". They are:—catcher Andy Wasyl Seminick of the Cincinnati Reds; shortstop John Logan of the Boston Braves; and pitcher Steve Riddick of the Philadelphia Phillies. Their people originally came from the Carpathian Mountains region and sad as it may be a great many of the people from this area, residing in this country, still profess to be "Rusians", "Little Rusians", etc. These fellows should receive copies of the "Carpathian Star" a periodical published by recent arrivals from Carpatho-Ukraine. The C.S. must be doing some good as the old time Rusnaks are trying to block this fine Ukrainian paper's efforts to set straight some of our Karpatsky brethren.

Sports Briefs

An addition to the 1951 Ukrainian All American Basketball Team is center Alex Michael Russak of Louisville University. He is 6' 7" tall, weighs 205-pounds and is only a freshman working for a B.S. degree. His hometown is Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Cleveland Barons of American Hockey League placed 2 players on the American Hockey League's All Star team. Both are Ukrainians, they are goalie John Bover and right wing Steve Wochy. Recently the Philadelphia Eagles announced their sixth player deal in five months, trading guard Walter Barnes and quarterback Johnny Rauch to the Pittsburgh Steelers for tackle Frank Wydo and the top draft choice of the Steelers in 1953: Wydo, 27-year-old former Cornell lineman, was the eighth new player added to Eagles' roster in their record-setting series of off-season deals. The 6-foot, 4-inch, 240-pound tackle is a veteran of five years in the National League.

In the U.S. open golf tourney held recently in Dallas, Texas—Mike Homa, professional at Rye, N. Y. shot a 153 for 36 holes.

All info pertaining to Ukrainians in sports should be sent to the writer, 347 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.

CORRECTION

In our advertisement of June 23rd it was erroneously stated that Professor C. A. Manning is the editor of the Ukrainian Arts Book. It should have read that Ann Mitz is the editor and Olya Dmytriw co-editor and coordinator; Prof. Manning was the chief translator.

UYL-NA

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Fifth Congress of American Ukrainians

HOTEL STATLER, NEW YORK CITY, JULY 4, 5, 6, 1952

PROGRAM:

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1952

4:00 PM—9:00 PM Registration of guests and delegates; Conference room 2. 5:00 PM Press Conference; Conference room 2 (Representatives of the American and the Foreign Language press are invited to this conference.) FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1952 9:00 AM—5:00 PM Registration of guests and delegates; Rotunda of the Grand Ballroom 10:00 AM Opening of the Art Exhibit of the Association of Ukrainian Artists in America; Parlor 1 Opening of exhibit of publications in the English language on Ukrainian affairs; Mezzanine

10:30 AM OPENING SESSION (Grand Ballroom) 1. The Star Spangled Banner 2. Invocation 3. Opening Addresses a. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky (In English) b. Mr. Dmytro Halychyn (In Ukrainian) 4. Presentation of program and Rules of Procedure—Vasyl Mudry 5. Election of the Presidium a. Chairman b. 3 Vice-Chairmen c. 2 Secretaries 6. Election of Committees a. Credentials Committee b. Nominating Committee c. Resolutions Committee d. Press and Information Committee 7. Executive Reports a. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Pres. b. Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, Vice-pres. c. Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, Treasurer d. Stephen Jarema, Esq., Executive Director e. Dr. Nicholas Chubaty, Editor of the Ukrainian Quarterly f. Mr. Walter Dushnyk, Editor of the Ukrainian Bulletin 8. Committee Reports a. Auditing Committee—Mr. Eugene Rohach, Chairman b. Ukrainian National Fund Trustees Committee—Mr. Roman Slobodian, Chairman

1:30—3:00 PM Lunch 3:00 PM SESSIONS (Cont'd) (Grand Ballroom) 9. Report of Constitutional Committee—Stephen Jarema, Esq., Vice-Chairman 10. Discussion of Reports 11. Acceptance of Reports 12. Acceptance of Revised Constitution 7:00 PM—8:30 PM Lecture; Keystone Room Alexander Archipenko on "Creativity" 8:30 PM CONCERT: Grand Ballroom PRESENTATION OF HONORARY DOCTORATE DEGREES BY THE UKRAINIAN FREE UNIVERSITY

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1952

9:00 AM—5:00 PM Registration of guests and delegates; Rotunda of Grand Ballroom 7:00 AM—9:00 AM Sessions of Special Committees; Conference rooms 2, 3, 4 9:00 AM SESSIONS (Grand Ballroom) Addresses 1. "The International Situation and Ukrainian Affairs" 2. "The Ukrainian National Center on This Side of the Iron Curtain" 3. "The Ukrainian Revolutionary Liberation Movement in Ukraine" 4. "American Ukrainians in the American Community" "The Role of the American Ukrainian Youth in the Community" 5. "The Work of the American Ukrainian Organizations in Furthering the Action of the Ukrainian Congress Committee — Financial Mobilization" 1:00 PM—2:00 PM Lunch

SATURDAY, JULY 5, (cont')

2:00 PM SESSIONS (Cont'd) (Grand Ballroom) 6. Discussion of Speeches 7. Reports of the Credential Committee 8. Report of Nominating Committee 9. Election of the governing organs of the UCCA: a. Executive Board b. Political Policy Board c. Board of Advisors d. Auditing Committee e. Board of Appeals 7:30 PM BANQUET; Grand Ballroom Presentation of Citations 9:00 PM—2:00 AM DANCE; Penn-Top

SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1952

8:00—10:00 AM Services in Ukrainian Churches 10:00—12:00 AM Registration of guests; Conference room 9 10:30 AM SESSIONS (Penn-top) 1. Special Committee Reports Resolutions Press and Information 2. Discussion of Reports 3. Acceptance of Resolutions 4. Motions and Suggestions 5. Closing of the Congress 6. Benediction

THE WORD COMES TO KIEV

(Continued from page 2)

not only applies to Volodymyr but reflects the depth and quality of Ilarion's devotion. From all his expressions, illustrations and applications, it is apparent that the author's scriptural resource and insight are neither shallow nor limited and makes him aptly qualified to represent and interpret the tenets and beliefs of the Christian religion.

Ilarion's approach and interpretation of his subject is philosophically, basically Christian as can be readily perceived in several passages. The author describes Volodymyr's conversion as a new birth;

"The kahan [Volodymyr] cast off the old man as he removed his garments. Casting off the spirit of the flesh and brushing off the dust of unbelief he descended into the holy font and was reborn of the Holy Spirit of the baptismal waters. Baptizing himself in Christ and clothing himself in Christ, he ascended from the font as a pure white image becoming a son of the Spirit and accepting the eternal and glorious name of all ages, Basil, which shall be written in the books of life in the heavenly city of Jerusalem."

And again in the author's summons to the dead Volodymyr, death is regarded as but a sleep. Both these concepts on baptism and death are tenets contained in the Christian philosophy of life as Ilarion maintains a firm determination throughout to affirm the triumph of the Christian way of life.

Considered for its historical merits, The Word of Law and Grace constitutes an invaluable factual report of the nature of Christianity's arrival and subsequent development in Rus-Ukraine, aside from presenting a fascinating description of the character of the baptizer of Rus-Ukraine, Volodymyr. The work likewise confirms the historicity of personages as well as places and

conditions and adds another link to the chain of proof that Christianity kept the light of civilization and culture burning during the misrepresented period in history called the Dark Ages. Ilarion's emphasis upon the personal initiative of Volodymyr in accepting Christianity and the omission of any signs of indebtedness to Byzantium for the faith, may well act as tacit refutation to the argument in favor of Byzantium's active role in the conversion of Rus-Ukraine. Moreover, the work demonstrates the rapidity with which Christianity assimilated into the national life, taking expression in Ukrainian mentality.

Though referring to the past and describing the harmonious blend between church and the court under Volodymyr, Ilarion may have been subtly prescribing to Jaroslav a similar policy of ruling the kingdom. His frequent mention of Jaroslav as a worthy successor to his father seems to indicate this idea. Ilarion often displays his sincere regard for national interests and sentiments. At one point he recalls from the past Ihor and Svyatoslav, though both were pagan, commending them for bravery and courage. He thereby demonstrates his feelings of patriotic pride over the glorious events in his country's history. And comparing Volodymyr with the great founders in the Church, Ilarion seeks to arouse sentiments of national pride over this deed by the great kahan, Volodymyr. This fervent patriotic zeal becomes for the author a motivation toward awakening deeper religious sentiments in the people.

Aside from the previously cited rhetorical device of the parallelism which is used almost unsparringly, there is found abundant use of the simile, in such instances as the comparison of the law to a shadow, to moonlight, to night chill, and to the biblical Hagar; or in the comparison of grace to sunlight, to warmth, and to Sarah. A sharp simile occurs when the two natures of Christ are discussed. Liberal resource to the metaphor is evident in the following passage: "For you are clothed with justice, girded with strength, shod with truth, crowned with understanding."

(To be concluded)

Володимир Гузар (Англія)

Один день на передовій лінії

(Споми́н)

Весняне сонце піднялося високо і розливало перше тепло на австрійську землю. Був квітень 1945 року.

Грізно звелись дула чотирьох гармат важкої батареї гавбців, готуючи кожну хвилину на команду рингнуту залізним вогнем на ворога. Здалека клекотів фронт, перша лінія, де йшли бої. Та цей фронт видавався мені наче прислоненим і заглушеним віддаллю. Тут, на вогневому становищі не було ще нагоди безпосередньо зустрітись з більшовиками. Звичайно, бо важкі батареї артилерійського полку нашої Дивізії займали становища далеко позаду. Тільки ніччю, коли грала кулемети й розривались стрільня, видавалось, що фронт ось за отією горою, що перед гарматами. Навіть можна було відрізати скорі серії наших кулеметів від повільного татанання „максимів". Але це вночі, а ось, тепер день і то саме полудне.

Ми ще не стріляли сьогодні. Стою біля шатра і стараюсь згадати, що діявся в першій лінії. Гармати з телефоністами позасідали під кущами, гуртати стіха і лише деколи їх безтурботний регіт сколює прозорим повітрям. Дехто задумався, а дехто — я таки перний — мріє про бочку смальцю, що колись була повна, а тепер показалося у неї дно. Звільна, лінійно проходить час в очікуванні нових салв, та накуз немає. Телефон мовчить; я певно, що він обвіється, як і вчора, посеред холодної ночі, підірваної вогневою батареєю із теплого сну, і розбуджені гармати струхнуть землею, розоруючи чорний оксамитний небозвід вогневиими вибухами.

Та ось здалека наближаються вояцькі постаті. Пізнаю командира батареї із двома підстаршинами. Це хвилина і здоровкається. Падають перші запити, як і що „там, на переді". Але відповіді проста: нещаво розказувати, бо ось наказ командира дивізіону — завтра в 3-тій вночі відмаршувати на обсерваційний пункт в Штрадені, а звідти в першу лінію, до піхоти, як передній обсерватор, змінити підстаршину-німця. Мос місце на вогневому становищі займає хор. З. Та й з уваги на його лік мені випадая прийняти труди першої лінії. Після короткої розмови командир пращастється й відходить до штабу дивізіону. Залишаюся сам із моїми думками. Вояки вже знають наказ. Ах, вони знають усе, хоч їм і нічого ніколи нічого не говорять. Дуже споважнілі; маю враження, що на мене глядять, як на застрівшого небіжчика, та це мене смішить.

Готовлюсь до мого нового завдання: спокую до своїх реф і відсилаю їх до обози. Працюю із гарматами; обіцяю їм скоро повернутись. Жартуюсь ще разом, сміюсь. Надходить скоро вечір і врешті ніч.

Друга вночі. Ніяк не хочеться вилізати з теплого спального мішка, але нема ради. Шолом, теленя маскувальна блюза, машинкова пістоля, мала лінійна, олівець, ложка і — я. Скоро огортає мене темна ніч. Маршую на Штраден. В думках працюю своє шатро, теплий мішок, малярський польовий радіоапарат, що його слухавки, примічені в ідуці, наповняли, було, шатро веселою музикою, врешті — малярську дубельтківку, з якою я ходив на полювання. Околиця була багата в фазани, але звичайно коли появлялись фазани, то при мені не було дубельтківки і наваки — коли була дубельтківка, то фазанів не приходилось бачити. Навіть той настірливий дзвінок телефону, що часто не давав мені по ночах спокійно спати, зараз видавався милишим, ніж музика кулеметів, до якої я тепер прямиував згідно з наказом. А впереді гуло справді, як у пеклі: дедалі сильніш, голосніш в міру того, як меншала віддаль до Штрадену.

Сірко, коли мої кроки лунали по мостовій маленької місцевини. Робила вона якесь понуре враження своєю пустотою. По обох сторонах вулиці чорніли вікна. Червоно сходило сонце, кидуючи довгі тіні від дерев, будинків, та скупо освічуючи містечко на вершці узгір'я. А там десь за містом, в долині гуло від безуважних вибухів стрілецької гранат, від свисту куль, що шукали ще живих.

В місті зустрічаю патрулю. Вони справують мене на обсерваційний пункт. Він ось у замку, в наріжній кімнаті, у вежі. Там стоїть стереотруба, і коло неї знають підстаршини й вояки, розбуджені зі сну, займають, що хто має. Тут довелось мені прочекати декілька годин. Зустрічаю підстаршину-німця, якого маю змінити. Він розповідає мені прерізані страхоти, про те, в яких то він не бував ситуаціях і тарпатах так,

ніби від мене залежало розділення бодай вояцьких хрестів за службу. Врешті все скомплетоване. Мій почот це два радісти з малим модерним радіоапаратом. Напрямо — бойові становища піхотного полка майора Паніра. В останні глянду кризь нію на розширку долину з селом ліворуч і лісом, що пнється на гору по тому боці долини. Отам хати, до яких мені і треба йти. Швидко ходою залишаю місце й опускаюся крутою дорогою в долину. Тут гуде, як у велетській кузні.

— Зовсім як на вправах, — звертаюся до моїх радісти. В кураві минає нас польова автомашинка й ми сходимо з дороги, бо вузько. Запримчую рів і далі вже маршуюмо вперед ровом. Нараз ліворуч від нас — вибух і височезний стовп землі й диму бризкає вгору.

— Гарно то вправи... — обзивається котрийсь позаду. Що ближче до передової, то все більш несподіванок. Врешті добуваємося до групи хат. Тут неабиякий рух: рядовики, підстаршини, вермахтівці. Дехто поранений. Прочувлююся до хати і зголошуюсь у командира. Він коротко глядять на мене й каже мені чекати. Чекаю. Мій почот під стіною подає від вікна, бо ануж якась „біда" розірветься недалеко від нього; хто ж його знає? Ніхто нічого не говорить. Сиджу на столі, балакаю ногами й покурюю папіроску.

Знетерпеливений врешті заглядаю в другу кімнату. Тут усі пакуються: телефони, нічні динами, скрині, писальні машинки — все те кудись вносять. Помалу хата порожніє і мені приходить думка, що мабуть, перенесуть кудись штаб полка. Враз пронизливі, безпереривний гук прошиває повітря. Якісь німці надворі кричуть, що „катюші" стріляють і більшовики наступають.

— Ну, гарна перспектива, — думаю. Виходжу на подвір'я. Тут метушня. Все спокановане, від'їжджають, там ведуть вермахтівці коні, тут лежать у крові поранені й очікують транспорту. Заїжджу падають накази. На мене не звертає ніхто навіть найменшої уваги. Виходжу на дорогу і тут бачу командира. Кількамадяцькі кроки від нього оподікав його автомашинка із заведеним мотором. Із лісу виходить наша піхота і займає становища при дорозі таки в ровах. Підходжу до командира, що особисто керує цією провізочною лінійою, рахуючись із можливим наступом більшовиків. Питаю його, чи має для мене наказ.

Так, вони с. Вказує рукою на скрай лісу. Там ворог. Обстріляти його. Ми опускаємо долину. Стримувати можливий наступ більшовиків, аж доки не опустимо долини, і тоді відступити з рештою піхоти, — при цьому він вказує на стрілець, що в рові біля нас.

Швидко рішаюся. Становище — останні забудовання на скраю села в сторону лісу, яких 80 метрів перед нами. Це віддаль прохотимо швидким маршем, не звертаючи ніраз уваги на розривні гранатометних стрілець, що ними більшовики без увагу обкладають долину.

Добуваємося до забудовань. Ми вже в хаті. Вона порожня. Ані живої душі. Наказую розбудувати радіо апарат і навізати сполуку з вогневиим становищем. Команди до стрілу вже готова, мапа докладна. Мос становище приблизно на лінії гармата-ціль, а це добре при поправках вогню. Але звідки тут обсервувати? Виходжу перед хату. Переді мною у віддалі яких 150 метрів ліс, що покривав узгір'я. Скрай лісу — ціль.

Сполука навізана і команду для стріляння другою гарматою вже передано. За хвилину мені зголошують, що „друга вистріляла". Виходжу перед хату, обсервую голим оком — не видно нічого. Чи ж серед того реву можна зрештою почути розрив мого стріляння, або ж побачити його в густому лісі? Воно напевно впаде десь на ліво, за горою, бо ж усі інші я повинен би бачити. Друга команда — перенести стріляно на право.

Ага! Тепер його бачу! Бачу білий облак диму над верхками дерев високо на узгір'ї. Це далеко.

В тому моменті хтось пробігав недалеко від мене і затримується на хвилину. Пізнаю хор. С. із піхоти. — Ти що тут робиш? — питає він. — Як то що? Стрілю! — Ти лише брикає звідси в підскоках. За п'ять хвилин я відступаю звідси, а там — показує в сторону лісу — більшовики! — Як зараз за тобою! — гукую

Василь Стерня

Пронав за цапову думу

(Написано на основі прагднної події).

„Я другою такою країною не знаю, де так вольно дишет человек". Не встиг ще цілковито заповнити крісло своєю тушею уповноважений МГБ Грешинського району товариш Закопильгуба, як Ніночка, його особиста секретарка, покляла перед ним свіжу пошту. Недбало розриваючи листи, він ласо ковзав зором по стрункуму стану своєї секретарки.

— Ні-но-но, прогунявив він, — прочитай мені, будь ласка, одне писанину, а то в мене від учорашнього в очах мігоче. Секретарка взяла першеподаного листа й почала читати: „Товаришу Начальникові МГБ Савелієві Закопильгубу. Кажу й пишу, що нами проявленна бдителність, та ще й більшовицька в охороні соціалістичного імушества. На підставі чого ми заарештували вредителя, який загавлі й вбче займався підривом Довбасу.

Вредителем оказався Цап, Мішутка, який по своїй анархістичній натурі лише у нашому парку імени Сталіна з гамузом винищив заплапанове озелення. Пишіть нам, що з ним робити. К сему начальник міліції шахти ч. 3.

Йому в слід. Але як тут відступати? Я ж іще не скінчив стріляти. Наступною командою стаю стрілю „приписово" на 400 метрів ближче. Воно падає на самий скрай лісу. Наступна команда — шість груп цілою батареєю і передати, що сполуку перериваємо й відступаємо за піхотою.

Наказ передано. Спакнувати радіоапарат! Та цього не треба було й повторювати двічі: в рекордному темпі, немотованому, мабуть на жадних вишколах, антева й приналежності були спаканові. Останній мій погляд на скрай лісу: стріляна важкої батареї переорюють ціль. Дрижить земля, розриває бізказкою стовпами землі високо понад верхки дерев. Завдання виконане.

Відступаємо перебіжками через село, що його без перерви обстрілюють ворожі гранатомети й кулемети. Від хати до хати пробігаємо вздовж стіг і плотів. Врешті ми на другому кінці села. Тут вже спокійніше. Виходимо під гору й тут — короткий відпочинок поміж деревами. Оглядаю кризь польову льоретку край лісу, село, долину. Ворога нема — він затримується в лісі, не наважується наступати вден на відкриту долину, що опанована вповні вогнем нашої піхоти, яка зайняла становища на узгір'ях. В долині, в селі наших уже нема, відступили. Ми залишилися одини „на полі бою" поміж ворожою й нашою лінійою. Та ні, ось викочується з села візок на двох колесах; його тягнуть два піхотинці, кріси перевінені через плече, ніби війна для них закінчилася. На візку ранений товариш.

Підходимо до них ближче й допомагаємо пхати візок дорогою під гору на Штраден. Ранений стогне. У нього відламок гранатометного стріляна в плечах. Потішасмо його, як можемо. Бідолаха лежить безсилний на соломі, повторюючи безустанку одне слово: „Мамо! Мамо маю!"

В'їжджасмо в містечко, з якого вранці були вийшли. Раненого відставляють до санітарного пункту. На обсерваційному пункті знаходимо своїх. Дістаю наказ зайняти новий обсерваційний пункт на горі, ліворуч від замку Гляйхенберг. Немає часу навіть думати про їжу чи спокійно. Перед нами нова дорога.

Смеркається. День закінчений. Рушасмо в дорогу. Помалу холодна темрява огортає нас своїм плащем.

(„Вісті", Німеччина).

Сергей Лаптев". — Як? Хто? — протираючи очі від дрімоти перепитуюв Закопильгуба. — Цап, — відповіла лякоично Ніночка. — Який Цап? — Якийсь Мішутка. — Мішутка Цап?... Це значить, по-нашому Михайло Цап... Анархіст, кажеш? У відповідь Ніночка підсунула листа під самий ні товаришеві Закопильгубі і почала вдруге читати: „Вредителем оказався Цап, Мішутка, який по своїй анархістичній натурі..."

— Стривай, стривай... Хватить, годі не читай — мені все ясно, — заперечив він: — Михайло Цап — махновець... високий, чорний... — Про примети тут нічого не вказано, — зауважала Ніночка. — Як нічого? — здивувався Закопильгуба: — І про те, що йому одного ока бракує? — І про це.

Зрозуміло, скляне вставив. Але мене не проведеш... І ніби підтвержуючи висловлену думку, він репнув кулаком по столі. І вміть його постать прийняла урядовий тон. Обличчя йому нахвилювалося, брови хмарами зішлись над очима, і голос громом загрімив: — Пиши: Москва, Кремль.

Товаришу Лаврентієві Беріє. Життя нашому любимому генералістическому Сталіну врятуване. Терористична банда буржуазних націоналістів заарештована. Начальник РВ МФБ. Лейтенант МГБ, Савелій Закопильгуба.

— Готово? — Так, — відповіла секретарка. — А тепер гальопом на пошту й до Кремля. А я тим часом деяку справу пророблю.

Залишившись сам-одна, Савелій Запильгуба почав проробляти „справу". Першою, що попала йому під руки, була ще від учора не допята пляшка „русской горькой". Виклинувши пляшку в один прискок, Савелій віддав солодким мріям. Ось він навіть відчував руку самого Беріє, що хлопав його по плечі, приказуючи: „Маладец, герой!"

Увмилюючись солодким мріям, Савелій захропів.

Ще не світ, не заря, як другого дня ранком до кімнати товариша Закопильгуби увійшли особовоповноважені посланці Лаврентія Беріє. — Ви будете товариш Закопильгуба? — запитав один з них. — Я, — відповів він.

— Ми імеєм приказ тавариша Беріє немедленна даставіть бандіта Цапа в Маскру. — при цих словах майор МГБ вручив лист Закопильгубі.

Не пройшло й п'яти хвилин, як комфортабельне авто ЗІС-101 метеором летіло в напрямку шахти ч. 3, гайдаючи по вибох заспаного Закопильгубу.

— Стоп! Прихали, — скомадував Закопильгуба. І всі трое прожогом вскочили до роїонового відділу міліції. — Де бандіт Цап? Давай його сюди! — горлав Савелій до начальника міліції Лаптева.

— Та цеж... — почав козлячим голосом Лаптев. — Мовчать!... Я кого питаю, де Цап? — Та я ж кажу... — Мовчать!... І ні слова бльше. Давай Цапа!

Підкорюючись наказові старшого, товариш Лаптев відімкнув двері і... о диво! — на порозі дверей стояв виснажений голодом цап Мішутка стахановця Свістунова і тупим зором дивився на орден Леніна й золоті пагоны емгебіста. А потім, ніби розуміючи ситуацію замечинив: — Бе-е-е...

— Дурак, шляпа! — кричав майор СМЕРШ-у на Закопильгубу.

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можна набути ось такі англійські видання:

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бу. — Немедленна разискать мис члавска с фамилією Цап, — иначе ми все пагінем, как каларацїї жуки.

— Товаришу майор, у нас с одне прїзвище на цілий Донбас, і те не Цап, а Цапов.

— Даймо сво сюда! — Так це ж секретар нашого шахтпарткому.

— Не разгаваріват... Давай! — І перед світлістю майора з'явилася напівзабудла постать секретаря шахтпарткому товариша Цапова.

— Нам подлібно стала известна, што ваша настаяща фамилія єсть Цап, а не Цапов, — почав майор СМЕРШ-у, — і шта ви бивший махновець і враг народа. А паему немедленна падісуйте абиятільний акт і следуйте за нами.

— Не встиг іще добре дійти до тави секретар шахтпарткому, як широкі двері Луб'язької в'язниці прийтали його залізним реготом. І пропав чоловік за цапову душу.

(У. Самосїїнник).

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