

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

СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

Address UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION 81-83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J. Tel. HEnderson 4-0237 Ukrainian National Ass'n Tel. HEnderson 5-8740

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

PIK LXIV 4. 85 IN TWO SECTIONS SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1957 IN TWO SECTIONS No. 85 VOL. LXIV

Anthony Hlynka, Former Ukrainian Member of Canadian Parliament, Dies

Anthony Hlynka, 49, former Ukrainian member of the Canadian Parliament, who cooperated closely with the nationally representative Ukrainian Canadian Committee in the espousal of the Ukrainian Cause as well as in aid, at the close of the last war, to the Ukrainian refugees, died a week ago last Thursday, April 25, in Edmonton, Manitoba, after suffering a heart attack. As a member of Parliament, Mr. Hlynka toured the displaced persons camps in Europe, and helped to arrange

Last 40 Ukrainian Refugees Arrive Here Under 1953 Law

The transport Gen. W. C. W. Langfitt tied up at Pier 86, at 46th street, New York City, last Tuesday, April 30th, with 1,042 refugees aboard, the last to enter the United States under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. Among them were 40 Ukrainians, brought here under the auspices of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, the president of which is Dr. Walter Gallan, of Philadelphia, Pa., where the UUAARC headquarters are located. Dr. Gallan is a member of the Supreme Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association.

Three Ukrainian Canadian Mayors Honored at Banquet

CANADIAN "FINANCIAL POST" COMMENTS ON "POLITICAL CHANGE" The Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's Club in Winnipeg, Canada, recently held a banquet to honor three Ukrainian Canadian mayors, namely, Mayor Stephen Juba of Winnipeg, Mayor P. Ratuski of Kenora, Ontario, and Mayor William Hawrelak. Mr. Hawrelak, reports the Financial Post of Winnipeg, is expected to replace Mines Minister Prudham as Alberta's federal cabinet minister. Present at the banquet were other prominent Ukrainian Canadian officials: Manitoba's attorney-general, Mr. N. Hryhorczuk, and the Speaker of the Manitoba Legislature, Mr. N. V. Bachynsky. In an editorial, the Financial Post (March 30, 1957) commented on this banquet as follows: "This event illustrated a phenomenon of increasing importance in Canadian politics: the rise to political power of the descendants of immigrants from Central Europe who flocked to Canada between 1900 and 1913. This political phenomenon is not peculiar to Canada; it is clearly observable in the politics of the United States, where some of the brightest hopes of the Democratic party, particularly, center on men who make a point of their central European descent. For Canada, this infusion of new blood into the political stream could be of immense importance. The tendency to balance precariously between French and Anglo-Saxon attitudes has kept many a political party from taking a bold new line; the advent of a heterogeneous 'third force' uninterested in the old struggles may help to shake us loose from regionalism and develop new national attitudes."

N. J. State Senator Murray, Irish, Sends His Children to Ukrainian School

Among the pupils attending the St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic School of Jersey City, N. J. are three Irish children, James III, aged 9, Mary Jane, 7, Thomas Joseph 6, whose parents are New Jersey Senator and Mrs. James F. Murray. Their two other children are John Daniel, 3, and Joseph, Michael, 18 months. Senator Murray who is a candidate for a post on the Jersey City Commission elections on May 14th, is well remembered for the talk he gave at the Ukrainian Independence Day celebration in Jersey City on January 22, 1956. His was the principal address. It was replete with praise for the Ukrainian people, their history and culture, and it underscored the fact that down through the centuries the Ukrainians have been the bulwark of Western civilization against Asiatic invading hordes. He noted that there are many seeking the way to bridge the East with the West. He then went on to say that the best bridge, physically and morally, is in all actuality the Ukrainian people. The Senator then went on to make suggestions as to how to make the Ukrainian Cause better known among the American people. James Francis Murray, Jr. was born in Jersey City, on May 11th, 1919 and is the son of the late Commissioner James F. Murray and Jane Wallace Murray. He is a member of the New York Bar, specializing in International law. Educated at St. Alloysius Academy, St. Peter's Prep, both in Jersey City, he received his A.B. from St. Peter's College, L.L.B. from Fordham University in New York City, and is candidate for a Ph.D. in the field of Modern European History. During World War II, Senator Murray was Lieutenant Commander in the U.S.N.R. with 53 months of active duty. In the early phases of the war he was among the first four officers chosen to participate in special combat intelligence teams. In this capacity he took part in the invasion campaigns of Africa, Sicily and Salerno. He was later appointed to the Staff of the Naval Commander of the U.S. 8th Fleet in the Mediterranean and subsequently became special advisor to the Commander of the U. S. 12th Fleet at London. In addition to four battle stars, he was awarded the Legion of Merit with Combat clusters for "extreme bravery"



Senator James F. Murray and "exceptionally meritorious service"; received three U.S. and one British citations; was decorated with the Bronze Medal of Valor of the Italian Republic and the Order of the Crown of Italy. In early 1946, Murray was appointed as assistant naval advisor to the United States Deputy, James Dunn, at the London Deputy Foreign Ministers Council. Following this he served as Assistant Naval Advisor to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes at the Council of Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris, preparing the Treaties of Peace with Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania. During this period he engaged in several special missions to Greece, Sweden, the Netherlands and the Nuremberg Trials. He is co-author of the book "Pius XII—Pope of Peace," as written for various reviews, appeared as a radio and T.V. analyst and was Moderator of America's Town Meeting of the Air from 1953 to 1955. From 1952 to 1957, Senator Murray was President of the Jersey City Board of Tax Commissioners; in 1954 he was elected New Jersey Senator from Hudson County. He led the entire ticket in the election, including Governor Meyner, polling a total of 100,655 votes throughout the County. In 1956, he was alternate Delegate at Large at the Democratic National Convention. He campaigned for Stevenson throughout New Jersey and several eastern and mid-western states. The people of Jersey City, including the Ukrainians, will have the opportunity to demonstrate their appreciation of the achievements of Senator Murray—by going to the polls on Tuesday, May 14th.

Shevchenko Anniversary Celebrated in Brooklyn

On Sunday, April 7, 1957, the Ukrainian National Home, located at 216-218 Grand Street, Brooklyn, sponsored its annual concert in honor of Taras Shevchenko, the poet of Ukraine, reports Lily Bochonko. After opening with the Star Spangled Banner, the Choir of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Holy Ghost, directed by Lev Rejnarowycz, sang an arrangement of one of the most famous of Shevchenko's works, "The Testament." Rev. Vladimir Andruskiw, pastor of the Holy Ghost, gave the opening address. Joseph Lesawyer, vice president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, reviewed the life of Shevchenko, speaking in Ukrainian, and then in English, for the benefit of all present. Other of Shevchenko's works rendered musically by the Choir of the Church of the Holy Ghost were: "Dnieper Boars," composed by Sichynsky; "Three Wide Roads," composed by Topolnitsky; "Songs of Mine," composed by Verobkevich; and "Ukraine Lives," composed by Hayvoronsky. Soloists were Maria Stefanyshyn, Stephen Halas and John Zayatz. The children of the Ukrainian Youth Organization of America (SUMA) sang a dedication, "We Honor, Thee, Taras, and Shevchenko's Cherry Orchard." A dramatization of the Great Grave was acted by Maria Kin, Slavka Kusbet, Olya Predchuck, Maria Lore, Peter Kunja, and Miss Oleshevich, members of the U.Y.O.A. Shevchenko's "The Dream" was recited by Eugene Saramacha; "Lev Rejnarowycz, forefather of the Lviv Opera Company, and now with the Experimental Opera Company in New Haven, Conn., sang Dava Go by and O Dnieper, both composed by Lyvchenko. A dramatization of the "Poplar" was done by Ihor Stefanyshyn, Oksana Sonocka, Helen Kachmarska, and Anna Rejnarowycz, students of the Parochial School of the Church of the Holy Ghost. The program closed with the singing of the Ukrainian National Anthem. Accompanist for the program was Roman Stetsura. The entire program was under the general direction of Lev Rejnarowycz.

UAV to Hold 10th Convention At the Soyuzivka

Do you remember the convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans last June at the Ukrainian National Association's Soyuzivka? Freedom of action amidst most beautiful natural surroundings left the mark of a most unique week-end convention, writes Walter Bodnar. (And compare, actively inexpensive, too). With constant improvements, accommodations are now more plentiful than in the past and a full staff of resort employees will be on hand to give the best possible service. It is advisable, however, to make room reservations as soon as possible, for the early birds will have preference of rooms. Be an early bird, reserve now. National Commander Walter Bacard reports that all the committees are in good working order. General chairman of the 10th Convention is Alex Pronchick, who is also handling room reservations. Journal ads are still acceptable to Emil Senkow; hooster ads, Syl Panasosky; publicity, Walter Bodnar; banquet, George Wolynetz; dance, Russ Kolody; sports, Anthony Kutcher. All correspondence should be addressed to the respective chairmen at the National U. A. V. headquarters at 2 East 79th St., New York 21, N. Y. The next convention committee meeting will take place May 11th at the Soyuzivka.

Kins' Parcels to Behind Iron Curtain Countries Enrich Reds

The Soviet Union is raking in a fortune today from American citizens and immigrants anxious to help relatives behind the Iron Curtain, Kenneth Gilmore, NEA Staff Writer, reported on April 26th last in the New York World Telegram, based on information received from the U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Foreign Commerce. Department's Bureau of Foreign Commerce. Thousands of persons, he writes, are discovering that they now can send duty free prepaid packages of clothes, food, medicine and small luxuries to the U.S.S.R. To do so, however, they must pay a virtual ransom in the form of outlandishly high duties and extra charges set up by Moscow. Otherwise, the recipient has to pay an enormous duty. Here's a typical example of what is going on: An emigrant here heard from his cousin in Lithuania (one of the captive countries of Soviet Russia) about a year ago, after no word for 10 years. The letter said it was all right to send packages and asked for clothes. So Joseph sent off an 18-pound package of shirts, suits and socks to a special American shipping firm here. Then he was notified it would cost him \$36 to get the package to Lithuania, duly prepaid. He paid up and after three months heard the package had arrived. Here is how the situation is explained by the U. S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Foreign Commerce in a pamphlet sent out to persons who make inquiries: "Neither the Post Office nor any other agency of the U.S. Government can collect customs duties or any other charges levied by the U.S.S.R. to accept parcels with all Soviet duties and charges prepaid by the sender." The Commerce Department explains that it does not "assume responsibility for the services rendered or fees charged by private commercial firms listed in the enclosed bulletin." Soviet import duties are charged in dollars per pound for food. For example, the fee is 85 cents for a pound of tea. Other merchandise is figured accordingly to the cost of the article. Duty on new clothing is 100 percent and on hosiery 75 percent, to mention a few. Added to this the Soviets tack on what they call a commission fee which is 10 percent of the article's retail value, an inspection fee of \$1.58, another 1 percent handling charge for each invoice. On top of this the sender pays for the firm's services, plus regular mail rates. Parcels to Russia, Inc., in Brooklyn, reported, for example, it collected \$37,925 from May to December, 1954, in payment of duties and other charges for gift parcels to Russia. The next months brought in over \$62,000 and the next \$127,000. From May 1956, to November, 1956, the firm collected \$225,000 in duties and other charges.

Ukrainian Book Presentation



Theodore Caryk, a sophomore in the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Maryland and president of the Ukrainian American Youth Association of Baltimore, presented two books, "St. Sophia" and "Ukrainian Arts," to Howard Rowelstad, director of libraries at the university. Two books were presented to the University of Maryland Library recently by the Ukrainian-American Youth Association, the Ukrainian Youth Association and the Ukrainian Students Association of Baltimore, Md., in commemoration of the Battle of Kruty where 300 Ukrainian students were killed defending against a Russian imperialist attack in 1917. "Our people were among the first to feel the sting of Communist aggression and are still engaged in a long struggle for independence from Russian domination," commented Theodore Caryk, spokesman for the three groups. Caryk is president of the Baltimore branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association, and is currently a sophomore in the University of Maryland's College of Arts and Sciences, majoring in government and politics. "It is hoped that these books will serve as a reminder of Ukrainian heritage, culture and arts," Caryk continued. "They should prove interesting to American and Ukrainian students alike." One of the books is "St. Sophia," which contains many photographs of the great Ukrainian church built in the middle of the 11th century. The church contains a legendary wall, on which appears a mural, that Russians have attempted to destroy, but have not succeeded. The other book is entitled, "Ukrainian Arts and Crafts." The books were presented by Caryk to Howard Rowelstad, director at the University of Maryland.

BIG RED LAG IN COAL OUTPUT IN UKRAINE REVEALED

ANTI-SOVIET PARTISANS' ACTIVITY IN WESTERN UKRAINE CITED AS ONE REASON FOR IT An abundance of proof that widespread shortages in the Soviet Union's highly strategic coal industry has just come to light, reports Ansel Talbert, Military and Aviation Editor of the New York Herald Tribune (April 23, 1957). Mr. Talbert writes that Soviet planning authorities in Ukraine—one of the most vital coal-producing areas in the Soviet Union where the famed Donets Basin is located—and also in Byelorussia, are presently advising industry to switch from coal to peat-burning wherever possible. Soviet newspapers repeat the plea. Peat has much less calorific value than good coal, but already it is being introduced into Ukraine for local industry, public utilities and the heating of homes, schools and hospitals. In Byelorussia, it is estimated that before the year's end half of the fuel used will be peat. Paradoxically, Soviet heavy industry—particularly the sections producing long-range bombardment, aircraft and other armaments and munitions—today on an extremely high level of production. The Soviet output of machinery and steel is known by experts of the United States Defense Department to be still rising at a rapid pace. But there is now every indication that one of the biggest bottlenecks in the Soviet economy, aside from stagnation in agriculture resulting from the resistance of Soviet farmers to collectives, is a constant and considerable coal deficit from what is needed. This is disrupting a variety of other industries, including crucial Soviet housing; apparently it is not being overcome. The Soviet press has revealed that many factories, railways and power stations have suffered from lack of fuel, and during the past few days, Vladimir Petrusenko, chairman of the Lviv Oblast Planning Commission, severely criticized the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction. His reason: the Horodok Brickworks, for example "due to the lack of fuel" only fulfilled its target for the fourth quarter of last year by 50 per cent and in January, 1957 "produced only 237,000 bricks instead of 800,000." Mr. Petrusenko was particularly incensed because "the Construction Ministry has not even thought of taking steps to take over planning for all of the Western Ukraine, where armed anti-Soviet partisans (UPA—underground Ukrainian Insurgent Army elements—Edit.) were revealed to have been operating recently, Mr. Talbert reports. On December 27th Mr. Talbert was able to disclose the contents of a detailed and brilliant report—hitherto unpublished in the United States—on Soviet coal mining. This had been drawn up by a delegation of British coal miners representing the British Trade Union movement. After an extended "cultural tour" of Soviet mining centers, including the Donets Basin and the Kuzbas coal fields in Siberia, the group, headed by Sam Watson, a fifth generation coal miner and a member of the British Labor Party's executive committee, concluded: "There is something wrong somewhere in the field of production of coal in the Soviet Union." They suspected a gradual slow-down on the part of the miners, because the mining equipment was good and the miners "first-rate." If any confirmation was needed, it appears in the most recent issue of "Planned Economy," a Soviet journal not generally distributed outside the Soviet Union's border, where it bluntly states the although there were "substantial" increases last year in coal production a constant fuel shortage has existed in the Soviet Union, with varying intensity for several years and is not yet solved. When Mr. Watson and six British associates, all skilled miners, asked why Soviet coal industry was lagging, they were told that there had been "a lag in the development of new pits." New manpower was being drafted for this "development" from the Red Army and from agriculture; the British miners reported actually seeing large numbers of Soviet soldiers in uniform working in the pits.

George Meany Broadcasts May Day Message to USSR Over Radio Liberation

A pledge of "solidarity with free labor and freedom-loving people everywhere to meet the challenge and menace of Communism and Soviet aggression" was voiced on April 30th last by George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. The nation's top labor leader, in a May Day message recorded by Radio Liberation for broadcast to the Soviet Union, declared that American labor welcomed the news of growing discontent behind the Iron Curtain. Radio Liberation, based in Munich, Germany, broadcasts around the clock, beaming to the USSR programs in Russian, Ukrainian and 15 other languages of the Soviet Union. Many of these programs are written by former Soviet citizens who have chosen to live in freedom in the West. ACCOUNTING GRADUATE OF LA SALLE John R. Zuk, 451 St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx, New York, has been awarded a diploma in Accounting training by LaSalle Extension University of Chicago. He completed this course of training in spare time. Mr. Zuk is a graduate of the University of Munich, Ger-

СВОБОДА SVOBODA
UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1893
Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays and holidays (Saturday and Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. at 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the Post Office of Jersey City, N. J., on March 30, 1911 under the Act of March 8, 1879
Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1130 of Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1918

The Ukrainian Weekly
English Language Supplement

Subscription Rates for Ukrainian Weekly \$3.00 per year U. N. A. Members \$2.00 per year

Address: "SVOBODA," P. O. BOX 346 — Jersey City 3, N. J.

Important to Take Part in Loyalty Day Parades

Becoming an institution in the American way of life are the Loyalty Day parades. Scores of youth, nationality, municipal and veterans organizations took part in them during the past weekend, as in New York, Jersey City, and points west.

They were impressive, not only from the spectacular side of them, such as the police mounties on their splendid steeds, the Civilian Defense fire-fighting and rescue equipment on wheels, the colorful native costumes worn by Americans of various nationality origins, and the banners and the floats. What made them more impressive was the fact that there were thousands upon thousands of people, from all walks of life, the old and the young, who took upon themselves, of not to take it easy and have a restful and relaxing weekend, but to go out and parade, with all the attendant discomforts, foot-soreness, aching muscles, and the heat of Old Sol.

All for what? Because they had some sort of an exhibitionist complex? Perish the thought. They simply wanted to demonstrate their appreciation of the fact that they are living in the land of the free and the brave, in a true democracy, a land filled with opportunity to advance oneself in all fields of endeavor, and to enjoy all of the inalienable rights which humankind is entitled to, but which so large segments of it are deprived of in other parts of the world, particularly and especially in Ukraine and other countries behind the iron curtain under Soviet Russian slave-rule.

This fact was uppermost in the minds of the Ukrainian and other nationality groups participating in the Loyalty Day parades.

Still far more many of their kind should have joined the parade. It is not suffice to say to oneself, "I have proven my loyalty to America, the land of my birth or the land of my adoption through immigration, by various deeds of good citizenship." It is not enough to say, "Heck, I served, and well at that, in the armed forces of my country, so then why should I march in one of these loyalty Day parades."

Better it is, we say, to march on that day, to make a manifestation. From the psychological viewpoint, it is important too. It stirs and inspires the marchers and the on-lookers to a greater sense of patriotism. It helps to whip up their spirit to a greater national solidarity.

As far as Americans of Ukrainian descent are concerned, it is obvious that next year they should be better represented at these Loyalty Day parades than they were during the past weekend and in the years before. To be sure, the contingents of Ukrainians in the New York or Jersey City parades were quite fine. But their number should have, at least, been quadrupled. It should not be limited mainly to the newly-arrived, former displaced persons. In New York, for example, the SUMA youth organization was well represented, as were the Plastooni and Plastoonki (Ukrainian Boy and Girl Scouts). There were a few of the old immigrants. The Ukrainian American younger generation, however, was represented by but a handful of American war veterans and a group of Ukrainian folk dancers.

They — together, with some representatives of national and local organizations made a brave show, by their numbers, Ukrainian native costumes and organization outfits, and their placards telling the story of the fate of the Ukrainian people bound by Soviet Russian chains, and of the Ukrainian national fight for their national liberation and the re-establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic.

All of this made quite an impression upon those who watched the parade. Although newspaper reports of the parade were rather of a perfunctory nature and although hardly any of them mentioned Ukrainian participation in it, still the many thousands of people lined up at the curb saw with their own eyes the Ukrainian Americans and learned to know who they are and what are the aspirations of their kinsmen in Ukraine.

And yet, how much more these onlookers would have been impressed if they had seen in the Ukrainian contingent all those marching along their fellow men, but who did not.

Here we do not have in mind the old immigrants. They have done more than their share of marching in previous parades of this nature, and especially in the Ukrainian manifestation parades during the notorious "pacification" of Western Ukraine by Poland back in 1930, and that dreadful tragedy, the Soviet Russian fostered famine in Ukraine in 1932 and 1933, with its death toll running into many millions, designed to break the Ukrainian spirit and desire to become free.

In those manifestations many of our younger generation, American born, took part, as children or as young boys and girls. But hardly any of them were seen last Sunday on Fifth Avenue. What is more regrettable, neither the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, nor the Ukrainian Catholic Youth of America, nor the Ukrainian Orthodox League — all composed of our American born younger generation — were represented.

Definitely, their members and officers especially should have been there to demonstrate not only their well-proven loyalty to America, but also their efforts to aid the Ukrainian Cause, and, with that, to help enrich American culture with the best of their Ukrainian cultural heritage.

We hope that next year they will all put on their best walking shoes, and do their bit for America and Ukraine

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE! JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N TODAY AND READ THE "SVOBODA" AND THE "UKRAINIAN WEEKLY"!

CAN MUSOVITES BE TRUSTED?

By M. H. HAYDAK

In the past, as well as at present, many western governments have quite often been placed in a dilemma: can they trust the promises they get from the Russians? Actions speak louder than words? It would be proper, therefore, to bring forth some historical facts which illustrate the promises and the resultant actions of the Muscovites.

After the Ukrainian Armies, led by Hetman Mazepa, were defeated in 1709 at Poltava, many Ukrainians fled to the West. There was intensive activity of the emigrants to inform the foreign governments and peoples about the actual state of affairs and to induce them in helping Ukraine to regain its independence.

One of the most prominent active members among the emigrants was Andrew Voynarovsky, the nephew of Mazepa. He was very popular among the ruling classes of Western Europe and had numerous acquaintances in the diplomatic circles. When he was in Hamburg, one of the important political and economic centers of the West, he made close connections with some prominent western diplomats.

Fearing that the foreign governments would learn the truth, the Muscovites, using force, captured Voynarovsky while he was walking in the city, and imprisoned him in the Russian embassy. They could not, however, take Voynarovsky to Muscovy because the Hamburg city government would not allow them to do this. Tsar Peter threatened to use force, but without success. Then the Muscovites applied their familiar technique. They promised that no harm would be done to Voynarovsky if he appeared before Tsarina, who happened to stay in a nearby city. The government of Hamburg agreed to the transaction. Voynarovsky left Hamburg but was never allowed to return. He was inhumanly tortured and exiled to Siberia. This happened in 1716.

About 50 years later, because of the unbearable conditions existing in Ukraine under the foreign rule, a great uprising started, headed by Maxim Zalizniak. The latter, together with Gonta, a colonel of the Kozak forces, brought the revolution to a successful conclusion and established a government. The Russians were seemingly favorable to the uprising. After the revolutionary army was successful in its efforts, the Russians invited the leaders of the revolt to a banquet, as if to celebrate the happy events. Not suspecting treason, Zalizniak and Gonta, with the other leaders of the revolt came to the banquet and were promptly arrested. Some escaped, but Gonta and others were given to the Poles, and, after horrible tortures, were executed. This is another example of the fruits of the Russian promises.

Let us take some events closer to our times. In the early twenties of this century, after the unsuccessful fight in defense of their country from the Russian communist invasion, many Ukrainians emigrated to Western Europe. Some years later a propagan-

la started among these Ukrainians to have them return to their homeland. Complete forgiveness was promised and all the benefits of the life in worker's paradise were assured. Many prominent people, as Professor Hrushevsky, Prof. Stephen Rudnitsky, and a number of representatives of the younger generation believed these promises and, eager to work among the Ukrainians in Ukraine, returned. The fate: Hrushevsky died, a broken man, outside Ukraine; Prof. Rudnitsky, a renowned geographer, was exiled to the northern regions; of the young people, all were shot.

Some intellectuals from Canada, believing the promises of the Muscovite communist government, emigrated to the Soviet Union. Their fate was the same. For example: Irchan, a Ukrainian poet, was exiled, and, of course, perished.

A group of Ukrainian farmers from Canada, lured by the promises of the Soviets, decided to emigrate, with their agricultural implements, to start a new life in the workers paradise. True enough, they were given land in Ukraine and at the beginning started to work. However, as soon as they were granted citizenship, all their agricultural belongings were confiscated and they were sent to Siberia.

A remarkable demonstration of the dependability of the Communist promises was given during the recent Hungarian revolt. The leaders of the uprising were as everybody known — were captured by deceit, the way all other victims were apprehended throughout the past history of the Muscovite nation.

At present there is an intensive propaganda among the Ukrainian emigrants for their return to the old country. Everything is forgiveness — as if these people were guilty because they loved their Ukraine and wanted to just return and have a happy life with the "new look" Muscovites on your neck. There are primitive appeals, describing the progress in the country: electric motors, stoves, refrigerators, and "Lenin's electric bulbs burning in every room in the house." However, one can also read a very characteristic passage, showing to what an extent all those promises can be trusted and what actually they mean. In describing the Hungarian revolution, it is, among other things, stated: "The working people of Hungary, by their own experience, felt the life-giving force of the proletarian internationalism." Those who desire to return may feel this "Life-giving" force too!!!

LETTERS FROM AMERICA

President Eisenhower has said that achieving a just peace is "the urgent task of all thinking people everywhere." There will never be enough diplomats and information officers at work in the world to get the job done without help from the rest of us. You can take part in this People-to-People Program. Your letters to friends and relatives abroad are one of the simplest and most effective means of winning the fight for peace and a free world.

BOSAY FINDS A RECRUIT

By MEROS LECKOW

The man swore under his breath.

"Search the woods," he commanded. The riders dismounted and proceeded to search the area. Bosay remained seated, pretending to take no interest in all the commotion.

"Hey, here's some tracks coming out of the forest," shouted one of the men.

The others scrambled over and surveyed the indicated spot.

"That's what we're looking for. He must have come out right into this clearing." His steps led him almost to Bosay's feet.

"Now, you dog, where is he? Out with it or it will go ill with you." The man drew his sword.

Bosay needed no further invitation. He was on his feet like a cat in one movement his sword was out and ready. He fell on his assailant with

a vicious fury that drove the other back mercilessly. A parry, a thrust and a slash and the man's sword arm fell to his side, a red blotch appearing on the sleeve and growing larger.

"Kill him, kill the dog," the man screamed, retreating behind his three companions who fell on the Zaporozhian.

Bosay fought his way back to the oak to prevent any of the assailants from getting at him from the rear. He could easily keep two of the swordsmen at bay but he found it difficult to prevent the third man from encircling him. He noted too that the wounded man held a pistol and was watching for the opportunity of a clear shot at the Kozak.

He never did get it for something that felt like an anvil hit him on the head and he immediately lost all interest in material things. Bosay noticed

CANADIAN FOREIGN POLICY

(Note: In accordance with the aims and objects of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee we print below the Statements re: Canadian Foreign Policy, which has been submitted to the Canadian Government expressing the views of Ukrainian Canadians and affecting both internal and external affairs of Canada. Copies of the Statements were sent to the four political parties and member organizations of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee for their information and guidance.

1. The Ukrainian Canadians together with great majority of other Canadians stand for the establishment of a permanent peace in the world based on Christian and democratic principles. Liberty, and cooperation among nations for spiritual, economic and cultural progress of all nations, deeply inspire the Ukrainian Canadians and form the basis of their philosophy of life.

(Resolution No. 6. The Winning of Peace, First Ukrainian Canadian Congress, 1943. The above aims are repeated in various forms in resolutions of the Congresses—1946, 1950, 1953 and 1956, as well as in declarations, statements and memoranda of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee during the past 16 years of its activity.)

2. The Ukrainian Canadian Congress recognizes the necessity of a psychological and military preparedness in Canada in order to repel any aggression, and the necessity of Canadian cooperation in the United Nations in order to coordinate our defensive force against aggressors. Peace at any price and neutrality at the present time, when armed conflict in one spot may decide the fate of the remainder of the world, can weaken the resistance of the defensive front of the free nations and encourage the aggressors to further conquest, cannot be the aim of the Canadian foreign policy.

(First Ukrainian Canadian Congress, 1943. Resolution No. 6, and Third Congress, 1950. Resolution No. I, II, I.)

3. All nations aspiring to independence should have the right and freedom to elect their governments without interference from other countries and have freedom to work out their own independent existence.

(Resolutions No. 1, b. "Political Problems," Third Ukrainian Canadian Congress, 1950.)

4. Based on the United Nations Charter Canadian foreign policy should a) continue its initiative for the purpose of solving the important international problems. The Canadian foreign policy may play a great role in the movement of the liberation of nations subjugated by Russia both outside and inside the U.S.S.R. by announcing its stand:

b) Support equal opportunity to independence for all nations which are now under the Russian sphere of influence, disregarding their division into satellites and nations of the U.S.S.R. because both the former and the latter are equally victims of Russian aggression.

c) Demand the withdrawal of occupational forces from those countries, repatriation of forcibly deported inhabitants and internationally supervised elections in order that every nation will have freedom to elect a government of its choice.

(Fifth Ukrainian Canadian Congress, "Political Problems," Resolution No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1956.)

d) Adopt a clear-cut policy of liberation of Ukraine and other subjugated nations with and without the U.S.S.R., pursued by peaceful but consistent methods would be even more valuable than intervention and the threat of atomic bombs.

(Fourth Ukrainian Canadian Congress, 1953, "Political Problems," Resolution No. 8, and public declarations of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.)

(Ukraine is of key importance in the U.S.S.R. She is the largest in population and most important strategically. Without Ukraine Russia was of lesser importance in Europe. With independent Ukraine all Russian imperialistic plans would fall by the wayside. When Russia by subversion conquered Ukraine she reduced the victim to economic, cultural and political slavery. This slavery reached its peak in 1876 when the Russian government forbade the printing of the Bible in the Ukrainian language. In spite of all that, the Ukrainian nation did not perish, and in 1917 managed to establish its independent state—the Ukrainian National Republic.)

(Now Ukraine is a member of the United Nations but the role of her representatives is confined to tacit execution of Moscow's orders. At the San Francisco conference in 1945, when the United Nations was organized, a special Ukrainian Canadian delegation submitted a memorandum in which, while the participation of Ukraine in the United Nations was acknowledged, at the same time the legality of the Ukrainian Soviet representation was questioned on the grounds that it did not represent the will of the Ukrainian people. The same point of view is held by Ukrainian Canadians now. They insist that Ukraine should be represented in the United Nations by delegates freely elected by their own people in Ukraine. There are no free elections in Ukraine and the Ukrainians have no influence on the personnel of the government nor on the personnel of the Ukrainian representatives in the United Nations.)

(During the past 35 years the struggle of Ukraine for independence has continued unabated. In that period there were many armed sporadic revolts, resistance against collectivization, strikes by writers, poets, educationists and journalists against spiritual pauperization of Ukraine; there were mass political trials unheard of in any other country, mass deportations to concentration and slave labor camps and physical liquidation of millions of Ukrainians.)

5. International co-operation and understanding among nations, which should be the basis of a healthy foreign policy, cannot be undermined by unprincipled co-existence, motivated by passing and selfish

KNOWING WHAT YOU WANT

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

There is quite a difference between the two types of insurance known as 20 Year Endowment and 20 Payment Life. Some people have the idea that both types provide for the payment of the full face value in cash after 20 years, but this is not true. Holders of 20 Payment Life certificates or policies who have tried to collect the full value were greatly disappointed to learn that, though the insurance was paid-up (meaning that dues or premiums need no longer be paid), the beneficiary could not collect the full value until after the death of the insured. Some people were so angry that they consulted lawyers, but, of course, nothing could be changed. So they blame the insurance company or the fraternal benefit society for the misunderstanding, telling their friends that such an insurance company is a "crooked outfit."

Endowment insurance is more expensive than Payment Life insurance and is payable in cash upon maturity. Some insurance agents, interested in selling as much insurance as possible, are inclined to push Payment Life insurance on the poorer class of people. The poor cannot afford to pay the comparatively higher rates for Endowment insurance, as the agent knows; if the people do not know the difference between Endowment and Payment Life, it is easy to understand the agent's temptation to push the inexpensive insurance. But this sort of thing can and does result in confusion and bad feeling. That is why we

occasionally devote a column on this subject. We want the members and prospective members of the Ukrainian National Association to know what insurance is all about. People who know what they want in insurance make satisfied members, and that's what the UNA wants.

Actually, Payment Life insurance in itself is very good. Of course, it doesn't provide for full cash value upon maturity, but it is quite inexpensive and does provide protection for life, although dues need be paid for only 20 years. Many UNA members have both the Endowment and Payment Life certificates; that way they get some cash and still have some paid-up insurance.

Readers may be interested to know that the UNA has 20 Year Endowment and Endowment At Age 18 insurance for children, as well as Endowment At Age 65, 20 Payment Life, and Life Paid-Up At Age 65. With the exception of the Endowment At Age 18, the same types of certificates are available to adults in addition to straight Whole Life insurance.

More details, including insurance rates, are to be found in the pamphlet, "Facts About the UNA." Do you want a copy? Send a postal card to Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J., and you'll get one by return mail. Knowing what you want in insurance will make you a satisfied UNA certificate holder, so get your "Facts" and read the important contents. The UNA pays the postage and there is no obligation of any kind.

This Week in American History

On May 2, 1497—460 years ago—John Cabot, together with his sons, Sebastian, Lewis and Santius, sailed from Bristol, England, aboard the ship *Mathew*. And 52 days at sea, they landed on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, believing it to be a part of the northeast coast of Asia. John Cabot, or more properly Giovanni Caboto, was an Italian navigator and explorer who, like many others of his time was obsessed with the idea of discovering an all-water route for trade between Europe and the Orient. After reports of Columbus' voyages to the New World reached England, Henry VII in 1496 employed the Cabots, who had meanwhile settled at Bristol, for a voyage of discovery. On this first voyage they also explored the coasts of Newfoundland. The following year John Cabot, with a new commission from the English

crowns, sailed again from Bristol early in May, 1498, this time going around Greenland to Baffin Island. He returned to Bristol in the autumn of 1498 and probably died there the same year.

On May 6, 1862—ninety-five years ago—Henry David Thoreau, American writer and poet, died at Concord, Massachusetts, at the age of 44 years. In 1837, the year he was graduated from Harvard, he began to keep the journal which eventually filled 30 manuscript volumes. Thoreau did some teaching and occasionally appeared as a public lecturer. He also carried on a manufacture of pencils with great skill and art, making—as his friend, Ralph Waldo Emerson, said—as good an article as the best English pencils. His *A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers* is less a narrative record of an excursion he undertook, than a collection of essays and discussions. Thoreau lived alone in a house built by himself, from 1845 to 1847, at Walden Pond near Concord Village. There he gathered material for his *Walden*, or *Life in the Woods*, the best known and perhaps the most nearly classic of his books. Said to have aided the escape of fugitive slaves when at Walden, Thoreau sounded the bell to announce Emerson's first anti-slavery address at Concord, and in 1859 he himself made there a bold public defense of John Brown.

(Fifth Ukrainian Canadian Congress, July, 1956, "Political Problems," Resolution No. 8, and public declarations of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.)

(During the past 35 years the struggle of Ukraine for independence has continued unabated. In that period there were many armed sporadic revolts, resistance against collectivization, strikes by writers, poets, educationists and journalists against spiritual pauperization of Ukraine; there were mass political trials unheard of in any other country, mass deportations to concentration and slave labor camps and physical liquidation of millions of Ukrainians.)

5. International co-operation and understanding among nations, which should be the basis of a healthy foreign policy, cannot be undermined by unprincipled co-existence, motivated by passing and selfish

interests. Practical experience of co-existence with Russia has clearly shown that such a practice leads only to disillusionment and demoralization among democratic nations. Real co-existence with the U.S.S.R. is impossible, simply because its system is the negation of all honest co-operation among nations and serves only for one unchanging purpose—the conquest of the entire world.

(Concluded on page 3)

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Poet's Corner

THE BLIGHT

A bitter hatred, like exotic food,
He'd come to love the taste of,
finding it
Above all other diet, requisite
To his existence, to his plenitude.

Mild-flavored viands, kindness and content,
He would not touch; he harshly thrust them by;
Only the sharp dark fruit would gratify
His curious taste, and his strange health augment.
He flourished on it, that you must concede;
He flourished, truly, like a green bay tree;
Victual that would have poisoned you or me
He found exactly fitted to his need.

But his dark presence blighted all around,
And where he walked was ever barren ground.

Nora B. Cunningham

me see your fist."

The young peasant doubled up his hand into a fist. It was truly enormous.

"Phew," marvelled Bosay, "no wonder they fell like they were hit with a tree. You know, we may make a Kozak out of you at that. Would you like that?"

A pleased smile gave Bosay his answer.

"What do they call you?" "Panas—Panas Hak."

"All right Panas, you'll come with me to the Zaporozhe. First, we'll have to get you some dry clothes. I'll get the horses of those two you put to sleep. You see if you can make use of anything they have and take their weapons."

Bosay chuckled. "Are they going to have a headache when they wake up?" "The walk back should help to clear their heads," Panas said solemnly.

Bosay burst out laughing. He slapped the huge peasant on the back.

"Yes, I'm sure you'll make a fine Kozak."

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TERMINOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF EASTERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

By DR. ROMAN SMAL-STOCKI Slavic Institute, Marquette University

This is a Memorandum prepared by Professor Roman Smal-Stocki to initiate a scholarly, broad discussion on the English terminology of Eastern European history with hope that it will lead to a conference in this matter of American scholars concerned in a scientifically elaborated terminology.

IV. Here I submit the tentative list of the most important English Eastern-European historical, geographical and ethnographical terms now in use in America:

Beo-Russia, Belo-Russians; Belo-Ruthenia, Belo-Ruthenians; Byelo-Russia, Byelo-Russians; Byelo-Ruthenia, Byelo-Ruthenians.

Carpato-Rus, Carpatho-Russia, Carpatho-Ruthenia, Carpatho-Ukraine.

Galicja-Halich, Halych, Halychyna, Galician-Volynian Kingdom; Gothic-Empire-Gothic State; Grand Duke-Great Prince; Great Russia-Little Russia; Great Poland-Little Poland.

Kiev-Kyiv, Kyiw; Kievan Rus, Kievan Russia, Russia of Kiev, Russian State, Kiev State, Kievan Empire.

Kingdom of Galicia, Kingdom of Kiev, Lithuania-Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Kingdom of Lithuania, Lithuanian Empire, Lithuanian State; Lithuano-Rus State - Lithuano-Russian State, Lithuano-Rus State, Lithuanian Rus State, Lithuano-Ruthenian State.

Minorities-Mongols, Mongol-Tartars, Mongol Invasion-Mongol-Tartar Invasion, Muscovy, Muscovites, Muscovite Empire, Muscovite State, Muscovite Russia.

Normans-Norsemen-Novgorod the Great, Novgorod Republic, Poland, Polish-Lithuanian Kingdom, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Polish-Lithuanian-Ruthenian Commonwealth.

Russia, Russians, Russians, Russian State, Russian Empire, Russian Church; Ruthenians.

Slav, Slavian, Slavic, Slavonic, Slavonian, Soviet Russia, Soviet Union, Southern Russia.

Immigration and Naturalization

Question: My mother has been expecting to immigrate to the United States. She would live with my wife and me. She does not plan to work. We have prepared a preference petition and an affidavit of support in her behalf and the Consul recently told her that her number would be reached soon.

Can Muscovites Be Trusted?

Public declarations of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee; its memoranda to governments and the United Nations, petitions, resolutions at public meetings (etc.).

FROM TOTS TO TEENS... there's delightful enjoyment in this exciting, colorful picture-story book.

BOHUTA THE HERO

by ROMAN ZAWADOWYCZ in Ukrainian. Translated into English by JOSEPHINE GIBALLO GIBBONS Price \$1.00. Reading the adventures of Bohuta, children are offered breathtaking thrills and valuable knowledge.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

Auburn, N. Y.

This weekend, the UYL-NA will hold its annual Sport Rally (bowling and basketball) at the enterprising town of Auburn, N. Y. It is hoped by all and sundry that this sports rally will top the great one held at the same city 3 years ago.

N. J. Festival

The New Jersey UYL, the leading state league or district council within the National UYL-NA orbit, plans to hold its 3rd annual "Ukrainian Festival-Nite Under the Stars" on Friday evening, June 14, 1957 at the newly constructed Branch Brook Park Recreation Center in Newark, N. J.

The past 2 years saw this fine Ukrainian cultural effort produced by young Ukrainian Americans for the benefit of the general American public at the Elizabeth (N.J.) Warinanco Park. Ukrainian talent featuring folk songs, dances, bandura playing and U. S. Congressmen as guest speakers sparked these grand affairs, with over 3,000 spectators each.

The working committee, serving under chairman Dorothy Herila and Gene Wadiak, and yours truly, hopes to top the past 2 productions with new talent and better staging.

N.J.-UYL

At the last monthly meeting held 3 weeks ago after the regular Sunday bowling sessions, the N.J.-UYL heard UYL-NA prexy Alex Fronchick, and advisors Walter Bacad and Joe Smindak expound on the newly formed UYL-NA Foundation.

Thru questions and answers, many items on the Foundation were answered. The session lasted till 12:30 A.M. but could have still gone on. However, much confusion was cleared up and perhaps another similar meeting could be arranged in the future.

At this same meeting, the N.J.-UYL unanimously resolved to participate in the dedication ceremonies of the modern and fully equipped Ukrainian Community Center in Scranton, Pa. over the May 17-19, 1957 weekend.

The N.J.-UYL has held 2 organizational meetings in the past 3 weeks, laying the groundwork for a regularly-scheduled N.J. Ukrainian Basketball League for next season.

N. J. Basketball

Thus far, indications point to representation from Passaic, Elizabeth, Newark, Carteret and Bayonne, although every Ukrainian team in N. J. will be invited to partake in this Ukrainian basketball league.

Rules and regulations are being drawn up and at the next meeting, the governing board and arbitration committee will be elected. All of these preliminary steps are necessary so that both of the planned divisions (seniors and intermediates) will be able to start playing from the beginning of the basketball season next fall without delay.

For Land and Freedom

by KALENIK LISSIUK A story of the never-ending struggle of the oppressed. PRICE 50 CENTS. Get your copy from "SVOBODA" BOOKSTORE 83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

"SPRING MUSIC AND DANCE FESTIVAL"

Presenting: LEHIGH VALLEY MALE CHORUS MARY LESAWYER - soprano and UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN CHORUS and DANCERS in "VECHERNITSI" with Mary LESAWYER Peter TARBY Mary BONAR Hannah PRYDATKEVITCH Tickets: \$1.75; \$2.50 - at SURMA, ARKA, EKO, SVOBODA

Rochester Ukrainians in National Cup Finals

The Rochester Ukrainian American Sports Club play in the Eastern United States National Cup Competition. The Rochester Ukrainians will travel to Baltimore, Maryland to play the Baltimore Pompeii Soccer Club, Sunday May 5th.

The Ukrainians are only one point out of first place in the Northwestern New York Inter City Soccer League. The winner of the Eastern final will play the winner of the Swaben team from Chicago, Ill. in the Western finals or the St. Louis Knits winners in the National Open Arrangements are being made so that the team may visit Washington, D. C. on Saturday, May 4th.

Soccer Season Ends Philly Ukrainians

The "Philadelphia Ukrainians" failed to win the season's championship of the Philadelphia Soccer League in a play-off game on April 28th with the "Little Club" outfit by miffing two free penalty shots at the overtime period under a broiling sun.

This is the same team that eliminated our team from the national amateur cup elimination play-offs in February. Last year the "Philadelphia Ukrainians" won the Eastern Amateur Soccer Championship and this year the "Rochester Ukrainians" have reached the Eastern Finals to keep the Ukrainian name in the soccer limelight.

Besides the defeats to Little Club, the Philadelphia Ukrainians lost in an upset to Phoenix Club and in a pre-season game with the Rochester Ukrainians. Altogether the season's record shows only five defeats in twenty games played, including great victories over two professional teams, the Polish Falcons of Elizabeth and the pro champs Philadelphia Uhrik Truckers.

"The Ukrainians" Film to Be Shown At CCNY

The Ukrainian Club of the City College of New York invites one and all to a Dance and Film Showing of "The Ukrainians" on Friday night, May 10, 1957, 8:30 P.M., in lounge A, 9th floor.

"The Ukrainian" is a film which describes the harsh impact of communist domination upon the Ukraine and the stubborn resistance with which it is being met. It shows the scarcity of food, the black market, and the poverty of production for civilian consumption.

Rev. Bissonnette to Speak on Ukraine Trip at Columbia

Rev. Georges Bissonnette, A.A., author of the recent book "Moscow Was My Parish," will speak on his recent experiences in Moscow and Ukraine at Columbia University. Fayerweather Hall Lounge (R. 301) on Friday, May 10th at 8 p.m.

Father Bissonnette made three trips to Ukraine. Before his dramatic ouster by the Russians in 1955, the Catholic priest was chaplain from January, 1953 to March, 1955 at the American Embassy in Moscow.

A member of the Assumptionist Fathers, he is the first graduate of Fordham University's Institute of Contemporary Russian Affairs. Presently, Father Bissonnette is studying at Columbia University's

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BOWLING HERE AND THERE

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The New York Bowling Association of the American Bowling Congress held its Thirty-ninth Annual Metropolitan Bowling Championships during the whole month of March, last, at Mickey Hamalak's Queens Bowling Center.

The only all-Ukrainian team participating was the Friendly Circle Branch 435 of the Ukrainian National Association, which finished in thirty-fifth place with a total of 3,032 pins for three games, including a handicap of 552 pins.

League of New Jersey reports that its fourteen team Sunday night mixed league ended its winter-long schedule on April 28th last, with the team representing the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark taking top honors.

Hamalak's Queens Bowling Center will be the scene for the National Ukrainian American Veterans Bowling Tournament on June 8th, after which it is planned to hold a social at the National U.A.V. headquarters, 2 East 79th Street in New York City.

The Jamestown Festival Opens

It is sometimes difficult to say where the history of a nation begins. Here in the United States you could say that we cradled our history in the cold seaport of Boston—where colonists were determined that they should be governed by representatives of their own choosing.

Some three million persons are expected to make a pilgrimage to Jamestown, Williamsburgh and Yorktown this year. Many of the original sites have been restored. Williamsburgh is now an exact replica of a colonial town. Festivities and observances have been planned for the next eight months.

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SOCCER FOOTBALL CLUB HANSA International Soccer Football Game First F. C. Kaiserslautern Of Germany vs. Chicago National League All Stars SUNDAY, MAY 12th, 1957, - 3:00 P. M. at the Hanson Park Stadium, - Central & Fullerton Aves. Preliminary Game JUNIOR ALL STARS NORTH vs ALL STARS SOUTH ADMISSION: In advance \$1.50 At gate: \$1.75 Reserved Section: \$2.25 Reserved Section: \$2.50

UKRAINE and the XVI OLYMPIC GAMES published by Ukrainian World Committee for Sport Affairs Price 50 cents Contents: 1) The Olympic Games, 2) Ukraine and Her Relation to Russia 3) Sport as Understood by Party Leaders of USSR 4) Ukraine Is Barred from the Olympic Game Order your copy from SVOBODA, P. O. Box 346, Jersey City, N. J.

Application For Admission TO THE Ukrainian Cultural Courses, U.N.A. ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N. Y. August 1 to August 28, 1957 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.)



ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

ГОТУЙМОСЬ ДО ТАБОРУВАННЯ

З приходом весни знову виникає питання таборування нашої молоді й дівчорі. Справа ця незвичайно важлива, бо вона є дуже поважним чинником духового й фізичного виконання нашої мислі.

У цьому важливому періоді на оселі СУМА в Елленвілі, як і минулого року, проведено буде великий молодіжний табір, бо саме для цього оселю й куплено. І тому вже відсьогодні Управління Осередків і батьки мусять до цієї справи підготуватися.

Нашим обов'язком є подбати, щоб в цьогорічному таборі побували не тільки всі юні сумівці, але й якнайбільше дівчорі, ще не охопленої нашою Спілкою.

Для ширшої інформації подасмо зарядження Головної Управи про приготування до цьогорічного таборування:

Табір на оселі СУМА почнеться 23-го червня і триватиме до 24-го серпня. Від 23-го по 30-те червня табір матиме відпочинковий характер, це значить в цьому часі не буде в ньому провадитися наміченої програми таборування. Від 1-го по 28-ме липня табір буде призначений для юнаків, а від 28-го липня по 24-те серпня — для юначок. До табору приймається дітей від 6-го року життя, найменше на один місяць, а в крайньому випадку на два тижні. Під час таборування юначки можуть бути також юначки і навпаки, але тільки ті, що підуть до табору на цілий (двомисячний) сезон, або ті, що в цей час матимуть у таборі своїх братів чи сестер і з огляду на родинні обставини мусять табувати разом.

Пам'ятаймо, що до відкриття табору вже недалеко, і тому вже сьогодні слід подбати, щоб був він якнайкращим під кожним оглядом. Першою передумовою виконання цього завдання є знання кількості учасників табору.

Тож готуймося до таборування! Інформуймо батьків про важливість цієї справи, впливаймо учасників табору та направляймо списки до Головної Управи!

З КАНЦЕЛЯРІЇ ГОЛОВНОЇ УПРАВИ

Головна Управа затвердила Дирекцію Оселі СУМА в такому складі: Ів. М. Семаншин — голова, С. Демчишин — адміністратор, Л. Кокодинський, П. Шафаровський, і М. Шапкевич — члени дирекції.

24-го березня керівник Організаційного Відділу Г. Я. Гаурус скликав засідання голів Осередків Метрополітаної Округи, на якому обрано Комітет для співпраці з Осередками. У склад Комітету входять голви або представники сімох Осередків: Голова Комітету — Д. С. Чума (Нью Йорк), секретар — М. Бура (Джерзі Сіті), члени — М. Почтар (Ньюарк), М. Шапкевич (Понкер), В. Костин (Бруклін), О. Іванків (Пассейк), А. Галайдда (Трентон).

Завданням Комітету є допомога поодиноким Осередкам у спільних виступах назовні (вирішувати у параді Льюїсвуді в Нью Йорку і Джерзі Сіті), підготовка до відкриття Оселі СУМА, влаштування мистецько-розважальних імпрез, товариських зустрічей і т. п.

Головна Управа видала збірку поезій Петра Кізка "Завтра буде день". Ціна книжки 50 центів. Всю дохід із цієї збірки призначено на допомогу зворотною поштою П. Кізку.

Святоче відкриття Оселі СУМА відбудеться в дні 8 і 9 червня. Комітет співпраці сімох Осередків вже приступив до технічної підготовки відкриття.

Цього року на терені ЗДА буде переведено чотири літні юнацькі табори: на Оселі СУМА в Елленвілі, в Клівленді, Дуройті, Шикаго та Вовффало.

Головна Управа приступила до видавання юносамської "Музичної Бібліотеки". Як перше число, незабаром появиться юносамська таборова пісня "Смійся, сонце, грайся вітрами". Слова пані В. Юрченко, музика відомого українського композитора М. Фоменка.

Цьогорічний Шостий Американський Маніфестаційний З'їзд СУМА відбудеться в дні 31-го серпня до 2-го вересня рівночасно на Оселі СУМА в Елленвілі і в Дітроїті.

РІК III Ч. 4 (36)

"ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ"

Отримка Спілки Української Молоді Америки

Редатге Е. Несторук

"THE YOUTH'S PATH"

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

Address: P. O. Box 711, Cooper St., New York 3, N. Y.

Editor E. Nestoruk

КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ ГОЛІВ ОСЕРЕДКІВ СУМА ЗАХІДНІХ СТЕЙТІВ

Щоб зреалізувати основні завдання, які ставить собі СУМА, Головна Управа звернула особливу увагу на проблему виховання молоді. Практиковані Головною Управою конференції голів Осередків СУМА дають велику практичну користь. Конференція для голів Осередків західних стейтів відбулася в Дітроїті в дні 30-31 березня ц. р.

У суботу 30 березня в Українському Національному Клубі "Орлик" (дім Осередку СУМА ім. Пилипа Орлика) від години 10 ранку — загалом похвалена. Це члени Осередку приготували кімнати для конференції, яка згідно з планом має початися о год. 1-й. Віля год. 11-ої з'їжджаються голви Осередків із членами своїх Управ. Гостинні сумівці ширю вітають гостей.

О год. 1-ій прибувають члени Головної Управи в складі: голова Головної Управи СУМА Зенон Осінчук, керівник Організаційного Відділу Ярослав Гаурус, керівник Фінансового Відділу Ярослав Гуменик, всі три з Нью Йорку, і заступник голови Головної Управи Лев Футала з Дітроїту. Вони оглядають набутий за суму 50.000 доларів будинок СУМА і разом з головою Осередку ім. Пилипа Орлика, Ст. Михайломом, радіють новим сумівським здобутком, в якому мають гартуватися молоді душі.

Власний дім дає ширшу можливість сумівцям і сумівкам не лише для розваги, але передусім для науки, для набуття знань, для розвитку своїх талантів. Після закінчення конференції всі її учасники запрошено на обід, який організувала Управа об'ох Осередків в Дітроїті, а приготували сумівці Осередку ім. Пилипа Орлика.

Учасники конференції ухвалили, що наступний з'їзд Осередків західних стейтів має відбутися в Дітроїті на початку вересня ц. р.

Після закінчення конференції всі її учасники запрошено на обід, який організувала Управа об'ох Осередків в Дітроїті, а приготували сумівці Осередку ім. Пилипа Орлика.



Учасники Конференції Голів Осередків СУМА східних стейтів, що відбулася в Нью Йорку.

ПІДСУМКИ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ ГОЛІВ ОСЕРЕДКІВ СУМА СХІДНІХ СТЕЙТІВ

Для унаправлення праці Осередків на наступних двох роках, піднесення організаційної дисципліни та закріплення тісного контакту між Осередками й Головною Управою відбулася у Нью Йорку в дні 16-го і 17-го березня Конференція Голів Осередків СУМА східних стейтів.

На конференції заступили були такі Осередки: Нью Йорк, Ньюарк, Понкер, Пассейк, Трентон, Філадельфія, Гартфорд, Вовффало, Бруклін, Сиракуза та Джерзі Сіті.

Звітвання поодиноким Осередкам, а потім дискусія над звітами виявили неабияке покращення діяльності Спілки та організації політично-культурної діяльності. Зріст кадрів ЮСУМА, розгортання праці у юнацьких відділах, купівля власних домівок, піднесення Осередків студентством — такі, коротко кажучи, здобутки організації на сьогоднішній день.

На конференції передискутовано і ряд неотягнених та можливостей покращання праці у ділянках фінансовій, організаційній, видавничій та господарській.

Жива й ділова дискусія над цими справами скристалізувала і оформила напрями для зміцнення та розв'язку даль-

жливості тримати кожнокчасно свою руку на живничку організації і своєчасно виносити рішення у тій чи іншій справі.

Акуратне виконання фінансових зобов'язань, в першу чергу перед ГУ, дисциплінованість у вплатах членських внесків, повна підпорядкованість Головній Управі у перепроваджуванні зборів, що не входять в обсяг фінансово-планування СУМА, можуть скрипити і розбухнуть, якщо основну господарсько-фінансову базу організації, "Сумівець-сумівцеві" — це далі актуальний клич праці референтури суспільної опіки. Взаємна допомога, відвідування хворих друзів, зв'язок із сумівцями в армії повинні спричинитися до ще більшого та глибшого духового спосилання членства.

Друковане слово — надзвичайно важливий чинник у внутрішній та зовнішній роботі кожної організації, і тому одним з найголовніших наших завдань є розбудова нашої видавничої діяльності. Управління Осередків повинні точно додержуватися у своєму періодичному звітуванні встановлених ГУ зразків звітів до можливих референтур. Докладний облік усіх справ, заборонених у звітах, це міра до загального стану осередків та цілості організації. Облік цей, як рівнож сталий пильності зв'язок Осередків з Головною Управою дають їй можливість тримати кожнокчасно свою руку на живничку організації і своєчасно виносити рішення у тій чи іншій справі.

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ГУРТОК ДОВИПНОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ РОЗПОРТАЄ ПРАЦЮ

У попередньому числі "Шляху Молоді", в коротенькому дописі ми згадували про початок праці Гуртка Зовнішньої Діяльності, що його створила група старшого юнацтва при Ньюйоркському Осередку СУМА. Сьогодні хочемо дещо сказати про працю цього гуртка.

Після організування Українського Культурного Клубу в Сувард Парк Гайскул, члени якого відбули вже кілька сходів і підготовляються до мистецького виступу в цій школі, гурток почав робити заходи для організування подібних клубів в інших середніх школах, де вчаться українці. Уже створилася ініціативна група для організації такого клубу у Вашингтоні Ірвінг Гайскул. З ініціативи члена цього гуртка, старшого юнака Олександра Сахненча, в Шкул оф Індустрі енд арт на 79-й вулиці в Нью Йорку, в понеділок 15-го квітня студент Колумбійського університету по всіх класах аж до третьої години по обід давав лекції про Україну. Для цього дуже багато спричинився вчитель цієї школи П. Кабак, який перет тим прочитав книжку Мартинича "Окріплення ліберальних мислей".

Підвідали гуртка, що займається зв'язками з молодістю Азії, вислав кілька дуже змістовних листів про Україну та її участь в боротьбі проти московського комунізму до Китаю та Туреччини. Минулого тижня члени цього гуртка відвідали Турецьку Інформаційне Бюро, турецьку амбасадку та турецького культурно-освітнього атташе в Нью Йорку. Метою цих відвідин було навчання якнайкращі відносини з молодістю Туреччини, що в значній мірі вже віддалася.

На відтинку співпраці з молодістю АЗІ заплянувано в скорому часі влаштувати спільну міжнародну вечірку.

Рухливими працівниками цього гуртка є Лія Кеєс, Алла Непрель, Лариса Микуненко та Євген Личманенко, а в останньому часі до цієї праці включилася Світлана Лиско, яка працює в Секретаріаті ГУ при Відділі ЮСУМА. Юнацьким Відділом при інших Осередках радимо піти за їхнім прикладом.

ІКО

Відомий в Дітроїті квартет сумівців цього Осередку відіслав кілька пісень. Довго ще при столах сиділи підуть й друзі, розповідючи про працю в своїх Осередках.

Л. Л.

ОСЕРЕДОК СУМА В ПАССЕЙКУ

Дня 16 лютого ц. р. відбулися 7-мі Загальні Річні Збори Осередку СУМА ім. ген.-хор. М. Тарнавського.

Збори відкрито молитовно, після якої шановано однохлібною мовчальною пам'яттю друзів сумівців, що відійшли від нас на вічний спочинок.

По привітанні присутніх гостей та сумівців головою Осередку, обрано Президію Зборів в складі: голова — М. Озарук і секретарі — О. Іванків та О. Козак.

Після вибору Комісії-Матки та Мандатної Комісії слово від ГУ СУМА забрав Д. Гаурус, коротко з'ясуючи значення СУМА на еміграції і заклинаючи членство до ділової праці на користь української справи взагалі, а сумівської зокрема.

Після звітів уступачої Управи та Контрольної Комісії відбулася дискусія.

До нової Управи Осередку вибрані: голова — О. Іванків, члени — В. Калавура, О. Козак, П. Лучка, Ф. Моравський, В. Матішак, Ф. Шерек, Ю. Почепа, І. Панаїк, Т. Салінік; ЮСУМА: секретарі Івана Яремко; Контрольна Комісія: голова — А. Хитрак, члени — О. Кендзьельський і О. Маслава.

Загальні Збори одностайно ухвалили, щоб нововибрана Управа звернула особливу увагу на ЮСУМА і припоручила їй зреалізувати ряд інших важливих справ.

Кінець слова забрав нововибраною головою Д. О. Іванків, дякуючи членству Осередку до дружньої співпраці.

Збори закрито відспіванням національного гімну.

Присутній: СВЯТО В ЧЕСТЬ ГЕН.-ХОР. ТАР. ЧУПРИНИКІ

Осередок СУМА ім. гетьмана Ів. Мазепи в Кентоні, Огайо, дні 24 березня ц. р. відзначив сьому річницю героїчної смерті ген.-хор. Тараса Чупринки, Головного Командира УПА, який провів ОУН на Рідних Землях і Голови Генерального Секретаріату УГВР.

Свято розпочало найменш юні сумівці з Відділу "Макіма", відспіванням американського гімну та зложенням вітання під символічними прапорами Гуртка Генерала. Старші юні сумівці, з п'ятьма в руках, тримали почесну стрічку при виступі Того, що запав за волю нашої поповненого, але не скореного народу.

Святиничний відомий референтур ген.-хор. Т. Чупринку виготовила голова Осередку Д. В. Голубович.

Юні сумівці віддекларували віру в історичну пам'ять і відспівали кілька пісень, між ними "Ой у лузі червона калина посилася", "Як на квітеньову громаду припустив було досить багато Мислєва ланка юних племінців в однострох була в цілості."

За пошитою Генерала, місцевий парох відправив по рідній Богослужбі Пашанду.

Сумівцеві

ВИПАВІВАЛИ ПАМ'ЯТЬ ГЕНІЯ УКРАЇНИ

В неділю 7 квітня ц. р. Відділ Організації Оборони Чотирьох Свобід України та ЮСУМА в Байоні, Н. Дж., гідно відзначили 96-ті роковини смерті "енія України, Тараса Шевченка святою академією. Американський гімн відіграв на фортеп'яні Любомир Кормелюк. Тієї цього голова Відділу ЮСУМА, п. Лев Федак відспівав свято і прийняв усіх присутніх. Зверг "чоловічий" хор ЮОЧСУ під управлінням Миколи Кормелюка відспівав "Заповіт", кант про Почаївську Вою Матір, "Могилу" та "Жнива". Пан Мирон Сірий виголосив

Е. Н-ук



Знову зближається літо, а там — юнацькі табори. І знову літвора і юнацтво підуть у своє середовище, щоб серед природи навчати рідні пісні, історію, літературу, вчитися, якими треба бути, щоб здалека Америки допомагати нашій Батьківщині. Разом з юнацтвом голоситься до табору впорядчених та виконаних. Одним із перших оголорились на цілий сезон юна сумівка Алла Непрель, яка провадить в Нью Йорку доросту юначок, та юний сумівець Іван Корж із Вальтмору. Вони були одні з найбільш працьовитих упорядників в таборі "Запоріжжя" на Оселі СУМА минулого року і, аромішавши вагу виховання нашої дівчорі, йдуть знову до табору, щоб працювати з нашими найменшими. Бажаємо їм успіхів!

Валентина Юргенко ЮНОСУМВІСЬКА ТАБОРОВА

Сонце променем слінузми Пестить, клізе і манить На свисток — життя в таборі Закрило в одну мить.

Біжимо до річки й ставу, Ой, який чудовий час! На просторі — ми бальбори, І стіває радість в нас.

Приспів: Смійся, сонце, грайся вітрами, Дайте гарту нам і сили, Визволяти Рідний Край!

Запримало траву плесо, Сплять під вербами гноми. Голі стани! Ми прибігли Розжати ваші сні!

Бризки радості і ріжки, Розплекались через криві, Юна сумівська громада Полюний став і гай.

Приспів: Та не все у дрі й забавля Нам минає день за днем Славу й долю України, Юнацькі табори й дівчорі.

На оселі, коло лісу — Там мужиком, росломо. В таку, в пісні біля Дружнє коло плетемо.

Приспів: Ціль і будемо до цієї цілі змагати злихми й огнем! Л. Кудзь

ГОСТИННИЙ КОНЦЕРТ У ДІТРОЇТІ

Дня 23 березня ц. р. хор і оркестр Осередку ім. М. Пашанду в Шикаго дали гостинний концерт в Дітроїті, в залі Народного Дому. В програмі концерту входили українські й чужинські пісні, виконані хором і оркестром, які рідно ж солодшими, нашої дівчорі Марійки Костелини. Концерт пройшов з великим успіхом. Довгограти олески дитроїтської громади й кількарядна викладавання хор та оркестр свідчать про враження, що його справили на присутніх наші виконавці.

Після концерту відбулося прийняття, що його урядили Осередки "Ківи" і ім. П. Орлика.

На другий день наша СК СУМА "Крила" розіграла в СТ "Черник" Дітроїт відплатні товариські змагання копаного м'яча, з яких наша спортова дружина вишла переможцем.

Позда відбулася третьма зустріч з загальною кількістю 120 сумівців.

За працю при влаштуванні й переведенні різної технічної роботи нашим друзям з Дітроїту шире спасибі.

Приспів: Де ти ходиш, де ти топчеш Де зчувають тепер твої пісні? У глибокій тишті твої ставу Зорі задивлялися лєні.

Випили місяць. Пахне матиода. Вітер з осяною гомонить. Через гору, через сніг до мить Ти почуй, почуй мене в цю мить.

Чи спадє ніч, чи день настане, Лиш про тебе думаю живу. Вперше і тебе своїм коханням І своїм патхненням кохаву.

ТАТАЛІЯ КАПУЦ