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Weekly Commentator

THE CITY OF QUEUES

An exceptionally vivid picture of life under communism is which Life recently featured. It was written by Emmet John Hughes, a veteran foreign correspondent who is now on the magazine's staff. Mr. Hughes applied for a Soviet visa for the purpose of obtaining an interview with Melenkov. To his amazement, the visa was forthcoming. He never got the interview, but he was able to see a good deal of Russia.

There were a few welcome surprises. Taxi service was good and the hotels were comfortable. His baggage was not searched and he was not followed by police. He encountered neither hostility nor curiosity. He encountered little of the blatant totalitarian propaganda he had expected. And Moscow has its outstanding sights—such as the magnificent ballet at the Bolshoi Theatre, and the unbelievably fabulous subway, with its 39 stations "which are the most fantastic underground structures conceived by modern man."

But, Mr. Hughes found, the pleasant aspect of Moscow is quickly exhausted—"the rest of the scene is painted in different colors."

For instance, as he wryly observed, Moscow "is a city where women have been blessed with literal answers to all imaginable dreams of equality with men." This means that women must work at all kinds of hard manual labor — carpentry, bricklaying, drilling. Gangs of women clean the streets with spades and crude brooms — a colossal task in winter. And, he discovered, beyond all else Moscow is a city of queues. People stand interminably in line for just everything — especially, food. And the great masses of people are poorly and often inadequately dressed.

Mr. Hughes made a particular effort to learn all he could about the life of the Soviet worker—his wages, diet, and housing. He found that the people are the victims of "an elaborate 'shell game' played with numbers, prices, wages and production figures." He cited the much publicized announcement that meat prices would be reduced 15 per cent and fruit and vegetable prices 50 per cent. The joker soon appeared. Simultaneously, all meat was regraded into 12 categories—and the more edible grades remaining high-priced. And the vegetables and fruits could not be found in the state stores.

The state store, he continued, with prices fixed by government decree, "is a socialistically pure institution." And the prices charged—save for subsistence items—would stagger anyone accustomed to America's private and competitive retailing system. The average worker's wage in Moscow is about 650 rubles a month. A coffee pot costs 92 rubles; a rayon shirt 120; a cheap serge suit 1,500. By this kind of price-fixing, the government swiftly and completely siphons off the people's earnings, and makes enormous profits. As an example, the state buys beef for 1.5 rubles a kilo (2.2 pounds) and sells it for 12.5.

The relative few at the top, on the other hand—high military officers, important officials, and industrial executives —leading artists — live extraordinarily well. The highest income tax bracket is only 13 per cent on income above 1,000 rubles — which, as Mr. Hughes observed, is a "dispensation to wealth enjoyed in no capitalist nation of the West." So much for the workers' paradise!

DETROIT UNA BRANCHES OBSERVE ITS SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY

"Doomed to serfdom by their foreign rulers, the hardy and nationalistic people from the windblown steppes and rich lands which make up the Ukraine in Eastern Europe have become to be among Detroit's most valuable citizens. . . . Ukrainian immigrants formed the Ukrainian National Association. To them this was the living symbol that the Ukrainians, given an opportunity, are capable of building and managing their own institutions and just as capable of their share to keeping America great," wrote columnist John J. Najduch of the Detroit (Mich.) News, in commenting upon the 60 anniversary of the UNA celebration, held at the Ukrainian National Temple, 4665 Martin, Sunday, February 21 last.

Walter Didyk, UNA Supreme Adviser, was chairman of the observance, and spoke about the growth of UNA. John Ewanchuk was toastmaster of the banquet held in the evening, following the afternoon's concert, which featured the men's choir "Surma, soprano Irene Jakima, and pianist Diachun.

Principal speaker was UNA President Dmytro Halychyn. A summary of his talk follows:

Text of UNA President's Talk

Sixty years ago, on February 22, 1894, on George Washington's birthday, the Ukrainian National Association was founded in Shamokin, Pa.

It was formed by early Ukrainian immigrants, who became model and loyal American citizens, and who, at the same time, have never forgotten the land of their origin—Ukraine.

Since their advent here they, and their American sons and daughters, have been constantly concerned with the plight of their kinsmen over there under foreign misrule, and of their heroic struggle to win their national freedom.

That fight has all the heroic qualities, the sufferings and the self-sacrifices which chararterized the fight for national independence of the American people during George Washington's time.

Sixty years ago when the Ukrainian National Association was established, Ukraine's claim to freedom, was little known in the outside world.

Today, it is well known and reckoned with by the outside world, including our country, the United States of America.

Today, to quote The New York Times on Soviet affairs, Harry Schwartz — writing in his review of Prof. Clarence A. Manning's book "Ukraine Under the Soviets," whose publication was sponsored by the UNA—the Ukrainians' struggle for freedom from their Soviet Russian misrulers has become "an explosive force."

That "explosive force" is generally recognized as the chief deterrent to Moscow's imperialistic plans to war upon, dominate and communize the free world, including our country.

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UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

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Thankful, too, are many Ukrainian Americans of the older immigration to the UNA for making them better Ukrainians and better Americans. In the former connection, it should be borne in mind that many of the old immigrants came to America many years ago, before World War I, with little clear consciousness of their Ukrainian nationality. Conditions were such in those times. The denationalizing policies of their misrulers in the "old country" had deprived many of them of the opportunity to develop whithin themselves the elements which constitute national consciousness. Even here in America this development was retarded for awhile; not, as would be exby the insidious propaganda that was spread among them by Russian-paid agents that they were all one Russian people, , and that there was no such thing as Ukrainians and a Ukrainian nation. To counteract the effects of this Russian propaganda — which did take its toll in the many thousands of misguided Ukrainians by origin in this country who today call themselves "Rusini" —to expose and drive out from among our people those who fostered this Russian propaganda, to teach the Ukrainian immigrant to love and cultivate his native heritage, and to bring enlightment into his life—was one of the first great tasks that the UNA, assisted by its organ "Svoboda", undertook successfuly. Had it failed in its task, then it is quite likely that the Ukrainianism, the Ukrainian spirit, of the older generation would not have been what it is today, with the further result that many of our younger generation would today be classifying themselves as being of Russian extraction. This achievement of the UNA is a fact which nowadays has been mostly forgotten.

In the field of Americanism, the UNA has—through its Ukrainian language daily "Svoboda" (founded 1893) and its English language The Ukrainian Weekly (1933)—also exerted a very beneficial influence upon the Ukrainian Americans. It has taught them that they cannot have rights and privileges here without duties and responsibilities, and that in return for the protection, education, and opportunities that America gives them so bountifully, they owe to America their love, obedience, service and loyalty. It has taught them that their principal task here is not the making of money, but the building of America; as a result, they introduced the finest elements of their Ukrainian heritage into the stream of American culture. Today, Americans of Ukrainian descent are model citizens.

Such, then, is the UNA. Needless to say, its worth has been taken into consideration by our young Ukrainian Americans in planning and working out their present and future scheme of their organizational life. They have joined it, and, to use an old American colloquialism, "they have done their bit for it." But there are many thousands of them who still remain indifferent to the advantages that UNA membership may bring to them. And in this latter group there is quite a number of those who are otherwise quite active in Ukrainian American life, especially in the various youth organizations, especially in the various youth league organizations, such as the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America,.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the youth leagues, headed by the above mentioned one, have provided an outlet for our young people's initiative and energy. Besides giving our young people some valuable experience in organizational work, they have also accelerated the Ukrainian American youth movement to a marked degree. They have been the proving grounds, as they say in military service, for many of our present day Ukrainian American leaders, in the UNA and other fields of endeavor. Nevertheless, such is their structure, that they cannot be considered as the foundation upon which the development of our younger generation can permanently rest. For one thing, they are only for the youth; and already, at this time, the majority of the younger generation has already outgrown its youth stage. For another, they are —because of certain disadvantages — too undeveloped. What is still more important, they lack that firm financial basis without which real progress is either extremely difficult and dependent upon the self-sacrificial spirit of a few individuals or well nigh impossible.

The UNA, on the other hand, is a well-developed and time-tried organization of sixty years standing. Moreover, it is so constructed that it can always be improved and adapted to meet changing times and needs. Membership in it is open to all—children, youth, the middle aged, the old, and, of course, the newly arrived. All share equally in its benefits.

In addition to all these advantages, which has prompted so many thousands of our younger generation as well as the newly arrived persons to join it, is the fact that the UNA has a representative form of government, a feature that is especially attractive to democratically-minded people. It is on this account that so many of them have preferred to take out their insurance in the UNA rather than in some commercial life insurance company.

Today, the UNA is passing into new hands. Those who founded and built it, our parents, have passed the peak of their creative abilities, and they are beginning to look to us, their sons and daughters, raised and born here, both of the "second and third chapters"—to put it in the words of The Ukrainian Weekly—to carry on that which they have so well begun. Whether their hopes are to be realized depends a great deal on whether their progeny realize the duty they owe to their parents, and whether, furthermore, they realize the benefits that lie in store for them by joining—if they have not as yet—the UNA and being active members of it.

TARAS SHEVCHENKO
(March 9, 1814 — March 10, 1861)

The Testament

Dig my grave and raise my barrow
By the Dnieper-side
In Ukraina, my own land,
A fair land and wide.
I will lie and watch the cornfields,
Listen through the years
To the river voices roaring,
Roaring in my ears.

When I hear the call
Of the racing flood,
Loud with hated blood,
I will leave them all,
Fields and hills; and force my way
Right up to the Throne
Where God sits alone;
Clasp His feet and pray . . .
But till that day
What is God to me?

Bury me, be done with me,
Rise and break your chain,
Water your new liberty
With blood for rain.
Then, in the mighty family
Of all men that are free,
May be sometimes, very softly
You will speak of me?

(Translated by E. L. Voynich.)

"Soyuzivka" UNA Season Begins In Middle of May

The Directorate of the popular Ukrainian National Association summer resort in Kerhonkson, New York, close up to the Catskill Mountains, announced this week that vacation facilities for UNA members and their friends will be available this year beginning May 15th.

The decision was based upon the fact that many workers, businessmen, and professionals like to take or allow to be taken their summer vacations, part or full, during the month of May.

Weekly rates are the same as of those of last year, namely, from $35 to 55, per person, depending upon the room accomodations furnished. The rates are lower for families of two three persons, occupying one room. These rates will be announced in the coming number of The Ukrainian Weekly.

The "Soyuzivka", as the Ukrainian National Association Estate resort is known, is already prepared for a gala opening of its 1954 Season. It is beautifully and comfortably located among the mountains, rocks, falls and rills—besides scenic sights hard to find anywhere. Take your vacation there.

We suggest that you address your inquiries to and make your reservations with the: Ukrainian National Association Estate, Kerhonson, New York.

Oh yes, besides the fine housing facilities there, there is also a very fine swimming pool there.

U.N.A. BRANCH 171 HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

On February 11th, the Lesia Ukrainka Society, branch 171 of the U.N.A., located in Jersey City, held its annual meeting for election of officers for 1954 as well as the election of a delegate to the coming convention of the U.N.A., reports Mrs. Pauline McCarthy, recording secretary.

The following officers were re-elected for 1954: Nell Olsen, president, Mary Procyk, treasurer and S. Ryan, secretary. The controllers are Anne Zawisky, Lillian Chytryn and Genevieve Connors. Mrs. Pauline McCarthy was elected chairman of the social activities committee The delegate chosen to the convention is Nell Olsen, and S. Ryan is the alternate.

During 1953, the Branch contributed $32.60 to the Soyuzivka Fund.

At the close of the meeting, an additional $6.00 was collected for the Soyuzivka.

Berlin Correspondent Reports On Western Ukrainians in Russian Slave Camp

Brigitte Gerland, thirty-five year old Berlin newspaper woman whom the Russians imprisoned for seven years as a "British spy" and who was released last August, wrote recently a series of three articles on her experiences and observations in the Russian slave camp for "The London) Observer."

In the last one she describes the lot and feelings of the Western Ukrainians in the slave camp. This in the course of her account of an abortive strike by the inmates of the camp, which is located in Vorkuta, in the Soviet far north.

Gerland tells how the Russian students in the camp, in preparation for the strike, had already gained allies among the secret religious society known as the "Veruschy" (believers) or "Monashki" (monks and nuns), who preached a primitive form of Christian communism.

But even if the two Russian groups combined there was one snag to the strike plans, Gerland continues—"the West Ukrainians who had remained consistent "separatists' even in the camps."

The Munich correspondent of "The Observer" writes that almost all of the Ukrainians "came from the underground movement of Bandera (Ukrainian nationalist leader) and had fought for years as partisans in the woods of Galicia and Volhynia against the annexation of their homeland to the Soviet Union.

"Marvelous stories were told of their bravery, but it often seemed that they had surrendered their courage with their rifles in combat. The students and the Monashki, used to the weapons of the mind and spirit, had become more militant in contract with the harsh realities of camp life.

"At any rate, while the Russians expressed their opposition by working as little as possible, the Ukrainians were eagerly fulfilling their working noms. They looked down on the Russians as lazybones, while the Russians looked down upon them as willing servants to the hated masters.

"This conflict on the most burning problem of camp life did more than any political nationalism to keep alive the antagonism between the Russians and the Ukrainians. Yet those Ukrainian peasants hated the Soviet state, which had come to them as an alien conqueror and destroyed their lives, **with a merciless hatred that was quite foreign to the Russian prisoners.**

"The Ukrainians had known nothing but their fields, their cattle and their forest camps, at which they had sung their national songs. They were quite unable to distinguish between the bearers of that intangible and abstract Soviet power which gave its deadly orders from the distant Kremlin and the least illiterate guard who understood nothing of the purpuse he served, felt thoroughly uncomfortable in his job and expressed his attitude to the prisonres by resigned shrugs, ingratiating grins and frequent gifts of tobacco.

"To the Banderivtsi, anybody who wore the blue cap of the state security force was an enemy for which there would be no pity when the day came.

The Only Antidote

If they worked with such frantic zeal for the hated state, the reason was simply that work became a drug for them. Having lost their horse, their soil and their plough, they now found in ceasceless digging, hoeing and stone-carrying the only source of self-respect, the only antidote against their burning homesickness, the only content of their lives."

Gehland then reports the day when the prisoners in the Verkuta camp assembled silence around the loudspeakers to hear the bulletins about Stalin's illness and death. The unimaginable had happened, yet "public opinion" was concisely expressed by a young soldier:

"Well, he is dead. We shall be neither warmer or colder for it."

And so it was at first. Nothing changed.

True, there was an amnesty, but all illusions were quickly destroyed by the announcement from General Derevenko, head of the Reglager, "that the millions of political criminals would not be released because they would constitute a danger to the security of the state."

But when Beria fell, hope revived. The prisoners began to think that it might be possible after all to break the shackles.

Again the idea of a strike sprang up, entered every discussion, could no longer be pushed aside. Strike until liberation?

But would it be possible, even now, to get the Ukrainians to join it?

"The answer came," writes Gerland, "when in one of those July nights brilliantly lit by the midnight sun, a Western Ukrainian killed a notorious camp spy. Under the 'law against terrorists in camp,' the killer was sentenced to death and shot within forty-eight hours.

"On the morning of the execution, the 680 Ukrainians of the little camp concerned struck spontaneously."

Within a few hours, their action was the only topic in Vorkuta. "To the Monashki, it was a sing from heaven."

The Strike

Strike committees and pockets were formed, thousans of leaflets written by hand. They called for release of all prisoners, who would, however, voluntarily undertake to remain as free workers and settlers in the region for another five years.

On July 20, 1953, 7,000 prisoners refused to work. On July 23, twenty-five pits were idle. On July 25th, all fifty were idle.

Two hundred-and-fifty-thousand prisoners, the whole active mining population and half the total inhabitants of Vorkuta, had joined the strike.

Soon state security officers flew in from Moscow. They tried to break the strike by making various promises about improved conditions. This method failed. The tone of the security officers then became threatening. That also failed. On August 1st strike leaders, 120 of them, led by the Ukrainians, were shot.

Gerland writes that when she left Vorkuta on August 4 for an unamed destination,

(Concluded on page 3)

BERIA'S TRIAL

Tele-Vision

By L. BIBBO

(A gigantic hall. Along the walls, their hands locked together, stand in compact rows Red army soldiers. On each wall hangs a huge picture of Premier Malenkov. Time of action: fall 1953)

Prosecutor: Comrades! Is there anywhere in this world another country so flourishing as ours? Or one so dearly loved by its people? Or could you find elsewhere such marvellous results of constructive activites as here? No—I say, and agan NO! May the miserable survivors of the Counter-Revolution gnash their slimy teeth as much as they like; facts are speaking in our favors,—facts and figures.

Suffice it to remind you, Comrades, of the heroic woman Horpyna Chrunenko, who preferred to see her six small children die from starvation, than to be able to deliver all her sugar beets to our beloved government. More than that, she shot her seventh, smallest child, with her own hands, when it crawled in the dark of the night to the field, and bit a piece of beet

And our thriving industries! Take for instance, Dnieproghez, that pride of our latest famous Five-Year-Plan (which, by the way, has exceeded expectations by three full years). Up to the present it has not been destroyed by the flood waters; it is still in position to deliver electric energy of one million kilowatt; if it does not supply this power, the only reason is that we do not need it at all.

And what about the new factory in Fastow, fed by the Dnieper power plant? Does it not every day produce seven hundred packages of our excellent Soviet toothpicks? And the tractor factory in Kiev? Ten thousand tractors a year! I am sure it will soon be twice as much; nay, in fact we could exceed the present norm right now, were it not for the fact that there is no wood for shafts, owing to sabotage.

Or take, for instance, our railways. Could you match the rapid pace in any other country? One hundred and thirty thousand smash-ups in one year—and that counting only the big ones! And how many smaller ones? Comrades, my heart throbs, my heart flutters like a small bird in a cage—and, at the same time, it overflows with ire and indignation, when I realize that various Kulaks, Trotzkyistss, Petlurites and other enemies of the working people, financed by the Wall Street sharks, are reaching out their dirty hands to take our flourishing country. You see before you now, one of these mean snakes. Do you plead guilty?

Beria: (deeply bowing his head) Guilty.

Prosecutor: I knew it. And are you responsible for your actions?

Prosecutor: I knew it. And are you responsible for your action?

Beria: I am fully responsible for all my deeds, except those committed in my dreams.

Prosecutor: Oh, then after all you have been irresponsible in your dreams?

Beria: I could not help it.

Prosecutor: Defendant Beria! There have been found in your possession eleven United States postage stamps, though no letters. Will you be so simple-minded as to plead that you also had thousands of other stamps, even from Nicaragua and San Domingo? We know you birds, and your tricks. Yagoda tried to use the same excuses, but it won't help you. Tell the whole truth!

Beria: (loudly into the microphone) I, the cursed snake, wanted to sell our flourishing country to the World Capitalism. I have been trying to get money from the F.B.I. I needed some real dough, but the rascals did not give me any. I wanted to give—or rather to donate Ukraine to Bahriany and Poland to Mikolajczyk, but they refused to take them. I am guilty. (A tear like a shiny diamond drops off the tip of his nose).

Prosecutor: You are also accused of preparing a plot against Comrade Malenkov, because you tried to hang yourself in jail, with your own belt.

Beria: (screaming loudly into the mike) Guilty!

Prosecutor: What can you say in your own defence?

Beria: I have been protecting for many years the life of our unforgettable leader, father of all Soviet people, the greatest man in world history, Joseph Stalin!

Prosecutor: Stop this bluff. The Stalin myth, just like the Roosevelt myth in USA, has no longer any market value.

Prosecutor: And are you acquainted with the Section 58 of the Soviet Criminal Code?

Beria: And how! It was I who was its author.

Prosecutor: Speak up, speak loudly, so that everybody may hear it!

Beria: (roaring at the top of his voice) I, detested worm, poisoned by the slimy germs of Counter-Revolution; I American lackey, and a dummy of World Capitalism, I admit everything, and do not ask for clemency. Even if I asked, I would not get it, because I have arranged it so myself, that . . .

Prosecutor: Enough! Take away the microphone. In the name of the laws of our glorious, unique Republic, I herewith impose upon you the mildest punishment that we have in store—death before a firing squad!

Beria: (Silently approaches the Prosecutor and kisses his hand.)

Nothing is more deceitful than the statements that what we need in politics is the business man. Politics are a business—at least at they are a field in which experience tells for usefulness and effectiveness—and a man who has devoted his entire life to the successful establishment of a business is generally not the man who will be useful to the public in the administration of public business.

—William Howard Taft.

ON THE ROCKS

By MICHAEL KOCIUBINSKY
(Translated by A. Mykytiak)
(5)

Suddenly, Fatima became frightened and screamed. The 'feredje' slipped down her head and fell, while she gazed fearfully into the blood-shot eyes of her husband who glared from behind the boulder.

Ali looked back, and at the same moment, from all sides, there crept up the rock, grasping the sharp edges with their hands and feet, Zekeria, Djepar, Mustapha—all those who had listened to his music and drank coffee in his company.

They did not keep silent any longer. Out of their throats, all together in a hot breath, a wave of mixed sound burst forth and went over the fugitives. There was no escape whatsoever. Ali drew himself erect, braced his feet against the stanes, put his hand on his short knife, and waited.

His pale, haughty, handsome face showed the courage of a young eagle. Meanwhile, in back of him, over the abyss, Fatima rushed to and fro like a frightened laywing. On the one side was the hated; on the other side the more hated, intolerable butcher. She saw his bulging eyes, angry blue lips, his short, lame leg, and the sharp knife with which he cut the throats of the sheep. In her despairing soul she flew over the mountains to her native village. Her eyes were blinded, music was playing, while the butcher was taking her from there down to the sea—like a sheep—to be killed. With a desperate motion she covered her eyes and lost her balance. The blue jacket, decorated with crescents, fell over and disappeared amid the cries of the startled peewits. . .

The Tartars were all frightened. This tragic and unexpected death turned them away from Ali. The latter did not see what had happened behind him. Like a wolf, his eyes roved them as he wondered for what they were waiting. Was it possible that they were afraid?

In front of him he saw the gleam of savage eyes, inflamed, and ruthless faces, distended nostrils, white teeth—and all that wove of fury upon him like a sea flood. Ali defended himself. He slashed through Nurla's hand and scratched Osman, but at that very moment they tripped him. As he was falling, he saw Mehmed raising his knife over him to plunge it into his ribs.

Ali's chest ceased to heave, and his beautiful face assumed a quiet expression.

The affair was finished: the honor of the tribe was vindicated, saved from disgrace. On the stony ground at their feet, Danhalak's body was lying, and at its side was the green "feredje", tramped on torn to pieces.

Mehmed was drunken with revenge. He swayed on his twisted legs and brandished his hands; his gestures were stupid and meaningless. Having pushed aside the curious who crowded around the corpse, he grasped Ali by a foot and dragged him along. The rest followed him.

And as they were returning over the same paths, whether descending or climbing, Ali's ravager head, with its face like Ganymede, struck against the sharp stones and was covered with blood. At times, it seemed to bound up on uneven spots, and in such moments it seemed as though Ali were agreeing to something and was nodding: "Yes, yes . . ."

The Tatars followed him—and they quarrelled.

When at last the procession reached the village, all the flat roofs were at once covered with colorful groups of women and children. The roofs then indeed looked like the gardens of Semiramis.

Hundreds of curious eyes followed the procession to the sea. There lying on the sand was the black barge whitened by the noontide sun. It was tilted a little, like a dolphin thrown out by the sea. A hole was in its side. The tender blue waves, pure and warm like the breasts of a girl, cast on the shore an embroidery of foam. The sea merged with the sun into a joyful smile that extended far away, over the Tatar settlements, to the small orchards, the black forests—up to the heated groups of Yaila mountains.

Everything smiled.

Silently, without uttering a word, without any ceremony, the Tatars lifted Ali's body to the barge, and amid the anxious cries of women that came from the village, from the flat roofs, like the sobs of the frightened peewits, the ship was pushed into sea. The sea churned on the stones, the water splashed and spouted with foam on its sides, and carried the barge into the sea—gently, almost imperceptibly.

Ali floated forward to meet Fatima.

The End

The "Chumak" in Ukrainian Life

(1)

One of the most interesting historical figures in the essentially democratic social life of the Ukrainian people in bygone times was the "chumak" or travelling trader. He appears in a large number of the songs which make up the immense treasury of Ukrainian folksong. In some of these he is presented as a bold, swaggering, inveterate drinker, as in the following, which, as I have learned, the older generation loved to bellow lustily when they were in their cups and feeling mellow:

O you chumak, bold and frisky,
You knew how to down your whiskey;
You could drink till dawn of day,
Drink you ox and cart away!

But this is to do a grave injustice to the chumak as a national figure. The chumaks played a very large role in the economic life of the nation. They were individuals drawn frow all social classes by the lure of the occupation in which they engaged. They never constituted a separate class or caste disinguished from the rest of the population by any peculiar traits, customs, or interests. Anyone might become a chumak temporarily or for a lengthy period, perhaps permanently. In his spare time, both a "registered" or a Zaporozhian Kozak might harness up a pair of oxen to a long wagon and go off on a long trading trip as a chumak. Even town dwellers, artisans or clerks, might be found among their number as well as peasants, and many of the petty gentry did not disdain to share in this occupation and send their ox teams out on the long road. The name "chumak" according to some is derived from "chuma," plague or pestilence, maybe the Black Death of the Middle Ages, which such travelling traders were apt to contract while travelling among various nomadic tribes, particularly the Tatars, and as they frequently died from such diseases the name came to be applied to those who ran such risks while plying their calling and so the name has remained.

Ukrainian "Chumak"

This occupation reaches back into grey antiquity. The Greek historian, who lived in the fifth century B.C., records that the Scythians, who were later assimilated by the Slavonic tribes out of which came the Ukrainians, carried on an active traffic with Greece. From then on we find frequent mention by Greek, and later by Arabian writers of the active and far-reaching commerce carried on by the peoples who settled the present territories of Ukraine. The Ukrainian chumak was the direct descendant of those ancient traders of pre-Christian times and there are distinct evidences that the Kievan Prince Volodymyr used to send trading caravans as far as Mongolia and even China.

For a time the Tatar invasions put an end to these wide trade relations of Ukraine and destroyed its commerce, for the Tatars took over almost all trade into their own hands. Later, during the "heroic period," that of the Kozaks, the nation was faced with immense tasks of national, political, and religious nature. As a result there was little time or opportunity for renewal of commerce on so wide a scale and consequently it passed into the hands of non-Ukrainian elements. But none the less, under the Hetmanate and particularly so with the Zaporozhian Republic, things began to assume a more organized form of national life and Ukrainians again began to take up commerce and trading. The main items of this commerce were fish and salt. For the purpose of obtaining them a number of men each with a team of oxen and wagon would join together in around and travel in company to the Crimea or to the shores of the sea of Azov where they purchased this fish and salt and on their return sold their wares everywhere at fairs, bazaars, and in the towns and villages of Ukraine. Thus there came into being many beaten tracks or trails which became universally known as "chumak roads." The best known of these were two: the "Black Trail" and "Shpako's Trail." The Black Train got its name from the fact that it traversed the wild Nohaysky steppe where most frequently bands of travellers were subject to sudden attack by marauding Tatar detachments who slew and plundred whenever and wherever they found opportunity. Shapko's Trail was named after a legendary chumak "bat'ko" or chief who became famous for his leadership in preserving the companies he led from being despoiled by predatory nomads. These two trails ran for immense distances all the way from the neighborhood of Lviw across the steppes to the Crimea with a branch to the shores of the Sea of Azov and still another down into Akerman. There were other well-known trails which northwards from the Dnieper and the Don into Muscovy as far as Tula.

(To be continued)

Enroll in the UNA Summer Courses

LEARN UKRAINIAN, AND HAVE A VACATION AT THE SAME TIME

In every younger generation American of Ukrainian descent, we are quite certain, there is an innate desire to learn and know something at least a bit of what constitutes his Ukrainian background, language, traditions, customs, literature, and the heroic Ukrainian history.

Some of such knowledge can be gained by reading the informative articles on these subjects in The Ukrainian Weekly for the past twenty years of its existence. Such knowledge can also be obtained by reading the various books whose publication in English has been sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association.

Reading, however, is reading—valuable as it is.

This year the UNA, publisher of The Ukrainian Weekly and sponsor of the various books published by the Yale Press, Macmillan, Philosophy Hall, etc., press, has embarked upon an adventure.

This year the UNA will endeavor to give to our young people a personal knowledge of their kith and kin by talks, lectures, discussions led by Ukrainian scholars, thoroughly competent and engaging.

The project will be in form of the Ukrainian Summer Courses.

Where?

At the by now well-known "Soyuzivka"—the UNA Resort Estate up in the beautiful Catskill mountaina, near Kerhonksen, in New York.

There the enrolees in the Ukrainian Summer Courses will be able to combine easy studies with a vacation.

From these courses they will depart with better knowledge of their Ukrainian background, with minds not made stagnant by the summer doldrums, but also with healthier and more relaxed bodies.

The courses will be held from August 2nd through August 23rd.

The enrolees will be required to defray only a fraction of their lodgings and board for that period, with all vacation facilities. Cost of the courses will be taken care of by the UNA. The enrolees will have to pay only—$100 for four weeks. Application deadline: March 30th. Name, date, place of birth, education and degree of knowledge of Ukrainian must be given. A $50 advance upon the tuition fee should be remitted with application; address same to UNA offices, 81-83 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

The New York Area Metropolitan Area Committee, the Ukrainian American Veterans Organization, as well as the Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut have joined in with the Ukrainian Youth's League of Ohio in providing scholarships for needy, but deserving, students for the UNA Ukrainian Summer Courses at the "Soyuzivka." All of them are affiiliated with the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

We suggest that our UNA branches take similar action.

The U. N. A. Festival

Most everyone of us, I am sure, is looking forward with anticipation to attending on Sunday, May 16th at Carnegie Hall in New York City the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Ukrainian National Association.

As we already know, preparations for this event are well under way. The New York Metropolitan Area Committee, led by Stephen Marusevich, has been rehearsing every Monday for the past six or seven weeks for its presentation of the first act of Kashakevich's Maiska Nitch operetta. The United Ukrainian Choruses, led by Alexander Mykytiuk, have been having their rehearsals for presentation at the Carnegie Hall affair of Mikola Lysenko's cantata from Katerina, words by Taras Shevchenko. Meanwhile Ukrainian folk dancers, drawn from several groups, are also preparing for the event, under the over-all direction of John Flis. Directing is Olya Dmytriw and the staging under the direction Joseph Hirniak.

As can be seen from the above sketch the Carnegie Hall program will be a lavish affair.

What particularly impresses me is the amount of work, time and energy the singers, the dancers, the directors as well as the arrangers of the program are putting into the till of common effeort to make it the great success that it is bound to be. Moreover they are footing the expenses themselves, including trainfare and carefare. Most of them, particularly of the New York Metropolitan Area Chorus, and of the dancing group, are younger generation Ukrainian Americans, born and raised here. Participating also, however, are the newly-arrived young Ukrainians. Both elements are rehearsing and practicing in close harmony with one another.

This cooperation has already shown fine results, in that there is now among them closer understanding of one another. The former misunderstandings between them, the misconceptions of one another's qualities, abilities and the like are now on their way out. The fraternalism upon which the Ukrainian National Association was founded sixty years and has been the guiding spirit of its progress since then, is the outstanding feature among those preparing for the Carnegie Hall celebration.

In conclusion I would like to suggest that those who intend to attend the affair should get their tickets as soon as possible, for the affair will undoubtedly will be a sell-out, like the previous Carnegie Hall UNA celebration ten years ago. Then hundreds of persons had to be turned away, and a great many had traveled long distances.

Tickets are priced as follows: Boxes—$3 and $2.40; Parquet—$2.40; Dress Circle—$1.80; Balcony $1.50. They are obtainable at the Svoboda Bookstore. Get yours now.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

Impressions - by William Shust

The Easter Lenten season begins again, this time in the all-important Marian Year.

At the entrance of our church we find affixed once more the rules for fasts and abstinences.

Somehow, some of us have approtched our Lenten duty as though it were a bitter sentence imposed by a traffic court. The trouble stems from the fact that we view Lent from the wrong angle—negatively.

We are troubled with the thought of what we "give up". Very few stop to consider the values gained when we dispose of the trivial and incidental.

As a passing thought, isn't it significant that through history the stimulating thought has come from those whose lives have been uncluttered with the trivial? There have been very few fat philosophers.

There is a personal awareness and a selfish streak in all of us. But if we would be truly selfish we should see the manifold advantages to be obtained in Lent through the dismissal of the unworthy little things that crowd our lives.

As in all things—life itself—it is a question of perspective. It depends on whether we approach a thing negatively or positively. Whether we will stay occupied with the different colored specks on our windshield, or if we will turn on the windshield wiper and look out at the approaching horizon.

Brotherhood Week By MYROSLAVA

Once every year the American people dedicate one of its weeks to what is now known as "Brotherhood Week."

It is generally opened under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Thousands of communities in the United States join in the observance.

Radio and television carry messages of brotherhood in song, story and discussions throughout the week.

Headed by President Eisenhower, who is usually the honorary chairman, religious civic and social organizations strive through appropriate participation in events this week to accent the theme of neighborly good will.

From other important sources inspiring messages as these arise:

"Every day should be Brotherhood Day among the free churches of America" — William Randolph Hearst. "To practice tolerance and line together in peace with on another as good neighbors" — Austin . Our present, as well as our past great presidents, Lincoln and Washington, loved and respected humanity. They recorded exactly, calculated every man's value and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to him. Every individual has the right to the respect and love of his fellow men. It is basic to democracy. Therefore, every time that hatred bigotry or different forms of prejudices and discriminations arise, it is but a sad reflection on our democratic principals. Understanding is the essential factor in the attainment of this aim in life. Our nation will be an even better place to live as citizens daily lives of justice and good will that real brotherhood implies. The greater the harmony among groups, the happier will be the life.—Gen. Rdler.

Poet's Corner

TELL ME NOW

If with pleasure you are viewing any work a man is doing,
If you like him, or you love him, tell him now,
Don't withhold your approbation till the parson makes oration,
And he lies with snowy lilies o'er his brow;
For no matter how you shout it, he won't really care about it;
He won't know how many teardrops you have shed.
If you think some praise is due him, now's the time to slip it to him,
For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.
More than fame and more than money, is the comment kind and sunny,
And the hearty, warm approval of a friend.
For it gives to life a savor, and it makes you stronger, braver,
And it gives you heart and spirit to the end.
If he earns your praise—bestow it; if you like him let him know it;
Let the words of true encouragement be said.
Do not wait till life is over, and he's underneath the clover,
For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

—Clipped.

Grass Roots Opinions

WATERBORO, S. C., PRESS AND STANDARD: "Dr. William Fletcher Russell, president of Teacher's College of Columbia University, in speaking at Mercer University, Macon, recently, stated that, 'On every hand it is obvious that something is wrong in the education of the citizen. Too few vote, too few take part in politics, too many condone corruption; too many look elsewhere, particularly to the Federal government for direction and for financial handouts.' "

FREDONIA, N. Y., CENSOR: "The farmer has special problems, to be sure . . . But rigid price supports have not made for stability in the market. More flexible ones, to a floor of 75 per cent, would give the farmer protection from extreme price drops while at the same time preserving some advantages of a free market."

BROWNSVILLE, PA., TELEGRAPH: "Democratic government can deteriorate in two general directions. Power can gravitate toward the Executive branch, finally producing those dictatorships that have marked—and marred—the history of government in this century. Or power can gravitate toward the Legislative branch, producing the parliamentary paralysis of a lawmaking body without a head.

U. S. Communists Hide Deeper: Meetings Few, Records Gone

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
(2)

I cite these various security measures not only because they are of interest to the Committee but to show the stealth of the American Communists. It again shows the increased difficulty with which we are faced in trying to handle these investigations.

The investigative burden in covering the Communist underground has been increased tremendously as shown by the fact that where one agent was formerly needed for proper coverage, we now require as many as nine or ten by reason of their greater security consciousness in carrying out their conspirational activities..

One of the principal mediums for the attainment of the goal of the Communist Party is through Communist-front organizations. They serve as the media for the Communist Party, in a disguised manner, to exploit the masses to further its revolutionary aims and purposes. The fronts are being utilized in an ever-increasing degree for this particular purpose. Many of the fronts have proven to be the chief sources of recruitment for the Communist Party; they are excellent sources of revenue for raising funds for the party.

All spheres of activity are exploited by the party in its front organizations, such as youth groups, veterans' groups, civil-rights groups, nationality and racial-minority groups, press, radio, television, motion-picture industry, the cultural groups, political groups, peace organizations, and foreign-born groups.

I would like to hand to the Committee now a compilation of the prosecutions under the Smith Act, which was the result of our work in that field.

You will note there have been 105 leaders of the Communist movement indicted as a result of investigations of the FBI. Sixty-one have been convicted and sentenced to serve prison terms totaling 261 years and to pay fines in the total amount of $361,000. Of the 61 convicted, 44 are appealing their cases, 15 are now serving prison terms, and 2 are fugitives. The trials have been postponed because of ill health in the cases of 5; presently, 6 others are on trial; 26 are awaiting trial, and they are located as follows: Five are in St. Louis, 9 in Philadelphia, 1 in New York, and 11 in Cleveland. Three remaining indicted leaders are fugitives.

In regard to the infiltration of labor, the Communists regard labor unions as instruments to be controlled and used to develop the Communists regard labor unions as instruments to be controlled and used to develop the Communist revolution.

A national conference held in August of this year of the Communist Party reaffirmed the time-honored premise that control of the labor union is of primary importance to the development of the Communist revolution in this country.

They designated, particularly, the automobile industry as being the prime target because it is well known that it is one of the most vital industries to our national-defense production.

In New York, the party has set a goal of 65 per cent of its membership to become employed in the basic industries of the country. Instructions were issued for the reorganization of the Communist Party in Los Angeles recently to organize on an industrial basis and recently to organize on an industrial basis and party members were requested to secure work in the basic industries in that area, thus showing the trend of placing as many members as th y can in the key industries of the country — the basic industries which if disrupted would materially affect our national defense.

Currently, some trade unions operaing in the maritime, mining, electrical, and the communications fields are chief strongholds of the Communist Party. The Communist Party still maintains its strongest bases in those unions, which were expelled from the CIO (Congress of Industrial Organizations) during 1949 and 1950. All of this poses a major and dangerous threat to our national security, because it involves these various unions that were expelled by the CIO. One of those unions represents a large portion of all employes in the electrical industry of the United States. Another union that was expelled exercises life-and-death control over our Pacific Coast commerce; another union has members employed in the production of copper and zinc which are essential to the national defense efforts.

Turning to the investigations in our work under the federal employes security program, I will outline it to the Committee.

(To be concluded)

VetNewsRoundup

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. I understand that after my starting cut-off date, I'll be allowed to suspend Korean GI training for periods up to 12 straight months. But what happens if I suspend training for longer than that?

A.—If you suspend for more than 12 months, you will be permitted to resume you Korean GI training only if you can show VA that the suspension in excess of 12 months was for reasons beyond your control.

Q. I'm a disabled Korean veteran, and I'm running a farm in partnership with another veteran—a fellow who took on-the-farm training under the World War II GI Bill. Would I be allowed to enroll in farm training Public Law 16, even though the farm is not under my complete control?

A. Yes, it might be possible for you to take institutional on-farm training under Public Law 16, provided that you meet the basic eligibility requirements of the law; and that your partnership agrreement calls for equal managerial authority, and that your your farm is productive enough to provide a livelihood for both you and your partner. See your nearest VA office for details about your case.

Q. I hold a permanent National Service Life Insurance policy, and I've just gone back on military duty. I want to surrender my policy for cash. What's the effective date it will be surrendered, if I make a request for surrender through military channels?

A. The effective date your permanent GI policy will be considered surrendered will be the date your request is placed in military channels, and not the date your request finally reaches the VA.

I have always been a quarter of an hour before my time and it has made a man of me.
—Lord Nelson.

INCREASE YOUR INSURANCE!

The Ukrainian National Association issues membership certificates in multiples of $500 up to $5,000 for adults. Of course, the By-Laws provides specific limitations on the total amount of U.N.A. insurance a member may carry, depending on the attained age of the member, but as far as the young people are concerned the limit is $5,000. That does not include double indemnity; in other words, a member holding a $5,000 certificate with double indemnity clause attached is insured for $10,000 in the event of death by accidental means.

The U.N.A. has had the $5,000 insurance limitation for four years; before that the limitation was $3000. Strange as it may seem very few certificates for $3,000 were issued before Pearl Harbor, and the same was true of $2,500 and $2,000 certificates. The majority of the members had $500 and $1,000 certificates. After Pearl Harbor an increase was in the number of applications for insurance in excess of $1,000. The increase continue throughout the war; today the tendency seems to be in favor of insurance in amounts of $1,000 or more. Many certificates were issued in the $2,000, $2,500 and $3,000 categories, and applications for insurance in these denominations are being received in greater amounts than ever before. The interesting part of all this is the fact that the majority of the applicants for the high insurance are American-born or Canadian-born young people.

In recent years it was also noted that many young U.N.A. members applied for and received additional insurance certificates. Large numbers of men and women have the maximum amount of $5,000 insurance.

There is no doubt that people have become insurance conscious as a result of the GI or National Service Life Insurance program promulgated by the US Government. Every service man and woman was insured under an NSLI policy, and the great majority carried the maximum of $10,000. Upon separation from the service many ex-GI retained their NSLI insurance. Many converted NSLI policies are in excess of $1,000. It was only natural that the emphasis on high insurance should reflect in U.N.A. applications for membership. It is easy to picture a veteran advising his younger brother to "take out a couple of thousand dollars worth" of insurance, because he has come to think of insurance in terms of thousands of dollars. The one-time popular $500 certifite is giving way to the larger amounts. Many holders of $500 certificates have increased their insurance by taking out additional certificates.

Some U.N.A. members do know that they are eligible to apply for additional insurance with the U.N.A. They seem to think that, because they are already members, they cannot have additional certificates. The truth of the matter is that a U.N.A. member may carry as much insurance as permitted by the age limitations. We therefore urge all members who are thinking of additional insurance to give first consideration to the U.N.A. A letter to the U.N.A. stating the type and amount of additional insurance desired will bring a prompt reply and complete information. The address of the Ukrainian National Association is P.O. Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J. The U.N.A. also invites visitors at its Main Office, 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City.

Theodore Lutwiniak

Detroit U.N.A. Branches

(Concluded from page 1)

That Ukrainian "explosive force" is even a greater deterrent in this respect than our stockpile of atom and hydrogen bombs.

Today, as that leading British authority on matters concerning East European affairs, Edward Crankshaw, reported from London last week to the "Boston Globe"—"With a degree of cynicism worthy of Stalin himself, the Soviet Government is now celebrating the tercentenary of the Muscovite acquisition of the Ukraine of the Ukraine as an anniversary of (Ukraine's) liberation."

"The history of Ukraine for the past 300 years," Mr. Crankshaw further notes, "has been a history of blood and tears."

Yet despite it, the fact remains that beneath the bludgeonings of Soviet Russian abominable oppressions, the mass murders by famine and purges, the Ukrainian's head though bloody—is unbowed. The Ukrainian spirit and resistance is ever growing stronger.

The day is bound to come when Ukraine will regain freedom and statehood, will restore its Ukrainian National Republic of 36 years ago.

The day is bound to come when a free and independent Ukraine will assume its rightful place in the family of nations in the free world.

And that will be the day when Ukraine will array itself in common spirit and common aims with the land which that great Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko charecterized as "the land of George Washington.

Weekly Banter

When a widow maries well, she seems to be saying finis without uttering a sound.

★

The acid test of intelligence is its ability to cope with unintelligence.

★

What I mean is that you are wonderful, boss, but I'm getting married, so good-by and so-long.

To argue with a woman after midnight is a waste of a man's time.

★

By well-known insults the attention of a beautiful and ordinarily indifferent female can sometimes be attracted.

★

On the way home from a funeral nobody says much until the suggestion is made that maybe a drink would be in order.

Ukrainian Youth News

By WALTER W. DANKO

Ukrainian National Fund

A serious note which must be sounded loudly throughout the USA is the current plight of the **Ukrainian Congress Committee's — Ukrainian National Fund** drive for the fiscal year of 1953 which will end March 15th. Running far behind last year's pace, the National Fund has collected only 55 per cent of 1952's total. This negative result will undoubtedly precipitate in a severe curtailment of the UCCA's very vital activities for the coming year unless all Ukrainian-Americans (Catholics, Orthodox, old immigrants, the American born and the recent arrivals) recognize this dangerous condition and go all out and contribute to the Ukrainian National Fund. A cutback in the UCC's endeavors must be avoided at all costs!

A major factor in 1953's poor showing is the apparent lack of strong youth support which is a must for the success of any Ukrainian - American endeavor. There are other reasons of course, however, the American-born youth, working and financially able, constitute 25 per cent of our people in the USA and this formidable group must not shirk its obligation to contribute to the UNF.

Generally speaking, any contribution will be gratefully accepted by the UNF, however **the average donation is $10.00** with the professionals and businessmen giving 25, 50 and 100 dollars. Send your contribution today to the **Ukrainian National Fund, P.O. Box 721, Church Street Station, New York 7, N. Y.** Give with the knowledge that your money is aiding the Ukrainian cause—the crusade for a **free, independent and democratic Ukraine!**

★

Dick Wolt, "Little All-American" HB at Arkansas State College and member of this year's Ukrainian All-American Football Team writes this column that he is planning to attend the **Ukrainian Youth's League of North America's 21st Annual Convention** to be held Labor Day Weekend in Chicago, Ill. A native of the "Windy City", Dick has been drafted by the professional Detroit Lions in the recent player draft; however he may yet wind up playing in Canada for he already has received 3 lucrative Canadian offers.

★

Attorney **Michael Piznak** of New York City, General Counsel for the UCCA who has done a great deal of work on HR 438 which was introduced in Congress February 9th, 1954 by Congressman Charles Kersten of Wisconsin, informs this column that the bill passed the House af Representative's Committee on Rules, Friday, February 26th and was scheduled to come up for a congressional vote March 2nd (last Tuesday). HR 438 provides for an investigation of the Red Russians' grab of Eastern Europe including Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Slovakia, etc.

★

Attention — Massachussetts Ukrainians. Just to illustrate the imperialistic Russians' propaganda machine in this country, Senator Kennedy of Mass. introduced into the Congressional Record a copy of one of **Professor Lev Dobriansky's** (President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee) speeches which lambasted the Russians (Red, White, Czarists, etc.) for their present and future designs which call for the continual subjugation of Ukraine. 50,000 copies of this section of the Congressional Record were released throughout the world and immediately Sen. Kennedy's office was swamped with anti-Ukrainian mail denouncing his support of the Ukrainian independence movement. (Do you readers still wonder why I stress the political rule of thumb—fight with your pens?) As things shape up, the only possible way to counteract the Moscovites' fallacious propaganda in this case is for all Ukrainian-American constituents of Sen. Kennedy to write to his office and support him in his pro-Ukrainian stand.

SPORTS BRIEFS:

Fewronia Bilinki of Baltimore, Maryland has written this column that **Dick Bielski**, the captain of next year's University of Maryland football team, is her grandson and a Ukrainian. He is fullback and a terrific kicker besides. His sister, **Gloria Bielski Panchisin** and her husband **Josen** are both members of the national executive board of the UCYL. More about this future All American in some future column.

The **Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey's** sports director **Jimmy Melnychuk** informs this column that the **Chornomorska Sich Ukrainian Athletic Association** of Newark's Junior basketball team will travel to Wilmington, Delaware on March 7th to play the **Ukrainian Citizens Club Jrs.** of of that city. This is one of the best ways to get our Ukrainian teenagers into organized Ukrainian activity — through sports!

Jean Harasym-Maynerick of Toronto, Canada writes that two Toronto teams will partake in the Northern Basketball Playoffs of the UYL-NA. Always a great Ukrainian, Jean is currently the chairman of the Bathurst-College Community Basketball League.

Chet Hanulak of Maryland has been drafted by the Cleveland Browns of the National Football League. It would certainly be a nice gesture if the **UYL-Ohio** would contact the Cleveland Browns's home office for publicity material on Chet for release in **"Ohio Speaks"**. It would also show the Browns' the Ukrainians are interested in their boys.

George Tizio informs this column that the Jersey City Ukrainians are preparing team for the Eastern UYL Playoffs.

Detroit Red Wings' **Terry Sawchuk** is setting a tremendous pace to garner the National Hockey League's goalie award again this year. Terry posted his 12th shutout of the season last week—the loop's high. He has allowed only 101 goals in 58 games for a formidable 1.74 average as compared to Toronto's Harry Lumley's 1.76 mark.

Mike Souchak, golf pro at Mamaronek, N. Y. and former Duke University grid star, took part in the $10,000 Phoenix Open Golf Tournament a few weeks ago. In the opening round he posted a 2-under-par 69.

The New York Rangers are making a determined effort to qualify for Stanley Cup playoffs. **Johnny Bower and Nick Mickoski** are doing a bangup job in the New York's surge to in National Hockey League standing.

(To be conluded)

U.N.A. Branch 272 Eyes Top Bowling Spot

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The past several weeks of match competition have seen a much - revitalized U.N.A. Br. 272 quintet rise in the Newark Division of the Metropolitan U. N. A. Bowling League's standing from a low fifth place to a second, with only two games separating it from the top-high Ukrainian Orthodox Churchmen. Not having been in the ranks of the champions since 1951, Branch 272 may well prove itself the best team as the schedule draws to a close, provided it isn't plagued by absenteeism as it has in the past.

The matches of last Friday, February 26th, saw the Branch 272 keglers win three in a row from the hard-hitting Penn-Jersey Social Club aggregation, registereing the night's highest series of 2,638 pins. Their W. Rewiski helped quite a bit with his high series of 603. The Ukrainian-Americans Veterans Post of Newark excelled in the team single game with a pinfall of 925, and their A. Prychoda's game of 232 had much to do with this.

In the league's Jersey City Division, the three leading teams made clean sweeps of three games over their opponents, thus freezing the team standing as the week before. The "A" team of the Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society registered the evening's highest three-game series with a pinfall of 2,504, followed by a 2,450 total scored by New York's U.N.A. Branch 435. The latter rolled the best single game with a total of 841 pins, closely followed by the former's 840 total. Among the best results of the individual players was a series of 541 pins registered by P. Mackowski, and a single game total of 200 scored by P. Zimowski.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FEBRUARY 26, 1954

JERSEY CITY DIVISION

Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A(3)				Jersey City S. & A. "A" (0)			
Mackowski, P.	197	187	157	Laszek, J.	133	108	127
Sakula, W.	139	176	165	Chelak, S. Jr.	145	114	120
Zidiak, G.	142	168	180	Switnicki, P.	168	146	123
Zimowski, P.	200	140	130	Lasuk, T.	174	126	137
Pawelko, M.	162	165	196	Chelak, S. Sr.	143	176	196
				Handicap	32	32	32
Totals	840	836	838	Totals	795	702	735

Jersey City S. & A. "B" (3)				Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B (0)			
Chelak, S.	148	171	158	Pipchick, B.	146	181	109
Tizio, A.	186	136	133	Steblecki, M.	78	145	156
Krychkowski, R.	134	161	172	Zidiak, M.	145	130	163
Walczuk, S.	123	179	171	Chayka, J.	113	114	152
Gnyra, J.	142	184	155	Procyk, J.	151	162	128
				Handicap	35	35	35
Totals	733	831	789	Totals	668	767	743

U.N.A. Branch 435 (3)				Sts. Peter & Paul HNS C (0)			
Kosbin, J.	157	156	164	Hrebiniak, B.	194	141	149
Wasylkow, P.	166	127	—	Mandra, W.	160	132	169
Gulka, A.	159	177	176	Bramowicz, B.	110	114	84
Pokorny, V.	169	129	198	Steblecki, M.	111	170	178
Kolba, J.	150	—	157	Palac, T.	134	153	139
Kurlak, S.	—	192	133	Handicap	60	60	60
Totals	841	781	828	Totals	769	770	779

NEWARK DIVISION

Ukr. Orthodox Church (2)				Ukr.-American Veterans (1)			
Margarits, A.	120	130	164	Romanyshyn, V.	150	176	203
Sheremeta, P.	177	124	151	Prychoda, A.	152	206	232
Scheskowsky, N.	174	166	191	Bemko, B.	167	105	—
Porozok, W.	148	201	158	Popaca, M.	132	—	142
Porozok, J.	185	198	185	Struck, P.	125	148	180
				Zolto, L.	—	149	168
Totals	804	819	849	Totals	726	784	925

U.N.A. Branch 272 (2)				Penn-Jersey Social Club (0)			
Struck, P.	192	129	—	Korytko,	162	171	170
Wowchuck, P.	167	143	103	Kranetz, L.	166	111	143
Chymiy, A.	161	—	187	Molinsky, P.	155	168	124
Kalba, J.	213	172	166	Kufta, J.	128	152	172
Rewiski, W.	183	229	191	Blind	125	125	125
Banit, W.	—	192	210				
Totals	916	865	857	Totals	736	727	734

St. Johns C.W.V. (2)				Ukrainian Sitch (1)			
Hrycyshyn, S.	142	159	210	Melnychuk, J.	132	96	150
Samila, J.	176	122	131	Chuy, P.	159	204	140
Kacaper, S.	108	165	98	Betlow, M.	196	158	164
Tango, M.	106	143	156	Lytwyn, M.	147	170	143
Chutko, J.	168	211	220	Fera, B.	123	125	179
Totals	700	800	815	Totals	757	753	776

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Jersey City Division

	Won	Lost	High 3 Gme Game	High Total Pins	Avr.
1. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "A"	44½	21½	912	2504 51133	775
2. Jersey City S. & A. "B"	42	24	865	2452 50228	761
3. U.N.A. Branch 435 N.Y.C.	40	26	917	2619 49380	748
4. Jersey City S. & A. "A"	34	32	853	2324 47433	719
5. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "B"	25	41	869	2303 46221	700
6. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "C"	17½	48½	816	2268 37625	570

Newark Division

1. Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark	38	28	912	2656 52868	801
2. U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood	36	30	916	2638 49854	791
3. Ukr.-Amer. Vets, Newark	35	31	932	2638 50437	800
4. Penn-Jersey S.C., Newark	33	33	928	2495 51819	785
5. St. Johns C.W.V., Newark	31	35	969	2620 51995	787
6. Ukrainian Sitch, Newark	26	40	872	2477 50056	758

Helen Haley to Give Detroit Recital

Helen Haley, mezzo-soprano, Ukrainian, will give a recital in Detroit Institute of Arts, Detroit, Mich., Tuesday, March 9, at 8:30 P.M.

Her program will consist of three parts. The first consisting of classical romances and aria from operas, the second of Ukrainian folk songs, and the third of old favorites, including Yidditsh, Italian, Spanish and seas songs.

The singer's musical career began at an art school, where she studied singing, piano, ballet and drama. In Munich under the great opera and concert singer, Orest Gerlach-Rusnak. She has studied also in Ukraine and Italy, and performed in all these countries with success until her arrival in Canada in October, 1948.

Helen Haley has made a number of appearances in Eastern and Western Canada. She is the wife of a Canadian born mechanical engineer and at present lives in Detrit.

S. R. Maley, music critic of the Winnipeg Tribune, wrote that "critics agree that her rich mezzo-soprano with its depth of tone and vivid expression captivates her audiences and will win her a place among the outstanding artists of today... (she) has a voice of clarity and brilliance. She is obviously a woman of musical culture, and proves especially appealing when she accompanies herself at the piano. She shows an actress sense of how to convey emotion."

E. Wedson of the Toronto Evening Telegram noted that: "To hear Helen Haley is to have a revelation of singing 'that is on the way.' She is surely one of the greatest singers on this continet."

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON WESTERN UKRAINIANS

(Concluded from page 1)

the strike was full-scale progress.

"As I stood at the station," she writes, "I could see a slogan painted on a boarded fence of a camp a little higher up. There, in enormous letters which the guards had not succeeded in washing off, shone the word "freedom."

TAXES TAXES TAXES
Harry Gatton, Acct.
Ukrainian National Home
216 Grand Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.
EV. 4-9120
● Good Work Done ●

UKRAINIAN DANCING SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
and JUNIOR UKRAINE DANCERS
Present
"See Ukraine DANCE"
SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1954 — 2:00 P.M.
FASHION INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
225 West 24th Street, New York, N. Y.
Reserve Seats: $1.90, $1.50, $1.00
Tickets Sold at: Ukrainian National Home (Stuyvesant Casino), 142 2nd Ave., New York City — Mon. thru Thurs. — 6:00 to 10:00 P.M.
Proceeds to: Holy Cross Church Building Fund, Astoria, L.I., N.Y.

ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

ПІДСУМКИ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ

В днях 13-14 лютого ц. р. в Ню Йорку і 20-21 лютого ц. р. в Шікаґо відбулася конференція голів і культурно-виховних керівників Осередків СУМА.

В конференції, що відбулася в Ню Йорку, взяло участь 16 Осередків північно-західніх стейтів.

Програма конференції складалася зі звітів голів та культурно-виховних керівників за цілість праці Осередків та дискусії над доповіддями: В. Омельченка — Напрямні праці Головної Управи СУМА, о. Мельничука — Релігійне виховання української молоді, мгр. М. Кушніра — Методичні засади культурно-виховної роботи СУМ-у, проф. Ю. Бобровського — Світоглядові, ідеологічні й ідейно-політичні засади СУМу, І. Зайця — Практика і плян культурно-виховної праці Осередків СУМА.

Конференція в Шікаґо відбулася на тиждень пізніше за участю Осередків: Міннеаполіс, Дітройт (два Осередки), Клівленд, Кентон та Шікаґо (три Осередки).

В основному завданням конференцій СУМА було зробити підсумки переведеної роботи, передискутувати важливі справи нашої організації та накреслити пляни культурно-виховної праці.

Багато часу на конференції приділено звітній частині. Звітували голови і культурно-виховні керівники Осередків, які дали вичерпний образ діяльности Осередків в ділянках організаційній, культурно-виховній, зовнішньої інформації і зв'язків, праці Юної СУМА, жіночій, спортовій і фінансово-господарській.

Зі звітів можна ствердити, що поодинокі Осередки зробили поважний крок в організаційній ділянці, охоплюючи своїми лавами неорганізовану українську молодь, як також поробили заходи в організації нових Осередків. Організаційний звіт, що був ілюстрований докладними цифровими даними, представив конференції кожний Осередок СУМА зокрема.

Велику увагу Управи Осередків звернули на виховно-вишкільну працю, на постійне підвищування знань і світоглядово-ідеологічне оформлення членства СУМ-у. Зокрема курси українознавства були наріжним каменем для дальшого ідейно-політичного зростання.

При Осередках існують такі гуртки: танцювальних — 16, драматичних — 14, оркестр — 6, хорів — 6, шахових — 5, спортових — 7 та ін. При Осередках зорганізовано 11 бібліотек. Більшість Осередків доклали багато зусиль в поповненні українських відділів американських бібліотек. Деякі Осередки є ініціяторами в організації шкіл для дітвори, як, напр., Осередок СУМ-у в Шікаґо.

На конференціях детально обговорено справу видання журналу „Крила". Представники Осередків зобов'язалися перевести передплату серед всього членства СУМА, щоб поставити журнал на тривкій фінансовій базі. Також узгіднено, що кількість передплатників по Осередках буде враховувана в точкуванні на переходовий прапор Головної Управи.

Сьогодні Юнацтво СУМА нараховує 15 відділів, а в 10-ти Осередках вже зорганізовано ланки. Із зростом юнацтва виникла проблема виховників. Головна Рада Юної СУМА до часу влаштування спеціяльного курсу виховників перевела в Ню Йорку в днях 20-го та 21-го лютого ц. р. конференцію працівників юнацтва.

Член Головної Ради Юної СУМА В. Кульчицький накреслив завдання конференції, а мгр. М. Кушнір виголосив доповідь про психологію дитячого та юнацького віку. З доповідями також виступили проф. Є. Жарський, о. П. Мельничук і д-р В. Лев.

В неділю М. Кушнір прочитав лекцію на тему „Виховник та його праця", проф. Є. Жарський — „Спорт і гри в праці Юної СУМА" і п. Калина — Чічка Андрієнко „Спів, як виховний чинник". На конференції вирішено видавати інформативний листок Головної Ради Юної СУМА, перевести під час вакацій курси для виховників юнацтва та влаштувати табори для юних сумівців.

ПОВІДОМЛЕННЯ

Цим повідомляємо всі Осередки СУМА, що 9-го травня ц. р. Головна Управа переводить в Ню Йорку величаве посвячення сумівського переходового та національного прапорів, в якому візьмуть масову участь найближчі Осередки СУМА. Віддалені Осередки надішлють своїх делеґатів.

8-го травня, увечері відбудеться передсвятковий баль.

ГОЛОВНА УПРАВА СУМА

о. Петро Мельничук

УВАГА, СУМІВЦІ!

Зближається Великий Піст, час покути, час молитви, час, в якому ми повинні віддячити Божій справедливості за наші і наших братів та сестер провини. Великий Піст — це час, з якому ми повинні принести якнайбільше жертв і добрих діл, щоб ними виблагати якнайбільше ласк, так потрібних нашому народові в цих критичних часах. Великий Піст — це час, який нагадує нам, що ми належимо до Бога Творця, нашого Найліпшого Отця, який змилосердиться над кожним із нас, якщо ми до нього зблизимося.

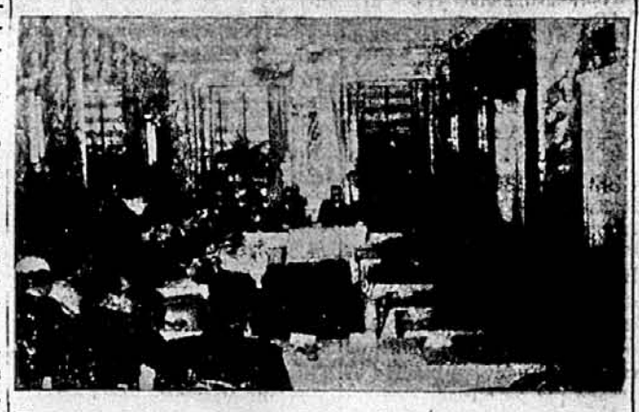
Нагадую красну сцену зустрічі митаря Закхея, який хотів побачити Ісуса, але із-за великого скупчення народу, що йшов за Христом та із-за свого малого росту не міг цього осягнути. Тоді він лізе на дерево, щоб таки побачити Того, про кого чув так багато доброго. І він завівся в своїх сподіваннях, бо Христос сам закликав його: „Закхею, — сказав Він, — злізь із дерева, бо сьогодні треба мені бути в твоїм домі . . ."

І коли Христос Спаситель був у його хаті, Божа благодать так вплинула на душу Закхея, що він віддав убогим половину свойого майна, а кого скривдив, тому обіцяв звернути вчетверо.

Дорогі сумівці! І ми всі повинні все покинути, щоб лише побачити Христа. Зблизьмося ж в часі реколекцій до Ісуса! Ох, як треба нам відновити нашої душі! Все нищиться, псується . . . потребує направи авто, будинок . . . Тіло й душа наша також потребують духової віднови. Тому прошу всіх голів Осередків у ЗДА в одному дні прийняти спільне Святе Причастя, порозумівшись про це з місцевим душпастирем.

Там, де сконцетроване більше число сумівців, таке причастя можна урядити для СУМ-у окремо.

З вдоволенням відзначаю Осередок СУМА в Боффало ім. Л. Українки, який влаштував для сумівців спільне Св. Причастя. Дуже добрий приклад до наслідування для всіх Осередків.



Голови та культурно-виховні керівники Управ Осередків СУМА північно-східніх стейтів на 2-ій Конференції, яка відбулася в Ню Йорку 13-го і 14-го лютого ц. р. в одній із заль Українського Народного Дому

СУМІВЕЦЬ — СУМІВЦЕВІ!

В січні і лютому ц. р. Головна Управа СУМА через ЦК СУМ у Німеччині надіслала для сумівців в Европі 45 великих пакунків з одягом і взуттям. Крім того, пакунки з одягом та харчами, як і допомогу грошима, переводять також самостійно деякі Осередки.

До Великодніх Свят Відділ Суспільної Опіки при Головній Управі СУМА заплянував перевести одноразову допомогову акцію для сумівців у Европі під кличем: Сумівець — Сумівцеві!

Згідно з цією акцією в часі від 21-го лютого до 7-го березня ц. р. кожний сумівець зобов'язаний переслати до Европи харчовий пакунок. Щоб ця акція мала зорганізований характер, запропоновано висилку однорідних пакунків: 6 фунтів тушу, 1 ф. консервованого м'яса, 2 ф. цукру, 1 ф. кави, 1 ф. риби, ¼ ф. шоколяди, 1 пушка какао. До цього ще можна додати 3 пари шкарпеток або 3 пари нейльонових панчіх. Вартість пакунка — в межах 5-7 дол.

До пакунка кожний сумівець вкладає своє святочне побажання, написане на великодній картці (видання СУМА) зі своєю адресою. Сумівці, які з поважних причин такого подарунка вислати не зможуть, складатимуть пожертви на окрему листу, яку Осередки надішлють до Головної Управи.

Осередки СУМА висилають пакунки через ЗУАДК, а якщо на їхньому терені немає Відділу ЗУАДК, тоді пересилають їх на адресу Головної Управи.

Списки жертводавців будуть вміщені в пресі.

Збірка одягу і взуття, згідно з обіжником Головної Управи під 4-го лютого ц. р., зобов'язує постійно

Головна Управа СУМА

Сценка з „Вертепу" у виконанні юних сумівців Осередку СУМА ім. Є. Коновальця в Нюарку

З ЖИТТЯ СПІЛКИ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ

ТРИ НОВІ ОСЕРЕДКИ

В неділю 31-го січня ц. р. голова Осередку СУМА в Балтиморі, О. Стельмах з доручення Головної Управи заініціював створення Осередку СУМА у Вашинґтоні - столиці З'єдинених Держав Америки. До тимчасового ініціятивного Комітету ввійшли: Я. Мелех — голова, та Б. Семців і Я. Кіндрат — члени.

7-го березня ц. р. в залі Конфедерейт Меморіел Голл 1322 Вермонт Аве. у Вашинґтоні за участю представника Головної Управи відбудуться перші основуючі збори вашинґтонського Осередку.

Також з ініціятиви Осередку СУМА ім. Павлушкова в Шікаґо, твориться Осередок у Мілвокі (стейт Вісканзин), а з ініціятиви Осередку „Київ" у Дітройті вже створено самостійну ланку у м. Флінт (стейт Мішиґен).

КІНОСТУДІЯ В ОСЕРЕДКУ

У вересні 1953 року зорганізовано аматорську кіностудію при Осередку СУМА у Вилмингтоні. За цей період зафільмовано: „Осередок їде на Здвиг СУМА" та „Сумівський пікнік". Тепер кіностудія фільмує підготовлену драматичним гуртком п'єсу „Галя" — з визвольних змагань УПА.

Виготовлення повнометражного 8 м/м фільму заплянована на весну 1954 р. Керує студією І. Чик, а адміністратором є Г. Мартиняк.

ДІЛЯНКА УКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВА

Від самого початку існування Осередку ім. Павлушкова в Шікаґо помічалося, що працю по самодіяльних гуртках реалізувати легше, ніж виховну працю серед членства, бо: 1. виховна праця і досьогодні не має відповідно розробленої методики, і 2. будучи працею розумовою, вона знаходить малий резонанс серед молоді „кавалерського" віку.

Управи весь час намагалися розв'язувати ці проблеми і активізувати виховну працю серед членства нашого Осередку. За перший крок в реалізації цієї справи треба вважати поділ членства Осередку у 1950 році на окремі дівочі і хлоп'ячі ланки. Виховна праця по ланках спочатку полягала у вивченні українознавства: української історії, географії та літератури. Але добрі почини Управ не знаходили широкого захоплення серед членства. Одною з причин такого стану був активний розвиток праці по самодіяльних гуртках, який на протязі 1951 року випровадив наш Осередок на чоло шікаґівських об'єднань і організацій, як під оглядом активности, так і під оглядом громадського значення. Саме гін до самоцвітання назовні заглушав у сумівців охоту до виховної праці, яка не давала того, що драмгурток, хор чи сьогодні футбольна дружина.

Виховна праця у формі вивчення українознавства велася по ланках ланковими. Вживалося всіх можливих заходів, щоб цю працю скріпити й втримати. Для урізноманітнення поодиноких сходин давались реферати на актуальні теми, політогляди, різні гутірки тощо, але успіх був мінімальний. Більшість хлоп'ячих ланок не втрималася, і на сьогодні залишилася тільки одна. Дівчата, спочатку зорганізовані в двох ланках, а сьогодні в одній, весь час не переривали вивчення української історії і географії та циклю: визначні жіночі постаті в історії України.

Тому пів року, здається, ми трапили на правильну дорогу до активізації виховної праці. Хлоп'яча ланка „Чорноморці" започаткувала у себе виклади з українознавства за підручником Українського Народного Університету. В ланці створено „штаб" викладачів з-поміж членів ланки. Кожний викладач має окремий предмет, до якого добре підготовляється і на сходинах ланки прочитує лекцію. Сходини відбуваються раз на два тижні. На кожних сходинах мають гутірки по пів години два різні викладачі з різних предметів. Коли лекції з якогось предмету закінчені, викладач даного предмету вручає кожному членові ланки контрольні питання, вибиті на циклостилі, на які кожен мусить відповісти. Цілий курс заплянований на протяг одного року, по закінченні якого, плянується перевести іспити.

Цю форму виховної праці ми також хочемо завести і в дівочій ланці.

Думаємо, що в такій формі виховна праця матиме успіх. До сьогодні ми відзначили такі позитиви нашого пляну: 1. Завдяки тому, що викладачами є самі члени ланки, серед друзів створилась приятельська атмосфера і кожний вільно почуває себе у дискусіях. 2. Завдяки поважному підходові до висловів, кожний член ланки ставиться до справи солідно й свідомо.

Культ. освітній Відділ Осередку СУМА ім. Павлушкова

ІМПОЗАНТНА ІМПРЕЗА

Заходами музично - вокальних гуртків Осередку СУМА ім. Л Українки в Боффало, дня 7-го лютого ц. р., був улаштований для українського громадянства концерт колядок і щедрівок Простора заля „Гаргарі Темпл" заповнилась глядачами. Концертовий виступ був попереджений доповіддю члена Виховної Ради Осередку та одного з лекторів українознавчого сумівського курсу, д-ра М. Лози на тему: „Історія українських колядок і щедрівок".

Гучними оплесками привітали присутні появу на сцені духової оркестри Осередку в Боффало зі своїм диригентом О. Грищуком.

Енергійний помах руки, і чарівно - мелодійні звуки найстарішої української колядки „Бог Предвічний" залунали в залі, прославляючи народження Бога-Сина. Далі оркестра виконала колядки: „Нова радість стала", „Днесь поюще" та „Христос Родився". Переплітаючи свій виступ з духовою оркестрою, чоловічий хор Осередку під мистецьким керівництвом А. Мороза проспівав „Вселенная веселися" та „Дивная новина". Першу частину концерту закінчила своїм першим виступом новостворена струнна оркестра Осередку під диригентурою п. Павлишина, що виконала колядки: „По всьому світу", „Во Вифлеємі", „Нині Адаме" та „Ой, видить Бог".

На закінчення концерту чоловічий хор та струнна оркестра спільно виконали „Нова радість" і „Йде звізда чудна".

З почуттям гордости переживали слухачі, а зокрема сумівська молодь, ці радісні хвилини. Кожний виступ вони обдаровували щедрими оплесками. Концертова частина була зафіксована на стрічку (тейп-рікордер) керівником української радіопрограми в Боффало п. З. Шарваном. 8-го лютого ц. р. політичний коментар згаданої радіопрограми З. Саган прихильно насвітлив роботу Осередку СУМА в Боффало і побажав йому найкращих успіхів в дальшій роботі.

Наперекір усім труднощам, Осередок СУМА в Боффало розгортає свою корисну працю на добро і славу сумівського покоління і певний, що ціль, до якої він змагає у 1954 році — переходовий прапор Головної Управи СУМА — буде осягнуто.

Михайло Палцан

ЮНИЙ СУМ У ФИЛАДЕЛФІЇ

В неділю 14-го лютого ц. р. в Українському Горожанському Клюбі у Филаделфії відбулися річні збори Юного СУМ-у при Осередку ім. УПА. Збори відкрив і вів голова Осередку ім. УПА Олексишина перевести молитву. Зборами керувала ділова президія в складі Іван Крих — голова, М. Солтис — заступник голови та М. Барабаш — секретар. Найцікавішою точкою зборів були звіти уступаючої Управи. Звітували: под. В Корилак — голова Відділу Юного СУМ'у, д. Я. Савчин — орг. керівник, Б Лучицький — бібліотекар, под. Оксана Цікало — секретар та Катруся Алфавицька — орг. керівник доросту Юного СУМ'у. В коротких звітах була віддзеркалена вся праця юнацтва при Осередку.

В дискусії, що її провадили юнаки над звітами, відмічувано негативні сторони керівництва та подавано цінні вказівки й думки щодо покращання роботи на майбутнє, зокрема щодо поширення лав Юного СУМ'у в Филаделфії. З старшого громадянства слово в дискусії забирали д-р І. Олекшин, проф. Лотоцький, голова Осередку СУМА у Филаделфії д-р І Куйдич і ін. Виступаючі виявляли своє вдоволення з проведеної юнацтвом СУМ'у праці і давали свої поради. Д-р І. Куйдич особливо наголошував потребу навчання юнацтва.

Зі звітів довідуємося, що за звітовий час юнацтво відбуло понад 30 ширших сходин, на яких були присутні також члени Виховної Ради Осередку, які виголошували доповіді на різні теми. При Відділі Юного СУМ'у є бібліотека, що нараховує 433 різних книжки та 93 журнали. Бібліотеку юнаки зорганізували власними силами. Також створено редакційну колеґію, яка веде підготову до видання циклостилевого журналу „Заграва". Редактором журналу є енергійний юнак Б Декан. В неділю 31-го січня ц. р. заходами Юного СУМ'у відбулася юнацька радіопрограма, присвячена Крутам. Програму провадили под. В. Корилак та д. М. Барабаш.

На сьогодні Відділ Юнацтва при Осередку ім. УПА у Филаделфії начислює 28 членів, в тому числі 13 юнаків та 15 юнак. крім цього 57 членів доросту — 26 хлопчиків та 31 дівчинку. Дорість поділено на такі: Ромашки, Мати Волошки, Орли та Чорноморці. До кожної ланки приділений виховник. Разом Відділ Юного СУМ'у начислює 85 членів. На особливе признання заслуговує робота для добра Юного СУМ'у д. Степана Яреми, який не шкодує труду для його розбудови.

До Управи Відділу Юного СУМ'у вибрано: М. Барабаш — голова, Я. Савчин — заст. гол. та орг. керівник, О. Цікало — секретар, С. Левчук — кер. фінансів О. Дубівка — бібліотекар, Б. Лужицький — кер. спорту, М. Тимків — хронікар, Г. Грищенко — член управи, К. Алфавицька та В. Корилак — керівники доросту.

Збори закінчено молитвою „Боже Великий, Творче Всесильний".

М. Бачара

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАРОДНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

Другий місяць кожної суботи від години 6:30 відбуваються виклади в УНУ, організованому в Ню Йорку Спілкою Української Молоді та Організацією Оборони Чотирьох Свобід України. Народний Університет ставить своїм завданням подати на протязі року основні проблеми боротьби українського народу за власну незалежну державу. Це не є всеобіймаючі виклади з історії політики і інших гуманітарних наук, а лише вузлові проблеми, знання яких допоможе молоді пізнати національну правду, за яку борються сини України.

Боротьба українського народу за державну незалежність відбувається в дуже складних і важких умовах. Молодь, що стане завтра до всенаціонального бою, мусить себе підготовити до нього.

За грудень і січень в УНУ прочитано лекції на такі теми: проф. О. Оглоблин — Хмельниччина і Українська Державність, інж. С. Маланюк — Геокультура України; інж. Є. Маланюк — Культура Київської Держави середньовіччя; проф. української визвольної політики; проф. М. Чубатий — Формування української й московської націй; Літературне обговорення повісти І. Багряного „Огненне коло". Диспутом провадили проф. Романенчук і ред. З Давиденко.

Розпочинає також працю семінар української журналістики. Відділ ООЧСУ і Осередок СУМА в Нюарку зорганізували філію УНУ. В січні там відбулася лекція доц. Ю. Бобровського на тему: Українська національна ідея і марксизм.

В НЮАРКУ

Кожного року у свят-вечірню годину спомини про рідних пронизують ціле наше єство. Наші думки линуть ген далеко, на Україну. Та, здається, найбільш болюче переносять ці хвилини — самітні.

Тож, маючи на увазі, Управа Осередку СУМА в Нюарку влаштувала спільний Свят-Вечір для всіх самітніх і тих, що бажали засісти до спільної вечері.

Вже за кілька днів перед 6 січня можна було зауважити підготовчі заходи: прибрано домівку (в Українській Централі), уставлено столи, подбано про традиційні страви; на самий Свят - Вечір прикрашено ялинку. Як зійшла перша зірка, понад тридцять осіб — членів і не членів Осередку, у святочному настрою, засіли до заставлених 12-ма стравами столів. На вступі, о. Мирон Созанський провів молитву, поблагословив страви та поділився з усіма присутніми просфорою. Голова Осередку, Роман Набережний, привітав усіх, що „немов одна родина", засіли до спільної вечері, і переніс думки до вифлеємської яслини, щоб разом із чисельними паломниками поклонитися місцеві народження Божого Сина, та до українського Вифлеєму, де Христа намагається забити новітній Ірод.

Усі присутні полинули думками під рідні стріхи, але чи всіх застали вдома? . . Одні погинули з рук ката, другі по тюрмах віку доживають, інші на засланні, навіть не знають, що сьогодні Свят-Вечір. І лише ті, що в революційному підпіллі, зустрічають першу зірку вільно, вогні калій Серед родин, що засіли до святої вечері в рідних хатах, ми знайшли при столі порожні місця тих осіб, що їх між ними не було. Так, цієї ночі цілий український нарід з'єднався у велику сім'ю, щоб, святкуючи народження Основоположника душ з неволі гріха, сподіватися свого визволення з неволі антихриста!

Серед гутірки в святочному настрої та співання колядок промиляла хвилина. Милу несподіванку присутнім зробив гурток юних сумівців, що загостив під час вечері з „Вертепом". Приємно було дивитись, як зодягнені в пастушків і царів юнаки з усіх частин України (один роджений у Югославії, а один вже на еміґрації в Німеччині), декламуючи віршики та співаючи колядки, відтворили містерію різдвяної ночі.

Наприкінці вечора голова Осередку звернув увагу всіх на присутнього п. Юрія Кононова з Дружиною Іванкою, і, відмітивши заслуги їх 25-літньої праці на полі театрального мистецтва, передав їм у дарунку від Осередку, виданий Головною Управою, Альбом СУМА.

Ще довго після цього лунали колядки та щедрівки і щойно, коли зближалася друга година, учасники Свят-Вечора пішли до церкви співати зворушливе „З нами Бог!"

Мирослав Іванович

ЖЕРТВОДАВЦЯМ ДЯКУЄМО

Під час весільної гостини у членів Осередку СУМА ім. Павлушкова — Ольги Білоус і Павла Ільчишина, присутні зложили на Видавничий Фонд Головної Управи $ 50.

За щедрий дарунок жертводавцям Спасибіг!

Головна Управа СУМА

І. Скірка

„ВОГНЕННЕ КОЛО" ІВАНА БАГРЯНОГО

Іван Багряний написав книжку про війну. Про війну написано дуже багато книжок. Від найдавніших часів, відколи існує письменство писали люди про війни й військові походи. Світова література зберігає невмирущі пам'ятки — клясичні описи збройної боротьби народів, що точилася в часах біблійних, у часах стародавнього Риму й стародавньої Греції. Неперевершені взірці опису вони знаходимо в кожному шкільному підручнику історії.

І оця воєнна, сказати б, література витворила довгий ряд вічних образів - носіїв чести й слави свого народу, його безстрашних синів-оборонців, що в критичні часи існування нації своїм власним життям вирішували її дальшу долю.

Українська література, поборювана й переслідувана на протязі багатьох десятиліть — звичайно, не дала того, що міг би дати за цей час талановитий український нарід. Відома ж річ, що там, де немає національної школи, годі й говорити про нормальний розвиток письменства. А проте, навіть в умовинах найжорстокіших заборон, по суті позбавлені читачів, українські письменники, які залишилися вірними своєму народові, писали й друкували книжки, коли до того з'являлась бодай найменша можливість.

Війни останніх часів, в яких змушений був брати участь український народ, провадилися за інтереси не його, а його окупантів — і тому до опису цих воєн наші письменники бралися неохоче. Їх цікавила героїчна доба нашої історії — доба козаччини, а також доба княжа. Твори, в яких описується війни і походи тих часів, в переважній своїй більшості дають нашій молоді широку ґалерію людей прямих, мужніх, може й без прецизно опрацьованої психології, може й не на надто високому літературному поземі розроблених, але таких, на яких виховалося вже не одно покоління українських патріотів.

Здавалося б, справа ясна. На еміґрації, в умовинах, де наші письменники мають всі можливості писати так, як хочуть — вони мусять надолужувати те, що не з власної волі не могли дати письменники дореволюційні і чого не можуть дати нинішні письменники підсовєтські.

Чи роблять це наші „творці великої літератури?"

І тут звертаємось до повісти Івана Багряного „Вогненне коло" та її основних героїв. Повість, безперечно, цікава. Жадний книжки юнак прочитає її, як то кажуть, одним духом. Багатющий аксесуар — ґранат і бомб, трасуючих куль, бомбардувальників і нищильників, „катюш" і панцерфавстів, палаючих сіл і скривавлених людських тельбухів — переповнює її вщерть, як тісто діжу. Письменник з темпераментом, Багряний заглушує читача вибухами, зойками, скреготом і „поковерканою", як пише він не зовсім по-українськи, мовою своїх персонажів. Він паралізує свого читача усіма страхіттями й жахіттями війни, лякаючи його і впоюючи в нього ненависть і відразу до всього, що з війною зв'язане. Колись, після першої світової війни, старався отак настрашити німецького читача Еріх Марія Ремарк своєю повістю „На заході без змін".

Атмосферу жаху, крім чисто описових способів, Багряний відтворює ще й частим повторюванням таких „страшних" слів, як — жах, жахливий, жаский, страхітливий, безтямний, зляканий, переляканий і навіть — містично переляканий. Таке накопичення жахів у повісті не є випадковим, бо ж від першої і до останньої її сторінки, автор переконує читача в непереможній силі московської техніки, при тому ні одним словом не згадуючи про техніку німецьку, якою була озброєна дивізія „Галичина". Цій московській техніці автор протиставить „націоналістичного романтика" Романа - Ромця, його „вишивані дядьки", як пише він, начинили примітивним уявленням про сили „воріженьків", що, мовляв, самі по собі „згинуть, як роса на сонці". Ці рядки з українського національного гимну Багряний повторює у повісті в кількох місцях, щоб слідом за ними підкреслювати непереможну техніку ближче неозначеного "ворога зі Сходу". Але свої ж таки кпини під адресою Романа (під яким він розуміє західньо - українську молодь) Багряний спростовує у першій половині повісти, бо ж пише про те, як Роман навчався військової техніки у німецьких військових вишкільних таборах. В його ж таки описах дивізійники досконало володіють і „панцерфавстами", і мінометами, і протитанковими гарматами, одним словом усім тим, чим їх забезпечила німецька „математика", а не „дядьки". Що німці не дали українцям ні літаків, ні танків, то це вина не „вишиваних дядьків", а зрада дивізії німцями.

Головний герой повісти Багряного Петро - наддніпрянець, бувший старшина совєтської армії і командир батерії. В дивізії „Галичина" він також командує батерією. Його автор протиставить „романтикові" Романові. Петро спокійний, розважний, ніколи не впадається в паніку. Але дивно, Багряний не наділив його ані окресленим національним ідеалом, ані не навчив його „математичних розрахунків" як бувшого старшину совєтської армії. Виходить, що Петро не покористувався тією математикою й тоді, коли ще був у большевицькій армії, інакше він би тоді торощив німців так, як це робив ворог „зі сходу", і не опинився б серед „націоналістичних романтиків" у безвихідній ситуації.

Як Петро опинився по стороні німців і чому пішов до української дивізії — з повісти не довідуємось. І вже зовсім дивно, що Петро так, як і „Ромцьо", жадає побачити „в обличчя" ворога, який, немов укрившись шапкою-невидимкою, зникає з розбитих танків і взагалі невидимий під час боїв під Бродами. Виходить так, що ні життя під совєтами, ні перебування в совєтській армії не навчили Петра, хто є ворогом українського народу?

Та як побачимо далі, ця „невидимість" ворога потрібна була Багряному для того, щоб примусити Петра зробити висновок, що ворог „зі Сходу" — менше зло, ніж німці.

У повісті немає жадної згадки про Українську Повстанську Армію. Хто цікавився тогочасними подіями в тому районі України, той повинен знати, що УПА до певної міри причетна до них, і не один дивізіонер безпосередньо з оточення під Бродами пристав до її рядів.

РІК І. Ч. 2.

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