

Dedicated to the Ideals
And Interests of young
Americans of Ukrainian
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Weekly Commentator

VISHINSKY

Andrei Yanuarovich Vishinsky, Russia's permanent envoy to the United Nations, died last week of a heart attack in New York City. His death was played up in the newspapers throughout this country, which is understandable, for, after all, he cut quite a figure on the international stage. But most of the write-ups and obituaries about him, dwelt upon his mastery of the invective, or upon the fact that outwardly he was a mild and conciliatory speaker, or that he was a willing tool of the late Stalin's ruthless politics, and that, incidentally, he sent scores of men to their deaths in the 1936-38 purges. The papers noted, too, the eulogies tendered him by prominent persons, such as Pierre Mendes-France and our own Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.

logies should have been delivered by responsible men of good conscience. When they did, they made a terrible mistake, for they elevated him in the minds of the uninitiated, the innocent and the dupes, including youth. Vishinsky was definitely a no-good, to put it mildly. He was, in the first place, the incarnation of that horrible, sadistic enslavement and torture of the Ukrainian people as individuals and as a nation by the Reds. Moreover, as to his person, Vishinsky qualified as one of the most heartless of the outthroat Moscow crew. It is well to recall that during the notorious purge trials in which he served as prosecutor, he characterized persons who were his old friends as "sons of pigs" and other gutter epithets. His victims died in filthy cells or were shot down by firing squads. Vishinsky died on swank Park Avenue. Their families never saw them after the murder squads rapped on their doors in the usual hours of the morning, usually around 5. Only the terrified screams of wives and

children, quickly silenced by the killers, testified to the arrival and departure of Vishinsky's Murder, Inc. Vishinsky was a past master into having his prisoners tortured into phony admission of guilt. Before their appearance before him in court, all of them were tortured and drugged in such a fashion that they would numbly repeat the rehearsed confessions. If at any time one of the victims refused to repeat the rehearsed lines, Vishinsky would cut the hearing and send him back to the torture cell for further "persuasion." And so, on his next appearance, the victim would "confess." And so it is astounding to read that the French Premier described Vishinsky as a "genial" person. Lodge recalled that Vishinsky, at their last meeting, had appeared "in good humor, laughing and talkative as always." Of course this tripe was just diplomatic double-talk, because each of them knew better. But consider the consequences. What impression does it leave upon those who do not know that it is just tripe.

CHEESE IT, THE COPS

As filmgoers who enjoy the movies, we have noticed lately that the film industry is producing too many films concerning the derelictions of officers of the law, in a word—of crooked cops. On the whole, these films are of a lower-grade, although violence on the part of policemen has been accentuated in other better films. For example, in Columbia's "Pushover" there was Fred MacMurray as a police officer assigned to keep vigil on the mistress of a bank robber who was lying low with some of his ill-gotten gains, move in on the tractable lady and, in "classic" English, "cut himself in on some of the swag." As to be expected, he had to shoot the original thief for self-protection. In the end, justice triumphed. MacMurray was "rubbed out."

from his body a neat little sum of 25 thousand dollars. And he also claimed that he had to die in self-defense. To his distress, however, a deaf mute witnessed the murder. So, Mr. O'Brien had to liquidate him too. These "indiscretions" finally led to having his head blown off by his fellow gendarmes. Then by way of further example, we can cite a few more films in this category, such as "Private Hell 26" with Steve Cochran as a detective with a yen for pretty things who yielded to temptation; then the tractable lady and, in "classic" English, "cut himself in on some of the swag." As to be expected, he had to shoot the original thief for self-protection. In the end, justice triumphed. MacMurray was "rubbed out."

course there are bound to be found a few who are a disgrace to the Force. But why bring out these few in so many films now, in such overly disproportionate to the films which tell the true story of the average cop, be he of the rank and file or of the higher echelons? Why, at this time, when juvenile crime and delinquency are getting out of control when you have such things happen as in the case of the teen-age thrill killers who beat a man, burning his feet with cigarettes and then drowning him in the East River? At a time when a teen-age gang leader purposely goads a policeman to show what a tough guy he is? And then this cop-hating technique of the young hoodlums. At such a time these low-grade films are being circulated, and thereby encouraging "cop-hating" even among the respectable elements of our youth.

MISCHIEF MAKERS, NOT MURDERERS

In line with the above, we who are accustomed to quite a bit, can't get over the following item: In the case of those four thrill killers who beat, tortured and drowned in the East River the 34-year-old Willard Menter, their defense attorney, State Senator Fred G. Morfit, claims that they are not mur-

ders but, mind you, "mischief-makers." Well, as perhaps quite a number of our readers may recall from their youthful readings there were such well-known mischief-makers as Penrod, Tom Sawyer, Huck Finn, Peck's Bad Boy, the Tom Swift Brothers, Frank and Dick Merriwell, Dick Prescott, Dave

Darrin, et al.—the stories of whose lives and their doings certainly were an inspiration to us all. And yet the attorney for these four young hoodlums would have us believe that in beating, torturing and drowning their victims they were just mischieving.—Yolles, sleek and alas, is ab. at all we can restrainly exclaim.

ARMY DOGMAS

It seems that a number of Army dogmas have been knocked into the proverbial brass hat. This according to HUMPRO, which is the nickname of the Human Resources Research Office, headed by Dr. Meredith P. Crawford, its director, for George Washington University, which has the contract for research work with the Army. The staff includes 128 sociologists, anthropologists and political scientists, plus psychologists; the bulk of the group. They've been working in teams at bases all over the U.S. and Korea

since 1951. Here are some of their findings: Most of the qualities they rate the highest in a student officer do not predict ability in combat. Integrating South Korean troops into U. S. rifle squads lowered their effectiveness. Scholastic grades did not predict combat success. Neither did a man's physical attractiveness record, his rifle marksmanship nor the number of demerits he had earned for such things as not making his bed properly.

Achievements in these things are stressed in officer training. The study also showed that the atomic soldier will have to be emotionally stable, with a strong sense of social responsibility. He must also possess masculine toughness and superior intelligence. Predictions on the atomic soldier are also based on the view that tactical atomic warfare will consist of engagements between widely dispersed units. It means that each soldier will have to be capable of more independent action and more self-reliant.

Moscow Papers Please Copy But They Won't

This is the story of a Ukrainian, Alex Washchenko, 34, of Chicago, a former displaced person, upon which the New York Daily News commented in its leading Thanksgiving Day editorial headed as above. Mr. Washchenko was living in Russian occupied Ukraine in 1941. His father was sent to Siberia by Stalin's Communists, and the son was put to forced labor. In 1943 the invading Germans "liberated" Washchenko into some forced labor camp. He was liberated by American troops in 1945, and got to the United States four years later.

classified ad, entitled "A Grateful American," which reads in part: "Having lived through two unforgettable totalitarian regimes in Europe, where I had suffered untold cruel abuse, through the hand of Providence five years have gone since I came to the free and blessed U.S.A." The ad went to mention "the warm and pleasant feeling" of having a good job and friendly superiors, and wound up, "I thank God for such sympathetic human beings in this wonderful God-blessed America."

Today—the News editorial notes—he is happily married, has four children, and holds down a job as a spot welder at \$340 a month take-home. In a Chicago newspaper on the day before last Thanksgiving, Washchenko inherited a

The daily News editorial then made the following observation: "We have no doubt but that Mr. Washchenko's expresses the feelings of thousands of people with similar backgrounds, who would have voiced their sentiments in the same way if they had thought of doing so."

CHICAGO and VICINITY NEWS

Wright Fall Concert
The Wright Junior College Band under the direction of the popular Prof. John H. Barabash will present its annual fall concert on Sunday, December 12th, at 3 P.M. in the Wright Junior College Auditorium located at 3400 North Austin Blvd. The concert will be in the form of a Musical Travelogue and will cover the countries of Asia and Eastern Europe: Egypt (4000 BC), Greece (1200 BC), Persia (500 BC), and Kiev (800 AD). The Egyptian culture will be represented as portrayed by Alexander Lugin's "Ballad Egyptian," the Hebrew by C. Saint-Saens' "Bacchanale" from the opera Samson and Delilah, and the Persian by C. Farabee's "Persian Carnival". The influence of the Greek culture and Christianity on East-

ern European Kiev, capital of Ukraine, will be represented as portrayed by Wasyli Barabash's "Chorale Prelude," and the Kievan culture as depicted by the folk song in "Perceuse" by Barabash and "Prayer" by Artimowsky. The first half of the program will close with "Masopsta" by Francis Lant, a composition inspired by Victor Hugo's famous poem "Masopsta". The Ukrainian music to be played at this concert was arranged by the prominent Paul Yoder, through the efforts of Prof. Barabash, and will mark the first time that this music will be played by a Concert Band. The guest soloist will be the popular Ukrainian tenor in Chicago, William Melnychyn, and the narrator of this Musical Travelogue will be Dr. Edward Rietz.

(Concluded on page 3)

FABRICS A TOPIC OF TALK BY MRS. KOZACHOK

Mrs. Peter Kozachok of Red Bank, N. J., a member of Br. 25 of the Ukrainian National Association, recently visited the Consumer Education classes at Red Bank High School to speak to the students who are studying materials under the direction of Mr. Howard Brown. Her topic was "From Fibers to Fabrics." Mrs. Kozachok, a graduate of the Pratt Institute and an expert in the field of fabrics, gave her talk during the second, fourth and sixth periods. She spoke about the process of turning a raw fiber into a finished fabric and demonstrated samples of block printing. Mrs. Kozachok also explained the difference between worsted and man-made fabrics. Of special interest to the girls was the part of Mrs. Kozachok's talk which pertained to the proper clothing which should be worn during the

summer and winter and the part concerning color combinations. "Buccaneer", Red Bank High School publication, reports that "Beatie Parker, who is a member of one of the classes arranged for Mrs. Kozachok to come. This gave her extra credit in her class and also gave the class an opportunity to hear an expert discuss fabrics." Mrs. Kozachok, a young-generation Ukrainian American, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hladky of Jersey City, N. J. Mr. Hladky is the oldest employee in the Svoboda print shop. The son, Emil Hladky, a chemical engineer, is associated with the Cyanamid Corporation. Early next year, he will take over the management of its new plant now under construction in Savannah, Ga. The entire family are UNA members.

Retaining to the last point, we see nothing new. That has been one of the guiding principles of the American armed forces during both world wars. In the first world war that independent action and self-reliance was one of the factors contributing to American victory. The German soldier then, especially in the earlier stages of the war, was not indoctrinated with that idea.

the reasons for the heavy losses the German armies suffered, especially at the Battle of Verdun in 1915. In the second world war, of course, the German soldier as a result of self-reliance training was a different man. The question now, of course, is will the brass take the findings of HUMPRO seriously and consider them.

YOUNG BRONKO

A CHIP OFF THE OLD BLOCK

Bronko Naguraki, the greatest football player of his day, a Ukrainian by descent who at all times when asked, proudly acknowledged the latter fact, has a son who is, in American parlance, "a chip off the old block." He is Bronko, Jr., 17-years-old, a plus-200 pound giant who in his own right is striving to extend the Bronko Naguraki legend into its second generation.

Dick Gordon, staff writer of the Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn., wrote in a special Sunday feature page (Nov 14), "Do you believe in the re-birth of a legend? Like maybe a second Paul Bunyan... another Bronko Naguraki Well, as far as is known, I Bunyan had no son and heir But there IS a Bronko cut in the same bone-crushing mould as the original masterpiece That explains why men like Walter Sheela and Sula Koski here in this wilderness country, are scratching their head in wonderment. For they saw the kickoff of one of football's all-time great careers."

"I'd say the boy is just about as good as his father was a similar age," said Sheela. Koski, a teammate of the elder Naguraki back in 1925 and faithful attendant at the Bronko encore played this fall, comments: "They look a lot alike out there in the field, in all and mannerisms, and even in the way young Bronko he picked up the old man's shoulder block."

Bronko, Sr., who's asked t Gordon what he has to say t all that, scratched his towhee with one of those ham hams that used to knock opponents to slumberland, and remarked: "I've tried to de-emphasize sports with Bunny (Bronko Jr.). I never got a college degree. I don't want him to make the same mistake."

(Concluded on page 3)

UKRAINIAN PHARMACISTS IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. Raisa Cerny, B.P.I. formerly Myskiw, born in Rivne, Ukraine, recently passed the examinations for the



Mrs. Raisa Cerny

examinations for the position of Registered Pharmacist in the District of Columbia and is now a licensed member of the American Association of Pharmacists in the District of Columbia.

Raisa Cerny was graduated in 1948 from the Ukrainian Technical-Husbandry Institute School of Pharmacy in Munich, Germany. She came to the U. S. with her husband George in January 1949, enrolled in the George Washington University School of Pharmacy, and was graduated cum laude in June 1954.

"THE PROFESSOR WHO LISTENS"

Murray State's Music Instructor, Prof. Roman Prydatkevych, Keeps an Ear Cocked for Sounds to be Used in the Compositions He Creates

Under above head the Courier-Journal Magazine of Louisville, Ky., published in its November 7th last number a feature and illustrated article written by Jane William and Joette Lassiter about the Ukrainian American concert violinist Roman Prydatkevych who is music instructor at Murray State College.

The writers tell of their visit to his home. They found him and his wife listening to a tape recording of a symphony, and noted that for an instructor who necessarily must talk a lot, Prydatkevych is famous for listening. He listens to the everyday sounds around him to people laughing, praying and singing. Especially does he listen to the folk songs he hears in Western Kentucky. And he composes music out of what he hears, blended with the tunes of his own Ukraine.

A Combine of Paducah and Ukraine

In the course of changing the tape recorded he remarked to his interviewers: "In this piece I tried to combine the sounds of Paducah and those of my Ukraine." "The strange mixture of the Old and New World is evident in all the work Prydatkevych has done in America, even in his chief composition, "West Kentucky Symphony."

The music flooded the room. A violin suggested all the homesick feeling of a lonely boy. Paducah and Ukraine became one. The article goes on to say that Prydatkevych and his wife came to Murray in 1944. However, they had arrived in America in 1923. Back in his homeland, Prydatkevych had been a talented violinist at 17. He also had been World War soldier, then a prisoner of war.

In this country, before coming to Murray, he organized a conservatory for Ukrainian students in New York. His Murray students gave him what he considers one of the high lights of his life since arriving in Kentucky. He presented him with a plenary ticket to Denver, where he heard the Denver Symphony Orchestra under Leopold Stokowski play Prydatkevych's second American composition "From The Mountains and Plains."

Fire Destroys Ukrainian Church in Minneapolis

Fire which broke out shortly after noon last Monday virtually destroyed the 63-year-old red brick edifice occupied by the congregation of St. George's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church at 900 SE. Fifth street, Minneapolis, Minn. Pastor of the church is the Very Rev. Andrew Klat. He estimated its value at \$40,000 and he said his parishioners had spent \$3,000 in renovations only a year ago. A heavy pall of smoke that drifted over the southeast area of the city, and bright tongues of flames, leaping from the roof, attracted hundreds to the area, most of them students at the University of Minnesota. Despite the fact that a third alarm was sounded, firemen

vytch had in Ukraine 30 years ago. At Denver, the Murray Hill instructor and his daughter, Hannah, a concert pianist, were welcomed warmly by Stokowski. Last year Prydatkevych gave a series of three recitals, the first in New York. His recitals, since his debut in 1930, have taken him through the United States and Canada. Since his introduction to the States as a concert violinist, he has been acclaimed many times. He is listed in "Americans All, Immigrants All," as a leading violinist, along Yehudi Menuhin and Jascha Heifetz.

"Good Morningk" While the music world knows him as the man with violin, his students know best as a philosophizing humorist with a European accent, a man who takes dance steps or pantomimes to impress them with "high brow" music. When he walks in the classroom and calls "Good morningk," 50 voices echo "Good morningk" with no disrespect.

"At first this music, it don't sound so hot," he tells his students in his cross American slang and Old World carefulness. "At first it gives you a pain in the neck. So you go out and take an aspirin. The pain is still there, so you take another aspirin—and at last the music, it gets so maybe you can stand to listen. After a box of aspirin you think—oh, that music, there is something good there."

He is a familiar sight on the campus, riding his English bike, violin and brief case in a basket on the handlebars. The general public may remember his coat tails fanning as he bows to roaring applause, but his students remember his coat tails fanning as he pedals his bicycle down the sidewalk with his ears ready to catch any talk time that might be floating around.

He listens constantly. He hears a washerwoman hum something her mother used to hum. He hears a painter sing some half-forgotten melody that has evolved over the years, a child sing-singing a tune that is familiar only to his own home area. These are the themes he will embroider into his compositions. "You learn more by simply listening," he says. "People seem to forget every song they ever know when you ask them to sing it."

A DANE'S VIEWS OF RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

By JULIA MARGOLIN
A COMPARISON OF LIFE AND CUSTOMS DURING THE REIGN OF PETER THE GREAT

(4)

On June 26, 1711, on a barge heavily laden with horses, carriages, luggage and people. Atanassador Juel crossed the Dnieper approaching Kiev, the capital of Ukraine. The Dnieper appeared to him a "very deep, broad, and navigable swiftly flowing river, abounding in fish." Everybody was permitted to enter the city, "including servants and horses," but nobody was allowed to leave without a special permit. The reason behind this queer arrangement was to be found in the desire of the Governor of Kiev to prevent the soldiers from deserting and escaping to Russia.

Juel accurately described Kiev as consisting of three parts: the lower part Podol, old Kiev proper, and Pechersk with its fortress and the monasteries. Podol was situated in a little valley, between the Dnieper and the hills, and was inhabited by the burghers. It was surrounded by wooden walls, which offered adequate protection in times gone by. The distinguished tourist also visited the famous Kiev Ukrainian Academy; and he mentions that the school normally housed two thousand students, but that because of war and epidemic there were only one hundred. The Rector of the Academy, Theofan Prokopovich, proved to be "a man of great learning and one who had traveled much."

Kiev Surrounded by Walls

On the hill, Kiev proper was surrounded by old-fashioned walls, which encircled the ancient churches where the Metropolitan officiated. The Metropolitan impressed the Danish envoy as "a handsome, old gentleman who conversed excellently in Latin." Juel was fortunate enough to observe the consecration of a bishop in the beautiful St. Sophia Cathedral, and he enthusiastically described the magnificent service with its colorful and mysterious rites. The Russian Governor of Kiev, Prince Golitsin, lived in the city's Pechersk section, which spreads over the hills of the Dnieper. He treated Juel hospitably and allowed him to inspect the Pechersk fortress. Although this stronghold was well constructed and appeared solid enough to withstand attack, the fortifications were

being reinforced by constant improvements, and laborer worked upon it daily.

Throughout his trip, the Dane appeared to be very much interested in the military forces of the lands he visited. Thus he found: "...in the Kozak country, there are ten colonels next to the commander-in-chief, the Hetman, and these officers, each of whom is responsible for a certain district, have ten sotnicks (captains) under their command. Each sotnick heads ten desiatnicks (corporals), and they, in turn, are in command of a definite number of Kozaks. A colonel could thus depend upon twenty to sixty thousand Kozaks who would band together, if and when mobilized, with their own horses, weapons and supplies."

Juel lingered for a while on the lovely grounds of the Kiev-Pecherska Lavra, the oldest and largest monastery in Ukraine. Two learned monks acted as guides, and the visitor was ushered into the caves of the monastery, a Mecca to the Greek Orthodox world. "The saints lay there complete, and was shown their hands and feet, which were black and dry and simply withered away from the dryness of the place." Within the Lavra, Juel saw a bath house which served as a "house of prayer." There the faithful were supposed to cure their ailments through prayer. Inquisitive guests questioned the monks whether one really got "mercy" praying in the shrine. "He replied curtly but cleverly: 'Whom God wishes to help, he does help.'" The Abbot himself received Juel, treated him "very courteously," and then invited him to "much touch" the rich and beautiful Lavra.

Most Dangerous Part of Journey

Accompanied by fifty soldiers and an officer, and with Juel as guides, Juel next embarked upon the most dangerous part of his journey—to the southwest of Kiev. It was feared that Tartars might attack the travelers. The country itself was barren, for in the summer of 1711, what had not been burned or ruined by the war in that part of the country, was destroyed by locusts, and there was "no grain, nor straw, nor was

a blade of green grass" to be seen.

Vasilkiv, a little town south of Kiev, had been set aflame, and the population partly frightened and partly carried away by the Tartars. In the town of Bila Tserkva, Juel learned that the place had been attacked a few months earlier by a force of sixty-five thousand men. This consisted of forty thousand Tartars under their Khan's son, twenty thousand Kozaks led by Hetman Brik (who succeeded Mazepa), and five thousand Poles with Voyevod (Governor) Pochocki in command. These warriors were led, guided, and their movements were coordinated by forty Swedish officers.

The Russian Commander of Bila Tserkva put up a valiant defense. The Kozaks had managed to advance near the walls of the town and there fortified their positions. At night, however, the Russians outsmarted them. But the besiegers were at a disadvantage because the Tartars fought with merspears and arrows, while the Muscovites were well equipped with more modern weapons.

"All along the Polish Ukraine, which stretches from Kiev to Nemiriv, there are fortifications protecting every town or village, since these parts were unsafe even in times of peace." Nemiriv was in ruins, for it had rebelled against King Augustus and therefore subjugated. Herul again noticed the cleanliness of the Ukrainian people which was noted in our previous article, for he wrote that "the most humble house here is cleaner than the finest Russian rooms." The girls in Podolia, as this region is known, wore no special headdress but let their tresses hang.

Zaporozhians Knights of the Steppes

The rains made the road impassable for a while. Juel's party had to take an "her route, because the original planned trip towards the town of Jassy on the River Dniester where Tsar Peter was expected, had to be canceled in order to avoid meeting the dreaded detachments of the Zaporozhian Kozaks. The knights of the steppes had recently carried away 700 horses together with loads of bread and flour which belonged to the Russian troops. Thus Juel proceeded towards Vinnytsia on the River Bug instead.

(To be concluded)

The 70th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Feminist Movement

This year, we commemorate the Free Land of Washington on an outstanding event which took place in the country of our forefathers, that is the founding on October 8, 1884, a Stanislaviv, Western Ukraine, of the first women's organization: "Society of Ukrainian Women."

The initiator and leader of his organization was Natalia Kobrynska, a well-known writer and outstanding public worker. This event was the beginning of organized Ukrainian Feminist Movement throughout the entire Ukraine.

Matriarchy reigned in prehistoric times on the territory of Ukraine and in the historic times, during the periods of Kozaks and Hetmans, the women enjoyed full authority. However, in the period of decline during the occupation of Ukraine by her neighbors, and with the general pressure of the people, the women became enslaved. Natalia Kobrynska laid the ideal basis for the Ukrainian Feminist Movement which strived for the attainment of the political rights for women. During the First World War, when Ukraine briefly enjoyed her independence, the Ukrainian National Republic in 1917 recognized the political rights of women. From then on, the struggle for women's equal rights has been replaced by the struggle for the rights of the Ukrainian nation. The Ukrainian woman began to work in all phases of life; religious, cultural, political and social.

She contributed toward the development of the church-religious life, literary creativeness, development of art, organization of cultural institutions. She developed and preserves the culture of her nation.

Active in Political Life

Ukrainian women were active in the political life of their people. During the formation of the Ukrainian State (Ukrainian Army) in 1914, the women defended within its ranks the restored Ukrainian State against the bolsheviks. When the tradition of Ukrainian struggle for independence in Eastern Ukraine was taken over by the Union of Liberation of Ukraine, in the West in 1920, the Ukrainian Military Organization, which in 1929 was converted into the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, laid the basis in 1938 for the Carpathian Sich. In 1942, this organization laid the basis for the heroic fight of the well-known Ukrainian Insurgent Army. Ukrainian women joined the ranks of the underground movement carrying many times the greatest tasks of the underground. They gave from amidst themselves hundreds of known and unknown heroes. The Ukrainian women worked within the political parties and were members of the Ukrainian State Government in 1917-19. The woman-heroine contributed towards the political development of the newest era of the Ukrainian Feminist Movement and the liberation efforts of the Ukrainian people.

Devoted to Public Work

The Ukrainian women devoted themselves to public work: in women's organizations in various institutions: charitable, economical, educational and sport. The spirit of the Ukrainian Feminist Movement has spread among all women, even among those who migrated before and after the First World War across the ocean, and especially in the United States of America. These women united in the ranks of creators who not only laid the basis for present strength of America, but also assisted in the liberation fight for the freedom of the people which is being conducted in our forefather's land—Ukraine.

As a result of our 70th Anniversary of achievement, we can say that our contribution to the political and public work has been great as regards the present day United States importance in the world. We are standing by to defend the FREEDOM and wellbeing of the American citizens.

In spiritual unity with our sisters and people behind the Iron Curtain in Ukraine and in exile, we demand through our fight, freedom for the Ukrainian people from the Red aggressor, in an INDEPENDENT UKRAINIAN STATE.

At a time when we are observing the jubilee of the Ukrainian Feminist Movement, the despotic occupant behind the Iron Curtain is ruthlessly destroying the Ukrainian nation, separating daughters from mothers, sending them to the distant wilds of Kazakhstan.

We protest against this barbarism of communist satrap and call upon the entire freedom loving world, State Leaders, and Women of America to defend the girls and parents in Ukraine.

May America live! Freedom for the nation, suppressed by the Russian Communist Regime!

May an Independent Ukrainian State live and prosper!

Jubilee Committee in New York Commemorating the 70th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Feminist Movement—Pres. Janet Banca

AN ANGEL'S PENANCE ON EARTH

(Ukrainian Folk Legend)

An angel sinned in heaven and was sent by God to the earth to do his penance. He dressed himself to a peasant as a servant.

The master and the servant were carting sheaves when they met a funeral. The servant stopped the oxen. The master called to him, "Drive on, lad, without stopping; it's the funeral of a so-and-so worthless fellow. It does not pay to stop!" But the servant drove the oxen off the road, stopped the oxen and prayed, while the procession passed by.

They took the cart of sheaves home, threw them off the cart, and again drove into the fields. As they were coming back, they met another funeral. "Stop! Stop!" the master called to the servant. "Don't you see—a man died and is being buried?" The servant did not answer, but urged the oxen on. "Gee! Gaw!" On the terrace of the tavern they saw three drunken men. The servant tried to get them to stop, but the peasant walked on without looking at them.

On Sunday the master took his servant to church. As soon as the priest started to preach, the servant left the church and winked at the master to go out with him. The master left the church in great shame.

As soon as they came home, the peasant said to his servant, "Lad, I am going to pay you off and send you away." "Why, master?" the servant asked.

"You are not a help to me. You are trouble to my household. You always do things which other people do not do." "What things, master?" the servant asked.

"Well, when they were burying that hussy, you stopped the oxen as if they were burying gold. You know what they thought. They thought you were burying gold. You people merely took you for a fool, but when they were burying a prosperous man, you wouldn't stop the oxen to take off your hat; then you made many enemies for your self and for me. When you greeted the drunkards in the tavern, you let the people make fun of you and me, but when you disturbed the people in their prayers, you aroused their anger. Those are the things you cannot easily explain to anybody."

"I can. When the funeral of the widow came, I saw the sky open and I heard the Cherubs sing. When the rich man was being buried, I saw devils sitting on the wagon, rejoicing. When we were passing by the taverns, I heard men saying to each other, 'Now that we have had such a nice crop this season, let us make gifts to the church, the poor and the widows.' And when the priest started to preach, I saw a row of evil spirits rush towards him carrying all kinds of gossip to his ears."

"How could you say such things?" the master called. "Who would believe you? Who would see and hear such things? You would have to be from heaven to know of them. Get out of here you infidel!"

He had hardly spoken, when the servant rushed up, tore through the ceiling, tore through the roof, and went straight to the sky.

This questionable common good he had forcibly precipitated Zaphir's ruin, a calamity which, it is true, was inevitable; he had wrought an injury to an entire family; he had become its enemy. What consolation was there, what recompense for the repulsive experience he had endured, when the logic of facts inexorably all faith in the usefulness of his work, in the necessity of sacrifice? Why should he have to do penance for the sins of others?

"What can be done with the others?" (Continued on page 8)

The Nerve Center

The nerve center of American life is in Washington, of British life in London, of French life in Paris, and so on down the line. Where, one may ask, is the nerve center of Ukrainian American life? Is it in Washington, in New York or any of the great American cities? No, it is in one of the smaller cities—Jersey City, New Jersey, right across the Hudson river from New York.

Why Jersey City?—the reader may ask in some wonderment.

The answer is clear. Simply because the home office of the Ukrainian National Association is located in it.

The UNA is the oldest, largest, and most influential Ukrainian American organization. Because of this fact, because of its membership, its rational basis founded on the rock of true democracy, because of its countless achievements in various fields of activities, because of its ownership of the Svoboda daily and the Ukrainian Weekly—publications which in their particular field have played the leading role in Ukrainian American life—because of these facts the nerve center of Ukrainian American life lies in the UNA Building, 81-83 Grand street, Jersey City, N.J.

Hardly any decision is reached affecting us Americans of Ukrainian descent in the sphere of organizational activities which has not been cleared through the UNA. Hardly any undertaking has come into being which has not been initiated by the UNA. The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, for example, owe their birth and existence to a great degree to the UNA, its members throughout the country, its supreme and branch officers, to its editors, and to be sure, to its financial standing which enables it, through its National Fund augmented by donations of its individual members, to contribute heavily to worthwhile Ukrainian causes, and to keep such organizations as the UCCA and the UURC progressing.

The authority of the UNA is also based upon its cultural program. It is the only Ukrainian American fraternal benefit order which has followed such a program with definite results, namely, the books in the English language on Ukrainian history, culture, literature and associated subjects—and now, the coming Ukrainian Encyclopedia in English.

Small wonder then, by way of example, that persons with some important project in mind for the benefit of Ukrainian American life come to the UNA, Svoboda and Weekly offices for consultations. Small wonder then that the duties of the UNA officers and editors are not confined to just doing their jobs as such. They have to take a very active part in outside activities, serve as officers in other organizations, and thus keep the UNA where it has always been—on top!

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For the Common Good

By MYKHAILO KOTSYUBINSKY
Translated by PERCIVAL CUNYD

(17)

For Tykhovych it was another tormented, restless night and again he was harassed by nightmares. In the quiet, soundless night old memories, recalling his whole life, came back to mind. He remembered

Poet's Corner

SUNLIGHT IN THE VILLAGE

The morning strikes the street with fire
And windows bloom with flowers of light;
The weathercock upon the spire,
Quickened by sun, bursts into flight.
The swiftly running tide explores
The huddled houses, dark and deep:
Leaping through keyholes, under doors,
Or resting in a honeyed sleep.
And to the tombstone's ghostly names,
Shadowed by Time and life's rejection,
The trumpet of the sun proclaims
The hope of love and resurrection.

DOUGLAS GIBSON

when he first began more clearly to formulate his ideas and desires, when he began to sense the need of a rational, essential, worthwhile task as an indispensable condition of life. How gloriously had he dreamed about it at his desk in school, how many bold but often unobtainable projects had he planned! Yet he had studied diligently, regardless of the struggles with poverty, with difficult circumstances, for there was a shining goal before his vision, magnificent hopes. So the years of high school passed, gliding imperceptibly into those spent in university study, and at last the time arrived for the realization of dreams, the moment of finding that rational, essential, vital task in life. But what? Matters do not always run out as hoped for. Instead of getting an active, useful, job, mocking fate pushed him into an office to copy dry-ast-dust papers of no earthly value to anyone—and all for a miserable pittance. Instead of a really vital task, the deadening round of office routine! Had it been worthwhile to study so hard, to strive so desperately, only to fritter it all away within four walls, to drown his capabilities in official duties, to

have his ardent soul smothered under layer after layer of time-less dust from dead documents?

He was compelled to abandon the idea of any truly useful work amongst his fellow-countrymen in his own native land. At least, to give it up for a time.

The prospect of an essentially useful activity smiled on Tykhovych, although it was to be in alien territory, for the advantage of a foreign folk. He took hold of the work with great enthusiasm. All the difficulties, all the hindrances merely incited him, stirred him on, as the spur does to a good deed. Before him lay the magnificent task of rescuing the Bessarabian vineyards from the blight of phylloxera, and this splendid mission he could contribute all his powers. Tykhovych believed in the possibility of winning out in the struggle with the enemy of the grape vine, and this conviction redoubled his strength. But time elapsed the years went by, and every passing year stripped him of a little of his belief, sapped his enthusiasm. Regardless of the battle waged against it, the phylloxera occupied an ever-increasing area with eve-

ry year. Doubtful of the efficacy of the commission's work after several years' activity, Tykhovych perceived that the commission was unable to localize the spread of the pest, to keep it within the limits of the now areas already burnt out by its orders. Not only that, the commission had not even succeeded in eliminating phylloxera entirely from those burnt-out areas. Indeed, the effort was no easy one in view of the hostility and ignorance of the people and the lack of sufficient funds. Many times, after having inspected one village without discovering the presence of the pest, Tykhovych felt no elation but rather a sense of impotence, or he could not be certain that the surrounding vineyards ten miles around, north, south, east, and west, were free from phylloxera. And here was no chance of reaching absolute certainty. The government grudged the money for the struggle.

It was hardly sufficient for work on the burnt-out areas and for the investigation of some of the vineyards in certain places. It was like walking about in a dark room,

tripping with one's hands. In the place all the funds were spent on one job, while in another the vineyards were being tranquilly devoured. It was kept within bounds on the one hand, while on the other phylloxera was allowed to run in every direction. It is understandable that such a state of things could not help but shake Tykhovych's faith in the utility of his mission. However, he resolutely drove his doubts and unbelief away from him. He comforted himself with the hope that matter could not drag on in this manner for long, that the government itself would finally recognize the futility of such a course and would make it possible to carry out a comprehensive vineyard treatment in Bessarabia. And indeed, at least, what stride the enemy made, and then to map out a plan against it to seek another means of deliverance.

But meanwhile, every vineyard that Tykhovych raze lay like load on his conscience. When certainly as the value of his work decreased, the ground began to tremble beneath his feet.

And now, for the sake of

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

GETTING AHEAD

I've been a member of the local branch of the Ukrainian National Association for some time now and got to know the other members pretty well.

Caught Flatfooted

Well, the time came for election of officers for the new year and all of us were interested in developments.

As far as the president and treasurer positions were concerned the election ran smoothly.

When my name was brought into things I was caught flat-footed. Not for even one second did I entertain the idea of holding office.

After the meeting the retiring secretary grabbed me and, pointing to a stack of books, records, papers and what not, announced that they were mine for the year.

Well, I lugged the stuff home and explained things to my wife. She didn't seem a bit sympathetic, elated, angry, or sorry, but from the way she eyed the books I knew I was going to have trouble of one sort or another.

When I got home from the next day things began to happen.

"Welcome home, Mr. Secretary!" my wife greeted me.

BOOKS-MAGAZINES

See it! Read it! Enjoy it! UKRAINIAN TREND published by Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

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Instinctively I knew all was not well.

"What's wrong?" I asked innocently.

"Everything!" the little woman exclaimed. "Everybody and his brother have been here to pay dues. The guy whose job you now have is sending the members here. He called up and wants you to go to his house and pick up the rest of the records as well as some mail he got from the Main Office.

"Is that all?" I whispered. "No! Get those blankety-blank books out of the closet!"

The Phone and Doorbell Ringing

The phone rang; another member asking to have his dues picked up. The doorbell rang; a member wanted to pay dues. The phone rang; the former secretary, reminding me to see him.

"What's for supper?" I asked the wife, respectfully.

"Beans!" she said sweetly.

"I haven't had time to do any work in the kitchen. By the way, clear off the kitchen table. That's where I've been piling the dues of your members, Mr. Secretary!"

Bells rang a few more times during the eating of the beans. Now I understood only too well why no one would take the position of secretary. The other members knew what it was all about.

I went over to see the retired secretary.

"Why are so many members bothering me at home?" I asked. "I thought all dues were to be paid at the monthly meetings."

"That's right, but lots of people can't get to the meeting to your house; others will go to your house; others will expect you to go to their homes; some will mail you your dues. I already have some mail for you. Also, I received dues notification cards from the Main Office which you're to complete, address, stamp and send to the members. Now I'll show you how to make entries and reports, and how to send money to the Main Office. Then there's meeting notifications and—"

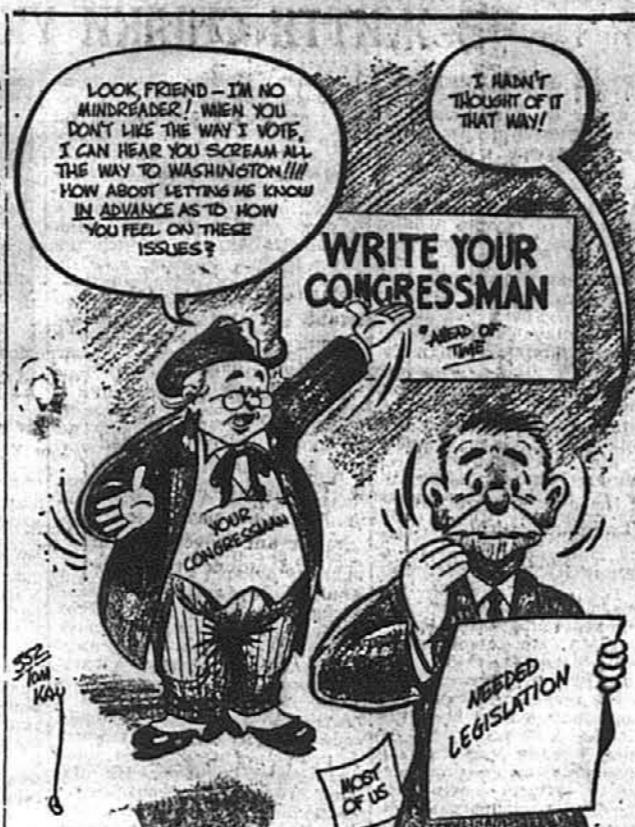
And another evening went.

Well, eventually I got things organized. I told all the members who didn't attend meetings to send their dues to me by mail, and I got the hang of the books and records. It wasn't long before the whole job was routine. But it took up a lot of my leisure time and remarks such as "Well, Mr. Secretary, do we or don't we watch television together tonight?" became frequent.

I got into the habit of bringing the U.N.A. into the conversation whenever we had friends visiting us at home and managed to sign up quite a few new members as a result. Also, as a result, the little woman gave me a particularly vituperative tongue-lashing; seems that the home was no place to entertain friends by cramming the U. N. A. into them.

Maybe, as the former secretary said, I'm "getting ahead." The way I see it, though, if my U.N.A. books and records and branch work keep irritating the spouse, I'm liable to be losing a head.

Theodore Lutwinski



He Needs Your Help

YOUNG BRONKO

(Concluded from page 1)

A Good Student

The boy must have taken his advice to heart. He is a student after skipping an early grade and is coming into senior year of the high school at a youthful 16.

Admittedly, he is also a crack hockey defenseman and one of the finest prep tackles his coach, ex-Gopher All-American Frank Larson, has seen. But that may be just one of those things. After all, sports de-emphasis can be carried only so far where the Nagurski blood flows.

Actually, big Bronko has a pater's typical pride in his son's achievements. A year ago he got so nervous and inwardly critical of young Bronko's playing at the high school games "a raggingly silent bull," according to a friend—that he stayed home and baby-sat with his three younger children while Mrs. Nagurski cheered on the gladiator. "It was too tough on both me and the boy," he explained.

That was last year. This fall Big Bronko could find little to complain about even his own exacting football standards. So he was present for almost every one of junior's blocks and tackles.

As for Bronko, Jr., he is keenly aware of the pressure that's on him because of his dad's tremendous reputation at the University of Minnesota and later in the National Pro League.

"I sure hope I'm good enough to play in college," he says. "Sure the guys give me a bad time because of all the publicity I get through Dad, but that's just kidding. I play football because I like it. I don't think it has to do with what he had done."

For the Common Good

(Continued from page 3)

old man?" worried Tykhovych, pacing the room. Those vacant, clouded eyes of his, continually fixed on me, are robbing me of rest, of sleep. Here's one drop of bitterness too much in my none too pleasant life... Ought I not to go to the mayor? Maybe he could do something with the old man. No, this would be better—I'll go to the priest; he ought to be able to settle the matter...

In the morning Tykhovych be took himself to the priest. The yellow, unwhitewashed house was in no way distinguished from all the other Moldavian dwellings. Just as he was about to enter the yard, he was halted by a large flock of geese, who at that moment came pouring out into the street with a loud quacking. Behind the geese, with a staff in his hand, there emerged a tall, hook-nosed, bearded man dressed in a short Moldavian smock and with a black rough felt hat on his head.

"Is the priest at home?" "What do you want with him?" returned the gooseherd, none too graciously.

"I have business with him," taking off his hat from beneath which there fell down on his shoulders a shock of long hair.

Tykhovych was astounded at the transformation; he had never seen a priest like that in Ukraine. "Katushka!" the priest called in a deep bass voice. "Drive the geese out to pasture!"

A young woman hurried out from the shed. The priest handed her the staff and led his visitor into the house. When both priest and visitor were seated on the benches in the room, furnished in peasant style, Tykhovych told his story and begged for help. The priest listened attentively until he had finished. "Very well, I will arrange the matter. Set your mind at rest... only..." He broke off as though fearing to give expression to some covert thought. "Only what?" said Tykhovych, taking him up.

CHICAGO and VICINITY NEWS

(Continued from page 1)

Tickets for this Concert may be obtained at the offices of the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, Beseda, or S.U.M.A.

Lysenko School Band

The Mykola Lysenko School of Music in Chicago now boasts of a 45 piece band. The band meets every Wednesday and Saturday evening at 2147 West Chicago Avenue, and when last heard by this reporter, sounded well on the road to giving the Ukrainian people in Chicago their first Concert Band. Prof. John H. Barabash is to be congratulated for the wonderful work he is doing with the Mykola Lysenko School of Music.

It is Christmas Around the World time at the Museum of Science and Industry, and Ukrainian Day will be Thursday, December 9th. The following is a schedule of nationality days: Swedish (Dec. 5th), Italian and Croatian (Dec. 6th), Japanese and French (Dec. 7th), Irish (Dec. 8th), Ukrainian (Dec. 9th), Dutch (Dec. 10th), Chinese and British (Dec. 11th), and the United States grand finale on December 12th.

Once again it will be the "Soyuz Ukrainok" Branch 22, together with the St. Vladimir Cathedral people who will decorate the Ukrainian Christmas tree and present the Ukrainian Christmas programs in the

Flanders in Holiday Plea to Soviets To Aid Peace

The Ukrainian Section together with the Russian, Armenian and Georgian sections of the Voice of America broadcast on Thanksgiving Day direct to the Soviet people an appeal from Senator Ralph E. Flanders, Rep. Vt. for world disarmament so people can enjoy the fruits of their labor.

The Voice, world's most powerful radio station, is operated by the United States Information Agency. "The American people want earnestly to live in peace and free contact with you, the Soviet people," said Sen. Flanders, many of whose New England constituents are descendants of the colonists who first celebrated Thanksgiving.

He continued: "We Americans have no ambitions to conquer any people. We covet no one's territory, and yet we are spending huge sums of money in arms, armament and armies."

Mixed Bowling League, Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey

By G. T. S.

Last Sunday everyone tried to top the leaders, but it seems the pinboys used cement on the bottom of the pins for some. Team No. 6 came through with only 2145 for the 3-game high. Team single game high of 737 was rolled by Team No. 5 of Carteret: Stanley Phillips, John Hrycuna, Stella Phillips, Pat Gronsky, Ann Hadyniak, Hal Edwards, Ann Truch and John Lesky.

The Single high score of 212 plus the high 3-game score of 545 was rolled by Dr. Mike Chessel of Elizabeth. As for the girls, Mary Genega of Elizabeth came through with a New High for single score of 196 and new 3-game score of 494.

Mike Kowalczyk of Elizabeth still holds the men's highest individual average for the series with 179, and it's Mary Genega for the girls with an average of 148.

To date, Team No. 6 of Elizabeth is tops for the series with 26 wins and 4 losses, for a total of 20,941 pins. Their 2261 for the highest 3-game score still stands. This team includes: Mike Labinsky, Dr. Mike Chessel, Steve Babish, Ann Fedirko, Vera Kiceniuk and Mary Genega. But the highest single game score for the series was bowled by Team No. 8 of Elizabeth with 834.

Single game top honors are still the same as the last summary: Mike Labinsky of Elizabeth and John Laszek of Jersey City with 223, with Mike Kowalczyk only one pin behind. As mentioned, new single game high is Mary Genega with 196, followed by Olga Laszek of Jersey City with 164.

Three-game high for the series: for the men, it is John Laszek with his 580; and for the girls, Mary Genega with her new 494 followed by Ann Hadyniak of Carteret with 423.

Bowling for this Sunday, December 5, 1954, will be at 1:30 P.M. due to the scheduling of the Yearly Meeting of the UYL-NJ at the Sitch Hall, 506 18th Avenue, Newark at 4:30 P.M. One and all are invited for a eventful and complete day.

modern theater of the Museum of Science and Industry.

Best wishes to the former Alice Fedunyk, the very active president of Soyuz Ukrainok Branch 22, who was married to Michael Charys on November 6th. Both of them have been doing a wonderful job in promoting the Ukrainian cause and truly deserve the best of happiness. Ukrainians in Chicago sincerely greet our new Mr. and Mrs. M. Charys.

League Sends Out Clothing to Needy in Europe

The League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent in Chicago has been exceptionally busy during the past few weeks. They have just completed sending over 3,500 pounds of clothing to needy Ukrainians in Europe... in addition to 15 hundred of \$10 CARE packages. The League and its president John Duzansky are to be congratulated for their efforts.

The University of Illinois at Champaign, Illinois is presenting an International Exhibit displaying the Art and Culture of 24 nationalities.

Ukrainian students at the university have prepared an exhibit of Ukrainian Art and Culture, among which can be found portions of the Joseph Kochan Collections, as well as literature furnished by the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent. Exhibit opens on Saturday, December 11th.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

NEWARK DIVISION IN THREE-TEAM TIE FOR LEAD

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Competition among the teams in the Newark Division grows keener as three of the leaders find themselves again in a three-way tie for the top spot. The Ukrainian Sitch quintet, the U.N.A. Branch 272 team, and the senior St. Johns C.W.V. aggregation are the three contenders worth watching in the next few weeks.

In the matches held last Friday, November 26th, the Sitchmen earned the right to the top spot by scoring the night's highest three game series with a pinfall of 2,566, and a high single game of 942 pins. These good scores gave them an average higher than their two close rivals, but the margin is only a slim one-point lead. Sitchman Ed Komon excelled in the individual high series by registering a total of 566 pins, while S. Tar-

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1954

Table with 2 columns: Ukrainian Blacksheep (2) and Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A (1). Lists names and scores for various bowlers.

Table with 2 columns: Jersey City S. & A. "B" (3) and Sts. Peter & Paul HNS C (0). Lists names and scores for various bowlers.

Table with 2 columns: Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B (3) and U.N.A. Branch 435 (0). Lists names and scores for various bowlers.

Table with 2 columns: Sts. Peter & Paul HNS D (2) and Jersey City S. & A. "A" (1). Lists names and scores for various bowlers.

Table with 2 columns: Ukrainian Sitch (2) and St. John's C.W.V. Jrs. (1). Lists names and scores for various bowlers.

Table with 2 columns: St. John's C.W.V. Srs. (3) and U.N.A. Branch 272 (0). Lists names and scores for various bowlers.

Table with 2 columns: Ukr.-American Vets (3) and Tridens (0). Lists names and scores for various bowlers.

Table with 2 columns: Ukr. Orthodox Church (2) and Penn-Jersey S. C. (1). Lists names and scores for various bowlers.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE

TEAM STANDINGS Jersey City Division

Table with 4 columns: Team Name, Won, Lost, High 3 Gme Total, Avg. Lists team standings for the Jersey City Division.

Newark Division

Table with 4 columns: Team Name, Won, Lost, High 3 Gme Total, Avg. Lists team standings for the Newark Division.



ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

3 ЖИТТЯ СПІЛКИ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ



Делегати з Осередку ім. УПА (Філадельфія) на П'ятому Головному З'їзді СУМА

П'ЯТИЙ ГОЛОВНИЙ З'ЇЗД СУМА

П'ятий Головний З'їзд Спілки Української Молоді Америки, що відбувся в дні 20-го і 21-го листопада п. р. в Нью-Йорку, належить до одного з найкращих З'їздів цієї організації. Насамперед він відзначив своєю делювістю без зайвої балаканини та злив патриотичних промов. Делегати з Осередків та керівні й контрольні органи Головної Управи присвятили свою увагу справам практичної природи, бо від їх позитивного полагодження залежатиме майбутнє Спілки Української Молоді Америки.

Ішло про те, щоб СУМА й надалі була масовою організацією української молоді в ЗДА та конструктивним чинником у житті американських українців. Найліпшою характеристикою для СУМА були слова проф. Б. Романчука з Філадельфії, що він іх сказав у своїй доповіді про «Проблему моралі громадських працінівців». Звертаючись до делегатів, він вислово переконання, що українська громада в ЗДА може надійно дивитись в майбутню, бо приїде час, коли тисячі активних вихованців СУМА долучаться до її активу.

З'їзд отримав письмові й усні привітання з Європи й Америки від різних громадських і політичних установ та окремих осіб. Серед них від АБН, ООЧСУ, ОДВУ, МУН, ЦК СУМА-у та його Крайових Комітетів і ін. Усні привітання склали о. П. Мельничук, духовний очільник СУМА, представник різних місцевих організацій і Установ Нью-Йорку.

На З'їзді прийшло 87 делегатів, які представляли 106 голосів від 27 Осередків з загального числа 35. До Осередків належить 21 Відділ ЮСУМА, в яких охоплено молоддю до 18 років. При багатьох Осередках Відділи ЮСУМА начислюють більше членів у Відділі, ніж з загальною численністю в Осередку. Юнацтво СУМА начислює сьогодні 1,000 членів, а цілість СУМА — 3,300.

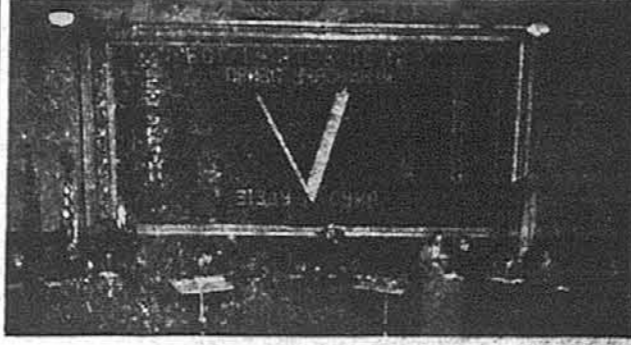
У звітному році членство СУМА провадило свою внутрішню роботу в різних гуртках: хорових, драматичних, музичних, українознавства, спортивних і інших. Разом з усіх Осередків діало 83 гуртки. У 19 Осередках організовано власні бібліотеки з загальною кількістю 6 тисяч книжок. У звітному році Осередки разом відзначили 61 національну річницю та вислоухали 83 доповіді на освітні й політичні теми.

У справах культурно-виховної праці серед членства СУМА Головна Управа скликала Конференцію в Нью-Йорку й Шікаго, на які були закликані представники з Осередків. Відбулося також два Конференції, присвячені справам юнацтва СУМА. Для юних сумітників влаштовано п'ять відпочинково-вишкілних таборів, у яких побувало 500 юнаків і юначок.

Як і в попередніх роках, основним гальмом у розгорненні виховної роботи серед членства СУМА, а головне серед юнацтва, був брак власних будинків. Більші Осередки заходилися біля придбання власних будинків, як одного виходу з цієї прикрикої ситуації. Власний будинок вже має Осередок ім. Павлишкова в Шікаго вартістю 14 тисяч дол., а Осередки в Трентоні й Боффало збирають фонди для їх придбання.

Про інтенсивність зв'язків Головної Управи свідчить листування. У звітному часі до Головної Управи влинуло 2,500 листів, а вислоно 32 тисячі.

Допомога для залишків у Європі, що її перевела СУМА, була вислоно переважно суміжжями у Німеччині й Австрії на загальну суму 12 тисяч доларів. Фінансовий звіт Головної Управи за звітний рік подас загальний оборот в сумі 46,125 доларів, який ж до нього долучили фінансові звіти поодиноких Осередків, то ця сума в звітному році перевищує 100 тисяч доларів. Ця величезна сума грошей здобута суміжжями з пожертв, забав, імпрез і добровільних датків українського громадянства.



Момент відчитання проекту резолюцій та постанов на П'ятому Головному З'їзді СУМА, що відбувся в Нью-Йорку в Українській Централі

ПОСТАНОВИ І РЕЗОЛУЦІЇ

Ухвалені П'ятим Головним З'їздом Спілки Української Молоді Америки, що відбувся в дні 20-го і 21-го листопада 1964 р. в Нью-Йорку (Нью-Джерсі).

ПРИВІТИ:

З'їзд вітає Уряд ЗДА та його Президента Даггата Айзенгара і в імені членів СУМА дякує йому за його підтримку в боротьбі з російсько-комуністичною імперіалізмом та його п'яними колоніями.

З'їзд вітає палий привіт українському народові на Річці Землях, його політичному проволочи УГВР, збройному авіагарді — Українській Повстанчій Армії і революційному підпіллію — Організації Українських Націоналістів, які в умовах російської окупації борються за повне національне, політичне й економічне визволення України.

З'їзд вітає Ієрархії Українських Церков і схилиє голови перед мучениками, які за віру Христову віддали життя і відгинули від рук московських окупантів.

З'їзд вітає Центральный Комітет і Крайові Комітети СУМА-у в усюму світі, всіх сумітників і сумітниць, які готуються до боротьби і допомагають українському народові в його амальних за Українську Самостійну Соборну Державу.

П'ятий Головний З'їзд СУМА відбувається в трьохсоту річницю боротьби українського народу проти московського поневолення України та в дні, коли Москва доконує новий злочин — масове вивезення українців, зокрема молоді, в Середню Азію, Сибір і Казахстан.

Цю злочинну українську політику до ще більш наполегливо праці в допомозі українському народові у його боротьбі за вільне й незалежне життя.

П'ятий Головний З'їзд СУМА негативно оцінює суттєво-решімо діяльність Американського Комітету Визволення від Вольтеру, який підтримує російських імперіалістів на еміграції в їх намаганнях зберегти Московську імперію після повалення комуністичного режиму в СССР, і осуджує ті українські кола, які пішли на співпрацю з імперіалістичними силами в установах цього Комітету.

П'ятий З'їзд негативно ставиться до поширюваної тепер в демократичному світі, зокрема в ЗДА, теорії співіснування з комуністичним зранієм, яка є лише на вуху Москві, бо дає їй змогу без перешкод підготуватися до завоювання віднолого світу, а поневолені Росією народи залишає на цілковито винищувальній російській імперіалістичній політиці.

П'ятий З'їзд стверджує, що Спілка Української Молоді Америки за п'ять років своєї діяльності виростила на одну з найбільш важливих чинників у житті американських українців, а в роботі на зовнішнь-українському відтинку здобула авторитет в широких колах американського політичного світу. Щоб зберегти здобуті позиції та ще більше їх поглибити, П'ятий Головний З'їзд СУМА постановляє:

- В організаційних справах:**
- 1. а) поповнювати лави СУМА влітнім нових членів;
 - б) закріпити достатню кількість Осередків в числі 35;
 - в) закінчити перереєстрацію членства.
2. З'їзд зобов'язує новоприбрану Головну Управу розбудувати Відділи ЮСУМА при кожному Осередку та в місцях скупчення українців, де немає Осередків СУМА.
3. З'їзд доручає Головній Управі переглянути й виправити привітання Юноі СУМА, узгодивши його з організаційною структурою та статутом СУМА.
4. З'їзд постановляє створити при кожному Осередку СУ-

ДРУГІ ВІДЗНАЧЕННЯ

На цьому місці подією зоріє характеристику Осередку ім. Лесі Українки в Воффало. Цей Осередок відзначив ще однією важливою подією — прийомом Головної Управи СУМА. Дані охоплюють період від 1-го грудня 1963-го року до 1-го листопада 1964 року.

До керівних органів Управи Осередку входять: А. Гайдар — голова, керівник організаційного відділу — П. Першак, керівник культурно-освітнього відділу — М. Ласак, секретар, який ж адміністратор і керівник відділу зовнішніх зв'язків — Т. Вендина, керівник преси й інформації — М. Палдан, керівник відділу жінок — С. Гюбел, керівник відділу фізичних вправ — П. Вілсак, керівник відділу спорту — П. Вурман, керівник відділу суспільної опії — І. Дроздовський, керівник відділу ЮСУМА — Х. Саган.

Осередок числять 117 ініціаторів та 74 членів Відділу ЮСУМА, що разом становить 191. Члени Осередку працюють в різних гуртках: чоловічий хор має сім виступів по Осередку, духовна оркестру складається з 29 осіб і має 18 виступів, у тому числі кілька для чужинців; струнна оркестра мала 4 виступи, з них одна в шкільній радіопротекції В. Шарван; драматичний гурток підготував і поставив п'єсу «Сута» І. Тобличевича в Воффало і Канаді; танцювальна група мала 6 виступів; жіночий квартет зробив п'ять виступів, з яких один у шкільній радіопротекції, і наспівав дві телефонні платівки. Раз на тиждень відбуваються заняття гуртка українознавства. Де викладають професори Чукіо, Саган і д-р Пола. Гурток вивчає українську історію, географію й літературу. Члени Осередку також беруть участь в програмах радіо-телебачення на радіостанції В. Шарвана.

В ознаменованні часу Осередку з нагоди нагородження переклонила прапором за 1963 рік ушанувала величезно Свято Молоді, про яке повільно прийшли виступи в американській пресі міста Воффало, відзначити всі національні річниці святкових академіями, влаштувати на території міста концерт для школярів, вибрав сім прогуканців, одна з яких на Ніягуру зафільмована «СУМ-Фільмом» за його озвучення; 3-й раз у год Осередок влаштував 14 імпрез, з суміжжю прослухали сім телефонів на політичні й освітні теми.

При Осередку є власна бібліотека, а серед членів розповсюджені три приватні бібліотеки: «Крила», як також існують літературні; яку надісила Головна Управа СУМА. Вони за звітний період читалися 488,50 годин. Осередок СУМА в Воффало тисно співпрацює з «Свято Молоді» й «Спілкою Української Молоді» й Канаді й Америці. Він бере участь у святках «Свято Молоді» й «Свято Української Молоді» у Європі й Америці.

Візити Секретаріату Осередку до Головної Управи і в області 294 лонів, а в області 1962, що влітку 1964 здійснював у Європі та в Америці 10 загальних зборів членів Осередку.

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НОВОВИВЕРЕННЯ СКЛАД КЕРІВНИХ І КОНТРОЛЬНИХ ОРГАНІВ ГОЛОВНОЇ УПРАВИ СУМА НА 1965-1966 РР.

- Головна Управа:**
- Голова Головної Управи — Василь Оселечко;
 - І-ий Заступник Голови — Григорій Цобряк;
 - І-ий Заступник Голови — Володимир Левський;
 - Секретар — Євген Івашків;
 - Керівник Організаційного Відділу — Зенон Осечук;
 - Керівник Відділу Преси й Інформації — Валентин Коваль;
 - Керівник Відділу Юнацтва — Іван Кобець;
 - Керівник Фінансово-Господарського Відділу — Ярослав Гуменич;
 - Керівник Відділу Зовнішніх Зв'язків — Іван Марончук;
 - Керівник Відділу Жінок — Зоя Лавринюк;
 - Керівник Спортивного Відділу — Мирослава Шнигаль;
 - Керівник Відділу Суспільної Опії — Петро Пшопець.

- Заступники членів Головної Управи:**
- Роман Набережний, Анастас Водрій, Василь Шнигаль, Олександр Кедр.
- Контрольний Комітет:**
- Голова Контрольного Комітету — Микола Оселечко;
 - Члени Контрольного Комітету — Костянтин Васильєв, Микола Вацар;
 - Заступники — Теодор Воднар, Лука Шаргар.

- Товаришчий Суд:**
- Голова Товаришчого Суду — Іван Кудий;
 - Члени — Надія Гладимовська, Ігор Задяк;
 - Заступники — Микола Пришляк, Михайло Шамітєвич.
- Члени П'ятого Головного З'їзду СУМА:**
- Лев Фугала (Дітройт), Анастас Гайдар (Воффало), Михайло Яремко (Пасейк), Мирослава Солтє (Філадельфія), Вера Дитиня (Нью-Йорк), Осип Януш (Дітройт), Роман Романчук (Понкер), Олександр Власів (Елліс), Вадим Лещюк (Шікаго), Андрій Заборонький (Честер).
- Головна Виховна Рада:**
- Голова Головної Виховної Ради СУМА — д-р Михайло Кухар;
 - Члени Головної Виховної Ради — проф. Романчук, проф. Лотичин, д-р Олександр, проф. Кареміт, проф. Валячко, проф. Саган, Івк, Валентина Юрченко, Івк, Вера, Марта Забірацька.

ментя стрункої оркестри, 620,00 дол. — табірний реманент (шпата, ліжка), 1,200 дол. бібліотека та інші надбавки Управи. Разом маємо Осередку оцінюється на 8,490 доларів. В останньому часі внесено встанову на загальні збори Осередку про придбання власного будинку. Все оглянуто відповідний об'єкт в країнній частині міста, який коштуватиме понад 32,500 доларів і який зобов'язали придбати члени Осередку СУМА ім. Лесі Українки.

Самодіяльний концерт ЮСУМА

Неділя 14-го листопада ц. р. залишатиме глибоко в пам'яті клявиських юних сумітників.

Вони в цей день, перед своїми батьками та ширшим українським громадянством, здавали іспит зі своєї неповторної праці.

Вже зранку було помітно незвичайний рух в Доміні Осередку СУМА, яка почала заповнюватися учасниками програм.

Нарешті надихають пора й усі процесіо вкрутили до Українського Народного Дому, де мав відбуватися концерт — несучий з собою мандоліни, банди, гітари та акордіони.

Найменші сумітчатка не потребували трудитись, бо за ними мали несли їхній вивид батьків й матері.

Ще піз гідний чекання, і Відділ примістився на сцені, щоб сумісним маршем започаткувати програму концерту. В залі свігло гасне, а на сцені запалає тиша... Керівник Відділу — Я. Кузидь відкриває концерт і далі його хід передає другий Т. Цимшевич.

Куртина відкривається, і з усіх юначок і юнаків одним ритмом несуться слова сумісного маршу — «Гей, струнко, стань, на прапор глянть!» та «Ми волю Європу здобуємо з боєм, ми вільного діти народу...» Завершується, усі залізати, сцени, три мішаного хору Юноі СУМА.

Під управою п. Володимара Лаха хор бадьоро відігравує три пісні: «Гей, Січ!» «На берді верба рясна» та «Ой, хизла дітвака бережком». Після хору, на сцену по-віськовому виходить гурт доросту юнаків, які вогнистою збріню декляють: «Наша земля», що з твором одного із членів місцевого Відділу ЮСУМА. Далі на сцені показується мала «бандурна», як докото й називає члени мандоліноного ансамблю під керівництвом п. Юрія Писаренка, які виконують «Гей, не думайтесь!» — марш, «За горами» та «Засинали козацькі коні», за що збудовується бурно оплески. Конферансе попереміжає присутних, що вони ще раз дождуться... Музиканти зникають, а на їх місце появляються маленькі юнаки-гудули, які відтанцюють «Ариана».

Вже сама їхня поява на сцені викликає гучні оплески. Мала Маріянка з чуттям декляє: «І все ж таки до тебе», Віктор Валох — «Україно!»

Хвилює напруження перериває «Колонія в дві пари» виконана старшими юнаками В. Гришном, В. Богуславським та юнаками — Н. Долякським й Н. Писаренком.

Останню перед перервою, точку виконують усі юнаки, члени доросту Юноі СУМА, які представляють курей, що впроваджують свого одинокого



Виступ юних сумітників на концерті в Клявисьці