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СВОБОДА SVOBODA
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Excerpts From Resolutions of Sixth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent

Introduction

We, the delegates representing over a thousand Ukrainian American organizations, fraternal associations, political and citizens' clubs, veterans' organizations, religious communities, women's clubs and societies, youth clubs and leagues, sports and athletic groups and civic associations—all of which are organized into local and State branches of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America — have assembled at this time to discuss and deliberate upon problems which are of direct concern to this great and democratic Republic of the United States of America and to us as its citizens, and of a like concern to the great nation of Ukraine and to us as having ties of blood with her people. This is a particularly significant occasion, as it marks the Fifteenth anniversary of the inception of this unique national organization which held its First convention in the nation's capital exactly fifteen years ago, in 1940. During this entire period, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America never deviated from its chosen path of exposing the true face of the universal and growing menace of world communism directed by the Kremlin and its Russian communist gang of aggressors.

Our organization strongly supported our Government both in war and in its post-war efforts to secure peace, asserting without surcease that a lasting peace could not be achieved without granting freedom and independence to nations enslaved by the forces of Russian communist imperialism.

This unshakable belief of the Ukrainian Congress Committee in the indispensability of freedom for all nations, including Ukraine and other enslaved nations of the Soviet empire, was maintained throughout the course of the fifteen years' activities of this organization, as attested to by its congress and resolutions adopted by them in 1940, 1944, 1946 1949 and 1952.

Today, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is a strong national organization consisting of branches and affiliates in over three-fourths of the States of the Union and representing one and a half million Americans of Ukrainian descent, has of necessity come to assume an extremely important role in disseminating the truth about the imperialistic and aggressive designs of Russian communism. This fact has been brought out with particular clarity in connection with hearings and recommendations of the Select Committee on Communist Aggression of the House of Representatives, 83rd Congress, and this unique and united organization is continuing in the task of forming enlightened and realistic policies with respect to the Soviet Union.

A most fitting expression and recognition of the magnitude of the task performed by this organization is contained in the large number of statements and messages made by leading United States Senators and House Members assembled in a brochure recently published by the UCCA on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic in 1918, and in the messages of Presidents of the United States to the Congresses of Americans of Ukrainian Descent.

National Security and Peace

Whereas the contemporary international situation, cancered by the aggressive, atheistic forces of Russian Communist imperialism and its world-wide conspiratorial network, is fraught with mortal danger to the independence, sovereignity and the free and democratic institutions of the United States which in the current power context stands as the ultimate bastion of freedom in the world; and

Whereas the maintenance of peace punctuated by the absence of global military conflict is primarily necessitated by the envisioned horrors of nuclear destruction; be it

Resolved, that the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America extend and intensify its expenditure of resources in the continued furtherance of general public knowledge and understanding of the concrete nature of Russian Communist imperialism, of the perils posed by its criminal international conspiracy, and of the propaganda techniques of imperialist Moscow toward the prime ends of fortified internal security, moral non-appeasement, and peace coupled with the advance, not the costly retreat, of freedom.

Policy of Peaceful Liberation

Whereas the captive nations, both within and without the Soviet Union, have clearly shown by their heroic acts of resistance and just aspirations to constitute a powerful array of natural allies in the cause of freedom and justice toward all nations; and

Whereas the shortsighted policy of containment, narrowly pursued, is not only discredited by the record of Communist successes but also by its own void of moral content and sound political principles; and

Whereas by logical definition any policy other than a policy of liberation belongs to the containment species; be it therefore

Resolved that the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America redouble its efforts in the advancement of a steadily implemented policy of peaceful liberation which alone perceives the illusion of "peaceful or competitive coexistence" where Iron Curtains exist to divide nations and peoples, which alone extends to the captive peoples throughout the Russian Communist empire our fixed moral commitment toward their eventual liberation and national independence, and which alone provides the hope and encouragement necessary for all the captive nations to persevere in their resistance and political opposition to the present genocidal consolidation program undertaken by Moscow as the basic requisite in its calculus of world conquest. We strongly urge the adoption and implementation of the policy of peaceful liberation by our Government in a declared spirit of a Universalized Declaration of Independence, directed especially at the captive nations in the Soviet Union.

Immigration

Whereas The McCarran-Walter Act, known as the Immigration and Nationality Act provides for a system of numerical restriction of immigrants based upon the "national origins" of the peoples contributing to the population of the United States, and

Whereas the said "national origins" quota system is based upon the federal census of 1920, which is not a true and/or accurate reflection of the number of persons of Ukrainian stock residing in the United States at that time inasmuch as the Ukrainian immigrants were impelled to list as their country of origin such countries as Poland, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Austria and others, rather than Ukraine, and

Whereas the quota area was and is definitive of a country or other independent governmental unit rather than a nation or nationality, and

Whereas the governments of such quota areas from where Ukrainians originate are and have been hostile to the Ukrainians and their aspirations, and therefore the likelihood of Ukrainians participating in and taking advantage of the "national origin" quota system is remote indeed, therefore

Resolver That the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America make known to the Congress of the United States that the "national origins" quota system of the Immigration and Nationality Act as it applies to the Ukrainians is inequitable and results in their exclusion and that some other formula or base be created to apply to Ukrainians seeking to immigrate to the United States by an appropriate ammendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Katherine Herman Elected Student Council President

Miss Katherine Herman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Herman of Maywood, N. J., was elected by the student body of College Misirecordia, Dallas, Pa., as president of the Student Council for 1955-56 in a special assembly on Tuesday, May 24 last, "Miss Recordia," the college publication reports.

The president of the Student Council, "Miss Recordia" reports, "is the highest student office in the school, because the position entails representation of the entire student body to the faculty."

Miss Herman, daughter of the Supreme Secretary of the Ukrainian National Association, had previously to her residency in Maywood, N. J. lived in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. where she attended Coughlin High School for a time.

She has held the office of secretary and vice-president in both the Misirecordia Players and the C.S.M.C. She will be president of the Misirecordia Players next years.

U.N.A. Donates $13,150 to Worthy Institutions

Donations of the UNA as directed by the UNA Supreme Assembly at its annual sessions, held past week at the "Soyuzivka", to the following institutions:

Publication of Ukrainian English Encyclopedia	$5,000.00
Ukrainian National Fund of the UCCA	2,500.00
United Ukrainian American Relief Committee	1,000.00
Ukrainian Cultural Center in Canada	500.00
Ukrainian Free University in Munich	500.00
Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka	500.00
UNA Old Age Home	500.00
Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Washington, D. C.	300.00
St. Andrew's Orthodox Seminary at Bound Brook, N. J.	200.00
American Red Cross	250.00
Ukrainian Correspondence Courses in Sarcelles, France	200.00
Ukrainian Encyclopedia Listings, Sarcelles	200.00
Plast (Ukrainian Scouts) in USA.	200.00
Ukrainian Orphanage in Philadelphia	150.00
UVAN in Canada	100.00
NTSH—(Shevchenko Scientific Society) in Canada	100.00
Stipends to the Manitoba University in Canada	100.00
S. Petlura Library in Paris	100.00
Ukrainian American Cultural Foundation, Detroit	100.00
St. Basils' Girls Academy at Fox Chase, Pa.	100.00
NTSH—Shevchenko Scientific Society (in addition to the previously donated $500.00)	100.00
UVAN—Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in US	100.00
Ukrainian American Veterans	100.00
Student Fund	100.00
Children's Camp in Chicago	100.00
Ukrainian Lawyers' Guild for publication of book	50.00
Total	$13,150.00

"MISS SOYUZIVKA" TO BE CHOSEN AT THE OPENING OF THE UNA SOYUZIVKA ESTATE IN KERHONKSON, N. Y.

An added attraction at the opening of the season of the Ukrainian National Ass'n Estate at Kerhonkson, N.Y., June 12, 1955 will be the selection of "Miss Soyuzivka", who will be awarded a one week's stay at the UNA Resort as guest of the Ukrainian National Ass'n.

All particulars will be given in the Svoboda. Girls! here's a chance to win a free vacation at the beautiful UNA resort

UKRAINIAN "HALL OF FAME"

A couple of Sundays ago, one of the week-end papers carried the story of America's "Hall of Fame" Located at New York University, it features the statues of the great of the past.

What better place for a memorial and testament to those great than in an institution of learning?

Here the youth will always be inspired by the memories of these. And here the great will be included among the living instead of in some silent museum.

We Ukrainians have our "great". Those celebrated in song and story, and those whom we have lost but recently.

They should not be forgotten.

But annual concerts in their honor can hardly serve to revive a lasting memory of their lives.

Why not then a memorial to them—to inspire our youth and insure permanent remembrance of their greatness?

A new Ukrainian Catholic school is being built in New York City. Now, at the very outset of the fund raising campaign, why cannot we inaugurate a plan to commemorate these our great?

Perhaps we can start with a recent "great and then—periodically — include those others whom we can never forget.

This new Ukrainian school will provide all the best that modern construction can offer.

But in keeping up with the present—we cannot afford to forget our past.

About 40 different Ukrainian organizations are contributing to the St. George New School Fund. Perhaps the members of these organizations can initiate this idea of honoring the great Ukrainans.

Languages Stressed in Soviet Colleges

Soviet education is laying greater stress on the study of foreign languages. Proficiency in at least one tongue other than Russian is being expected of all college applicants.

This was disclosed in revised college entrance requirements published May 20 by Izvestia, the Soviet Government newspaper.

The increased stress on the study of foreign languages is coincident with the current Soviet drive to ease East-West tension and Moscow's propaganda in favor of scientific and cultural exchanges with foreign countries.

The revised college requirements also come at a time when Soviet persons in the arts and sciences are being exhorted by their leaders to profit from foreign experience in their fields.

According to the new rules, virtually all prospective college students will be expected to take an entrance examination in one foreign language.

The exceptions will be applicants to agricultural and teachers colleges in which one of the Soviet minority languages, rather than Russian, is used for instruction. Persons taking correspondence courses and evening students will also be exempted from the language examination.

CARDINAL SEES IMMIGRANTS' SHOW

His Eminence Paul Cardinal Leger, Archbishop of Montreal, was one of the most interested of thousands of spectators who attended a display put on at the Forum by new Canadians.

Those taking part in the program, held under auspices of the Montreal Catholic School Commission, represented more than a dozen nations. There were dances and vocal numbers, in colorful native costumes, by Ukrainians, Poles, Lithuanians, Italians, Slovaks, Hungarians, Japanese, Letts, Germans, Greeks, French and

SIXTH CONGRESS OF AMERICANS OF UKRAINIAN DESCENT DRAWS CLOSE TO 500 DELEGATES FROM THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

CONSOLIDATION OF ACTIVE UKRAINIAN AMERICAN FORCES TO GIVE GREATER SUPPORT TO THE UKRAINIAN CAUSE—THEME OF CONGRESS

Over the past Memorial Day weekend, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, May 28-30, 1955 a very impressive assemblage of representatives, close to five hundred in number, of Ukrainian societies throughout the country from the East to the West Coast, convened at the 6th Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, held by the nationally representative Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in New York City, Hotel Commodore, and there demonstrated that despite certain group or personal differences, a mark of truly democratic society, that they are as one in support of the American way of life and as one in their determination to continue and redouble their endeavors to give the fullest moral and material aid to their over forty five million kinsmen in Soviet Russian enslaved Ukraine.

The democratic nature of the Congress was strikingly demonstrated by the great number of delegates who took the floor to express their views on various pertinent matters and to give constructive suggestions as to how the Ukrainian Congress Committee can and will better function in the coming years in the pursuit of its aims.

The conclave was opened Saturday noon with the singing of the American and Ukrainian anthems, led by Mrs. Mary Lesawyer, and an invocation by Abbot Kohut OSBM.

The meeting was formally opened by Dr. Lev Dobriansky, president of the UCCA, and Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, executive vice-president of the UCCA. Then followed a one minute of silence by the assemblage to honor the memory of members of the UCCA policy board and directors who had passed away, namely, Dr. Luke Myshuha, Prof. Michael Oleksiyiv, and Walter Danko.

Highlights of the Congress were the reports and spirited addresses delivered by the former UCCA president, Dr. Lev Dobriansky, elected now as UCCA chairman; the newly elected president of the UCCA, Mr. Dmytro Halychyn; Mr. Michael Piznak, former UCCA general counsel and now by election its treasurer; Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, former treasurer and now one of its vice-presidents; Mr. Stephen Jarema, re-elected as executive director of the organization; and Mr. John Roberts, its newly-elected general counsel.

There was a bit of commotion when Dr. Stephen Wytwycky, president of the government-in-exile of the Ukrainian National Republic which fell before the onslaughts of the Reds and other enemies shortly after World War I, appeared on the podium to address the gathering and a group of his political oppositionists left the auditorium while he spoke. This demonstration, however, was brought to a peaceful ending by cooler heads, including chairman of the convention, Dr. Walter Gallan ,and vice-chairmen Wasyl Mudry and John Evanchuk.

Among the other highlights of the Congress were the addresses at the banquet, which was held Saturday evening, at the hotel Commodore, of Gov. Averell Harriman of New York (see text on page 2), former Congressman Kersten, Congressman Feighan, and former U. S. Minister to Luxemburg, Mrs. Pearle Mesta, all of whom expressed their desire to see Ukraine free and independent in a free world.

The talk of Governor Harriman brought him an especially great ovation from the delegates and guests attending the banquet at which the toastmaster was Mr. Stephen Jarema. It evoked from Mr. Piznak, UNA vice-president, in the course of his talk, his belief that in due course of time Governor Harriman "will be able to take his gloves off and speak even more bluntly about the need of a free Ukraine, the freedom loving people of which are looked up to by the other enslaved peoples behind the Iron Curtain as their hope and salvation, just as the free Western Nations look up to our country to keep them within the orbit of the Free World." Fine entertainment was provided by the "Vagabonds" male quartet, headed by Mr. Stetsura.

Reports on the progress of the UCCA publications. The Ukrainian Quarterly and The Ukrainian Bulletin, were made by their editors, Prof. Nicholas Chubaty, editor of the former, and Mr. Felix Ivanyuck, editor of the latter publication.

Sunday evening a fine concert was presented at the Commodore, featuring the "Dumka" chorus, directed by Alexander Mykytiuk, and soloists: Mrs. Mary Lesawyer, soprano, Volodimir Baransky, baritone, Mrs. Daria Karanovich-Horodynsky, piano accompanist.

At the concert Congressman Feighan and former Congressman Kersten were awarded honorary doctorate degrees by the Free Ukrainian University, now located in Munich, Germany. The presentation was made by Prof. Roman Smal-Stocky, its member, and a member of the faculty of Marquette University.

Friday evening there was a reception for the Congress delegates and guests at the Ukrainian National Home on 2nd avenue.

Press reports concerning the Congress appeared in New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune and other newspapers.

Further details concerning this great event will appear here in coming issues.

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS OF THE UCCA

Lev Dobriansky, Chairman

Dmytro Halychyn, President

The World of Sculpture

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 110th EXHIBITION OF ART BY SCULPTOR ALEXANDER ARCHIPENKO

Alexander Archipenko was born in Kiev, capital of Ukraine, and is of course, of Ukrainian background and origin. He has never given any indication that his national background is other than Ukrainian, of which fact he is quite proud.

On December 18, 1953, when the Association of Ukrainian Artists in the United States organized a celebration on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Mr. Archipenko's artistic activity, the great American sculptor had this to say about his background and inspiration:

"I myself believe in methaphysical forces which we Ukrainians see in such a real form as the Ukrainian sun, the Ukrainian black soil,, and above all, Ukrainian bread. These forces imbue us with vital strength and energy. He who has eaten the Ukrainian bread, has reached the inexhaustible treasures of the Ukrainian spirit. This metaphysical force I carried with me throughout the world and brought to the United States. This strength which I make use of it in my artistic creations is taken from this Ukrainian spirituality which has its source in the Ukrainian soil, in Ukrainian history and tradition. No matter where we might find ourselves, and whatever the conditions under which we might have to work, we ought always preselve this Ukrainian spirituality not only traditionally, but actively. One of the speakers underscored the fact that I am interested in a universal creative process. It is true, indeed. We ought to endeavor to accept what is best from the spirituality of other peoples, but at the same time we should preserve our own Ukrainian spirituality, for it alone can be our principal source of creation. We should attempt to help each other in one way: the preservation of our spirituality and continuation of our creation." " ("The Face")

N. Y. Governor Harriman "Most Admires the Purity And Persistence of Their Aspiration For Freedom"

N. Y. Governor Averell Harriman's Address at the Ukrainian Congress Committee Banquet at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, Saturday Evening, May 28, 1955

It is a pleasure to meet with the members of the Ukrainian Congress Committee. I feel a personal bond with the Ukrainian people.

I regard myself fortunate in that I have had the opportunity and the privilege of visiting the Ukraine.

Arranged to Establish U. S. Air Force Bases in Ukraine During War

During World War II, I arranged with the Soviet Government for the establishment of United States Air Force bases there for use in the shuttle bombing of the Nazi military establishments. In my visits to Poltava at that time, I was greatly warmed by the friendliness of the people of the Ukraine. They became so friendly with our airmen that the iron hand of the secret police clamped down in an effort to prevent this natural friendship.

I have been greatly impressed with the national culture of the Ukrainians — their literature, their art,, their music. I shall never forget the beautiful songs I heard in the Ukraine. But what I admire most about the Ukrainians is the purity and persistence of their *aspiration for freedom* — an aspiration which has endured through centuries of oppression!

It has survived the division of the Ukrainian Nation. It has survived the cruel attemps of conquerors to stamp out the Ukrainian language. It has survived the extermination of Ukrainian leaders and scholars. It has survived the autocracy of the Mongols and the Czars. And it will survive the Godless tyranny of the Kremlin.

We know, as surely as we *are here tonight, that the* enslaved nations of Eastern Europe will again one day be free. The oppressed people behind the Iron Curtain will again one day worship God in their own way, will re-establish their democratic institutions, will restore to their people the priceless liberties that are the God-given rights of human beings everywhere.

When and how this will come about, we do not know. But we know it will come about, because—as the history of Ukrainia tells us — the love of liberty cannot be extinguished. In the long run it is a force more powerful than any tyranny.

Congratulates Work of UCCA

I want to congratulate you of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America for the work you are doing to keep alive in this new haven the culture of your ancestors. In doing so you add richness and strength to American life. And I applaud your splendid efforts in finding homes and employment for displaced persons and escapees from the Ukraine.

I realize that this work unfortunately has been brought almost to a halt by the inexcusable administration in Washington of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953.

In that Act, the Congress authorized the admission into this country of 209,000 persons over a three-year period. As of two weeks ago, with more than half of the life of the Act expired, only 21,000 persons have arrived on this country's shores under the Act—and of these only 3,300 are refugees or escapees from behind the Iron Curtain. This is a mockery of the high promise of the Act, which intended that we should do our share in providing homes for those who are fortunate enough to have escaped from the horror of communist slavefy.

Yesterday, the President sent to the Congress some recommended amendments to the law . . .

Wonders Over Latest Soviet Move

I am sure you are all wondering today, as I am, what the latest turning in Soviet policy toward the West portends.

In recent weeks Soviet leaders have made a number of dramatic moves. They have agreed to a treaty of peace for Austria which leaves that country independent, they have made gestures toward Western positions on arms limitation and control, and they have made suggestions for a united Germany. These have superficial appeals to a fear-ridden world, but they need to be examined closely.

Now, the very fact that the Soviets have budged at all is highly important and to a degree encouraging. But we have no evidence that the ultimate *Soviet aim to bring this entire* planet under communist domination has changed. The Kremlin has, it would appear, modified its tactics.

Now, I think most of us agree that our leaders have no acceptable alternative to talking and negotiating with the Soviets, either now or at any other time when there may be some chance of lessening the danger of war. But, as they negotiate, I earnestly hope that the American people—indeed, I hope all our allies—will not be beguiled by general concepts such as "neutrality", "disarmament", and "banning the atomic bomb." I hope there will not be, now, at the first sign of encouragement, another great pendulum swing of American opinion such as we have seen several times in recent years.

The Pendulum

You recall how bitterly Americans felt toward the Soviets at the time of the Finnish war and the Nazi-Soviet pact in 1939. And then American opinion swung to another extreme—one of enthusiasm and comradeship — during the war against Hitler. I remember journalists in 1945 when I said at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco that our aims and those of the Soviets were irreconcilable. Some wrote that I should be recalled as ambassador because I was too unfriendly toward our 'gallant allies". But in the years thereafter the Soviet policies and actions provoked America to an extreme anti-Soviet feeling again. And now, already, there are some who would like to believe again that an era of peace and security is dawning. I pray that the American people will not let our high hopes and our love of peace interfere with an unemotional, shrewd, and hard-headed examination of every proposal which the Soviet Union makes.

The Soviet Union has recently made some proposals to give the impression it is the leading exponent of disarmament. What has really happened is that the Soviet Union has suddenly abandoned certain positions it has stubbornly held through endless negotiations, and now says it will accept absolute limitations on the size of armed forces and the principle of international inspection — things we have been urging for years.

We should, of course, be prepared to go just as far toward agreement on disarmament as it is safe to go. The rights of inspection teams will undoubtedly be a matter of official discussion and negotiation. But I want to suggest that our government should raise with Soviet leaders the question of lifting the Iron Curtain to allow foreigners to enter freely, roam about and find out what is going on, and report out freely. This is absolutely necessary, it seems to me, if we are ever to agree upon and have confidence in any far-reaching measures of arms limitation and control.

In the meantime, it would be unforgivable if — pending absolutely fool-proof arrangements for mutual arms limitation and control—we or our allies let down our military guard.

There have been disquieting recent reports that the Soviet may have caught up with us in the development of intercontinental heavy bombers. And, day before yesterday, the Air Force announced it had decided to speed up production of our own newest heavy bomber, the B-52. This is a shocking admission that we have been holding back in our own bomber production—that we have been doing less than we could have been doing to maintain air supremacy —and this at a time of danger when we all know the Soviets have been proceeding full speed ahead.

Does Not Believe War Is Inevitable

Now I want to make clear that I have never believed and do not believe now that war is inevitable. In fact, if we maintain preeminence in the revolutionary new weapons and our ability to deliver them, there are grounds for long-run hope.

All things change in time—even in the Soviet Union. I think it is not unreasonable to hope that if we continue to build up the strength and unity of free nations, internal and external pressures may bring about a modification of basic Soviet behavior.

It will be increasingly difficult for the Kremlin to keep the varied peoples of the Soviet Union and the satellite nations in subjugation. As history proves, words and ideas can in time bring down the mightiest of empires. And to peoples living under foreign domination no words have greater force than those uttered a generation ago by that great American President, Woodrow Wilson:

Cites Wilson's Famous Words

"We believe these fundamental things:

"First, that every people have a right to chose the sovereignty under which they shall live; second that the small states of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon."

These principles have the same validity today as the day that Wilson spoke them.

If we hold to our principles, if we are steadfast and patient and wise in our diplomacy, if we use a portion of our resources to help build and maintain the foundations of freedom throughout the world, I have no doubt that, with God's help, we shall be able to lead the world through the present terrible danger to a brighter day of security and peace.

Poet's Corner

BRIGHT VOYAGE

Since that first day in boyhood
Bare toes the teak planks press,
I've sought to catch a packet
Outbound for Lyonesse.

For there rise yellow towers,
And tawny flow the streams,
And there a maid with yellow hair
Would listen to my dreams.

I've run to hills and cities,
To Gedi's nameless mound,
While oh my hands are empty,
Lyonesse I have not found.

Now as my thin locks whiten,
Old eyes have set the track,
My hands shall fill with golden spoil,
But I shall not come back.

John Ackerson.

UKRAINIAN STUDENT'S HERITAGE

(3)

Immediately after World War I Ukrainian students restored the Academic Society in Lviw. Activities of the Ukrainian Student Union were also given a fresh impulse at the Student Conference in Lviw July 1921. At that point the Polish police raided the premises of the Union, and it was dissolved by the government decree in October 1951. Students convened a new conference in November 1921 and established the Ukrainian Student Organization, later renamed the Ukrainian Professional Student Organization (PROFORUS) with an executive body, Ukrainian Student Council. Its first president was P. Gan. PROFORUS performed a series of important functions in assisting the Secret Ukrainian University, sponsoring conferences, and publishing periodicals in which we find documented evidence of persecution by the Polish police to which the university was subjected. So engrossed was the Polish government in "pogroms" of Ukrainian institutions that even PROFORUS *did not escape the fate of the* preceding student organizations, and it was liquidated in the same wave of intimidation which engulfed the secret universities in 1925. The ensuing years were marked by acts of organized retaliation against the system of national and academic oppression. Polish reprisals against Ukrainians whose plight for freedom was represented by the powerful underground Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), kept Western Ukraine in a state of seething revolt.

Ukrainian Students Boycott Response

Ukrainian students responded with a boycott of Polish schools rather than renounce their national traditions. They traveled in great numbers to West European universities, predominantly to Czechoslovakia where many enrolled at the Free Ukrainian University in Prague and at the Ukrainian Husbandry Academy in Podebrad, as in Czech schools. The Golden Prague became the most representative center of the Ukrainian studying youth. Prague was also the site of the Ass'n of Carpatho-Ukrainian Students which proved its immense value to the national renaissance of the "Silver Land", Carpatho-Ukraine.

Meanwhile the efforts to revive legal forms of student life were underway in Western Ukraine. On December 15, 1929, the student conference in Lviw conferred on the newly elected Central Student Committee the power to establish a permanent representative student body. Thus the rise was given to the Union of Ukrainian Student Organizations under Poland (SUSOP), in Lviw, March 1931, whose first president was Volodymyr Yaniv. The SUSOP became highly active in cultural, sport (united in a famous Ukrainian Student Sport Club, USSK), and publishing fields. Its monthly Student Way was later elevated to the status of an official publication of the Central Union of Ukrainian Students (CESUS), in existance in Prague since 1921. The SUSOP was a member of CESUS, and its president was at all times the First Vice President of CESUS. Until the defeat of Poland in 1939, the SUSOP remained a semi-legal organization with 27 member-clubs (Lviw-18, Krakow-5, Poznan-2, Wilno-1, Warsaw-1) and 2600 students. In 1934 the Polish police arrested president of SUSOP, Rostyslaw Woloshyn (who perished in 1943 in a trap of the Soviet NKVD, as one of the top officers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army). In March 1939 the 7th Congress of the SUSOP was raided by the police. All delegates languished in jail until Sept. 1939. In 1939 the totalitarian Hungary invaded the tiny Carpatho-Ukraine and overwhelmed the heroic resistance of freedom loving mountaineers in a 6-month war. In the same year the USSR "liberated" Western Ukraine.

Soviet Measure in 1939

Until 1941 the free Ukrainian student life was totally suppressed at all ethnographic Ukrainian territory. However, the government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic immediately inaugurated in Lviw, October 1939, the new Ukrainian University, the Polytechnic Institute, the Institute of Foreign Trade, the Medical Institute, and the Veterinary Academy. In spring 1940 the student governments and "student committees", were replaced by "student trade unions", concerned mainly with housing, scholarships, and indoctrination. In each school they were supervised by a "director of political education", usually an ear of the NKVD. Consequently, the decisive control was exercised not by the executives of the student trade unions, but by the leaders of the Komsomol at every school. Meanwhile extensive arrests of students marked the reign of terror in each town, especially in fall 1940. Many prominent student leaders were put to death in the cellars of the Zamarstyniv prison in Lviw. In spring 1940 the student choir from Lviw toured Eastern and Central Ukraine, gaining profound admiration and popularity, so that "security agencies" finally suspended further travels.

PAUSE FOR REFLECTION

TRADEMARK COPR. 1954

...with JAMES C. INGEBRETSEN
President, Spiritual Mobilization

The General Electric Co. announced recently that it will start construction soon on $6,400,000 Plant at Irmo, S. C., to manufacture capasitors for use in radio and television receivers. The plant eventually will employ about 700 people, according to the announcement.

Until I read this news item, I had never heard of capacitors —and I do not yet know what they are. And yet 700 people will soon be working in a plant producing nothing but capacitors—and in a town that, by the way, I never heard of before, either.

To me this is an intriguing example of how technological progress creates employment and, incidentally, changes a rural or small town economy into an urban one.

In all our scrambling for a place at the top of the heap, whether as emplayers or employees, let us not forget this: the freer an economy is from arbitrary political interference, the faster (other thinggs being equal) it creates more and better jobs.

WORTH REPEATING

"Security comes in a good many different forms, most of them desirable. There's an odd thing about security, though. It is the product of risk — yet risk is the opposite of security . . . To start every business people had to put their resources on the line—their ideas, energy, time, and money. There is never a "sure thing'. . . We may not be conscious of it, but wherever we seek personal or economic security, we expect it to be provided by people who are willing to take risks—and they seldom let us down."—Towson (Md.) Jeffersonian.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION TODAY AND REBD THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY!

THIS WEEK IN AMERICAN HISTORY

On May 25, 1787, the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States held its first regular session in Philadelphia. One year earlier, in a conference at Annapolis, Alexander Hamilton had suggested that representatives of all states should gather for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, the basis charter of the thirteen original states. The Continental Congress set May 14th as the date for the opening of the Convention, but the delegates were slow in arriving, due to the difficult translortation in those days. George Washington was characteristically punctual and went about Philadelphia clad in black velvet and wearing a ceremonial sword. Benjamin Franklin gave a dinner on May 16th for the delegates who had arrived. And on May 25th the work of the Convention began. Among the delegates were Alexander Hamilton, Robert Morris, Gouverneur Morris, Jared Ingersoll and James Wilson—all of them signers of the Declaration of Independence. Of the 55 delegates who convened in May only 39 remained in September, after four months of heated debate, to sign the Constitution of the United States, which ratification by the states, went into effect in 1789.

On May 28, 1759, a great friend of America, William Pitt, was born in England. Like his father, the Earl of Chatham and many English liberals of that time, William Pitt was sympathetic to the cause of the American colonists. He fought constantly in Parliament for their rights and opposed the policies of the Tory government. In 1783, when the American Revolution had been won and Britain was ready to recognize the independence of the United States, Pitt became Prime Minister and thus headed the government which negotiated the peace treaty between his country and the new Republic. If the American colonists had not received strong moral support from English liberals, the Tories in England and the Tories in America might have prevented Americans from winning their independence.

On June 1, 1813, James Lawrence, commander of the American frigate **Chesapeake,** was mortally wounded in an encounter with the British frigate **Shannon,** outside Boston harbor. Despite his great courage, Lawrence was forced to surrender after a severe battle and his ship was taken as a prize by the British into Halifax. Lawrence's naval career, before the War of 1812, included service in the Tripolitan war of 1804 under Admiral Stephen Decatur. He was only 32 at the time of his death four days after the battle of the Chesapeake and Shannon. His words, "Don't give up the ship!" became the rallying cry of the United States Navy.

June 5, 1947, the Marshall Plan, also known as the European Recovery Program, was launched by Secretary of State George C. Marshall in an address at Harvard University. The policy of the United States was directed, he said, "not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos. Its purpose should be revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist." The following month 16 West European nations participated in the Marshall Plan Conference and set a Committee for European Economic Cooperation to administer the program. When the Marshal Plan expired at the end of 1951, almost $12,500,000,000 had been spent and the Marshall Plan countries had raised their industrial output 40 per cent above the 1938 level.

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS

According to the April financial statement, the Ukrainian National Association has reached the over 17,000,000 dollar mark in assets.

This figure alone is proof of the good management of the UNA officers, of their careful and deep study in proper financial investments for the good of the members and the organization.

It is a proof that UNA members are assured of their investments in turn; that their endowment policies, a means of savings, are protected and will be paid in full at maturity in addition to the annual dividends; that death benefits will be paid whenever claimed. In other words, the Ukrainian National Association is a strong, solvent institution, which all UNA members can be proud of.

The field for organizing new members is still wide. One good way is by means of personal contact. You, as UNA members, most certainly have friends and relatives who are still reluctant about joining a fraternal organization. Here is an opportunity to acquaint such friends and relatives that the UNA is the organization to join because it is strong financially and in membership, that aside from the main purpose of selling life insurance, it has done much in the way of building up what is usually termed Ukrainian American life. That term refers to all of the accomplishments in the national, cultural, educational, economic and finally, and by no means lastly, religious fields.

In the last respect, it should be noted, it were the members of the Ukrainian National Association who founded Ukrainian churches throughout this land and supported them long before other Ukrainian fraternal organizations came into being; moreover, today the UNA members constitute the vast majority of the faithful, of the parishioners of these churches. This, I believe, is something to be borne in mind when one ponders upon the accomplishments of the UNA and its members down through the decades.

Such an organization as the UNA, so eminent in its field, in all respects, certainly should be one toward which many more, than at present, should gravitate.

It is the bastion, the bulwark of Ukrainian American life and for all for which it stands, upon the highest ideals and principles, all for the common good of all of us.

I would suggest that you, the reader of this epistle, who is not as yet a member of the UNA, share my view in this matter, a view shared by over 70,000 members of the organization, and make speedy effort to contact your local branch of it, or if that is not practical for you, contact the Home Office Branch of the UNA at 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J., in order to become a member of our Ukrainian National Association.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

The Florida Keys

One of the most interesting features in Florida are the Florida Keys. They are a chain of islands at the southern extremity of Florida, and stretch in a curved line 200 miles from Biscayne Bay toward the southwest into the Gulf of Mexico. The group includes a large number of islands; several dozen of them. Some are of coral formation; many are low, marshy, uninhabitable, but all are worth seeing. The largest is the first one, Key Largo, but Key West, the last one, is the most important because of its naval and coast guard base.

Key West is a picturesque city with a mixed population of Cuban, Spanish, and Negro ancestry, and is popular as a resort city and a fishing center. The island of Key West is 4 miles long and 2 miles wide. One interesting point is a house on the tip of the island which bears a sign saying that it is the most southernmost house in the United States.

Key West was made famous by the trips that President Truman made there while he was in office. It is connected to the mainland by a motor highway, the Overseas Highway, which extends from the mainland across the principal chain of isles. It connects them by massive iron and concrete bridges. It was first built as a railroad, but was destroyed by a severe hurricane in 1935. The Overseas Highway was formally opened in 1944. One bridge is 7 miles long, and it is very impressing to ride over it, with nothing but the ocean on all sides; the only land in sight being the bridge stretched out in front and in back of you. The bridge passes right over a small key which has houses on it and people living on it. It passes over the roofs of the houses, and it is really a sight to see. There are many other bridges, too. I tried to count them recently on a trip to the keys, but I lost track after we got to thirty.

The Florida Keys are a wonderful place to go fishing. That is the main reason why people go there. But also because it is a very scenic and beautiful ride across the Overseas Highway. It is worth the time of everyone who comes to Florida to make the trip.

Karen Lachowitch

Immigration and Naturalization

Question: Some years ago I lost my American citizenship when I voted in a foreign political election while livng abroad. I have been told that in cases like mine there is a way to regain American citizenship without waiting the regular five years. Is this information correct?

Answer: Generally, persons who have lost their American citizenship by voting in the political elections of other countries do not have the privilege of regaining their American citizenship by means of a shortened procedure. They must follow the usual naturalization procedure which requires five years or residence in the United States following lawful admission for permanent residence. The information you heard may refer to a recent exception in the law enabling persons, who lost their citizenship by voting in an election in Japan between September 2, 1945 and April 27, 1952, to regain their American citizenship without a waiting period. Such persons may be naturalized by taking the oath of allegiance at any time before July 20, 1956, in any naturalization court in the United States abroad. To be eligible for this shortened naturalization, it is necessary: 1) to take an oath before any naturalition court or American diplomatic or consular officer abroad that you have done nothing to promote cause of Communism; 2) to have done nothing, aside from such voting, which would be a ground for losing citizenship; 3) not to have engaged in subversive activities in the preceding ten years; 4) that there be no final finding of deportability against you.

LETTERS FROM AMERICA

You know what American democracy means. Why not tell about it in your letters to relatives and friends overseas? Don't forget that what you write in your letters to people abroad gives them a picture of the United States. Be sure that the picture is true!

WHAT IS A MEMBER

In our articles we have always referred to certificate-holders in the Ukrainian National Association as "members." Perhaps we should ask ourselves the question, "What is a member?"

Dr. Herbert B. Kennedy gave a very interesting answer to this question in the "Fraternal Monitor" magazine.

"A member is the most important person ever in the home office—in person or by mail. A member is not dependent on us—we are dependent on him. A member is not an interruption of our work—he is the purpose of it. We are not doing him a favor by serving him—he is doing us a favor by giving us the opportunity to do so. A member is not an outsider to our business—he is part of it. A member is not someone to argue or match wits with. Nobody ever won an argument with a member. A member is a person who brings us his wants. It is our job to handle them profitably to him and to ourselves. A member is not a cold statistic—he is a flesh-and-blood human being with feelings and emotions like our own."

If you are a U.N.A. member you may be sure that you are an important part of the organization. The U.N.A. always gives first consideration to its members in all matters, for it is fully cognizant of the fact that the members make up the organization. When it comes to service the U.N.A. strives to give its members the best.

If you are not a U.N.A. member then join now and let the oldest and foremost Ukrainian fraternal benefit society in America have the opportunity of serving you.

Single or Married, Women Need Insurance

Many employed women hesitate to buy life insurance because they expect sooner or later to get married. Married or single, every person should have a clean-up fund provided by life insurance. At any death there are expenses, and if death is preceded by illness, there are apt to be many bills. But more than that, there is a definite financial loss at the death of a wife. This may not be true in the childless home, but where there are children, the death of a mother brings a load of expense upon the father which is seldom if ever covered by the amount of life insurance that most employed women carry. The policy is thus bound to be an asset that she takes with her to her new home. The husband will have needed protection at a premium that is less than he would have had to pay if he had bought the policy after marriage. If he can't afford to keep the policy, paid-up insurance can be elected which will give some clean-up fund protection permanently. If it is an endowment policy, it can be carried to maturity with the proceeds slated as a fund for a glorious second honeymoon.—"Life Insurance Selling."

★

We are always pleased to receive U.N.A. items for publication. Material should be sent to Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J.

All persons interested in knowing more about the U. N. A. should write for full information. There is no obligation of any kind.

Theodore Lutwiniak

Household Hints

When the American housewife shops at the supermarket, she has a choice of 4,693 short-cut foods—the most dazzling array of prepared, precooked and ready-to-eat foods the world has ever seen. If she wished she could serve her family two different foods every meal, every day, for two years and 52 days without once duplicating a food. A fascinating conjuncture, especially to anyone bored with his current carte du jour.

These amazing short-cut foods — in cans, glass, and packages—have revolutionized cooking habits in every home in the United States. A boon to everyone, they're worth weight in gold to the woman with a job, the mother with small children, the bachelor who likes to cook himself a meal, the husband on his own, and the new cook facing a stove for the very first time.

What you have read was written for McCall's magazine by Helen McCully, and I concur.

At the time this was published, a survey by Prentice-Hall disclosed that many families used little or no prepared foods. A fourth of those interviewed in 17 cities used no canned corn, fruit cocktail or baked beans. A third did not use green beans or tomato juice.

A hayrack loaded with loose hay may not be a better buy than an equal tonnage of baled hay. A can of Nible corn could be carried in a purse, whereas half a dozen ears of green corn would fill a shopping bag. The price of prepared food may seem high, but the buyer should realize that the entire content of the packet is edible.

★

How American farmers fell into the habit of painting their barns red and their houses white has puzzled many an automobile tourist. One curious reason mentioned is that patriotic citizens developed a red-white-blue combination in imitation of the flag, the blue being the sky. A more likely answer is that red is the cheapest and most rust-resistant paint, since it can be made from iron ore, even from low-grade ore not rich enough for steel.

Painting a big barn red was the cheapest solution for a farmer. For his house he was willing to spend a little more, for contrast, and usually chose white because it looked well against green trees and was always in stock in the general store at the crossroads.

★

A food snob, says Mrs. M. F. K. Fischer in The Art of Eating, is anybody who scorns inexpensive food that may actually be excellent, while choosing fancy-sounding items just to be chic. Her own mother used to disdain turnips because as a child they were considered fit only for peasants in her locality, but she liked corn meal mush with molasses, which plenty of other people turn up their nose at.

Some folks looks down on cabbage, although it contains valuable vitamins and minerals. Pea soup,bean soup, and lentil soup are disdained by many who get excited at the mere mention of vichyssoise, lobster bisque and bouillabaisse.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

One of the greatest Ukrainian unifying factors in the U. S. A. and Canada is the **Ukrainian Youth's League of North America**, the top youth organization that welcomes all Ukrainian individuals and organizations, except communists of course. And one of the leading segments of the varied UYL-NA list of activities is its highly important Sports Program, as it is a tremendous organizational factor.

I'll try to set forth my own views as objectively and in as unbiased a manner as I possibly can in this matter, for the overall good of the UYL-NA and consequently, the Ukrainian National Cause. I think it is about time to quit talking in a "namby-pamby" manner (to the detriment of the League), and to be as frank and above board as possible, and offer some constructive criticisms and suggestions. A complete re-exam of the UYL Sports Program is necessary.

Here are some of my suggestions for any future UYL-NA Basketball Program:

1. Select a vigorous and fearless Sports Director, not a "name", nor "personality", nor a "member of the aristocracy" (so to speak), but a hard worker who'll take a strong and fair position on any controversies that may arise, and who'll be on the job for 12 months of the year from September to September, writing letters and perhaps even making several organizational "field trips."

2. The Sports Director must see that the 1956 Rally area has a basketball (and bowling) setup that must be of certain minimum dimensions. The Syracuse court measured 36'x54' with about 5' of clearance over the 10' high basketball (beams were strung across the ceiling to further hamper the "outside" shooting) whereas, the regulation court is 50'x94', with a minimum ceiling of 22', with more footage recommended. Also, I believe that our Lent season in 1956 will start around the middle of February (?) and that must be given due consideration. The basketball season ends around the middle of March, so that the UYL-NA basketball tourney should be played before Lent, not in May as the past 2 seasons (although, justifiable excuses can be given in these cases). Basketball in May does not receive much play from sports editors, and newspapers publicizing our Ukrainian name and activities is an important factor in our UYL-NA scheme of things.

3. Revise the old or draft a new workable set of rules and regulations and circulate them to all member clubs to be known and understood. Any rule-breaking would be treated probably by game-forfeiture. The way the rules are abused now, the team bringing in the best "ringers" (non-Ukes) becomes **Ukrainian** champions (farcial, eh?) A highly placed UYL official, when asked about these abuses, meekly replied "I guess that rules were made to be broken."

4. Possibly eliminate the "3 non-Ukrainian players" rule. This was used to aid teams which might have had difficulty in fielding a quintet, but since only 8 teams participated (3 each in Canada and the East, 2 in the Central area, none out West) in the UYL program perhaps complete or eventual elimination of that rule would not cause too much harm, and might do some good. A Ukrainian team of 10 or 12 Ukrainian players, with their Ukrainian friends and family watching (at the local Ukrainian centers) would be a fine tonic for all concerned, including the "building up" of the Ukrainian Centers. The non-Ukes could be used in local city leagues with other outsiders, but strictly Ukrainians are to play in the UYL-NA program. In other words, a return to "amateurism" and Ukrainians in Ukrainian basketball.

5. Institute a "Youth Program" (our ace of trump). Starting from scratch, a "mosquito" group: 7 or 8—10; juniors: 10—13; intermediate: 13—16; junior varsity and varsity: over 16. A farm system" of this type would insure future replacements, keep the youngster off the streets and out of trouble, and would early give them the habit of associating with fellow Ukrainians in Ukrainian centers, whch would tend to stick with them in adult life. (provided the centers' facilities were brought up-to-date). Wilmington, Chester, Carteret and Newark have made starts in this phase and more are expected to follow suit.

6. If it is felt that certain areas still dominate in the basketball doings, then limit the varsity players to a certain length of time that they could play in the UYL-NA program. 3-4-5 seasons, etc. This would keep the pressure on the clubs to keep recruiting Ukrainians for their teams, which would bring more Ukrainian lads to the UYL-NA activities over the years.

The above represents some ways, I feel, the dark UYL-NA Sports picture can be brightened. More can be said or written, but would do little good unless we have a large group of interested individuals and clubs represented at the Pittsburgh, Pa. 1955 UYL-NA Convention this coming Labor Day weekend, September 2-5 (just a bit over 3 months away). With the new "Commission type" convention to come into being this year, Sports will take its place as a leading factor in UYL-NA. We can come up with a *good* program at the start if we all give our ideas, and it will get better as time goes by, thus the UYL-NA and the Ukrainian cause will be the biggest benefactors, along with all the participating Ukrainians.

UNLIKE TEXAS, UKRAINE IS A NATION

(2)

Background of Issue

However, from a general political viewpoint, it is not at all difficult to estimate accurately the effects of our official submission of this proposal, no less its dubious acceptance on the part of the U. N. membership. To arrive at such an estimate naturally presupposes an elementary recognition of the fact that this issue can scarcely be considered and properly appraised in a context of a thought devoid of essential historical knowledge related to the developmental sequence of events forming the intelligible background of this subject. Indeed, one could hardly with any degree of appreciative undestanding begin to treat it otherwise.

In the manner of the basis of your proposal, to view the non-Russian nations of Ukraine and Byelorussia as simple state counterparts of Texas and New Mexico in our federated national structure is a gross misconception of modern East European history which, doubtless to your astonishment, the Russian Communists have circulated at different times and in various dialectical forms to support their unfounded contention that the Soviet Union is a voluntary association and union of states. Perhaps it should also be noted that this spurious parallel is recklessly employed by some anti-Communist Russian emigres who fundamentally share a common ground with red Moscow by their totalitarian insistence upon a "one and indivisible Russia." Which in their lexicon means an empire similar in scope to the present Soviet Union. Needless to say, undoubtedly neither of these disinforming sources is to be associated with the basis of your proposal, but unfortunately the parallel action of thought results in a common negation of the distinctive national and cultural substances of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian peoples.

Without in any way exaggerating the negative and denialist significance of this erroneus basis, it can be said to encompass, in addition, the indisputable historical events of Ukrainian and Byelorussian national independence prior to the military conquest of the countries by the Russian Communists in 1920-22 and to their forcible incorporation into the Soviet Union shortly thereafter. Although in real effect the formation of the USSR in 1922-24 was tantamount to the reestablishment of the Russian Empire, the Russian Communists were politically astute enough to recognize the historical meaning of the sweeping non-Russian revolution for national independence in 1917-22. In addition to rendering nominal status to the self-assertive non-Russian nations in the republics of the Moscow-contrived Union, they have skillfully alternated periods of harsh repression with phases of political and cultural concessions *in order to canalize* the irrepressible patriotic eneries of these captive nations to their own maximum advantage of imperialist control and manipulation. In this they formed a workable pattern of future aggression, as witnessed in the past decade and a half, and successfully shaped methods and techniques for the permanent enslavement of new victims.

(To be concluded)

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

MILTON RYCHALSKY TOP BOWLER IN JERSEY CITY DIVISION

By STEPHEN KURLAK

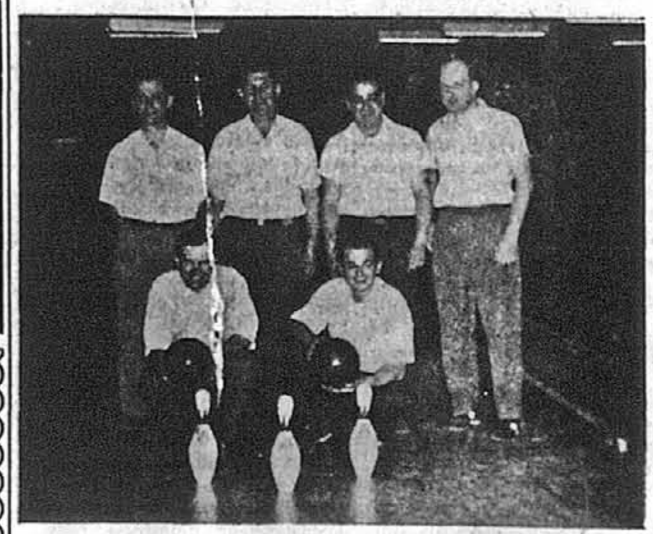
With an average of over 178 pins in 92 games played, Milton Rychalsky, playing for the "B" team of the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club, emerged as top bowler in the Jersey City Division of the League for the 1955 season. He also scored the second highest individual three-game series with a pinfall of 607, and placed third in the individual single game with a total of 236 pins. The most 200-plus games were also made by Rychalsky, who is in line to receive a nice piece of the prize money melon at the "end-of-the-season" party which will be held in the Sts. Peter and Paul Church Hall on Saturday, June 11th.

Other cash prizes to be awarded for individual performances will go to J. Kolba, and G. Zidiak for first and second highest individual games, respectively, and to M. Pawelko and W. Cinurchin for first and third highest three-game series.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N BOWLING LEAGUE JERSEY CITY DIVISION INDIVIDUAL STANDINGS

No.	Player's Name	Games Played	Total Pins	Average
1.	M. Rychalsky	92	16418	178.45
2.	M. Zayatz	33	5831	176.69
3.	W. Cinurchin	75	12966	172.88
4.	S. Cummings	26	4455	171.34
5.	J. Laszek	54	8969	166.09
6.	J. Kolba	88	14493	164.69
7.	M. Pawelko	93	15288	164.38
8.	W. Kawaczka	84	13702	163.11
9.	A. Gulka	13	2109	162.23
10.	P. Kapcio	82	13215	161.15
11.	G. Zidiak	78	12546	160.84
12.	J. Gnyra	83	13275	159.93
13.	S. Walczuk	72	11492	159.61
14.	P. Mackowsky	88	13985	158.92
15.	W. Hoeckele	78	12354	158.38
16.	W. Karyczak	89	14080	158.20
17.	H. Chomiak	11	1739	158.09
18.	P. Zimowsky	91	14212	156.17
19.	R. Krychkowski	69	10727	155.46
20.	St. Chelak	68	10512	154.58
21.	M. Kondras[illegible]y	45	6897	153.26
22.	S. Kurlak	86	13726	152.62
23.	W. Samoil	81	12347	152.43
24.	F. Kawaczka	3	455	151.66
25.	M. Bryngil	3	451	150.33
26.	S. Chelak Sr.	85	12713	149.56
27.	T. Lasul	82	12209	148.89
28.	T. Pala	66	9805	148.56
29.	J. Mar[illegible]rosh	84	12451	148.22
30.	J. Kos[illegible]in	35	5163	147.51
31.	V. Pokorny	9	1315	146.11
32.	M. Zazula	17	2468	145.17
33.	W. Turczynski	73	10476	143.50
34.	T. Z[illegible]nowski	30	4300	143.33
35.	P. Switnicki	51	7256	142.27
36.	W. Mandra	45	6394	142.08
37.	A. Tizio	61	8639	141.62
38.	S. Chelak Jr.	73	10265	140.61
39.	S. Baranik	84	11749	139.86
40.	M. Zidiak	33	4593	139.18
41.	G. Tizio	63	8763	139.09
42.	J. Chayka	68	9438	138.79
43	P. Wasylkow	68	9412	138.41
44.	B. Pello	78	10636	136.35
45.	W. Maday	81	11009	135.91
46.	A. Elynick	47	6382	135.78
47.	J. Mayerski	71	9607	135.30
48.	B. Pipchick	84	11268	134.14
49.	Mike Steblecki	90	11965	132.94
50.	M. Brilliant	33	4385	132.87
51.	J. Hotra	86	11405	132.61
52.	J. Procyk	2	260	130.00
53.	Metro Steblecki	86	11087	128.91
54.	J. Barychko	84	10739	127.84
55.	J. Kashickey	5	637	127.40
56.	D. Stise	21	2661	126.71
57.	M. Pello	53	6666	125.77
58.	S. Stanis	32	3918	122.43
59.	J. Chomiak	19	1980	104.21
60.	F. Mocik	10	1039	103.90
61.	J. Hlib	3	280	93.33
62.	N. Poczynok	4	321	80.25

1955 CHAMPIONS OF U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE'S JERSEY CITY DIVISION



The winning "A" team of the Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society as it appeared at the close of the 1954-1955 season at the Bergen Square Recreation Lanes in Jersey City, New Jersey. In the front row, from left to right, are M. Zidiak and P. Zimowsky. Standing, left to right: P. Mackowski, M. Pawelko, Captain, W. Cinurchin, and W. Hoeckele.

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Music by POLKA DOTS. TICKETS $1.00

ATTENTION ◄
JERSEY CITY AND VICINITY
ALL THOSE who wish to attend Opening Day at the "SOYUZIVKA" in Kerhonkson, N. Y., on Sunday, June 12th, please make your bus seat reservation immediately with S. Ryan, 88 Terrace Ave., Jersey City 7, N. J., or Tel. JO 3-7328.
Bus will leave downtown from in front of the U.N.A. Bldg on Grand St., at 7:30 A.M. sharp and uptown at 8:00 A.M. from the Ukrainian Center on Fleet St. Round trip fare $3.00.

NOW — THE BROADWAY LAUGH HIT
You have been waiting to see, on the screen!
Marilyn MONROE Tom EWELL
In the CINEMASCOPE Comedy
"The 7-Year Itch"
Now playing at the
LOEW'S STATE, Broadway & 45th St., New York City

GRAND FESTIVAL
in connection with the
OPENING OF THE NEWLY ACQUIRED PROPERTY AND BUILDING AT THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N ESTATE, KERHONKSON, NEW YORK
Sunday, June 12, 1955
There will be FIELD MASS in the morning. In the afternoon there will be a
GRAND FETE
with an entertaining program as sketches, dancing, bon-fire in the evening etc.
On Saturday, June 11, 1955
a program will also be presented for the entertainment of the guests.
Make your bus reservations through your local branch Secretaries.
SEE YOU AT THE SOYUZIVKA ON JUNE. 11th and 12th!

UKRAINIAN PICNIC of the ODFFU — 1st Branch in Newark, N. J., and Ukr. Band "SURMA" of SUMA Branch in Jersey City, N. J.
will be held SUNDAY JUNE 12th, 1955
at PATRYLOW'S GROVE — Fatfield Avenue, (East) Kenilworth, N. J.
Music by B. HIRNIAK and the "SURMA" BAND Directed by V. Zadorny. — Beginning: 1 P.M. — Donation $1.00
• Everyone is cordially invited to attend. •
Buses will leave in Newark: 180 William St., from 12 to 12:30 Noon. In Jersey City: Greene & Sussex Sts., at the same time. By car travel along Route #22. After 12 miles past Flagship make left turn at Traffic Light. Travel for 1 mile and turn left for Patrylow's Grove, the Picnic Ground.

ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

В. Коваль
Кер. Відділу Преси
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ПОСВЯЧЕННЯ Й ВІДКРИТТЯ ОСЕЛІ СУМА

Немає на еміґрації такої української установи чи організації, яку б не турбувало майбутнє української спільноти за межами поневоленої Батьківщини. Але більшість з них ствержує загально, що от, мовляв, молодь, яка повинна прийти на зміну старшим, зокрема в Америці, денаціоналізується та відчужується від українських громад.

Такі ствердження чи теоретичні міркування не дають жадної практичної розв'язки, як цьому запобігти.

Справами виховання української молоді в ЗДА займаються відокремлено біля десятка різних організацій з релігійним та суспільно-громадським нахилами.

Релігійні організації молоді зосереджені при церквах і користають з опіки релігійних громад чи установ. Такі організації молоді, як Молоді Українські Націоналісти і Пласт— перша є під опікою Організації Державного Відродження України, а друга під наглядом і керівництвом старшого пластового активу з тридцяти-п'ятилітнім досвідом праці.

На окреме місце заслуговують молодечі організації СУМА і ОДУМ, які постали в ЗДА щойно по приїзді нової еміграції в останніх п'ятьох роках. ОДУМ практично ще не вийшов з організаційного стану.

За п'ять років свого існування СУМА, щодо кількости об'єднаної в ній молоді, стоїть на одному з перших місць. СУМА, це чи не єдина організація української молоді, яка розгортає свою діяльність не лише в площині культурно виховній, а також в політичній. Політична активність СУМА в користь української визвольної справи знаходить відгук в урядових колах Вашингтону, а доказом того є особисті привітальні телеграми президента Д. Айзенгавера, що їх отримав Перший і Третій Здвиги СУМА. Третій Здвиг також вітали тридцять сенаторів і конгресменів.

Серед інших організацій молоді СУМА становить виняток і в тому відношенні, що її постанням і роботою керує сама молодь. Щоправда, у багатьох випадках бракує досвіду, виховних сил, ба навіть інтеліґенції, проте 35 осередків, розпорошених по всій Америці, виконують муравлину працю над збереженням української молоді. В останніх двох роках при багатьох Осередках створено Виховні Ради з досвідчених педагогів старшої інтелігенції. Вони добровільно взяли на себе ролю виховників.

Прогалина у виховних силах хвилево заповнена, і життя висуває щораз нові проблеми, які негайно повинні бути розв'язані, бо зволікання в цій справі не дається направити пізніше.

При осередках СУМА створено Відділи юнацтва у віці від семи до двадцяти років. На три тисячі сумівців припадає тисяча саме юнаків і юначок такого віку. Вони постійно перебувають в американському оточенні. Проблема полягає в тому, що Осередки СУМА, не маючи в більшості відповідних приміщень для своєї праці, опинилися в ще скрутнішій ситуації з організуванням юнацтва, виховання якого немислиме без відповідних на те умовин. — Щоправда, юнацтво в СУМА притягнуло до співпраці батьків, з яких при Осередках створено Батьківські Комітети і завданням яких є допомагати Осередкам морально, а часто й матеріяльно у вихованні їхніх дітей. Однак, це не розв'язує вказаних труднощів. Перед Спілкою Української Молоді Америки відтепер стоїть питання: рости або спинитись на досягнутому і поволі зникнути за браком допливу молодшої зміни!

Осередки потребують власних приміщень.

Саме в них повинна бути зосереджена виховна праця з дітьми, яких самі батьки часто за багато миль дороги привозять на сходини чи шкільні заняття при Осередках. Але приміщення — це ще не все, бо приходить літо, час вакацій шкільної дітвори і, як показала практика, саме цей період є найдогіднішний у всьому ланцюгу виховної роботи, бо дозволяє скупчити дітвору десь далеко від гамору міських задушливих вулиць у відпочинковому таборі і за яких пару місяців при допомозі виховників в цілковитій українській атмосфері робити чуда! Діти, які вже забули рідну мову, швидко опановують і набувають знання з українознавства, яке їм закарбовується в пам'яті на довгі роки. Минулого року у відпочинкових таборах СУМА побувало 500 нових юних сумівців і сумівок, але такі табори в „чужій хаті" коштують великих грошей. І тут постала перед СУМА проблема набуття власної відпочинкової оселі!

Чи можуть Осередки розв'язати згадані дві проблеми? Так, можуть!

Дотепер матеріяльна жертвенність серед членства СУМА уможливила незалежне її існування. Досить вказати, що за період п'яти років загальний фінансовий оборот СУМА виносить понад 400 тисяч долярів!

СУМА будує свої фінанси в першу чергу на жертвенності свого членства, і, тільки виходячи з цього, може будувати їх на майбутнє!

Що проблема з приміщеннями в Осередках є першорядної ваги найкраще промовляє той факт, що Осередки з власної ініціятиви взялися за купно будинків. Першим з них був Осередок ім. Павлушкова в Шикаго. Будинок коштує йому 14 тисяч долярів. У ньому є заля для зборів чи інших занять, бібліотека і канцелярія Управи Осередку. 4 і 5 травня відбудеться відкриття будинку СУМА в Боффало, який придбано вартістю 28 тисяч долярів. Започатковано кампанії для придбання власних будинків Осередками СУМА в Клівленді, Трентоні й інших. Такий стихійний підхід до цієї справи, хоч і потрібний, треба спинити і надати йому пляновости. На жаль, в Головній Управі цьому питанню не присвячується уваги, а проте це загрожує її фінансам, бо ж ясно, що Осередки в першу чергу дбатимуть про започатковане ними власне діло. Вимагає ця справа пляновости ще й тому, що братися за купівлю будинку можуть лише Осередки з великим числом членства, — малочисельні ж можуть розраховувати тільки на допомогу збоку всієї СУМА.

П'ятий Головний З'їзд виніс постанову про придбання Оселі для культурно-виховних і відпочинкових цілей СУМА головно в літній вакаційний період. Сьогодні ця постанова стала дійсністю. Посілість вартістю в 50 тисяч долярів підготовляється до посвячення і відкриття. Оселя СУМА — це величезної ваги здобуток не тільки самої СУМА, але й всієї української громади у ЗДА, бо ж властиво кому на зміну має прийти молоде українське покоління в Америці?

Покищо заплачено на конто купленої посілости 15 тисяч долярів, але залишається ще 35 тисяч, які треба зібрати й заплатити хоч і у відповідних термінах.

З придбанням Оселі, вже в цьому році відпадає багато турбот і зайвої витрати грошей та енергії, які спадали на плечі Головної Управи. З 26-го червня відкривається на Оселі виховно-відпочинковий табір для юних сумівців, в якому одноразово відпочиватиме біля 200 дітей. Таборовий період розрахований на два місяці. Перед цим треба було витрачати багато часу для підшукання відповідного місця під табір, турбуватися доїздом, харчами, ліжками і т. п. Тепер це все забезпечує Оселя СУМА. Як і в минулі роки, в цьому році відбудеться IV Здвиг СУМА. На своїй Оселі ми його зможемо влаштувати коли завгодно і як нам того захочеться. Відпадуть великі грошові видатки, які кожного року доводилося витрачати на попередні Здвиги.

ДУХОВА ОРКЕСТРА ОСЕРЕДКУ СУМА ІМ. М. ПАВЛУШКОВА

У вересні минулого року ентузіяст духової оркестри, Михайло Франків, взявся поважно до діла. Його думку та ініціятиву підтримали друзі Дмитро Попович і Петро Питель. Трійка сумівців почала вербувати охочих грати в оркестрі.

Перші лекції переводив Дмитро Попович, який, з початком листопада 1954 р., передав 45-членну оркестру в руки досвідченого і знаного в музичному світі Шікаго — проф. Івана Барабаша.

Запал, з яким взялись молоді друзі до праці, переміг. Сумівська воля й витривалість взяла верх і вже по 3-ох місяцях сталого й наполегливого навчання 26 лютого 1955 р. оркестра виступила на сумівському концерті з п'ятьма точками таких композиторів, як Бортнянський, Повалучек, Вухтель.

Перший виступ оркестри присутні прийняли з великим захопленням і належним признанням, як для диригента так і для всіх членів оркестри. Диригент сумівської оркестри ім. М. Лисенка — це капітан американської армії та професор музики — Іван Барабаш. В роках перед другою світовою війною, його оркестра при „Геррісон Гайскул" здобувала протягом 10 років мистецтво Шікаго, а 6 років тримала мистецтво Америки. Крім сумівської оркестри, проф. І. Барабаш керує духовою оркестрою при „Сіті Каледж — Райт Бренч" і є директором місцевої Української Музичної Школи ім. М. Лисенка, яка приміщена в Домі СУМА при 2147 Вест Шікаго Евеню.

Два рази на тиждень відбуваються проби оркестри, на яких сумівці поглиблюють своє знання та підготовляються до нових виступів.

З ЖИТТЯ СПІЛКИ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ

„СУМ-ФІЛЬМ"

З придбанням Оселі СУМА пляни щодо продукції художніх фільмів набувають реального значення. Природні умовини, як самої посілости, так і околиць, відповідають усім тим передумовинам, які до мінімуму здешевляють продукцію.

На Оселі є досить „диких" місць, які надаються для використання чи то для натурних фільмувань, чи для побудови нормальної величини макетів і т. п.

В одному з приміщень можна буде влаштувати кіностудію, без якої практично не можлива ніяка серйозна робота над оформленням фільмів.

Вже тепер підготовляються сценарії для двох художніх фільмів: „Українське народне мистецтво", мета якого подати докладний образ багатства й краси української народної ноші, різьби, вишивки, мистецтва писанки та окремих сцен з народного танцю і пісні. Все це має бути пов'язане відповідним художнім сюжетом. Другий фільм „Крізь сміх заліза" показуватиме боротьбу УПА проти московських наїзників. Сценарій пишеться на підставі спогадів командира УПА Хріна, які появилися на книжковому ринку.

Кінохроніка „СУМ-Фільму" вже укомплетована в трьох випусках по дві тисячі стіп кожний. Вона зредаґована, але ще не озвучена, і це є причиною, що до сьогодні її не показано громадянству. Дещо з цього буде висвітлене в дні Посвячення Оселі СУМА.

У 1955 році з кінохроніки зафільмовано кілька футбольних змагань Українського Спортового Клюбу в Ню Йорку з чужинцями, між іншим, на Ебетс Філд в Брукліні, Оселю СУМА, VI Конґрес УККА й дрібніші події. В плянах — зафільмувати відкриття будинку СУМА в Бофало, Українські Олімпійські Ігрища, Посвячення й відкриття Оселі СУМА, V Конґрес СУМ'у в Канаді, Юносумівський табір на Оселі та IV Здвиг СУМА. З Европи очікуємо фільм з Европейського Здвигу СУМ'у в Парижі й інші.

Але треба ствердити, що справою „СУМ-Фільму" майже не цікавиться цілість Головної Управи, а ще найменше Осередки СУМА. В Головній Управі не бажають поважно застановитися над цією надзвичайно важливою ділянкою роботи, яка може принести цілій українській спільноті за межами поневоленої Батьківщини велику користь. З одного боку, це свідчитиме про наш культурной рівень, а з другого проб'є нам шлях до американського глядача.

КОНҐРЕС СУМ'у В КАНАДІ

На початку серпня ц. р. в Торонті відбудеться V Конґрес СУМ-у, на якому будуть заступлені представники Крайових Комітетів СУМ-у з 14 країн світу, та члени ЦК з Лондону й Мюнхену. В програмі Конгресу питання з внутрішніх проблем СУМ-у та прийняття статутових змін, які, очевидно, стануть зворотним пунктом в дальшій структурі СУМ-у.

Господарем Конґресу є Крайовий Комітет СУМ-у в Канаді.

У КЛІВЛЕНДІ

Дня 10-го квітня ц. р. в Клівленді відбулася Академія в пам'ять Т. Г. Шевченка, яку влаштувало УЗО. Після доповіді проф. В. Радзикевича, в концертовій частині виступила мандолінова оркестра Відділу ЮСУМА при Осередку в Клівленді в складі 10 осіб (7 юнаків і 3 юначки), під проводом п. Ю. Писаренка.

На залі запанувала тиша, зір глядачів скерований на сцену. Нараз — удар по струнах... Думи мої, думи, лихо мені з вами... Буря оплесків після першої точки нагороджує виконавців, і знову тиша... Гра юних сумівців була на високому рівні. Слід відмітити, що Осередок СУМА в Клівленді має чим гордитися. Побажаймо ж п. Ю. Писаренкові найкращих успіхів в його роботі та запланованому ділі.

Симпатик СУМ'у

У РОЧЕСТЕРІ

У дні 6-го березня ц. р. Осередок СУМА спільно з місцевим Відділом ООЧСУ влаштував Академію для відзначення роковин смерти сл. п. ген. хор. Чупринки - Шухевича. Головним промовцем був бувший старшина УПА п. Футала з Дітройту. В концертовій частині виступав хор Осередку СУМА з Бофало, а збірну деклямацію виконали юні сумівці з Рочестеру. Інсценізацію оформили члени Осередку СУМА також з Рочестеру, яку зладив сумівець Ю. Бурлака, використовуючи фраґменти з боротьби УПА.

Дня 10-го квітня сумівський аматорський драматичний гурток поставив п'єсу Карпенка-Карого „Мартин Боруля". В головних ролях виступали п. Чаве — Мартин Боруля, М. Семів — його жінка, П. Куцин — їхня донька Маруся, п. Білоус — їхній син Степан, слуга Омелько — М. Бабюк та його син Іван — А. Ланківський.

Комедія пройшла з великим успіхом. Режисер гуртка п. М. Бабюк багато доклав сил і уміння над відшліфуванням ролей кожного аматора.

Дня 24 квітня виставлено цю п'єсу в сусідньому місті Оборн.

ДРАМАТИЧНА СТУДІЯ В МІЛВОКІ

Драматична Студія Осередку СУМА в Мілвокі 12 березня 1955 р., поставила веселу комедію в 3-ох актах Йосипа Сірого п. н. „На маневрах".

В цій комедії автор підхопив момент, коли наша армія, після безперестанних боїв, переводила маневри.

У веселих тонах автор показав звичаї, дисципліну, уніформу та заховання вояків, яких українське населення зустрічало дуже привітно.

Діялося це в 1918 році.

2 квітня з п'єсою „На маневрах", драм. студія побувала на гастролях у Шикаґо, де комедія пройшла ще з більшим успіхом, маючи до диспозиції велику сцену і гарні декорації.

Шкода лише, що друзі сумівці в Шікаґо не підтримали як слід свого меншого друга з Мілвокі; крім кількох осіб з місцевого драм. гуртка та їх прихильного ставлення з позикою декорацій, загальна фреквенція СУМА була слаба.

Варто затриматись над виконанням ролей.

Марта, дідичка у виконанні п. Марії Мандзенко, від початку до кінця, була втримана в рівних і елеґантних тонах, що створювало правдиву креацію колишньої української аристократії.

Ганнуся, її племінниця, цілком вдалася п. Ярославі Тиндик, — ми бачили вередливу панну, яка потім, як каже Марта, „попала в пастку".

Катруся, дівчина на хуторі, — роля важка, але п. Тамара Бурда вийшла з цього іспиту дуже добре. Цілком розминулася з шаржом і створила гарний тип сільської, наївної дівчини, яка радіє, оповідає і плаче зовсім натурально.

П. Кость Гарасимів в ролі сотника був добрий, почував себе на сцені вільно, лише любовні сценки, мабуть, сотникові не подобались.

Зачепу, джуру сотника, виконував сам режисер, п. Кость Костинський-Мандзенко, досвідчений актор, який провів свою, головну ролю в п'єсі надзвичайно живо і соковито, створюючи тип хитрого і дотепного кіннотчика. Гра п. Костинського спричинилася до загального успіху цілої вистави.

П. Хамуляк, в ролі сторожа Трохима, добре зрозумів своє завдання і дав, як належало, вайлуватого дядька, якому військо завдало чимало клопоту, бо ж: „кіннота в селі, то гірше, як холера"; крім того, виконавець не позбавив Трохима чуття заздрости до своєї Палазі.

Палажка, жінка сторожа, сільська кокетка, знаменито була відтворена п. Марією Дідуновою.

Стрільці-кіннотчики — п. Бурда і п. Баглай — провели свої ролі живо, з темпераментом, як і належиться кіннотчикам.

Це не перша вистава драм. студії, вона виставила вже кілька п'єс: Шевченка — „Катерина" інсц. Ф. Дудка, „Сотник", інсц. Й. Сірого та фрагмент з „Назар Стодоля"; позатим були виставлені одноактівки: „Осінь" Олеся, „Ювілей" Чехова, „Пригода", „Донечка", „На Марсі" — сатира і фрагменти з „Лісової пісні" та „Бояриня" — Лесі Українки.

Крім того студія влаштовувала і брала участь майже в усіх національних святах з „живими картинами", мельодекламаціями тощо.

Тепер студія підготовляє до постави: „Чорну троянду", — п'єсу на 4 дії, з життя УПА Й. Сірого та „Шкільну виставу", яка має складатися з різноманітних відтинків театрального мистецтва, під режисурою Й. Сірого.

Крім того провадиться шкільні лекції.

Можемо лише побажати драм. студії багато успіху в майбутньому та підтримки збоку Головної Управи СУМА й цілого українського громадянства.

Громадянин.

ВІД РЕДАКЦІЇ

Осередок в Йонкерсі. — Ваш допис про організування Відділу української книжки при міській бібліотеці, як також світлину, отримали. Помістимо в наступному числі з світлиною.

Осередок ім. Павлушкова. — Фотосвітлини з Вашого будинку отримали. Використаємо в наступних числах.

Осередок в Ню Йорку. — Фотосвітлину помістимо в наступних числах.

ВСТУПАЙТЕ В ЧЛЕНИ СУМА!

„ЯКБИ ПОЧАЛАСЯ ВІЙНА, ТРЕБА, ЩОБ ЛІТАКАМИ ПРИВЕЗЛИ ЗБРОЮ!"

Мюнхенський „Український Самостійник" з 29. травня ц.р. надрукував цікаву розмову свого представника з одним із німецьких поворотців із Совєтського Союзу. Німець розповів про своє перебування в совєтських концентраційних таборах і про настрої серед в'язнів. За його словами, Київ обложений тепер концентраційними таборами.

„Багато вже поворотців з СССР перейшли через скромне приміщення нашої редакції. Українці і німці. Оповідання цих останніх цікавлять нас, як звіти, об'єктивних у більшості, спостерігачів. Оповідання ці всі посуті подібні до себе. Це й дає змогу разом з іншими матеріялами виробити собі погляд на проблеми й життя сучасного СССР — і в його поневільному складі — України.

Ось новий поворотець. Колишній вояк німецької армії, німець з Юґославії, п. С. С-ш. Чому не репатріювався з СССР до Юґославії?

— Я не хочу бачити і чути нічого, що має щонебудь спільне і з росіянами і з комуністами. — Він відмахується при тому рукою, як від зарази.

— Де ви перебували в СССР?

— В таборах. Весь час в таборах. Спершу Калуга, потім Казахстан (там тепер багато ваших — додає), далі Воркута, ще перед тим славним страйком, потім Почма, лагер ч. 58, проклятий табір, далі Харків і Київ — тут найдовше, накінець ще Ворошиловград і — воля. Мене звільнили 22 січня цього року, в саме ваше національне свято.

— Звідкіля знаєте про це?

— Ваші люди в таборах говорили мені.

— Хто це, ці люди?

— Більшість з Західної України. Велика більшість.

— За що вони сидять?

— За шпіонаж, саботаж, зраду „батьківщини" і інше. Але, давайте, розкажу по-черзі. — Наш звітодавець закурює папіроску і я дивлюсь при цьому на його руки. Йому біля 35 років але його руки як у 70-літнього старця. Обличчя знищене, худе, шкіра потріскана, ствердла.

— На віддалі 23 км. від Києва розположені 38 (тридцять вісім) таборів, кожний з них по 2—4 тис. в'язнів. Я сидів в таборі ч. 4, пізніше в ч. 2 і 13. Всюди однаково. Кожний табір окружений високим в п'ять метрів, густим плотом з розрізаних наповздовж кругляків, позбиваних так густо, що нічого не побачиш. За плотом у віддалі 5—6 метрів споруджено дротяну загороду, висотою в 1,50 м, за нею другу загороду в 2 м і ще третю в 3 метри висоти. Між тими загородами розставлені „вишки", вежі з постами, узброєними в скорострілі, і сильні прожектори. Вежі розставлені на простих лініях що 100 метрів, на крутих густіше. Так стережуть в таборах людей.

— Що ж роблять ці в'язні?

— Працюють при будові шляхів, будинків і фабрик. Тепер будують масово ткальні фабрики. Вартові — самі росіяни. Поводяться з людьми здебільша зле, зокрема давалися взнаки командири, як напр. старший ляйтенант Панчев, начальник оперативного відділу для таборів, або Госсман, начальник „трудового отдела". Трапляються теж людські начальники, (прізвищ зі зрозумілих причин не подаємо), але таких мало. До плота підходити не вільно, бо стріляють. Харчі погані, але я завважив, що цивільне українське населення харчується гірше, як ми, німецькі полонені.

— Чи доходять до таборів вістки зі світу?

— Чому ні? Ми слухали радіо, яке тільки хотіли.

— Як же так?

— От, якийсь „начальник" дає своє радіо нашому технікові до направи. „Як довго?" — питає. Технік-полонений крутить головою. „Два тижні". „Харашо". А радіо готове ще цієї ночі. І ми слухаємо тихенько, щоб ніхто не чув. Слухали теж „Голосу Америки". Але нецікаво. Там люди хочуть чути щось міцне, хочуть якоїсь надії. Надія їх всіх при життю тримає.

— Чи страйк у Воркуті був вам відомий?

— Так, привезли звідтіля транспорт німців, і вони докладно розказали. Ми страйкували теж. Але не всіми таборами. То тут то там люди відмовляються від надміру праці, і з того виникають більші, або менші конфлікти. Давніше цього не бувало. Але тепер буває. В нашому таборі відмовився від праці в'язень М. з Юґославії і ми всі з ним солідаризувались. Його мали випустити на волю, але замість цього продовжили кару.

— Як закінчився цей страйк?

— Спершу нас вмовляли вертатись до роботи. А коли це не помогло, до табору вмаршував батальйон МҐВ в синіх шапках і зажадав видачі тринадцяти в'язнів, що їх підозрівали як провідників страйку. Що було робити? Вони забрали тринадцять німців, але пізніше я зустрів їх всіх у Ворошиловграді. Нікого не розстріляли з них. Страйк тривав три дні.

— Які ще враження маєте зі своєї одисеї?

Наш розмовник підсміхається.

— Я вам скажу одверто, а ви пишіть, або ні, як хочете. Там говорять, що в таборах сидить до 30 мільйонів людей. Ніхто не знає, чи це правда. Але сидять маси народу, це факт. І всі вони кажуть те саме: якби мала початися війна, треба, щоб їм літаки привезли зброю. Тільки зброю. Тоді війна закінчиться дуже скоро. Так всі там кажуть і я таке кажу. А ви маєте газету, то й знаєте, що з тим зробити. Якби треба, я можу на це присягнути. Моє прізвище знаєте.

Обмінюємось ще різними заввагами, що в цілому стверджують наші відомості про стан в СССР, зокрема наш розмовник підкреслює допомогу, яку цивільне населення в Україні давало полоненим із своїх, більш як скромних, засобів і на тому прощаємось. Не перша це людина, що так говорить і мабуть не остання. Але що ж. Чи прислухається Захід до голосів отих наочних свідків, які своїми потрясаючими звітами дають несфальшований, дійсний образ СССР?"

(-ий)

БОГ І БАТЬКІВЩИНА!

СПІЛКА УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ АМЕРИКИ

В ДНЯХ 18-го І 19-го ЧЕРВНЯ 1955 РОКУ

ПОСВЯЧЕННЯ І ВІДКРИТТЯ ОСЕЛІ СУМА

В НЕДІЛЮ 19-го ЧЕРВНЯ ПІСЛЯ УРОЧИСТОГО ВІДКРИТТЯ ОСЕЛІ, СИЛАМИ ООЧСУ і СУМА БУДЕ ВІДЗНАЧЕНО 300-ЛІТТЯ м. ХАРКОВА та 150-ЛІТТЯ ХАРКІВСЬКОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ.

В ПРОГРАМІ:

Субота, 18-го червня:

1. **О год. 12-ій збірка Осередків СУМА** на площі перед трибуною, молитва, піднесення сумівського прапора, відчитання наказу та програми урочистостей;
2. **Спортові гри та виступи Осередків** з художньою самодіяльністю;
3. **Кіноогляд** продукції „СУМ-Фільму".

Неділя, 19-го червня:

1. **О годині 9-ій збірка Осередків та піднесення прапорів;**
2. **О годині 10-ій Богослуження і Посвячення Оселі:**
3. **Урочисте відкриття Оселі СУМА.** Промова голови ГУ СУМА **В. Омельченка**, привіти й відзначення тих, що найбільше прислужилися для придбання посілости.

У 300-ЛІТТЯ ХАРКОВА:

1. **Доповіді проф. І. Москаленка й проф. І. Вовчука**
2. **Концерт** у виконанні **Відділів ООЧСУ та Осередків СУМА.**

* * *

ВІДКРИТТЯ ОСЕЛІ ЗВЕЛИЧУВАТИМЕ ДУХОВА ОРКЕСТРА ПРИ ОСЕРЕДКУ СУМА В ДЖЕРЗІ СИТІ.

У суботу ввечері танці під відкритим небом на спеціяльно збудованій площі.
ГРАЄ ОРКЕСТРА В. БОСОГО З НЮ ЙОРКУ.

Вступ на Оселю в дні посвячення й відкриття $1 за спеціяльною відзнакою!

Приїздіть на Оселю в п'ятницю увечері 17-го червня! **Нічліг забезпечений в обладнаних кімнатах.** Обіди, вечері, холодні й гарячі перекуски до послуг **відвідувачів!**

Зголошення на нічліг в Адміністратора Оселі **СУМА п. Л. Кокодинського.** Телефон: Ellenville, New York, **836-M2.**

Усі повинні бачити Оселю СУМА, культурно-виховний і відпочинковий центр Сумівської Молоді!

ДОЇЗД НА ОСЕЛЮ: З Ню Йорку через Вашинґтон Бридж по дорозі ч. 4 на ч. 17 до містечка Wurtsboro, в якому звернути на дорогу ч. 209, яка **проходить біля брами Оселі.** Від Ню Йорку до Оселі 80 миль, а від Wurtsboro 8 миль, не доїжджаючи посілости Spring Glen. З дороги видно напис „Оселя СУМА".

З Ню Йорку до Оселі можна також їхати **автобусами Inter City** та **Short Line System.** Автобусні станції містяться на 41st Street & 8th Avenue. **Автобуси по цій лінії ходять щоденно з Ню Йорку о год.** 8:55, 8:45, 12:15, 12:30, 3:15, 3:30, 6:15 і 6:30. Поворот до міста також догідний.

Осередок СУМА й Відділ ООЧСУ в Ню Йорку **замовляють спеціяльні автобуси, які відійдуть від домівки названих організацій.** Зголошуватись 123 Second Avenue.

Ню Йорк, червень 1955. (Платне огол.) **Головна Управа СУМА.**

РІК II. Ч. 5. (17)

„ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ"
Сторінка Спілки Української Молоді Америки
Редаґує В. Коваль.

"THE YOUTH'S PATH"
Page of The Ukrainian American Youth Ass'n., Inc.
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