

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 Ukrainian National Ass'n Tel. Henderson 4-1018

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

WEEKLY COMMENTATOR

LENT MEDITATIONS

Now that Lent is with us, a season of fasting, it is interesting to note that there is no prescription in the Bible on how the fast should be kept. The Old Testament required fasting on but a single day in the year, the Day of Atonement. By the time of Jesus, this had been elaborated to twice a week (See Luke 18:12). Jesus warned against fasting that would be mere ostentation. Rightly He said (Matthew 6:16, RSV), "do not look

ADVICE TO SCHOOLBOYS

For nearly a century the following quotation has been popular among English schoolboys. It is from Dr. Watts on Elocution, "Advice to Young Men." "In promulgating your esoteric cogitations and in articulating your superficial sentimentalities, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversational communications possess a clarified conciseness, a compact comprehensibility and a concatenated cogency.

Souchak's 15-Under 273 Wins Houston Open by 2

Mike Souchak, a younger generation American of Ukrainian descent, of Durham N. C., fired a seven-under-par 65 last Sunday, February 27, to win \$8,000 in top money in the \$30,000 Houston Open (Houston, Texas), richest tournament on the winter tour. Souchak's 65 and earlier rounds of 70, 71 and 67 gave him a fifteen-under-par 273 for the 7,200-yard Memorial Course. It left him two strokes ahead of Jerry Barber, of Los Angeles, Cal., who placed a final round 71 with his record-breaking 63 of the day previous, for a 275 total and \$3,200.

Signed Up As Recording Artist

Andy Sheppard, a younger generation American of Ukrainian descent, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Pastuszek of 2500 W. 9th St., Chester, Pa., has recently signed a contract with Caddillac Record Co. of New York City as recording artist. He has five brothers. He is a soloist in the choir of St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Chester. His aim, his mother informs us, is also to be a soloist tenor singing Ukrainian songs.



Andy Sheppard

His first record releases are the currently popular "Crying Alone", written by Bill Culbert, veteran musician and composer and Wilbur R. Petrilla, and "What Is Paris", written by Frances C. Bond. Andy, 18 years of age, is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Pastuszek.

GI IN TOKYO RECORDS SONGS OF UKRAINE IN JAPANESE AND UKRAINIAN

"The Nippon Times" English language daily in Tokyo, Japan, reported on February 8 last that Ukrainian songs written and sung by a native refugee who is not a U. S. citizen were recorded there for the first time and placed on sale recently. The singer-lyricist is Pfc. Ihor Shankovsky, 23, of the 406th Medical General Laboratory, FEC. Recorded by Nippon Columbia, the SP disc carries "Evening of Ukraine," a sentimental piece, sung in both Ukrainian and Japanese, and "Dream of Youth" sung in Ukrainian. Columbia's leaflet advertising the recordings, with Ihor's picture on front page, contains the text of the two songs in their Japanese translation. The "Dream of Youth" song, the "Nippon Times" writes, "expresses the lyricist's nostalgia for his fabulously rich native land and the resolve of his fellow countrymen to fight for freedom." Ihor is the son of Mr. Lev Shankovsky of Philadelphia, a former displaced person. 14 of the Shankovsky family were massacred by the invaders. Father and son barely escaped to freedom in 1944. The "Nippon Times" account tells of the Ukrainian fight for national liberation, as related by Shankovsky. As a refugee in the United States, Ihor first worked, and studied voice, and earned enough money to enter the University of Pennsylvania, where he majored in political science. In 1952 was drafted.

James Melnychuk Appointed Commissioner of Mayor's Commission on Group Relations

Newark, N. J.—James Melnychuk of Newark, N. J., this week received an appointment as commissioner of the Mayor's Commission on Group Relations. Mayor Carlin of Newark made the appointment. The group will deal primarily with specific group relations problems existing in Newark.



James Melnychuk

Mr. Melnychuk was born in Newark on October 11, 1921 to William and Mary Melnychuk. After the death of his father in 1927 his mother took him to Western Ukraine. He attended elementary schools and High school there. In 1938 just before Germany's invasion of Poland he left Western Ukraine and returned to Newark. He then attended schools

Chinese Taking Place of Deported Ukrainians

The Bonn, Germany, correspondent of the "Newsweek" magazine recently reported in an article titled "Around the Curtain" that, "East German defectors just back from working in Red China relate this fantastic fact: "Malenkov is helping Mao to get rid of his hostile population. Nearly one million anti-Communist Chinese have been moved to the Ukraine as slave labor, replacing anti-Communist Ukrainians sent to Siberia."

Ukrainian Home Picks Pawchak As President

It's getting to be old hat for Julius Pawchak, after 15 years as president of the Ukrainian National Home at Grand street and Driggs avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., the Greenpoint Weekly Star reports. But old hat or not, Julius, an insurance worker in the offices of H. E. Sprigade on Manhattan avenue, has done it again. He was renamed to his 16th term.

S.U.M.A. CONCERT IN CHICAGO

The Ukrainian Youth Association of America (S.U.M.A.) presented a very successful Concert at the Chopin School Auditorium in Chicago on February 26th.

In a capacity filled auditorium the members of S.U.M.A. exhibited the magnificent things that can be accomplished by Ukrainian youth, given the proper leadership. I. Mironowych of the Executive Committee of S.U.M.A. was the Master of Ceremonies of the Concert which was presented in three parts. The first part consisted of singing by the S.U.M.A. Chorus directed by Prof. M. Fedoriv, and dancing by the S.U.M.A. Dancing Group as well as dancing pupils of Mrs. M. Shute. The excellent singing of the choruses, both women's and mixed, and the colorful and classical dancing reminded many in the audience of life as it was in Ukraine and gave a feeling of pride to all Ukrainians in the audience.

During the second part, the S.U.M.A. Dramatic Group presented the 5th Act of Karpenko-Karoho's "Sava Chali". This excellent portrayal was directed by A. Stepovij, with musical setting by Prof. V. Shute.

The Concert was climaxed with the appearance of the S.U.M.A. Concert Band, which not only thrilled the audience but left it speechless. For a long time, Ukrainians in Chicago have wished for a Ukrainian Concert Band... comparable to the famous bands at Harrison High School and Wright Junior College that were directed by the popular

financial secretary; William Kwasny, recording secretary, and Peter Pelech, treasurer. The board of advisers includes Theodore Kuzmiw, Nicholas Pshenychny, Mrs. Katherine Baran, Michael Bahlay, Michael Diachiskin, Edward Bartosewycz, Nicholas Kunka, Theodore Baraban, Stephen Midiany, William Trock, Joseph Wrubel and George Sokol.

German-American Daily Comments On Ukrainian Independence Day

The prominent German-American daily, the "New Yorker Staats-Zeitung und Herold", printed in the German language and in its 121st year of publication, featured an article on January 23, 1955 entitled "Free World Celebrates the Independence Day of Ukraine" from which are culled the following excerpts: "It was Ukraine which was the first to fight with all the forces at her disposal against the aggression of the newly established Communist Russia. It is Ukraine which has never ceased her fight against the godless tyranny of Soviet Russia. And it will be Ukraine which will play a decisive role in the shaping of Europe and with it, also of the world. Germany knew about the position of Ukraine in the past, the two nations maintaining lively diplomatic and cultural relations. Germany was among the first countries to recognize the Ukrainian Democratic Republic 37 years ago. Many Germans have come to know and appreciate Ukraine and Ukrainian people in the postwar years as well. The German-Ukrainian Society, which has its seat in Munich and is active under the honorary presidency of the renowned German diplomat and scientist, Dr. Paul Rorbach, successfully serves this purpose. The periodical published in the German language by the Society—'Ukraine Past and Present'—is also widely read in the United States."

UYL-NA TESTIMONIAL FOR BIELSKI AND LEWICKI

2nd Annual Affair a Great Success

Last Saturday evening, February 26th, was the memorable night of the 2nd annual UYL-NA Testimonial Dinner-Dance, co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey and the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee of New York and held at the beautiful Penttop Room of the Hotel Statler in New York City. The affair was held in honor of Richard Bielski, great power runner and kicker of the Maryland U. football team as the "Outstanding Ukrainian Amateur Athlete of 1954," and Daniel Lewicki, speedy and skillful scoring star of the New York Rangers hockey club, as the "Outstanding Ukrainian Professional Athlete of 1954." A capacity crowd of well over 300 people jammed the beautiful room to pay homage to these 2 wonderful Ukrainian American and Canadian athletes. This followed the precedent-setting first annual affair last year and fully lived up to its predecessor. The capacity throng really enjoyed (Concluded on p. 3)



Left to right: William Polewchak, toastmaster; Dick Bielski, fullback; Danny Lewicki, N. Y. Ranger, forward; Al Danko, who made presentation speech.

Ukrainian Marshals on the Rise

Coupled with the elevation to the top of the Soviet hierarchy of Nikolai A. Bulganin and Georgi K. Zhukov, rumors circulating in Geneva, Switzerland hold that a small group of "Ukrainian marshals" have been steadily gaining important and key positions in the Soviet Union. These sources indicate that that Ivankhenko, one of the secretaries of the Communist Party of Ukraine, had been assigned to Molotov's staff during the latter's trip to Eastern Germany some months ago. Some informants went so far as to state that old, tough Molotov, was actually controlled by the Ukrainian—a unique case, they said, in the history of the communist state. The same Geneva sources report that the influence of the Ukrainian marshals—such as Timoshenko, Sokolovsky, Moskalenko, Halitsky and Konev—is considerable. The influence of Marshal Timoshenko allegedly is especially great in Moscow, as he is considered "a personal friend of Mao-Tse Tung" from the time of his war assignment in China.

SISTER

By MARKO VOVCHOK
Translated by Percival Cundy

(1)

Mother died when I was but a tiny tot so that I don't remember her very much. It only seems to me as in a dream that there was a someone who used to rock me in the cradle and croon over me in a soft, quiet voice.

After mother was buried, father would not marry a second time. "There'll never be another like my first love," he used to say. "Since the Lord has taken her, let the children carry on with the house and farm work!"

Father was very kind and good; he spoiled us both, my brother and me. We lived in plenty with enough of everything. Whatever I took a fancy to, that I could do. I was perfectly free. What a generous and happy girlhood was mine! It's lovely to recall it! May my father reign in bliss!

As a marriageable girl, I enjoyed a splendid time for about three years and there were many who courted me. I wanted none of them, and father would not force me, no matter how well-to-do and handsome the suitor was. Until at last the Lord sent me a true mate and I fell in love. And my lover was so handsome! Dark, well set-up... How delighted I was with him! There was nothing else in my thoughts but Pevlo! I couldn't wait to see him every time. And he wasn't from our village, but from another one quite far away. When I saw him, I was happy, but when I didn't, then I was so gloomy, such a sadness would come over me that all the world lost its charm. If he were late in arriving at a party, I'd weep my eyes out. "Maybe," I used to think, "he's found another girl." When, on the day after St. Simon's, without my expecting it or even dreaming of it, he asked my father for me to be wife. Father gave his blessing. It made no difference to him that he came from another village. He was a good farmer and everybody there spoke well of him.

My husband took me off to his farm. Dear God, how lovingly we lived together there! But the Lord didn't grant him long to live... All in all I only spent two years with him. How good and kind he was to me! When he came into the house it became as gay and cheerful as a flowery arbor. We would sit and work or just talk, always the pair of us.

When all at once—oh, what a bitter blow it was!—my Pavlo fell sick. I rushed to all

the wise women, then I sent for the doctor, but nothing was of any avail. Death, they say, will not be put off... And Pavlo died...

Father came and fetched me home again to stay with him. I sold my husband's house and farm with all the stock.

"You come and live with me, daughter! Why should you live on in a strange village like a waif? If you have been widowed, God will be gracious to you!"

But meanwhile my brother got married, and to a girl from our own village; smart and neat, but nothing more. They had a child, a little girl.

I had scarcely wept my Pavlo six months, when we buried father. People say that one misfortune always brings another one after it, and they are right. For some time after, we did pretty well, but then brother began to grow poor; now it would be his crops that failed, then his cattle would die. And God blessed him with five children; two girls and three boys. Brother used to worry himself sick; his wife went about moping and even the children grieved. It got so bad at last he had nothing to buy food with.

"Sister," said brother, "do me a great favor and lend me some money! If I live and can earn, I will pay you back, and if I die, God will repay you."

So I lent him some of the money I got from the sale of my husband's house and cattle and it seemed as though the whole household cheered up; brother began to chatter, sister-in-law to smile and the children to chatter about and laugh aloud. I rejoiced: "Praise God that we seem now to thrive like other folk!"

Since we were small, brother and I always loved each other sincerely. Never a cross word between us and never a quarrel, God forbid! If we couldn't agree on a thing, one or the other would give in.

And the children loved me—how they used to squabble amongst themselves over me: "She's my auntie!" "No, she's mine as well!" And they'd scramble to kiss me till they'd knocked the work out of my hands and tore the kerchief from my head.

But sister-in-law was very disdainful. I humored her like you do a little child, but no, I couldn't please her in any wise! "Sister, dear heart," I would advise her, "let's do this such and such a way and it will turn out fine." But no matter what

it was, whether buying or selling, she'd never heed a word; even if it was bad, she'd still have it her own way. I gave up and wept in silence, that was all. I didn't want to disturb brother, so then I would approach her again with words of kindness.

One day she and I were planting peas in the garden. I spoke to her but she pretended not to hear and away from me. I felt heavy at heart but I began to sing. I was singing but the tears welled up in my eyes. Suddenly I heard: "God give you power and good day to you!" I looked up. It was our neighbor. She was leaning over the fence and giving me greeting.

I quickly wiped away the tears. "Good day, neighbor!" I replied.

"I just looked over to ask you..."

"What is it? Anything we can do?"

"Would you sell me a few of your peas?"

Sell? One would do so to a stranger, but a neighbor is welcome to take. "As many as you wish, dear heart." And she stretched forth her dish to me.

I filled up as much as the dish would hold and gave them to her. She thanked me and off she went.

Sister-in-law almost rushed at me: "Here," she said, "if everybody is going to make free with my stuff like that, they'll strip me bare! You'd waste a mountain of gold like that!"

She carried on—how she carried on!... Holy Mother of God! My face was bathed in tears...

"Sister," I said, "I never spared anything for your sakes as long as I had it. It's a sin for you to grudge me a scrap or two now!" I dropped my work and went out of the garden.

I felt sad and sorrowful. Then the thought came to me: "I'll leave them and go and hire out in service!" I gathered my things together, some I put in a bundle and then I called the little girls and divided the rest among them. I had all sorts of clothes, more than you could count, and all good and new. Such a lot of linen there was: kerchiefs, petticoats, bodices. The children danced for joy; right away they began to dress themselves up. "Don't I look fine, auntie?" "Look at me, too!"

(To be continued)

THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

(Editor's Note:—Below is an excerpt from the "Communist Takeover and Occupation of Ukraine", special report No. 4, of the Select Committee on Communist Aggression, 83rd Congress, second session, under authority of H. Res. 346 and H. Res. 438).

The new economic policy was formally adopted at the 10th Congress of the Russian Communist Party in March 1921, but it could not become effective, because of the drought, until the following year. Without any formal action the same policy was adopted in Ukraine, and this was a good indication of the dependence of the Communist Party in Ukraine and the Ukrainian Soviet Republic on Moscow.

The basis for this in agriculture lay in a slight change. The peasant was now compelled to deliver to the state a certain amount of his products and he was allowed to sell the rest where he could. He was no longer obligated to turn over everything except what he was allowed for his own use. This gave the peasant some inspiration to work and to improve his land. The same concessions were made to small-businessmen and traders, while the large plants were retained as Government trusts, and work in them was made more attractive, both to the workmen and to the specialists and technicians necessary for administering them.

The outside world assumed that the disastrous effects of militant communism had taught the Communists reason and common sense and that they were returning to sound and civilized policy. Slowly but surely the barriers against the Communists were relaxed and they were invited to various international gatherings. The world leaders did not realize the full effects of Lenin's purpose.

Cooperatives Revived

On the internal situation the result was almost instantaneous. The amount of acreage under production began to increase again. The free Ukrainian cooperatives revived. To help the situation still further, the Ukrainian Communist Government listened to the advice of trained agriculturists, and liberalized in the Ukrainian tradition the land code set up by Moscow, so that a peasant could lease land for 7 years and was assured that his own land could be maintained intact without periodic divisions as in the Russian fashion.

The same effects were in

general seen in the measures that were adopted in heavy industry, in coal mining, and the production of iron ore and pig iron. By 1927 Ukrainian production had been restored to the general level that it had at the beginning of the revolution. The country had substantially recovered from the havoc wrought by militant communism, and it seemed as if it were on its way under the Communist system (as applied) to a lasting prosperity. All this was more apparent than real for step by step Moscow was gathering into its own hands the controlling power in all important branches of life.

Treaty With Ukrainian SSR

Even during militant communism the Russian Soviet public had made a treaty with the Ukrainian Soviet Republic in 1920, whereby the latter had handed over to Moscow the control of the commissariats of the army, navy, foreign trade, railroads, finances, labor, and posts and telegraphs. The influence of the Ukrainian S.S.R. on foreign affairs steadily diminished, although it still had representatives in those countries which had recognized the Ukrainian National Republic.

Then in 1922 there was developed the idea of forming the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This was carried out and approved early in 1924 by the Second Congress of Soviets. Although the constitution guaranteed the right of secession to the republics, it was nullified by other clauses of the same constitution. Under this the commissariats were divided into three classes—all Union (foreign affairs, army, trade, railroads, and posts and telegraphs) in which the central authority was supreme; Union-Republic (finances, labor, the Supreme Council of National Economy, and labor and peasant supervision), in which the authorities of the Republic acted under instructions from the center; and Republic (internal affairs, land questions, education, justice, health and social security) in which the Republic had the deciding word, subject to suggestion. To complicate this system even further there was no special government set up for the Russian Republic which was imperceptibly merged with that of the Soviet Union. Still other clauses, especially on the system of amendments, gave Moscow the right to interfere anywhere, at will.

"MY TRIBUTE"

The news of the passing of Dr. L. Myshuha was a great shock to me. I felt a great big lump in my throat—as if another member of my family had left our household, as in truth, he was that to all of us.



Dr. Myshuha and Walter A. Gallan

The last time I was with Dr. Myshuha was this past summer at "Soyuzivka" and who would have ever thought that it would be my last meeting with him. Being that I was away from home at school for quite a number of years, Dr. Myshuha was always unusually happy and satisfied to see me join the Ukrainian circle of friends. I enjoyed myself immensely at the "Soyuzivka" and mostly due to Dr. Myshuha. Dr. Myshuha was so likeable, sociable and especially so understanding and tactful with the youth and their problems, in fact so much so, that as I was growing up, I would often say "I'll be a proclaimed bachelor like Dr. Myshuha"—not that I compare in any way with him (I wish I could)—but because of his greatness—and yet so humble all through his life.

As far back as I can remember, Dr. Myshuha was admired because of his ideals, high culture and wonderful tact. The many discussions we had in the company of people of various walks in life in our house, and that of my grandfather, the late Rev. Kinash, about youth in particular and their problems lasted for hours, and, believe me, even though at first I was too young to take active part in the discussions, I certainly benefited by them. Dr. Myshuha was interested in all and any projects youth would undertake and would work with them, advise them and participate in everything sponsored by youth. He was our inspiration and guide.

When I attended Valley Forge Military Academy Dr. Myshuha tried to be present for all important events of the Academy as he loved the army in any form. I particularly remember the first "Mother's Day" celebration at the Academy, May 9, 1948 where the parents and guests took part in the "grand march" in the field. There was Dr. Myshuha at the head of them all as a great soldier, for he truly was one. Too bad I don't have the snap-shot; however, the one I am enclosing, is the only one I have and cherish as my constant reminder—to live up to the ideals of Dr. Myshuha and his words of wisdom.

"If at the end of the day you can lay your head down and say to yourself—I have done my best that is all that is expected of you", therefore, I pay my last tribute to my dear friend, the late Dr. Myshuha, and promise to "do my best."

Walter Arthur Gallan
Colorado School of Mines,
Golden, Colorado.

Greene and Sussex Sts., Jersey City, N. J. on Thursday evening, March 10 at 7:30 P.M.

All members are urged to attend and anyone desiring to join the committee, will be most welcome.

National Convention Committee
Michael Steblecki
Publicity Chairman

Ukrainian Women's Organizations Establish Their Museums

The Ukrainian immigrants brought with them to foreign lands many objects of their folklore, like garments, and embroidery. They are now collecting these articles so as to preserve them and to make them known to wider circles.

The League of Ukrainian Catholic Women in Canada possesses a large collection of embroidery, carpets, wood-carving and ceramics. In Edmonton, Alberta, the League arranged this collection in several rooms and opened it to the visitors.

The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, which also has a fine collection of the items of Ukrainian folk art, is likewise planning to set up in the home of their own at Philadelphia a permanent display of these beautiful ornamental objects.

A special Museum Committee has been recently formed under guidance of Mrs. Stephanie Pushkar.

Easter Egg—the Symbol of Friendship

Before the Easter the Ukrainian women write beautiful designs on eggs. Such an Easter egg called "pysanka" in Ukrainian must be found on Easter in every Ukrainian home, as a symbol of luck and friendship. "Pysanky" are being given to relatives and friends. The young girls give them to boys as a token of particular friendliness.

The Ukrainian women in the free world are arranging special courses for writing designs on Easter eggs, in order to foster this ancient Ukrainian tradition. There are experienced writers of designs in every large Ukrainian community in United States and Canada who are producing large numbers of these pretty objects of folk art every year. They are instructing young girls how to perform this work with skill.

The First Immigrants

By MYROSLAVA

For many decades, the first Ukrainian immigrants have served their adopted country, community and Ukrainian society well.

Landing on American shores, they immediately set themselves the task of building churches and schools, national homes and organizations. Working zealously, the seeds once planted began flourishing even "beyond the realms of their expectations." And Ukraine arose from "the unknown to the known" which, in itself, is quite an accomplishment. These are the fruits of the first immigrant's labors which they can look upon with justifiable pride.

For such services rendered, it is, therefore, most fitting for organizations to express their appreciation by rendering testimonial dinners to pioneer members of long standing. They are also indeed an example for the second immigrants to emulate.

THE AMERICAN WAY

Log-Jam at Niagara Falls

By GEORGE PECK

This piece is intended for the down-trodden, taxpaying citizens of every state of the Union with the exception of New York State. Something is going to be done by the federal government if they don't watch out, with New York State—the involuntary villain in the act. To put it bluntly, unless the citizens of 47 states immediately register their protest, one of these fine days they may find themselves paying part of the bill of the electric consumers of New York State.

How come? Well, five years ago, by a treaty entered into between Canada and the U. S. A., each country was given permission to divert an equal amount of additional water from Niagara Falls for power development. Canada didn't fool about the matter and almost before the ink was dry on the Treaty, she went to work. Result: Our Northern neighbor has almost completed the job of harnessing her share of the additional water. On the other hand, the United States hasn't even begun to commence.

Again, how come? What's the matter with Uncle Sam? Well, it seems that Congress can't make up its mind who is to develop our extra power at Niagara Falls. Three agencies have been fighting for the right to undertake the job:

1. A group of five New York State privately-owned electric companies. If given the assignment, they will complete it swiftly and efficiently—at no cost to a single taxpayer anywhere. Further, the production of electricity by private enterprise will create an entirely new source of tax revenue. It has been carefully estimated that the five companies who now pay annually over \$180 million in taxes, will pay an additional \$23 million yearly in taxes on this new development.

2. The federal government, which would mean further socialization of power development and that the job would be

done at the expense of all the taxpayers of the nation.

3. The State of New York, which would mean that the taxpayers of that state would take on the chin. The 82nd and 83rd Congresses couldn't decide to which of these three agencies the job should be awarded. So now it is about to come up before the 84th Congress. Representative George Dondero of Michigan has introduced a bill into the House which provides for Niagara's development by the five investor-owned companies, and Senator Homer Capehart of Indiana is sponsoring a companion bill in the Senate.

Respectfully, I exhort you to write your Congressman and your two United States Senators to throw their weight behind this Dondero-Capehart proposal—that is, of course, if you are opposed to further socialistic power development.

Of great significance is a survey recently made by the New York State Association of Towns of its member towns. This survey revealed that 493 members voted for private development, 2 for New York State to do the job, and 3 for federal construction. Such an overwhelming vote in favor of private enterprise certainly indicates that the good people of New York State have no desire to sponge on the good people of the other 47 states, and further that consider power development by their own state government would be just as socialistic as if federal government undertook to do the job.

Let's quit fooling about this power development at Niagara. Canada has put us to shame by the manner in which she promptly proceeded to avail herself of the extra power development permitted by the 1950 Treaty. Surely, we have dallied long enough. Let's have at the job—and the best way to have at it is to award the job to the five investor-owned companies. Give them the green light and they will roll up their sleeves and go to work pronto.

Poet's Corner

PRIDE

He despised his times and all men.

But, then, he admired the great and refused the second-rate. For him: great thoughts, great passions and great things of which a panoramic epic sings.

How sad in such a piddling age to live when he had so much to give! But none who came could adequately receive his gifts. Having come, they could only leave,

and having left, he remained to lament the oh! so little that heaven always sent.

His standards, being high, he embraced the sky, and with an all-approving nod established himself like God until, overcome by his own magnificence that lay in such abundant evidence, he toppled over by his own weight and realizing his error too late wept that He was all and nothing left large enough to catch his fall.

A. K. CONGDON

COMMUNISM'S FOREMOST ENEMY

(2)

Campaign For More Reading

In Rumania, the drive is for "activists" to talk larger numbers of Rumanians into reading the communist books which are written to poison their minds. The newspaper, "Scintea", editorialized on January 15, "The communists must be the best book propagandists, especially of political books. Bookstands displaying ideological books must be organized at every factory and collective farm and institute."

A similar program is underway in Red China, where, according to the communist writer Mao Tun, speaking at the Soviet Writers Conference, a total of 6,237 Soviet communist books have been translated into Chinese and 195 Soviet films have been shown in China in the past five years. And he adds, "The depth and the width of the inspiring and educating role of Soviet literature for our people cannot be expressed in figures." These books, he said were "textbooks of self-education."

In East Germany, now on the frontier between East and West, the Reds have whi

ed up a mammoth cultural program. Deputy Minister of Culture, Alexander Abusch explained on January 4, that they planned to build "75 culture houses," establish "culture parks," hold international art and literature festivals, and offer liberal prizes to artists and authors who follow the Party line.

From now on a German going to the theater, an art gallery, to a movie or a bookstore for entertainment will be faced with material loaded with "social realism"—stories with themes taken from the reality of contemporary Soviet life.

Inevitably that will mean the elimination or the rewriting of much German folklore which is full of the ideas of freedom and patriotism.

The Plan for the U. S.

This mass cultural brainwashing is not limited to Iron Curtain countries. The Communist Party in the United States, following the Moscow leadership, has "launched" its own program. According to "Political Affairs, of October 1954, they'll be working toward "a progressive concept

of patriotism — for patriotism on a higher level" and adds that, "true patriotism and proletarian internationalism cannot be counter posed to each other." Translated into English, that means the Reds are out to convince Americans that true patriotism means loyalty to internationalism run from Moscow. And they'll try to do it via books, pamphlets, lectures, motion pictures, radio and television, plays, poems and children's books.

American communist writers have already adopted a program of taking over American patriots and ideals, and twisting them to support current communist programs. Meridel Le Sueur writes of Lincoln's early years in "The River Road," and Herbert Aptheker writes on "The Constitution." Claudia Jones takes a more direct approach in her "stirring pamphlet about one of America's great patriots—Ben Davis"—who is now in prison for violation of the Smith Act. ("Daily Worker," Dec. 16.) The writers are backed by efforts to promote songs such as "Co-existence On My Mind."

While fighting the idea of nationalism among non-Russian nationalities in the Soviet Union, in East and West Europe and in the U. S., the Reds are deftly stirring up nationalist feelings among the under-

developed countries. There the aim is to whip up national patriotic sentiment for separation of these countries from ties with Western Europe and the United States. This is the key to the Red's national liberation movement, aimed at dividing countries from the West and absorbing them into the communist empire.

Individualism and nationalism are explosive powers which the Reds are using throughout Asia, Africa and South America as weapons against the West. The extent of their attack against nationalism, particularly in Eastern Europe, indicates how much they fear its possible use as a weapon against international communism. They rightly fear aroused nationalism could crumble the communist empire. So far, at least, these two powerful, and basically non-military, weapons have remained veritably unused by the West.

U.C.Y.L. CONVENTION COMMITTEE NOTICE

The next scheduled session of the 1955 Ukrainian Catholic Youth League National Convention Committee of "volunteers" from the N.Y.-N.J. Council, will be held at the SS. Peter & Paul Church Hall,

SUPPORT YOUR OWN

Many Ukrainians and Ukrainian-Americans have become insured in American commercial insurance companies.

Naturally, the agents are not in favor of anything that tends to decrease their earnings. Periodically, they would visit those persons who are making payments to the insurance office and try to talk them into the pay-your-agent system.

These agents are numerous and they are practically everywhere. Since most families pay their premiums weekly, the agents have many opportunities to sell new insurance.

Officers and organizers of the branches of the Ukrainian National Association have to compete with the insurance agents for new business. The U.N.A. people do all right where Ukrainian Displaced Persons are concerned, but it seems to be difficult to do business with American-born Ukrainians.

When you go to a ball game you root for the home team, not the opposition. The U.N.A. is your home team and as such it deserves your support.

The Ukrainian Weekly reaches into thousands of homes and is widely read by the American-born. It is the best medium to use in order to attract new members into the U.N.A.

Publicize Program of Ukrainian Nationalists

According to information received in Geneva from Ukraine the Soviet government published recently in Lviv, perhaps unwittingly, the basic program of the Ukrainian "bourgeois nationalists."

At the end of October 1954 there appeared in Lviv an anthology of articles of Western Ukrainian writers under the general editorship of Mykhailo Rudnitsky.

One of the lesser known authors, instructed to write a dissertation on Ukrainian "bourgeois nationalists," conscientiously blasted away at these "cruel enemies" of the Ukrainian people.

A complete separation of Ukraine from Russia and the establishment of an independent Ukrainian sovereign state.

Furthermore the article says the nationalists would suppress collective farms and would restore private property, as well as reopen churches,

Of course, you are not expected to drop your commercial insurance and tell your agent to go fly a kite. Nothing of the sort. We have nothing against commercial insurance and believe that agents are nice people.

Remember these facts: the U.N.A. is not a commercial insurance company, it is a fraternal benefit society; it does not have paid agents, it does all of its business through its 500 branches.

These facts about the U.N.A. should be well known because they have been stressed often in the SvoBoda, the Weekly, printed literature, and by word of mouth.

When it comes to paying your U.N.A. dues you will find that your branch secretary is willing to make things as convenient as possible for you.

Any questions? If so, write to the U.N.A., Box 76, Jersey City 3, N.J. You'll get an answering letter by return mail.

The Ukrainian National Association is a Ukrainian organization. You're a Ukrainian American. Support your own.

Theodore Lutwinski.

UYL-NA Skis in the Laurentians

For the fourth consecutive year, the annual UYL-NA jaunt into the Canadian Laurentians for a week of skiing and winter fun has been an overwhelmingly successful event.

Among those present were such old timers to "Ski Week" as Bill Polewchak of Elizabeth, N. J., Ted and Anne Wachna of Windsor, Ontario, along with newcomers to skiing as George and Lillian Kimak of Auburn, N. Y., Stephany Zborowsky of Astoria, N. Y., Emil Dochyck of Elizabeth, N. J., and Dan Savitsky of Jackson Heights, N. Y.

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UYL-NA TESTIMONIAL

(Concluded from page 1)

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uresque wintry snow scenes you'll ever see, a broom hockey game between the Canadian and American guests, as well as a trip to Mount Tremblant and Mount Gabriel.

The highlight of all the social events was, however, without question, the Ukrainian folk dances performed by Bill Polewchak and Stephany Zborowsky.

Our next "Ski Week" will be sometime during the month of February, 1956. Won't you join us and enjoy a completely wonderful winter vacation.

Danie Savitsky

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The Nicholas Muraszko Memorial Tournament

The 3rd Annual Nicholas Muraszko Memorial Bowling Tournament will be sponsored by the Ukr. National Ass'n Branches of Rochester, N. Y.

The winning team will also be given its entry fee to the Ukrainian National Sport's Rally in Syracuse, N. Y.

The committee would like to hear from other nearby cities that have good bowlers in their branches.

IVAN DOAKSKI YAWNS

When Ivan Doakski, Russian man it the street, heard Bulgagan had bumped Malenkov off the top stool in the Kremlin, Ivan yawned and said, "So what?"

Maybe some day Russia will adopt the American free enterprise system and be able to produce both durable goods and consumer goods.

Anyway, Malenkov slid out of the top spot with a whole hide. He says he goofed on getting the farm program going to where it could feed the hun-

Anyway, Malenkov slid out of the top spot with a whole hide. He says he goofed on getting the farm program going to where it could feed the hun-

"shorts" for TV consumption which will be shown soon. Young Richie was interviewed by Bill Polewchak and proved to be quite an adept and refreshingly humorous performer.

Another tremendous hit of the show was "old reliable" Joe Lesawyer, former UYL-NA and UNA officer and presently UCCA treasurer, and made even Dusty Rhodes, famed Giants pinch-hitter, look pale with his tremendous talk which was appreciated by all, especially by the writer.

The singing of the national anthem closed out this phase of the testimonial and all repaired to the dance floor for a fine evening of socializing.

Ukrainian Arts

Revised Edition A COLLECTION OF AUTHORITATIVE ARTICLES ON UKRAINE'S FOLK and FINE ARTS Published by the Ukrainian Youth's League OF NORTH AMERICA, Inc. Cloth Bound \$5.50 Paper Bound 5.00 Order your copy from SVOBODA 83 GRAND STREET, JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

UKRAINIAN SITCH KEGLERS INCREASE LEAD IN NEWARK DIVISION

By STEPHEN KURLAK

With about two-thirds of the season schedule completed, the quintet representing the Ukrainian Sitch of Newark has increased its lead over its nearest rivals, the Ukrainian American Veterans Post, to a comfortable five and a half game margin.

For information contact William B. Hussar, chairman, 35 Hardison Road, Rochester 17, N. Y. Phone Congress 4801, or Secretary Michael Melynk, 21 Wolfert Terrace Rochester 21, N. Y., phone Hopkins 5049, or Alex Kucy, Bowling Manager at the Ukrainian Civic Center, 831 Joseph Avenue, Rochester 21, N. Y.

Remember, winner rolls in the National Sports Rally in Syracuse, N. Y. This could be you, if you enter the Muraszko Tournament.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1955

Table with bowling scores for Jersey City S. & A. "A" (2) and Jersey City S. & A. "B" (2) divisions.

Table with bowling scores for Ukrainian Blacksheep (2) and Ukrainian Blacksheep (2) divisions.

Table with bowling scores for St. Peter & Paul HNS A (1) and St. Peter & Paul HNS A (1) divisions.

Table with bowling scores for St. Peter & Paul HNS B (3) and St. Peter & Paul HNS B (3) divisions.

Table with bowling scores for Ukrainian Sitch (3) and Ukr.-American Vets (0) divisions.

Table with bowling scores for St. John's C.W.V., Srs. (3) and U.N.A. Branch 272-(0) divisions.

Table with bowling scores for Penn-Jersey S. C. (2) and Ukrainian Orth. Church (1) divisions.

Table with bowling scores for St. John's C. W. V., Jrs. (2) and Tridens (1) divisions.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Table with team standings for Jersey City Division and Newark Division.

ПРОМІНЬ

РІК I

Березень, 1955

Ч. 2

ПЕРШІ НА БАРИКАДАХ

(В 16-ту річницю здвигу Карпатської України)

В основу причин другої світової війни увійшли різноманітні національні і соціальні порядки, а в тому числі, до певної міри, і цілий комплекс основних прав людини, як — свобода думки і слова, свобода друку та свобода дії.

В цьому затьмареному змаганні проти насильства й тоталітаризму український народ, як і в 1917-18 роках, відіграв не малаважну роль першого воїна на службі своїх та загальнолюдських прав, — який відважився стати на барикади вже тоді, коли без спротиву валилися інші держави в обличчя наступу нового імперіалістичного хижака — гітлерівського Німеччини.

Вже бо за 6 місяців до злочасного 1-го вересня 1939 р. історія запісала, що не Польща, а Карпатська Україна, — ота легендарна Срібна Земля була тією першою країною, що вперше спротивилася насильству, яке несли нащадки монгольських кочовиків з благоговенням нацистського руху.

Історія з неможливою справедливістю запісала, що рівноправну повелісній Європі порушив німецький нарід який у звуженому „життєво-воєнному просторі“ розірвав накинени йому „версальським диктатом“ кордонні й гарантії з неуважности користаючись на слабших сусідів.

Хоч Чехо-Словацька Республіка, як перша жертва гітлерівської Німеччини, розлетілася без причини, зокрема на відтинку внутрішніх взаємовідносин, — історія не може поминути тих фактів, що ані чехи не ставили опір німецькому військову, ані їх сусіди, Г-тльє союзники й в нічому не допомогли. Що більше, перші польки, замість поспішити з допомогою своєму „сповільненому братові“, скористалися з їх слабкості, — щоб збагатити свою і так загроженою позицію новими загарабами провінціями.

Захопивши силою т. зв. Закарпаття й Буковину, польки почали висилати ватаги диверсійних і терористичних загонів, завданням яких було викликати неспокій в молодій Карпато-Українській Державі. Ім бо вже тоді, як і червоної Москві, привидіювалося мариво майбутніх подій з візією великої і соборної держави вільного українського народу. І тільки завдяки героїчній відвазі молодого війська Срібної Землі — Карпатської Січі — Карпатська Україна протрималася п'ять місяців у характері автономної „Підкарпатської Русі“ в складі розчленованої вже тоді ЧСР, щоб опісля Союзу Карпатської України мав змогу проголосити Срібну Землю вільною державою під назвою Карпато-Українська Держава.

14 березня 1939 р. у „златній Празі“ — столиці ЧСР, яка двадцять років утримувала в лаву армію, вкочувалися німецькі панцерні дивізії без

найменшого спротиву, навіть тільки символічного пострілу в лави займанця. В словацьку столицю Братиславу вступило німецьке військо, як „союзники“.

Одинокі тільки невеличка Срібна Земля з своєю мінілітурною в тодішніх відносинах армією — Організацією Народноі Оборони — Карпатська Січ — стала в обороні своєї, тількию волею предстваник народу — відродженню державности.

Мадридський нацизм, якому дозволено з ласки Берліну, при потураних варшавських мюноікладціях, вдертися з його стотисячною армією в невеликий простір Карпатської України, зустрів такий опір, якого ніхто й не сподівався.

Цікаво буде згадати, що генеральний консул Німеччини в Хусті, Гофман, радив уряду Карпатської України — здержатися від крокополітичтв і піддатися мадарам. Та він зустрівся з гідною відповіддю з уст напрочуд лагідного президента Карпатської України о. д-ра А. Волошиня, який, хоч і духовник, доказав, що в його жилах пливе мужня кров Корятювичів, володарів Ужгородської волости, і лукавому німцеві відповів: „В українському словнику слова „піддатися“ немає!“

Вперше усім невідрадимим збаставням, як брак модерної зброї, спротив ген. Прхали та інших, Карпатська Січ станила три тижні героїчний опір десятикратно міцнішому нацистському війську, викликаючи подив серед інших народів світу.

Командант Карпатської Січі, Дмитро Клімчак, перший Командант Збройних Сил Карпатської України полк. „Узур-Кодолівський“, сичовичи Бліснів, Тацинець, Буковинський, Лютик, галичанин Косач-Тарнавський, і сини різних волостей розлогої Української Землі, а далі члени МУН, сини американської землі українського патріотичного роду — фільмовий звітодавець Лисюк, — всі вони відважилися своїми героїчними чинниками між Крутих справками Карпатськими Тернопіллями, доказуючи своїм чином, що ідея свободи й незалежності життєво вічно в широких мислях українського народу, сини якого завжди будуть першими й останніми на барикадах проти насильства й терору, без огляду на те, звідки той терор походить.

Україна, збуджена пам'ятного 1917 року до оновленого життя, ланцюгом легендарних дій своїх армій, вчинивши ланцарів УВО й ОУН, почерез Карпатську Січ і вкінці УПА заєднали цілому світові, що першими й останніми боряться проти будь-якого тоталітаризму й імперіалізму завжди буди українські націоналісти, а Україна від віків була, є і завжди буде заборолом проти великого насильства й надхнення для всіх свободолобних народів у боротьбі за свої права та належне співіснування.

Василь Нагірник

ЗАВДАННЯ ПРЕСИ НАЦІОНАЛІСТИЧНОЇ МОЛОДІ

(З доповіді на Конференції Провідного Активу МУН в Шикаго)

В бігу історії людства — від самих початків появи друкованого слова у формі інформаційних пресових органів — преса відігравала незвичайно важливу роль у розвитку різноманітних діяльних цивілізацій і прогресу людини. По сьогоднішній день ніякі інші конкурентні середники інформації не зуміли заступити, або принаймні зменшити важливість преси в житті кожної суспільної верстви. Одиноким цей факт та дошукуючись його причин, ми звертаємо в першу чергу увагу на різноманітні завдання преси в житті кожного народу та його поодиноких суспільних верств, — його політичного, культурного й економічного життя. З цього погляду преса має не-

чайно важливі й глибокі завдання й функції.

Ніде правди діти — сьогоднішня доба є одна з найбільш небезпечних своїми невирозними суспільно-політичними й філософськими хитаннями — пова наляваних заплетень і непередбачених. Вона вчить нас, — змушує приглядатися шоденним життєвим процесам і водночас вимагає від нас відповіді і притосоденности до проблем найбільш важливого доквілля — нашого співіснування, як одинокі й колективні.

Кожне організоване суспільство, а в тому числі кожна організована одиниця змагає до чимрашого вироблення особовості — подекуди навіть підсвідомо — саме через пізнання нових шляхів

3 ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ МУН

Конференція Провідного Активу МУН в Шикаго

12 і 13 лютого ц. р. в Шикаго відбулася Конференція Провідного Активу МУН в Шикаго. Підготовою до Конференції займався Організаційний Комітет, зложений з членів Головної Управи МУН та Релакційної Колегії сторони МУН при „Свободі“.

Конференція мала за ціль доосвітню проаналізувати певні засадничі питання, як: аналіз минулого МУН з теперішніми формами організації, — ідейний стан молоді — членів МУН та братніх організацій в сучасному, — активна участь та успіхи націоналістичної молоді в нашому суспільно-громадському житті, — преса націоналістичної молоді, — шляхи виховання Доросту МУН, — тощо.

В Конференції взяли участь представники Провідного Активу МУН з Мінеаполісу, Ланінової, Вісконсину та Нью Джерсі, а також представники Центральної Управи ОДВУ, Крайового Проводу „Зареву“ в Шикаго, МУН Канади та гості, зокрема з місцевих відділів ОДВУ, УЗХ та МУН.

Конференцію відкрив в суботу 12 лютого Голова Головної Управи МУН Роман Шрамченко коротким привітальним словом. Ряд уривків привітання відкривав проф. Ол. Грановський, висловлюючи надію, що на конференції неможливо призначити й ідейного батька нашої націоналістичної молоді, голою ЦУ ОДВУ — проф. Ол. Грановського. Висловуючи на основі цього завдання конференції, він висловив побажання, щоб вона стала ідеологічно-програмовою кузницею та поштовою до покращення діяльності МУН і братніх організацій націоналістичної молоді в Америці.

Ряд уривків привітання відкривав проф. Ол. Грановський, висловлюючи надію, що на конференції неможливо призначити й ідейного батька нашої націоналістичної молоді, голою ЦУ ОДВУ — проф. Ол. Грановського. Висловуючи на основі цього завдання конференції, він висловив побажання, щоб вона стала ідеологічно-програмовою кузницею та поштовою до покращення діяльності МУН і братніх організацій націоналістичної молоді в Америці.

Відкриття конференції своїм уривком уривав місцевий голова ОДВУ в УЗХ — Незвичайно ширий і патріотичний привітання до конференції почесний голова МУН в Василь Попович з Рачестеру Н. П., в якому закликав учасників ширі й відважно працювати для добра України та її уривленого народу. Інші привітання висловлювали членські представники МУН Канади, „Зареву“ в УЗХ.

Незвичайно ширий і патріотичний привітання до конференції почесний голова МУН в Василь Попович з Рачестеру Н. П., в якому закликав учасників ширі й відважно працювати для добра України та її уривленого народу. Інші привітання висловлювали членські представники МУН Канади, „Зареву“ в УЗХ та членів місцевого відділу МУН — віддали належну пошесть.

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В дискусії над цими доповідями висловили живе задоволення основною й формами організації МУН в Шикаго, як також питаннями співпраці з іншими,

зокрема співзачинними організаціями молоді в Шикаго й Канаді. Характеристичним у висвітленні поодиноких дискусійних тем вважати їх безсердечність і дружність, що витворювали пристою атмосферу, відмінну від звичайної до побіжних зустрічей. Критичні зауваги, хоч подекуди немилосердно гострі, мали завжди позитивне завершення у формі конструктивної ініціативи до розв'язки спірних питань та добровільних зобов'язань.

В своїй доповіді — „Зареву“ й його завдання — д-р Б. Бошорк представив теперішній стан молоді в нашому суспільно-громадському житті, — преса націоналістичної молоді, — шляхи виховання Доросту МУН, — тощо.

Учасники присутніх на конференції представників і гостей у ранішній Богородуженській розпочато другий день наради. Згідно з програмовою виступило доповідь В. Нагірника на тему „Питання преси націоналістичної молоді“. Висловуючи на основі цього завдання преси, зокрема націоналістичної молоді прелегент поінформуював привітання про стан цієї преси під сучасну пору та подав деякі конкретні зауваги й пропозиції до дальшого успішного розвитку нашої преси в майбутньому.

Жвавою дискусією в цій „засадничій ділянці“ МУН — доповідь прелегента цинимі думками в площині цинимі змислу витини націоналістичної молоді, при чому, зокрема, підкреслюючи важливість преси сторони МУН при „Свободі“.

Дні комісії — організації та пресо-інформативна — були вибрані для остаточного оформлення прийнятих постанов у всіх ділянках, що їх прелегентував під час цих двох днів наради.

На закінчення програми Відділу УЗХ в Шикаго підготували конференції своїм уривком уривав місцевий голова ОДВУ в УЗХ — Незвичайно ширий і патріотичний привітання до конференції почесний голова МУН в Василь Попович з Рачестеру Н. П., в якому закликав учасників ширі й відважно працювати для добра України та її уривленого народу. Інші привітання висловлювали членські представники МУН Канади, „Зареву“ в УЗХ та членів місцевого відділу МУН — віддали належну пошесть.

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творчої, органічної співдії. Поняття визвольної боротьби не заперечується відважними діями поодиноких, а то й останніх політичних течій — скажемо — дипломатичними маневрами, революційною дією, організованим підпіллям виховних моментів, їх добір та шляхи використання. І вкінці відомості з життя й діяльності молодечих організацій, а також критичні зауваги до праці молоді інших напрямків з черговими завданнями нашої загальної преси.

Оце ряд тих завдань, що їх націоналістична преса молоді повинна нехтувати в своїй щоденній програмі, бо характер і обличчя преси залежать виключно від питання діяльності інформацій, якими ця преса користується, а радше від тих проблем політичного, ідеологічного, соціального чи культурного порядку, якими ця преса цікавиться і їх розв'язує.



Учасники Конференції Провідного Активу МУН і гості на могилі с.п. Юліана Васильяна в Шикаго.

тивості в підході до наших історично-визвольних подій, дає запоруку належного риння ідейних стремлень молоді в рядах МУН, як також завідує організаційну поставу праці цієї організації.

Крути, що стали українськими Тернопіллями, були, є і будуть символом незмірної героїчності та жертвенності української молоді, яка, хоч і виступила на поле бою без належної військової підготовки, одиак, несли в своїх топарських серцях гарячу любов до своєї Батьківщини.

Крути — як зазначив доповідь на акадємії д-р О. Чайників — запалювали душі героїв Вазару, зміцнювали сили й завважили повстанням в Холмодім Ярі, повням Карпатської Січі, а сьогодні боювалям ОУН „УПА“.

„Іх чин буде жити вічно в пам'яті українського народу. Крути стали для нас джерелом державотворчих сил цілого народу та зразком відданості ідеалам свободи й незалежності для нашої молоді“.

о. прот. В. Уманець, який відправив Панакхиду в асисті духовного хору під кер. о. прот. Ю. Корсуня, з повагою душпастиря та любов'ю до України звернувся до вірних з словами: „...Вірні молоді Герої Крути віддали свою кров за Батьківщину... Віддаймо їм поклон і помолімося...“

Таку ж панакхиду відправлено в церкві св. Михайла, де о. прот. Блік належно поінформувував вірних про крутинську трагедію.

Академії в честь Крути відбулися в Ст. Полі й Мінеаполісі. Крім доповіді д-ра О. Чайників на акадємії промозляли це проф. Ол. Грановський, Ю. Уманець й Мінеаполісі та Р. Шрамченко в Ст. Полі.

Група молодих членів МУН від керівництва проф. В. Гриняльда, заповнила місцеву частину програми. Не обійшлося й без відомої артистично-співачки п. М. Гриняльди, що, до того ж, і написала спеціальну інформативну, обгрунтовану історичними фактами з часу 20-их років, яку група музикантів претрасно підготувала завданням відомої режисерки проф. В. Гриняльди.

Сольоспівні пані М. Гриняльди та о. прот. М. Пелінука, — делєгати п. М. Кротюкової, П. Шайди та І. Писарчука і „Образ з Аскольдової Могили“ задалося заповнити місцеву частину академії. Такими, хоч і скромними, імпрезами міне-

отеські МУН віддали належну честь своїм Великим Дружим і сід Крути, які житимуть вічно і серцях нашої молоді.

ЗБОРИ ВІДІЛУ МУН В ШИКАГО

Під час конференції Провідного Активу МУН в Шикаго місцеві муніцип відбули свої Загальні Збори, в яких взяли участь також деякі делегати на конференцію з дорогими гостем — головою Центральної Управи ОДВУ — проф. Ол. Грановським.

Проф. Ол. Грановський привітав Збори теплим словом і поділився з присутніми своїми спогадами про працю Молоді ОДВУ в Шикаго в минулому — про успіхи в мистецьких й громадських справах, про участь в Шикаго було одиноким з найкращих активних членів Молоді ОДВУ, і має всі дані бути таким в майбутньому. — зазначив своє привітання дорогим гостем.

Збори привітав також від Головної Управи МУН, її голова — д-р Роман Шрамченко. В своєму привіті задержався коротко над сьогоднішніми завданнями МУН в українському „ередові“ та на зовнішньому відтинку. Особливо великі завдання має МУН на студійному тоді, де студенти МУН повинні чимактивніше себе проявляти.

Збори пройшли з успіхом. Гости віддали це більше поваги, а теплі, підбадьорюючі слова послужили поштовою до дальшої успішної праці.

До нової Управи Відділу в Шикаго увійшли такі його члени: голова — Роман Мироник, місоголова — Степан Паньків, зр. референт — Іван Печенюк, секретар — Василь Федорук, культ.-освітній реф. — Богдан Бошорка.

Збори постановили прийняти назву Відділу МУН в Шикаго — ім. Юліана Васильяна. Після закінчення наради організували муніципальну поїздку на могилу топарського Великого Друга, ім'я якого було для української націоналістичної молоді постійним вогнищем тих ідеалів, яким вірно і відважно служив „ей видатний ідеолог“ і публіцист — нестерпий „солодковод“ Іван Поводу Українського „Чайників“ — д-р Юліан Васильяна.

Тобто сподіватися, що такий добрий склад нової Управи цього Відділу поведе працю енергійно й успішно, особливо багату надій муніцип покладатися на культурно-освітню референту, яку погодився провадити відомий діяч на полі МУН в Канаді — Богдан Бошорка.

Середній Сушик

КЛОБ ШАХІСТІВ

МИ НЕ САМИ

Ми не самі. Десь чути людський гук, За нами стел. Не падай духом, брате! До зброї ще дитинється море рух, Свої права в боях із честою брати!

Хіба не чуши в серці клічний дзвін, Що хвилями гуде понад ланами? Не стій же осторонь. Во кличе він Тебе йти разом до світла з нами.

В шарах народу масмо знайти Джерел духовних згублені ідеї! Й на шлях за ідеалами волі йти!

З вогнем душі нам суджено прийти З посятою й завзяттям Прометей До брами заповідної мети!

1954.

КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ (жартом)

Івані (принустім) Павло виз прибув на конференцію з поважним співзачинням. Принципним так він вихарував на основі запрошення й програми. На це зложились непередбачені моменти його скитальцею маршрути. Перше „грейгаид“ скинув його кількадесят миль від місця призначення, бо квітко, що його кунив за останки „воїх“ фінспроможностей, там висас (він же студент, — в додатку білдіні). По-друге — „зігайкія“ в цьому стейті не долоблювали, зокрема тактич, що не мали звичайні виступити „малюха“ в гас. Потрете... зрестую, його оправдань і так ніхто не візьме до уваги.

Увійшов до конференційної зали соромливо, підтягарем власного сумління, — стізнався! Проглядаються йому уважно і врешті — Ви друже з...? — З Ньюарку (майже шепотом).

— Аа — вітайте! (всі насторожились — облизав „возвасились“ — Оце другий той з... (і т. д. муніципаліям шляхом знайомлення). — Конференцію ось-ось розпочинаємо. Ждемо ще тільки на прелентів та

місцевих організаторів. Ми всі позамісцеві. Виправу набрав відвази, — дух зможутиє, сумління засоромлює. До наради прислухався уважно. Спершу оправдування, опісля блискучі пояснення і вкінці — пляни і надії. Все це здавалося приємливим і зрозумілим. Все виглядало гаразд, коли б не той друг, що якимсь, ніби батьківським, басом старався розмазати спокійну атмосферу гармонічним несмітвом. В його огаз — оправдань — це незугарна форма власної слабкості, — блискучі ослєнення — блистять зібна пустою і зовнішнім фасадом, — а пляни і надії — нежиттєздатні, безплянкові і безнадійні. Ситуація прояснилася, коли довідався, що грізний „батько“ за фазом лікар, а тому схоплює всі прояви життя особливою всім лікарем міркою: застрашувати та приголомити пацієнта, щоб отісля поставити себе в ролі єдиноспастеля і виставити довідий, неперогітний ренет. В дискусії не встравав, тільки під кінців відважність на (всім здавалося) зайвий запил!

Промінь