

Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.
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Address
 UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION
 81-83 Grand Street
 Jersey City 3, N. J.
 Tel. Henderson 4-0237
 4-0897
 Ukrainian National Ass'n
 Tel. Henderson 4-1016

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Weekly Commentator

WHAT GOES ON IN THE MIND OF A NATIVE-BORN AMERICAN COMMUNIST

What goes on in the mind of a native-born American Communist? What is responsible for the direction his thinking takes? These and kindred questions have been the subject of endless discussion. A significant contribution to that discussion has been made by Judge Frank Picard, of the U. S. District Court, Detroit. The occasion was his sentencing of six Michigan Communist leaders who had been convicted of conspiracy against the government.

The Judge began by saying that it was not his desire to kick a man when he is down, "and you people are down." But he went on, "You have been convicted of one of the gravest offenses of which a citizen may be guilty—a plot—a conspiracy—to overthrow your government by force and violence... That's akin to treason."

The Communists before the bench, he pointed out, were neither stupid nor ignorant. They had demonstrated high abilities in various directions. In his opinion, they were sincere believers in Communism, and in the idea that it is the only way to better the lot of the masses of the people. Then he said: "The only trouble with you is that in addition to your own extremely liberal ideas that put every capitalist in the role of a villain, you have been attacked by a virus known as 'Russianitis' and you really are gullible enough to think that if you could get control—with the help of Russia—of this country you would be able to shrug off Russia and then enjoy the millennium. ... Either that, you believe you would be big shots in this country..."

Ukrainian American Airman, Soviet Escapee, Says U.S. Citizenship Is Everything to Him

"American citizenship has brought me the greatest promise of my life," Jerry Kurwoyckij, a Ukrainian by birth, declared on Friday, March 5th last, before the Tucson, Arizona, Kiwanis club. The Arizona Daily Star of Tucson reported.

Kurwoyckij, an airman second class, stationed at Davis-Montu, spent most of his life behind the Iron Curtain.

Recently, Jerry, Hq. 43rd Bombardment Wing, captured the base championship table tennis title there and also awhile ago took the double championships in the Southern Pacific Coast Conference ping pong tournament.

Jerry is a member of New York's Branch 194 of the Ukrainian National Association, to which his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Erast Kurwoyckij, of 503 E. 6th street, New York, also belong.



Jerry came here in 1949, after escaping from his native land and spending four years in Germany.

Addressing the Kiwanis members, he declared that "American citizenship means everything to me, and now I want most to have my parents become citizens. They are in New York. We were caught twice in getting out of the Ukraine, once in Poland and once in the Russian zone in Germany."

The Ukrainian-American airman is in the headquarters intelligence section of the 43rd bomb group. He is also a veteran of the Korean war.

"As far as the old world is concerned, I don't want to go back," the young airman said.

Guests at Democratic Victory Dinner



Pictured above, left to right, are: Theodore Lytwyn, Honorable Leo P. Carlin, candidate for Mayor of Newark, Governor Robert B. Meyner, and Commissioner William Gural of Hillside, at the Essex County Victory Dinner in Newark on March 24th. Both Mayor Carlin and Governor Meyner have honored the Ukrainian populace with their proclamations of Ukrainian Day in January.

William Gural and Theodore Lytwyn, officers of the Ukrainian-American Political Association were guests at the Essex County Democratic Committee Victory Dinner honoring Governor Robert B. Meyner, Wednesday evening March 24th at the Essex House in Newark. Mayor Leo P. Carlin was toastmaster. William Gural is Township Committee member in Hillside and Theodore Lytwyn is active in the Irvington Democratic organization.

Mr. Gural and Mr. Lytwyn were warmly received by the Governor Meyner Carlin. They thanked the Governor and the

Ukrainian Girl's Poster Wins In Nation

Ksenia Szpiruk, Ukrainian, of New York City, who came to this country in 1950, recently received a scholarship sponsored by the Latham Foundation of Human Education, in Parsons School of Design, the Washington Irving High School Times reported on March 19th last.

Miss Szpiruk is a student in Mrs. Julia Winston's Advertising class.

A poster done in grey, dark blue, pink and white with the U.N. as the subject, which she entered in a nation-wide contest, was the winning design.

Receiving awards is not entirely new to Ksenia. Last May, in the Eight Annual Young Artists' Exhibition, held at the Bank for Savings, Ksenia



Ksenia Szpiruk

17-Year-Old Ukrainian Scores In Carnegie Recital Hall Debut

Plays 24 Chopin Preludes

The New York music critic, "R.P.", had this to write about Miss Chvartazky:

Miss Chvartazky's playing has a number of virtues. The chief one is that everything she plays is meaningful to her. She has temperament, too, and an affinity with poetic, romantic music. What she needs, however, is still more technical drill so that she can play works by Medner, Scriabin, fast passages with more accuracy and soft passages with more lightness.

With these skills added she will be worth hearing, for she is musical and intelligent. Few youngsters of her age play with such intense personal communication.

The twenty-four Preludes of Chopin's Op. 28 were her major undertaking, but her program also included shorter works by Medner, Scriabin, Khachaturian, and introduced Ukrainian composers L. Revutsky's Sonata in B Minor, Korostechenko's Aveu, and Pomenko's Prelude in A flat.

Miss Chvartazky's father, Dr. Chvartazky, is member of U. N. A. Branch 25.

First New York One-Man Show By Hnizdovsky

Yanki Hnizdovsky, Ukrainian artist who arrived in this country in 1949, is to have his first one-man show of oils and small sculptures at the Ward Eggleston Galleries, 969 Madison Avenue at 76th St. New York City, from Monday, April 5th to the 17th.

The artist studied in Warsaw and Zagreb at the Academy of Fine Arts and after the first exhibition of his works in Munich in 1947 has been gaining recognition. In Minnesota, where he resided upon his arrival in the U.S.A., he won second prize for his oil painting at the Minnesota State Fair Art Exhibition in 1950, juried by the late Yasuo Kuniyoshi and the late Clarence Bulliet of the Chicago Daily News. That year also he won second award for a print at the Minneapolis Institute of Art, thereafter exhibiting his prints in several national print shows. He came to New York in 1951. Two of his oil paintings were exhibited at the Eggleston Gallery Group last year and received mention by the New York Times critic as his arrival in the U.S.A., he

Graduates With Distinction

Vladimir Bandera, son of United States in November 1949. After spending two years at the Hartford branch, he transferred to the campus where he became a member of the Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

While at the university, he participated in many activities. Bandera organized a group of Ukrainian students, both American and foreign born, into the Ukrainian Circle and also served as their president. He was secretary of the International House and a member of the Education Club and the Economics Club. He also played first violin in the symphony orchestra.



Vladimir Bandera

distinction from the University of Connecticut.

Mr. Bandera was born in Stryj, Ukraine in 1932. He attended high school in Munich, Germany and came to the

UCCA and UCC Conference Points To Need of Greater Support of Ukrainian Struggle for National Freedom

Representatives of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America met in joint session with representatives of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee—both of which are nationally representative bodies—Saturday and Sunday, March 27 and 28, to discuss ways and means of advancing the cause of the Ukrainian people fighting in the underground and on other fronts, in active and passive resistance against their Soviet Russian oppressors, with the final goal being that of a free, independent and democratic Ukraine.

The conference was held at the headquarters of the UCCA, 302 West 13th street, New York City.

The UCCA representatives were headed by Prof. Lev Dobriansky, UCCA head, of Georgetown University, and the UCC representatives by Anthony Yaremovich, head of UCC, of Winnipeg, Canada. The Saturday and Sunday meeting was presided over by Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, executive vice-president of the UCCA.

The Canadian delegation included UCC vice-president, Volodimir Kossar, and its secretary, J. H. Symik.

One of the subjects on the conference agenda was the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference. Dr. W. Shandor of its office, gave a report about its work, supplemented by remarks of its secretary-general Stephen Shumayko.

Newark Community Observes Shevchenko Anniversary

Close to two thousand persons filled the Mosque Theatre Auditorium last Sunday, March 28, to observe the 140th anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's great poet, a patriot and martyr.

The affair was held under the auspices of UCCA branches of New Jersey.

The program featured talks by Mr. Bohdan Kraweiv, Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson, songs by mixed and male choruses of "Dumka" of New York, led by Alexander Mykytiuk, violin solos by Donna Grescoe, piano solo by Daria Hordynska-Kashchynska, Ukraine's great pianist, and a recitation by Lidia Krushchynska. Piano accompaniment was furnished by L. Wachniayn and Olya Dmytriv.

The program committee was headed by Myron Leskiw, Counselor-at-law John Romanion by Mr. Bohdan Kraweiv, Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson, songs by

Dr. Konchak Opens Office In Philadelphia

Dr. John Konchak, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Konchak, opened his professional offices at 901 W. Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

He received the degree of Doctor of Chiropractic from National College of Chiropractic, Chicago, Illinois in 1951. While there, he also served an internship at the Chicago General Health Service.

Prior to entering National College of Chiropractic he completed pre-medical education at Temple University, Philadelphia. Recently, he was issued a license to practice in Pennsylvania. It is believed that Dr. Konchak is the only Ukrainian Chiropractic physician in Pennsylvania.

In the Armed Forces, he served in the Field Artillery, Signal Corps and Air Corps. He taught Aircraft Warning in the Signal Corps; in the Air Corps, he was engaged in engineering proposals of Air Fields. Prior to induction, he studied Engineering at Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Konchak was treasurer of the first post-war convention of the UYL-NA held in 1947. He was also then instrumental



Dr. John Konchak

in reorganizing the Kozak Male Chorus of St. Vladimir Orthodox Church, Philadelphia, Pa., which was directed by Dr. Steven Sawchuk.

Along with Rev. Orest Kulyk and Mr. Walter Berezowski he helped to organize the Ukrainian American Veterans League. He penned the ritual and designed the emblem for the Ukrainian American Veterans. The Doctor with Mr. John Charambura organized the UNA Branch of Simon Petlura.

He married the former Miss Mary Bonchak, the daughter of John Bonchak, UNA Br. 324. They have a son John Michael who is 26 months old.

Dr. and Mrs. John Konchak and their families are all members of the U.N.A. His father Michael Konchak has been president of UNA Branch 83 for many years.

(Concluded on page 3)

"Now I Can Wed Mary," Ukrainian \$56,000 Winner

"Now I can marry my girl," said Steve Mychajliw, of Palmerston Avenue, Toronto, Canada, the 26-year-old Ukrainian plasterer who won \$56,000 in the Irish Sweepstakes, The Toronto Daily Star reported last Saturday, March 27th.

The happy plasterer was sitting in the restaurant in which he purchased the ticket when the waitress who sold him his stub noticed his name in The Star.

But he didn't learn of his prize, won when Tudor Line came in second, until hours after the Grand National was won. When he was told about it by The Star he could hardly contain himself.

Mychajliw, who lives in a rented room, said he may buy a house, and he also hopes to visit his brother in Australia.

First thing he'll do with the money is pay his income tax. "Then I'll buy some things and I'll try to get around to visit my brother and some friends in the United States."

Ever since he came to Canada five years ago, Mychajliw has been buying sweepstakes tickets. "I guess I've spent more than \$100 on them," he said.

Her Name is Mary
 But the first thing in his

mind was his girl. Her first name is Mary—her last name he figured was his business and hers.

"I'm going to quit my job and start a business maybe," he said. "I was getting tired of the job and now I have lots of luck. Lots of money, too."

Steve was born in the Ukraine and was taken to Germany by the Nazis army. He was freed by the Americans and from there came to Canada. He first worked as a lumberjack in Fort William and came here in 1948.

Steve speaks good English. Upon coming to Toronto he went to night school for some time. "I needed to learn good English in order to get along here," he said.

"While working in a Hitler slave camp I often thought of Canada. They said it had streets paved with gold. I knew it meant opportunities. Well, I got free from the Nazis and got to Canada. I didn't exactly find gold until today. Now, I have \$56,000," he said.

"I've been living on Palmerston Ave. for six months, I'm going to buy something for my landlord's little girl. Her name is Lullie. I think I will buy a carriage. She would like that. I promised her one after I got the first telegram."

The "Chumak" in Ukrainian Life

(5)

The stages of this enforced decay are clearly marked in history, for in 1714 Peter I issued an imperial ukase forbidding Ukrainian merchants of whatever sort to traffic directly with Europe. According to this enactment all Ukrainian external trade was to pass solely through Archangel and the Baltic ports. A still greater blow was the establishment in 1753 of customs houses at Kremenchuk and other points where tolls and duties were levied on all Ukrainian "merchants" who were practically all mere simple chumaks. The Zaporozhian Kozaks demanded the abolition of these customs houses, but Moscow only replied with an intensification of control and increased the duties on everything that passed through Zaporozhian territory. Further, by a ukase of Catherine II in 1760, the Zaporozhians were prohibited from exporting anything to Poland or to the Crimea which they had imported into their territory from elsewhere. Heavy duties were laid on the salt which the chumaks brought from the Crimea as well as on all "foreign products" which the chumaks brought from the Crimea as well as on all "foreign products" which either came from or passed through Zaporozhia. Finally Moscow dealt the final blow for the complete destruction of Zaporozhian trade by taking it all into her own hands. At the request of the Moscow "College of Commerce," the ukase of Peter I was so defined as to prohibit any trade relations whatever of all Ukraine, including the Zaporozhian Republic, with the whole of Europe. All protests from Zaporozhian Host, the Ukrainian merchant class and chumaks were unavailing, notwithstanding that they demonstrated how the new definition would have such a serious effect on the prices of Ukrainian goods and products as to drive the country into economic confusion and eventual ruin, all the more as Muscovite goods came into Ukraine duty free. But Moscow continued on its course with the set purpose of turning Ukraine into an economic dependency by its system of cynical, unabashed exploitation. And such has been the fate of Ukraine right up to the present moment. Those duties levied at the borders of Muscovy with the Hetmanshchyna and the Zaporozhian Republic continued in force and were abolished only when the entire internal and external trade of the Hetmanshchyna had fallen into the hands of Muscovite merchants and the Zaporozhian Sich had been destroyed. During this time the remnants of the once glorious and mighty order of chumaks had deteriorated for the most part into the so-called "rivers,"

that is, those who in groups transported goods for others from place to place. Finally the growth of railroads and steamboat traffic on the rivers dealt a mortal blow to the chumak as an independent, democratic feature of Ukrainian economic life.

In the course of several hundred years, the special conditions of the chumak's life evolved a definite type of personality. The best description of this is given by A. Novoselsky in his "People of Ukraine," published in 1857. He writes: "The constant journeying over various roads and through various districts, the life of a traveller exposed to hardship, danger, and unforeseen obstacles, and the consequent necessity of always battling with them, the solitude in the midst of the wide steppe in good weather and bad, created out of the chumak a type of person of austere character, strong will-power, and at the same time an individual possessed of great self-confidence and a keen sense of his own personal dignity and worth. His sturdy build, manly features, long moustaches, and his long forelock curled and twisted behind his ear, made the chumak a figure which differentiated from others and hence he was easily distinguishable from all the rest even in the largest throng of people. Here we see him at a country fair, wearing his tall sheepskin cap, his long coat carelessly thrown over one shoulder, with proudly uplifted head as he presses through a crowd of peasants. With a manifest expression of pleasure he walks up to the finest pair of oxen exposed for sale, inquires the price, bargains a while, and then, seizing one of the powerful animals by the horns, forces it by main strength to sink to its knees, after which, with a magnificent self-assurance he looks round on the astonished beholders. Then with a slight kick, as though accidentally, he knocks over a heavy barrel of tar and immediately pays liberally for the damage. Likewise he lets the wheat roll

he is carrying under one arm fall into an open cask of mead and loudly complains that the mead has spoiled his roll... He never lets a pretty girl pass by without whispering a couple of flirting amorous words in her ear. Then he pushes his way through the crowd to where a ballad singer is sitting with his lyre and, planting himself squarely before him with hands folded behind his back, listens intently for a long time, commanding the singer to play and sing the songs he loved best... His features change with the moods of the songs, he gazes closely at the singer, his head drooping in melancholy thought as thousands of memories flit through his mind and stir his soul as he listens to the familiar melodies and words. Then, as though suddenly coming to himself out of a deep pensiveness, he straightens up, throws a handful of coins into the minstrel's lap, and strides away with his firm tread and proudly uplifted head to inspect the rest of the sights of the fair." So much then for this eye-witness description of chumak personality in the twilight years of this ancient calling.

Writing at about the same time, Marko Yovchok gives us a vivid aspect of another type of the chumak personality in her inimitable sketch entitled "Chumak." Here Hrytz the chumak is a man of a generous, quiet type who will neither stay at home or get married as his old mother wishes because he had "fallen in love with the trading business." At home he was quiet and reserved because of a love affair which had turned out a disappointment for him, "but once out on the open steppe he was like a different man, as if the open gave him a lift. He would walk smartly and briskly by the wagons and he would start to sing until the steppe rang again. When he struck up "Nechay," it just seemed as though the Kozaks came riding out, and cold shivers would run down your spine. He was a true chumak!"

(To be concluded)

KEEP YOUR INSURANCE, SOLDIER!

A year or so ago a Private First Class in the United States Air Force wrote to the Ukrainian National Association and stated he wanted to be a member. He explained he was a Displaced Person and was interested in the U.N.A. and the Svoboda. At that time he was stationed in this country. The U.N.A. accepted his membership application. Today this young man has the rank of Sergeant and is stationed in Japan. He pays his U.N.A. dues six months in advance. And the Svoboda goes to him in care of the Postmaster in San Francisco.

U.N.A. until 1950, when we changed it for a \$1,000 20 Year Endowment certificate containing the original insurance date. That certificate will pay \$1,000 cash in 1963 and, of course, we are receiving dividends every year.

We would say that the Sergeant has the right idea. When he is discharged from Service he will have worthwhile insurance already in force for some time. Should he die while in service his beneficiaries will receive not only the benefit from the Government but the benefit from the U.N.A. as well.

Compare this case with any one of several involving American born members, not receiving the Svoboda, who canceled their U.N.A. insurance certificates because they were entering the Service. These men explained that they were signing up for GI or National Service Life Insurance and had no further use for their civilian insurance.

Who is wiser? The Sergeant, who has civilian insurance in addition to GI insurance? Or the men who believe their civilian insurance is superfluous?

Let us present our own viewpoint. When we entered the Army in 1943 we increased our insurance in the U.N.A. by \$2,500, straight life. We figured that, just in case we failed to come back, our loved ones would have that much more security. Of course, we also signed up for the full \$10,000 GI insurance. As things turned out we returned home safe and sound in 1946. We continued payments on that \$2,500 life certificate with the

The men who canceled their U.N.A. insurance should give the matter some serious thought. For instance, the insurance they canceled had been in force for some time and, having been issued at ages such as 16, 17, 18, or 19, required low rates of dues; the money paid for the insurance represented an investment. When these men are discharged from Service they will sooner or later be in the market for new insurance. Government figures show that millions of soldiers never kept up their GI insurance after being discharged. Of course, many soldiers converted to reduced amounts of insurance on the Endowment and Payment plans; but quite a number of these soldiers had policies in civilian companies, issued at lower ages than their GI policies, which were lapsed or cash surrendered; had they retained this civilian insurance they would now be enjoying the satisfaction of knowing that they have older policies than

An Urgent Message

(1)

This happened in Volynsky Province during the last time the cholera raged.

It was late in the autumn and the Fast of St. Philip had already begun.

In the little town of Horbivichy, situated on the Pripiet river, there had been as yet no signs of the cholera, and the neighboring villages had somehow been protected from the courage by the good hand of God. However, from towns a little farther away dreadful tidings kept continually arriving: in Zvyahel, so they said, people were dying by the hundred; in other places there were riots and uprisings; the populace had burnt, so they said, the cholera barracks which had been erected for the ruination and destruction of the common people. The doctors had been driven away with clubs, so they said, and one place, so they said, a doctor had been killed. The doctors were poisoning them, it was rumored, and if a person merely began to sicken with the cholera, right away they clapped him or her into a coffin, sprinkled lime on them and buried them alive just as they were. Soldiers had been rushed to the place, so they said, to "restore order."

All sorts of stories were circulating. Even the mayor said—he went to the county-seat every week—that the clerks were reading to them out of the papers that there were riots, and that lots of people were dying, mostly in Saratov Province—far away beyond Kiev—but that the tales about the doctors poisoning the people and burying them alive, that was all lies. There was an order at the county-seat from the prefect that the people was to be closely watched, all "agitations" to be repressed, and especially that no false statements were to be allowed for spread, for the people were ignorant—just give them a little rope, permit the least bit of "agitation" and right away they would start a riot. If any one's tongue wagged too freely—inform the sergeant and have the talker clapped in jail at once. And in case anyone should—which God forbid!—"unfortunately" fall sick, then immediately, without delay, send a special mounted messenger to the county-seat.

Horbivichy is a tiny backwoods town, far away in the forests of Polissya, hidden away in the eternal woods with their swamps and marshes; no good roads leading to it, no posts running there, and—God be thanked!—the authorities don't often poke their noses into it, and so the people live in peace and quietness—never any fuss, and if they get sick they die without any interference, just as God wills. But only recently since the rumors about the cholera started, all sorts of officials began to look in at Horbivichy. The inspector had been there as much as three times; once there came a doctor who, together with the sergeant, inspected all the dwellings, looked into the shops, reminded the people to cart all the dung and garbage out of their yards, not to keep slops in their houses, to boil the water and to drink

only that which had been boiled, and talked all sorts of strange stuff like that to every one he could get hold of.

And the sergeant rode into Horbivichy every week; he appointed a deputy to every ten families all over the town, "for disorder," as they said—to help the constable and the mayor to keep the people from "agitating," and to watch out in case anyone should "unfortunately" fall sick.

And maybe the prefect was expected again, for the sergeant drove the people out to repair the road, to fill up the holes which the rain used to wash out again regularly immediately thereafter.

One evening—it was already dark with rain and wind, wretched weather—the tinkling of bells on post-horses was heard; someone or other drove down the street and stopped on the common in front of the mayor and the constable took themselves there immediately.

It was the inspector. Without taking off his things, just as he was from the road, he sat down on the bench in the office.

The mayor and the constable came forward, bowed and remained standing on the threshold.

"Mayor!" roared the inspector. "Furnish me with a mounted messenger on a good horse at once. There's a special packet to go off immediately."

"Where is the messenger to go to, your honor?" asked the mayor.

"To Stepanyk, to the prefect; from there they'll send it on."

The mayor, in perplexity, scratched the back of his head.

"Well? What are you standing there for?" demanded the inspector.

"Where am I to find a volunteer on a night like this, in such weather? Would tomorrow do perhaps... very early?"

"Tomorrow!" shouted the inspector. "A special packet tomorrow? Why it must be in the hands of the prefect first thing in the morning. Do you understand, you pudding head?" yelled the inspector, pounding the table with his fist. "Get me a special messenger this very minute and I'll talk to him myself so that, let alone go to Stepanyk, he'll be glad to go to the devil's own father! For all I care, if you can't find a volunteer, you'll go yourself, so get busy!"

The mayor hurried out.

"Well, how are things here?" said the inspector to the constable.

"All sorts of things are happening... but just the ordinary."

"So? Nothing heard about the cholera?"

"God forbid! We don't even know what it is."

"Your roads are miserable, constable. Positively impassable. I nearly upset a dozen

By MODEST LEVYTSKY
Translated by Percival Cundy

times before I landed here."

"Why, your honor, the roads have been like that for ages past. You can't do anything, even by crying; it's sandy soil. It doesn't matter how much you fill them up, it all slides away, the rain washes everything out. And this kind of weather too—such a darkness, begging your pardon, it would have been no wonder if you had upset. You can't get through everywhere here even in broad daylight... will your honor stay overnight?"

"No, I'm going on. I'll spend the night at Ozeryany. It's too cold here with you, and the fleas will be bad."

"Well, that is so. For here, begging your pardon, we haven't the proper kind of accommodations for gentlefolk. All my life I don't remember that ever any of the authorities stayed here overnight. And now are having times that—God forbid!—worry the authorities and give the people trouble."

"Ye-es," sighed the inspector. "And, your honor, will you let me ask? Where you came from—is everything all right there?"

"Nothing there?"

"No, everything's all right," replied the inspector.

"Glory to God," the constable sighed.

The mayor soon came back.

"Right, your honor! Two of them are going because one's afraid to go alone."

"Three can go for all I care, as long as they go fast," said the inspector. "Call them in when they come."

The inspector began to hunt for something amongst his papers. After a little while two young fellows entered the room.

"All right, men," said the inspector. "Rush this packet off to Stepanyk for me, and lively! Wake the clerk there at the office, and tell him to rush it off further, to Zvyatkovsky, to Bosly Brid and the city, to the prefect. It must be there first thing in the morning even if you split yourselves in two to do it. You understand?"

"Begging your pardon, your honor, we can't get to the city by morning. Begging your pardon, sir, we can't possibly get to Syatkovsky without resting the horses, and maybe their wind won't hold out," pleaded the younger men.

"But I'm not chasing you all the way to the city, you blockheads!" roared the inspector. "You get this to Stepanyk and hand it over to the clerk, and he'll find someone else to send it on by. You can either stay in Stepanyk or crawl back home on all fours—it's all the same to me."

"Now do you understand?" said the mayor. "you'll eat at Stepanyk, stay there all night, and come back home in the morning."

The young fellows went out and soon thereafter the inspector resumed his journey.

(To be continued)

Our Press

It is well-nigh axiomatic that in the life of any well-developed society there must be certain mediums which serve as connecting links among the various elements that compose it.

In our Ukrainian American society there are quite a number of such mediums. To a greater or lesser degree, each has done its share in preserving and developed our group consciousness and aiding us in pursuit of our mutual aims.

From time to time it is well for us to pause and reflect upon the worth of these mediums. For by realizing their value we will sooner redouble our efforts to strengthen them and make them more effective.

Among the most efficacious of them can be cited the Ukrainian Church. Since its founding at the dawn of our immigration, it has indeed played a great role in this respect. And the same is especially true of our Ukrainian National Association. Likewise within the past decade or so our Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee; they have played an important role within their respective fields. Among our younger generation Ukrainian Americans, the youth leagues, notably the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, have been the primary and thus the strongest link. Our Ukrainian women have played a significant role. Among the newly arrived there are organizations, both of the older and younger generations, which, too, are playing an important role in welding our Ukrainian American society.

All of these mediums have and are developing our Ukrainian American groups identity and at the same time are helping to make the progress which we are doing.

And yet, in my opinion, the strongest medium has been our press, headed by Svoboda in Ukrainian and The Ukrainian Weekly in English. Where, for example, would all of our organizations be if there had been no press to acquaint our people with their purposes and appeal for their support. How would we have known, day by day, just what others of our kind were doing, to so our Ukrainian Congress wards what goals they were striving, and what successes of failures they were having, etc., etc.

Therefore, it is our bounden duty to support, subscribe, and read our Press.

Josephine Glibajlo Gibbons

THE AMERICAN WAY No Real Cause For Alarm

By GEORGE PECK
(EDITOR'S NOTE: George Peck is Chairman of the Board of the National Labor-Management Foundation and Executive Editor of its official publication, "Partners".)

The conflicting reports coming out of Washington these days about whether or not the slight recession which the nation is now undergoing will develop into a serious depression, are most confusing to the ordinary citizen. Not being an economist, I admit to being a bit bewildered. It would seem that it all depends upon which side of the Congressional aisle one sits, those on the Republican side are wearing rose-colored glasses, those on the Democratic view the situation with alarm.

The Republicans feel that if they are to maintain their slender majority in the House and improve their position in the Senate at the elections next November 2nd, the nation's economy must be hitting on all six. The Democrats know that if the slight recession is still only a slight recession when the voters go to the polls in November, they will not recapture the Congress.

Therefore, in trying to evaluate the situation, it is futile to accept the opinion of a politician. We must look to other sources. And what better source of information can one tap than to listen to the words and to view the performances of the men who are managing the nation's leading industries?

The top-ranking executives of practically all of our largest industrial companies have made public pronouncements expressing their convictions that the recent slight increase in unemployment indicates only an adjustment period. Further, most of them feel positive that this falling-off of employment will be of short duration. And still further, they are backing up talk with action, are proceeding with plans for expansion of production.

As a case in point, General Motors plans to spend one billion dollars in the next year and a half in expanding its production facilities. That is a mighty big bet to be wagering that the Prophets of Dooms either do not know whereof they speak, or are deliberately trying to scuttle the nation's economy for political reasons.

General Motor's management is not simply being blindly optimistic. That it has a real basis for its vote of confidence in America's immediate future is proved by a statement made in mid-February of this year by H. W. Anderson, Vice President of General Motors in regard to employment in that company's plants. These are the facts according to Mr. Anderson:

1. General Motors hourly employees in the U.S. are working more than 40 hours per week on the average.
2. The more than 170,000 hourly-rate G. M. employees in Michigan are also working on the average in excess of a 40-hour week. There are 20,000 more G. M. employees currently working in Michigan than were working in February 1953. There are 30,000 more G. M. employees working in the U. S. than were doing so a year ago.
3. Many of G. M.'s automobile plants are working overtime, including some assembly operations. Some G. M. assembly operations are currently scheduled to work only between 32 and 40 hours per week, but G. M. management expects this to be but temporary.

From the foregoing, it is small wonder that General Motors management sees no cause for alarm, but, on the contrary considers this a propitious time to expand.

Actually, if one looks carefully at the employment and unemployment figures for the past 20 years, the 59.8 million civilians who were at work in the U.S. as of Feb. 1, 1954, with approximately 2.5 million unemployed, are cause for optimism rather than pessimism.

During the years 1933-1941, the monthly average of Americans gainfully employed was only 44.5 million, while those out of work averaged 9.5 million.

During World War II—1942 to 1945—we had a monthly average of 53.8 million Americans at work, and 1.4 million out of work.

Between January 1946 and December 31, 1953, the gainfully employed averaged 59.4 million and the unemployed 2.3 million.

And if these statistics do not convince you that things are not so bad, take the word of our elder statesman, former President Herbert Hoover, that prospects are bright. Addressing a meeting on Washington's Birthday he stated that there were none of the storm warnings visible that preceded the

Poet's Corner

COASTAL

Slowly the fog drifts in from sea
Over the marshes till the town
Fades into gray obscurity,
A strange, half-darkness closing down.

Landmarks are lost, the pine trees blur
Against a disappearing sky;
Bell-buoys forwarn the mariner
And gulls above the harbor cry.

In this mysterious world we keep
A ghostly vigil, glad to stay
Where comfortable heartfires leap,
Holding the trespasser at bay.

Then, suddenly, a change of wind,
The curtain lifts, a pale sun shows
Through mist miraculously thinned,
Stealthy it comes and stealthy goes.

Albert Ralph Korn.

Vet News Roundup

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q. What is the status of a person who is killed in an accident while en route to report to his draft board for the first time. Is he covered by the Government's free \$10,000 indemnity?

A. No. The law clearly states that only those draftees who are en route under orders from the draft board to an induction center are covered by the indemnity. In the case you cite, the person had not yet received orders to proceed from the draft board to an induction center.

Q. I have a \$10,000 GI life insurance policy on which I am paying premiums on a monthly basis. How do I go about changing my payments to an annual basis and where do I find out how much the annual payment will be?

A. Write to the VA District Office to which you are paying premiums, asking what the annual premium on your policy would be and the earliest date you may start payments on an annual basis. That will give you the information you need to determine whether or not you wish to make the change.

COVINA, CALIF., ARGUS-CITIZEN: Both political parties can do more for the country and at the same time improve their chances at the polls in November by bellowing less at each other and working shoulder to shoulder to solve the national problems."

Grass Roots Opinion

UNA SPORTS PROGRAM... HOW TO FINANCE IT?

By MICKEY HAMALAK

America is a sport minded country. A newspaper without a sport section is like a human without a leg. Five day weeks in industry gives us time to play more than our parents 20 years ago. 75 per cent of our Ukrainian population in this country and Canada is American born. They have been taught the American way of life and that way is composed of sports as a steady diet. Today we find all the nationally known fraternals entering into the sports field as a recreation for their membership as well as a sales point for enticing new membership into their fold. How do they finance these projects?

The largest competition to the UNA during the past 60 years is the Greek Catholic Union. Let us explain their sports program. 45 years ago they founded a special division within their organization called "the Sokols." The membership of this group paid exactly the same dues as the main group with the exception of 5 cents per month into a gymnastic fund. For 25 years gymnastics was the main activity. In the late twenties, sports started to take over until basketball and baseball were major activities in 1936. At their Wilkes Barre Convention they decided on a sports director and added golf, softball and bowling to their agenda of sports activities.

Baseball teams became history after 1937 while basketball lingered until 1941. National Tournaments were held in those sports for a decade but lack of interest in both sports caused a curtailment. Note that this is the same period that UNA baseball and basketball also was active and both these UNA sports quit in 1941. In 1937 they started their bowling program and on May 2nd in Binghamton they will sponsor their 18th National Tournament. Their first golf tourney was in 1938 and their 9th annual tourney will be held in Erie, Pa. on August 14th. Softball lasted until 1948 and also became a local sport rather than national because of lack of replacements in the younger age bracket.

Returning to financing of the program, we still find the same 5 cents per month sufficient to promote 90 teams to teams to Binghamton and 150 golfers to Erie. The figures used are the 1953 listed entries at their Youngstown bowling and South Bend Golf Tourneys. That will match the figures... at least. How do they do it? They take 2 cents of the 5 and return it to their 12 districts setup throughout their membership range. I must state that the Sokol division of the GCU is only 1/3 of their membership which means that 2/3 of the GCU does not contribute into the sports fund. At tourney times, they do receive outright grants depending on the Senior members involved from the Senior Administration Fund.

The districts are the sponsors of bowling leagues. They pay for a district sports director who does the leg work locally and organizes teams. They have more than one team from a lodge. They have handicapped and class leagues... thus all quality of bowlers are involved in the program. A bowler to compete in the National Tournament must bowl 15 games in a local Sokol League. They hold district tournaments and dances. In the Summer they have golf and softball on the district level only... and

picnics. They become a group of lodges just like our states all centered in some large city.

We still have 3 cents left in the National Sports Fund from the 5 cents collected. That is budgeted between bowling and golf. Last year golf was assigned \$1,500.00 and bowling \$3,500.00. Trophies and administration expenses of the officials takes about 25 per cent of the \$5,000.00 listed. The balance is awarded as each prizes depending on how you finish in the tourneys. This is another way of helping with traveling expenses. For example, in bowling the entry fee is \$3.50 per event from each member... \$1.75 is used for bowling expenses while \$1.75 goes into a prize fund. 450 bowlers thus contribute \$2,500.00 and the organization matches that figure to give away \$5,000.00 in cash prizes. That gives a lodge organizer same sales talk.

The UNA could raise \$5,000.00 per year by an assessment of one cent per member per month. Soccer, basketball and softball could be tried if interest calls for it. The 12 cents per year will not hurt our pocketbooks if it will help bring in the American born youth to perpetuate the UNA and its fraternal ideals. Insurance can be purchased everywhere but sports among fellow Ukrainians can only come within a Ukrainian organization. Let us not fail the founders by quitting on sports be-

Her Style Was 900 Years Old

TWO WINNIPEGGERS of Ukrainian extraction this week delved into Ukrainian folk lore to provide costume and setting for their wedding.

When Stephanie Irene Luchynska became the bride of Zenon Pohorecky, she wore the full dress regalia of an 11th Century bride in ancient Ukraine.

Her robes were styled on the wedding dress of an 11th century Kievian princess. The groom was dressed as a 15th century Cossack officer — but without a sword.

Best man, Roman Pohorecky, brother of the groom, and usher Lev Martynec, were in 17th century Cossack robes; bridesmaid, Natalia and Eugenia Pohorecky, were in 19th century Ukrainian national costumes.

Zenon, a 1950 graduate of Arts at the University of Manitoba, has been interested through the years in Ukrainian history and folk-lore. His interest has led him into activities of various Winnipeg Ukrainian student and youth groups, and into writing articles on Ukrainian topics.

While at university he was known for his cartoons in the Manitoban, student weekly. He has had his paintings and drawings hung in several student exhibitions. Stephanie has been active in Winnipeg Ukrainian drama activity, and musical programs.

Both decided on the costume idea as an "original" way of paying tribute to their Ukrainian Canadian heritage.

The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. Luchynsky, Lviv, Ukraine. Zenon is son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Pohorecky, 323 Polson Ave., Mr. Pohorecky Sr. is editor of the New Pathway Ukrainian semi-weekly newspaper.

fund that will only cost us one cent per month.

cause of the lack of a sports

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N TODAY!



U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Only six nights of matches remain until the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan New Yorkers were second best with a series of 2,390 pins 1953-54 season, and as of last Friday, March 26th, the teams 856. H. Chomiak's series of in the Newark division are just 552 pins and a single game to close as they have been for the past few weeks. In the Jersey City division, three-and-a-half games separate the first-place "A" team of the Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society and their rivals from New York, U.N.A. Branch 435, but quite a few games separate the rest of the field from these two leaders.

The best scores produced that night by the Jersey City groups was a three-game pinfall of 2,504 registered by the top-notch "A" Holy Namers, who also scored the best single game with an 867-pin total. The New Yorkers were second best with a series of 2,390 pins 1953-54 season, and as of last Friday, March 26th, the teams 856. H. Chomiak's series of in the Newark division are just 552 pins and a single game to close as they have been for the past few weeks. In the Jersey City division, three-and-a-half games separate the first-place "A" team of the Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society and their rivals from New York, U.N.A. Branch 435, but quite a few games separate the rest of the field from these two leaders.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1954

JERSEY CITY DIVISION

Sts. Peter & Paul HNS (2)	Jersey City S. & A. "A" (1)
Mackowski, P. 164 170 190	Switnick, P. 148 153 157
Zimowski, P. 153 167 139	Tizio, G. 171 109 170
Zidiak, G. 190 186 161	Chelak, S. Jr. 125 165 164
Pawelko, M. 167 187 138	Lasek, T. 146 166 148
Cinurchin, W. 161 157 174	Chelak, S. Sr. 150 116 199
	Handicap 34 34 34
Totals 835 867 802	Totals 774 743 872

U.N.A. Branch 435 (3)	Sts. Peter & Paul HNS C (0)
Pokorny, V. 142 165 143	Mandra, W. 114 154 140
Kosbin, J. 158 167 175	Elynych, A. 131 141 129
Wasylkow, P. 155 187 135	Mayerski, J. 126 157 113
Kondrasky, M. 111 150	Steblecki, M. 162 141 155
Kolba, J. 172 187 165	Blind 125
Kurlak, S. 178	Bramowicz, B. 122 108
	Handicap 60 60 60
Totals 738 856 796	Totals 718 775 705

Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B (2)	Jersey City S. & A. "B" (1)
Pipchick, B. 144 163 125	Krychowski, R. 139 133 114
Steblecki, M. 133 147 110	Tizio, A. 155 135 198
Zidiak, M. 132 167 142	Chelak, S. 156 130 128
Procyk, J. 184 159 135	Gnyra, J. 167 171 158
Chomiak, H. 224 166 162	Blind 125 125 125
Handicap 33 33 33	
Totals 850 835 707	Totals 742 694 723

NEWARK DIVISION

Ukr. Orthodox Church (3)	Ukr.-Amer. Veterans (0)
Margaris, J. 152 145 168	Golombowski, A. 139 219 147
Schekowsky, N. 132 190 150	Blind 125 125 125
Porozok, W. 169 165 171	Bemko, B. 171 156 159
Porozok, J. 153 169 155	Prychoda, A. 137 167 160
Hubka, F. 200 164 192	Zolto, L. 152 134 160
	Handicap 1 1 1
Totals 806 832 836	Totals 725 802 772

U.N.A. Branch 272 (2)	Ukrainian Sitch (1)
Banit, W. 180 124 161	Betlow, M. 173 176 147
Wowchuk, P. 134 149 170	Belychuk, J. 134 165 122
Chymly, A. 217 146 161	Fera, W. 137 170 173
Kalva, J. 210 173 162	Blind 125 125 125
Rewiski, W. 211 170 177	Blind 125 125 125
	Handicap 22 22 22
Totals 952 762 831	Totals 716 783 714

St. Johns C.W.V. (3)	Penn-Jersey S. C. (0)
Kacaper, S. 192 170 145	Kufta, J. 175 145 169
Salabun, W. 210 190 167	Molinsky, P. 158 144 157
Hrycyshyn, S. 189 146 151	Kranetz, L. 147 123 112
Chutko, J. 197 178 184	Korytko, W. 137 — 122
Blind 125 125 125	Molinsky, W. 140 148 —
	Tofel, W. — 145 178
	Handicap 1 1 1
Totals 913 809 772	Totals 758 706 739

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS Jersey City Division

	Won	Lost	Game	High	Pins	Avg.
1. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A	52½	25½	912	2554	60925	781
2. UNA Branch 435, N.Y.C.	49	29	917	2619	58675	752
3. Jersey City S. & A. "B"	45	33	865	2452	58354	761
4. Jersey City S. & A. "A"	40	38	853	2347	56625	726
5. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B	31	47	869	2332	55186	707
6. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS C	21½	56½	813	2268	45869	588

Newark Division

1. Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark	44	34	912	2656	62561	802
2. U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood	42	36	952	2638	59781	797
3. Ukr.-Amer. Vets, Newark	40	38	932	2638	59960	799
4. Penn. Jersey S. C., Newark	39	39	928	2495	61230	785
5. St. Johns C.W.V., Newark	38	40	969	2620	61684	790
6. Ukrainian Sitch, Newark	32	46	872	2477	59421	761

Newark Sitch Defeat Wilmington Team

Playing a return game before a capacity crowd at the Newark Boys Club, the Ukrainian Sitch Boys Club defeated the Wilmington, Del. Ukes by the score of 25-16.

After the game the Ukrainian Sitch Boys Club played host to the Wilmington players to supper and refreshment. A good time was enjoyed by all. Traveling to Carteret to play their final game of the season, the Ukrainian Sitch Boys Club of Newark, N. J. subdued the Carteret Ukes by the score of 58-53 at the Carteret High School Gym.

After 17 years of absence from the baseball diamond, the Ukrainian Sitch Boys Club are preparing for their 1st baseball team. The team will be comprised of boys between the ages of 12-16 years. All Ukrainian boys in the vicinity of Newark who wish to tryout for the baseball team, please contact Sport Committee c/o Ukrainian Sitch Boys Club 505-18th Ave., Newark, N. J.

AMERICAN WAY

(Concluded from page 2)

depression of the 1930's Mr. Hoover's further statement that he is an expert on depression was greeted with an outburst of laughter by his audience.

I believe I will string along with the thinking of this expert and the top brass of industry, by turning a deaf ear to calamity howlers who are trying to shout America into a depression. There seems to be no real cause for alarm.

UKRAINIAN EASTER EGGS EXHIBITED

(Concluded from page 1)

tember 1953 in this region. Next week the same Easter eggs will be shown in the public library at Montevideo, Minn. The eggs were made by Mrs. T. Luciw, who is the daughter of the famous Ukrainian Easter Eggs designer and the owner of the "only Ukrainian Gift Shop", Marie Procai of Minneapolis, Minn.

Ukrainian Youth News

By WALTER W. DANKO

Dividends are starting to pay off for Ukrainian Al Monchak as utility infielder. Jack was chak in organized baseball. The high on the Bayonne infielder one-time Bayonne, N. J. High School star signed a one year contract recently to manage the Portsmouth Club of the Class B Piedmont League, a the jump of two grades over what he skipped last season. It was a long and uphill climb for Monchak, who has been associated with organized baseball since 1937 when he signed with the Baltimore Orioles of the International League. He entered AAA ball direct from the sandlots.

At the ripe "old" age, as baseball is measured of 34, Al plans to be a playing-manager of the Nerrimas. He will play second base and is confident his legs will hold up for Virginia team. The latter has finished in the first division for the past 13 years, although it is independently owned. Frank Lawrence, proprietor of the club for the past 45 years, has a working agreement with the Cleveland Indians.

In Monchak, Lawrence has obtained a keen baseball man, who has had many years of experience as a manager. Al began his career with Baltimore and remained with the Orioles until 1940 when he was moved to Dover of the Eastern Shore League to embark upon a brief managerial career. Assuming command of the club in mid-season, Monchak turned in a smart job in guiding the club into fourth place. When Jack Ogden, who had signed Monchak to a Baltimore contract took over the business duties of the Philadelphia Phillies, he immediately

or in itself and rest assured Ukrainian Jack Palance will take all the marbles one of these days. Incidentally he will appear on Milton Berle's TV Show in April in a comedy stint.

Walter Bacad's "Ukrainian Dancers" appeared in a program at Columbia University last week marking the 200th anniversary of the founding of this great educational institution.

Gloria Surmach will direct 5 giant Easter window displays at famous Macy's department store in New York City featuring Ukrainian Easter eggs and other Ukrainian works of art.

The second printing of the Ukrainian Arts Book (5,000 copies) sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America will soon hit the presses. UYL president Joseph Smindak is striving to have this greatly-needed book available by the UYL-NA's 21 national convention to be held Labor Day weekend in Chicago. The Ukrainian Arts Book is really a wonderful way to introduce our American friends to things Ukrainian. This column strongly advises all readers to order at least one copy. Send all orders to: Joe Smindak, 1850 East 2nd Street, Brooklyn 23, N. Y.

The Ukrainian Catholic Youth League's next national convention will be held the weekend of November 11th, 1954 in Washington, D. C.

The Ukrainian Catholic Youth League's next national convention will be held the weekend of November 11th, 1954 in Washington, D.C., and the Ukrainian Orthodox League will hold their 7th annual convention over the weekend of July 9-11 at Troy, N. Y.

The New York Times of March 28th reports that the 76,000 members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church are raising funds to build a memorial church at St. Andrew's Uk-

rainian Center in South Bound Brook, N. J. The church will cost \$100,000 and will be of Ukrainian architecture. The church will be dedicated to the people of Ukraine that lost their lives in fight against Russian communism. It will truly be a great day when the 45-million Ukrainian people-citizens of a free, independent and democratic Ukrainian Republic will be free to attend the church of their worship, Catholic or Orthodox. It will certainly take the combined and coordinated efforts of all Ukrainians here and abroad to accomplish this goal.

Attention Ukrainian bowlers: Entries for the UYL-NA National Bowling Tourney to be held May 21st-23rd in Auburn, N. Y. close midnight, April 30th, 1954. Send all inquiries and entries to Helen Dudek, 19 Chesnut Street, Auburn, N. Y. In addition to the bowling tourneys, the baseball tourney and a terrific social program for the weekend are planned. Make it a point to attend.

Goalie Terry Sawchuk of the Detroit Red Wings missed capturing the Vezina trophy by one goal. His total was 133 to 132 allowed by Toronto's Harry Lumley. This one goal cost Sawchuk the Vezina Trophy, the \$1,000 that goes with it and the selection to the National Hockey League's All last team. Incidentally he was named to the All Star's 2nd team.

Johnny Bower, goalie for the New York Rangers was selected the National Hockey League's "Rookie of the Year" in a poll conducted by the United Press. The last Ukrainian to win this award was Gus Bodnar in 1944-45.

Steve Souchock of the Detroit Tigers is suffering from a fractured wrist and will be out of action for a few weeks.

Ukrainian Youth—contribute today to the Ukrainian Congress Committee's Ukrainian National Fund. Without the material aid of all our Ukrainian-American youth, the Ukrainian cause will suffer. Send your contribution today to the UNF, P.O. Box 721 Church Street Annex, New York City.

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by KALENIK LISSIUK

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Tickets Sold at: Ukrainian National Home, (Stuyvesant Casino) 142 2nd Avenue, 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

Г. Миронович — Орг. Керівник ГУ СУМА

ЗАСЛУЖЕНА НАГОРОДА

За найкращі показники на всіх ділянках роботи, Головна Управа СУМА нагородила на 1954 рік переходовим прапором Головної Управи Осередок ім. Леся Українки в Бофало.

Мотори сталевого птаха притихли, і я відчув, що він діткнувся землі.

Вже від самого початку відвідин Осередку СУМА ім. Леся Українки в Бофало мені не щастило. Ведаючи в Нью-Йорку до літака, я забув купити цигарок і задоволююся димом, щоб його пускали мені позад не незнайомих сусідів. Ведаючи з літака в Бофало, сподіваюся, що мене хтось зустріне з Осередку, та, на жаль, сам мусів відшукати адресу, на яку й зайхав. Як пізніше виявилось, культ і освітній керівник чекав мене на залізничній станції.

Була субота 27-го березня с. р. година третя пополудні. Спочатку ми відвідали студію керівника української радіо-програми в Бофало (Найгегра Фолс) п. В. Шарана. У двох просторих кімнатах з надзвичайною апаратурою ми застали суміщів, які готувалися до зафіксування на тасму підвідної радіопередачі, присвяченої четвертим роковинам смерті с. п. ген-хор. Т. Чупринки. На прохання Осередку СУМА в Бофало, я подав через радіо у формі інтерв'ю з п. Шараном інформацію про СУМАмерику.

Вислухавши кілька патефонних плит, наспіваних жіночим квартетом Осередку під проводом п. Депутата, я попросився з керівником радіо-програми та суміщями і залізши, студію, щоб відвідати засідання Виховної Ради Юної СУМА при Осередку. Присутнім на цьому засіданні я передав привітання від Головної Управи та поспішав на контролі інших ділянок роботи.

На пробі танцювальної групи застав 12 осіб. Приглядаючись до народних танків, що їх виконували суміщів і суміщи під керівництвом п. М. Пискава, я цілком забув про те, що на мене чекають. З жалем лишив церковну залю, щоб подивитися на пробу струнної оркестри. Від диригента цієї оркестри п. В. Павличина довідався про провдену працю пліни на майбутнє і був свідком, як 22 суміщів і суміщи підготувалися до виступу на святі в честь Тараса Шевченка.

На закінчення суботньої контролі мене ще відвідали на пробу духової оркестри. Щоб до неї потрапити, треба було йти аж 12 миль від Бофало! На запитання, чому так далеко влаштовується проба, мені відповіли, що відбувати проби оркестри в місті не дозволено. Власне через це, Осередок знайшов аж так далеко залю, де 36 учнівствів не члї з диригентом п. О. Грецьком раз на тиждень відбувають свої проби.

Вислухавши „танго“ у виконанні оркестри, я побажав її членам велього найкращого і поїхав на заставу Осередку СУМА, побитком з якої був призначений на будову Українського Народного Дому. На забаві від поодиноких людей почув на адресу Осередку ім. Леся Українки похвали та призначив за його користь працю.

Наступного дня в неділю відвідав пробу суміщівського чоловічого хору під диригуванням п. А. Мороза. У суміщівській доміції застав 27 хлопців, які відбували пробу перед виступом на Шевченківському святі, що його влаштував відділ УКК. Прослухавши марш „Україна“, „Ми йдемо в бій“, „Закидали“ і „Крути“, я stwierdиз, що під умілою диригентурою п. А. Мороза, бушого члена хору О. Кошчиця, суміщівський хор у Бофало зможе стати репрезентативним хором цілої СУМА.

Цього ж таки дня о год. 3-ій пополудні я був присутній на лекції з українознавства, що її читав проф. Чуйко.

Спільною товариською вечіркою в доміції Осередку СУМА, за участю велього членства, я закінчив дводенний переряд його роботи.

Суміщів в Бофало працюють систематично й наполегливо. Їхня доміція замала, щоб розмістити всі ті гуртки, які її провадять жваву діяльність. І тому роблять вони це в різних частинах міста. Осередкові СУМА в Бофало потрібні власний будинок — така насувається думка, коли дивитися на цю активну суміщівську громаду.

РІК I. Ч. 3.

„ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ“

Сторінка Спільної Української Молоді Америки Редагує В. Коваль.

„THE YOUTH'S PATH“

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

Юнацтво СУМА

При Осередку СУМА в Рочестері дня 25-го лютого с. р. відбулася збори батьків, що відбулися в своїй дітями в справі розширення Відділу Юного СУМА-у при Осередку. Збори відвідав інж. Чернопольський — Голова Управи Осередку. Понітавши батьків, він передав слово п. Ів. Рувачу — керівнику Юної СУМА. П. Ірина Руснак з'ясувала батькам цілі й завдання Спільної Української Молоді Америки щодо виховання юних суміщів та запропонувала їм вибрати з-поміж себе Божову Раду, що допомагатиме в їх вихованні юнацтва СУМА. До Ради ввійшли: пп. Бабюк, проф. Губка, В. Головак і Г. Гавришук. На зборах вписано 18 дітей до ЮСУМА. Організаційний збори в питанні створення Відділу ЮСУМА вирішено скликати через місяць. Управа Осередку певна, що їй вдасться охопити юнацтвом всіх українських дітей, які не належать до інших українських молодечих організацій.

Допомогова акція СУМА

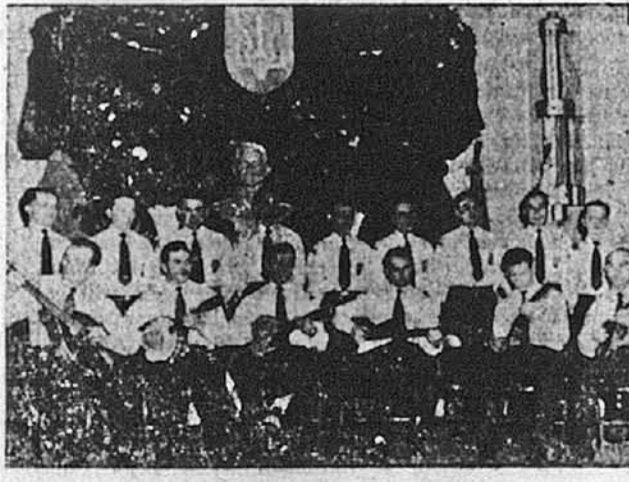
В попередньому числі нашої сторінки ми подали інформацію про заплановану Головною Управою СУМА допомогову акцію суміщів у Європі.

Тепер подасмо частиний вислід збірки, що вже наспіла до Головної Управи від поодиноких Осередків та окремих суміщів. З інформації Керівника Суспільної Опіки при Головній Управі В. Павличина довідусь про те, що харчові пакунки в кількості 112, вже вислані до Європи, та що інші, а в тому й одяг та взуття будуть негайно вислані, як тільки Крайовий Комітет СУМ-у в Німеччині, Австрії і Франції надішлють адреси потребуючих залишенців, щоб можна було надіслати допомогу безпосередньо на їхні адреси.

До кожного пакунку жертводавця залучас лист зі своєю адресою, на якій сподівається отримати відповідь від того, хто його отримас. В перелісті допомоги СУМА користуватися великими полегшеннями ЗУАДКомітету.

На 26 березня до Головної Управи наспіла допомога від аких Осередків:

- Осередок СУМА ім. І. Мазени, Кеатон, 15 пакунків. Степан Удд, В. Головак, В. Содук, І. Ханета, М. Елагура, І. Олійник, І. Фіковат, Степан Яблоницький, І. Воробей, І. Демичин, П. Гудзовський, Вітовська, І. Полицук, В. Камарський.
- Осередок СУМА ім. С. Коноальця в Трентоні, 22 пакунки. А. Турчин, М. Шевців, М. Дзюка, П. Возник, М. Головач, М. Чоловач, В. Філат, І. Ігнатюк, З. Маленчук, М. Кузія, О. Плічук, Н. Кузьм, М. Колодій, Я. Палачин, М. Пиль, М. Шляк, В. Прокіпук, В. Сидор, В. Лукасевич, М. Лукасевич, З. Федоревич, О. Подпайник, М. Бойчук.
- Осередок СУМА ім. ген.-хор. Г. Чупринки в Нью-Йорку, 13 пакунків. М. Лотоцький, М. Вітук.



Музично-співочий гурток Осередку СУМА в Нью-Йорку під час виступу на Академії з нагоди 4-ої річниці з дня смерті с. п. генер-хорунжого Т. Чупринки

проф. Лоза, проф. Саган, проф. Чуйко, проф. Тиханович, інж. Ховалюк, проф. Морозевич і п. Мороз. На річницю цього місяця Відділ ЮСУМА переотрив семінар для виховників юнацтва в Бофало та ближчих Осередків. Вайтку заплановано влаштувати для юних суміщів інформаційний табір.

При Осередку СУМА в Нью-Йорку почалися праця у Відділі Юнацтва. Його керівник Іван Суєс і виховники М. Корнага, Т. Боднар, Ірина Коляк, Д. Малецька і І. Юлієвич. Успіхом у їхній роботі великою мірою прислухався Голова Управи Осередку З. Осінчук. З ініціативи ньюйоркського Відділу, минулого місяця організовано клітинку ЮСУМА в Брукліні, яка міститься при Українському Народному Домі. Управа Лому відступила безкоштовно приміщення для юнацтва. — Відділ ЮСУМА в Нью-Йорку провадити послеплу кампанію за присидання нових членів. В журналі „Суміщів“, що його видає цикло-стильним друком Управа Осередку, юні суміщів мають окрему сторінку.

Рада ЮСУМА

при Головній Управі підготувас до друку матеріал для виховників юнацтва та запланувала на терені ЗДА п'ять літніх таборів для юних суміщів. Згідно з планом, ці табори будуть влаштовані в таких місцевостях: Шіаго, Дітройт, Клівленд, Бофало та Нью-Йорк. Пороблено заходи для влаштування спільного вишкільного табору для виховників ЮСУМА.

ІА ВЛАСНИЙ ПРАПОР

Новосторонній Осередок СУМА у Віпні, Н. Дж. щод здобути фонди на придбання Осередкового прапора, влаштував останню зимову забаву. В гарно прибраній залі, в дружній атмосфері, під звуки американської оркестри проходила перша суміщівська забава в підготовку до якої багато праці вложили дітчата, члени Осередку. Це новий Осередок, в складі якого, крім новоприбулої молоді, є також члени молоді народжена вже в Америці.

З ЖИТТЯ СПІЛКИ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ

В ОСЕРЕДКУ ІМ. І. МАЗЕНИ

Осередок СУМА в Мінеаполісі — один з найдалі відсунутих від осідку Головної Управи. Далека віддал від центру, а навіть від інших Осередків, позбавлас наш Осередок безпосередньої контролі та обміну думк щодо практичного досвіду в праці. Наприкін Головної Управи суміщів нашого Осередку доповнюється сповсюди індивідуально та сповсюди збудовним досвідом. Другого невідступного умовного нашого Осередку є мала кількість членів. Той, як у великих Осередках є багато так званих „пасивних“ членів, у нашому Осередку на кожну кроці відшувається певний брм рядовців. Тільки дійсна посылта служливого вищого цілям тримас малу горстку явних суміщів на поверхні суспільно-громадського та культурного життя. Осередок, переборюючи різні труднощі, розгортас свою роботу, яка вже досла не тільки внутрішні завдання кожному з нас, але й зобов'язує загальноє призначення української спільноти двох міст — Мінеаполісі і Ст. Пол.

З проханнями доповідей та проборенням тем в Осередку слід згадати такі: „Виховання волі й характеру“, „Життя й діяльність Гол. От. С. Петлюри“, „Вступ до курсів українознавства“.

Спортова секція впродовж літнього сезону відбувала вправа (тренинг) з відвідування, а в зимовому часі змагання (турніри) в столійній грі в шахах.

Секція українознавства почала свої заняття „Вступом до курсів українознавства“, що провадит проф. Т. Петришук. Найбільш діючою секцією Осередку в якій, до речі, брали участь і не-члени, був драмгурток, який відбував свої сцени — проби кожного тижня, підготовлюючись до вистави чи участі в національних святах Академії.

Досить імпозантно і вдало виклала вистава п'єси Т. Шевченка „Назар Стодоля“, яку підготув драмгурток під керівництвом Г. Мазени. На зовнішній діяльності Осередку слід згадати про поодинокі виступи членів у всіх імпрузах української громади в наших двох містах.

Осередок СУМА є членом Координаційного Центру місцевих організацій, який провадит свою праця під назвою — Відділ УККА. Осередок в своїй діяльності є одним з передових членів цього тіла.

Одиний наш Осередок в спілці з Відділом ООЧСУ власну нашім терені фінансовою домією, яка, хоч і велика, тигарем для Осередку значення не має, проте без неї неможливе існування нашого Осередку.

При Осередку існує бібліотека для членства та для ширшого загалу. Напочатку цього року вибрало нову Управу Осередку „Однієї Осередку“ численістю 38 членів. В зовнішній діяльності останній час слід відмітити такі моменти: українська радіопередача (перший раз на цьому терені), що її переіт Осередок на латинській Святий Вечір і участь в українській радіо-програмі, що її переіт відділ УККА на Святий Вечір за старим стилем, шахові і тук-пуківі змагання суміщів з Платовою Станцією і „СТ-ом „Кий“, спільна Святий Вечір, що її влаштував Осередок разом з ООЧСУ, СУА і Платовою Станцією, та масовий бал для ширшого громадянства.

Саме тепер в Осередку закінчується підготовка п'єси „Степовий Гість“.

І. Коноаль

БЕЗСМЕРТНОМУ ГЕРОСВІ

Осередок СУМА в Нью-Йорку має за свого патрона легендарного командира УПА, с. п. генерал-хор. Т. Шухевича — Чупринку.

В 4-ту річницю його загибелі Осередок при співучасті 1-го Відділу 6-го військ. УПА, влаштував для українського громадянства величаву святкову Академію, що відбулася в неділю 7 березня с. р. у великій залі Українського Народного Дому.

Після Богослуження в церкві св. Юра відставлено ланкаду до Великого Сина України, а в год. 4-ій по полудні до Народного Дому з доміжкою Осередку „вибухнула колонія суміщів і суміщів в односторонній Релікса заплановано Дому щедер заповнилася людьми. Сцена прикрашена зеленим та червоним волами, серце яких вміло погрудил бив. Чупринки. Національний та революційний прапори — похилени.



Відвідувачка дружина „Крила“ Осередку СУМА ім. Павлушкова, яка здобула 3-тє місце в класі „С“ міста Шіаго на 1954 рік

Святкову Академію відкрив

6. універс д. Ромачик, а святковий реферат виголосив голова Осередку СУМ-у д. З. Осінчук. Промовць розповів про життя безсмертного Героя та пригадав його останній заповіт до українців на чужині, а зокрема до молоді.

„Вже вечір, повстанське серце бє...“ думас багаторічний в супроводі мажорданової оркестри. Це музично-ліричний гурток місцевого Осередку СУМА розпочав універсальні пісенні концерту заступника Академії. Присутні заслухані в прегарну гру і спіл молодих суміщів.

Далі виступив квартет в супроводі балетур під керівництвом п. Левчицького. Суміща І. Козак зворушливо продекларували: „Україно!“

Універсальною точкою програми була поєва на сцені двох 6-річних дітей, юних суміщів, які продекларували: „Короткі ні“, Зала гриміла від оплесків, якими присутні нагородили юних декламаторів.

Співачка — суміща п-на З. Давришук, керувала думки присутніх у наш далекий, але так близький рідний край. Відспіванням Національного Гімну закінчило цю вдалу Академію.

Присутні задумано розходяться... де чути „струнко“ та голосі „Честь України — Голі боронити!“ — це прощання сї суміщів, І. дивлячись на її вишукані лани, пригадують слова поета:

І ви підете
Зубастому Кремлю,
Твердині зла, старій потвопі
[зуби,
Пого крині, криваві, чорні
[зуби
Зламасте і вирете без
[жалю!]

Г. Ція

ОСЕРЕДКУ У СТОЛІЦІ

В неділю 7-го березня с. р. у Вашингтоні постав новий Осередок СУМА. Ініціаторами його організування були суміщів з Балтимору, які прибули масовою ділянкою до столиці. Відкрили збори Голова Ініціаторного Комітету Я. Мелех та передав їх ведення покликано-му до Президії зборів голові Осередку СУМА в Балтиморі д. Стельмахові. На секретарів були запрошені також члени Балтиморського Осередку дд. Т. Царик та С. Варич.

Про завдання Спільної Української Молоді в Америці, її діяльність і плани поінформували присутніх представники Головної Управи В. Коваль. Після його виступу були роздані заяви вступу в члени СУМА. На підставі їх переітвали Голова Президії ствердив, що 21 кандидат підписав заяви і мають право вліти участь у виборів Управи свого Осередку. Така жінка голосувалими до Управи були вибрані: Я. Мелех — голова; П. Король — заступник голови та керівник культурно-виховного й організаційного відділів; О. Зенюк — секретар; В. Семіш — кер. фін. госп. відділу; Д. Уляницька — відділ жіноцтва; д. Філіс — член Управи.

Після виборів до нових членів СУМ-у промовляв парох вашингтонської греко-католицької парафії о. В. Пилипчук та член Виховної Ради при Головній Управі СУМА д-р М. Кушнір. Прийняття новоствореному Осередку від суміщів з Балтимору передав д. Т. Царик та пообіцяв йому всебічну підтримку. Народжена в ЗДА п. Д. Уляницька висловила вдячності, що відтепер належить до суміщівської сім'ї, яка спричинилася до поживлення українського життя в Америці.

Голова новоствореного Осередку д. Я. Мелех подякував суміщам за довіру та висловив побажання, щоб не доірів вони тітрянали в практичній роботі співпрацю з Управою Осередку.

Під час зустрічі в Вашингтоні суміщів з Балтимору висловили ді української народної мислі, а суміщів знайомилися між собою та провадили дружні розмови.

В РОЧЕСТЕРІ

Драматичний гурток, організований старанням бушого голови Осередку Д. Рудин та керівником культурно-освітнього відділу П. Валюко в дні 25-го лютого с. р., показав громадянам м. Рочестеру драму з члєв вільвольних змагань „Брат на брата“ — Степового.

В головних ролях виступили: Д. Рудин — Василь Хвилюк, П. Валюко — Андрій, його брат.



Большевицький суд над повстанцями з п'єси Степового „Брат на брата“ у постанові драмгуртка Осередку СУМА в Рочестері

Ліда Стрижаченко — Ірина сестра, роллю батька відіграв В. Юзків, а матері — Біра Мороз. Ролі верховних комісарів судів відіграли М. Лилик, В. Кучий та Т. Коваль.

Українські повстанці М. Воронюк і В. Гладуш та червоноармії В. Хмільяр, А. Лавницький та М. Ворона добре виявлялись з доручених роля. П. Валюко тяжку роллю Андрія виконав бездоганно.

Успіх вистави був великий, хоч більшість аматорів виступали вперше на сцені. Режисер П. Бабюк привлас багато стариль, щоб п'єса пройшла якнайшпаче.

Цю п'єсу Осередок планує поставити і в сусідніх українських громадах, а дохід призначити на вкоронання української церкви в Рочестері.

Молодому драматичному гурткові бажасмо багато успіхів! М. М.

ОСЕРЕДКУ ІМ. ІВ. БОГУНА

Це один з трьох Осередків, що існують в Шіаго. Він численістю 39 членів. При Осередку систематично працює драматичний гурток, який поставив комедію „На відпуст до Києва“ та „Святий Вечір на Україні“ і „Святий Вечір“.

Саме тепер підготувалися п'єси: „Україна в крові“ і „Веселий вечір“ у 1953 році Осередок відзначив усі національні й державні українські свята, брав активну участь у підгототі та переведенні маніфестацій в 20-річчя голоду, що її було влаштувано в Шіаго.

Вже чотири місяці при Осередку існує курс українознавства. Суміщівська бібліотека численістю 150 книжок. Осередок допомагає місцевій парафії у влаштуванні цілоденної української школи, на яку вже поіртвувач 856 доларів.

При Осередку також організувало танцювальну групу, а члєв Осередку сприяють участь в церковному хорі.

ОСЕРЕДКУ ІМ. КРУТ

Осередок нараховує 50 суміщів. Не зважаючи на брак відповідних фахових сил, Осередок організував народну школу, суміщівський хор, бібліотеку й інші школи містяться в доміції Осередку СУМА та численістю 27 члєв його від 6 до 13 років. Діти навчаються у всіх гуртках під наглядом учительки п-ні Грещини Спінчюк, яка змудила прихилити їм любов до школи.

Згідно з річницями плідчати, Осередок систематично віддає праця українським національним та державним святам і брав активну участь в маніфестації у 20-річчя голоду, що відбулася в Шіаго.

Суміщівська бібліотека численістю 240 книжок, що їх читачі члєв й товарищів ЮСУМА. Доміжкою Осередку відділ кожного вітництва з сусідніх міст год. 7-ої по год. 9-ої учасники Осередку ім. Крут п. 1941 вісочіно випускає в фінансові збороздані севел Головного Управою з 1933 рік. Два делегати від Осередку були члєв у П-му Зданні СУМА, а один делегат — на IV Головному З'їзді.

К. О.

ВИПУСК 1 КІНОХРОНОЛІГИ НЬЮ-ЙОРК 1954 ВІРІЄ

Спільні Української Молоді Америки

Вже висвітлюється Перший Випуск Звукової Кінохроніки СУМ-ФІЛЬМУ, який є одним з перших в серії документальних фільмів з суспільно-громадського, культурного і політичного життя українців на еміграції, що їх має на меті систематично продукувати Спільна Української Молоді Америки.

Ми сподіваємося, що українське громадянство належно оцінить ініціативу СУМА і своїм відгуканням сприяє посиленню умовляти СУМ-ФІЛЬМОВІ здійснити наміщені діляни.

Дивіться кінохроніку СУМ-ФІЛЬМУ! В ній зафіксовано Ваше життя і діяльність! Зберігайте живі документи з історії українців на чужині та їхній вклад у справу визволення України!

До першого випуску входять такі фільми:

1. „ЧЕСТЬ УКРАЇНИ — ГОТОВ БОРОНИТИ!“ — Перший Всеамериканський Маніфестаційний З'їзд Спільної Української Молоді Америки;
2. „СУМІЩІВСКА ЗМІНА“ — Самодіяльний Концерт юних суміщів;
3. IV ГОЛОВНИЙ З'їЗД СУМА;
4. „СОРОКАТИЙ ВЕЧІР“ — Концерт Осередків СУМА;
5. „У 20-РІЧЧЯ ГОЛОДУ“ — Колоритний фільм з протестаційних маніфестацій українців у Нью-Йорку, Ньюарку та Філадельфії.