

Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent. Informative, instructive. Supplement of Ukrainian Daily Svoboda. Published by the Ukrainian National Association.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

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

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

PIK LXII Ч. 83 SECTION II SVOBODA - UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1954 SECTION II No. 83 VOL. LXII

Weekly Commentator

COMMIES WORRIED ABOUT THEIR HOOLIGAN YOUTH

They've discovered the word "hooliganism" in Russia and its satellites, and the Commies are worried about it, according to the latest reports slipping under the Iron Curtain. The word is being used to describe youth who have taken up the fad of wearing American clothes, using American slang, and dancing to American jazz. But cartoons of these hooligans which have reached the U.S. in Czechoslovakian newspapers look about as Yankee as a bottle of vodka. The characters appear to be hooligans, all right, but their idea of American clothes is somewhat distorted. In Budapest, one newspaper blamed the new fads on American books distributed by the U.S. legation. The newspaper said the inspiration came from "collections of dime novels," and charged that "the American legation still finds ways to poison the morals of Hungarian youth." Dispite such charges, there seem to be some objective Commies. In Czechoslovakia, the Communist Youth League took the blame for hooliganism on itself. "The activities of our organization are dull," the league's secretary admitted. "They do not meet the demands of youth. Some minor officials, posing as know-it-alls, think that the function of the league organization is merely to deliver political speeches, carry out education, and impose jobs on the youth." When you're gay behind the Iron Curtain, that's hooliganism.

MR. NIXON

Whether or not Mr. Eisenhower desires to step down at the end of his present term is attack on the administration all speculation of course. There by Adlai Stevenson. Democrats, however, seem to be antic candidate for president in administration effort to groom 1952. Mr. Nixon acquitted Vice President Nixon for some himself well in both missions. future post of prominence. He should Mr. Eisenhower decide was the choice of the administration to quit after one term, it seems likely that the country will tour in the Far East.

MORE GRACE

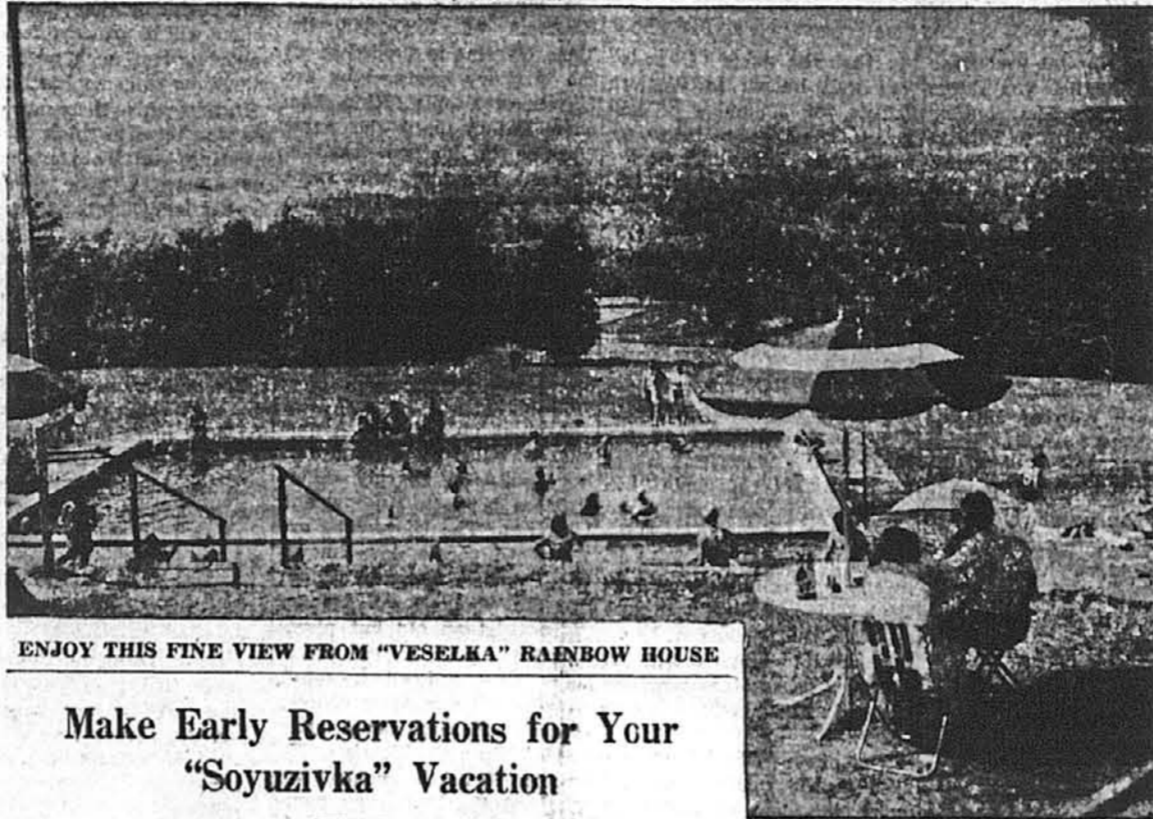
So many epithets have been flying back and forth in the political arena that it is refreshing to hear some that exemplify more grace than violence. Representative Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan, a Republican, recently noted that Sam Rayburn, the Democratic floor leader, once said on the floor of the House that he had "a minimum of admiration" for Hoffman. Hoffman replied with equal good temper that he did not know whether this meant that he was a Communist, a Fascist or a drunkard, but it warmed his heart, and he would like to have some nice language like this around so that he could use it on the Democrats in the future. The real trouble is that many partisans are more interested in being nasty than in delivering an informing speech.

Ukrainian Hand-Looming in Chicago

Ukrainian women of the "Soyuz Ukrainok" Branch 22 in Chicago are participating in the 1st Annual Festival of Folk Weaving being held at the NADEAU Handweaving Center, located at 419 North State Street in Chicago. The Festival opened on Easter Sunday and will continue through Sunday, May 7th. The feature of the Festival is one the greatest improvement in hand weaving during the past 200 years—the hand-skill hand loom which can do anything that any loom in the world can do—better and faster. Weavers of many nationalities are exhibiting the techniques of hand looming in their native countries, and examples of their handweaving are being highlighted at the Festival. The NADEAU Handweaving Center, which has a permanent handweaving exhibit at the famous Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago, is another of the many organizations that have shown very great interest in the Ukrainian Arts, and have helped to acquaint the American public with Ukraine. Aside from the intricate and colorful handwork of Ukraine, Lithuania, and other countries being exhibited at the Festival, the most amazing thing is



Left: Mrs. Olga Zabrosky, 2624 W. 17th St.; Center: Mrs. Irene Rakush, 2121 West Chicago Avenue; Right: Mrs. Irene Steczynszyn, 2600 West Chicago Avenue.



ENJOY THIS FINE VIEW FROM "VESELKA" RAINBOW HOUSE

Make Early Reservations for Your "Soyuzivka" Vacation

From all parts of the country reservations are pouring in for a vacation at the "Soyuzivka," the Ukrainian National Association Summer Resort, located near the town Kirhonkson, New York, in the Catskill Mountain Range. As for the rates, here they are: Weekly Rates, per person and type of rooms: May 30 to June 30—\$40 to \$45; June 30 to September 15—\$45 to \$60; September 15 and on—\$35 to \$45. Weekend Fer-day Rates, per person \$0 to \$12.50. We suggest you make your reservations early for the week, weeks or weekends, during which you would like to take your vacation at the "Soyuzivka," may be filled up by those who made their reservations early. Season opens May 30th. Luxurious cottages which can house a couple or more families, a commodious guest house; fine dormitory building; a clubhouse with a dancing hall and refreshments; a restaurant with a superb cuisine; a swimming pool; a large natural pond suitable for swimming and rowing; a mountain stream with picturesque falls; tennis and volleyball courts; ideal for hiking over its 300 acres of wooded mountainside; a commanding view of the adjoining Catskill Mountain ranges, and numerous other facilities which will make your vacation or week-end stay at the "Soyuzivka" a most restful and enjoyable one. So meet your friends and make new ones this summer at the "Soyuzivka." Make your reservations now: Ukrainian National Association Estate, Kerhonkson, N. Y. Telephone: Kerhonkson 5641.

Predict Memorable Concert for Labor Day Weekend

Chicago will be the location for the Twenty-First Annual Ukrainian Youth's League of North America Convention this coming Labor Day Weekend. We Chicagoans are looking forward to being your hosts for the first time since this organization was formed in the "Windy City" back in 1933. Steve Goshko, Concert Chairman, assisted by Co-Chairman Helen and Mary Brudny, are in the throes of planning a colorful concert for Sunday afternoon, September 5th at Chopin School Auditorium. Steve, Helen and Mary have been scanning through program books to bring you the best in the Mid-West in Ukrainian choral, vocal, dancing and instrumental music. Chopin School Auditorium is situated on the near Northwest side—just a block away from The Ukrainian Civic Center—two blocks from St. Nicholas Catholic Church and only five short blocks from St. Vladimir Orthodox Church. Restaurants specializing in Ukrainian dishes are also located in this immediate vicinity. The Concert Committee, however, is still accepting bids from anyone who would like to participate in this concert. Please send your bids to Steve Goshko, 2440 W. Walton St., Chicago 22, Illinois. Plan now to attend the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America Annual Convention.

Dr. Kibzey Dies

A physician, a psychiatrist, high in his profession, author of the "Ukrainian Physician"



Dr. Ambrose T. Kibzey

book, a contributor to various medical journals, and active figure in Ukrainian American life for many years, a member of the Board of Auditors of the Ukrainian National Association, with which he had been intimately connected from very start, Dr. Ambrose T. Kibzey of Detroit, Mich., died

UVA Announce Convention Program

The program of the Seventh Annual Convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans to be held at Glen Spey, N. Y. on June 18, 19 and 20, 1954 has just been released. The send-off for the entire affair will take place at the Post Commander's Reception to be held Friday night after initial registration. Saturday morning is reserved for more registration, sight-seeing and sports, wherein several of the Posts will hold grudge games of volleyball, softball and also golf-ball driving. The early part of the afternoon will be occupied with committee meetings and the opening session of the Convention will occur at 3 P.M. The Banquet will be held at 7:30 P.M. and to be followed by the National Commander's Ball. These events are the social highpoints of the Convention and this year many surprises are in store, including awards to the prominent Ukrainian American who has accomplished most last year and also to the veteran who has contributed most to our organization. Also, there will be movies of the installation of Post No. 14, Hartford, Conn. Sunday morning is reserved for Church services and full arrangements have been made for all to attend the church of choice. The Final Session of the Convention will take place Sunday afternoon, to be followed by the Farewell Party in honor of the newly elected National Commander. Special arrangements have been made for meetings of the Auxiliary and will be announced shortly. The week-end promises to be a memorable one. Conventions in the past have never failed to be successful, but this year, the expectations are even greater. Veterans and their friends are urged to attend and take part.

PRIEST APPOINTED TO BUFFALO RELATIONS BOARD

The names of 11 new members of the Board of Community Relations of Buffalo, N. Y. have been sent to the Common Council by Mayor Pankov, Ukrainian by descent. Among the 11 is Rev. John Zuk, pastor of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Church, 158 Church Street. The Buffalo evening News reports that, "with the appointment of Father Zuck, the will have its first representation of a Ukrainian group." Surviving are his widow; daughter Joanna; brothers Peter and Paul; and sisters

LEARN UKRAINIAN

Perhaps the clearest reflection of world interest in Ukraine and in the Ukrainian national movement toward the goal of Ukrainian national independence, can be found in the world press. With surprising regularity books, magazines and newspapers in languages other than Ukrainian appear which contain much material pertaining to the Ukrainian problem. Not only is the Ukrainian situation dissected and commented upon by while Yankees, Canadians, Englishmen, not to mention those of other nationalities, get the jump on us in the matter of learning, and thoroughly, the Ukrainian language and history, culture, and the current developments in the efforts of the Ukrainians to liberate themselves? Will we sit unperturbedly while they interpret and translate whole sections of Ukrainian literature and history for us? Yet the only way to avoid this, unbecoming to us, situation is to get down to serious work and study and obtain at least a basic knowledge of the Ukrainian language and then of other kindred subjects. How can this basic knowledge be obtained? There are many ways. But the best one now is to attend the UNA Summer Courses at the "Soyuzivka." Concerning the nature of these courses, read Miss Helen Demychuk's article on p. 3.

Preparations for U.N.A. Sixtieth Anniversary Program in Carnegie Hall in Full Swing

Rehearsal after rehearsal of over two hundred Ukrainian singers and dancers have been taking part several times a week in preparation for the Grand Festival to be held Sunday, 2 p.m., in New York's famed Carnegie Hall, in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association. The two main musical parts of the Festival will be (1) the presentation of Act I of Ly-senko's opera "Mayska Nitsh," which will be presented by the New York Metropolitan Area Chorus, under the direction of its director Stephen Marusevich, with Olya Dmytriw as the general musical director of the Festival, and Joseph Hirniak as stage director, and (2) the presentation of Kyshakovich's cantata "Katerina" based upon Shevchenko's poem by that name, directed by A. Mykytiuk, to be sung by combined choruses, the Dumka male chorus, and choruses from Elizabeth, Newark, Jersey City, Bayonne, and New York; piano accompanists Olya Dmytriw and Lesya Vakhniaynyn. Solo parts in "Katerina" will parts in both presentations will feature Mary Polynack-Lesawyer, soprano, Ivan Hosh, tenor, Joseph Stetsura, baritone. Preparing to take part in the Festival program are four combined folk dancing groups, led by John Flis, Roman Pe-trryn, and Walter Bacad. All of the rehearsals have been taking place at the Ukrainian National Home, (Stuyvesant Casino), 140 Second Ave. The coming rehearsals will take place as follows, Sunday, May 2, 2 p.m.; Wed., May 5, and Wed., May 12 at 8 p.m.

SOME FINE EXAMPLES OF THURSLIC'S PYSANKY



Ted Thurslic, 25-year-old American-born Ukrainian, of Chester, Pa., whose mother, Kalena Thurslic, taught him the art of making pysanky, is considered as one the best in this country, with many exhibits and newspaper reports about his art. Pictured above is his mother Kalena Thurslic, over her standing is Marcela Brodyzyc, and over Ted is Valentyna Huzva. Both girls are former DPs.

# HAS THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZED UKRAINE?

Extension of Remarks of HON. LAWRENCE H. SMITH of Wisconsin, in the House of Representatives, Thursday, April 8, 1954

(1)

Mr. Speaker, some question has been raised as to the validity of my House Concurrent Resolution, now pending in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and I am including an excellent article by Mr. BOHDAN HALACHUK, an international lawyer of some repute. This paper is an important contribution to the discussion of the merits of my resolution.

An obstacle to the establishment of diplomatic relations between governments can lie in either of two areas: legal capacity and capability of action. For example, Tibet was in fact an independent nation, but it did not possess international legal capacity, and from the viewpoint of international law it was not of the Chinese nation. Therefore the Chinese attack on Tibet was treated by the United Nations as an internal Chinese affair, in which international factors had no basis for interference. A similar situation prevailed when Indian troops attacked Hyderabad, which similarly was not a subject of international law and had no legal capacity, notwithstanding the fact that its ruler (the Nizam) enjoyed broad privileges of independence while still vassal of the British Crown.

When a Tunisian Minister fled abroad, however, and wanted to bring an indictment against France on the international forum, he met with a different obstacle: incapability of action. Tunisia is not a part of France, only a separate state under French protection. Accepting the protectorate, Tunisia retained international legal capacity, but lost capability of action, surrendering to France all competences in the area of international law. The United Nations would consider a Tunisian complaint against France, but only in such an event, if such complaint were signed by the French general resident.

The Republics of the Soviet Union lack neither legal capacity nor capability of action that would impede the dispatch and acceptance of diplomatic representatives, nor hinder any acts under international law. Since the changes in the Soviet Union's constitution of February 1, 1944, members of the USSR have the right to establish direct relations with foreign nations; this right is recognized by the USSR, i.e., the agency with which they share their competence of statehood. But two Union Republics, Ukraine and Byelorussia, have had their legal capacity and capability of action recognized by extraneous states by signing treaties with them and by admitting them to the United Nations.

Allegations that Ukraine and

Byelorussia are component parts of the USSR tend to confuse the issue, as not many people realize that a member of a union of states can remain a legal entity under international law and have right of legation. For example, Bavaria, while a member of the German Empire received and dispatched envoys as late as 1919; Canada is also a member of a union of commonwealths, the British Empire, and yet enjoyed the right of legation long before this empire became a free union of entirely independent nations.

Such considerations as the acceptance or rejection of an American proposal to establish diplomatic relations would not be decided in Kiev or Minsk, only in Moscow, have no validity, in view of the fact that the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Rumania, Hungary, or Bulgaria was decided in Moscow and not in Bucharest, Budapest, or Sofia. Similarly, diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were approved in Moscow and not in Sofia.

Warnings are sounded that once the United States have diplomatic relations with Ukraine and Byelorussia, representatives of the latter will infiltrate international organizations. But it is notorious that Ukraine belongs to many such international unions, and its representatives are quite active in them (as e.g., at attacks against colonial nations), and they have been doing all this without waiting for an American Ambassador to arrive in Kiev. Similar allegations would make it also appear as if Ukraine had heretofore been afloat of any international activities like, for example, the Mongolian Peoples Republic or Tannu Tuva.

But the main point of attack against the establishment of diplomatic relations with Ukraine and Byelorussia is contained in the first paragraph of a letter from the Department of State to Senator Smith and Representative Chipfield, wherein the statement is made that the United States agreed to membership Ukraine and Byelorussia in the United Nations without taking any position in the matter of whether the two republics are to be considered independent nations, and for other purposes. This discreet indication would have people unacquainted with the issue believe (and obviously not all legislators are experts in international law) that when the United States voted for admission of Ukraine and Byelorussia to the United Nations) and for bilateral relations (like right of legation) are two entirely different matters.

It is fitting to remark here that representatives of Soviet Ukraine have entered into and signed a number of bilateral acts under international law, like the UNRRA treaty on relief, a treaty with Poland on the exchange of minorities, and peace treaties with Italy, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria. But leaving aside polemics concerning this or that act, it is more important for us to explain a matter of principle of international law; the significance of recognition of a state under international law.

Contrary to opinion, or rather innuendo, the fact must be given full credence that capacity of membership in the United Nations and capacity of bilateral international relations are the consequence of a single capability of action under international law. It would be contradictory to recognize a nation as entitled to membership in the United Nations while denying such nation the right to be a legal body within the meaning of international law. In the absence of distinct and clearly defined restrictions

# Ukraine Through The Centuries

By MYKOLA H. HAYDAK

PART III  
"THE NAME"

"There is not a single national name in the whole world which has aroused so much hate, attacks and willful anti-propaganda as the name 'Ukraine'. However, this name, 'Ukraine', lives in the hearts of a people as the personification and symbol of their ideals, aspirations and hope. This name has been preserved in the historical memory of the people, in numerous traditions, songs, dumas and stories. Sons of Ukraine have been dying with this name up on their lips" — S. Shelukhin.

(3)

A map of Ukraine was made by Ernest Gottlieb von Berge (about 1681). The author travelled from 1670 to 1678 in Muscovy, Ukraine and Tartaria. After drawing the map of Ukraine, Berge made interesting remarks on the margins of the map: "Ukraine is an independent country with its boundaries. The Muscovite state extends to the borders of Ukraine. The tsar of Muscovy has a protectorate over Ukraine."

A French map of Ukraine made in 1719 bears the name (given here in translation) "Red or Polish Russia, Volynia and Podolia, popularly known as Ukraine or the land of Kozaks." It is emphasized here that the name Ukraine is the name used by the population of the land.

On the map made by Hermann (1716) Ukraine comprises a large territory on both shores of the Dnieper river. It encompasses the towns of Kovel, Sokal, Lviv, Peremyshl, Sianok, Carpathians and Kolomyia. Toward the south it borders Hungary, Transylvania, Valakhia, Tartaria, the shores of the Black Sea. In the East it borders the Orel river and includes the towns of Poltava, Konotop, Baturyn, Chernyiv; toward the North East it borders with Muscovy.

The map of 1720—"Ukraine, the Land of Kozaks, with the neighboring lands of Valakhia, Moldavia, Moscovia and Little Tartaria." Here again Ukraine denotes a country which is treated on an equal basis with its neighboring states of Muscovia, Moldavia etc.

Ukrainian sources and foreign geographers testify to the existence of a separate Ukrainian measure—the Ukrainian mile, as distinct from those of Polish, Muscovian or German miles. This fact further supports the statement that Ukraine was an independent ethnographic and political unit and not a border land of another country. If a border land, it would have had the measures of that country of which it constituted the borderland.

On the maps published at the beginning of the XVI century the Ukrainian territory was labelled "Sarmatia", "Rus", "Russia Rubra"—the names used in the "high style" or scientific writings. None of these names were applied to the territory of the Muscovites, which was always known as Muscovy. Poland, Muscovy and Ukraine were always three different entities with their own territory, boundaries and borderlands. The geographers of the second half of the XVI century began to deal with realities and therefore abandoned the use of "book names" and started to use the popular name (name in common usage) of the territory, thus testifying that the name "Ukraine" was an aboriginal name of the land occupied by the Ukrainian people.

The name "Ukraine" in various literary sources

In his book "Ukraine—the name of our land" Shelukhin gives a large number of citations from old Ukrainian and other European sources, proving that the name "Ukraine" was formulated at the time of admission, admission to membership in the United Nations is tantamount to recognition de jure which gives the admitted state full international capability of action.

(To be concluded)

ing that the name "Ukraine" was well known in Western Europe for a number of centuries. The citations below are taken from Shelukhin's book.

The name "Ukraine"—Ukraine is found in the Ipatiev chronicle under the dates 1187, 1189 and under other dates; in the Tartarian chronicle under the date 1241; in the works of Italian, French, and other geographers of the XVI, XVII, XVIII, and XIX centuries; in the collection of the Laws of the Russian Empire of the XVII-XVIII centuries. These all show that the name "Ukraine" was in common use not only in the language of the people but it was also used officially in the foreign publications. This name has been used so often that there can be no doubt as its popular origin and its more general use than the political and literary name "Rus".

The name "Ukrainian" was used in the Ipatiev chronicle under the date of 1268 and was periodically used afterwards in the old Ruthenian and foreign sources. The fact that the popular word "Ukrainian" appears in the literary language at that early date signifies that it has been used in the popular language considerably earlier.

In the chronicle of Kromer under the date of 1498 it is stated that the "Tartars plundered Ukraine".

Bohdan Khmelnytsky addressed his armies: "Remember the ancient Ukrainian soldiers who, when still pagans, were known for their bravery. You are their descendants, the sons of those brave fathers". The tradition connecting the contemporary Ukrainians with the olden inhabitants of the Ukrainian territory is clearly evident.

Travellers, historians, diplomats and rulers of other foreign lands of the XVI-XVIII centuries were also using the

name Ukraine when writing about the territory occupied by the Ukrainian people. This territory also included Carpathian Ukraine. Very often it was stressed that the name Ukraine is a popular name.

In the proclamation of Polish kings and of Ukrainian Hetmans of 1580-1648 the name Ukraine is applied to all the territory occupied by the Ukrainian people. King Stephen Batory used the name Ukraine in his proclamation of 1580. Beauplan, who spent 17 years among the Ukrainian people published in 1650 an account of his travels. In it he stressed the love of the Ukrainians for freedom, and that this love of freedom was the main cause of the rebellion of the Ukrainians against their oppressors.

Archbishop Peter of Aleppo who travelled in Ukraine during 1653-1654 sharply differentiates between Muscovy and Ukraine: "The Ukrainians are a learned people, love knowledge," writes the archbishop: "In the whole Kozak country we noticed an old but pleasant fact: with a few exceptions they are all literate". Returning home after visiting Muscovy the archbishop again passed through Ukraine. He wrote: "From the moment we glimpsed the Pechersky monastery... when the perfume of that fertile and flowery land reached us, our souls relit and we gave thanks to God. During the two years we spent in Moscow our souls were locked up and our minds were depressed to the utmost, because no one in that country can feel even the slightest freedom... The country of Kozaks, on the other hand, was to us practically as our own."

The Polish hetman Jan Radziwill in 1653 when he was asking help against Bohdan Khmelnytsky, wrote: "It will be the last battle: either the Poles will perish or the Rus. When the Poles will win, then the Rus stem and the Rus faith will perish and the whole Ukraine will be plundered". The Rus stem means the upper crust of the Ukrainian society; the Rus faith—the orthodox religion; Ukraine—the whole territory and the populace.

(To be continued)

# Don't Drop Your Insurance

One of the most important items a family should include in its budget is insurance protection. It is important because, in the event of death, it provides for burial expenses and protects the loved ones of the deceased from poverty or want temporarily or indefinitely, depending on the total amount of insurance in force at the time of death.

Without insurance protection there is no guarantee that the deceased will receive a decent burial or that those left behind will be provided for. The importance of such protection cannot be over-emphasized.

Despite this, there are people who seem to think that an insurance certificate or policy is just a piece of paper which obligates the holder to pay dues or premiums for benefits others will receive. Such persons do not have a sense of responsibility. They are apt to drop their insurance or surrender it for cash at a moment's notice, and think nothing of it. To them the cash value of the piece of paper is more important than the security it represents.

The serious-thinking head of a family, however, keeps his insurance in force by making a definite provision for premium payments in the family budget. He has no fears as to what will become of his dependents after his death. Dropping the insurance or taking cash surrender is the furthest thought in his mind. No person with a sense of responsibility would cancel his insurance protection if he could possibly avoid it.

The man without insurance is usually the wishful-thinking type who would brush off the matter lightly, saying "Oh, I don't need insurance. Things will work out O.K." Of course, everything will "work out O.K."—for him He won't be alive to worry about where and how he is buried—it doesn't make any difference to him. He won't have to scrape up funds for his funeral. As for the wife and kids—they'll get along.

Don't kid yourself about insurance. You need it. We all need it. Of course, there are times when it is difficult to make payments. We know we have to keep paying in order to have the security, so we generally pay, somehow. We pay for food, and usually take care of the rent—both of which are necessary items—and security is just as necessary.

Not long ago a letter arrived at the Main Office of the Ukrainian National Association which read as follows: "I want the cash value of my insurance certificate. I am not interested in making further payments as I am planning to get married soon." Up to then we were under the impression that the average person didn't consider insurance really essential until he was married and assumed responsibilities. Could it be possible that insurance agents and organizers for fraternal benefit societies are wrong in assuming that the best prospect for insurance is the newlywed?

Married couples should not ignore insurance protection. Marriage is not an excuse to dispose of insurance, but is a very good reason to be in the market for some.

Heed our concluding remarks, Dear Reader, and remember that, when you're in the market for protection, the Ukrainian National Association will have it for you, together with all the benefits of fraternalism and U.N.A. membership. Theodore Lutwiniak

to be the natural consequence of this situation. But the celebrations are not enough, especially in the newly acquired western territories where American broadcasts can be heard and where millions of people know about the United States and the western world. In order to nullify these influences, the Communists last fall published two violent hate-America books. One of them, "Two Hundred Witnesses," reported to comprise letters from Ukrainians in the United States,

# Leadership

One does not have to have any extraordinary powers of perception to realize that our Ukrainian American life—composed of the three elements, the older immigrants, their sons and daughters, and the new arrivals—is today going through revolutionary changes in its structure.

Hardly anyone of us can well predict exactly what form the Ukrainian American life of, say, twenty years from now, will assume. Still it can safely be said that it will be greatly dependent upon the type and quality of its leaders.

I think it is correct to say that although it is a highly debatable question as to just how much the course of human events is shaped by personalities, still there is no gain-saying the fact that their influence is often very great indeed. Take, for example, the war leaders of World War II; that some of them were good and some were bad is beside the point.

And that is why many of our older Ukrainian American leaders are diligently executing a duty that is common to all good leaders, namely: the finding and training and counseling of their successors.

It is axiomatic that leaders are made, and not just born. Years of hard work, intensive training and self-sacrifice, the native ability of getting along,

with people and to gain their confidence, are absolutely required of one who aspires to be a leader. There are no short-cuts; one who attempts to take one, soon finds himself at the bottom of the heap.

There are, however, factors beyond the pale of ordinary human control; chief among them—the social and economic conditions of the day.

And now—upon what basis shall our coming Ukrainian leaders operate. Will they respect and uphold our Ukrainian American traditions and ideals?

That, I think, depends upon the sort of training they are getting now.

One of the best training grounds is—the Ukrainian National Association, as an organization that is sensitive to the slightest fluctuations of our Ukrainian American life. That is why the UNA, by various means which are well known to us, has sought to give our younger generation a guidance, practical schooling and training for the future. It helps to draw our youth together, and acquaint them with their background as well as their potentialities as Americans of Ukrainian descent.

So, if you are not as yet, a member of the UNA, become one now.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

# THE AMERICAN WAY

## Who Is a Communist?

By WILLIS E. STONE

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Willis E. Stone is author of the "Proposed 23rd Amendment" and President of the American Progress Foundation, Los Angeles.)

The question, "Who is a communist?" commands our attention these days, and properly so, yet we seem to lose track of the main threat of communism in the passion and prejudice of the discussion of "Who."

The McCarthy, Jenner and Velde Committees of Congress are doing an amazingly fine job against tremendous odds. The principal handicap that they face is the surprising absence of a legal definition identifying exactly what it is that makes a communist.

The threat of communism has been growing with astounding speed during recent years, scoring enormous inroads upon traditional American concepts. We continue to lose ground for the very apparent reason that we put unusual emphasis upon personalities rather than principles—the communist, rather than the poisonous doctrine he imposes upon us.

This is a curious fact, because every dictionary defines a "communist" as one who advocates "communism." The word "communism" is then defined as being the use of political force to abolish private property and private enterprise.

When Russian communists, in the iron curtain countries, used political force to abolish private property and enterprise in the banking, insurance, housing, real estate and electrical businesses, it was pointed out as an example of the ruthless brutality of the communist system.

When political force was used to abolish private property and private enterprise in the United States to make

way for TVA, CCC, RFC, and the rest of the federal corporations, hundreds of millions of tax dollars were spent to sell us the idea that in this country such a practice is a public beneficence.

Our language became so confused that a double standard was imposed upon us without our consent—a double standard which nullifies the basic American principle of "equal justice for all."

What is equal or just about bureaucratic empires being built at taxpayers expense without constitutional authority? What is equal or just about forcing private citizens to disgorge a third or more of their gross revenue to support the bureaucratic empires which compete with the enterprises of the private citizens?

What is equal or just about the competitive system which bleeds the private competitor to death to meet political requirements, while permitting the bureaucratic competitor to operate tax free, rent free and cost free? What is equal or just about forcing private enterprise to toe the mark ethically, while permitting the bureaucratic empires to function without ethical standards, moral considerations, financial responsibility or constitutional authority?

So enormous has this evil become that today it is estimated about 40 percent of the land area and 20 percent of the industrial capacity has been taken from the American people and assigned to these bureaucratic empires.

So expensive has this corruption become that it is now estimated that at least 45 cents out of every tax dollar paid to the federal government goes directly or indirectly to pay the losses and hidden costs of the federal corporations which compete with us.

The fantastic growth of this process, which the dictionary defines as communism, has somehow been concealed by the very clamor of the search for communists. The reason may be the political assumption that all communists are members of the communist party, but what about the advocates of communistic practices

(Concluded on page 5)

# Poet's Corner

THE SQUARE: 6 A. M.

Here it is peaceful in the park, and sweet, Before the day begins its clatterings; The pigeons preen and strut on coral feet, The very morning is alight with wings.

Cool fountain-water splashes pleasantly, And English daisies wink from greening grasses, The red, blunt buds on the old maple tree Whisper of spring to anyone who passes.

Here long ago the flower vendors came To bring their blossoms to the morning mart; Across the years I hear them call each name—"Hyacinth, tulip," and a creaking cart.

Sara King Carleton.

# CELEBRATION WITH A CATCH Soviet Ties Ukraine Closer

By PAUL WOHL

Written for The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

(2)

## Corruption Cited

According to the press, mismanagement and corruption are still rampant, and the agricultural situation has not improved.

Nor can the Kremlin be happy about the fact that the Ukraine has only one Communist for every 50 inhabitants, whereas the ratio for the whole Soviet Union is one to 27. All this may explain why the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet has convened three times since Joseph Stalin's passing. Each time the government was reshuffled.

At the last session, Jan. 15, called without the usual advance notice, a conference, Prime Minister Demyan S. Korochenko, a veteran politician, was suddenly made chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, a mainly decorative position. His predecessor in that post, M. S. Gretshukha, held office only for a few months. The previous chairman of the Presidium, P. G. Tykhina, had been appointed last May. Thus, the supposedly highest position in state, frequently compared to that of president of the Republic, changed occupants four times within nine months.

The new Prime Minister, Nikifor T. Kolchenko, had previously been Minister of Agriculture and First Deputy Prime Minister. His predecessor as Minister of Agriculture, Politburo member and Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir V. Matyskevich, was ousted in May, 1952.

Last September, when the government was reorganized in conformity with the regrouping of the government in Moscow, three Deputy Prime Ministers and the chairman of the State Planning Committee went overboard, and have not been heard of since.

The party machine, too, has been run through the wringer. In 1952 it was disclosed that in four major provinces—Tarnopol, Dnieprojetrovsk, Zhitomir, and Lviv—between one-third and one-fifth of all party secretaries were in office less than one year. The central party organization is not any more stable. Among other recent changes I. D. Nazarenko, second secretary, a veteran member of the Ukrainian Central Committee, had to cede his place to a Russian, N. V. Podgorny, a newcomer in the top party echelons.

The tercentenary celebrations with the endless flood of speeches, ceremonies, and parades may serve to drown the uncertainty which would seem

to be the natural consequence of this situation. But the celebrations are not enough, especially in the newly acquired western territories where American broadcasts can be heard and where millions of people know about the United States and the western world. In order to nullify these influences, the Communists last fall published two violent hate-America books. One of them, "Two Hundred Witnesses," reported to comprise letters from Ukrainians in the United States,

and from former immigrants who returned to their homeland after the war. Some of the latter, to dispell the suspicion of the authorities, nor heap abuse on the United States.

Even for the powerful Soviet propaganda machine, this double-pronged drive—the tercentenary celebrations and the Ukrainian language hate-America campaign—represents a huge expense of ingenuity, money and work.

# The 300 Anniversary of the Ukrainian Mistake

(Courtesy, "The Ukrainian Quarterly")

For 300 years the life of Ukraine under Moscow has been an uninterrupted system of falsifications, the violence of Moscow to a free people and individuals, to the freedom of religion and political convictions. The entire violence and lawlessness of Moscow were coordinated so that 130 years after the Treaty of Pereyaslav, Ukraine lost the last traces of her separate statehood, that 200 years after the Treaty of Pereyaslav, Moscow could deny even the same existence of a separate Ukrainian people, and as the Tsarist Minister of Police Valuev said in 1863 that "there never was, is not and never will be a Ukraine."

The ink on the Pereyaslav Treaty was scarcely dry when Moscow two years later (1657) betrayed its Ukrainian partner by concluding peace with Poland and completely ignoring its Ukrainian ally. After the revolutionary outbreak against Poland, the young Ukrainian nation, exhausted by five years of war with Poland, hoped by the Treaty of Pereyaslav to secure help in order to preserve the whole of the territories of Ukraine and also to liberate the rest of the Ukrainian people in the western lands whom the revolutionary work of Khmelnytsky had not been able to free. Yet only 13 years after the Pereyaslav Treaty, Moscow (1667) even divided liberated Ukraine with Poland.

when it was in its full flower and in brotherhood with the Western religious trends, was achieved by denunciation, bribery and violence which served as a fifth column among the weak types of Ukrainians, who tried to work for Moscow for their own profit.

Meeting with the energetic opposition of the Ukrainian religious circles, Moscow always and constantly was ready to give the most solemn assurances with the definite idea of breaking them the next day, if only conditions became more favorable for Moscow. The Charter of Liberties granted by the Tsar and the Patriarch of Moscow in 1686, to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church meant nothing two years later. The Ukrainian Orthodox were suspected of non-Orthodox beliefs, their highly enlightened works were constantly criticized and placed under Moscow censorship merely because they differed from the style of Muscovite darkness and superstition. After 100 years there was not a trace of the old Ukrainian Kievian Metropolitanate and after 200 years more of the second Ukrainian Catholic Church was destroyed by fire sword, for they both were obstacles in the way of Moscow becoming the one, Third and last Rome.

of printing anything even including the Bible in the Ukrainian language and the ruination of monuments of the Ukrainian past of 800 or 900 years before. The Moscow purpose was the denial of the national identity of the Ukrainian people. The articles on the results of the Pereyaslav Treaty for the ecclesiastical and cultural life of the Ukrainians appear in this issue in detail.

### Why Did Ukrainians Leave Their Lands for Foreign Climes

Ukraine is one of the richest countries in the world, the breadbasket of Europe, a land where under the imposed economic order the Ukrainian people in only the last 36 years have been twice annihilated in masses by famine, thanks to the rule of Moscow, on the altar of the Moloch of the Russian Soviet empire, the Ukrainian people have lost during this time about ten million lives. The Ukrainian people who before 1914 held the third place in the world for their fertility and population growth, have not increased in the last 36 years.

There have emigrated from Ukraine, a rich industrial land, throughout the whole world about six million Ukrainians who could not find work and bread in the rich Ukrainian land. Why is this? Because beginning with the Treaty of Pereyaslav, Ukraine for 300 years has been mercilessly exploited by the Moscow centre and its wealth has been used to build the Russian Empire. This was true formerly under the Tsars; it is true today. Economically, Ukraine is in the position of a colony of Moscow. The two economic articles of Prof Goldman and Prof. Chyrovsky will give much information on the economic results of 300 years of Russian rule over Ukraine.

(To be continued)

### "The Tsar's Word Cannot Change"

Five years had not passed from the solemn declaration of the Moscow ambassador Buturlin in Pereyaslav on January 18, 1654, that "the Tsar's word cannot change" but endures for centuries, eternally, yet at the second General Council at Pereyaslav (1659) the Moscow armies in the allied Ukrainian state surrounded the young Hetman, Yuri Khmelnytsky, with a guard and compelled him to swear to the new falsified Pereyaslav Articles which limited the rights of Ukraine with the same solemn protestations that they were the original Pereyaslav Articles of 1654, a copy of which the surprised Hetman did not have at hand.

Later came the arrest and exile of the Ukrainian Hetmans, Mnohohrishny and Doroshenko who defended the rights of Ukraine; the execution of Samiylovych, Hetman of the independent Ukrainian state and so on to the slow but systematic destruction of all traces of the allied Ukrainian state in the next 130 years.

The breaking of all international agreements by red Moscow in our time, including the cynical post-Yalta actions are not new inventions exclusively of the Soviet government; they are the continuation of the traditional Russian historical political method. The articles of Prof. Alexander Ohloblyn and Andriy Yakovliv in this publication inform the reader in detail of the paths of the political method of old Moscow which differ little from those of the new Moscow.

### Russia Always Intolerant

If now the Soviet government recognizes no other faith or political point of view than that of Bolshevik Moscow, dictated by a band of red Moscow imperialists in the Kremlin, the Ukrainian experience during 300 years has shown them that Moscow for centuries has always been intolerant of any other faith and culture differing from that of Moscow itself. Along with the political liquidation of the state status of Ukraine came the violent liquidation of its ecclesiastical and cultural life. The enslavement of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church by subjecting it to the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Moscow,

### Russia Reworks Ukrainian Cultural Achievements According to Its "Fashion"

The Ukrainian Church, the creator of the culture of the Ukrainian people, lost all its influence on the cultural and spiritual life of the people. After the Pereyaslav Treaty Moscow profited liberally from the Ukrainian cultural reservoir and reworked these Ukrainian cultural resources in its own way and for its imperialistic needs. At the same time it destroyed the source of culture in Ukraine by such barbarous acts as the liquidation of the flourishing Ukrainian school system in the XVIII century, the prohibition

## VET NEWS ROUNDUP

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. I'm planning to take an evening course under the Korean GI Bill. Since I'll be attending less than half time, the VA told me I will receive an allowance equal to the school's established charge which non-veterans are required to pay. Will this established charge include money for books and supplies?

A. Books and supply charges will be included only if all students—veterans and non-veterans—are required to pay for them as a part of the school's established charge. If not, your allowance will cover only tuition and fees.

Q. Recently I made an investment that netted me several hundred dollars. Could I use this money to pay off part of my GI housing loan? If so, will my lender charge me a penalty for doing so? I understand some do.

A. You may use the money to pay off part of your GI loan, and under the law the lender may not charge you a penalty for doing so.

Q. I hold a National Service Life Insurance term policy that will soon come to the end of its term. Before it does, I expect to be called back on active duty. What happens to my term policy if I apply for a waiver of premiums, and the term expires while the policy is under waiver?

A. Your NSLI policy will be renewed automatically for another five year term while it is under waiver. Premiums on the renewed term policy will continue to be waived while you remain in active service, and for 120 days after you are separated.

Q. I'm a Korean veteran who left the service before August 20, 1952. I understand I'll have to begin Korean GI Bill training before a cut-off date of August 20 of this year. Could I file an application before the cut-off date, and actually begin my studies when the fall semester starts in September?

A. No. Under the law, you actually must begin your Korean GI training before the August 20, 1954, cut-off date. Filing an application alone is not enough to comply with the law. So long as you start your training before the cut-off date, it won't be necessary for you to be in training on August 20 itself.

### American Way

(Concluded from page 2)

who have infiltrated the other political parties?

Remember, party labels are no proof of faith. Anyone can join the Democratic or Republican party by simply registering. There is no course of indoctrination of principles given—no declaration of faith required.

The search for communists must go on, but it can be made tremendously effective and infinitely more valuable to all of us if we recognize the historic symptoms of the disease as a means of identifying those who are infected.

We can do more than that. We can outlaw the practices the dictionary defines as "communist" by adding a proposed 23rd Amendment to our

## UKRAINIAN SUMMER COURSES

By HELEN DEMYDCHUK

Our initial enthusiasm has not waned—the program for the Ukrainian Summer Courses at Soyuzivka to be held in August, 1954 has been set up. At last! After years of planning, initiating and progressing, an ideal of all Ukrainian Youth will be realized. We are proud to announce the advent of the first Ukrainian Summer Courses in the United States.

Under the capable supervision of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Youths League of North America, a full summer, rich in culture, intellectual appeal and fun may be had by those enrolled in these courses.

Since first hearing and taking part in similar courses given in Canada, we have looked forward to their institution here, in the U.S. A hope and ideal finally evolved into a plan and progress. As the UYL-NA began its work, however, we realized that we would need help from another interested organization—and so bearing in mind that the UNA had long been propagating ideas and had expressed its readiness to help finance it—the UNA was invited to join us.

Last summer, with the opening of the UNA resort at Kerhonkson, New York, the final obstacle—a suitable locale—was overcome. The courses now had a home! Our plan flew into action. Discussions, meetings, new problems, and more discussions brought results. Our work and our hope began to father support like a snowball does of snow. Enrollment began, publicity followed in Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly and scholarships were set up. Support from clubs throughout the country has encouraged us to proceed.

But our home needed a family. After more meetings and much planning, Professor Kisilewsky of Irvington, New Jersey was invited to act as Director, and Professor Blyznak to assist him as an instructor. Both of these men speak Ukrainian and English fluently, and will speak according to the needs of the group. Furthermore, both have had extensive experience and rich backgrounds in supervising this sort of program, and have been successfully received. We expect to select a third instructor—American born—later.

The group will be divided into Beginners and Advanced, to adapt instruction to the background of those attending classes. Five days weekly—8:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. will be devoted to the acquiring of knowledge, learning about our Ukraine, and speaking the language. Consisting of 80 hours altogether, the program will be divided thus:

- 40 hours—Language; 10 hours—Literature; 10 hours—History; 10 hours—Geography and Economics; 10 hours—Culture.

A special feature, one not originally planned for, is reserved for Saturdays. Extra courses, to augment the basic program, will be given by specialists, who will visit Soyuzivka and extend the program according to their special field. Certain discussions on the dance, music, etc. will be programmed for this day, and well-known instructors from the United States and Canada will be invited to conduct these classes.

Our program's richness is visible in its grasp—Social Science, Literature and the Language Arts, and Culture—certainly a schedule to be proud of! Furthermore, evaluation of the courses' merits will be held at two performances at the end of the course.

Constitution, such as that now pending in Congress as H. J. Res. 123, to provide that: The Government of the United States shall not engage in any business, professional, commercial, financial or industrial enterprise except as specified in the Constitution.

when students will be expected to show what they have learned and how they have been enriched.

Although we expect classes to fulfill an integrum part of our school life there, we know there will be more to look forward to. Those that have been to Soyuzivka need no introduction to her beauty. Her luxurious lawns, tennis and volleyball courts, broad swimming pool, and her sylvan mountains open an opportunity for wonderful relaxation and enjoyment. Evenings, cooled by the setting sun and rich with mountain air invite dancing and singing—songs of Old Ukraine, and frolicking and relaxing after a heartwarming day.

For concerned mothers, it can be noted that students will have special housing, and that Professor Kisilewsky will generally supervise the students and keep a reasonable curfew.

Yes, we are proud to announce the advent of the first Ukrainian Summer Courses in the United States. The UYL-NA and UNA graciously invite you to join them this summer. The whole month, including lodging and food, schooling and recreational facilities will cost only \$100. Furthermore, numerous scholarships are already available and many more are being set up.

We, Ukrainian Youth, have something wonderful to look forward to this summer.

I'll be there—why don't you come, too?

## UKRAINIAN ART IS SUNNYSIDE UP AT 7th STREET STORE

### ODD BOOK SHOP SELLS INTRICATE EASTER EGGS

Easter eggs, books, folk-song records, calendars in two languages and bee's honey are just a few of the strange things for sale at one of New York's most unusual shops—The Surma Book and Music Company at 11 East Seventh Street, near Third Avenue.

The store's cordial, wiry-haired owner, Myron Surmach is so entranced with his wares (and it seems, his customers) that he has worked seven days a week without a vacation since he opened the shop in 1918.

Around this time of the year the shop's biggest drawing-card is the stock of Ukrainian Easter eggs. Hundreds of eggs, skillfully dyed in intricate symbolic designs and blazing colors, are on sale for 69 cents to \$2.50 each. The eggs little resemble what one breaks open to produce an omelette after the deft fingers of the women who tint them are through.

Coloring Easter eggs, or Pysanky, as they are called in Ukrainian, is an ancient folk art, symbolizing the rebirth of the earth out of winter into spring. They were first used in Pagan times. After the Christian era, the eggs came to symbolize the Resurrection.

The eggs are covered painstakingly with a waxed stylus and dipped time after time into various imported dyes, each dipping adding a new dimension to the design. Uncooked eggs are used to preserve the brightness of the shell. As long as they are handled carefully they will last indefinitely. Each section of the Ukraine has its own basic Pysanky designs. In the Carpathian Mountains, the Hutsuls have patterns that are intricately geometric, while across the great steppes, in the Eastern Ukraine, patterns are more baroque with floral designs predominating.

Mr. Surmach's daughter Gloria (Slavka) is a leading expert on colored eggs.

This month she resumed a course in egg-decorating that she offers every year before Easter. The course met Thursday evenings at 6:30 in Room 206 at the McBurney YMCA. Miss Surmach, art editor of Humpty Dumpty Magazine is a consultant to the Chick-Chick Dyes Company and an

## Ukrainian Youth News

By WALTER W. DANKO

The No. 1 problem facing the Ukrainians in this country and throughout the world is the battle for recognition. In my many discussions on Eastern Europe with a good many people, many young American professionals and also exchange engineers from Turkey, Israel, Iran, Holland, Syria and China, invariably all discussions were prefaced with a lengthy dissertation proving the essential fact that the Ukrainians are a distinct nationality and not just "Little Russians" as the imperialistic Russians have been so falsely propagating these past few centuries. Without a question this is the greatest obstacle that must be overcome by the Ukrainian people everywhere—today!

Here in the United States, a truly dynamic step forward has been advanced by Professor Lev Dobriansky and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Initiated largely due to the efforts of the good professor and the UCCA, Congressman Lawrence Smith of Wisconsin introduced a bill, House Concurrent Resolution 58 which calls for the extension of diplomatic relations with the Republics of Ukraine and Byelo Ruthenia. (Ukraine and Byelo-Ruthenia are the only members of the United Nations with whom the United States does not exchange diplomatic representatives.)

For concerned mothers, it can be noted that students will have special housing, and that Professor Kisilewsky will generally supervise the students and keep a reasonable curfew.

Yes, we are proud to announce the advent of the first Ukrainian Summer Courses in the United States. The UYL-NA and UNA graciously invite you to join them this summer. The whole month, including lodging and food, schooling and recreational facilities will cost only \$100. Furthermore, numerous scholarships are already available and many more are being set up.

We, Ukrainian Youth, have something wonderful to look forward to this summer.

I'll be there—why don't you come, too?

Opposing this all important bill are three groups, namely the 3. American Russophiles. This "distinguished" group of anti-Ukrainians have geared all possible sinews to crush HCR 58 simply because they recognize its potential.

Now the \$64 questions, will the entire Ukrainian-American community wake up to this challenge and solidly support HCR 58 or will they "drop the ball" and let this golden opportunity be defeated. To my mind all other measures are secondary and HCR 54, which is designed to garner recognition for the 45,000,000 Ukrainians, should receive the whole-hearted support of the 1.5 million American-Ukrainians and their friends. Now is the time to act for this bill will soon be before the House of Representatives' Committee on Foreign Affairs. Write your congressman now and urge his support of this all important measure. Write to your congressman now and urge his support of this all important measure. Write to your congressman, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

John Hodlak and Lloyd Nolan have signed contracts to remain in "Caine Mutiny" until May, 1955. They've had their wardrobes and golf clubs sent East from Hollywood, and are joining country club here.

Mike Oleynick, a former professional boxer and a member of this year's Chet Hanulak-Bob Mischak Testimonial Dinner Committee, is pulling up stakes in Brooklyn and moving to the Ruthenia (Carpatho-Ukrainian) stronghold of Hazelton, Pennsylvania where his company is relocating. Here's hoping Mike will be able to radiate some of his staunch Ukrainianism to our Carpathian brethren in the Anthracite Region. Incidentally, Hazelton is the home of the Ukrainian "Touchdown Twins" Joe Andrejco and George Cheverko, who starred at Fordham University in 1941-42.

Mike Mazurki, after two years on the road with "Guys and Dolls," is settling down again in Hollywood. Fox has signed him for a featured role in "The Egyptian" as the chief of the embalmers in the House of Death.

Interest in the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America's National Sport Rally is running high. Elizabeth, N. J., long a strong UYL member, is planning to send a bus-load of Betsytowners to Auburn, N. Y. to partake in the Bowling Tourney. Also in Queens, N. Y. 3 bowling quintets under the tutelage of Mickey Hamalak have served notice that that will be in contention for the many prizes at stake. It certainly looks like Auburn, N. Y. will be bulging with Ukrainians the weekend of May 21, 22 and 23rd. All interested clubs and individuals should check with Helen Dudek, 16 Chesnut Street, Auburn, N. Y. for further details. Incidentally, I'm informed that Marian Turash, one of the top women bowlers in the

country, will attend the sports rally as a featured guest.

The next issue of the Ukrainian Trend, the UYL's very fine quarterly magazine, will soon come off the presses. This issue will feature an extensive article and pictures on John Farbotnik, former Mr. America and Mr. World. Another Trend feature will be many pictures and facts pertaining to the Hanulak-Mischak testimonial dinner held last January. Also in subsequent issues of the Trend, articles and pictures of different Ukrainian college professors will be featured. Intellectuals such as Prof. Steven Timoshenko of Stamford University, one of the top engineers in the world; Dr. George Kistakowsky of Harvard U.; Dr. Alexander Granovsky of Minnesota U.; Dr. Michael Stetkevych of Rutgers U. and many others will be highlighted. The UYL-NA recognizes that its long due that our intellectuals should be acclaimed by their own Ukrainian people. Presently in the USA, there are many professors, quite possibly several hundred, that are worthy of mention. Their brains and efforts should be employed in the crusade for a free, independent and democratic Ukraine as effectively as the Russian emigre professors in these country are working to keep the Ukrainian people perpetually in Russian chains.

Top scorers of the Monclair State Teachers College basketball team this past season were two Ukrainian boys namely Constantine Perry of Kearney, N. J. and Bob Nesney of Bayonne, N. J. Both boys will perform with the Bayonne Ukrainian Sporting Club basketball team in their quest for UYL-NA championship honors.

Tony Leswick, smallest player on the Detroit Red Wings, was the hero of the recent Stanley Cup playoffs. Tony fired a big "sudden death" overtime goal to give the Detroit Red Wings a 2-1 victory over the Montreal Canadiens in the last game of the playoffs to wrest the Stanley Cup from the fighting Frenchmen. The 5'7" forward, paid primarily to play defensive hockey, hit the jackpot with a 40-foot screen shot at 4:29 of the overtime period in the seventh and deciding game of the Cup playoffs.

Back trouble forced amateur Frank Souchak to withdraw from the second round of the Masters golf tournament last week. Souchak, a former All-American football player for the University of Pittsburgh telephoned from a doctor's office that a back strain made it impossible to swing a club properly. The Oakmont, Pa., amateur had a 90 in the first round. He was low amateur in the 1953 United States open.

The Ukrainian All-American College Basketball Team for 1954 will soon be released. Any readers of this column that know of any Ukrainians playing college basketball are requested to send this info to the writer, 347 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.

**St. Vladimir's Brotherhood**  
Branch 130 Ukrainian National Association  
extends a cordial invitation to all the members and friends to attend its

**GOLDEN 50th JUBILEE**  
Anniversary

**BANQUET and DANCE**  
**Saturday, May 8, 1954**  
at the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME  
(Stuyvesant Casino)  
142 Second Avenue, New York City.

**SNIHUR'S ORCHESTRA.**  
Banquet 7 P.M. Dance 9 P.M.

### WEEKLY BANTER

"Bill," the poet gasped, as he entered his friend's room. "Why, what's wrong?" the friend inquired. "Wrong! I wrote a poem about my little boy. I began the first verse with these lines: 'My son! My piggy counterpart!'"

"Yes? Yes?"

The poet drew a newspaper from his pocket. "Read!" he blazed. "See what that compositor did to my opening line."

The friend read aloud: "My son! My pig, my counterpart!"

"What's the feminine of cow-boy?"

"Milkmaid."—Penn Froth



# ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

## З ЖИТТЯ СПІЛКИ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ

### СУМІВСЬКИЙ ПРАПОР

До однієї з найбільших святощів кожного народу належить його національно-державний прапор.

Але крім державного прапору — свої прапори мають також різні національні організації, товариства, а то й окремі міста та області країни.

Організаційні прапори — це символи, під якими єдналися визнавши однієї ідеї чи руху, або означають відзнаку якогось окремого товариства. На такому прапорі часто написані ключі, які служать дороговказом в діяльності організації.

Прапор Спілки Української Молоді Америки, блакитного кольору з вигнутуваною емблемою СУМ-у і гаслом „Бог і Ватківщина“, обрамований золотом розгалуженою стрічкою. Державка прапора закінчена українським національним гербом — Тризубом.

Прапор СУМ-у в житті Осередків СУМА вважається одним з найцінніших його надбань, як символ, що завжди нагадує сумівцям про його вірність Богові і Ватківщині.

... ключ „Бог і Ватківщина“, який вигнутуваний на тобі золотими літерами, буде мені дороговказом у мому житті... — це слова з присячення, що його складають сумівці під час посвячення свого прапора.

Урочисті посвячення сумівських прапорів вже відбулися в багатьох Осередках Америки. І, як завершення цих урочистостей, Головна Управа переводить посвячення загально-сумівського переходового прапора Спілки Української Молоді Америки. Цей прапор кожного року вручається кращому з кращих Осередків, за який вони змагаються в своїй роботі.

Переходовий прапор за найкращі показники в роботі за 1953 рік вже признаний Осередком СУМА ім. Лесі Українки в Боффало і буде вручений делегації Осередку, що прибуде до Нью Йорку в день його посвячення 9-го травня ц.р.

Акт посвячення попереду Служби Божої в Українській Антофальній і Греко-Католицькій Церквах, після чого слідуватиме вбивання золотих і срібних цвяхів у пропам'ятку емблею СУМ-у. Урочистості будуть закінчені концертом у виконанні Осередків СУМА ньюйоркської метрополітальної округи.

### ПРЕСА СУМА

Офіційним друкованим органом СУМА є журнал молодих „Крила“, який появляється в Нью Йорку раз на два місяці. Крім цього Головна Управа СУМА при газеті „Свобода“ користає з інформаційної сторінки „Шлях Молоді“.

Поодинокі Осередки на місцях видають стінні газети, а також журнали, друковані на циклостилі. У своїх виданнях вони приділяють основну увагу життю в Осередках.

Дотепер стінні газети появляються періодично в таких Осередках: ім. П. Орлика в Дітроїті — „Сумівець“, ім. Лесі Українки в Боффало — „Наш Шлях“, ім. М. Тарнавського в Пассайку — „Сумівський Шлях“, ім. ген.-хор. Т. Чупринки в Гартфорд — „Сумівський Шлях“.

Циклостилевий журнал-місячник „Сумівець“ видає Осередок СУМА в Нью Йорку. Уже появилось три числа цього корисного видання кожне на 10 сторінок друку. З другого числа журналу приділяється сторінку для юних сумівців при Осередку.

З нагоди Свят Воскресіння Христового Управа Осередку СУМА в Боффало запланувала видати циклостилевим друком журнал одиндніку.

**ВИДАВАННЯ ЮСУМА**

Рада Юної СУМА при Головній Управі видала циклостилевим друком порядник у виховній праці для керівників та виховників юнацтва. Це перший випуск з циклу виховних матеріалів для виховників у Відділах Юної СУМА.

### АКАДЕМІЯ В БОФФАЛО

Силами осередку СУМА в Боффало, дня 28-го березня ц.р. урочисто відсвятковано для ширшого українського загалу міста й околиці 15-ліття проголошення самостійності й незалежності Карпатської України.

Святково прибрана зала Української Католицької Церкви при вул. Філмор-Спейд заповнилась українським публіком. Прибули всі свідомі українці, щоб віддати належну пошану загиблим в бою, героїчним діям карпатських січовиків, які гідно відстоювали свої права на волю, обороняючи кожну пядь Східної Землі від мадярських імперіялістів.

Місцевий комітет О-ку СУМА солідно опрацював і підготував добру програму академії.

Принимов означений час — 7-ма год. вечора. Розсудився куртня. На сцені чолонілий хор СУМА під мистецьким керівництвом диригента п. Андрия Мороза. В супроводі акомпаніменту пані Теодозія Депутат він відіграв пісню „За рідний край“, муз. Гайворонського. Культ-освітній керівник О-ку СУМА Михайло Лисак, — коротким вступним словом відкрив Академію. На прохан-

ня останнього, присутні вставили за започаткуван хор СУМА відігравши двох пісень: „В Карпатах сум і жаль істатів“ та „Карпатські січовики“.

Після Ірива Чюла, профдільмувала по-містически „50-ий псалом“ Т. Шевченка. Симпатичне й м'яке вранення в присутніх залишила Теодозія Депутат виконання пісню „Україно“, гармонізації Євгенія Винищенка-Мозогової. Жіночий сумівський квартет в складі п. Теодозія Депутат, п. Анни Гладуш, Юлії Ляшук і Стефії Гугель, під мистецьким керівництвом першої, владо відіграв повстанську пісню „Звеник Україно“, музична обробка проф. О. Залеського. Маршовою пісню „Україно“ (слова І. Вагряного, муз. Г. Кітасого) чолонілий хор СУМА виконав останню точку програми. Академію закінчив відігравання українського національного гімну.

Михайло Палцай

### В ОСЕРЕДКУ ім. УПА

В гарно прибраній залі Українського Г-о-р-ж-анського Клубу у Філадельфії Осередок ім. УПА відбув свої річні загальні збори. Крім членів Осередку, на цих зборах були присутні численні гості. Миротворити Солтисе відкрив нараду молитвою „Отче наш“, яку провів уголос проф. І. Олексини.

Після прийняття порядку наради та відчитання протоколу з попередніх зборів, залуцхано усні привіт: проф. В. Романенчука від УККА, проф. Лотоцького від Учительської Громади. І Головного від студіючої молоді І КОСТУМА, М. Ганушевського від ООСЧУ, В. Казанського від загально-громадських установ і ін.

Голова Президії Зборів проф. Олексини говорив про „Молоді в Організації і поза нею“. Далішній перебіг наради присвячено звітові голови уступаючої Управи Осередку, що його дуже докладно подав М. Солтисе. Він зазначив, що робота в звітному році проходила в двох напрямках, а саме: внутрішньо-організаційному і зовнішньо-виховному. У першому випадку Управа Осередку досягла великих успіхів створивши Юний СУМА, який налічує сьогодні 64 юнаків і юначок. Осередок ім. УПА має разом з юнацтвом 180 членів. При Осередку є бібліотека з 300 книжками, з яких користає переважно юнацтво. Для сумівців прочитано 27 доповідей наукового й виховного змісту. Національні й державні свята Осередок відзначав власними силами або в співпраці з іншими організаціями. Впродовж року передано 7 радіопрограм з Філадельфійської радіостанції, а 27-29 березня сумівці прийняли спільну Великодню Сповідь. Перед сповіддю о. Лебедюк прочитав доповідь про „Підготовку до Святих Сповідів“.

Драматичний гурток Осередку дав за рік 8 вистав і концертів, а прибуток з вистави „Земля і кров“ в сумі 85 доларів повністю пожертвував на сиротничий СС Василіюк у Філадельфії. Драматичним гуртком провела вестовна пані Н. Дукінська. В доповіді про акції „Сумівець-Сумівці“ Осередок зібрав готівкою 33 долари та одити готівку 387 фунтів (11 пакунків). Все це вилано на адресу ЦК СУМУ в Німеччині.

На Народний Фонд УККА — сумівці Осередку збірнули 1491 долар. Сумівець О. Петрович одити збір на цю цілю 800 доларів! Гроші переіаємо до централі УККА в Нью Йорку.

Осередок ім. УПА є членом Відділу УККА у Філадельфії, членом ЗУАДК та співпрацює з різними українськими молодіжними організаціями в рамках КОСТУМ-у. Без участі сумівців не проходить ні один збори української громади на збори.

Впродовж року спортова дружина розіграла чотири відівацькі товариські змагання з сусідніми Осередками СУМА.

Загальний фінансовий оборот

### СУМІВСЬКА „ТРЕМБІТА“

При Осередку ім. П. Орлика в Дітроїті, під керівництвом І. Соєвська, багатовидно розвивається музичний гурток „Трембіта“. Своїми виступами „Трембіта“ здобула вже популярність не лише в українській громаді Дітроїту, але і в Інтернаціональному Інституті, де виступала перед американцями. — Гурток зі своїми концертами також виступав до сусідніх міст, як Флінт, Віндзор і ін. Створено при Осередку й балетний гурток Керус ім. В. Дячок і Галина Левченко. Саме тепер гурток готує балетний виступ у „Ніч під Івана Купала“, яку підготує драматичний гурток Осередку.

Х.

### ПРАВДА ПРО УКРАЇНУ

Осередок СУМА ім. Т. Г. Шевченка при співпраці з Відділом УККА створив при місській бібліотеці в Джанствані відділ за літературою про Україну. Дирекція бібліотеки прихильно поставилась до такої ініціативи і зі свого боку призначила 26 доларів на закупку української літератури в англійській мові. До згаданого відділу вже переділо 8 книжок, — серед яких „Історія України“ М. Грушевського, „Українська революція 1917-1920 рр.“, „Фламе“ Л. Українки і ін. Осередок СУМА ім. Т. Шевченка передав дирекції бібліотеки фотоальбом Спілки Української Молоді Америки.

### СУМІВЕЦЬ ІВАН ГВОЗДА

Ініціатор постанови Осередку СУМА в Сиракузах у 1950 році і бувший його голова Іван Гвозда перебуває на військовій службі в американських летунських частинах у Німеччині. З нагоди надання йому громадянства ЗДА сиракузький часопис „Сиракуз Гералд Джорнал“ в числі з 31-го березня 1954 року, присвятив напову сумівцеві статтю. В ній описано його життєвий шлях та подано подробиці про його виступ в Радіо „Вільна Європа“ і „Голос Америки“. Церемонія надання американського громадянства, як пише газета, відбулась 13 березня у Мюнхені, в одній із залів Вюртсберзького Клубу, в якому за Гітлера збирались нацисти, яких І. Гвозда був рабом. Як подотув з Осередку, І. Гвозда незабаром повернеться з Армії та присвятить себе знову роботі в сумівській громаді.

### ОСЕРЕДОК „КІВ“

На 3. ІВ. 1954 року в Осередку „КіВ“ у Дітроїті є 72 члени, в тому 52 юні сумівці. З кімцем потогот тут організовано вишкільний курс для сумівців та виховників юнацтва. На цих курсах виступають: Голова Виховної Ради при Осередку проф. М. Доліньський, д-р Дукій, проф. Вєвєський, ред. З. Тарнавський і культ.-ос. керівник Управи Осередку А. Горак.

Вистави відбуваються раз на тиждень по три години. Уже прочитано такі лекції: „Значення виховання“ — проф. М. Доліньський; „Прикмети характеру“ — проф. М. Доліньський; „Культура і етика“ — ред. З. Тарнавський; „Про народ, націю і державу“ — д-р Дукій; „Право в житті людини і держави“ — д-р М. Дукій; „Державні устрої“ — д-р М. Дукій; „Про ідеологію СУМУ“ — А. Горак; „Ідеал, християнська мораль молоді, молюдь і Ватківщина“ — А. Горак.

При Осередку працюють гуртки: драматичний, співочий, танцювальний. Драматичний гурток підготує в с'єсу „Дай серцю волю“ М. Кривиницького, що має бути поставлена з кімцем травня. Танцювальний гурток підготує вєчір українського танку. Хор виступав на Академії в честь О. Васаряб.

Редакційна колегія готує перше число циклостилевого журналу „Сумівський Стяг“, що його мавити видавати культ.-вих. Відділ Управи Осередку „КіВ“.

### ФОТОАМАТОРСЬКИЙ ГУРТОК

В Осередку СУМА ім. П. Орлика в Дітроїті 13-го березня ц.р. відбулися основні збори фотоаматорського гуртка. Ініціатор його створення був Керівник Спорту при Управі Осередку Я. Маліновський. На голову гуртка вибрано Бука Болондирра, на його заступника — Ципу Михайла, а на секретаря — Вальо Максимка.

Інструктором гуртка є студент Вєйне Юніверсіті в Дітроїті — Юрій Слосарчук.

Х.

### Касові прибутки за 1953 рік

виносили дол. 3439,06. Видатки дол. 3158,94.

Осередок має власну бібліотеку з 370 книжками, з якої користуються не лише сумівці, але також і ширше громадянство.

М. Заблоцький

### НОВА УПРАВА ОСЕРЕДКУ ІМ. ПАВЛУШОВА

13-го лютого ц.р. Осередок СУМА ім. Палушова в Шікаго, відбув свої-чергові Збори.

Звіти, які зложила уступаюча Управа, це правдиве ззеркало плідної праці Осередку. На особливу увагу заслугоував звіт, гогови, інж. В. Левченко. Тільки завдяки його жертвливості і послідовній праці Осередок ім. Палушова в Шікаго може похвалитись всестороннім успіхом.

Урочистий плінч час з нами сумівцями, він був на кожному місці й завжди в пору. Його добувало око підмувало роботу десятків гуртків, які активно розвивали свою роботу, як також поодинокі сумівці.

Відповідно також оцінює вогу труд ІВ-ий Головний З'їзд СУМА, виборили заступником Голови Головної Управи СУМА. Нови обов'язки змусили інж. Левченюго відомостити від посту голови Осередку на наступну календцю. Його переминком став В. Куєв. Ще томо чотири роки друг Куєв починає рядовим сумівцем. Під час праці в Осередку — перейшов усі „лічкові“ гуртки та фланс, тільки зайняв пост флансового референта, а потім академію голови. Тепер Загальні Збори поставили до нього більш важливі й вибравли головою Осередку.

До новобранної Управи також увійшли: Д. Новошицький — заступник голови; Р. Сень — секретар; І. Максимчук — організаційний референт; В. Лєскок — фінансовий; М. Которівський — культ.-освітній; Я. Стасула — касир; Н. Деркач — жіноча реф.; М. Мазник — сусильна опика. І Палик — Юний СУМ. О. Тягиньок — спортивний реф.; В. Вілює — зовнішні зв'язки; М. Левчицький — інформація і преса; члени Управи: Стадник Іван і Куліш Петро. Контрольний Комітет, цього року, очолив д-р І. Каспрік, товариський суд — інж. Дмитро Гуртович. На закінчення Зборів бувший голова В. Левчицький склав побажання новобранному голові — В. Куєву. Під наглаголючі опуски присутніх, він розсудився із своїм учнем. Сумівці побачили на очах загартованого життя інж. Левчицького слюди... Слюди — шість слюди, які радість приносять тільки тим, що вміють виправдати довіру, яким наділяв їх громади.

В. П.

### КРУТИНСЬКА АКАДЕМІЯ

З ініціативи Студентської Секції та при активній співувазі місцевих молодіжних організацій — Спілки Української Молоді Америки, Пласту та при допомозі відділу УКК в Україні, громада міста Боффало й околиці в дні 31. І. 1954 р. жалюбною академією відзначила 36-ті роковини героїчного бою і смерті наших легендарних Крутинських Героїв.

Академію відкрив голова Студентської Секції — Олег Громоцицький, а коротку доповідь виголосив студ. Маркіян Стасюк.

В мистецькій частині виступили: чоловічий хор СУМА під диригентурою п. Андрия Мороза, з пісню „Крути“ Я. Ярошлавенка, жіночий квартет СУМА в складі: Т. Депутат, Л. Ляшук, С. Гугель та Г. Гладуш, виконав дві пісні: „Козака несут“ М. Леонтовича та „Ой, Морозе, Морозенку“ Людвіга Фортеліняного супровід провела піаністка Теодозія Депутат, а добре винознава збирна декламация віршів підігнала декламация віршів його відігравували пластунки: М. Залеська, Т. Мандий, М. Принода та Т. Чорнобай. Міншаний хор місцевого відділу УКК під диригентурою п. д-ра Романа Станівичого, відіграв гимн американських українців „Далека ти, а близька нам“ В. Гурата, укладу А. Балайдюка, муз. С. Людкевича. На закінчення академії, чоловічий хор СУМА виконав три пісні: „Заліт квітцями дівчачою стрільцею милому“, муз. Р. Купчинського, „Колі ви змирили“ та марш „Україно, слова І. Вагряного, муз. Г. Кітасого“.

Михайло Палцай

**РІК І. Ч. 4.**

**„ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ“**

Сторінка Спілки Української Молоді Америки  
Редагує В. Коваль.

**„THE YOUTH'S PATH“**

Page of The Ukrainian American Youth Ass'n., Inc.  
Editor V. Koval.

Address: P. O. Box 211, Cooper Sta., New York 3, N. Y.

### В. Коваль — керівник „СУМ-Фільму“

### ПРОБЛЕМИ І ПЛАНИ „СУМ-ФІЛЬМУ“

Високорозвинена індустрія З'єдинених Держав Америки забезпечила майже кожного американського громадянина фотоапаратом. Фотоапарат для американця — це те саме, що для європейця годинник, без якого він не уявляє собі свого життя. Високий життєвий стандарт населення ЗДА дозволяє йому на таку розкіш, як масове фотографування, про яке, приміром, в соютах можуть мріяти тільки високооплачувані партійні бонзи.

Крамничі з фотопріладдям по американських містах буквально тріщать від фотографічної апаратури найрізноманітніших моделей власного і закордонного виробу. У цих крамничях не лише продають фотоапаратуру, але й за низькі ціни викликають і копіюють фотосвітлинки, які ім масово здують фотоаматори, позбавляючи себе, таким чином потреби влаштувати лабораторію вдома.

Подібне явище спостерігаємо і в галузі кіноапаратури, розрахованої на масового покупця. Це в однаковій мірі стосується, як до знімальної — так і до висвітлювальної техніки.

Як у фотографуванні, так і в кінозніманні широко застосовується кольорова плівка, яка лише в два рази дорожча за чорно-білу.

Можемо з певністю твердити, що кіноаматорство в ЗДА охоплює найбільш кола американського громадянства. — Для його послуг сконструйовано нескладну й недорогу кіноапаратуру з 8 мм. і 16 мм. фільмом. (Професійна кінопродуція працює на 35 мм фільмі).

Щоб уміти фільмувати, редагувати фільми та висвітлювати їх, зовсім непотрібно вчитися у спеціальних школах. Для цього вистачить кіноаматорові перестудіювати недорого літературу з усіх ділянок кіноіндустрія, яка просяється також у крамничях з кіно-фотопріладдям.

Кіноаматори у ЗДА користаються з фільму при кожній нагоді. Фільмують товариські зустрічі, перебування на відпочинку, спортивні змагання, життя власної родини і т. п. Потім ці фільми вони висвітлюють вдома чи під час товариської зустрічі. Кіноаматори в ЗДА мають власні кіноаматорів, як, напри., Ліга Кіноаматорів, яка міститься в Нью Йорку та видає журнал „Кіноаматор“. На сторінках журналу аматори обмінюються досвідом, своїми відкриттями, питають поради і т. п. Раз на рік Ліга влаштує конкурс аматорських фільмів, крацій з яких дістає премію.

Беручи під увагу розвиток кінотехніки в ЗДА, Спілка Української Молоді Америки знайшла можливим створити „СУМ-ФІЛЬМ“. Таке рішення запало з свідомості зберегти документи з життя українців за межами України. Історія української еміграції, записана на кіноплівці, становить в майбутньому незаступимий матеріал для дослідників владу праці української еміграції в справу виовлення України.

Що може краще промовляти про події в Карпатській Україні 1939 року чи про злочини Москви у Вінниці, як не документальні фільми, які ми мали змогу оглядати тут.

А скільки подій в житті українського народу перейшло безслідно, або записано на плівці, що немо володіють нашими вороги і що ніколи не побачить денного світла?

Під сучасну пору перед нами стоїть проблема показати українську кінохроніку з усіх країн розсіяння української еміграції. І тут наше слово буде звернене до українців кіноаматорів, які живуть у Німеччині, Англії, Бельгії, Франції і у всіх інших країнах.

Створімо кінохроніку з життя українців у вєсому світі! Якщо навіть узяти під увагу ЗДА, то й тут нам потрібна допомога кіноаматорів з цілого терену Америки.

„СУМ-ФІЛЬМ“ не спроможний охопити всі ті події, які відбуваються на величезному просторі, а часом навіть одноразово в кількох українських громадах.

Не треба фільмувати багато, 100-200 футів 16 мм. кіноплівки чорно-білої або кольорової вистачить з маніфестації, мітингу чи мистецького виступу, щоб представити подію з кожної країни в загальному монтажі кінохроніки. Зараз, наприклад, нас цікавить побут залишенців у Європі. Ми переконані, що 200-300 футів фільму з характеристичних моментів про залишенців промовити сильніше, ніж статті на ці теми в нашій пресі!

Якщо з кіноаматорів хтось має зафільмовані події з попередніх років, „СУМ-ФІЛЬМ“ може їх купити. Умови, що їх ставить „СУМ-ФІЛЬМ“ до аматорських репортажів, такі: фільм повинен бути зафільмований на 16 мм. плівці з швидкістю 24 образки на секунду, обов'язково на негативі з позитивною копією. Якщо

репортаж надаватиметься до кінохроніки, він буде оплачений і включений до чергового випуску кінохроніки „СУМ-ФІЛЬМ“, з прізвищем аматора та країни, в якій його зафільмовано.

Така співпраця між „СУМ-ФІЛЬМ“ та кіноаматорами принесе користь обом сторонам. Кіноаматор матиме стигму до праці, бо знатиме, що його праця стає здобутком всієї української спільноти.

Друга не менш важлива проблема „СУМ-Фільму“ — це створення мережі для висвітлювання його продукції. Потрібно це не лише для того, щоб показати її українському громадянству, але й для того, щоб повертати витрати, зв'язані з виготовленням фільмів.

На терені ЗДА, у цьому відношенні „СУМ-Фільм“ співрається головно на 30 Осередків СУМА, які підготували грунт для висвітлювання фільмів у місцях свого осідку. Що ж до інших країн, то пороблено заходи створити прийнятні в найголовніших з них кінопереуки, для яких „СУМ-Фільм“, на відповідних умовах, вислатиме копії своїх фільмів, а вони вже подібають про їх висвітлювання.

З українського життя вже висвітлюється по українських громадах Перший Випуск Кінохроніки „СУМ-Фільму“, до якого входить: Перший Всеамериканський Маніфестаційний З'їзд СУМА; Сумівський концерт в Нью Йорку; Маніфестація українців у ЗДА в 20-річчя голоду на Україні й інші. Уже підготується до висвітлювання кольоровий фільм в рамках Другого Випуску Кінохроніки, до якого ввійдуть: Другий Всеамериканський Маніфестаційний З'їзд СУМА; фраз-

менти зі Звизів СУМУ в Англії, Німеччині й Бельгії, які отримано з Європи, та цілий ряд інших. Цей випуск буде вперше висвітлений на Третньому Звизі СУМА, який запланований на літо цього року. Саме тепер працівники „СУМ-Фільму“ студіюють можливості випродукування художнього фільму з бойових дій УПА. Для його оформлення будуть запрошені деякі українські артисти й мистці. До фільму треба буде також написати спеціальний музичний супровід, а зокрема — скомпонувати „Кантату Воли“.

Є всі можливості певеликим коштом влаштувати кінобудівлю „СУМ-Фільму“, яка з кількох разів здешевила б виготовлення художніх фільмів та уможливила б вироб мультимідаційних фільмів — „картинки“ для української дітвори. Власна кінобудівля забезпечить фільмування контрольні, балетних виступів і ін. Для цього потрібна бездоганна чистота звуку і відповідна акустика.

„СУМ-Фільм“ також планує зробити кілька кольорових короткометражків для телевізії. Американські телевізійні підприємства цікавляться українським фільмом і могли б такі фільми прийняти для надання.

Покійно планується сфільмувати для проб української народної танця та Великодню пісанку, яка грою фарб, мистецьким виконанням та кількістю зразків є шедевром народного мистецтва взагалі.

Плани „СУМ-Фільму“ не є жадною фантазією. Люди, що задіяли за ці справи, дбають про те, щоб їх якнайшвидше здійснити. Великою мірою сприятиме цьому прихильне ставлення вєсього українського громадянства, на яке розраховує „СУМ-Фільм“.

**К Р И Л А**

**ЖУРНАЛ МОЛОДИХ**

ЧИТАЙТЕ! ПОПИРЮЙТЕ! ПЕРЕДПЛАЧУЙТЕ!

ІЛІСТРОВАНІЙ ЖУРНАЛ МОЛОДИХ **„КРИЛА“**

„КРИЛА“ — двомісячний літературний, культурний й громадсько-політичний журнал, що спеціально увагу приділяє молоді. В журналі співпрацюють відомі українські науковці, культурні й мистецькі сили.

„КРИЛА“ — приносить вісті з повсюдових країн та виклають українське молоді шлях до її виовлення.

„КРИЛА“ — видає Спілка Української Молоді Америки. Ціна примірника 50 центів. Книгарня 20% знижки.

УМОВИ ПЕРЕДПЛАТИ:

У ЗДА і Канаді — на рік \$3.00 — на пів року \$1.50

Передплату з країн за межами ЗДА і Канади полагается після попереднього домолення.

Гроші слати мон-ордером, готівкою (в копєрті), або поштовими марками на адресу:

**„THE WINGS“**

P. O. Box 211, Cooper Sta., New York 3, N. Y.