

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY



ВКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК

UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address
UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. Henderson 4-0237
4-0807
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel. Henderson 4-1016

PIK LXII Ч. 25 SECTION II SVOBODA — UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1954 SECTION II No. 25 VOL. LXII

Weekly Commentator

THE OTHER SIDE OF PATRONAGE

To many people patronage is an unpleasant word. It connotes cynical bosses, meeting secretly in smoke-filled rooms, and passing out taxpayer-supported jobs to men and women whose sole qualification in many cases is that they have served the political ends of the party-in-power.

There is some truth in that. But patronage, which is as old as this government itself, has another side. It is a means whereby a party's policies are put into effect all down the line; where people who have worked hard and without previous recompense for party success are property rewarded; where the party's position is strengthened and solidified; and where an effective, loyal organization with a common purpose is created.

U. S. News & World Report recently devoted a long article to the current patronage problem in the government. And it's quite a problem indeed—numbers of Republican members of Congress and other officials are openly grumbling that the Eisenhower administration has been way too slow and too careful in getting rid of Truman holdovers and putting in the GOP's own deserving people. The figures, as U. S. News gives them, certainly lend weight to this complaint—of the 9,500 jobs in the federal establishment which pay \$10,000 a year or more and are on an executive, policy making level, Eisenhower appointees hold only 1,500. The remaining 8,000 are a heritage from the Democratic past.

To take a specific instance, an Eisenhower appointee to the important Labor Relations Board said in a speech made January 12th that it would be "clearly misleading" to imply that the Board "has come under the effective control" of the present administration. He added that virtually all the Board's top people, including

the solicitor and all division heads, were appointed during or prior to the Truman period.

Administration spokesmen have answers to all this. One is that a change in the civil service law, made by President Truman, in an executive order in 1948, greatly added to the legal difficulties of getting rid of large classes of jobholders. President Eisenhower cancelled this with an executive order of his own, but the matter was taken to court and Mr. Eisenhower's authority to do so has just been affirmed. Still another is that this Administration is trying hard to cut expenses—which naturally means fewer jobs. A third is that replacements are being made at a reasonable rate of speed but that in many cases qualified people are hard to find. A fourth is that overly-quick personnel changes would be enormously wasteful, measured both in terms of money and governmental efficiency—experience in governmental routine and administration is a valuable asset, whether the man is a Democrat or a Republican. A fifth is that when a veteran employe is fired for cause, he has legal rights to review, and this can take months and months.

Perhaps the biggest reason lies in the fact that the Democrat were in power so long that just normal deaths, retirements and resignations made it inevitable that they would staff the whole government. U. S. News quotes a Republican official as saying in this regard, "What do I personally see as the answer to the Republicans' problems on patronage and policy-making personnel? That's easy—eight years of Eisenhower. It takes time to get control of these things. It can't be done in a few months, of the first year. The Democrats had 20 years."

Widely known by its popular title, The Legacy, Shevchenko's great lyric poem has defied the efforts of many translators to impart in English both its pithy and vigorous message and its inimitable grace. The substantially literal version above, may at least suggest the spirit of the poem that has become virtually a Ukrainian National anthem. The only comparable 19th century literary phenomenon is Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address which combines in a few brief lines an inspiring patriotic message with a literary masterpiece from which Americans will never cease to quote their political credo.

Returning to Ukraine from St. Petersburg in 1845, Shevchenko was welcomed everywhere not only as a popular artist and poet, but also as a national hero by virtue of his revolutionary impact of his first published collection of poems entitled the Kobzar

SHEVCHENKO'S "TESTAMENT" AND THE TREATY OF PEREYASLAV

By JOHN PANCHUK

LEGACY

When I die, bury me
On a mound, amidst
The spacious plain, in
My beloved Ukraine,
Where the Dnieper and
His rapids, I may
See, I may hear,
As the Roarer, roars.

When the Dnieper sweeps
To the blue sea, from
Ukraine, the blood of foe,
Then I will leave these
Fields and hills and all,
And to God, Himself,
I'll soar to pray, but
Ere then, I know not God.

Bury me. Arise and
Break your fetters. With the
Baleful blood of your enemy,
Baptize your liberty;
And in the great family
Of mankind new and free,
Remember, sometimes, kindly,
Gently, to speak of me.

J. P.

The poem was more than an inspired Christmas gift from the poet to his downtrodden people. It was a stirring new National Credo and Anthem. Born a serf, orphaned at an early age, harshly treated by his masters and teachers, and finally freed from bondage on the eve of popular recognition as an artist painter and a poet, Shevchenko came to Pereyaslav at the height of his creative career. Deeply concerned about the economic degradations of his countrymen; irritated by the complaisant attitude of the Ukrainian gentry towards serfdom; fervently loving his native country, its culture, its language and its Kozak history of struggle for national independence, Shevchenko had just finished writing a series of highly inflammatory poems in a political sense. All the ills that his beloved Ukraine had suffered at the hands of its Russian rulers could be traced to the tragic treaty of Pereyaslav which Ukraine's great Hetman Khmelnytsky negotiated in January of 1654 with the Tsar of Moscow in

(The Minstrel) upon all phases of the Ukrainian renaissance in the nineteenth century. In December of 1845, he went on a visit to the old and historic town of Pereyaslav situated on the Trubez River, a tributary of the Dnieper, south of Kiev. His host was both a physician and a clergyman. Shevchenko's health was poor that fall and both the need for medical treatment as well as his interest in historic places influenced his course of travel. Perhaps fate (доля) also, upon whose vagaries his muse dwelt so much, may have led his footsteps to Pereyaslav. For it was there that on Christmas day, December 25, 1845, Shevchenko composed the immortal lines which posterity has called his Legacy.

The poem was more than an inspired Christmas gift from the poet to his downtrodden people. It was a stirring new National Credo and Anthem.

Born a serf, orphaned at an early age, harshly treated by his masters and teachers, and finally freed from bondage on the eve of popular recognition as an artist painter and a poet, Shevchenko came to Pereyaslav at the height of his creative career. Deeply concerned about the economic degradations of his countrymen; irritated by the complaisant attitude of the Ukrainian gentry towards serfdom; fervently loving his native country, its culture, its language and its Kozak history of struggle for national independence, Shevchenko had just finished writing a series of highly inflammatory poems in a political sense. All the ills that his beloved Ukraine had suffered at the hands of its Russian rulers could be traced to the tragic treaty of Pereyaslav which Ukraine's great Hetman Khmelnytsky negotiated in January of 1654 with the Tsar of Moscow in

the City of Pereyaslav. Pereyaslav symbolizes Ukraine's political bondage to Russia. Shevchenko felt that he had weapons to sever the bonds of economic and national serfdom of his people. That his poems carried such lethal quality, there is no doubt.

He gave wings to the beautiful and expressive language of the Ukrainian people. He recalled to them the glories of their past history. He inveighed against the Tsar and his minions. He excited their hopes and inspired their courage. He recalled their fighting zeal and their love of liberty. He showed them an example of supreme defiance of their Russian rulers by giving them the Legacy in Pereyaslav. It

(Continued on page 3)

"Dumka" Sings For Benefit of Relief Action

The all-male Ukrainian chorus "Dumka" directed by Prof. Mykytiuk gave a benefit concert last Sunday at the newly-acquired Ukrainian National Home in New York City to raise funds for the needy Ukrainian emigres in Europe.

Feature attractions on the fine musical program were also the "Junior Dumka" chorus, composed of youngsters, directed by R. Stepaniuk, the Ukrainian Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Mykytiuk, selections by baritone Joseph Stetsura, and a Christmas sketch by a theatrical group directed by Mrs. Olympia Dobrowolska.

The affair was opened by Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, UNA president, who spoke about the necessity of support to the new Ukrainian Home in New York.

New Jersey Governor Proclaims Ukrainian Day

Robert B. Meyner, Governor of the State of New Jersey, proclaimed January 21st, 1954 as Ukrainian Day.

The proclamation was obtained at the request of the Ukrainian-American Democratic Committee. Chairman of the Committee is William Gural, Attorney-at-Law of Hillside, N. J., and Michael Lytwyn, secretary of Newark N. J.

Text of Proclamation
Whereas, January 1954 marked the 36th Anniversary of the proclamation of the Free and Independent Ukrainian Republic; and whereas the Ukrainian peoples of New Jersey observed January as a time of commemoration for a once free land where the love of freedom still lives; and whereas, in our free Republic,

Americans have a warm and instinctive sympathy for the aspirations of freedom loving people in other lands; now, therefore, I, Robert B. Meyner, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby proclaim Sunday, January 31, 1954 as Ukrainian Day throughout New Jersey and commend the day and its significance to the patriotic consideration of all our citizens.

Given, under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of New Jersey, this twenty-ninth day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, and in the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and seventy-eighth.
Robert B. Meyner,
Governor
Edward J. Patten,
Secretary of State

"Mike" Mazurki Visits UNA and Svoboda Offices

The well known movie actor of Ukrainian descent, "Mike" Mazurki, the well known "Iron Man" in the wrestling world, visited the offices of the Ukrainian National Association, the Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly last Tuesday, February 2, 1954.

One of the most popular movie actors, in Hollywood, the tall and burly Mr. Mazurki has displayed in many films in which he has played an ability which has earned him many favorable comments in this country and abroad.

For the while, pending his next picture, Mr. Mazurki is staying in New York City.

In the course of an interview with him at the UNA building with Dr. Luke Myshuha, editor-in-chief of the Svoboda, and associate editors, Anthony Dragan, Theodore Luciw, Kedryn, and Davidenko, Mr. Mazurki, speaking in fluent Ukrainian, expressed the hope of seeing a Hollywood produced film about the Ukrainian people.

"In it," he said, "I would like to see the portrayal of the true Ukrainian life, the life that is symbolized by my kith and kin, by people of whom I am descended."

"I would like to see," he meiko.



"Mike" Mazurki

continued, in Ukrainian, "that which my father and mother, and the parents of all of us, Americans of Ukrainian descent, have always aspired to—a free and independent Ukraine."

"Mike", as he is affectionately known throughout the movie world, expressed his happiness that there exists such an organization as the Ukrainian National Association, the bulwark of Ukrainian American life since its founding back in 1894.

The visit to the UNA offices, and kin, by people of whom I was arranged by Ukrainian Weekly editor, Stephen Shu-

Mayor of Newark Proclaims Ukrainian Day

The Newark Ukrainian community observed the 36th anniversary of the Ukrainian Independence Day of January 22, 1918 and the 35th anniversary of the Union of Eastern and Western Ukrainian republics in form of one and indivisible independent Ukrainian National Republic, at exercises held last Sunday, January 31st, at the Ukrainian Center, William Street, and on the previous Sunday, January 24th, at the Ukrainian Sitch Hall.

In conjunction with these celebrations, Mayor Carlin of Newark issued the following proclamation of Ukrainian Day:

Text

Whereas, 36 years ago an independent Ukrainian Republic was established; and
Whereas, the freedom and independence then obtained by the Ukrainian people has long since been lost beyond the iron Curtain; and
Whereas, the Ukrainian people,

ple, known through the ages for their love of liberty, still strive to retain their freedom, and the autonomous place among the nations to which they are entitled; and
Whereas, we Americans have a warm and natural understanding of the hopes of freedom-loving and freedom-seeking peoples; and
Whereas, it is fitting that we direct the attention of our American people to the aspirations of the Ukrainian people and to the importance of these aspirations in the efforts of all free people to establish a lasting peace:

Now, therefore, I, Leo P. Carlin, Mayor of the City of Newark, do hereby proclaim Sunday, January 31, 1954, as Ukrainian Day and do urge all of the citizens of Newark to cooperate with their fellow-Americans of Ukrainian extraction in the celebration of this day. Dated, January 23, 1954.

Leo P. Carlin, Mayor

Ambridge UNA Branch Elects Officers

Branch 161 of the Ukrainian National Association, located in Ambridge, Pa., held elections of officers on January 16th last at a regular meeting. They are pictured below:



Seated left to right: Andrew Jula, financial secretary; John S. Antushak, president. Standing: John Kostyk Jr., trustee; Charles Koodrich, recording secretary; Stanley Prokopovich, treasurer; Walter Ptashnik, trustee. Missing from picture are William Wytiaz, trustee and Joseph Lytwyn, vice-president.

Sick committee is composed of Jula, Lytwyn, Ptashnik and Prokopovich. The Activity committee are: Michael Sheleheda and Miss Ann Veloski Co-chairman and John Kostyk Jr., Secretary-treasurer. At the meeting donations were approved to the Ukrainian Congress Committee, National Polio Fund, Ambridge Police Pension Fund, Beaver County Tuberculosis League and the Mentally Retarded League.

SEEKS VACANT SEAT ON RED BANK BOARD OF EDUCATION

The February 9 school election in Red Bank, N. J. will see a six-way contest for three vacancies on the board of education.

Leading them all is Mrs. Luba Kozachok, Ukrainian by descent, and daughter of Mr. Stephen Hladky, the latter who has been a linotype operator in the Svoboda print shop for the past fifty years.

Mrs. Kozachok's elder brother, Emil Hladky, also American born, is a prominent chemical engineer in this country.

Mrs. Kozachok, a dress designer for years and active in school activities has been a Red Bank resident for the past 11 years. She was born in Jersey City, and graduated from Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. She is the mother of three children.

OFF THE EDITOR'S DESK

Last week's Weekly report of the mass meeting held in New York City in observance of the Ukrainian Independence Day inadvertently failed to mention that one of the highlights of the program was the splendid singing of the famous Ukrainian male chorus, Dumka, directed by Professor Alexander Mykytiuk.

Wins First Prize in New York State Contest in French

Jean Bulycz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emelian Bulycz, of Hempstead, L. I., N. Y., has won the first prize in the New York State National Contest in French 1953, a full tuition scholarship to Adelphi College for 4 years and has also received a medal presented by France Amerique, America's French Weekly.

The parents of Jean are from the village of Kobylitsia Woloska, Country of Yavoriv, Western Ukraine. About seventeen years ago they emigrated to France, where Jean was born. They came with their son to the USA last year. They are members of Branch 327 of the Ukrainian National Association, "Zaporizhska Sitch". Jean speaks good Ukrainian. He has had an ambition to



Jean Bulycz

become a doctor, but his professors feel that his career should be that of teaching, particularly in view of his linguistic talents, reports O. Kozpistiansky, financial secretary of UNA Branch.

Dr. Eugene Makar, Co-Author of Photogrammetry Dictionary

The History of Photogrammetry in the United States (vol XVIII, No. 5, p. 858) states in an article by David Landen, that, "in 1951, a German-English dictionary of Photogrammetry, part of an eight-language series was completed by David Landen and Dr. Eugene Makar, of the Pauch and Lomb Optical Company"

The dictionary was prepared for the International Photogrammetry Society's seventh convention last September.

Dr. Makar, Ukrainian, who concluded his studies in Munich with an engineering degree, came here several years ago. He took part in the convention as co-author of the English-German section of the dictionary.



Mayor Carlin signing Proclamation for "Ukrainian Day" in conjunction with the 36th Anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Republic. Signing took place at the Ukrainian Sitch Home. Left to right: Eudokia Stefaniuk, Mayor Carlin, Theodore Maselko, President, Christine Budnyk.

The Eushan Herb

By MIKOLA VORONY
(2)

He spoke of famous military forces,
Polovetsian, in his discourses,
That once our courageous youth
Led for just causes and for truth.

The thunders of Perun on high,
In storm and fury in the night
Roared with ardor still less violent
Than the bard's song of early environment.

Then the minstrel became silent;
And instead of epic events
That echo loud, crackling in the air,
He sweetly sang of mother's care,

The nation's cherished lullabies
Ballads of love and maternal sighs
That for her son, his mother sang
Before here darkest hour rang.

As a prayer, gentle, soft and warm
Echoed the music and its charm
The last notes are lost in the night
With the bird's final evening flight.

But though tender and affectionate,
The song had served to generate
But poor response in the boy's soul
Despite the bard's zeal to cajole.

At the rebuff to his tale of gladness
The minstrel bent his head in sadness.
"Why, O Poet, disperse thine art,
If in his breast there beats no heart..."

But no... a last hope still remained
To free the boy from bitter chains
His trembling hands his chest denuding
Sought a jewel far more alluring.

He had it still—the Eushan herb,
To present as a gift Superb,
To the young lad, that its perfumes
Might him, with his past, at-tune.

What happened then? Men, is it true?
That these aromas for him construed
Dear memories before his eyes
And to his feet then made him rise?

There was the steppe—immense and broad
That he visioned, and in splendor saw;
His father's mansion he recalled
And the dismal sadness of its walls.

The freedom fond, the open tents
Where childhood days were in frolic spent;
He viewed it all as a dream
That choked his throat with grief supreme.

"A hundred times I would return home
To live humbly among my own
Than mid pleasure in strange lands.
Live in comfort—but in slavery's hands."

Thus spoke the lad. Now, they depart;
Into the night they move; with heart
Undaunted, firm, they flee,
Least they be seen by the sentry.

Through dells and streams without delay,
Towards their home, they trod the way,
Till in steppes beck'ning from afar
They found freedom—their dearest star.

O my Ukraine! Land thrice adorned!
Have not thy sons from soil been shorn
As the young Polovetsian lad,
Deserted his own native land?

Have they not, in one day of folly
Forgotten thee my fond country?
And in lethargic mood of restraint
Destroyed the love that still remained?

Enough of words! We all know well
Thou once hast known thy true minstrels
Who better than all others, could pronounce
Joyful omen, and sad announce.

We need a force, firmness anew,
That peril's threats will not subdue.
Now for their want... we wander far,
Without compass, without star.

Where shall thy sons find the Eushan
That moulds the heart and soul of man;
That helps them plan, from earth's farthest doors

—Translated directly from the original Ukrainian poem of Mikola Vorony, Evshan Zilla, by Omelian X. Tremblay, C. ss. R—University of Manitoba, July 6, 1953.

The End

ON THE ROCKS

By MICHAEL KOCIUBINSKY
(Translated by A. Mykytiak)
(2)

"What—what do you say?" the Greek croaked, trying to drown out the roar of the flood in his shouting.

But the Greek was now alarmed. He turned around, and amid the splash and blast of the breakers he began to loosen the chain and to fasten the rope. Ali also rushed to the chain. The Tatars now pulled off their slippers, rolled up their pants and got ready to aid. Finally, the Greek lifted the anchor, and the black large caught by the muddy waves that had soaked the Tatars from head to feet, glided onward toward the shore. The small group of bent and drenched Tatars amid the clatter of the foam pulled on the black barge which seemed like some sea monster or an enormous dolphin.

Lo! the barge, at last, was lying on the sand. It was tied to the post. The Tatars shook the water off and then, together with the Greek, they weighed the salt. Ali helped, though at times when his master was absorbed in talking with his customers, he secretly cast glances at the unfamiliar village. The sun was already setting over the mountains.

All over the bare gray projections of the rock clung the small Tatar huts built of un-hewn stones, with flat earth roofs, one above the other like little card houses; and without any fences, gates or streets. Paths wound down along the stone declivity, disappeared among the roofs and emerged somewhere straight below the stone steps, black and bare. On one roof, by some miracle, there was a thin, silk-like tree, which to one looking up appeared to spread like a dark crown on the blue sky.

In turn, beyond the village, in a far perspective, a magic world revealed itself. In the deep-situated valleys, green with the grape and full of a gray mist, stone groups huddled, rosy from the setting sun or appearing blue from the thick forest. Barren round-shaped mountains like gigantic tents cast a shadow of blackness, and the distant gray-blue peaks seemed to be the prongs of congealed clouds. At times the sun sent from beyond the clouds, down into the mist to the bottom of the valley, its oblique strands of golden threads, and they cut through the rosy rocks, the blue forests, the heavy black tents and kindled the altar-fire on the pointed peaks.

In the midst of this fairy panorama the Tatar village appeared as a clod of rude stones, and it was only the group of tall girls who were returning from the "chisme", the fountain, jugs high on their shoulders, that gave life to the barren desert.

Away from the village, in the deep valley, a rivulet was flowing among the chestnuts. The sea flood had stopped its waters that flowed forth among the trees, with its relection of the green of the trees, the colorful garments of the Tatar women and the nude bodies of the children.

"Ali!" the Greek shouted. "Come! Help to pour out the salt!"

Amid the roar of the sea Ali scarcely heard the call.

Over the shore, a salty fog of little drops was hanging. The turbid sea still raged. It

was no longer mere waves that rose on the surface of the sea; it was billows, high, angry, white-combed, from which long bundles of foam tore away with an echo, and then spumed up. Billows rose continuously; they subdued the black waves, leaped over them and inundated the shore, leaving on it tiny gray articles of sand. In the holes along the shore, water remained. Everything was wet, drenched.

Suddenly the Tatars perceived a crack and at the same instant water poured into their slippers, and around their feet. It was a strong wave that had caught up the boat and thrown it upon the pole near by. The Greek ran up close to the boat and gasped — there was water in the boat! He cried out in distress, scolded, wept — but the roar of the sea drowned his lament. It was necessary to pull the boat to safety and tie it again.

The Greek was by now so sad that, although it was already twilight and Mehmed invited him to his cafe, he did not go into the village but remained on the shore. Like phantoms he and Ali wandered about in the mist, amid the angry billowing and the strong smell of the sea that pierced through them. The moon had risen some time ago and soared from cloud to cloud; in her beams, the stretch of the shore became white from the foam as though covered with a first fall of snow. Finally, Ali attracted by the fires in the village, persuaded the Greek to go with him to the cafe.

Once a year this Greek distributed his salt along the Crimean villages situated on the shore, and usually gave it out on credit. On the following day, he ordered Ali to prepare the boat in order to save his own time, and he then went up the mountain path to collect debts in the villages. The shore path was flooded, and from the sea the village was cut off from the world.

With the coming of afternoon, the waves began to subside, and Ali went down to his work. The wind made the red neckerchief on his head flutter, and while he was busy with the boat he hummed a song as monotonous as the flood. At the proper time, as a faith-Moslem, he spread a kerchief on the sand and knelt in religious contemplation. In the evening he made a fire on the shore, cooked the wet rice that remained in the barge and was about to make preparations to spend the night by the side of the boat; but Mehmed called him into the cafe. It was the time of year when the grape merchants always arrive, and often he had found it difficult to secure a place for

himself, but now there was much free room.

Stillness prevailed in the cafe. Djepar was dreaming at the stove covered with glistening dishes, while inside the stove the fire flickered and slowly turned to ashes. When Mehmed awakened his brother by calling "kave"! Djepar started, leaped up and grasped the bellows in order to fan the fire. The fire began to show its teeth, burst into sparks and was reflected on the copper dishes while the fragrant steam of the fresh coffee filled the room. Under the ceiling, flies buzzed. Around the tables, on benches upholstered with silk, the Tatars were sitting. In one corner some played dice; in another they played cards, and on every side there stood small cups of black coffee.

The cafe was the heart of the village where all the interests of the populace concentrated—these people who lived amid the rocks. There usually were the local notables: the old, severe mullah Hassan, "chalza" on his head and dressed in a long "kaftan" that hung like a sack on his bony, numb body. He was a sombre fellow, and stubborn as an ass: for that reason he was respected by all. Also there was Nur-la "effendi", a wealthy man, for he owned a brownish-red cow, a woven wagon cover, and a pair of buffalos. Like-wise there was the wealthy "yuzbash", the captain who owned the only horse in the entire village. All of these people were his relatives, as well as the entire populace of this remote little village.

Mehmed limped around on crooked legs, from Nur-la to the captain, and served them. His round face and shaved head glistened like that of a skinned ram, while in his sly, always inflamed eyes a restless fire wandered. All the time he seemed to be troubled by something, always pondered about something; recalled, counted, and incessantly ran into his small store, down into his cellar—then back again to his patrons. At times he rushed out of the cafe, raised his face up toward the flat roof and called:

"Fatima!"

Then on the walls of his house, rising above the cafe, like a shadow a woman appeared, enveloped in a sheet of linen, and gently moved across the roof to its very edge.

He tossed up to her some empty sacks, or ordered something in his sharp, squeaking voice, speaking curtly and and lordly even as a master orders maid-servant—then the shadow disappeared as it had come.

(To be continued)

Power of Inspiration

Atomic power, radar, missiles, hydrogen bomb, are the current headlines practically screaming at you daily. There are too little of other forces which surpass them.

As we all know, great songs, great compositions, great marches, great books, great causes spring from great inspirations. Inspired men and women serve; inspired nations survive.

We know well, too, that only good can come from true inspiration. Hiroshima and Nagasaki be as historic proof that this cannot be said of atomic force. Evil often springs from thwarted inspiration.

Withold inspiration, keep it in check or confinement, — throttled by confusion of concept or lack of true recognition, and the soul of a nation, or the individual nations, becomes smothered like a flickering flame that grows lighter, heartless, or a pen grows dry or—a heart that becomes empty.

It seems to me that today there is a need of dynamic national inspiration to awaken

our people to the compelling need of de-emphasizing the emphasized and re-emphasis of the presently de-emphasized spiritual values of America, the values which come from the inspired hearts of men.

Inspired men were Newton and Galileo. So were Beethoven and Strauss, and with them Longfellow, Browning, Edison and Steinmetz. Because of great inspirations, humble men became great in mind and soul and because of this greatness within them the world basks in the benefits of science, music, poetic charm and light.

Our country, in which we Americans of Ukrainian descent were born, is free because of the inspired hearts and minds of men such as Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry. And it seems to me that men will continue to be free only so long as men continue to be inspired by the love of freedom—just as have been the freedom-loving Ukrainian people, in their Soviet Russian enslaved native — Ukraine.

Josephine Gibajlo-Gibbons.

Way of Life . . . By MYROSLAVA

Daily, we traverse through the "path of life" living according to our natural inclinations and early training. In this matter, each one traverses it differently, as there are differences in men. This, of course, is his prerogative endowed him by his Creator.

However, of all "courses," it seems most logical to like and select the best, as only the "best" produces the "best results" which is what one should be primarily interested in.

The following leads to this course:

1. Being religious. The happiest man is he who accepts some kind of religion.
2. Being good. Doctors and psychologists profess that this path is best. It leads to sanity and peace of heart and mind.
3. Keeping happy. Wear a life

cheerful countenance. Spread cheer and associate with happy people. Look at the sunny side. Be optimistic. Always try to make your optimism come true. Work hard at it.

4. Liking people. Show it. Look for the good, not bad in them. Mix charity with your judgements. Be forgiving and interested in others besides self. It makes for nicer living.
5. Admitting defects. We are not perfect. One isn't even supposed to be perfect.
6. Having a hobby. It keeps one contented.
7. Having a proper perspective in life. Take oneself seriously, but not too seriously. Balance it with humor. Laughing at oneself is good.
8. Thinking only the best. Work only for the best, always striving to get the best, always

A Modern Theory of Nationality

By CLARENCE A. MANNING
(2)

Self-Determination Not a Plaything

If self-determination is to be something more than a plaything of international idealistic thinking and dreaming, it must be based upon a sound political reasoning. That has been given in the remarkable articles of Major Poltava of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army which before "his untimely death were smuggled or carried from behind the Iron Curtain. The slogan, "Freedom to man and freedom to the nation," which were the twin goals of that heroic movement can provide the answer, for this envisages not only a democratic but also a national world. It looks forward to a world of law and order in which the nation can be defined as a group of people with sufficient common interests to act as a unit in world affairs but it looks forward also to the time when that group will be free to make its own choice on matters of vital moment to itself. It recognizes that with the disappearance of a feudal aristocracy, of which only the hereditary head can speak, the common man with his fellows has a right to be heard

and within broad limits that common man and his fellows will give due weight to the fact that he and they speak a common language, inhabit a compact territory and share common ideals and a common culture. It emphatically denies the ideal of a permanent and static division of the world. It gives a newer and broader sense to the meaning of nationality, yes, and of democracy, for it denies both racial and class superiority and cuts directly at the roots of both forms of totalitarianism.

This is no new idea, although it is expressed in a new form and with a new emphasis. The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries had their own word for it, the right of belligerency. Western Europe knew at that time what this meant. War was still an accepted part of international law but once an armed movement had come out the open, once it had secured a base of operations, it could receive this right. It could openly send its representatives, its captured soldiers received the right to be treated as prisoners of war, the population of the area was guaranteed against outrages and excesses, it could buy abroad munitions and supplies, without a necessary declaration of war by the superior against the sympathetic friends of the rebels.

The Atlantic Charter and in the United Nations. It was never implemented but the possibility of it so being used to justify as static world and to protect concentration and labor camps and to admit genocide, starvation and mass murder. It is utilized today by neutralists in all lands and by the advocates of appeasement and containment to oppose any attempt at liberation of the people under the yoke of Moscow of any other aggressor, to repatriate anti-Communist prisoners with or without brainwashing, to repudiate ardent and sincere patriots and to strengthen and make more solid the Iron Curtain. It is used to abolish international law and to substitute for it an ever increasing tendency to surrender to brute force in its crudest form.

The mere extension of the idea of a nation and of nationality can transfer the struggle to the diplomatic field. It can do in the present and the future what the old right did in the past and it can become a powerful weapon not only against the aggressor but as a positive force for good. It is the opponents of such measures, the advocates of a static world, the guarantors of Soviet boundaries who are declaring in effect that the free world should surround itself with a Maginot Line which can be easily turned or are calling for World War III because they deny the possibility of a peaceful change.

What would the recognition of this new theory of nationality mean? It would give the representatives of Ukraine, White Ruthenia, Georgia and the other members of the Soviet prison of nations the immediate right to speak as openly and as freely as did the Czechoslovak and Polish National Committees in Paris during World War I, as did the representatives of the revolting Balkan Christians in the nine-

teenth century. Today or tomorrow it would give the same privileges to the peoples of Asia opposing the new colonialism dictated from Moscow. The day after it will make it possible for a peaceful reconsideration of the peoples of Africa. For a world which has renounced war, it offers the only means for a peaceful consideration of the unfinished business of national boundaries.

(Concluded on page 3)

Vet News Roundup

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Somehow I completely forgot to pay my monthly GI insurance premium. When I remembered, it was the last day of the grace period—a Sunday. I mailed the check anyhow. Will my insurance lapse?

A. A. No. If the last day of the grace period falls on Sunday, VA will accept the payment if it's made on the next business day. VA considers the postmark date on the envelope as the date the premium is paid.

Q. I have been rated as totally and permanently disabled for VA compensation purposes. Does this mean that after six months I can stop paying premiums on my GI insurance policy?

A. Not necessarily. The criteria for determining total disability for compensation is not exactly the same as for GI insurance. What you should do is file a claim for waiver of your premium payments. Continue paying premiums, how-

ever, until VA tells you to stop.

Q. I am a disabled veteran taking Public Law 16 training. I know I can get VA outpatient treatment for my service-connected disabilities, but would my Public Law 16 training qualify me for VA outpatient treatment of a non-service-connected disability?

A. You would be permitted to receive VA outpatient medical treatment for a non-service-connected disability only if you needed it to avoid interrupting your Public Law 16 training.

Q. I am training to be a lawyer under the Korean GI Bill. After I complete my schooling, will I be allowed to take GI Bill on-the-job training as a law clerk?

A. Under the Korean GI Bill, you are permitted to take job training as a law clerk only if it's required in your State in order to be admitted to the bar examination and to practice.

Poet's Corner

THE SHELTERED VALLEY

Quiet as cream our skins move
Over the ermine ground,
Where shirring wings of birds
Make the only sound;
Where field-mice leave
A tiny trace
Of their delicate race.

Here may be found
Showers of diamond-dust
When the small winds blow.
And baby fir trees
In a little row,
Soft, plump and round,
All bonneted with snow.

Marion Lineaweaver.

What the UPA Expects from Free Nations

All this what the Ukrainian patriots of World War II, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, had the right to expect from the free nations. They did not receive it for the free world with its horror of continued war and its noble aspirations both in 1918 and in 1941 allowed itself to be lulled to sleep by the bright dream of an ever peaceful future—the idea that boundaries might be changed peaceably when the population of an area wished was inherent in the League of Nations, in

THE AMERICAN WAY

Body Blow

By DeWITT EMERY

(EDITOR'S NOTE: DeWitt Emery is president of the National Small Business Men's Association.)

It has been suggested by Leslie Gould, Hearst financial writer, that the Treasury could put a serious crimp in both Russia and Red China by calling in all American currency of twenty dollars and over, thus forcing an exchange of present money for new bills. Those with large sums who could not satisfactorily explain or prove ownership could be denied the new bills.

"What is not generally realized," Mr. Gould pointed out, "is that the American dollar is the medium of exchange in the Far East. Without dollars Red China could hardly have carried on a war in Korea. There are around eight billion in American currency outside of the U. S. and a lot of this is in communist hands. Also, these dollars are being hoarded abroad, and adding to the so-called in the big bills, the Treasury would also trap the big shot racketeers and the crooked politicians and other bribe-takers."

To my mind, this suggestion makes an awful lot of sense. After all, it is our money and if we decide we want to change it, that is entirely our own affair. There is a precedent for such action since the treasury some years ago called in all of the old, large size bills and replaced them with the present smaller size bills.

So far as the vast majority of Americans are concerned such an exchange would mean

very little since they have their "cash on hand" in a checking or savings account and their banks would simply start paying out the new bills at the proper time.

Of course, it may be that there are quite a few Americans who are not racketeers or crooked politicians but who nevertheless have currency hidden away in safety deposits boxes, tin cans, mattresses and other places, which cash they'd have a hard time exchanging if they in order to exchange it for new bills. But that's all right too. If they've been cheating on their income tax returns, they should be caught and this might be just about the best way there is to catch them.

The main reason for the exchange, however, is to make the going tough for our enemies. There certainly isn't any good reason why we should help them by letting them use our money as their merium of exchange. In fact, just the opposite is true and of we can by calling in our currency for exchange disrupt Russian foreign trade and at the same time upset Red China's foreign and domestic commerce, that's all to the good.

I haven't any idea what it would cost to make a readily recognizable change in the appearance of our paper money and issue new bills to replace those now in circulation. But

(Concluded on page 3)

America Demands That Every American of Ukrainian Origin Masters Ukrainian!

By ROMAN SMAL-STOCKY
Marquette University
(3)

Here follow now the appeals of the leading American scholars from all the branches of Liberal Arts and Sciences. What will surprise our readers most will be the fact that teachers of English demand the study of foreign languages, because only the knowledge of foreign languages deepens the knowledge of English. Here they are:

B. J. Whiting, Professor of English at Harvard University, said at a meeting of the Mediaeval Academy of America on 18 April 1953: "There is one painful aspect of the training of teachers and scholars in the humanities which, though all too obvious, must be mentioned again and again, and must never be accepted merely because it is so. This, of course, is the pernicious and destructive neglect of the study of foreign languages, modern as well as ancient. . . . Every step toward mono-lingualism is a nail in the coffin of the humanities."

W. Cabell Greek, chairman of the English Department, Barnard College, Columbia University, said on 23 April 1953: "It seems to me that the time has passed when the utility of foreign language study can be seriously questioned. If you want to know the opinion of the most important young Americans, ask our soldiers in Germany, France, Austria, North Africa, Scandinavia, Japan, and where 'not. . . . Of course the answer is usually that they wish they had had work, or more work, in language. The young are not fools. As they mature, they don't value those who mollycoddled them. . . . In this new world, the young people know that the three R's must include the study of foreign language."

Dorothy Bethurum, chairman of the English Department at Connecticut College, said on 1 May 1953: "It is one of the weakest things in our whole American educational system that study of foreign languages is not begun in childhood. . . . But be that as it may, it is idle to talk of a college education which does not include the mastery of some foreign language. As much as we might hate to admit it, for the humanities the study of foreign languages is the only reliably austere discipline. All the others should be, may be, and frequently are, but they may

also be thin and weak, whereas it is utterly impossible to learn any foreign language without that close attention to detail and exactitude in the use of those details that constitute real study. . . . The growing illiteracy of college freshmen, which is becoming a horror to their instructors, is largely traceable to the decline in the study of foreign languages in the secondary schools. . . . Our problem in America, where we try to give a college education to a much larger percentage of the population than does any other country, is simply the problem of maintaining somewhat standards sufficiently high to preserve the tradition we have inherited and to insure its continuing change. When we abandon the study of foreign languages, we have abandoned that intent."

The Rev. Norman Weyand, S.J., chairman of the English Department at Loyola University (Chicago) and President of the Catholic Renaissance Society, said on 29 April 1953: "Practically all teachers of freshman college English I have consulted during the past fifteen years have agreed that: The freshman students who have studied foreign languages, especially Latin, in high school write much better English than those who have had no foreign language training. They have learned grammar from a foreign language with a precision they never achieve in studying and writing only the mother tongue. . . . They have acquired a practical knowledge of analysis and logic in general, by being forced, e.g., to put a feminine, objective, singular adjective with a feminine, objective, singular noun. . . . I sincerely hope that the study of foreign languages in college will not be restricted to that elite among the student body who ask for it and will always be required for liberal arts students."

J. Milton French, chairman of the English Department at Rutgers University, said on 23 April 1953: "One of the greatest stumbling blocks in the path of the student's mastery of his own language is that he knows so little about its grammar and structure. The modern tendency in the teaching of English to play down the importance of grammar and sentence structure is bad enough. To compound the damage by tossing out the

study of foreign language, the one way in which the student can pick up this indispensable toll, would be a catastrophe."

Ralph Barton Perry, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard University, said on 15 April 1952: "I am very glad to testify to my belief in the great importance of the study of languages. . . . The ability to use language, both foreign and native, is the first condition of all humane culture, and is also a necessary adjunct to advanced study in any field of research."

C. Judson Herrick, eminent neurologist and psychobiologist, said on 28 March 1953: ". . . for people who want a liberal education at least an elementary knowledge of some foreign language is a valuable cultural asset, if for no other reason than to improve appreciation of our own. . . . Of course, the vocational value of modern languages for those who need them is everywhere recognized. More specifically, I would say that adequate preparation for my profession as teacher and investigator of biology. . . . requires some knowledge of Latin and at least a reading knowledge of several European languages."

Dr. H. Houston Merritt, Director of Neurological Service of the Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New York, said on 24 March 1953: "The knowledge of foreign languages is invaluable to professional men. This is especially true in the medical profession."

(To be continued)

Shevchenko

(Continued from page 1)

became the watchword of Ukrainian militant nationalism. Its exhortation to fight their enemies and its message of hope and freedom have been irresistible.

In the first eight brief lines of the Legacy, the poet recalls to view the most animating scenes of the Ukrainian landscape, such as the broad Ukrainian steppes, the historic burial mounds, the shimmering wheat fields, the mighty Dnieper over whose waters centuries of Ukrainian life flowed in epic rhythm, and the roaring rapids beyond whose inaccessible rocks and torrents nestled the fortress of Ukrainian liberties, the centuries old headquarters of the Zaporogian Sich. In this historic and scenic setting of his beloved Ukraine, the poet prays, that he be buried. From whence even in death, the poet charges his spirit to keep watch over his beloved Ukraine.

In the second eight lines, he promises to cease his vigil and seek eternal rest only after the enemies of Ukrainian freedom have been annihilated. So great is the poet's love of his country and so complete is his dedication to her liberation, that he prefers to forego making his peace with God until after the Ukrainian people have fought the good fight, have driven off their enemies and achieved freedom.

In the last eight lines he enjoins his people against being content merely to carry out his wish for burial in a mound on the banks of the Dnieper. To enshrine his memory by erecting monuments and reciting his poems is not the kind of homage Shevchenko wished for himself in his Legacy.

(To be continued)

Lawyers Association Addressed By Canadians

At a meeting of the Ukrainian-American Lawyer's Association which was held Friday, January 22, 1954 at the home of Helen Kupchin, 309 Avenue C, New York City, New York, the guest of the evening was John G. Roberts, Esq., Barrister and attorney-at-law of Toronto, Canada. John G. Roberts, participated in a round table discussion involving comparisons of the American and Canadian systems of jurisprudence. The discussion covered various practical problems common to the practice of law in Canada and United States.

Mr. John G. Roberts, stated that there is a significant need for attorneys of Ukrainian descent in Canada and that the opportunities for such attorneys are boundless.

In view of the fact that the Legislature is now in session and is considering many important bills that may probably affect Ukrainian people in general, John H. Roberts of Brooklyn, N. Y., the president of the association, designated Stephen J. Jarema, Michael Piznak and Marcel Wagner, Esqs., as committee to review such purposes and report on these bills to the association at the next meeting.

The next meeting will be the annual meeting at which there will be an election of officers and it will be held at home of Stephen J. Jarema, Esq., 305 East 11th Street, New York, New York on February 26, 1954.

A Modern Theory of Nationality

(Concluded from page 2)

It will enable the spokesmen for the people to answer the arguments of the Russia firsters who pretend to speak for a discredited regime and the Russian appointed Communist spokesmen without the stigma of being called separatists and any other words of abuse that may suit the popular ear. It will give back to the word "minority" its true sense, a group of people who by some unfortunate twist of boundary lines or by their choice of habitation are in another group of people and not their own. It will stop the misuse of that word to express large masses of people living on their ancestral lands with own language, culture and historical traditions conquered by aliens and annexed by force.

The Christian Empire Concept

The noble concept of a Christian Empire to embrace under one government the Christian World failed. It was a grand ideal but the emperors proved incapable and the system was too rigid for mankind. The Holy Alliance failed. It could not stop the march of progress. It could not halt the South American

movement for independence. It could not stop the westward expansion of both the Americans and the Canadians.

President W. Wilson proclaimed the word self-determination. The oppressed peoples heard it but the diplomats refused to solve the problem of Russia. After World War II that same problem is more acute in all the continents. The United Nations was an attempt to solve problems on a world scale. Yet, if it, too, is to work only for a static world, it will go the way of its predecessors. Mankind cannot and will not stand still and the world cannot exist half free and half slave. The free world must face that fact and it must recognize that the silent are finding their voices despite the machine guns and concentration camp. It must hear them and with the words of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) "Freedom for the individual and freedom for the nation" with this new and expanded but not vitally changed sense of the nation and nationality, it has the means of forging new links in the chain of freedom of raising the hopes

Annual Ski Week of the UYL-NA To be Held Beginning February 13

Our skiers are now completing their plans for the annual UYL-NA Ski Week at the St. Adele Lodge in St. Adele, Quebec, which is located in the Laurentian Mountains. The date is February 13th through February 20th, 1954.

Clothing should consist of ski pants, a heavy jacket or a wool sweater, a few pairs of woolen socks and, don't forget, the "Longies." The outfit you wear for traveling will suffice for dress wear; however you may like a change of sports clothes for evening wear.

The Ski Shop rents boots, skis and ski poles. Beginners will not find it necessary to purchase this equipment.

Arrangements for lodging and board at the lodge must be made by individual contact. Write immediately to the St. Adele Lodge, St. Adele, Quebec. Room and board averages: \$8.00 to \$10.00 per day.

The big problem: money. The cost of this trip will vary with your personal likings and your distance of travel. You will need your travelling expenses: \$8.00 to \$10.00 per day for lodging; approximately

\$1.50 per day for ski towns; the cost of the rental of ski equipment; plus a little mad money. This trip is worth every bit of the expense.

Any of you who have talked to persons attending previous ski-weeks, know what is in store. We actually live as one big, happy family. All of us share our meals at a large banquet table set up for us in the dining room. We ski together, dance together, take sleigh rides and party together. Why, we even spend the evening hours spreading our Ukrainian songs and culture over the small village of St. Adele, and the surrounding communities.

A few of the skiers planning to attend this year are: the Anthony Wachnas, the Ted Wachnas, the Michael Zukes, Mamie Dzid, Olga Hit, Mary Gulick, the Bill Murals, Bill Polewchak, Roman Kuchkuda, Elias Wachna, Gloria Surmach, Lillian Parish, Anne Koshey and a host of others.

Join us! We would like to help you enjoy yourself. At the risk of being slightly corny, "We'll be Skiing you. . . ."

ALEX D. PRONCHIK, Sports Director of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America

Elected Judge Advocate

On Saturday, January 30th, at the Hotel New Yorker in New York City, the New York County Catholic War Veterans Convention unanimously elected a Ukrainian vet, John J. Barston, to be the New York County Judge-Advocate for 1954, reports Lieut. Michael Luchuf, 3rd Precinct, Police Dep't, City of New York.

Because of his legal background, Mr. Barston will be able to advise the County Commander and the County Board of Officers on all constitutional and legal matters which may come up before it. In view of the fact that the N. Y. County Catholic War Veterans organization is the largest unit in the national C. W. V. and handles many thousands of dollars in veteran business matters yearly, the position of Judge-Advocate is a very important one. Mr. Barston will

also serve as legal consultant to the County Welfare Officer who deals with complicated laws regarding vet pensions, insurance, and other related matters.

Mr. Barston is a successful practicing attorney in partnership with two other Ukrainian men, George Wolynetz and Walter Steck. All three counselors are World War II vets and are members of the St. George Post, No. 401, Catholic War Veterans, 33 East Seventh Street, New York City.

Grass Roots Opinions

WOODSFIELD, OHIO. SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY: "Political party leaders and representatives of other groups as well as individuals have a right, under our system of government, to criticize the government, also government officials, but no citizen of our country has any legal right to advocate its overthrow by force or violence or to participate in same."

BLAIR, WISC. PRESS: "Every government official or board that handles public money should publish at regular intervals an accounting of it, showing where and how each dollar was spent. We hold this to be a fundamental principle of democratic government."

American Way

(Concluded from page 2)

no matter what this cost might be, I'm sure it would be paid many times over by the value of the currency now in circulation which for one reason or another would never be turned in for exchange, plus the value of the currency on which exchange was refused because the holder could not prove the legality of his ownership.

This may sound like a rather drastic proposal, and perhaps of the oppressed and of drawing to its service the Ukrainians and the other oppressed nationalities for the well being of mankind, the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God.

GRASS ROOTS OPINION EVERSON, WASH., NEWS: "Tax-subsidized and tax-exempt federal power is being sold below production costs in 27 states in direct competition with private companies that pay all taxes at local, state and federal levels and receive no tax-exemption. . . ."

JUNCTION CITY, ORE., TIMES: "This newspaper is definitely for high wages, high standards and high quality of citizenship. But we would sort of hate to see our public school teachers get into jurisdictional disputes between states; that might lead to an organization with subsequent walkouts whenever a 'grievance' could be termed a violation of contract."

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The U.N.A. Friendly Circle Branch 435 quintet went "wild" on the bowling lanes last Friday night, January 29th and set two new season records in the Jersey City Division of the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.Y.-N.J. Area.

A single game total of 917 pins broke the previous high mark of 912, and a three-game pinfall of 2,619 upset the previous high of 2,494 pins.

In the process, the Branch 435 kегlers won all three games from the "A" team of the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club. This victory enabled them to "leap-frog" from a fourth place position to the second. Among the individual high marks for the evening

was the 237 pin game registered by John Kolba, and a 537-pin series rolled by P. Mackowski.

In the Newark Division that night, the Penn-Jersey Social Club aggregation rolled a high single game of 859 pins, and a high three-game series of 2421. A similar series total was scored by the St. Johns C.W.V. team, resulting in a tie for this weekly honor. Walter Molinsky was top man in both the single game and three-game categories, registering totals of 209 and 591, respectively. W. Fera was a close second with a single game total of 208 pins, and an three-game series of 549.

JERSEY CITY DIVISION

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1954

Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A (2)	Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B (1)
Mackowski, P. 177 169 191	Pipchick, B. 130 130 —
Zimowsky, P. -59 115 135	Steblecki, M. 168 161 150
Sakula, W. 131 160 155	Elynych, A. 122 — 84
Zidiak, G. 167 156 129	Chayka, J. 130 146 121
Pewelko, M. 157 155 155	Chomiak, H. 178 140 126
	Zidiak, M. — 162 142
	Handicap 44 44 44
Totals 791 755 765	Totals 772 783 667

U.N.A. Branch 435 (3)	Jersey City S. & A. "A" (0)
Pokorny, V. 221 149 165	Switnicki, P. 134 136 —
Kosbin, J. 172 148 —	Chelak, S. Jr. 108 — 125
Kurlak, S. 156 163 189	Lasuk, T. 133 151 128
Gulka, A. 159 202 164	Laszek, J. 113 166 187
Kolba, J. 145 — 237	Chelak, S. Sr. 155 132 138
Wasylkow, P. — 187 162	Tizio, G. — 149 136
	Handicap 8 8 8
Totals 853 849 917	Totals 651 742 722

Jersey City S. & A. "A" 2)	Sts. Peter & Paul HNS C (1)
Chelak, S. 179 139 167	Steblecki, M. 153 131 178
Tizio, A. 160 154 179	Mandra, W. 139 151 148
Krychowski, R. 143 125 178	Bramowicz, B. 107 124 127
Walczuk, S. 168 149 179	Mayerski, J. 122 123 120
Gnyra, J. 150 170 128	Palac, T. 158 167 95
	Handicap 60 60 60
Totals 800 737 831	Totals 739 756 728

NEWARK DIVISION

St. Johns C.W.V. Uost (3)	Ukr. Orthodox Church (0)
Samila, J. 143 120 168	Harmatiuk, S. 134 146 149
Salabun, W. 146 154 179	Sheremeta, P. 140 156 137
Tango, M. 197 155 159	Blind 125 125 125
Janick, L. 188 130 164	Schekowsky, N. 174 165 189
Chutko, J. 158 192 168	Hubka, F. 135 150 173
Handicap 12 12 12	
Totals 844 763 850	Totals 708 742 773

Penn-Jersey Social Club (2)	Ukrainian Stitch (1)
Kufta, J. 158 167 130	Melnichuk, J. 137 120 133
Mollinsky, P. 152 193 153	Chuy, P. 139 97 134
Kranetz, L. 132 — 109	Betlow, M. 125 144 135
Korytko, W. 169 156 193	Fera, W. 169 172 208
Molinsky, W. 169 156 193	Urban, A. — — 187
Molinsky, W. 209 189 157	Blind 125 125 —
Rosinsky, E. —154 —	Handicap 15 15 15
Totals 820 859 742	Totals 710 673 812

Ukr.-Americans Vets (2)	U.N.A. Branch 272 (1)
Bemko, B. 146 137 145	Struck, S. 124 131 123
Prychoda, A. 130 129 131	Wowchuck, P. 146 184 180
Popaca, M. 153 157 181	Chymiy, A. 140 207 181
Zolto, L. — 157 169	Banit, W. 109 158 116
Struck, P. 171 179 180	Kalba, J. 164 164 160
Blind 125 —	Handicap 5 5 5
Totals 725 759 806	Totals 688 849 745

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Jersey City Division		Won	Lost	High 3 Gme	Total
1. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "A"	38 1/2	15 1/2	912	2484	41793 774
2. U.N.A. Branch 435, N.Y.C	33	21	917	2619	40253 745
3. Jersey City S. & A. "B"	32	22	865	2452	40919 758
4. Jersey City S. & A. "A"	32	22	853	2324	39060 723
5. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "B"	21	33	869	2303	37853 701
6. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "C"	10	43	816	2268	29272 542
Newark Division					
1. Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark	33	21	910	2656	43238 801
2. Penn-Jersey S. C., Newark	31	23	928	2495	42509 787
3. St. Johns C.W.V., Newark	26	28	969	2620	42550 788
4. Ukr.-Amer. Vets, Newark	25	29	932	2584	40422 793
5. U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood	25	29	872	2452	40043 785
6. Ukrainian Stitch, Newark	23	31	872	2477	41100 761

vert the stolen goods into cash? Of course, we can't change our currency every few months just to catch racketeers and cheaters, but since there is another compelling reason for making a change now, catching these birds would provide a good by-product.

TAXES TAXES TAXES

Harry Gatton, Acct.

Ukrainian National Home
216 Grand Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

EV. 4-9120

• Good Work Done •

CONTEST BALL

Sponsored by THE UKRAINIAN DNIESTER SOCIETY and UNITED UKRAINIAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS OF AMERICA on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1954 at the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME, Inc., 140-142 Second Avenue, New York City Two Orchestras — Kozak and Oserechuk Admission \$1.50 Prizes for the most beautiful gown and the most exquisitely embroidered dress or blouse. Dress Optional.

Holy Name Teams Bowl to a Tie In Jersey City

On Sunday, January 24, in Jersey City, two bowling teams from the St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Holy Name Society engaged the Holy Name Society bowlers from Perth Amboy, N. J. in a specially arranged match game series. After a most evenly matched contest, the games were concluded with the top team from Jersey City edging their rivals 2 games to 1, while the second team lost 2 out of 3; competing against their counterparts from out of town. As a result the final tally showed 3 wins and 3 losses being posted for each group, at the Bergen Square Recreation Center on Smith St.

In the big series between the first teams, the visitors got off to a good start by winning the initial game by 37 pins. The second game saw the situation reversed, when the kегlers from JayCee toppled their opponents by 94 pins in a strong comeback. Mike Pawelko and George Zidiak rolled scores of 208 and 204 respectively, to pace their team to this victory that tied the match at 1 all. The third and rubber game was decided by only one pin to give the home team the win in the last frame, even though the anchor man from the op-

position produced a supreme effort by striking out to no avail. H. Boyko and J. Kopi starred for the losers by bowling identical single game high scores of 199 each, but which still was not good enough to alter the final result.

In the competition involving the second teams, the opening contest was won by the Jersey City competitors, who topped a total of 42 more pins. The match was evened with second game being garnered by the Perth Amboy bowlers, who managed to win by a comfortable difference of 33 pins. The final game was nip and tuck till the last frame, when a slim margin of 2 pins was good enough to decide the series in favor of the challengers. Mysak was high scorer for the winners with a 189 single game, while Steblecki led the host team with a final game mark of 183.

In a scheduled rematch of the Bowling series, the games will be resumed in Perth Amboy at the Majestic Alleys, Smith St. and Madison Ave. on Sunday February 14, starting at 4 P.M.

Michael Steblecki

JOIN UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION!

ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

ДУХОВНИЙ ПОМИСТ

Спілка Української Молоді Америки постанала в 1950 році на своєму Першому З'їзді в Нью-Йорку. За короткий час існування вона згуртувала у своїх лавах кілька тисяч новоприбулої української молоді. Ця молодь наполегливою працею вже здобула собі заслужене місце в національній спільноті американських українців. Українське національне виховання та активна політична діяльність, скеровані на допомогу визвольній боротьбі українського народу, це ті засади, якими керується у своїй роботі Спілка Української Молоді Америки.

Саме тепер Головна Управа СУМА скерує основну увагу на створення при своїх Осередках Відділів Юнацтва СУМА, які готуватимуть наймолодших на зміну старшим сумцям. Спілка Української Молоді Америки дбає про те, щоб наймолодших виховати на кордних громадян ЗДА та українських патріотів, свідомих свого обов'язку суворої поведінки в Україні. Гарячим бажанням Спілки Української Молоді Америки було і є, щоб про її плани її діяльність знали якнайширше кола українського громадянства, щоб вони цікавилися життям сумівської СМТ, яка кожніс прийде на зміну старшим.

Сторінка „Шлях Молоді“, що оце починаємо її друг на гостинних шпальтах „Свободи“, якраз стає тим духовним помістом між молоддю і її батьками.

Український Народний Союз у своє ювілейне 60-ліття підкреслює тим ще раз своє велике патріотичне діло — опікунства над українським молоддю.

ДОРОГІ СУМВІЦІ!

Через „Шлях Молоді“ хочемо навести широкий контакт з українським громадянством, щоб ознайомлювати його з нашою багатогранною діяльністю. З цієї метою на нашій сторінці маємо намір систематично подавати інформативний матеріал з місць.

Інформуйте нас про все, що діється у Ваших Осередках. Допишіть про мистецтво, спорт та політичну діяльність СУМА у Вашому терені. Подавайте матеріали про Вашу співпрацю з іншими молодечими організаціями, про Вашу харитативну акцію на користь залізничників у Європі, пишіть про Вашу участь в суспільно-громадському житті. Надсилайте фотографії!

Всі матеріали надсилайте на адресу: „Шлях Молоді“, P. O. Box 211, Cooper Station New York 3, N. Y.

Редакція „Шлях Молоді“

В. Коваль, мист. керівник.

„СУМ — ФІЛЬМ“

В лютих місяцях ц. р. українці ЗДА матимуть змогу побачити перший випуск кінохроніки — продукції „СУМ-Фільм“. Якщо перший випуск принесе бажані наслідки, „СУМ-Фільм“ продукуватиме річно понайменше три такі випуски. Як ми вже повідомляли; покищо „СУМ-Фільм“ обмежується до фільмування визначних подій з життя українців на еміграції.

До першого випуску входять: Перший Всеамериканський Маніфестаційний Звіг СУМА у Філадельфії; Сумівська зміна (про Юній СУМА); IV З'їзд Спілки Української Молоді Америки; Сумівський Концерт у Нью-Йорку („Сорокати Вечір“); „У XX-річчя голоду“ — кольоровий фільм з протестаційних маніфестацій у Філадельфії, Нью-Йорку та Нью-Йорку.

Час вивітлювання першого випуску кінохроніки розрахований на дві години і 30 хвилин. Вже майже викінчені другий випуск кінохроніки, до якого входять: кольоровий фільм з Другого Всеамериканського Маніфестаційного Звігу СУМА, що відбувся в Бавид Брук в 1953 році; Маніфестація в 35-ліття Самостійності і 36-ліття Соборності України в Нью-Йорку.

Фотоальбом СУМА

Заповіджене видання фотоальбому Спілки Української Молоді Америки Головна Управа виконала.

На IV З'їзді він отримав найкращу оцінку, як від делегатів, так і від гостей. Пого урочисто вручено Голові ЦК СУМА у. Калінінській, який був присутній на З'їзді, проф. Смаль. Стойкому — головному доповідачеві, представникові УНКСА, Голові УНСОЮ д-рові Галичній та іншим. Під час виступу юного сумівця Кейса в телевізії, на запрошення „Нью-Йорк Таймс“, він вручив фотоальбом представникові цього щоденника та американському делегатові в Об'єднаних Націях, який провадив дискусію на цій телевізійній передачі.

Делегати від СУМА на конференції психологічної війни, що відбулася в Вашингтоні в грудні 1953 року, подарували фотоальбом визначним американським діячам, як

О'Коннор, адмірал Менц, голові УНКСА Л. Добрянському, представникові Кореїської Народної Республіки Сен-у, представникові національного Китаю й ін.

Фотоальбом буде надіслано Головному Управу СУМА, як подарунок, з відповідними написами Президентів Аїзенгаверу, главному американським політику, бібліотекаря, університетам.

Фотоальбом для українців — це довідник в ілюстраціях про життя і політичну діяльність української молоді в ЗДА, а для кожного сумівця — прекрасна пам'ятка, в якій відбито і його частину праці.

Кожний Осередок на своєму терені повинен також подбати про те, щоб фотоальбом опинився на полицях американських бібліотек та в руках визначних політиків.

У фотоальбомі відбито те, чим живе і за що борється ук-

„ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ“

Сторінка Спілки Української Молоді Америки Редагує В. Коваль.

„THE YOUTH'S PATH“

Page of The Ukrainian American Youth Ass'n., Inc. Editor V. Koval. Address: P. O. Box 211, Cooper Sta., New York 3, N. Y.

Конференція керівників СУМА

В дніях 13-го і 14-го лютого ц. р. в Нью-Йорку, а тижень пізніше в Шікаго відбулася конференція керівників СУМА. Участь у цій конференції візьмуть представники всіх Осередків СУМА на терені ЗДА. Ціль конференції — зрозуміти підсумки проведеної до цього часу культурно-виховної праці поодинокими Осередками.

В першому дні наради, після звітування поодинокими керівниками про стан виховно-освітньої праці в Осередках та обміну думок в тих справах, голова Головної Управи СУМА, В. Омелченко, зробить загальні підсумки діяльності СУМА та подасть напрямні праці Головної Управи на 1954 рік. Зокрема, план праці, розроблений Культурно-виховним Відділом Головної Управи та Виховною Радою, опрацьовані на підставі досвіду СУМА у інших молодечих організаціях. Виховна проблематика є цілюю склянням конференції.

Три основні доповіді займатимуть центральне місце в порядку наради конференції: проф. Ю. Бобровський, член Виховної Ради СУМА — ідеологічно-світлоглядного характеру; мгр. М. Кушніра, автора матеріалів для вишколу керівників Осередків СУМА (вип. ЦК), про методичні засади виховно-освітньої праці й І. Зайця — керівника Культурно-Виховного Відділу ГУ СУМА, про практику і плани культурно-виховної праці в Осередку СУМА. Друга, розроблена виховно-освітньою Радою, опрацьована на підставі досвіду СУМА у інших молодечих

Наради в Торонто

В дніях 22 і 23 січня ц. р. в Торонто, Канада, відбулася спільна нарада СУМА і СУМА у Канаді. В нарадах взяли участь від ЦК СУМА у Канаді: Т. Буяник — голова, В. Макар, д-р М. Кушніра, В. Кушніра, Л. Гусяні, мгр. В. Кліш, Е. Шафран — члени та д-р П. Шкурят; від ГУ СУМА — В. Омелченко та Голова ЦК СУМА у О. Калінін.

Метою наради було устійнення обміну досвідом праці в організаційній, культурно-виховній та зовнішній діяльності, а зокрема обговорено такі основні пункти: справа Конгресу СУМА, видання справи, сумівських звігів, зовнішній відносин праці СУМА, проблема юнацтва СУМА.

Після взаємного обміну думок устійнено: — Конгрес СУМА має відбутися під гаслом: „Світлий Антикомуністичний Конгрес Спілки Української Молоді“. Головна Управа СУМА має взяти відповідних заходів, щоб його відбули в ЗДА в 1954 році.

У видавничих справах обговорено видання сумівських журналів. Представник ГУ СУМА поінформував присутніх, що з місяця березня будуть систематично появлятися „Крила“. КК СУМА у Канаді розпочне в першому кварталі 1954 р. видавати юнацтва журналу „На Варті“. Крім того, КК СУМА порозуміється з видавництвом „Сашан-Зілля“ в справі пристосування його видан до потреб сумівського досвіду.

Обмірковано доцільність влаштувати сумівські звіги і спільні зустрічі Осередків СУМА Канади й ЗДА.

Однозгідно устійнено, щоб ЗДА і Канада взаємно себе заступали на різних міжнародних імпрезах, що відбуваються на їхньому терені з частю СУМА.

Порушено справу про необхідність друкування праці в англійській мові, які б інформували американський світ

раїнська молодь на еміграції.

Головна Управа рекомендує всім Осередкам, а зокрема сумівцям, придбати цю цінну пам'ятку і цим спричинитися до популяризації української визвольної справи перед американським світом.

Головна Управа СУМА затвердила план систематичного, матеріальної допомоги сумівській молоді в Європі. Для цього керівник Відділу Суспільної Опіки п. В. Познавко розробив план допомогливої акції взуттям, одягом, харчами та святковими пакунками, що їх висилатимуть члени СУМА згідно з запропонованою Осередком розрядною.

Ціна альбому 5 дол.

Випікільна Конференція Юнацтва

В суботу й неділю 20-го і 21-го лютого ц. р. в Нью-Йорку відбулася конференція виховників та керівників Юнацтва Відділів Осередків СУМА.

Конференцію організує Головна Рада Юнацтва при Головній Управі та Виховна Рада СУМА.

В Головній Управі СУМА

На засіданні Головної Управи 20 січня ц. р. при співучасті Голови ЦК СУМА О. Калінінська, обговорено справу склянання „Світлого Антикомуністичного Конгресу Спілки Української Молоді“. Конгрес має відбутися в 1954 році в ЗДА з участю делегатів СУМА із ЗДА, Канади, Аргентини, Австралії, Бразилії, Парагваю, Німеччини, Франції, Англії, Бельгії та інших країн.

Після довгої перерви, зумовленої технічними причинами, з березня місяця ц. р. знову появлятиметься Ілюстрований журнал молодих „Крила“.

Попередню установку бюджету Головної Управи СУМА на 1954 рік виказало сукупно понад 50 тисяч доларів загального обороту. Головні видатки призначено на розбудову юнацтва СУМА.

У політичній частині Конгресу мав би запропостувати проти ославленої тепер Москвою Переяславської Угоди.

На засіданні Головної Управи 29 січня ц. р. ухва-

лено перевести в 1954 році в Нью-Йорку величаве посвячення сумівського перехідного пралору Головної Управи СУМА з тим, щоб після цього вручити його найкращому з Осередків.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.

Після доповіді сумівські мистецькі гуртки виступили з токми, показуючи свої ослиги, зокрема хор, балет, духовий оркестр, струнна оркестра й інші. Особливо чудесне враження справила присутніх виступ в одностроїх напому досуду, юнацтва СУМА, під керівництвом Христі Саган.



Колонна сумівців Осередку в Спракзолах на маніфестації в XX річницю голоду в Україні, що його спричинила Москва

НАШ ШЛЯХ

Ми шукаємо не якийсь шлях, ні, ми шукаємо Шлях. Ми шукаємо не якунебудь людину, ні, ми шукаємо Людину.

Є багато таких, що хочуть бути для нас зворами й вони усі, коли спостерігаємо їх в їх межах, — мають своє оправдання. Але один є без меж, праобраз усього чоловічтва, один, що сполучає в собі всі можливості: учоловлений Бог, Ісус Христос.

Що це є, що нас молодих до Нього потягає? Звідки це походить, що навіть ти, як і далеко стоїть від християнства, — потраєси клоються перед Ного особистістю?

Це є перш усього Ного багате, зріле чоловічтво. В Ньому сполучене все, що ми в людях вважаємо великим і шляхетним.

Він є неаблаганий, що ставить до вірних Пому нечувані домагання, що неподавало засудку зарозумілу самодоволеність і ствердіння. Але Він є теж ласкавий, що слабом дає своє пробачне благословення. Він є безтурботно обдарувачий, що не питає про заплату і признання, і мужним героєм, що прийшов, щоб принести мир. Він може погодити всімшати до небесних птиц і придорожних квітів, і не журяться застрійшим днем, — але Він твердо і неустрашимо йде на смерть, шляхом свого післанництва. Він дигає більше кривди і терпіння, як колінебудь яканебудь людина ваяла на себе, тілесне терпіння, душевне терпіння. Він був самітійши як хтоєбудь з великих в історії, Він глядів глибше на огяду гріха як хтоєбудь інший, а все ж таки внутрішньо Він є сповнений шляхетної свободи і рішцости.

Коли ми шукаємо людини, яка започатковує нову добу героїства, — тоді ми мусимо йти до Христа. Він є зворотнюю точкою часів. Він є цариним каменем, на якому розділюється уми. Поназ Нього ніхто не може пройти, Тільки той може залізятися байдучим, хто Ного не знає.

Очевидно, це не легке йти Ного слідами. Це не свідчило б добре про християнство, коли б це було надто легко. Христос вимагає наперення, вимагає жертви, і боротьби, і рішення. Але Він не ставить тільки домагання, які видаються невисокальними. Він не є тільки образом людини, який є неосагельний для людської можливості.

Він може допомагати осягти про цілї. Він є нашим приятелем.

Так як впродовж свого земського життя Він цілком самозрозуміло був тут для людей, вечори для дітей, вночі для питаючих шукачів, для гріншників і неприятелів, для проклятих і спаведливих, — так і для нас Він є поблизу. Він нас спас, Він вирвав нас не тільки з людської малости і з гріховного омотання, але підніс нас до життя трисидного Бога.

Він є при нас, Він знає нас глибше, ніж люди можуть час знати. Ми живемо в Ньому.

Він є сповненням нашої тутти за спільнотою. Бо ми, християни, не віримо в абстрактні пради, як філософи, ми віримо в живе Бога, що став людиною. Самі гарні ідеї не могли б нам допомогти. Але тут є Життя і воно дозволяє нам брати в ньому участь.

Михайло Кушнір

IV-ті Річні Збори Осередку СУМА в Бофало

Дня 3-го січня ц. р. осередок Товарисько-розважових імпрез Спілки Української Молоді Америки ім. Л. України в Ворчестері та в Бофало, відбув свої IV-ті Річні Збори. Збори провадили президія, в склад якій ввійшли: д-г Чмола Т. — голова, д-г Парзан М. — секретар, та п-га Баран М. — чл. президії. Присутні сувишки й сумівці, більшою прислуховувалися звітним о крімш референтації уступачої Управи за вввв, минулий рік діяльності. Звіт з проведеної контролю склав голова Контрольної Комісії — проф. Чувако П.

Широке зацікавлення членства викликала, зокрема, звіг звітний: Лисак М., проф. Дроздовського І., проф. Вілецького П., жин. реф. Гошдар Л., та реф. Ю. СУМА — Саган Х.

Після цього в загальному, характеризують такі дані звігів: Загальний стан членства на сьогодні: 124, в тому 13 подруг. В американській армії відбувають службу: 6-ть сумівців, Лисак Ю. СУМА нараховує 39-ть юначків і юначок. В осередку регулярно працюють: толовий хор (30 осіб, диригент Мороз А.) дав 4-ри виступи, духовна оркестра (35 осіб) диригент: Кравчук та Гришчук. — 13-ть виступили, в тому 4-ри поза Вофалом: 1 — Нью-Йорк, 2 — Торонто, 1 — Рагастер, Курси Українознавства ведуть і раз на тиждень професори: Саган І. Чушко та д-р Лооза. Перелічне число слухачів — 25-ть. Драматичний гурток — 18 чл., мист. кер. Криш Д., підготував „Сесту“ Тобілевича. Живописний квартал веде Тихоніста Депутат Т., дав 7 виступів, в тому і виступ в Інтернаціональному Інституті, написав і транспарантну групу, кер. Пшыкає — і виступ. До величкого успіху слід зарахувати новозорганізовану струнну оркестру (14 осіб), диригент Павліченко, яка з перших днів напольєвля і активно працює. На терені Вофало СУМА брав активну участь у влаштуванні більшови національних свят і академії, а деяких був сам ініціатором. Відбулося 4 доповіді на різні актуальні теми.

Треба вірчти, що пошпрений склад Управи, зумовлений намогами нових напрямків праці та великим територіяльним розпозовленням, з успіхом виконувати свої невідчітні завдання для добра СУМА й нашої загальної справи.

Підпис Мик.

Хай гостинна американська земля буде йому легкою.

Управа Осередку в Мінеаполісі.

В. Л.