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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION 81-83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. HEnderson 4-0237
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SOVIET LURING REFUGEES IN U.S. TO "COME HOME"

SEEKS TO CRUSH RESISTANCE CORES

Under the above head, the New York World-Telegram ran a front-page story by Frederick Woltman and Jack Steele, Scrips-Howard staff writers, that the Kremlin for more than a year has been spearheading a new kind of propaganda invasion of the United States on an unprecedented scale.

Its targets are a half million refugees, including Ukrainians, who have fled from the Red regimes since World War II and several million immigrants who arrived here earlier from nations now within the Communist orbit.

The American public is scarcely aware of the existence—let alone the danger—of this Moscow-directed offensive.

The Svoboda and the Ukrainian Weekly have commented upon this matter frequently.

The tactics used by the Communists cover a wide range. At one extreme, Red diplomats and agents—with a campaign of premeditated terrorism—have brought police state methods directly to America. These instances, however, are relatively few.

Of far greater importance is the massive drive on individual emigre familiies here, coldly calculated to exploit their roots. Here the appeal is to fond memories of the "homeland" and their kinfolk left behind.

Homeland Kin on the Air

From East Germany and the satellite capitals, tons of personal letters and "Return to the Homeland" propaganda newspapers have been pouring into this country.

All of it is addressed personally to the emigres, few of whom had any contacts with relatives or friends behind the Iron Curtain for years—or even decades.

And the flood is still growing.

To get their message to the Free World, the Reds need not resort to baloons or smuggling devices. They simply use the U.S. mails.

More recently, short-wave transmitters have been beaming special broadcasts nightly from the Iron Curtain territory. As bait, they invite individual refugees in the U.S. to listen to the voices of their mothers, fathers, wives and children in the "homeland."

The N.Y. World-Telebram report by Woltman and Steele states "that the softening-up campaign is aimed at refugee and nationalities communities in every corner of America—Russian, Polish, Czech, Ukrainian, Georgian, Hungarian, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, East German, Rumanian and Albanian.

These groups are hard-core islands of resistance to Communism in the U.S. As living symbols of the millions victims of Red tyranny, they serve as constant reminders to other Americans that the Communists are not to be trusted.

Far beyond their numbers, such as those of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, they have wielded influence, in one fashion or another, which have helped to shape the anti-Communist policies of this country as well as other Western governments.

Ostensible purpose of new Soviet propaganda invasion is to lure these exiles back behind the Iron Curtain—literally a "redefection" program (the communists, course, refer to it as "repatriation).

But the Kremlin's aim is far more important and more sinister.

As Woltman correctly puts it, the aim is to neutralize or, if possible, break up these groups of refugees and immigrant so that they can no longer function as centers of anti-Communism in the Free World.

As long as such groups are active and continue to agitate for the liberation of their native lands, the Reds know they will never convince the West that all is now sweet and lovely behind the Iron Curtain.

So the Communists use the redefection drive to:

(1) Frighten, divide and discourage all those who have escaped to America from the Soviets and their satellites.

(2) Stir up American distrust of these refugees by promoting the idea that their basic loyalties lie within their "old" homelands.

(3) Play on the heartstrings of the older immigrants to induce them that all goes well in the lands they fled.

(4) Set up a potential fifth column in the U.S. by assigning refugees who show any interest in redefecting to do "patriotic work" for the "homeland." This work ranges from spreading "come home" propaganda to actual espionage.

Despite these cold-blooded undercover objectives, the Communist plot to soften up its exiles in the U.S. dovetails with the latest co-existence line.

It ties up with the "Geneva spirit" and the current "Stalin-was-a-bum-but-we're-wonderful" theme of Bulganin, Khrushchev & Co.

And it serves Moscow's overall, long-range strategy. This is to lull the West into a false sense of security while the Reds, alternately playing it hot and cold, relentlessly press toward their goal of world conquest.

Redefection Drive a Flop

From the standpoint of actual redefection, the campaign in the U.S. has been a flop. No more than 20 or 30—according to the World-Telegram—have been lured back "home" from this country in the last year.

And throughout the Free World, the Reds have enticed back less than 2000 of the 2.5 million Iron Curtain refugees.

But to the Kremlin the drive is no failure—yet. For mass redefection is not the real goal.

"Redefection" Case Cited

In fact, the Communists are reluctant to take back the "little people"—laborers or former peasants—who fall for the redefection propaganda.

The Reds are actually trying to lure "home" only a small and carefully selected group—including former statesmen in pre-Red satellites, scholars, former Red Army officers and others whose original flights to freedom made headlines.

A single redefection of such individuals can be scored as a tremendous victory for the Reds.

The repentant returnee is paraded around his "homeland" and interviewed by the press and radio. His story is told and retold in redefection propaganda sheets.

From him come preposterous tales about the conditions in the West—of unemployment and starvation in America and of the mistreatment of unhappy exiles abroad.

All this serves still another objective of the Moscow drive—internal propaganda for the captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

Its net effect, the Kremlin hopes, will be to cut down escapes to the West and to make the peoples of the Soviet and satellites more complacent about their own drab and unhappy lots.

"Things are bad here, but they're even worse abroad. The disturbed citizen of the USSR is expected to reason. "Why should I risk my neck to escape?"

To the Communist dictatorship, this is impcrtant. One escapee can be as harmful as a redefector can be useful.

KUCZMA RECEIVING AWARD

Left to right: Vice Admiral E. W. Clexton, USN, Chief of Naval Material; Honorable Raymond H. Fogler, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Vice Admiral N. L. Boyar SC, USN (Ret.); Mr. Kuczma; and Mr. William F. Schnitzler, Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO.

Navy Labor Relations Advisor Receives Distinguished Civilian Service Award

Julius E. Kuczma, Labor Relations Advisor to the Department of the Navy, received on May 29 the Navy's Distinguished Civilian Service Award in a ceremony held in the Navy Department. The award was presented by the Honorable Raymond H. Fogler, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The citation for the Distinguished Civilian Service Award reads in part as follows:

"... Mr. Kuczma has made a distinct contribution to the national defense. His diligence, perseverance and tact have resulted in the strengthening of relationships between the armed forces and labor. In his associations with labor, he has kept paramount the over-all objectives of the Navy and the Department of Defence with respect to the security of the nation ... In recognition of his accomplishments and demonstrated leadership which have contributed significantly to the Navy's labor relations program, Mr. Kuczma is richly deserving of the Navy Distinguished Civilian Service Award."

Born in New York City, Mr. Kuszma, 44, lives with his wife and son in Chevy Chase, Maryland. He attended Illinois Wesleyan University where he received his A.B. in Social Science. He also attended Columbia University Graduate School. He formerly was a director of a Community Center in Brooklyn, New York, and later worked for the National War Labor Board, prior to entering the field of employee and labor relations for the Navy in 1947.

He is a son of Semen Kuczma a member of UNA Br. 117.

Refugees Poking Fun at Reds

Iron Curtain refugees who are targets of the Communist come-home drive are responding by poking fun at the Reds.

One story they tell concerns two refugees who decided to find out whether there is any truth in the Red claim that everything is happy and prosperous within the Soviet Union.

So they agreed that only one of them would go and return a message to his comrades in America. They worked out this code. The returnee would send back a picture of himself. If he was standing up in the picture it would would mean that conditions in the Soviet Union are fine and that others should join him. If he was sitting down, it would mean that life there was still terrible, and that the other should stay in the United States of America.

After a few weeks the picture arrived. It showed the redefective stretched out flat on the ground.

Another story concerns the refugee who went back to an Eastern European satellite. He sent a glowing letter to a friend about the wonderful new life and urged the friend to "come home," too.

But the returnee advised the friend, before returning, to buy a certain kind of a trunk to carry his belongings. And he sent along the address of the store where his friend could get one.

When the friend went to the store address, he found not a store, but an undertaking tstablishment.

RECEIVES B.A. DEGREE

A student from Cohoes, N.Y. at Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, received her B.A. degree at the 101st Commencement exercises at Western College on June, 4. She is Miss Maria Kasianczuk, member of Branch 57 of the Ukrainian National Association.

Miss Kasianczuk, daughter of Nadia Kasianczuk of 17½ Johnston Avenue, will receive her degree in Mathematics. After graduation she will return home and she plans to work on the Engineering Aide Program at General Electric in Schenectady, New York.

UNA Branch 206 in Woonsocket, R.I. Observes 45th Anniversary

Last Sunday, June 3rd, the Zaporozka Sitch, Branch 206 of the Ukrainian National Association, in Woonsocket, R. I. observed its 45th Anniversary with memorial services for its members who have passed away, in both the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and a banquet-concert featuring the male chorus Bandura, with talks intersperspersing the musical numbers.

The chief speaker was Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme President of the UNA. He made it a point in his talk to greet four of the remaining charter members of Branch 206. "It is not sufficient," he said, "that you members of Branch 206 continue to do your best to keep your organization growing and expanding; what is also required is that you groom for office future leaders and organizers drawn from the younger generation."

Another principal speaker was U. S. Congressman Aime Forand, who spoke about the Ukrainian struggle for national liberation. He queried the 300 audience present how much each and everyone of them has done to help their kinsmen in Ukraine to free themselves of the Soviet Russian yoke.

Others who addressed the gathering were Rhode Island Attorney General William E. Powers, Woonsocket Mayor Kevin K. Coleman, Miss Anna Chopek, Mr. Nicholas Dawyskyba and Mr. John Kokolski, members of the Board of Advicors of the UNA.

Saturday afternoon an organizational conference of officers and members of various UNA branches in Rhode Island was held. It was addressed by Mr. Halychyn, and conducted by Mr. Kokolski.

N.Y.C. St. George's Post Holds 10th Anniversary Banquet

On Saturday evening, May 19th (Armed Forces Day), the St. George Post, No. 401, Ukrainian Catholic War Veterans, held its Banquet and Ball at the George Washington Hotel, 23rd Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City. Prior to entering the banquet hall, the guests of the Post were welcomed at an informal cocktail hour held in the ante room of the hotel's Regency Room.

A large group of persons prominent in Ukrainian American affairs heard the following persons after a hearty steak meal: John J. Barston, Chairman of the Banquet Committee and Judge-Advocate of the New York County C. W. V., Treasurer James C. Smith of the New York County C.W.V., Lieut. Michael Luchuf of the New York City Police Department, Post Commander Michael Husar, Rev. Patrick Paschak, O.S.B.M., the Post Chaplain, and the Very Rev. Nicholas Kohut, O.S.B.M., Provincial in charge of the United States activities of the Basilian Order. New York City Magistrate Walter J. Bayer was also a scheduled speaker, but because of unforeseen circumstances arrived too late to do so.

A special feature of the evening was the presentation of a Thousand Dollar check to Father Kohut by Mrs. John J. Barston and Mrs. Michael Husar on behalf of the members of the Post. This check was in partial fulfillment of the Post's pledge to furnish a patriotic mural for the entrance hall of the New St. George Parochial School which is now in the process of construction. In line with their motto "For God and Country," the veterans have picked "George Washington Praying at Valley Forge" as the subject of their gift.

Another feature of the evening was the presentation, on behalf of the Post, by Commander Husar, of a solid gold past commander pins to past commanders Peter Tynetski, Michael Luchuf, Emile Husar, John J. Barston, Harry Polche, and Peter Slowitsky. This ceremony was high-lighted by a bugler sounding "Taps" during a moment of meditation for departed comrades.

In their speeches, both Father Kohut and Commander Husar called for greater participation on the part of all veterans in civic activities and in keeping the spirit of Veteranism and Catholicism burning brightly on the part of Catholic veterans. Commander Husar also welcomed any unaffiliated veterans present at the affair and invited them to drop into the Post's Clubrooms at 33 East Seventh Street in Manhattan on any evening for a "lookin" as to what they were missing by not joining any veterans group.

English Language Courses for Ukrainians in New York City

Ukrainian-speaking men and women who enroll in the Labor Temple English Classes, 242 East 14th Street, Manhattan this summer will have an opportunity to learn English through pleasant social contacts as well as in regular lessons in the classroom, according to Mrs. Elizebeth Gillian Mitchell, director of the school. A party for all students of the spring and summer terms will be held on the roof of Labor Temple on Friday evening, June 29. New students who register for the new term on June 6 will have a chance to meet some of the old students and also a chance to mingle informally with their teachers and other Americans in a friendly and restive atmosphere.

The school is offering a special intensive course for beginning students. They will be able to complete virtually a full term's work in only nine weeks. There will be classes to accommodate persons who wish to study in either the morning or in the evening. Higher classes are offered on a less intensive basis. There will be an opportunity for all enrollees to make marked progress in English during the summer.

There have been many Ukrainian-speaking students enrolled in the school for the spring term, just ended. It is expected that there will be many more in the summer term, June 6-August 10. will enjoy individual attention in small classes as they study in what is a truly cosmopolitan atmosphere.

Ukrainian Pickets Predominate in Demonstration Against Arrival Of Soviet Clergymen

The arrival last Saturday of the eight Soviet clergymen at the Idlewild Airport in New York last Sunday was marked by a demonstration against them there by persons who are kinsmen of those who today are enslaved by Soviet Russia.

By far the largest in number of the demonstrators were Ukrainians. They carried banners and placards, with such slogans as "Go Home, Servants of the Devil," "Beware of the Trojan Horse," "Coexistence with the Devil, Never!" "America, Be Not Fooled by the Lying Red Clergy," "Free Ukrainian Metropolitan Joseph Slipiy," "Stop the Reign of Terror and Religious Persecution in Ukraine, "Allow Religious Freedom in Ukraine," and others of similar nature.

The Soviet group was headed by Metropolitan Nikolai, one of the high leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church, who takes his order from the atheistic Kremlin regime.

Another demonstrating group represented the International Council or Churches, and the American Council of Christian Vhurches.

Professor A. A. Granovsky Honored

Dr. A. A. Granovsky, a member of the staff of the University of Minnesota for twenty six years, is to retire from active service to the State of Minnesota on June 30.

In his honor the staff of the Department of Entomology and Economic Zoology, the graduate students presently on campus, the civil service staff of his department representatives of the Administration of the University, representatives of the insecticide industry, field and truck crop members, golf club superintendents, and members of cooperating departments within the University gathered in the party dining room on the Agricultural Campus on May 24 to commemorate this event.

He was presented with a bound volume of letters of appreciation for his work from his students now employed in entomological fields throughout the world. Brief talks were given by representatives of various fields in which Professor Granovsky has been actively engaged, stressing his many contributions to science, to the University, the people of the state and to agricultural growers.

Certificate of Merit Presented to Dr. Granovsky

On May 28 the University of Minnesota presented certificates of Merit to the retiring members of its academic and civil service staffs in appreciation for the many years of service of those leaving the University services on June 30.

Among those so honored was Professor A. A. Granovsky who, for his valuable contribution to the growth and development of the University of Minnesota received his certificate from the President of the University, Dr. J. L. Morrill, which read—"The Regents and the President of the University of Minnesota in Recognition of Devoted Service Express Their Gratitude and High Esteem Through the Presentation of this Certificate of Merit to Alexander A. Granovsky, Member of the Staff 1930-1956 Whose Name Is Inscribed In Official Records For All Time As One Who Has Contributed To Our University and Our State..." About 600 attended the ceremonies.

Pianists Cited For Musical Accomplishments

Two Ukrainian pianists are among the seventeen honor award students of Eleanor D. Ploran, Irvington, N. J. concert pianist, organist and pedagogue, who will be presented with honor plaques Sunday, June 3 at the Mosque Theater, Newark, for receiving the marks of 95 per cent in the recent Griffith Music Foundation competitive auditions.

They are 9-year-old Kathleen Ivankow and eleven-year-old Marie Cieplak of Irvington. Both prodigies are members of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, Newark.

Kathleen will receive her first honor plaque after one year pianistic study. She is a fourth grade student at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School, where she is an active member of the junior Sodality. This talented youngster is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Ivankow of 405 Myrtle Avenue, Irvington.

Marie will receive her fifth honor plaque for pianistic attainments. She is a sixth grade student at Chancellor Avenue School where she is pianist of the school orchestra. She is the daughter of Mrs. Marie Cieplak and the late Michael Cieplak of 849 Chancellor Avenue, Irvington.

JUNE 17th—FORMAL OPENING OF THE "SOYUZIVKA"

Countless numbers of persons from various states will descend next Sunday, June 17, on the "Soyuzivka," the famed resort of the Ukrainian National Association, located in the Catskill Mountains, just past Kerhonkson, N. Y. They will come by cars and buses.

The occasion will be the formal opening of the "Soyuzivka."

All arrangements have been made for the housing, dining, and relaxation for the visitors.

A Field Mass will start off the formal opening ceremonies. There will be brief addresses in Ukrainian and English by supreme officers of the UNA.

In the course of the day, a fine program of Ukrainian songs and dances will entertain all those present.

Many families and individuals have already made their reservations to spend their vacations this summer at the "Soyuzivka." It will prove to be, as in the past years, a glorious vacation for them.

Those who have not as yet, made their reservations, should do so immediately.

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FLAG DAY

JUNE 14th

This will be no ordinary observance of Flag Day. This year of 1956 sees the Etars and Stripes and the glorious traditions our flag exemplifies flying here in the USA and over our defense bastions in Europe, Africa and Asia.

It is fitting, therefore, that we Americans consider at this time the significance of the Star Spangled Banner, the better that we may cherish it and pay due homage to its "broad stripes and bright stars."

The United States flag is the third oldest of the national standards of the world. It is older than the Union Jack of Great Britain or the Tricolor of France.

It was first authorized by Congress on June 14, 1777, and this is the date that will be celebrated next Thursday throughout the United States and its possessions by the observance of Flag Day.

The red in Old Glory represents valor, zeal and fervency; the white is for hope, purity and cleanliness; and the blue bespeaks loyalty, sincerity, justice and truth.

The stars (an ancient symbol of India, Persia and Egypt) symbolize dominion and sovereignty, as well as loyal aspirations. The constellation of the stars within the flag's union is emblematic of our Constitution, which grants each State its individual sovereignity except as to rights specifically delegated to the Federal Government.

Old Glory is said to have been flown for the first time in 1777. The exact time and place, however, are still matters of considerable dispute among historians and others who have conducted extensive researches among Revolutionary period documents.

The original number of stars was thirteen, for the thirteen American Colonies. In 1795, after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union, the number of stars—and stripes—was raised to fifteen. As other States were admitted to the Union during the next few years, it was recognized that it would be impracticable to add stars with the stripes, so the Congress passed an act, on April 14, 1818, restoring the thirteen alternate red and white stripes for the original thirteen States and providing for the addition of one star for each State upon its admission to the Union.

The last addition to Old Glory was made July 4, 1912, when two stars were added—one for Arizona and one for New Mexico—bringing the total number of stars to forty-eight.

The name "Old Glory" is said to have been given to our national flag by Captain William Driver, master of the U. S. brig "Chas. Doggett," on August 10, 1831.

The Star-Spangled first rose over the thirteen States along the Atlantic seaboard, with a population of some three million people. Today it flies over forty-eight States, extending across the continent, and more than one hundred and seventy million people owe it alligiance.

It has been brought to its proud position by the love and sacrifice of U.S. citizens who have advanced it, and its heroes who have fought and died for it.

It is the sign made visible of the strong spirit that has brought liberty and prosperity to the people of America, and hope to oppressed peoples, notably the Ukrainian, in lands under the heel of tyrannical dictatorships.

Old Glory is more than a mere flag. It is the thing of hope and inspiration for all of us on this Flag Day of 1956.

THE SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The recent Soviet offer to cut its armed forces by 1,200,000 men has attracted a great deal of attention and struck a responsive chord in large sections of the world's population. The scepticism with which the statesmen and military men of the Free World greeted this stupendous offer produced on great numbers of people the impression which the Soviets wished to produce. To the idealists and the honest neutralists, it seemed once again that the Western leaders with their insistance on such trifling points as the need for mutual confidence and for proper inspection were showing their own lack of vision and their own obstructive attitude towards something which was for good of humanity.

Yet this scepticism was only natural and necessary for there is no subject which is so befuddled in popular thought as the question of disarmament. We naturally think of the traditional pattern in which aggressive tyrants constantly seek to build up their military strength for war and free and democratic peoples seek arms reduction for peace. The problem is much more complicated than the unthinking judge it and when we say the unthinking, we must not confound them with the uneducated. The veteran bar-room brawler, even through he is illiterate, may have a sounder idea on this than the successful business man who is aware of the tremendous cost of armaments or the idealist in his ivory tower who refuses to face the facts of life as they are lived in this very imperfect world.

No New Thing For Soviets to Urge Disarmament

It is no new thing for the Soviet Union to urge disarmment upon the world. As early as November, 1927, Maxim Litvinov was advocating total disarmament at the Preparatory Committee for World Disarmament set up by the League of Nations. His plan was rejected because at that period the memories of Soviet aggression were still too fresh, but it was also realized that the proposal was simply intended to give the Soviet Union a monopoly of military force.

Naturally, the Soviet proposals excluded police units. It took little reflection to realize that while police units in the free countries meant what we in America understand by the term, the police of the Soviets (which were of course not under the Ministry of War) included for the struggle against "counter-revolution" complete divisions of heavily armed and highly trained men under the MVD with full complements of artillery of various calibres and all the weapons and accountrements of war.

It was and is in the interests of the Soviet domination of their own and the non-Russian peoples to have as small a part of the general population under arms as is possible. The more the armed forces are reduced in size and increased in quality and striking power, the less is the danger of a revolt of the officers and men against the iron rule of the Party. Leaving aside all questions of an economic character, any reduction in the size of the Soviet forces can be so handled as to strengthen and enhance the Communist dictatorship. A large enough reduction can eliminate from the armed forces any persons who have not proved their loyalty to the party and in this sense the enthusiasm of Khrushchev and Bulganin for the reduction in conventional armaments is exactly parallel to the effect which they hope to achieve by the increase in size and decrease in number of the kolhosps. The fewer the key positions, the more surely can they be filled by Communists.

The Policy of Every Slave-Holding Regime

This has been the policy of every slave-holding regime in human history. The tyrant who was able to disarm his own population and concentrate the armed might of the people in the hands of his own followers, regardless of the type of weapons that were employed at the time, has always been the tyrant who maintained his power. The medieval systems where the knight in armor was invincible in battle against the unarmed or poorly armed peasants lasted for centuries and could only be changed either by the voluntary surrender of power or by the rise of new weapons which were outside ehe cantrol of the regime.

Viewed against the processes of history, this idea of an armed elite is nothing new and it merely shows that the Soviet leaders have not been unwilling to learn from the past. It explains also the reason why in the American Constitution the Second Amendment provided for the maintenance of the militia and the right of the people to bear arms.

The Soviets had good reason in the early days of World War II to question the value of mass mobilization of a discontented people. The almost frenzied efforts of the present leaders of the Soviet Union to decide whether the Soviet reverses in the summer of 1941 were due to mistakes on the part of Stalin personally or to errors in Soviet military theory and practice carefully overlook the fact that it was the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union who were mobilized along the Western border to meet the Germans and who took every opportunity to surrender and shake off the Soviet yoke and that it was Nazi stupidity and bigotry that prevented them from taking advantage of the hatred of the population of the non-Russian republics for Moscow and gaining loyal allies in their campaign by allowing them to form their own independent states.

Continued Ukrainian Resistance

The continuing resistance that exists in Ukraine where detachments of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army are still holding out and refusing to surrender to the authorities and many other indications of the ill-will of the population (whether they are reported abroad or not) can well show to both the Soviet military men as Zhukov and the political and Communist leaders that it is not to their interests to maintain a huge part of the population under arms. It would be still more to their interests to press for reduction in man power if the free nations and especially the United States would come to a true recognition of the multinational nature of the Soviet Union and the desire of these non-Russian peoples to win their liberty. Once this was done, it would eliminate for good and all the posibility that they rally the entire population in case of war. Whether Soviets have eliminated the separate MVD divisions and placed them under the army is completely unimportant. Their hope is and must be the maintenance of military poyer in their own hands.

This is but one aspect of the complicated disarmament problem. At first sight it seems to be the antithesis of sound thinking. Yet it can explain many things. We must remember that a professional or long term army can be a safeguard to democracy and liberty only so long as its officers and men sympathize fully and wholeheartedly with the principles of their country. If it agrees with a government hostile to the people, it becomes a source and mainstay of tyranny. Once they and and the government establish that tyrannical rule, they can only be destroyed by force. A large army typical of the population is a move uncertain arm of tyranny.

This fear of the population hands over the Kremlin and it is this fear, more than the fear that the sacred borders of Holy Russia will be invaded, that influences one aspect of the Soviet military policy. Yet that fear is the one thing that the West does not care to exploit. At the same it is the reason for the Soviet infiltration and control of the satellite armies which will in their turn be reduced to their Communist cores, regardless of Western military power now or in the future. By their policy of a unilateral reduction, the Soviet can turn this strengthening of their forces for propaganda purposes and the West can only meet it by stressing the fact that the reduction is due at least in part to evidences of unrest and disloyalty.

Ivan Franko, His Life and Works

By W. BESOUSHKO, PH.D.

II

Since 1898, Franko worked for his own nation as well as for all the cultural world. As a younger writer, Franko demanded from his compatriots to devote themselves to the building of theinr nation and ceasing to serve the Poles and Russians. He wrote two hymns in this spirit which have become generally known in Western Ukraine and sung there. He himself could only realize that demand in 1898. He was employed by Ukrainian Shevchenko Scientific Soviety in Lviw as an editor of a prominent monthly, the "Literary and Scientific Messenger." In this year, the Ukrainians celebrated the hundredth anniversary of Ukrainian literature that has been written in the vernacular. Franko wrote a dramatic poem, "Festal Centennial," which made him the most honored poet of the time. We find in this original work some of fine poetry like the "Psalm of Life" by Henry W. Longfellow. We have in mind these words of Longfellow: **"Let us, then be up and doing. (With a heart for any fate; Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait.")**

Franko as an editor of the Literary and Scientific Messenger made the monthly a very valuable contribution to Ukrainian culture, himself writing articles, poems, reviews, stories and translations for about ten years. He became the most appreciated critic of Ukrainian literature at that time. Lesya Ukrainka, Vasil Stefanik, Michael Kotsiubinsky, Volodimir Vinnichenko, Tobilevich a.o. found in him an attentive critic. Many foreign writers found introduction to the Ukrainian public though Franko.

Further we name only the chief works of Franko, produced in his second period of life as we separate it. They are: "Crossed Paths," a novel, "Ivan Vishensky," a poem, his masterpiece "Moses," "Semper Tiro," lyrics, "An Outline of Ukrainian Literature," and "Apocrypha and Legends from Old Ukrainian Manuscripts." "Crossed Paths" concerns some urgent social and economic reforms for his people. In his remarkable work "Ivan Vishensky," he contrasted patriotism to a rigid ascetism. The great poem "Moses," based on the Biblical story, symbolizes to a some degree Franko's own struggle for the benefit of his nation. This work was appreciated by Professor Clarence A. Manning in an essay, published in the "Ukrainian Quarterly," 1945. Prof. Manning rightly states that the idea of leadership occupied Franko's mind nearly all his life. This idea found its expression in his chief works, as the "Death of Cain," "Moses." Ivan Vishensky," "Crossed Paths," and his philosophic poetry. As far back as the year 1882, we have Franko's ironical verses addressed to Daniel Mlaka, a minor poet. In these verses, Franko points out the right way to Mlaka to be a leader on the stormy sea of life and to give the people proper advice when needed, deeming this aim the highest. Franko himself was a national leader, though mostly through his writings.

About Franko's critical work, Professor Simovich wrote thus: "Writers inspired by him thoroughly regenerate our literature and out of seemingly poor Galician ground bring forth gold and jewels (the writer having in mind a prominent short story writer Vasil Stefanyk).

Contrary to Shevchenko, Franko was endowed with a quiet and subtle humor. He loved children and for them wrote the best works in Ukrainian literature.

People who knew him most intimately, observed in him one hobby: he was fond of fishing. This sport was his best form of relaxation during the summer months, somewhere far in the Carpathian mountains.

Franko while still living, was greatly appreciated: he was elected a member of many Ukrainian and foreign literary societies. The Russian university in in Kharkiv conferred on him an honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Franko was seriously ill from 1908 to 1916. Because of growing paralysis, he lost the use of both hands and sometimes gave signs of mental disturbance. His followers took care of him during the last years of life.

(To be concluded)

SPREADING THE TRUTH ABOUT UKRAINE

Now that summer-time, and for quite many of our younger generation Ukrainian Americans a vacation time, is coming aronnd, may we suggest that most of us catch up in our readings, especially readings of the books in English about Ukrainian history, culture, literature and arts which have gained such wide circulation, due to the efforts and the sponsorship of our Ukrainian National Association.

I feel it is our bounden duty —and pleasure—to do so.

For what purpose?

To put it simply, it is to refresh our memories of what we have already known from our earlier readings, to enjoy, once again, the sensations and the knowledge which we had derived from reading these books in the past, and, especially, to relate the contents of these splendid works, which have won acclaim among our fellow Americans of non-Russian descent, to them.

In this manner we shall be able to keep up their interest in the matter of the Ukrainian national struggle for freedom and independence, a centuries-old struggle, and a valiant one, marked by peaks of success, such as the formation of the Ukrainian Kozak State (16th century), successor of the earlier Ukrainian National Republic of post-World War I days.

This should not be done in a desultory fashion. The approach should be direct. And to the point. The Ukrainian national struggle for freedom Cause is crystal clear, not embelished in any sense. It is a noble Cause. Therefore, it needs and demands our utmost moral and material support.

In relation to all of this, our various youth leagues, the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, the Ukrainian Catholic League of America, the Ukrainian Orthodox League, as well as the Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey, should, by all means—to put it colloquially—"get on the beam," and through their members and the facilities at their disposal, such as personal contacts with prominent persons and through their publications.

Activities to help our Ukrainian kinsmen in Soviet Russian enslaved Ukraine should not go into the doldrums during this coming summer. Rather, with the rest and revitalization of one self, they should be reactivated.

JOSEPHINE GIBAJLO GIBBONS

SENTIMENTS OF UKRAINIANS

Comments on Status of Bessarabia and Bukovina Are Criticized

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Al Bunescu wrote you a few letter published in your issue of May 2. He presumes in it that your readers may be interested in the historical truth about the two former Rumanian provinces, Bessarabia and Bukovina, now under Communist rule. His presumption is mine too. But Mr. Bunescu is not well informed.

Only northern Bukovina, which is inhabited by an overwhelming Ukrainian majority, is now part of the communistic Ukraine. Being the last elected member of Parliament, and five times (from 1925 to the end of free Parliaments in the Rumanian kingdom) re-elected by this Bukovinian Ukrainian poplation, I have the authority and of the above-mentioned letter.

Al Bunescu informs your readers a Parliament in Bukovina which in 1918 voted to return to the "motherland," Rumania. Never was Bukovina (Moldavia) a "daughter if this mother" because Moldavia was much older than Rumania.

In 1918 Bukovina, an Austrian province, which had a much higher standard of life than all the other parts of Rumanian, elected, after the fall of the Austrian monarchy (1918) two national councils, Ukrainian and Rumanian. The Ukrainians voted with unanimity to form with all the other Ukrainian provinces a big national Ukraine, including forty million Ukrainians. The Rumanian leaders were disunited: Flonder voted for union with the "motherland" Rumania, Onciul and his adherents voted against it. Onciul finished his life under arrest in Jassy. General Zadik, at the head of the Rumanian Army, entered Bukovina despite the protest of the Ukrainian National Council.

Hundreds of Ukrainians were put in jail. I know this because I was the first to step in. Professors, priests, members of the Austrian Parliament, high functionaries, farmers, teachers, all followed their leader to jail. Rumania closed its schools, libraries, theatres; our concerts and newspapers were censored.

Is it fair, then, to speak today about a "daughter" longing to return to the dear "mother" and being happy in her "lap"?

I was never a Communist nor a fellow traveler, and for the past ten years have worked in Vienna as an employee of the United States Occupation Army.

Wladimir Zaloziecky.

Vienna, May 9, 1956.

(The New York Times, June 4, 1956)

Who Knows?

1. On the anniversary of what other tragedy did the liner Titanic sink?
2. When was the first regular airmail service in the world inaugurated?
3. What is the speed of light?
4. When did Americans pay their first Federal income tax?

ANSWERS TO WHO KNOWS

1. The fatal shooting of Abraham Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, actor, on April 14, 1865.
2. On May 15, 1918, in the U.S.A.
3. 186,000 miles a second.
4. In 1862.

Poet's Corner

TOWHEAD IN THE PARTHENON

Look now, at bay in great Athena's place—
They've taunted her, the streaming eyes are wild—
With smudged and faded frock and spattered face,
Marousia, the German soldier's child;
I am ashamed, and yet I hesitate;
The little outcast shivers as with cold,
Fists clenched and bare feet planted where in state
Rose loveliness in ivory and gold;
Sad contrast this, but now I break the fringe,
To take her in my arms, dab at her eyes,
They're silent now, these harriers who cringe
As glory joins us from the ancient skies:
For moments poor Marousia is healed
Beneath the tall spear and the outflung shield.

JOHN ACRISSON

THE LONG WAY HOME

A Story by MARTY

Myron was born in the shadow of the magnificent baroque Cathedral and there he spent the years of his early childhood. St. George's estates was a place of peculiar atmosphere and remarkable contrasts. It became Myron's own little world and he liked everything that belonged to it: the poor little house where his family lived, the great Cathedral, which seemed to incorporate all the divine majesty and beauty, the dignified palace of the archbishop, and close to outside walls of the estate the beggars with their pious songs and biting humor. Most of all he liked the Cathedral garden. His father had been a gardener there and Myron was very proud of it. It was in the Cathedral park that the Metropolitan met him first — the kids were imitating the High Mass and Myron was singing the priest's part and it was there discovered the surprising singing talent of the 5-year-old boy. He became the boy's protector and sponsor. Myron was sent to a music school and soon he was known as the child prodigy, the wonderful singer, the little genius. But Myron himself disliked the heavy discipline and routine of his life. He often ran away from school to wander alone up the hill to the old Castle or to play war with boys in the nearby King's Forest.

When the real war came and the old Metropolitan died, it was a heavy blow to his family. Myron, however, was glad that his singing career was over. Times were dangerous now, but danger and adventure was what Myron had been longing for all these years. His life was now full of excitement. During the Soviet occupation of the town, Myron's brother, a Ukrainian nationalist and an active underground worker, was imprisoned. He managed to escape later at the the beginning of the Soviet German war, but in the meantime, Myron, a 14 year old Boy Scout, took over his brother's duties in the underground and became a secret took over his brother's duties in the underground and became a secret messenger to the partisans in the Carpathian Mountains. His father reprimended him often for his secret disappearances, yet he saw clearly that the boy's temperament would always lead him into some kind of adventure. Aside from his adventurous escapades, Myron was a kindhearted, attentive son, as if he tried to make up for all the grief and worry he was causing. In high school he showed an exceptional ability, though he never took the trouble to study hard. He was a joyful, laughing, seemingly careless student and nobody would have suspected him of his responsible illegal activity.

Myron's life did not change much when the Germans came. His brother, Andrey, did not enjoy his liberty very long. This time he was sent to a forced labor camp in Germany. It was the hope of seeing their older son again, coupled with the fear of the Bolsheviki, that compelled Myron's parents to evacuate their own city voluntarily when the Germans were again in retreat. Myron went with them. But he had a very different reason for doing so. It was the dream of his lifetime to traval and to see the world.

The evacuation transport made numerous stops on its way to the West, and it was on one of those stops that they lost Maria. Myron's mother went into a villege to get some food, as many of the passengers did, and in the meantime the Soviet planes came and the train went on without signal. They hoped she would join one of the following transports, but she never came. Overnight Myron found himself with new kinds of responsibilities toward his ailing father and only now he realised how much skill and sacrifice the family care in those times required.

In the few years that followed—the years of growing up and of painful longing — the boyish dreams were somehow coming true. The war was over in Germany and the road to America lay open. Andrew, who again was a free man, was radiiant with happiness of future prospects. He married and had his own family now — to love, to care for, to be happy with. Their father, however, was sick with nostalgia. He could not be transplanted into the foreign ground. He had grown old and melancholy after losing Maria. All he now cared for was to go back home and findi her again.

For a year Myron struggled with himself until he made a decision. Once he made up his mind, nothing could make him change it. Andrew tried to hold him back with reason, with anger, with prayer. He could not say that the plan was dangerous, for that—he knew —would never stop Myron.

"Come to America with us; you have always wanted that, I know." He tried to tempt him.

"I may as well take a good look at my own country first."

"You know how much you can do for our cause by staying in the free world."

"I can do more at home."

"Would you part with me so easily, so heartlessly?"

"We have got to find Mother," was Myron's short reply. The old man was staring at Myron with his glowing eyes and—as if in excuse to Andrew, to Myron, to himself—he said:

"I can not go on without her."

A week later they crossed the border unnoticed and the Iron Curtain closed behind them forever.

THE USSR: ITS STRENGTH AND ITS WEAKNESS

(Excerpts)

Address by Former U. S. Senator William Benton at Conference of Institute for Study of the USSR — Carnegie Center, New York, April 28, 1956.

(6)

All of us here this morning, I am sure, share respect for Soviet economic accomplishments and concede that we shall see more in the future. What I now warn against, however—as I ask you to examine the areas in which we may overestimate the USSR—is too mechanical a judgment, too automatic a projection of past trends into the future. If a nation's productivity is tiny, it is not too much of a trick to double it in a Five-Year Plan. But if its production is huge, then the doubling of it can be far more difficult. In their current 5-year-plan, the Soviet rulers are promising a 70% step-up by 1960.

An illustration of difficulties the Soviet leaders are now having in Asiatic Russia in the building up of great new enterprises is this comment from Trud of April 15, 1956, on the problems at the giant Sokolovsko-Sarbaisky iron ore combine in Kazakhstan which is scheduled to become one of the great Soviet iron ore sources:

"Last year the builders fulfilled their plan by only 61.5% and basically only on account of secondary, less difficult jobs. There were not built such important buildings as a garage, the depot, a warehouse for explosives. There was no electricity — in the trenches there work only two or three excavators, although more could be put to work."

I would conclude my comoverestimating Soviet progress by once more saying that this is not the side of the coin which convinces me. We Americans are rich beyond the dreams of avarice or even of J. P. Morgan and the Chase National Bank. If we overestimate Soviet progress, this may only stimulate us to do some of the things we should do anyway, in pursuit of our own American dream.

But, as an optimist and a democrat, I choose to think that it is reasonable to assume that the aspirations and desires of the Soviet people for a better life, for decent housing, for more leisure, will not forever be frustrated. I am sure that these aspirations will remain vital. That they must be served is the great hope and goal which the free world shares with the people of the USSR. This hope must constantly be in the minds of the policy makers of the West as the necessity for serving it seems to be constantly in the minds of the policy makers of the USSR.

I have outlined some areas of overestimation of the USSR and some of underestimation. In these areas, your Institute, I would suggest in conclusion, has a growing and expanding role to play.

By the quality and objectivity of your research, you can help feed the stream of information which we of the free world need so desperately today, a stream which must be strong and vital if it is to present the Soviet reality to free men everywhere, here as in Asia, and I now refer first and foremost to the needs of the American people because American attitudes often shape the decisions of the so-called policy makers of the free world. Any morning in the United States the headline of the big story on the front page of The New York Times is likely to be triggered by the attitudes in Fargo, North Dakota and Idaho. This is why, on my return from the USSR, I emphasized that the Soviet government had one and only one big concession to make to us of the U.S. in the field of the proposed "exchanges" about which I heard so much while I was in the Soviet Union. We are glad to admit to the U. S. Soviet technicians and in most cases to show them all, but in return the Soviet leaders should admit, and freely admit, our journalists, our photographers, our motion picture men, and perhaps most importantly of all our scholars—so that these Americans can in turn tell Fargo and Boise and all America what they have seen in the USSR. What should be our quid for the Soviet quo? I propose that we lay the following conditions on our welcome to the Soviet technicians: they can come here providing our scholars and journalists are given in the Soviet Union freedom of movement and freedom of access to information. We will trade our know-how for a better understanding of the Soviet Union. For know-how we only want know-us, know the USSR. Then and thus our democratic judgment will be better. This role of informing the free world is also the role of your scholars here this morning, indirectly as you may think you work at it.

Among you men and women of the Institute are that infinitesimal portion of the Soviet - educated intelligentsia which now has the opportunity to assess the Soviet Union objectively and honestly, and without fear of violating the party line or of punishment. You, the free scholars who have escaped the Soviet dictatorship, you have in your hands the obligation and the opportunity of the future. Your knowledge of the Soviet Union, where you spent most of your lives, is unique and invaluable to our common effort of understanding the true nature of Bolshevism. Your presence here today shows that you feel that you are still responsible to the enslaved peoples from whose midst you come. I am confident that by your scholarship and your work in the months and years ahead you will meet that obligation honorably and courageously, and dedicated to the world of hopes and freedom. By your presence, here, you show that you are determined to seize that opportunity and to make your great contribution that is your potential, to our common goal within the United States and to the common goal of all peoples.

This is the goal of peace and freedom.

The End

ANNUAL OUTING
UKRAINIAN SOCIAL CLUB
of Olean, Inc.
June 17, 1956
at GARGOYLE PARK, Olean, N.Y.
11 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Music • Refreshments • Games
Dancing 3:30 to 9:30
Admission 50 cents.
Members, Friends Cordially Invited.

PRE-CONVENTION DANCE

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1956

Sponsored by

UKRAINIAN YOUTH'S LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA, Inc.

Dnipro Hall, 562 Genesee St.

BUFFALO. N. Y.

Admission $1.50. Commencing 9:00 P.M.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

UYL-NA CORNER

Pre-Convention Dance

The *Ukrainian Youth's League of North America* will hold an executive board meeting over the June 16-17, 1956 weekend at the *Hotel Statler* in *Buffalo, N. Y.* Many topics are scheduled on the board's agenda, with the Buffalo UYL-NA Convention next Labor Day weekend taking top spot in importance.

Along with this weekend meeting, the UYL-NA Executive Board, headed by the fine Canadian Ukrainians, will sponsor a *pre-convention dance* at the *Ukrainian Home — Dnipro* at 562 Genessee Street in *Buffalo* (a few blocks away from the Hotel Statler) next Saturday evening, *June* 16, at 8:30 P.M.

We are strongly in favor of pre - convention and sectional dances and rallies, thus we hope that this dance next Saturday will will have a great turnout of Ukrainian youth from all areas, with nearly regions leading the way. We are certain that Buffalo and Canada will be well represented, and we'd like to see representation from such up-state N.Y. Ukrainian areas as Syracuse, Auburn, Rochester, Olean, Elmira, Johnson City, Binghamton, Herkimer, Utica, Rome, Troy, Little Falls, Cohoes, Watervliet, Hudson, etc. turn out too. We'd also like to see some representation from Western Pennsylpanian and Eastern Ohio, too, among others.

This weekend of June 16-17 bids fair to being a minor conpention and it will afford many an opportunity of meeting many old friends and making many new ones and at the same time getting the feel, so to speak, of the Labor Day convention city, Buffalo, N. Y.

See you all in Buffalo next week.

Wilmington, Del.

Thinking back of the many warm memories of the 9th annual U.O.L. Convention 2 weeks ago in Wilmington with its strong Ukrainian flavor, we firmly believe that this Convention was one of Ukrainian Orthodox highest peaks of attainment since *Volodimir the Great* introduced Christianity into Ukraine in the form of the Orthodox religion in 988 A.D. (Page 66—*M. Hrushevsky's* "History of Ukraine").

We wish to congratulate *Mr. Daniel Pysh* of Carnegie, Pa. the newly elected UOL president. Just by coincidence, we happened to meet the youthful Mr. Pysh at the Kosowsky residence a few hours before his election as prexy and we were struck by his sincerety and feeling for the Ukrainian Nationalist Cause. We have the greatest confidence that Mr. Pysh will finally put the UOL on the right road to progressive and constructive action on behalf of Ukrainian Nationalistic Christians everywhere regardless of the actions (or inactions) of others who give lip service to the principle of Brotherhood but who don't actually live and act as they preach.

Pittsburgh, Pa. which will hold the 10th annual UOL Convention next year, might well borrow a page from the Wilmington book. There was never a Ukrainian affair in the East at which you couldn't see the Wilmington group well represented. They got to know Ukrainians throughout the East and in turn became known themselves as the fine group that they are. The fine turnout (of both Orthodox and not-Orthodox Ukrainians, we're happy to relate) in Wilmington two weeks ago was a tribute in a large part to their personal magnetism.

We were very happy to learn that one of the UOL resolutions called for close cooperation with UYL-NA and full backing to the free Voice of Ukraine, the UCCA. This is a great step forward, as we Ukrainians cannot continue to act as ostriches and bury our heads in the sand and let the rest of the world go by—or "go it alone." We Ukrainians must all stand up together as never before and be counted. Now it is the turn of other Ukrainian organizations, the, the UAV (meeting at Soyuzivka this weekend) and the UCFL, among others, to stand up and be counted, or else drop the name "Ukrainian" from their official name.

All in all, it was a most enjoyable all-around weekend. I can't really express my feelings in words except to say that out of over two billions people on this earth, only about 50 million of us are lucky enough to be Ukrainian or of Ukrainian extraction.

New Jersey UYL

The very active *NJ-UYL* sponsored their 2nd annual Ukrainian Festival—"Nite under the Stars" last week in Elizabeth's Warinanco Park. Although the weather was quite chilly following an afternoon rain, an estimated (by the Police Chief) 3,5000 people viewed the colorful proceedings from the open stands and their parked cars around the field.

Fine, brief talks urging Ukraine's liberation from Russia's tentacles were delivered by Elizabeth mayor La Corte, N. J. Congressman H. A. Williams, Jr., toastmaster *Mike Pisnak* and Hillside, N. J. mayor *Bill Gural*, the latter two of Ukrainian descent.

The various groups who entertained are to be congratulated for their fine showing under rather adverse conditions. This makes the 2nd successive success for the NJ-UYL, which went to the expense of presenting a true cultural-political picture of Ukraine free of charge to the general public. A special vote of thanks is extended to the advertisers and boosters who contributed to a small journal which helped to defray the cost of putting on this Ukrainian Festival.

A fine showing all around, indeed, and we hope other Ukrainian groups do likewise, too.

The *NJ-UYL bowling league* held their annual bowling banquet last week at Carteret's Ukrainian Pavilion (back of the beautiful new Ukrainian Center) and it was a fine success due largely to the fine handling and MC-ing of sports director *John Laszek. Sam Herila*, league treasurer and N.J.-ite by adoption. *Joe Yaworsky* (who's my guest next week in Buffalo) handed the award presentations. *Mr. Roman Slobodian*, supreme treasurer of the UNA, donated a beautiful trophy on behalf of his organization to *George Kimak* for his perfect 300 game last winter.

Tops among the bowlers were *Mary Genega* and *Mike Kowalczyk*, both of Elizabeth and the Carteret team number 2, captained by Stan Philips. Look for the complete story on the NJ-UYL bowling league shortly. Oh yes, Wilmington was there.

The NJ-UFL hopes to sponsor a student to the *UNA Cultural Courses* to be held at the UNA resort "Soyuzivka" in Kerhonkson, N.Y. next August. All New Jersey youth (16-21 years) are invited to write a letter on "Why I would like to attend the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka" and submit same before July 1st to: N. J. President — *Walter Bodnar*, 414 South 10th Street, Newark, N. J.

Come on kids, let's see you all try for this grand prize.

DEAR READER!

Are you a member of the Ukrainian National Association? Many young persons, particularly those in the Juvenile Department, do not know that they are members of an 18 million dollars fraternal benefit society with a membership of more than 71,000. This is because they became members through their parents, who neglected to inform them when they became older. If you are in doubt as to whether or not you are a member, ask your parents. If you find that you are one of the 71,000 Ukrainians who enjoy the benefits of UNA membership, then become UNA-conscious and take an active role in matters concerning the organization. Go in for UNA sports; if there is no UNA athletic club in your locality there is no reason why you cannot form one.

If you are a member and have talent for writing, then write articles for The Ukrainian Weekly. Send in reports on Ukrainian activities in your town. If you draw, submit some of your work for the consideration of the editors. If you can compose poetry, send poems to the Weekly.

If you have business ability write to the UNA and learn how you can help the organization in its latest membership campaign. The UNA pays rewards to the organizers of new members.

But, if you are not a UNA member, you should take immediate steps to join. There are several youth branches in a number of States; join the one in your locality, or, if necessary, form one yourself. Youth branches enjoy many advantages which ordinary social and athletic clubs cannot equal. Write to the UNA and ask for information regarding membership. Become a UNA worker. Watch the Weekly for news regarding the activities of UNA youth branches, clubs, teams, groups, and individuals, and send in UNA news items yourself.

Read the UNA Jubilee Books or any of the other books and periodicals published or subsidized by the organization. Write for these books if you do not have them.

Remember, the UNA is your organization. Help it as much as you can, and give it an opportunity to help you. Do not hesitate to ask for information, as the UNA is anxious to serve you without any obligation on your part.

The UNA has many letters in its files from people, young and old, who thanked the organization for the numerous benefits they had received. There are letters from college students, ill and disabled persons who received assistance, writers who have had material published, artists, poets; there are letters from members who had received dividends, and more from young men who had participated in the sports program. All this proves that it is worthwhile being a UNA member.

As space is limited, we cannot go into detail where the benefits and advantages of UNA membership are concerned, but send us a card and we will see to it that you get detailed information without delay. Write today; a postponement may result in your forgetting it entirely. We can assure you that you will not regret being a member, so why not become one of us?

Trusting that we shall have the pleasure of hearing from you in the very near future, we are,

Fraternally yours,
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N
P. O. Box 76
Jersey City 3, N. J.
per THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Ukrainians Keep Bees Busy

Under the heading "Beekeeping Is a Dwindling Hobby in the City, But Fanciers Still Abound in Suburbs," Meyer Berger in his "About New York" column of the Monday, May 28th issue of The New York Times discuses a sweet topic that is becoming rather sour in New York City. He writes that there is only one beekeeping supply store in New York City—that of A. I. Root at 12 W. 21st Street. (Editor's note: The Surma Book Store, 11 E. 7th Street in New York City has its own apiary and has sold honey for many years). Still run by its founder, F. W. Gravely, this forty-five year old branch, with a main plant in Madison, Ohio, however, manages to keep going by producing beeswax for church candles, exporting bees and beeking equipment, and by providing the few beekeepers in Greater New York, Staten Island, Brooklyn, Queens, Westchester, Long Island, New Jersey, Connecticut, and even Countess Tolstoy's White Russian colony in Rockland with supplies. According to Mr. Berger, this firm also caters to the Ukrainian sweet tooth by providing "Ukrainian Americans, who are partial to honey in their cooking and baking, with most of their supplies, too, and there's a large Ukrainian colony in the city." It seems that as long as Ukrainians hereabouts will still bake medivniks and put honey in their kutya at Christmas Eve supper, they will not only be fulfilling beautiful customs and satisfying hearty appetites, but also keeping bees and beekeeping supply stores quite busy, in fact, as busy as (oh, dear!—this'll sound awful — but it's too late to back up now)—as busy as bees.

J. Y. K.

Application For Admission
TO THE
Ukrainian Cultural Courses,
U.N.A. ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N. Y.
August 1 to 29, 1956

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Age ..... Member of U.N.A. Branch .....

• Ability to speak Ukrainian, slight, fair, good. •

Enclosing deposit of $.....

(Total Fee for the Courses is $120.00. A deposit of half of this amount is required with Application.)

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

MILTON RYCHALSKY ACE BOWLER IN JERSEY CITY DIVISION

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Repeating his performance of the previous year, Milton Rychalsky, of the Jersey City Ukes team, emerged as the best bowler in the Jersey City Division of the League with an average of 179.95 for ninety-nine games played. (Incidentally, his perfect attendance record is outstanding in itself.) He also registered the most games of 200, even bettering his record number of the last season.

Other individual high honors went to George Zidiak for scoring the best three-game series with a pinfall of 638, while John Kolba and Michael Pawelko followed second and third with 616 and 610, respectively. The highest single game was rolled by William Cinurchin with a total of 257 pins, and second and third high were scored by John Kolba and Tom Lasuk with 246 pins and 240, respectively.

Among the high team honors, was a three-game series of 2,699 pins registered by the New York U.N.A. Branch 435 quintet, which also rolled the season's highest single game with a pinfall of 962. The first-place "A" team of the Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society followed up with a series of 2,533, and a single game total of 958, while the Jersey City Ukes finished third high with 2,476 and and 886 pins.

Cash awards for the foregoing were presented at the end-of-season banquet which was held by the division on May 26th at the Tops Restaurant in Jersey City, New Jersey.

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

No.	Player's Name	Games Played	Total Pins	Average
1.	Rychalsky, M.	99	17816	179.95
2.	Cinurchin, W.	72	12470	173.14
3.	Kolba, J.	96	16076	167.44
4.	Hoeckele, W.	92	15368	167.4
5.	Zayatz, M.	93	15518	166.80
6.	Pawelko, M.	86	14337	166.61
7.	Gulka, A.	75	12283	163.58
8.	Kawoczka, W.	98	16004	163.30
9.	Palac, T.	34	5450	160.10
10.	Zidiak, G.	84	13419	159.63
11.	Gnyra, G.	91	14439	158.61
12.	Karyczak, W.	87	13577	156.5
13.	Pokorny, V.	87	13527	155.42
14.	Kurlak, S.	95	14672	154.42
15.	Lasuk, T.	79	12050	152.42
16.	Walczuk, S.	77	11732	152.28
17.	Samoil, W.	85	12801	150.51
18.	Zimowski, P.	58	8748	150.48
19.	Chelak Sr., S.	75	11250	150.0
20.	Krychkowski, R.	27	4032	149.9
21.	Sakula, W.	69	10240	148.28
22.	Zidiak, M.	74	10911	147.33
23.	Tizio, A.	85	12521	147.26
24.	Chelak, St.	66	9673	146.37
25.	Turczynski, W.	89	12932	145.27
26.	Mayerski, J.	71	10315	145.20
27.	Berwecky, J.	12	1748	145.8
28.	Maday, B.	32	4640	145.0
29.	Switnicky, P.	54	7780	144.4
30.	Barychko, J.	59	8500	144.4
31.	Chelak, M.	8	1149	143.5
32.	Tizio, M.	80	11399	142.39
33.	Mamrosh, J.	68	9676	142.20
34.	Baranik, S.	83	11755	141.52
35.	Kawoczka, F.	31	4375	141.4
36.	Kondrasky, M.	17	2391	140.11
37.	Wasylkow, P.	40	5594	139.34
38.	Kostick, J.	33	4602	139.15
39.	Chelak Jr., S.	97	13242	137.53
40.	Chayka, J.	66	8946	135.36
41.	Tizio, G.	89	11962	134.36
42.	Hotra, J.	7	878	125.3
43.	Nechesny, J.	3	372	124.0

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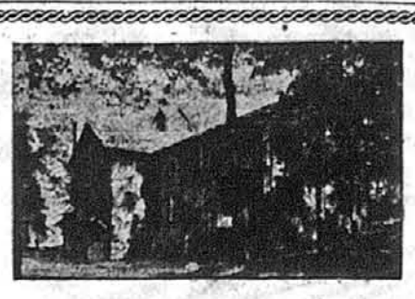

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ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

ПОДБАЙМО ЗА ЗМІНУ!

У великому, гарно збудованому будинку при українській православній церкві в Честері (Пенсилвенія) віє пусткою... Простора театральна заля лише один раз на тиждень заповнюється гамором місцевих любителів „бовлінґу". Подібна картина і в будинку при українській греко-католицькій церкві цього промислового міста. Ці будинки говорять про те, що в Честері живе багато українців, за кошти яких вони й здвигнені. Одинокий Осередок СУМА ворушить назовні завмерле українське життя місцевої громади...

Після висвітлення в одній із заль згаданих будинків продукції „СУМ-Фільму", кілька місцевих давноприбулих і тут народжених українців зацікавилися справами літніх таборів ЮСУМА на Оселі, розпитують про можливості відпочинку в цьому „кемпі" їхніх дітей, „бо вони й мови своїх батьків вже не знають". Просять докладніших інформацій про СУМА і Оселю, але в англійській мові...

З новоприбулих українських іміґрантів у Честері осіло всього кілька родин, а покоління давноприбулих вже майже повністю замериканізоване.

Після баченого, перед нами встає картина неприкрашеного майбутнього всієї української громади у ЗДА. Честер — не вийняток. Лише в інших місцевостях ця картина менше помітна.

А що буде завтра? Попередня іміґрація відходить... А прерізні українські організації, товариства, земляцтва і т. п., створені вже новими іміґрантами, подібні до уламку крижини, яка пливе по широкому морю і тане. Минуло лише п'ять років перебування новоприбулих у ЗДА, а на наших вічах, академіях, доповідях, святах все менше і менше присутніх, зокрема молоді.

І якщо „старі іміґранти" покладали великі надії на „свіжу крайову кров", мовляв, є кому перебрати нашу розбудовану громадську спадщину, то сьогодні вже встає питання, як довго протягнуть самі „спадкоємці". Темпи втечі новоприбулих від українського суспільно-громадського й політичного життя такі блискавичні, що примушують вже задумуватися над тим, як втримати на довшу мету такі організації, які мають загальноукраїнське значення. Маємо тут на увазі Спілку Української Молоді Америки, бо здаємо собі справу з того, що лише молодь зможе затримати „таяння крижини", на якій пливемо і — як сказав у своєму виступі на Четвертому Здвизі СУМА чільний діяч УНСоюзу Р. Слободян — „молодь є надією батьків, яка по нашій смерті має продовжувати ті справи, що їх ми започаткували".

Під сучасну пору, СУМА опинилася перед цілим рядом проблем, які мусять бути негайно розв'язані, і то не лише силами самої організації, але й при повній підтримці українського громадянства в Америці!

Ця підтримка багатогранна і не є новою для широкого загалу, лише треба, щоб загал повністю усвідомив ту небезпеку, яка може статися з втратою для української громади її власної молоді.

Основною проблемою Спілки Української Молоді Америки під сучасну пору є відмолодження самої себе. Сьогодні цей процес поступово, але невпинно йде вперед. Множаться Відділи Юної СУМА, що їх організують Осередки при підтримці батьків. Вже зорганізовано 25 Відділів, а кілька в стані оформлення.

Об'єднано молодь у віці від 7 до 20 років, яка вже виросла або народилася на еміґрації. Поставлено завдання, яке, на нашу думку, в даних умовинах є одиноко правильне і під силу СУМА — прищепити українському юнакові й юначці широке розуміння сумівського гасла „Честь України — готов боронити!", з яким вони дозрівши ввійдуть в американське життя. Юні сумівці й сумівки це переважно учні нижчих і середніх американських шкіл. У багатьох із них широка дорога в майбутнє. Вони займуть відповідні становища в різних ділянках українського життя, а будучи свідомими українцями — не відірвуться від українського пня і боронитимуть українську справу там, де якраз сьогодні нас або замало, або й зовсім немає!

Друга не менш важлива проблема СУМА — це створення відповідних умовин для виховання юнацтва.

Деякі Осередки розв'язали цю справу купівлею власних будинків, як, напр., Осередок ім. М. Павлушкова в Шикаґо, Осередок у Боффало, в Клівленді, Рочестері й ін. Власні театральні залі, окремі приміщення для одночасних занять кількох гуртків чи ланок помітно пожвавили виховну роботу в цих Осередках.

Крім того, власні будинки викликають національну гордість в українських дітей, що й притягає їх та заохочує до відвідування занять. Батьки радо віддають дітей під опіку старших сумівців, бо бачать, що для них створено відповідні умовини.

Інші Осередки вийшли з „мешканевої скрути" в той спосіб, що дістали відповідні приміщення в українських народних чи церковних домах.

Але є ще такі Осередки, які легковажать справами юнацтва, хоч проволікання їх може залишити такий Осередок в безвиглядній ситуації.

У СТОРІЧЧЯ ІВАНА ФРАНКА

Цього року припадає 100-річчя з дня народження і 40-річчя з дня смерти великого українського письменника ІВАНА ФРАНКА (нар. 15. VIII. 1856, помер 28. V. 1916). Всі сумівці повинні організовано включитись у відзначення цих дат на своїх теренах. В програму виховний тем Відділів ЮСУМА Управи Осередків повинні включити доповіді про письменника і вивчення його творів для дітей. Для доповідей про письменника в Осередках Головна Управа вислала спеціяльні матеріяли.

В. Коваль

"HAVE NEVER HAD..."

Перед нами книжка в англійській мові „Росія в минулому і сучасному". Написав її сер Бернард Періс (Pares), як сказано в його характеристиці, довголітній професор російської мови, літератури й історії в університетах Ліверпулу й Лондону (в Англії). Потім він був директором школи вивчення слов'ян, редактором видання про слов'ян, присвятив багато праці над вивченням російського питання і викладав історію Росії в Америці в університетах Вашинґтону, Сиракюз, Канзасу і Висконсину в Новій Школі Сараґ Лавренцо і ін.

Цей професор присвятив усе своє життя вивченню Росії і написав про неї кілька праць політичного, економічного, культурного й історичного характеру, як також побував у Росії царській і чотири рази відвідав її за большевицького режиму. Помер він у 1947 р.

Цю книжку видала перший раз Нова Американська Бібліотека Світової Літератури у 1943 році. Від 1943 року вийшло одинадцять видань цієї книжки. Зважаючи на її низьку ціну (35 центів) та на кількість видань, можна не сумніватися, що вона розходиться мільйоновими тиражами серед усіх прошарків американського суспільства. Вона є в кожній американській бібліотеці.

Передмова до книжки написана дуже коротко, але інтриґуючо.

Що є реальна Росія? — звучить заголовок передмови. А далі пишеться, що ніколи американці не цікавилися Росією так, як сьогодні. Кожного дня американця цікавить питання: що є справжня Росія? Хто нею править? Хоче Росія миру чи світової революції? Як можна довідатися, що твориться в Совєтському Союзі?

Сторінка за сторінкою перечитуємо цю кишенькового формату книжку. Починається вона розділом про простір Росії. Тут все від початку й до кінця написане за „історичною" схемою московських імперіялістів. Спочатку була Росія над Дніпром, потім перекочувала на північ, а на півдні лишилася „погранична земля" звана Україною, населення якої говорить одним з варіянтів російської мови (стор. 10).

Така „історія" нас зовсім не цікавила б, та справа в тому, що читач на кожній сторінці натрапляє на „історичне" минуле України та Білоруси. Так, наприклад, про козаків загально говориться, що це збігці з північної Росії. Але про Запорізьку Січ ні одного слова. „Українці ніколи не мали реальної самостійної держави" („... have never had...") — пише автор (стор. 10), а щоб таке твердження скріпити, він далі каже: „є леґенда, в якій говориться, що коли доля наділяла народи державною мудрістю, то для українців її не вистачило, і їх наділено піснею. Українська народна пісня є глибшою, ніж німецька (?), мелодійнішою, ніж великоросійська і найкращою у цілому світі" (стор. 10). Про Україну часів Богдана Хмельницького немає жадної згадки.

Революція 1917-1919 років описана правильно, якщо йде про властиву Росію. А про революційні події в Україні згадано кількома рядками, так: „німці підтримували незалежність України, бо їм вона була потрібна, як колонія багата на хліб й інші земні багатства".

Про західньоукраїнські землі написано, що вони були предметом воєнних дій між большевицькою Росією і Польщею, а в цей самий час „українець Махно — селянський лідер та Петлюра провадили нескоординовану війну на Україні проти Вранґеля, а не проти большевиків". Отакими „історичними перлами" про боротьбу українського народу за свою незалежність переповнена вся книжка.

Далі йдуть розділи, в яких описано події в пореволюційній Росії. Тут згадано про те, що большевики виділили Україну в окрему республіку. Але, описуючи період колективізації, ні одним словом не згадано про голод в Україні у 1933-34 рр., який був наслідком московської колоніяльної політики щодо українського народу.

У другій світовій війні Україна й український нарід трактується автором не як підмет, а як предмет у розгрі між Німеччиною й большевицькою Росією. Тут сказано і про Галичину, і про Буковину, і про Басарабію, що вони населені українцями, але про якісь українські самостійницькі аспірації, незалежні від московських чи німецьких плянів, немає жадної згадки.

Ось на такому „науковому матеріялі" американець має пізнати, „що то є Росія".

Вкінці книжки Видавництво видрукувало список літератури про Росію, яку воно рекомендує читачам. Серед авторів є „труди" Леніна і Троцького.

Немає двох слів, що в подібних публікаціях ніхто й ніколи не знайде відповіді на питання, поставлені в передмові. Але шкода від таких публікацій для самих американців дуже велика!

МОЛОДЬ ФОРМОЗИ І СУМА

Китайська антикомуністична організація молоді на Формозі (Чайна Ют Корпс) бажає співпраці зі Спілкою Української Молоді Америки

В листі з 11-го квітня ц. р. за підписом проф. Пао-Тзен пенґа, члена Управи Корпусу Китайської Молоді читаємо:

„Я дійсно дуже радий, що Спілка Української Молоді зацікавлена в співпраці з організацією китайської молоді. Ми направду горді з цього і це додає нам ще більшого стимулу й охоти в нашій праці. Я дуже хотів би ближче довідатися про умовини праці Вашої організації молоді та наладнати з нею контакт. Моїм глибоким переконанням є, що ми мусимо об'єднати наші сили в боротьбі проти комунізму.

Ми запевняємо Вас, що хочемо пліч-о-пліч боротися спільно з українською молоддю за осягнення нашої спільної святої цілі - знищення комунізму. А для цього ми мусимо в першу чергу бути об'єднані ідейно й духово. Очікуємо Ваших дальших кроків і побажань".

У відповідь на цього листа, Головна Управа СУМА вжила відповідних заходів щодо нав'язання співпраці з Корпусом Китайської Молоді. Така співпраця уможливить контакт з усією молоддю Антикомуністичної Ліґи Азійських Народів, централя якої міститься в Тайпеї — столиці Формози.

З ЖИТТЯ СПІЛКИ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ

СТАРШЕ ЮНАЦТВО В НЮ ЙОРКУ

Старша група юнацтва при Осередку СУМА в Ню Йорку, яка охоплює хлопців і дівчат у віці від 16 до 18 років, начислює 21 члена, в тому 14 юначок і 7 юнаків. На двох перших організаційних зборах було лише сім юначок: Ліля Кейс, Лариса Микуленко, Міся Папуга, Орися Олійник, Люба Суходолова, Валя Микуленко і Марійка Шалайко. Дівчата були непевні, чи їм вдасться розбудувати Відділ, але вперта праця, а головно зацікавлення роботою перемогли. В грудні минулого року група вже оформилася в дві ланки, проводи яких очолили: Ліля Кейс — ланкова дівчат, Лариса Микуленко — секретар, а Міся Папуга — керівник фінансів, Юрко Артименко — ланковий хлопців, Євген Личманенко — секретар. Фінанси провадить також М. Папуга. Всі члени групи — це учні різних „гайскулів" м. Ню Йорку.

З допомогою виховників, обидві ланки влаштували 3-го грудня м. р. Андріївський вечір, на якому були також присутні старші юнаки і юначки з Відділу ЮСУМА при Осередку у Филаделфії та з Відділів інших ближчих Осередків. Вечір проводив інж. Р. Степаняк. Дня 10-го грудня м. р. старше юнацтво відвідало Відділ ЮСУМА у Филаделфії та взяло участь в Андріївському вечорі. Юрко Артименко та Орися Олійник виступали в мистецькій програмі вечора. Дня 10-го січня ц. р. ланка влаштувала „юнацькі вечерниці", а 22-го січня приймала участь в Академії на честь ген.-хор. Тараса Чупринки. У минулому році Ліля Кейс, Лариса і Валя Микуленки репрезентували СУМА на святкуваннi в Ню Йорку 10-ліття Об'єднаних Націй. Їхнє фото було поміщене в українській і американській пресі.

Старше юнацтво в Ню Йорку відбуло 22 сходини, які були присвячені гутіркам на виховні теми, про історію СУМ-у та інші організації молоді, про українок-жінок визвольного руху, про визвольні змагання українського народу, про Україну в американських школах й інше. Також була година релігії та відбулася прогулянка до одного Музею.

До кінця червня намічено плян дальших зайнять, до якого входять розвідки про українських визначних письменників та державних провідників України. Окрему увагу буде присвячено темі про злочинність малолітніх в Америці та її причини.

У пляні також намічено дві дводенні прогулянки на Оселю СУМА. Під сучасну пору драматичний гурток старших юнаків і юначок під керівництвом п-ні Алли Давиденко підготовляє виставу „Великдень". Головою гуртка є Лариса Микуленко. Підготовляється також перше число стінної газети „Клич Юнаків", відповідальним редактором якої є Євген Личманенко, Лариса Микуленко — головний редактор, а Ліля Кейс, Юрко Артименко та О. Сахневич — члени редакційної колеґії.

По Великодніх Святах відбиванкова дружина юначок почне свої тренінґи.

В роботі старшого юнацтва в Ню Йорку постійно допомагають член Головної Управи СУМА, керівник Відділу Юнацтва І. Кобаса і п-ні В. Юрченко. Якщо і надалі праця згаданої ланки буде проходити так інтенсивно й плодотворно, як дотепер, група старшого юнацтва при Осередку СУМА в Ню Йорку буде на одному з перших місць в Америці.

Юрій Дон

ОСЕРЕДОК У МІЛВОКІ

Дня 29-го січня ц. р. Осередок СУМА у Мілвокі влаштував Академію, присвячену 38-ій річниці проголошення Самостійности Української Держави та 37-ій річниці проголошення соборности українських земель.

Академія відбулася в залі української православної парафії. Невелика сцена була прикрашена американським і українським національними прапорами, біля яких стояла почесна варта в сумівських однострях. У першому ряді на залі почесні місця займали учасники визвольних змагань за Українську Державу.

Після відспівання американського гимну, бувший голова Осередку СУМА, К. Мандзенко привітав присутніх українською та англійською мовами і коротко промовив про історичну вагу тодішніх подій. Згадавши про 300 юнаків, які впали за волю України під Крутами, він закликав присутніх вшанувати пам'ять поляглих в боротьбі за Українську Державу.

У мистецькій частині Академії, Драматична Студія Осередку поставила фраґмент з віршованої драми „За Україну". Добре виконали свої ролі на тлі дібраної музики члени Студії, К. Гарасимів, Марія Мандзенко, Л. Петренко та Іван Праско.

Доповідь про акт 22-го січня виголосив також К. Мандзенко. Заглиблюючись в далеке історичне минуле України, доповідач на прикладах піднесення і упадку Української Держави характеризував причини, що призводили до цього, зазначаючи, що які вони не були б, український нарід виявив повну державну зрілість у боротьбі за здобуття втраченої державности у революції 1917 року, у висліді якої й відзначаємо дату 22-го січня. І хоч Україна тоді не втрималася, боротьба за неї продовжується.

Зупинившись на ролі української еміґрації, доповідач бачить її позитивну ролю для визволення України в єдності та скупченні всієї уваги для допомоги боротьбі в Краю. Він покликається на відзначення Українського Дня в багатьох стейтах ЗДА та в Конґресі, що вказує на зацікавлення американцями справами України.

Після доповіді М. Бурда добре віддеклямував вірш „Якби ти знав" — Ів. Франка, а члени Драматичної Студії Д. Гарасимів, Т. Бурда, І. Праско, П. Олексюк і Ганна Мандзенко виступали з мельодеклямаціями в алеґоричній постановці „Буревій", композицію якої уклав Йосип Сірий з творів українських поетів.

На закінчення Академії присутні відспівали український гимн.

Присутній

ЮСУМА В РОЧЕСТЕРІ

Вкінці січня ц. р. в Рочестері відбулися загальні збори Відділу ЮСУМА „Полтава". Зі звітів довідуємось, що у минулому році приєднано 33 нових членів. Тепер Відділ начислює 85 юнаків і юначок, які розподілені по ланках.

Сходини ланок відбуваються раз на тиждень, а збори цілого Відділу один раз на місяць. Крім ланок, юні сумівці й сумівки належать до різних гуртків: у танцювальному — 22 члени, декляматорському — 16, акордеоністів — 5. Недавно зорганізовано струнну оркестру з 35 осіб, якою керує проф. В. Божик.

Не забувають юні сумівці й за своїх ровесників у Німеччині. Для Відділу ЮСУМ-у в Мальгаймі вони зібрали й вислали 55 долярів.

Члени Відділу виступали із збірною деклямацією на Академії в честь Зимового Походу, брали участь у відзначеннях Свята Зброї — Свята УПА, а 24 березня ц. р. виступали на святі з нагоди роковин Т. Г. Шевченка. Відділ видає стінгазету „Юнак", у його бібліотеці є 160 книжок, а крім цього 38 різних п'єс і 124 журнали. Відділ має власні національні убрання для танців, спортове знаряддя для відбиванки і ін.

Загальні прибутки Відділу минулого року становили 487 долярів, а видатки — 299 дол. На день загальних зборів у касі було 187 долярів, в тому числі 142 доляри внесених батьками на влаштування літнього табору. До Головної Ради ЮСУМА вислано 50 долярів з коляди.

При Відділі є Виховна Рада в складі: проф. Губка, о. С. Городецький (духовий опікун) та мґр. Войко. Ватьківський Комітет очолює п. Гудзоватий.

Виховниками у Відділі є мґр. Войко, Ліда Стрижаченко, Еміля Кругляк і Ю. Бурлака.

Управу Відділу ЮСУМА в 1956 році очолив юнак Михайло Надяк.

М. М.

ОСЕРЕДОК В НЮАРКУ

Прихід весни позначився значним рухом праці в Осередку.

Крім плянованої внутрішньої роботи, Осередок виконав багато завдань назовні, тобто на терені загальноукраїнського організованого життя.

Як співтворець відділу Українського Народного Університету в Нюарку, Осередок спричинився до успішного закінчення 1-го семестру лекцією проф. Д. Горняткевича на тему: „Малярська творчість Шевченка в світлі найновіших матеріялів".

Треба сподіватися, що в наступному семестрі сумівська молодь ще численніше ходитиме на лекції найкращих наших науковців на цьому терені.

В дні 29 квітня ц. р. український Нюарк відзначив спеціяльними Богослуженнями і святочною Академією 1000-ліття Християнської України. Наш Осередок спільно з іншими організаціями виконав своє завдання якнайкраще. В Богослуженні молодь СУМА взяла участь в одностроях з власним прапором. У великій залі Української Централі відбулася Академія. Сумівці, на чолі з Ф. Луцишиним, виконали своє завдання бездоганно. В самій Академії члени Осередку взяли численну участь. Найбільше праці й труду коштує Управі Відділ ЮСУМА, що об'єднує понад 100 членів. Референт ЮСУМА, М. Лаврів зразково провадить свою працю. Відділ нашого доросту поділений на ланки — для старших і молодших. Старші на останніх сходинах вибрали власну Управу, до складу якої увійшли: О. Митченко — голова, С. Дзера — секретар, В. Гуцал — фінансовий. Відділ старших юнаків має кожної середи заняття, які проводить проф. С. Божаківський.

Цьогорічний Великдень для наших старших юних сумівців був незвичайний. Зі стійки при Вожому Гробі в наших церквах — греко-католицькій і УАПЦ — яка тривала 20 годин, 15 відбули старші юні сумівці. У зв'язку зі святом Воскресення Христового, не забули наші молодші й про своїх друзів та подруг за океаном. Маючи зв'язок з Відділом Юного СУМ-у в м. Амберґу (Німеччина), вони вислали їм в дні 29 квітня ц. р. святочний подарунок — 24 „керпакети".

О. Твардовський

В ПАМ'ЯТЬ ГЕРОЯ

Заходами місцевого Осередку СУМА ім. ген.-хор. М. Тарнавського в Пассейку, дня 11 березня ц. р. в гарно прибраній залі Українського Народного Дому, переповненій представниками інших організацій, членами ЮСУМА та сумівцями місцевого Осередку, відбулася Академія, присвячена сл. п. Генеральному Секретареві УГВР, Провідникові ОУН та Командирові УПА ген.-хор. Т. Чупринці. Голова Осередку Я. Петрик в короткій вступній промові з'ясував значення Свята Героїв в історії української визвольної боротьби і відчитав Звернення Воюючої України до всіх українців на еміґрації. Пам'ять Командира УПА вшановано однохвилинною мовчанкою, а юні сумівці внесли на залю вінок, який поклали перед погруддям Т. Чупринки.

Доповідь, присвячену Командирові, виголосив член ГУ СУМА О. Кейс. Після доповіді відбулися мистецькі виступи Відділу ЮСУМА: деклямації, співи, а подруга І. Петрик прочитала уривок з книжки „Зимою в бункрі" С. Хріна.

Спогад п. з. „Моя остання зустріч з Командиром" виголосив інж. Б. Чайківський. Кожний з присутніх, слухаючи цей спогад, полинув думками туди, на Рідні Землі, де український нарід далі бореться з московськими окупантами за власну самостійну державу.

Присутній

„ВЕСЕЛИЙ ВЕЧІР" ЮНИХ СУМІВЦІВ

Дня 19-го травня ц. р. в церковній залі при українській православній церкві св. Володимира в Ню Йорку, відбувся „Веселий вечір" юних сумівців. Ініціяторами і виконавцями були члени старшої групи Юної СУМА „Канів".

Вечір складався з двох частин: концертової і театральної. Молода співачка Валя Жила виконала сольо „Протоптала стежечку", а потім з д-р Боднарем — гумористичний дует „Українець за Гудзоном", що є переробкою на американський лад відомого дуета Оксани і Андрія із „Запорожця за Дунаєм", Гулака - Артемовського. Група танцюристів — юних сумівців, під керівництвом п. Олійника, відтанцювала два національні танки, а несподіваний гість — письменник Степан Підкова, що прибув недавно з Европи, прочитав дві гумоски. Акомпаніювала співакам Люда Суходолова.

Прикрашений дотепним конферансом п. Алли Давиденко, концерт пройшов жваво і весело.

В другому відділі юні сумівці показали п'єсу - одноактівку Полянського п. н. „Великдень". Не зважаючи на деякі недотягнення (які легко пояснити недосвідченістю молодих артистів, а також браком часу для кращої підготови), вистава назагал була приємною і присутні сприймали її з увагою. Молоді виконавці головних ролі: Євген Личманенко, Ліля Кейс, Леся Фалатюк, Юрко Артименко, всі були на своїх місцях, а деякі виявили навіть непересічні артистичні здібності. Приємно прозвучали традиційні великодні пісні - гаївки, що їх навчив сумівців о. Іван Кульчицький.

Треба сподіватися, що це не останній вечір дружнього гурту нюйоркської сумівської молоді, зокрема її нового драматичного гуртка під керівництвом пані Алли Давиденко.

Глядач

КОМАНДА ЗДВИГУ ДЛЯ ШИКАҐО

П'ятий Всеамериканський Маніфестаційний Здвиг СУМА відбудеться одночасно і в Шикаґо і на Оселі СУМА в днях 1-го, 2-го і 3-го вересня ц. р.

У пляні підготови до Здвигу, в Шикаґо 31-го березня ц. р. відбулася нарада представників трьох місцевих Осередків (ім. М. Павлушкова, ім. І. Богуна й ім. Крут), на якій укомплектовано Команду Здвигу в такому складі:

Обозний — Василь Палагнюк, секретар — Дмитро Новошицький, фінансовий — Микола Яцків, харчові справи — Степан Медицький і Михайло Сорока, преса і пропаґанда — Володимир Кусик, керівник мистецької самодіяльности — Богдан Лесюк, спортові виступи — Мирон Левицький, шеф порядку — Євген Перхач, перша допомога — Мирон Лущак, квартирмайстер — Петро Куліш, члени Команди — Михайло Білецький і Г. Парохонька.

Командантом Здвигу в Шикаґо Головна Управа уповноважила Керівника Організаційного Відділу З. Осінчука з Ню Йорку.

Згідно з рішенням Головної Управи, участь у Здвизі в Шикаґо візьмуть такі Осередки: Шикаґо — ім. М. Павлушкова, Шикаґо — ім. І. Богуна, Шикаґо — ім. Крут, Дітройт — ім. П. Орлика, Дітройт — ім. Київ, Мілвокі, Флінт, Кентон, Клівленд, Янґстаун і Міннеаполіс.

Здвиг відбудеться в центрі міста у відомому парку на малому мадані й спортовому стадіоні:

Rivereview Park, 3300 North, Western Avenue.

Докладніші інформації про Здвиги подамо в наступних числах сторінки.

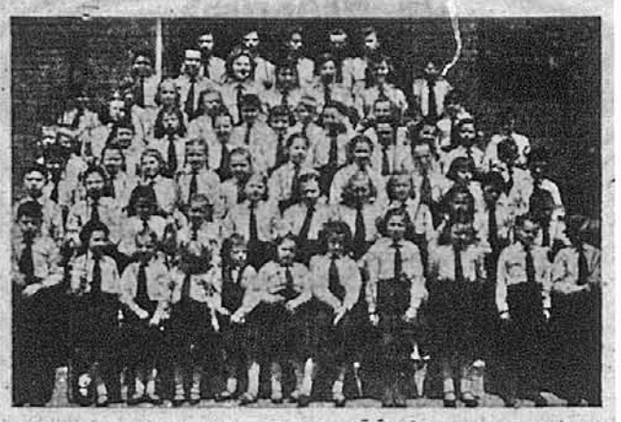
Головна Управа СУМА

ДОКУМЕНТИ ПРО ВІННИЦЮ

Редакція щотижневого ілюстрованого журналу „Де Ворд" („Слово"), який виходить в Ірляндії, звернулася листовно до Головної Управи СУМА з проханням надіслати їй оригінальні фотосвітлини із замордованих московським НКВД українців у Вінниці. Ці фотодокументи Редакція хоче вмістити з відповідними коментарями в названому журналі.

Такі фотосвітлини, на прохання Головної Управи, вислав на адресу Редакції власник оригіналів ред. Петро Павлович.

Відділ Преси ГУ СУМА



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