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1,000 RED ARMY VETS, INCLUDING UKRAINIANS, TRAIN GI's

Some thousand odd veterans of the Soviet Army, including a number of Ukrainians, who to escape the individual and national slavedom and torment inflicted upon them by their Red masters, are today teaching American soldiers about Red arms and tactics, according to Gen. John E. Dahlquist, commanding the Continental Army Command, as reported by William A. Ulman, in last month's (June, 1955) issue of "Nation's Business," described as a magazine for businessmen.

This group of foreign nationals have been allowed to enlist in the U.S. Army because they can provide valuable specialist talents... "I think this program—the Lodge Act—is extremely valuable to our Army ... It is gratifying to note that these stateless citizens, most of them from countries from behind the Iron Curtain, have volunteered to serve five years in our Army to qualify for U.S. citizenship..." declared Gen. Dahlquist.

The names by which Mr. Ulman refers to them are false. Their true names are known only to a handful in the United States. But even this does not protect them from receiving threatening letters from the MVD, secret police, agents. But when a man whose new identity shows him to be from Lviv, receives threats concerning relatives, he may well smile, knowing that the MVD is still baffled, because his true home, may be, say, Leningrad.

The story here deals with a number of Russians in this group. Several of them were interviewed by the writer. They all expressed a great love for their native land.

Former Red Soldiers Who Joined the UPA

Interviewed also were a number of Ukrainian veterans of the Red Army who quit it in the end in order to join the ranks of the UPA, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, well known throughout Europe and here in America, as the "Ukrainska Povstancha Armiya," an organized and patriotically inspired force which down through the years, beginning sometime in 1942 fought against the Nazis and the Reds, and all their satellites for the re-establishment of Ukrainian national independence and statehood.

There is, for example, among these Red Army Ukrainian veterans, a soldier who at the age of 19 was Lieutenant Svoboda, a motherless cadet in the Czech Army aspiring to go into the Air Corps. But they gave him a party sign to sign, a paper which would make him a probationary member of the Communist Party. Like several others he declined. Still, that did not end his military career —only its nature. He "joined" a labor battalion and mined coal as a common "kumpel," or heavy laborer. In November, 1949, he made his break for freedom. After a time, employed as a civilian in Germany, he enlisted in the U.S. Army and came to this country.

A Korean veteran from General Dean's 24th Division, Lieutenant Svoboda went to Officer's Candidate School again, but this time he did not have to sign any party papers.

Lt. Svoboda told the "Nation's Business" writer, "I am proud to an American officer—it is good. It will prove to the others that here truly is a limitless opportunity." He paused. "There are two qualities of aliens in the U.S. Army. Both can do a good G.I. job. Some came frankly for the material advantages—food, pay and an easier life; others gave up family, profession, everything that drives a man, for the one great gamble of freedom." He stubbed his cigaret firmly. "I know of the Bachelor of Science from the University of Prague—he is selling sardines in a PX. He is waiting, but he is waiting to be used."

Sergeant "Moskva"

Andrei Moskva, another man in this group of specialists training American GI's, is Ukrainian born, in the Kiev Oblast in 1928. He bears his false name (meaning Moscow) with grim spite—there is little more hateful to him than a Muscovite, a Russian. When he was born in 1928, one of three children, his father had his own prosperous farm. "As a peasant he now works twice as hard for a fourth as much." Andrei sat across from his interviewer in the uniform of a sergeant in the Russian Armored Corps which he had worn that morning for some movie shots, for our Army movie shots. The uniform was neat and well made.

Seargeant Moskva was in the Soviet Army from 1949 to 1952 in an antiaircraft battalion stationed near the Austrian Air Base at Schwechat in Austria. A slender, nice-looking young man, he had already 110 hours of military training in public schools before, at 19, he was drafted for a nine-year hitch—the regular length of active and reserve service for an antiaircraft battery. Ulman asked him to describe the typical Red soldier —the subject, incidentally, of a fine film the unit has put together.

Net Picture of Red Soldier

The net picture one receives of a Red soldier is a good, stubborn, well disciplined man with both courage and head. His pay is roughly $8, rising to $160 for a second lieutenant. He is, however, the product of a brutal way of life, deficient in the most elementary aspects of personal hygiene. Though his equipment is good, he is, in general, a poor shot. But there are a few excellent marksmen in every regiment. He is trained for mass close combat. He loves grenades and bayonet work. He lacks initiative because he has been trained always and endlessly in team tactics. Squads remain together throughout training and in onto combat as units. Without the team, he tends to break up.

He has had 64 hours of political indoctrination in his first eight weeks of basic training and the constant dinning of communist propaganda continues throughout his military service. He is saturated with anti-Americanism, because even the most rudimentary intelligence gives him an animal-like, instinctive warning of deception, and he has lived his life in a constant atmosphere of deception and espionage. He is, therefore, an efficient soldier, as such, but with no spiritual core to hold him up.

Reasons for Defections

Sergeant Moskva defected for several reasons. Although he has a brother, a sister, and father who are back on the collective farm, there is little, if any, family—of family life unity—left. He has a fondness for his father, but his father has been broken by the state. One gets the impression that the other two — well, who knows? Or, perhaps, who cares? Life in the Red Army was a terrible diet of propaganda, grinding work and poor food. Sergeant Moskva is astounded by the amneties in the U. S. Army.

Soviets to Produce 200 Films, Only One Ukrainian

The Literary Gazette, published in Moscow, Russia, reports that the USSR film studios will produce and release 200 films, all approved by the Soviet Ministry of Culture.

Of the 65 which will be released this year, 16 have already been produced.

Of the 200 productions, 61 are Russian, the scenarios of which are based on the works of such Russian writers as Sholokhiv, Fedin, Hladky, Kataiev, Horbaty, Granik, Chukovsky, Lagin, and Nikolaiev. Other films are Latvian and Estonian.

Only one film of the two hundred will be Ukrainian. It will about Ivan Franko, the great Ukrainian poet, writer, scholar and patriot. It is intended to be a biography of him, but, as to be expected, it will be a false picture of him. In this Soviet Russian film, Franko, who struggled and suffered in the cause of Ukrainian national freedom, will be depicted as a great lover of Russian culture. Franko was a great lover not of Russian but of Ukrainian culture, and to it he added much.

Ukrainians Welcome American Farmers

The group of American farmers on a tour throughout the Soviet Union, were warmly welcomed by the Ukrainian kolhospniki — state collective farmers—with Ukrainian folk songs and dances, according to Moscow's daily Pravda.

The Americans started it. While inspecting the collective farms and tractor factories, they decided to give the Ukrainians an idea of American folk songs, and this they did with gusto. The Ukrainians responded with a medley of Ukrainian folk songs, and with Ukrainian folk dances, which the Americans enjoyed very much.

Lederle Ukrainian Researcher Plays Her Bagpipes in Parking Lots

Miss Lillian Lipchuk, of Ukrainian descent, a research biologist, who plays the bagpipes, is the subject of a feature story in the current Lederle "Chevron," a magazine published for the employees of the Pearl River plant of the Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, N. Y.

Miss Lipchuk, a biologist in Pathology Research, practices on her bagpipes in one of the company's parking lots during noon hours, and many evenings after 5 o'clock before catching a bus to her home in New York City.

According to the "Chevron" article, Miss Lipchuk is a member of Duncan Memorial Band of the Thistle Gildry School of Dancing in New York. The band, 8 pipers and 6 drummers wearing the Wallace tartan, takes part in Scottish games, picnics, and band competitions throughout the summer, including the annual Scottish Games at the Platzl Brauhaus in Ladentown on the Fourth of July.

The band has also played at the premieres of various Scottish films in New York, as well as at affairs arranged for the Calendonian hospital in Brooklyn.

Miss Lipchuk's most gratifying experience, the Rockland County Leader of Spring Valley, N.Y. reports, was playing solo for the first, second and third graders at the Ketler School in Westwood. In appreciation, the children sent her first fan mail and drawings of her performing, some of which are reproduced in the "Chevon."

The article goes a little into the history of bagpipes and points out its popularity in this country, even among those not of Scottish descent. "It was following competitions in the Metropolitan area that got Lillian (of Ukrainian descent) enthused about piping. Inquiring about a set of bagpipes in a store window clinched it. After about six months of playing a practice chanter and a year of taking lessons on the chanter, she was ready for the full set of pipes, which incidentally, no one can teach you to play. You just have to get the knack of it yourself. She still takes chanter lessons, has been playing with the band since September, and figures on six more years before becoming an accomplished piper."

Besides practicing in the Lederle parking lot, Miss Lipchuk plays in her apartment in York City and "objections from her neighbors are not too strong. She is strategically working on an Irish repertoire to win over the little Irish woman who lives several buildings away, and who often comes to Lillian's window (main floor front) to stand and shake her head a while."

SAWRUK GRADUATES WITH Ph.D. DEGREE

Dr. Stephen Sawruk, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Sawruk of 1121½ Fullerton Avenue, Allentown, Pa., was graduated on June 20, 1955 from the Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa., with a Ph.D. degree in chemistry. He attended the Allentown High School and began his formal college education in 1944. His studies were interrupted by service in the U.S. Navy for 19 months in the Medical Corps.

Dr. Stephen Sawruk

After his discharge, Mr. Sawruk continued his studies and graduated with honors receiving his B.S. in chemistry in 1950 and M.S. in 1952. While in Lehigh, Dr. Sawruk held a research fellowship in chemistry with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. He was a member of Alpha Lambda Omega, the American Chemical Society and an associate member of Sigma Xi.

At present Dr. Sawruk is in the employ of the Socony Mobil Company at Paulsboro, New Jersey in the physic section of the research and development center.

Dr. Sawruk, his parents and sister are members of the Ukrainian National Association, Br. 147 in Allentown, Pa.

New Style Convention Discussed At UYL-NA Parley

Final plans for a new departure in Ukrainian Youth's League of North America convention were laid at a League Executive Board meeting held in Pittsburgh July 9-10.

In accordance with a decision reached at the 1954 Chicago convention, this year's meet to be held in Pittsburgh, Labor Day Weekend, Hotel William Penn, will be run according to the commission system. This system viualizes that a number of commissions will be set up to discuss specific areas of League interest. Participants in the convention can choose to work in the commission dealing with that aspect of League activities in which they are most interested. Recommendations arrived at by commissions will be presented at a plenary session of all delegates on the final day of the convention to be voted on and, if passed, to become UYL-NA law.

Four commissions have been set up by the Board. These are: Sports Commission, to be chaired by Al Pronchick; Policy and Procedures Commission, Bill Polewchak, Chairman; Cultural Commission, Joanne Draginda, and Financial Commission, Joe Gurski.

The commission system makes it possibble for delegates and guests to concentrate their work on fields in which they are most interested. Since each commission will be attended by less people than a session of all delegates and guests, the discussions will be much more informal, and each participant will have a better chance of having his views heard.

During registration those attending the convention will be asked to state which commission they would like to work with. There will be freedom to attend the work of more than one commission or to switch from one to another if so desired.

Regarding the proposed commission system, Michael Solomon, UYL-NA President said:

"The opinion and knowledge of each UYL-NA member is important to the Leaggue. We believe that by dividing the work among commissions we will make it possible for more people to share more of their opinions and experiences with the UYL-NA and their fellow-members. If everyone attending this year's convention (by the way it's to be Pittsburgh Labor Day Weekend, Hotel William Penn) picks a commission, attends its sessions and doesn't hesitate to express an opinion or make a suggestion, then the convention will be a big success from the organizational point of view. We are confident that that is what it is going to be."

Dr. Martimick to Specialize In Pediatrics

Dr. Andrew Martimick of 1717 E. Third Street, son of Mrs. Anna Martimick and the late Harry Martimick, Bethlehem, Pa. will begin his residency as an ostepathis physician in pediatrics in Kansas City College of Osteopathy and Surgery and Conley Maternity Hospital, Aug. 1.

Dr. Matrimick recently completed his one year of internship at Kansasa City Osteopathic Hospital. He is a graduate of Bethlehem High School, attended Muhlenberg College and received his B.A. degree from Moravian College. He spent three years in U. S. Navy and graduated, in 1954, from Kansas City College of Osteopathy and Surgery where he received his D.O. degree.

He is a member of Alpha Phi Omega, Sigma Theta Pi, Kappa Phi Kappa, the Neuropsychiatric Society and Newman Club. He is married and has one daughter, Linda Sue.

Ukrainians to March in Pageant Marking Passing of New York's Third Avenue Elevated

The "Little Old New York" which in 1878, with the construction of the Third Avenue EL, decried the end of the horse-and-buggy days, today mourns the structure's passing, for during the three score and ten years of the EL's life a new world was born under its shadow along Third Avenue.

Over a score of different nationalities, including Ukrainian, settled under the roar and clatter of the EL which wound like a giant shuttle from Battery Park to 149th Street, weaving peoples of many nations into the fabric that is New York City.

This Monday, August 1st, at 12:00 noon, the City of New York will mark the end of one era and the start of a new in a three-hour festival starting at Chatam Square and ending at 125th street. The official demolition of the El is scheduled to begin at this time by Mayor Robert Wagner.

Among the different nationality organizations which will participate in the festivity, including Chinese, Jews, Irish, Czechoslovakians, Italians, will be the Ukrainians.

The Ukrainian marchers will assemble at East 6th Street

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Wins Scholarship to UNA Cultural Courses at "Soyuzivka"

Alexander Ruskewich, 2027 74th street, Brooklyn, N. Y., won the Michel Piznak, Esq. scholarship to the Ukrainian Cultural Courses to be conducted during the month of August (beginning this Wednesday) at the "Soyuzivka," and, with it, the vacation there accompanying the courses throughout the entire month. The scholarship includes a month's vacation.

The subject of the essay was: "Why I would like to attend the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the Soyuzivka." Of the number received by Mr. Piznak, who is vice president of the UNA, and who offered the scholarship in memory of the late Dr. Luke Myshuha, former editor-in-chief of Svoboda, the essay sent to him by Mr. Ruskewich was the prize-winner.

Text of Prize Winning Essay

"Dear Mr. Piznak:

"I've heard of the Kozaks and their bold deeds and have always wondered what else there is behind the history of my father's country. Attending church on Sundays. I listen to some of our beautiful liturgical music. I have heard our people sing our folk songs—some sad and some gay. Occasionally, I have read poems written by Shevchenko and Franko, translated into English, in The Ukrainian Weekly.

"All this has awakened my interest in Ukrainian culture. For the past two years I've learned some of the Ukrainian dances and have performed at various functions before the Ukrainian and American public as a member of the Ukrainian Dancers of New York. I am also a member of the Ukrainian National Association.

"I'm a student at the CCNY (College of the City of New York.—Ed.) and have therefore worked every summer to cover my expenses. Due to an accident this summer I am unable to work and would like to fulfill my desire to learn more about our rich Ukrainian heritage. I would be very grateful to you if you could help me attain this goal."

Awarded "Soyuzivka" Ukrainian Cultural Courses Scholarship

Pretty 18-year old Helen Samulak of 709 W. Lycoming St., was awarded the free four-week Vacation-Scholarship at the UNA's Soyuzivka resort offered by Alexander and Anne Yaremko, owners of the Wagon Wheel Inn in Philadelphia. Miss Samulak is a student at Little Flower High School and hopes to enter the Moore Institute of Art upon graduation. She is a native of Cholm, Ukraine but spent most of her life in Poland and Germany with her parents before arriving in America in 1951. As a result she can speak all four languages.

In addition to her interest in art she plays the accordion and tennis. She is president of the Junior Sisterhood of the newly-organized Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Philadelphia, where she also sings in the church choir. She belongs to the Ukrainian National Aid Association of Pittsburgh and to ODUM. Rev. Schadynsky recommended her for the scholarship which should help her considerably in her reading and writing of the Ukrainian language.

Donor Yaremko presenting Miss Samulak her award of scholarship and free vacation at the "Soyuzivka".

"UKRAINIAN WOMEN HAVE IT ALL OVER THEIR MUSCOVITE COMRADES"

Writing in the New York Post daily, New York City, (July 19, 1955) Seymour Freiden, its correspondent in Moscow, tells of his trip through Ukraine. He notes that:—

Outside Moscow most women carry their reserve towards strangers to strict limitations. At a hotel in Kiev, Frank Kelley, of the Herald Tribune, and I shared a room. One morning Kelley was in his pajama pants but bare from the waist up.

A girl came in to take our breakfast order, glanced at Kelley and stalked out. She sent a man back. Another girl, a handsome blonde, carried the tray into the room, spotted Kelly and left—with the tray. She refused to return until he shut himself in the bathroom.

The waitress accepted our apologies with pursed lips.

In two weeks, I saw a little of the Ukraine and Moscow. What I saw of the women in both districts, I think the Ukrainian ladies have it all over their Muscovite comrades.

Kiev, of course, is a more ancient city than Moscow. It's far handsomer, architecturally, and for centuries traded with West and East. Maybe that exposure produced so many splendid looking women there.

Marilyn Monroe and Gina Lollobrigida would have the flat look stacked beside the girls of the Ukraine. The natural carriage of those women is quite striking. Blondes are the rule.

Ukrainian women appear more chic, comparatively speaking, than the Moscow ladies. Their wardrobes are as limited as most women's in the Soviet Union but they seem to have more flair.

In the countryside, on the collectives, the women go barefoot into the fields this time of year. They have one pair of "good" shoes to wear when they go to town. At the ballet or the circus, they stare in rapturous wonderment, but

(Concluded on page 3)

THREE KINGS AND A QUEEN

By ANATOL KURDYDYK

(2)

IV

It was April—April 17th to be exact.

April in Roumania was like May in our homeland. There were no nightingales to launch a lucid song from the heavens, but there were flowers, sunshine and spring beauty everywhere you looked.

It was the third April I had spent outside my homeland, and at the time, I was about 40 miles away from Georgia Sica. A gendarmes officer in this adjoining territory had shot himself. There were some definite irregularities in his books and I was there to check them. For three weeks I had been above checking and rechecking.

The case was very clear, however, for it brought a black-market ring to light. I had to arrest seven peasants, and the whole town was quite angry with me. But the mountains here were beautiful, and the Roumanian girls were more so.

This day I was high in the mountains in one of our border outposts. I saw a wagon coming up the steep trail, and borrowing binoculars from one of the border sentries, I discerned the worried countenance of Michael.

I went out to meet him.

"What has happened, Michael?"

But he was silent. I knew something serious had brought him here. I was anxious to know.

"What is it? Stefanie sick? Andrew sick?"

"Worse. Stefanie is unfaithful to her husband..."

I thought I hadn't understood correctly for a moment, but finally his words sank in.

"Stefanie? Are you crazy? That's a lot of nonsense."

"It's true. That's why I've come. If we don't do something right away I'm afraid something very terrible will happen."

I wanted to know more about this unhappy piece of news.

"I really don't know how long it has been going on, but I found out by accident. After you left, perhaps a week after, I saw that Stefanie was in a very bad mood. At first I thought it might have been on account of you, because you know she likes you very much.

"But, besides this, that bandit Goulianu appeared oftener at the coffe shop. I started to watch him closely, because you know that fellow Goulianu is not to be trusted with anything.

"And the day before yesterday, I thought I would go up the mountain to pick up a spring bouquet for our Stefanie. But as I rounded a turn in the path I came upon a sight that shocked my senses! There was Stefanie... and Goulianu was kissing her. I recognized his red hair well. Nobody knows what his trade is!"

"This is impossible. You must have made a mistake. Maybe he was trying to kiss her," I said.

Michael paused for a moment, and his expression became sadder and still.

"No, my friend, I watched for a moment. I saw that she was returning his embrace. This was a real love scene, not something I imagined, I tell you. She must have sensed my presence because just then she loosened herself from his embrace. Then I walked around the turn. They pretended they were talking..."

We were both silent for a long time.

"Did you say anything to her about it after?"

"No. What could I say? I came straight to you."

I did not know what to do or say. I knew that we should go back as soon as possible. I thought of Andrew and I felt a complete sadness in my heart. Cursed world...

V

We could not leave that day. I had to finish my check. The government had lost a lot of money, and the suicide victim had done a fairly thorough job of cheating the government wherever he could. I worked from dawn till dawn the next day.

On the third day we left. The route to Georgia Sica seemed to stretch to infinity, but late in the evening we arrived back home.

Some of the villages stood around the cafe. It was closed. They asked questions. What had happened to Stefanie?

First Andrew had left on a business trip, then Michael disappeared, and shortly after, Stefanie had locked up the business and vanished.

I had to say something, do something, to cover up the inevitable scandal.

"Well neighbor," I told one customer, "Our Stefanie wanted to take aholiday, and away she went."

"So suddenly?" another one asked. This time Michael helped out: "You know our Stefanie, lads. She is a very unusual woman and when she wants to do something, she goes right ahead by herself, and does it."

But our answers were poorly given and poorly met. And I remember that evening, for it seemed like the end of the world both of us.

Micheal said simply: "She has taken off with this damned monster Goulianu." In her room we found a note addressed to Andrew:

"Andrew, I am not going to defend myself before you. It happened this way, and this is the end. Don't wait for me. I can never thank you for everything.

Stefanie."

Then there was a P.S.—

"Please be calm about this."

That was all.

Michael took the letter and said: "Andrew is not going to get this letter."

VI

One week later Andrew came home from his trip.

"Stefanie! Stefanie dear!" he shouted as he crossed the doorstep.

Michael walked up to him:

"She went away. She received a telegram and I promised her that I would help her here with the business."

"Oh, yes," said Andrew, "I know. She must have gone to the Dowbush's but she must have left a note for me. Where is it?"

He did not find one. He did not say anything, but he must have sensed something was wrong somehow because he was sullen and silent. The village mayor dropped by that evening, and Andrew said good naturedly: "You see I am in for a change and my wife is out."

"Oh," replied the Mayor, "you already know the story, I see."

Andrew gave him a funny look.

"I know? Why shouldn't I know? My wife went to Bucharest and I'm going there too. In three days we'll both be back."

And he went to his room.

We followed him. We tried to tell him the story, piece by piece, as best we could. He did not even hear us through, but shouted:

"And you call yourselves friends! You'r nothing but a pack of liars. I never expected this from you: I'm leaving for Bucharest, and I'll be back in three days with Stefanie!"

VII

He wasn't back in three days —nor three weeks. As for us? We could only wait, and Michael managed the business better than Stefanie. I helped him as much as I could. The villagers even began to forget about the Karvinovitch's. The whole town knew the story, but nobody talked about it anymore.

The next date that I remember distinctly is July 21. When I came in Michael said: "Andrew is back," and he sighed, "he's sleeping."

He was back alright. But you could hardly recognize him. He was dirty, unshaved, and he looked much older. There was a strong odor of whiskey about him.

And this was the same Andrew who had hated alcohol.

His little world had collapsed. He was the picture of defeat.

(Courtesy "Pace" magazine)

(To be conclude)

ACADEMIC AND NATIONAL CULTURE

STUDY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE IN THE USSR

By PETRO ODARCHENKO

(2)

The warning, however, that a sharp change in nationality policy was to come to bad had been given in 1945 when Stalin declared that the Russians were the foremost people in the Soviet Union. Zhdanov's criticism in August 1946 of the magazines **Zvezda** and **Leningrad** heralded the return to Russian nationalism. The Russian nation was, in effect, pronounced the ruling nation and Russian culture the foremost in the world. No longer was the equality of all the nationalities the byword. One by one all inventions were imputed to Russians. The cult of Russian tsars and generals was pushed to unprecented heights.

Soon the scientific materials which had been published between 1941-1945 by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences were severely criticized. Ten days after Zhdanov's speech, the Central Committee of the CPSU(b) published a special decree "On Distortions and Errors in the Interpretation of Ukrainian Literary History Given by the **Outline of the History of Ukrainian Literature,**" thus singling out this work, published in 1945, for special attention. The **Outline's** authors were reproached for failing to point out the "great and beneficial influence" of Russian literature and for having exaggerated the influence of Western European writing upon Ukrainian literature. A resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU(b) criticized and condemned Rylsky, Kurylyuk, Shakhovsky, Maslow, Pilhuk, Tkachenko, and others for propagating bourgeois-nationalist views ... concerning history and literature" and emphasized "criticism" and "self-criticism. Ukrainian literary scholars, who by now were thoroughly apprehensive, were forced to produce new works that would meet the Party's requirements.

Soviet Russian Anti-Semitism

Two more years elapsed, and an anti-Semitic campaign included in its toll Stebun-Katznel'sson, Martych-Finkelstein, Zhdanov-Lyfshtyts, E. Adelheym, H. Helfandbey, M. Soyfer, Ya. Hordon, L. Sanov-Smulson, and many other literary scholars of Jewish extraction who were accused of harboring sympathies toward America and of "rootless cosmopolitanism." "They, like the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists, enavored to orient our men of letters towards bourgeois Europe and America, toward breaking away from the culture of the Great Russian people."

For the past five years complete suburdination to dictates of Soviet policy has been evident in the works of Ukrainian literary scholars. Compelled to run counter to his professional integrity, Kyrylyuk wrote a new book about Shevchenko, published in 1951, in which he presents a distorted picture of the great Ukrainian poet. Although Shevchenko actually bitterly rejected the Pereyaslav Treaty, Kyrylyuk interprets "The Big Vault" as showing the "all-out support" given by the Ukrainian people to Khmelnytsky's struggle for the annexation of Ukraine to Russia. His book is permeated with stereotyped phrases on the "beneficial influence" upon Shevchenko of "the foremost Russian literature." Indeed, everything Russian he calls "great" and "foremost" Ya. D. Dmyterko went even further than Kyrylyuk in misrepresenting Shevchenko as a product of the "beneficial influence of Russian literature" and sympathetic to the Pereyaslav Treaty. He foisted upon Shevchenko the contemporary ideology of Bolshevism.

Until recently Soviet science had recognized the conclusion of the renowned Russian scientist, Academician A. Shakhmatov, that Kievan Rus' and other territories of contemporary Ukraine had been inhabited by Ukrainians:

"We must repudiate most emphatically the notion that in ancient times the Kievan area was inhabited not by the ancestors of the present-day Ukrainians but by ancestors of another nationality. It is completely futile to seek Great Russians on the Dnieper in the tenth and elevenh centuries because the Great Russians are of more recent origin."

But in 1953 a collection of articles reverts to the old monarchist conception of the culture of Kievan Rus' as a "a culture of the one and only ancient Russian nationality." In this collection M. Pivovarov strives to show the resemblance of Myrny's works to those of almost all Russian writers of the nineteenth century. Kyrylyuk similarly treats the great Ukrainian writer, Ivan Franko, as a run-of-the-mill imitator of Nekrasov.

An Example of Soviet Falsification

An example of contemporary Soviet falsification is the article of O. M. Kravtsiv "Shevchenko as an Ethnographer," published in **Visnyk** of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR in 1953. The article begins: "Shevchenko condemned the writings of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists falsifiers of Ukrainian ethnography and folklore — and wrote: 'Shameless, harmful and mean are such ethnographers.'" Further, the author gives the source of this Shevchenko quotation as Volume III, page 128 of Shevchenko's **Works,** 1949 edition (Kiev). We look into this source and find this angry expression of Shevchenko's concerns two Russian ethnographers, Nebolsin and Zheleznov, writing about the life and customs of the Ural Cossacks.

The effects of mounting anti-American and "anti-cosmopolitan" propaganda are also clearly seen in the works of contemporary authors. Analyses of **In the Virgin Forest,** by the great Ukrainian poetess Lesya Ukrainka, must completely distort the work to show its American hero as an ancestor "worthy of contemporary American obscurantists, to whom the most reactionary theories of the bourgeoisie in the period of its decay have been transmitted." Shevchenko must be portrayed as "a passionate enemy of cosmolitanism," that, of Western culture.

Distortions of Shevchenko and Lesya Ukrainka's Writings

Such misinterpretation is found not only in critiques but is injected into the original works themselves by footnote commentaries, deft manipulation of translations, and other techniques. Shevchenko wrote:

When shall we have our Washington
With a new and just law?
But we are sure to have him one day.

Until 1949 the footnote to "Washington" read "Washington—fighter for the liberation of North America from England's rule in the second half of the seventeenth century; first president of the USA." But the 1949 edition of the first volume of Shevchenko's works gives this footnote:

"Washington—American statesman of the eighteenth century, large landowner who headed the struggle for independence from England, first president of the USA. He maintained a hostile attitude toward the French revolution and chose to make economic concessions to England.

Deft translation has distorted Lesya Ukrainka's original

If you will defend the freedom
And independence of your people,
We shall forever respect you
And love as our friend.

into

If you will defend the freedom
And unity of native country
We shall forever respect you
As the sons respect their dear father.

Lesya Ukrainka's concept of an independent Ukraine with respect for its neighboring friend becomes that of a unified country with the peripheral nationalities in the role of sons of the central "dear father."

An Obedient Tool of Bolsheviks

In all areas under the Bolshevik totalitarian regime the study of literature in all its phases—history of literature, criticism, methology of literary studies—has been transformed into an obedient tool of Bolshevik policy. Not only is there no academic freedom, there is not even the freedom to refuse to write. The Ukrainian literary historian who discusses what few Ukrainian writers may be left on the highly limited canonical register, must adhere to several standards set up by the Party:

1. He must concentrate on the writer's ideology and, ignoring the facts, must distort and falsify the writer's biography to show he is a product of the "beneficial influence" of "foremost Russian literature."

2. He must incessantly repeat that the writer fervently loved Russia and the Great Russians and hated the "despised Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists."

3. He must constantly reiterate that the writer had become an author only because of the "aid" of his "elder brother," the Russian.

Not academic freedom but mass enslavement of the individual's soul and intellect, and enslavement, worse than the physical enslavement the individual also suffers, reigns in the USSR today.

The End

LEARN UKRAINIAN

There was an interesting comentary in a recent number of the Svovoda pertaining to the matter of teaching our youngsters Ukrainian, oral and written, so that they would not only improve themselves culturally but would also learn to know something about their Ukrainian background.

It is easy, the author of this article writes, to criticize the parents for allowing their children to speak at home only in English, and thereby to gradually lose even a sense of touch with the Ukrainian language. But criticism aside, it is not an easy problem for these parents to solve.

Just supplying Ukrainian language books written in the simplest and most readable Ukrainian is not enough. For in most cases these Ukrainian language story or fairy tales books in Ukrainian just lie around, unread, unused. The children are more interested in reading books in English. Well, that is natural and desirable too, for they haye to learn and to like the language of America.

Still, these very same children show every sign of love for Ukrainian music recordings, and often ask their parents to play them on and on again, songs and music which are famous wherever they are heard. And, at the same time, it appears that they also like the recordings of stories told in Ukrainian.

To be sure, we have Ukrainian schools, and very good schools, but they are not located in all Ukrainian communities. Actually, only in the largest cities, as in New York, Newark and Chicago, as well as the Ukrainian Catholic college up in Stamford, Conn., and the St. Basil's Academy in Fox Chase, Pa.

It would seem, therefore, that through the means of the recordings, we can teach Ukrainian American children to know Ukraine, to become conversant with Ukrainian, to get to know something about Ukrainian art.

This is nothing novel, for there have been in existence many such recordings produced by various foreign language groups, as, for example, French, and they sell like the proverbial hotcakes.

Such Ukrainian language recordings, incidentally, would be a great boon to children trying to learn Ukrainian whose parents are not quite masters of the Ukrainian language, not, mind you, because of any fault of theirs but due to lack of an education, the latter which was denied to them by adverse factors and circumstances.

We would like to see some enterprising Ukrainian American produce some such "I Learn Ukrainian" records.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

America's Role

By MYROSLAVA

For some time now America has been endowed with the major role of leading the free nations in world affairs.

Having grown in wealth and power, America endeavors to do the utmost for her own people and aids other nations as well.

Her present industrial status and military might secure for us peace. She strives constantly to promote freedom for its citizens. And on other continents as: Middle East, Far East and Far East and Latin America, she is enabling those countries to raise their standard of living with technical and monetary assistance as these are the backward and less developed parts of the globe which possess the raw materials and vital minerals.

Regarding her role, America, under the helm of President Eisenhower, feels that it is its moral duty to aid the underprivileged people of the world. And whom we quite as saying: "We are our brother's keeper."

My Trip to Soyuzivka

I took a trip to Soyuzivka last weekend, on my way up from my home in Miami, Florida, and I had such a nice time that I want to tell all those who haven't been there what it is like.

As you know, Soyuzivka is located in the Catskill Mountains. The ride going up is very scenic and interesting, and the road is very good. At certain points one can see breathtaking views of the beautiful mountains and hills.

Once you arrive at Soyuzivka there is something to do for the whole family. The children will enjoy swimming in the pool, and so will the adults. A new filter has been added to the pool. It is always clean. There are also many mountain trails around for people who like to hike. One trail will lead you right to a lovely waterfall.

For those who like to dance there is the casino with a juke box in it; with music ranging from well-known Ukrainian music to the popular records of today. Also there is a snack bar in the casino, and a pool table and ping-pong table.

For those interested in sports there is a tennis court, basketball net, and a volleyball court. There is also a large field for playing baseball.

The meals at Soyuzivka are served in a large dining room. You will get plenty to eat in a fine atmosphere. Three meals are included with your room and board.

So plan a trip to Soyuzivka for the whole family, and I'm sure you will have a wonderful vacation. I am going again in August and I hope to see many Ukrainian teen-agers there.

Karen Lachowytch

Poet's Corner

FISH-EYE

The flounder, born erect, perversely turns
Upon one side, and yet the lower eye,
Buried against the bottom, still discerns
The light that filters dimly from the sky.

This mindless orb is magically unmoored
And, prompted by a deep instinctive shove,
Moves like a pilgrim, till it has abjured
The nether dark, and shared the glow above.

The human animal sees right and wrong
With eyes that from uncompromising places
Often confuse the two, and thus prolong
The moral crisis that the owner faces.

A man, beset by such a conflict, wishes
He had an eye as sure as this flat fish's.

Milton Bracker.

This Week in American History

In July 30, 1619, the House of Burgesses, the first legislative body in America, composed of 22 representatives, met in Jamestown, Virginia. Sir George Yeardley, Deputy General of Virginia, had authorized its election, but allowed only natives of England to vote. The skilled craftsmen of other nationalities, mainly the six Slavs who had come with Captain John Smith to Jamestow colony in 1608, indignantly laid down their tools, demanding full equality. In what was probably the first "strike" in America—for the principle of universau suffrage —the craftsmen won a quick victory, for the Slavs refused to work until they had been "made as free as any inhabitant in Virginia whatsoever." Only about 2,000 people then lived in the whole colony, and the laws the burgesses made may not have been too important, but the principle of equal suffrage, on which this first assembly in America was finally elected, has continued as one of the cornerstone of our democracy.

On July 31, 1953, just two years ago today, Robert A. Taft, United States Senator from Ohio and son of President William Howard Taft, died at the age of 63. An able lawyer and one of the most respected leaders of the Republican Party, Taft was a number of times, but without success, a candidate for his party's nomination of President. He waged a vigorous campaign for the nomination in 1952, but the tremendous popularity of "Ike" Eizenhower resulted in the latter's nomination and election. Despite his defeat, Senator Taft served in the new Congress until his death, as one of the President's most trusted and influential spokesmen. Among the many pieces of legislation for which Senator Taft was responsible is the controversial Taft-Hartley Act, passed by Congress over President Truman's veto on June 23, 1947. Before the Second World War, Taft was a leading advocate of isolationism, but later he supported United States participation in the United Nations. His views on foreign policy were set forth in a book, "A Foreign Policy for Americans," published in 1951.

Ukraine Behind the Iron Curtain

OVER 15,000 OF YOUTH MOBILIZED FOR WORK IN THE DONBAS

The Kiev Komsomol has started the "voluntary" departure of youth for work in the Donbas with a daily increase in number of such workers who "show great desire to depart for permanent work in the coal industry." The "Radyanska Ukraina" of June 5th reports that new groups of such youth enthusiasts from Kiev, Carpatho-Ukraine and the province of Mykolayiv have departed, expressing their desire to work and to increase the production of coal.

Reports of the enthusiasm of these young workers are of course dictated by the regional Komsomol committees.

CHINESE "JURISTS" STUDY THE SOVIET "LAWS"

On the way to Moscow, a delegation of lawyers from Red China headed by the Minister of Justice, spent eight days in Kiev. The members of the delegation visited the Ministry of Justice, the Superior Court and the Prosecutor's Office of the USSR to study the regional district and civil law courts. The "Radyanska Ukraina" does not say whether the delegation of Red China also visited the basements of the MVD prisons on Korolenkivska street, where in all propability the decrees of the Soviet "Court" are issued and where "mock trials" are held by the Soviet courts of accused Ukrainians.

Immigration and Naturalization

Question: I am applying for for American citizenship. One of the questions on the citizenship application is whether the applicant has ever been arrested or convicted of a crime. I was once arrested for a minor offense more than fifteen years ago, but the charge against me was dismissed without any penalty. Do I have to include this arrest on my application?

Answer: Yes. Great care should be taken to answer every question in the citizenship application accurately and honestly. Under the naturalization law, ciitizenship may be revoked at any time for concealment of a material fact or for willful misrepresentation in connection with any part of the naturalization proceedings. Such a revocation could make a person "stateless," that is, a man without a country, and cause great hardship to him and his family. While it is not possible to define fully what constitutes a concealment or misrepresentation which may result in revocation of naturalization, many omissions can bring such a result—for ex-

(concluded on page 3)

The American Way

Americanism Week Needed

By WILLIS E. STONE

Each week seems to be devoted to pickles, cheese, cotton or some similar item, by official proclamation.

Desirable as these causes may be, it brings into tragic contrast the facts that we have neglected to set aside a week devoted to Americanism.

Perhaps history does repeat itself and we, as a people, are being put thru the same process that destroyed the Romans. Edward Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," summarized the process in these words:

"The frequent and regular distributions of wine and oil, of corn or bread, of money or provisions, had almost exempted the poorest citizens of Rome from the necessity of labor... and it was artfully contrived by Augustus, that, in the enjoyment of plenty, the Romans should lose the memory of Freedom."

There is evidence that we are losing the memory of our freedom. Our representatives these days seem to take little heed of the Constitution and Bill of Rights. This is largely due to the fact that we, ourselves, snub our historic past. On a recent Flag Day there were very few flags on display. The Fourth of July was strangely lacking in patriotic fervor. Constitution Day has become very much like any other, and Bill of Rights Day has been historically misplaced to December 15 so memory of it is lost in the frenzy of Christmas shopping.

Fortunately, a vigorous rebirth of patriotic fervor appears to be beginning. Various movements are being proposed to revitaliize Americanism by awakening "the memory of Freedom" amongst us.

A Magnificent Project

The exchange Club of Carson City, Nevada, is launching a magnificient project which should be adopted and promoted by the people of every community.

The Carson City, (Nev.) Daily Appeal of July 9, 1955, reports that the Exchange Club proposes that Bill of Rights Day be celebrated on September 25th to commemorate the date Congress proposed it to the States for ratification. In this way a week-long patriotic festival—from Constitution Day Sept. 17 to Bill of Rights Day Sept. 25—might bring renewed force and effect to the terms of our liberty.

The Club adopted a Resolution which should find sponsors in thousands of other cities and towns across the nation. It reads as follows:

"WHEREAS: The Exchange Club of Carson City, Nevada, is firm in the belief of our American way of life as evidenced in our Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and

"WHEREAS: It is felt that more time, study and attention should be devoted to these documents, and

"WHEREAS: Constitution Day and Bill of Rights Day are presently recognized on two widely separated dates:

"NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That proper authorities be memorialized to set apart the period September 17-25 to be known as Constitution Week, thus consolidating Constitution Day and Bill of Rights Day into a properly allied relationship, and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: THAT suitable publicity and proper observance be given the period September 17-25 in celebrating the opportunities guaranteed by these two great American documents, the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights."

By this Resolution, adopted by the Exchange Club in the capitol city of Nevada, a great step has been taken toward rekindling the spirit of liberty in America. We can not be free without knowing and enforcing the terms of freedom spelled out for us in our organic law.

By knowing the terms of Constitutional law we will be better able to enforce them. We may discover that we need to REINFORCE the Constitution with a new amendment in the pattern of the Bill of Rights, such as the one now pending in Congress as H.J. Res. No. 123. It provides that:

The Government of the United States shall not engage in any business, professional, commercial, financial or industrial enterprise except as specified in the Constitution.

Why be on the outside? Join the Ukrainian National Association today and read the "Ukrainian Weekly."!

Humphrey Bogart, Aldo Ray and Peter Ustinov, as they appear in "WE'RE NO ANGELS", the new Paramount comedy now playing at the Paramount Theatre, Broadway at 43rd St.

INVEST IN THE U.N.A.

Several years ago we attempted to organize a certain young fellow into membership in the Ukrainian National Association. It was no use. This man was married, and both he and his wife had good jobs. He believed strictly in banks. His argument was that money in the bank, drawing interest, was better than insurance. Nothing we said, and we said plenty, could change his mind.

Today, this man is in a different situation. His wife is not working because she is now a mother. He has a car and lives in a house where the monthly rent is in three figures. These things we know, but we don't know if he has changed his mind about insurance or not. It is obvious, however, that his bank account must have taken quite a beating and that he can no longer rely on it as security for the future.

If this man still believes that he can do without insurance then he must have an awful lot of money. But he can't have a lot of money because he would have purchased a home of his own instead of paying big rent for the house he's living in. How can a man in his position do without insurance?

We say that the man desperately needs insurance and does not realize it. His wife and child would be in immediate financial trouble if he should die suddenly. Bank funds could be depleted quickly if sickness or some other trouble should develope. An insured person may have no money in the bank but he still has his insurance protection.

We wonder how many other people have no insurance protection. It does not make sense to go through life without insurance. Sooner or later the day will come when the uninsured person will deeply regret he never took out insurance protection. That is, he will regret it if he has any feelings or consideration for his loved ones, for it is they who will have to pay his funeral expenses and carry on without the benefit of insurance proceeds.

Some uninsured people eventually do get around to applying for insurance. But then they run into all sorts of difficulties. Some are rejected outright because of physical condition; some are accepted but are limited to small amounts of insurance; others are accepted but are required to pay extra premiums because of age. or health. If these people had applied for insurance when they were young and healthy they would have received all they wanted at low rates.

The UNA issues life insurance certificates in amounts ranging from $500 to $5,000. The $5,000 limit applies to adults from 16 to 35 years old; the limit is $3,500 from 36 to 45; $2,500 from 46 to 50; $1,500 from 51 to 55; $500 from 56 to 60. Children may be inlimit is the limit is $3,500

If you don't have any insurance then invest in the UNA and so support your own organization. You need insurance and the UNA needs you.

If you already have UNA insurance, see of you are still within the age limits for additional insurance. The UNA will be happy to supply the additional protection.

Theodore Lutwiniak,
Sec'y UNA Br. 287.

UKRAINIAN WOMEN

(Concluded from page 1)

without envy I thought, at the richly caparisoned dancers and troupers. Ballerinas are probably the best dressed women in all the Soviet Union.

Except for the ballet, theater and opera, entartainment is pretty limited. A girl doesn't make a date with a boy very easily. She goes out with other girl friends. A night on the town usually means a stroll, eating ice cream and window shopping.

There are places to dance if you enter a youth club. Otherwise, a boy friend has to be well-heeled to take his date to a restaurant with an orchestra. However, the tab runs close to a minimum two days' pay.

In the co-educational universities campus life is as serious as every day work. Student dormitories are discreetly separated. There are lounges, with huge portraits of Lenin and Stalin on the walls. Chess sets are plentiful. Boys and girls convoke in the lounges for discussions on their own and world problems.

Getting Away From It All

Because of different jobs, husband and wife frequently find themselves taking vacations apart from each other. I didn't get to see any holiday resorts but I was told by foreigners that there are many of them today. Getting to them is expensive but a stay in a resort is relatively reasonable.

I found the women to whom I spoke excited over the prospects of the vacation season. This is the one time of the year when they can get away from the one-room marketing and work routine.

A young and attractive girl, just out of a university, was my guide at an agricultural exhibition one afternoon. She chatted animatedly about going to the Crimea for the first time in her life.

"It's so exciting for us," she said. "Do your American girls have such advantages?"

I looked at her shabby clothes and thought about the hovel in which she lived and I didn't have the heart to answer her.

The third grade was learning the letters of the alphabet. "What comes after T?" the the teacher asked.

Ella quickly replied: "V".

Spend Your Vacation at the Ukrainian Resort in GLEN SPEY, N. Y.

Most Beautiful Summer Resort in the Catskill Mountains

Many Private Rooms

Ukrainian Kitchen

12-acre Lake with Sandy Beach
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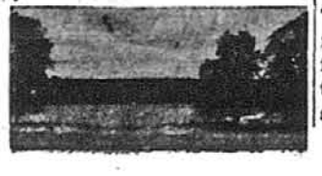
Come and see to convince yourself or write for catalogue to

AMERICAN UKRAINIAN RESORT CENTER
GLEN SPEY, N.Y.
Tel.: Port Jervis 4-8108



FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

for June 1955

ADULT DEPARTMENT

Assets:	
Cash in banks	$ 303,437.51
Mortgage Loans	668,353.01
Bonds	12,937,798.31
Loans to Members	303,024.28
Real Estate	313,328.06
Printing Plant	10,543.79
Total	$14,536,484.96
Liabilities:	
Mortuary Fund (New System)	$13,851,265.14
Administration Fund	203,895.06
Convention Fund	23,698.96
Indigent Fund	234,177.17
National Fund	16,504.68
Mortuary Fund (Old System	66,012.01
Reserve Fund	18,959.19
Orphan Fund	106,886.65
Contingent Fund	7,992.72
Old Age Home Fund	7,093.38
Total	$14,536,484.96

JUVENILE DEPARTMET

Assets:	
Cash in banks	$ 78.486.09
Mortgage Loans	38,968.98
Bonds	2,412,664.50
Loans to Members	8,252.88
Total	$2,538,372.45
Liabilities:	
Mortuary Fund	$ 2,469,497.92
Administration Fund	68,874.53
Total	$2,538,372.45
Reconciliation:	
Total Assets Adult Dept.	$14,536,484.96
Total Assets Juvenile Dept.	2.538,372.45
Total	$17,074,857.41

MEMBERSHIP STATEMENT of the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Adult Department	49,273
Juvenile Departmen	21,127
Total	70,400

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

Tenzing, in his autobiography, "Tiger of the Snows" makes a statement that reminds me of a very similar one in the Bible. Says Tenzing, "For a chance to climb Everest I would have been willing to take on any job—even dishwasher."

As soon as I read that, I thought of the Psalmist's assertion, "I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God than to dwell in the tents of wickedness."

It is the cause to which a person gives himself—and the way in which and the extent to which he thus dedicates himself—that ennobles a person.

The apostles of Christ, being beaten and "commanded that they should not speak in the name of Jesus... departed from the presence of the council, rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for his name."

Jesus said, "Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake."

The saints and heroes, known and unknown, all down through the ages, have discovered the truth of that statement. How many of us today have the moral stamina to put it to the test?

UKRAINIAN TV PROGRAM

The First Ukrainian TV Program in the USA—"Ukrainian Melody Hour", directed by Roman Marynowych, will present on this Saturday, July 30, over WATV, Channel 13, at 10 P.M.:

Father Paschak as the guest speaker; Brothers and Sisters Acrobats under the direction of Mr. Les of New Haven, Conn.; Baritone Michael Minski; Volodymyr Oseredchuk as soloist on Hawaiian guitar; Miss Helen Demydchuk and Myron Surmach as English announcers.

LETTERS FROM AMERICA

Many people abroad are curious about America. They want to know more about us. Those of us with friends and relatives abroad can help satisfy this natural curiosity through our letters. Let's spread the truth about America.

Ukrainian Youth News

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

UKRAINIAN UNITY

A sign of the times is the fact that hardly a day goes by without some mention of Ukraine and her valiant Ukrainian people in some form of national communication (written publications, TV, radio, etc.) The very fact that Ukraine is mentioned is proof of the fact that the world would like to know more of this potential "Achilles Heal" in the Russia Imperialistic Communistic orbit, or would be interested in learning the truth (meaning the non-Russian version) of the Ukrainian problem and all its aspects.

Yet, the people most directly and indirectly concerned, the Ukrainians outside the Iron Curtain, who can say or do something to effectively present the true picture of the Ukrainian nationalist aspirations, are the most lost with little or no effort on behalf of a free and independent Ukraine.

The **Ukrainian Congress Committee of America** has achieved the great results in propagating and advancing the Ukrainian Nationalistic Cause, which is as it should be. The UCCA theoretically has the support and is the spokesman for all Americans of Ukrainian descent and the writer is happy to see them strive for further positive Ukrainian action since their successful 6th Congress last Memorial Day weekend in New York City.

However, one important field that we Ukrainians are not doing much much of a job (and it's an extremely vital one, too) is in the **Religious field**, a field which should be a leader in our Ukrainian Nationalistic battle against the ungodly Russian imperialist enslavers. Both our two major Christian churches, the **Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox churches** (I am a member of one, and thus am not a Commie-line spokesman) should stress among the general public Russian persecution of all religions (in Ukraine and elsewhere), the mass genocide, the breaking up of homes and family life, and the entire un-Christian mode of doing things there behind the Iron Curtain.

Since Eastern Orthodoxy has been given official U.S. recognition recently by the U. S. A. (Congress and Defense Department) the writer would like to see both Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic clergy (from the top echelon down to the parish priest) speaking on behalf of the Ukrainian Nationalist Cause, stressing the hopes of all true Ukrainians (regardless of faith) for a free and independent Ukraine in a world family of free nations, among their own faith of various other nationalities and also an inter-faith basis, too. Great propaganda can result for Ukraine and her too-long suffering people with this type action.

After all, I'm certain that many of you readers have witnessed on TV or elsewhere, a Jewish rabbi, a Catholic priest and a Protestant minister sitting and giving talks together on behalf of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. If these clergymen can get together for a definite purpose of understanding, getting along and loving each other as Christ advocated, why can't our Ukrainian clergy get together and help in the cause of a free Ukraine, which in turn helps the cause of free mankind everywhere on this earth?

Some might argue that the clergy's job does not include this type of work. I need only remind them that Polish priests in their "high toppers and tails" (looking like something out of a Sid Ceasar burlesque of old-time silent films but non-the-less moving forward and looking quite proud) usually lead the Polish political marchers in the annual Pulaski Day parades on New York's Fifth Avenue. I might add that the Poles usually get the N.Y.C. mayor, N.Y. State governor, a couple of U. S. Senators and high non-Polish church dignitaries of the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths, to review them.

Couldn't our Ukrainian clergy help organize and lead an affair (not necessarily a parade, although that is a good advertising gimmick) honoring some famous Ukrainian name annually and spotlighting the Ukrainian Cause? If not, can I ask "why not"? Aren't we all interested in a free Ukraine, which would feature religious freedom, just as our great and wonderful U.S.A. does?

I might also add that Ireland, a predominantly Catholic nation, was led in her fight for national independence against England by several Protestant Irishmen. Then, too, a German is a great churchgoer (regardless of faith) but above all else, is an out and out German national.

The Jews suffered (according to their claim) 6 million deaths during Hitler's rise after World War I through 1945, when World War II came to a close. Yet Uncle Yussel (the muscle) Stalin starved at least that same amount of Ukrainians in two years (1932-33) and God only knows how many more died indirectly in the following years from other diseases included by that man-made famine. All Jewish clergymen to this day give sermons on Hitler's barbarism against their own kinsmen, regardless of their Jewish faith (and the Jews have 3 or 4 major faiths), and speak of retribution, repatriations, but not forgiveness, even among the general American public. The Jewish clergy of all faiths were leaders in establishing a free Israel in 1948, too, this despite their many religious differences.

I could write of other clergymen leading their respective groups on behalf of their own among the general public, but I think my point has been made. The writer hopes that in the future our Ukrainian religious groups will focus greater attention among the general public of Ukraine's sad plight and will lay stress on the centuries old Ukrainian battle against Russian imperialism. The Russians have always effectively used the old but proven adage of war and peace "Divide and Conquer." The writer would like to believe that our learned Ukrainian clergy (Catholic, Orthodox or Protestant) has led (or will lead) the fight for "Ukrainian unification" and consequently and inevitably, a free and independent Ukraine (instead of "division" which makes us an easy prey of the Russian pagans).

"The Good Lord helps those who help themselves." And why shouldn't a Ukrainian (clergyman) put brotherhood into practice and help in the fight for a free Ukraine?

UYL-NA Convention

The leading Ukrainian youth organization in the Western Hemisphere, the Ukrainian Youth League of North America (a non-communist organization established at the Chicago World's Fair, 1933) will hold its 22nd anniversary convention this coming Labor Day Weekend, September 2-5, 1955 (5 weeks away) at the air-conditioned Hotel Wm. Penn in Pittsburgh, Pa., which is centrally located for most all Ukes. The Convention Committee hopes to make this best convention ever (over 1,000 delegates and guests)!

Send $13.00 advance registration fee to: Lillian Fitzsock, Box 189, Hotel Wm. Penn, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Immigration and Naturalization

(Concluded from page 2)

ample, failure to tell about an absence from the United States, or a criminal record or an arrest; or misrepresentation about the applicant's marital status or his membership in any organization. You should answer all questions on the application, fully and to the best of your ability.

UKRAINIANS MARCH

(Concluded from page 1)

and Third Avenue, at 11:40 a.m. and 12:10 p.m.

The Mayor and other city officials will proceed up Third Avenue in ancient vehicles, reminiscent of the "Gay Ninetees" when the El was in its youth, and the various ethnic groups were making homes for their families under its tracks.

The Ukrainian contingent of the pageant's Nationalities Committee is headed by Walter Steck, Esq., Executive Director, Ukrainian Democratic Club, and George Wolynetz, Jr., Esq., President, Ukrainian Democratic Club.

Luchow Restaurant's famous brass band will be on the corner of 14th Street to greet the marchers.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS!

PLAN YOUR VACATION AT

SOYUZIVKA

in the heart of the Catskill Mountains

Aside from all already established conveniences, this year a great many improvements have been added.

A new building the villa "Kiev" with two adjoining buildings, and fifty more acreage of property, have been purchased to house and give more comfort to the many guests expected to vacation at the "Soyuzivka."

All rooms in the "Soyuzivka" villas have been newly painted and furnished very tastefully.

Most important of all an automatic filter has been installed in the swimming pool which will keep the water crystal clean at all times.

For the season there are being planned many cultural and entertaining programs for the vacationeers.

The Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the "Soyuzivka" will be greatly expanded this year.

The rates remain same as previously: from $40.00 to $60.00 weekly.

Make your reservations now! Mail the below reservation blank with deposit to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE
Kerhonkson, N. Y.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N. ESTATE
Kerhonkson, N. Y. — Telephone 8105

Name .....
Address .....
Enclosed is reservation deposit $..... for ..... persons.
1. ..... 2. .....
3. ..... 4. .....
Date of arrival ..... Time .....
for ..... weeks.

The UKRAINIAN YOUTH'S LEAGUE
OF NORTH AMERICA, INC.
Proudly Announces Its

22nd Anniversary Convention

To Be Held At The

Hotel WILLIAM PENN, PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania

Labor Day Weekend, September 2-3-4-5, 1955

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ПРОМІНЬ

РІК І Липень, 1955 Ч. 6

В. Михальчук

„ЗМІНА"

Залізом і димом і кров'ю і пилом
Ти пахнеш і дихаєш, вітре зі Сходу!

Микола Бажан.

Ці слова з якогось вірша Бажана мимоволі приходять на думку, коли переглядаємо сучасні видання нашої молоді в Україні. Пилюка і дим присипають всі її духові спроби піднестися понад позем „уравніловки", а якщо знаходяться відважніші, щоб попробувати власних сил і вирватись з совєтської „казьонщини", тоді кров'ю пахне вітер, а в кращому випадку доводиться йти „добровільно" завойовувати цілинні землі Сибіру. Чи можна в таких умовинах сподіватись від української молоді ясних показників духового росту, молодечого запалу і юного динамізму? Рішуче ні! Українська духовість і національні почуття молоді прикриті твердою шкаралупою совєтської буденщини.

Перед нами одно з найновіших чисел „Зміни" (літературно-художній і громадсько-політичний журнал комсомолу України, що виходить у Києві, Хрещатик 8-б). Беручи до уваги назву журналу — його призначення, треба було б сподіватися змісту добірної якости й рівня, що вповні оправдував би свої претенсії. Однак уже після короткого перегляду цього журналу ми не можемо не жахнутися з цієї духової пустки і стандартности, якими віє з сторінок цього журналу.

В редакційній статті так і чергуються стандартні панегірики на честь Кремлеві і комуністичній партії. Не забуто також і про „гнилий капіталістичний захід". Редакційна колегія на чолі з І. Стативкою інформує українську молодь, що тоді, коли Совєтський Союз (про Україну зовсім не згадується в політичній ділянці, — про неї говориться лише тоді, коли Союзові треба дати побільше хліба чи чавуну) кує справу миру, то імперіялістичний Захід поспішно готує війну. Далі в ділянці господарки редакція пригадує читачеві про почесні завдання УССР: — довести в цьому році валові збори зерна до числа майже двох мільярдів пудів. Щоб здійснити цей плян, редакція „Зміни" вважає, що основна роля падає на українську молодь. Словом — нашій молоді, яка вчиться по десятирічках, технікумах чи ВУЗ-ах, доведеться поїхати після витримання іспитів не на заслужений відпочинок, а до нової праці: — одні будуть підганяти українського селянина і контролювати його працю, другі — будуть примушені самі впрягтися до роботи при молотарках і віялках на колгоспних токах, а знов інші — матимуть „щастя" зайняти „найщасливішою" роботою — експедицією українського хліба в Москву та до інших країн світу з доручення тієї ж Москви. Ось оті — „видатні успіхи українського народу в господарському будівництві", про які пише редакція „Зміни", не згадуючи при тому, на чию користь йдуть ці успіхи.

Жахом віє від іншого допису „В гостях у письменника". П. Гандзюра розповідає в ній про відвідини в письменника Михайла Шолохова з нагоди його 50-річчя. Письменник поцікавиться не українською молоддю, а тим „...чи багато випускників десятирічок пішли працювати в колгоспи?" І справді, — тепер, коли Україна відчуває величезний брак молодих кадрів у всіх ділянках державного життя, коли науково-дослідні роботи, зокрема медичні науки, в Україні є в поважному занепаді, з боку партії і керівних сіл комсомолу йде повною парою розпрацьовування пляну заганяння української молоді в колгоспи.

В статті „Студенти Академії" Л. Позднякова пише про своїх товаришів, які у вільних від лекцій хвилинах розмовляють та дискутують про необхідність вирощування кукурудзи, про необхідність чимскоріше піти працювати в колгосп, щоб допомогти виконати плян партії.

Юрій Смолич дає коротеньке оповідання „Подарунок", в якому відважно розправляється з Еспанією. Мова йде про подію, що відбулася біля берегів Еспанії. Одному совєтському пароплавові забракло палива і він звернувся до еспанців з проханням продати йому вугілля. Пароплавові не дозволено причалити до порту, вантаж йому привезла еспанська барка. Це все банальне. Але ось приходить розвантаження барки, і залога совєтського пароплава бачить таку картину. До праці стає п'ятнадцять еспанців під ескортою п'ятнадцяти еспанських жандармів, озброєних машиновими пістолями. Ці останні безупину підганяють робітників і б'ють їх. Подія кінчається тим, що після закінчення праці дівчина з совєтського пароплаву приносить еспанським робітникам воду до пиття. Вдячні робітники зривають з своїх беретів червоні цвітки, роблять з них букет і вручають дівчині. За це на них сиплються жандармські удари і їх, облитих кров'ю, заганяють до барки.

Засліплений невибагливими методами пропаганди письменник розміру Ю. Смолича пише подібні нісенітниці в літературно-мистецькому журналі молоді. І яка з цього користь українській молоді?

З іншого боку важко розуміти потребу такої сумнівної вартости пропаганди. Коли б такою пропагандою кормили душі нашої молоді тому двадцять, чи більше років, ми не звертали б уваги, знаючи ціль Москви. Треба ж було формувати покоління, яке не привикло до режиму, яке намагалось ставити йому спротив, — треба було розбудовувати ілюзії, примушувати вірити в речі уявні. Але сьогодні, коли до керми державного життя ось-ось стануть випускники вже другого совєтського покоління, якщо і сьогодні треба застосовувати ті самі елементи в пропаганді, то щось не дуже ясно з цією зміною. Всі познаки вказують скоріше на те, що вона є проблематичною зміною. І в такому випадку нічого дивного, що в журналі „Зміна" ми не бачимо правдивих і високих вартостей творчої дії української молоді в Україні. Замкнута сама в собі вона вперто чекає на зміну, яка гряде.

НАУКОВА СЕСІЯ „ЗАРЕВА"

Об'єднання Українських Академічних Товариств Національного Солідаризму „Зарево", що його засновано в Мюнхені літом 1947 р., внесло новум у діяльність молодо-академічних товариств, а саме: спеціялізацію у фахових комісіях. Між такими існує в рямках „Зарева" Історична Комісія, очолена д-ром Марком Антоновичем, сином відомого українського історика проф. Дмитра Антоновича.

Підсумки праці Історичної Комісії „Зарева" останніх кількох років зроблено на науковій сесії, яку влаштовано в Українському Національному Домі УНО в Торонті, в днях 2 і 3 липня ц. р. Крім відомих авторитетів у своїх ділянках — професора археології д-ра Ярослава Пастернака та чільного сучасного історика проф. О. Оглоблина, під час сесії виступали з своїми доповідями молоді науковці та дослідники українського минулого, а саме: асистент-професор д-р Петро Стерчо (Ст. Винсент Каледж, Пенсилвенія), д-р Марко Антонович (Монтреаль), мгр. Павло Грицак (Ню Йорк) і мгр. Любомир Винар (Клівленд).

Прелеґенти розглядали насамперед мало насвітлені в українській історіографії ділянки. Проф. Ярослав Пастернак говорив про методи наукового досліду та псевдонауки в ділянці археології. Ствердив, що українське минуле таке багате своїми вартісними знахідками, що такими ніодна европейська нація не може похвалитися. Треба тільки досліджувати старовину України фахово й оминати несерйозного підходу, що його помічається в декого з українських публіцистів. Прелеґент досліджував та переводив розкопи на теренах Галичини, Волині, Закарпаття й Буковини і дійшов був до дуже цікавих вислідів, більшість яких була опублікована в його наукових працях. Прелеґент ствердив також, що уряд УССР посилав в останніх роках археологічні досліди на західніх окраїнах України й українські підсовєтські науковці поробили дальші цікаві відкриття у ділянці української старовини.

У хронологічному чергуванні слідувала доповідь, опрацьована мгр. Павлом Грицаком про добу середньовіччя в українській історії. Прелеґент, подібно як і д-р Марко Антонович, у своїй доповіді ствердив, що в доцьогочасній українській історіографії поминено деякі „неясні" періоди, які однак є органічною частиною українського минулого. Мгр. Павло Грицак досліджує зокрема передкняжу добу та період поміж княжою і литовсько-українською добою, а д-р Марко Антонович досліджує розвиток української політичної думки від Козаччини до першої світової війни. Обидва прелеґенти висловили, на основі ґрунтовних дослідів, ряд думок щодо заповнення цих періодів у підручниках історії.

Мгр. Любомир Винар поділився з учасниками своїми дослідами про молдавську концепцію Богдана Хмельницького поширити свої впливи у чорноморсько-наддунайському басейні, поборюючи впливи Туреччини та Польщі.

У виготовленій проф. О. Оглоблиним доповіді про Василя Капніста стверджено існування тяглости української визвольної боротьби. В цій доповіді розглянено намагання Василя Капніста (який мав широкі зв'язки з українською шляхтою та був респектований на царському дворі) привернути суверенність Україні шляхом організації українських збройних сил, з одного боку, і здобуттям союзників закордоном (Прусія й інші) з другого.

Д-р Марко Антонович, нав'язуючи до попередньої доповіді, ствердив, що українська політична верства існувала й діяла також по зруйнованні Запорізької Січі та знесенні гетьманату. Прелеґент уважає, що підхід деяких українських істориків, які, трактуючи зокрема добу XIX сторіччя, писали більше про розвиток української літератури, аніж про розвиток політичних подій і течій в Україні — був помилковим. У своїй доповіді про політичні змагання українських шестидесятників (1860-ників) вказав зокрема на джерела їхньої політичної діяльности, які ще все малодоступні дослідникам, бо знаходяться здебільша по російських поліційних архівах. Дотепер насвітлювалося тільки аполітичну культурницьку діяльність українських „громадівців" й уже пора було б дослідити їхню політичну боротьбу.

Останню з черги доповідь виголосив асистент-професор д-р Петро Стерчо про непошанування принципу національного самовизначення при включуванні Карпатської України в межі Чехословаччини 1919 р. В загальному, досі навіть поважніші закарпатські публіцисти згадували про „добровільне прилучення", — натомість д-р П. Стерчо оце вперше довів, на підставі докладних дослідів малодоступних джерел, що проф. Т. Г. Масарик плянував анектувати для ЧСР Карпатську Україну вже в 1915 р. і по тій лінії вів свої політичні намагання на міжнародному форумі. Первісні рішення карпато-українських народних рад так на батьківщині, як і в ЗДА були в користь політичної єдности Закарпаття з Україною. Д-р Григорій Маткович в Америці та д-р Антін Бескид почали пропаґувати злуку з ЧСР під впливом чеських політиків, а Паризька конференція вирішила справу під впливом Е. Бенеша, далеко ще перед прийняттям такого рішення в Ужгороді дня 8. травня 1919 р., — де це сталося вже тоді, коли Українська Народна Республіка була в поважних політичних і мілітарних труднощах, отож, коли вже треба було вибирати найменше зло. Присутні провідні члени Братства Карпатських Січовиків висловили бажання, щоб д-р П. Стерчо чимскоріше приготовив свою працю в англійській мові до друку, бо поява такої праці сьогодні саме на часі.

Не дивлячися на велику спеку та на ряд імпрез, що відбувалися в Торонті в той же час, сесія Історичної Комісії „Зарева" притягнула понад 60 заінтересованих осіб.

Сесію, що нею керували д-р М. Антонович та д-р П. Стерчо, привітали ряд інституцій і науковців, а між ними і приявний Голова Відділу НТШ в Канаді — проф. д-р Є. Вертипорох.

З нагоди сесії відбулася й ділова Конференція „Зарева" Канади й ЗДА, в якій було заступлених п'ять осередків та під час якої вирішено ряд організаційних справ.

Ір. Чайка.

З ДІЯЛЬНОСТИ МУН

КЛІВЛЕНД

25 травня ц.р. Голова Головної Управи МУН Р. Шраменко зустрікувся з ширшими колами ОДВУ, УЗХ та МУН, виголосивши доповідь на тему організації Доросту МУН. Доповідач схарактеризував діяльність МУН серед молоді в минулих роках, пригадуючи зокрема про працю МУН —Клівленд в минулому та звернув увагу на життьову потребу зміцнення кадрів МУН та пожвавлення діяльности через плянову організацію відділів Доросту МУН.

Зборами проводив секретар відділу ОДВУ д-р О. Наклович, який всесторонньо піддержав заходи МУН з рамени свого відділу та після доповіді друга Шраменка дав дав низку цінних завважень.

Після ширшої дискусії присутніх членів згаданих відділів приступлено до обговорення пляну праці для організації Доросту МУН.

ШИКАГО

22 травня ц.р. члени відділу МУН ім. Ю. Вассияна в Шикаґо відбули спільну зустріч з Головою ГУ МУН Р. Шраменком, провівши пару годин вільної товариської гутірки. Виміна думок між мунівцями й Головою ГУ МУН вказала на успіхи й недоліки Відділу МУН в Шикаґо та рівночасно винесено деякі постанови щодо покращення праці відділу та встановлення нових методів діяльности тощо.

Рівночасно обговорено питання преси, а зокрема сторінки МУН „Промінь" та встановлено сталих дописувачів і співробітників для цієї діяльности. Член Ред. Колеґії сторінки МУН, друг Д. Пілецький, який перебуває на терені Шикаґо, зобов'язався взяти до уваги анґажування до співпраці в „Промені" нових і молодих сил, щоб тим притягати ширші круги нашої молоді до громадської праці та зацікавити її різними ділянками нашого зорганізованого українського життя в ЗДА.

Треба пригадати, що від часу переходу Редакції й Адміністрації місячника „Самостійна Україна" до рук Центральної Управи ОДВУ мунівці в Шикаґо жертвують своїм часом, працюючи в друкарні й адміністрації „СУ" у своїх вільних годинах. У зв'язку з цим відділ МУН в Шикаґо домігся випуску окремого місячного розділу для молоді на сторінках „СУ", що буде редаґований силами цього відділу.

—o—

НЮ ЙОРК

Голова ГУ МУН в ЗДА, д-р Роман Шраменко, який донедавно перебував в Ст. Пол., Мінн., переїхав на стале перебування до Ню Йорку. Як повідомляють нас з Ню Йорку, 11 червня ц.р. друг Шраменко зустрівся з членством відділу МУН в Ню Йорку та провідними членами БО, для обговорення організаційних питань МУН, зокрема організації Доросту МУН.

Рівночасно покликано до життя на терені Ню Йорку льокальну Ред. Колеґію, яка буде збирати й редаґувати матеріяли для сторінки МУН при „Свободі" з рамени відділу МУН в Ню Йорку.

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УЧАСТЬ У КОНҐРЕСІ УКК.

Представники МУН в ЗДА взяли участь разом з делеґатами інших Братніх Організацій у 6-ому Конґресі УКК, який відбувся 28, 29 і 30 травня ц.р. в Ню Йорку.

Три дні нарад Конґресу дали змогу присутним делеґатам МУН познайомитися з працею УКК — цієї нашої найвищої політичної й громадської Централі в ЗДА, а також були доброю нагодою для встановлення зв'язків з делеґатами інших молодечих організацій в ЗДА.

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ТОВАРИСЬКА ЗУСТРІЧ ВІДДІЛІВ МУН З НЮ ЙОРКУ ТА ПАСЕЙКУ

З ініціятиви Відділу МУН в Ню Йорку, дня 10 липня ц.р. відбулася товариська зустріч мунівців з Ню Йорку та Пасейку, як теж членів танцювального гуртка „Джерело" та поодиноких друзів з Трентон і Пенсилвенії.

Гарна погода, лагідний ранок і прекрасна околиця пограниччя стейтів Пенсилвенії та Ню Джерзі. А чудовими дорогами посувається валка автомашин, в яких наша веселорадісна молодь — мунівці.

Оглянувши чудові гори Пенсилвенії та деякі староіндіянські пам'ятки, їдемо на оселю Робітничого Союзу, щоб там перебути в гурті за спільним обідом та забавою.

Нас зустріли прихильно і щиро. Хто купається, хто завзято грає м'ячем, а хто бавиться у фотоаматора. А далі потягнули друга з Пасейку і завели забаву, яка скоро перемінилась у справжній танцювальний попис. Друг Н. Гірняк з своєю Шан. Дружиною подбали про музику, інші співають, а енерґійна молодь витанцьовує. Не обійшлося й без народних танків, чого домагались урядники Робітничого Союзу.

Та прийшов вечір і нам довелось з жалем прощатися та роз'їжджатись домів. Нам товаришив надалі веселий настрій, а з усіх автомашин неслася бадьоро наша рідна українська пісня. Вже на прощанні ми одноголосно постановили з'їхатися за пару тижнів знов і тим разом на Союзівці, де сподіємось перевести ще краще день, щоб вечером дати виступ для численних гостей Союзівки.

„Пусти мене, мати, до табору, до сонця, до волі, до простору..." неслося від наших автомашин і ми з радісним серцем роз'їхались по своїх домах, щоб за пару тижнів знов зустрітися в спільному гурті. Допобачення, Друзі, на Союзівці!

Ігор Шуган

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МУН В НЮ ЙОРКУ

Відділ МУН в Ню Йорку є мабуть більше пов'язаний з місцевими відділами ОДВУ й УЗХ, як будьякий інший Відділ МУН у ЗДА. Воно й зрозуміле, коли взяти до уваги, що наші братні організації на цьому терені вже від давніше пов'язані не тільки духово, а й організаційно, як у внутрішніх, так і в зовнішніх виступах.

Метрополія вимагає часто іншого підходу в плянуванні праці та її реалізуванні, як це мається по інших менших скупченнях у ЗДА. І тому часто МУН, як — радше автономна одиниця в БО, не проявляє себе самостійно, а тільки спільно з ОДВУ, УЗХ та „Заревом". Щоправда, не маємо тут на увазі суто специфічних завнять і праці МУН, що є виключно пов'язані з самою молоддю, але всі зовнішні виступи, як на політичному, так і суспільно-громадському полі діяльности.

Завдяки МУН, а зокрема більшої частини членства, заіснувало і дій по сьогоднішній день „Джерело", яке об'єднує у своїх рядах поважну кількість молодих людей, які залюбки віддаються сцені, а зокрема українському танкові, пісні тощо.

Мистецький керівник „Джерела", проф. Р. Петріна, як висококваліфікована фахова сила вложив в організацію й працю цієї групи багато зусиль, щоб високим мистецьким рівнем віддзеркалити багату скарбницю українського танку, пісні, ноші та фолкльору. І дійсно, — заходи цього жертвенного мистецького провідника виправдалися і дали йому, цілій групі, а зокрема МУН-ові належне признання українського суспільства, як і чужинців.

Їхні виступи в рр. 1952-54 — це справді поважний капітал, що його могли зложити молоді люди в пропаґуванні українського мистецтва серед своїх і чужих, та защепити в своїх серцях любов до величі своїх рідних і таких близьких — танку та пісні. Треба дати цій жертвенній і багатонадійній групі належне признання й всю можливу допомогу, щоб вона могла й надалі плекати цю, таку потрібну і бажану ділянку, якою є рідна сцена, танок і пісня. З приємністю відмічуємо, що хоч в цьому році „Джерело", з уваги на технічні умовини послабило свою діяльність, то однак бажання його членів є далі вести активну працю в ділянці мистецтва та змагатись до дальших успіхів.

Поважна кількість молодих людей в Ню Йорку сьогодні — це здебільша збайдужілий елемент, який з презирством киває рукою на всі жертвенні дії ідейної молоді, байдуже чи це з рядів МУН, СУМА, ОДУМ, Пласту чи інших, забуваючи про свої елементарні обов'язки, що їх надає їм суспільство. Сьогодні бо цінять вас, якщо ви йдете в парі з своїм суспільством, коли оцінюєте належно й живете нерозривно з життям своєї ширшої, чи вужчої групи. Так є в українців, так є в американців і так є в інших етнічних групах, в Америці і в цілому світі.

Ми ще іншим разом дозволимо собі вернутися до цього питання „збайдужілих громадян", а сьогодні хочемо лише висловити своє побажання до друзів, які блукають безцільно по Бродвею чи Бруклині, — що ми ждемо їх! Так, чекаємо їх і віримо, що вони прийдуть і засядуть разом у нашім молодечім гурті та віднайдуть втрачену мету.

Існування на протязі двадцяти кілька років МУН-у в Ню Йорку — це поважний вклад в загальну працю й змагання ОДВУ й ВО для визвольної боротьби українського народу. Сьогодні ми з гордістю читаємо розвідку пані П. Різник про минуле МУН, — про велику й жертвенну працю наших ідейних друзів-мунівців у минулому. Ото ж не засоромім цих ідейних піонерів, а даймо своєю дальшою жертвенно-активною працею доказ, що ми належно сприйняли їх світогляд, ідейність і працю, що лягли були в основу їхньої патріотичної діяльности та їхніх успіхів.

Роман Шраменко

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ЗАСІДАННЯ ГОЛОВНОЇ УПРАВИ

18 червня ц. р. в Ню Йорку відбулося засідання Головної Управи МУН, на якому були присутні представники ЦУ ОДВУ і ГУ УЗХ.

Крім звітування та дискусії в організаційних і фінансових справах, порушено питання Доросту МУН і видавничої діяльности МУН. Зокрема винесено признання для Ред. Колеґії „Променя", що веде зразково редаґування цієї сторінки при щоденнику „Свобода", і доручено секретаріятові ГУ МУН розбудову сітки дописувачів у терені, зокрема по лінії діяльности МУН і Доросту МУН.

В дискусіях над різними проблемами, крім членів ГУ МУН забирали слово також запрошені представники БО, між ними пп. В. Різник, д-р Михайлів, А. Шекерик, Пані П. Різник, І. Яремчук та інші. Засідання провадив Голова ГУ МУН — Роман Шраменко.

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Ділимося приємною вісткою з нашими читачами про успіх нашого відомого члена, наукового дослідника і публіциста, відомого в студентських і суспільно-політичних колах в Америці — д-ра Петра Стерча, якого призначено асистент-професором, доцентом економічних і політичних наук у St. Vincent College, Latrobe, Penna.

Маючи ступінь доктора економічних наук з Европи, д-р Петро Стерчо перебував в останніх роках на студіях політичних наук при Університеті Нотр Дейм в Індіяні, де в жовтні 1954 р. добув докторат філософії з політичних наук.

Головна Управа МУН, Редакція й співробітники „Променя" щиро вітають друга д-ра П. Стерча та бажають йому дальших успіхів.

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З Міннеаполіс, Мінн., повідомляють нас, що видатний член МУН д-р Михайло Данилюк був покликаний до активної служби при американській армії, діставши ступінь сотника при медичному корпусі.

Головна Управа МУН та Редакція „Променя" бажають своєму другові і близькому співробітникові — д-рові М. Данилюкові багато щастя й нових успіхів у його новій військово-лікарській практиці. Щасти Боже!

ПРОМІНЬ
СТОРІНКА МОЛОДИХ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ НАЦІОНАЛІСТІВ В ЗДА (Молодь ОДВУ)

Редаґує Редакційна Колеґія — В. Нагірняк, Д. Шлецький, Т. Сущик. — Листування й матеріяли відсилати на адресу Головного Редактора: W. Nahirniak, — 452 S. 68th St., — Milwaukee, Wis.

Павлина Мигаль Різник

МУН У НЕДАВНОМИНУЛОМУ

IV

Цілий 1934 рік проходив під гаслом організування української тут родженої молоді, бо недвозначно можна було завважити, що ця молодь може безслідно пропасти для української спільноти, як не вживеться протизаходів. Тому й Центральна Управа Організації Державного Відродження України звернула пильнішу увагу на ту проблему і коли з її рамени роз'їжджав по всіх скупченнях української іміграції головний організатор адв. Теодор Свистун, то він, крім інформування українського загалу про визвольну боротьбу українського народу і революційну діяльність ОУН і крім організування нових відділів ОДВУ, звертав велику увагу на притягнення якнайбільшого числа тут родженої молоді чи то до відділів ОДВУ, чи до окремих відділів молоді МУН.

Попередньо була вже згадка про постання й діяльність відділів МУН у Ню Йорку і Гемтремк. Тут хочу згадати ще й другі відділи МУН, що постали майже в цей сам час і внесли багато нового в організаційне життя молоді крім менш-більш подібної культурно-освітньої діяльности.

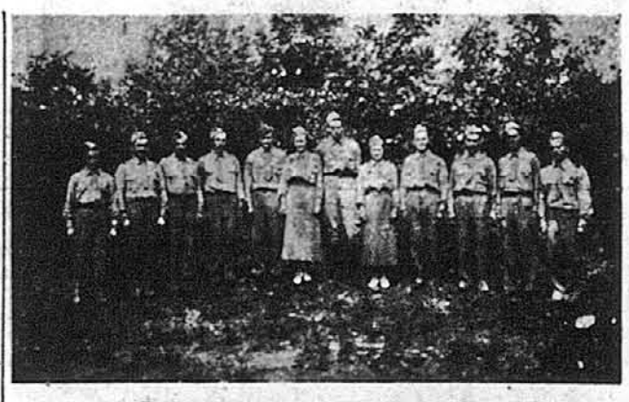
Відділ МУН у Филаделфії, Па., постав 20-го лютого 1934 р. і першим його головою вибрано Олександра Яремка, а секретаркою Анну Білу. До кількох місяців відділ начисляв поверх 50 членів, мав зорганізовану свою танцювальну і хорову групи й приготовлявся запопадливо до створення дружини „бейзболу" й до пляннового поширення інших ділянок спорту між українською молоддю, щоб в Націоналістичному Дні, що мав відбутися влітку того ж року могла пописуватися своїми спортовими здібностями та військовим впорядом. Ентузіястом і промотором спорту був голова відділу Олександер Яремко, який з запалом і завжди новими ідеями старався з допомогою спорту, спортових змагань і спортових свят цілих округ, а то й цілої Америки, притягнути і держати українську молодь при організації і при українстві. Хоч і не повелося йому здійснити всіх плянів, однак багато з його ідей прийнялося пізніше й були вживані з успіхом іншими молодечими організаціями. Сам п. Яремко є тепер власником свого підприємства, але все таки находить час і можливість бути далі активним в українському житті.

Одним із найкращих і найміцніших відділів МУН, що постали в тому році, був відділ МУН у Клівленді, Огайо. Офіційно зорганізовано відділ МУН 18-го березня 1934 р. у залі Українського Народного Дому, де відбувалися й усі дальші сходини й імпрези того ж відділу. В тому ж дні до відділу вписалося 51 членів. Відділ у скорому часі скріпився новими поповненнями і скоро перевищив число 150 членів. Першим головою відділу став Іван Когут, а секретаркою Анна Труш. Вони в дійсності стали душею відділу й завдяки їм той відділ так скоро зростав і кріпшав. Правда, не можна поминути факту, що відділ МУН був цілий час під опікою відділу ОДВУ і що голова того ж відділу п. Іван Попович дуже багато часу й енерґії посвятив, щоб дати можливість організованій молоді йти правильним шляхом, щоб на сходинах відділу ознайомлювати молодь з українськими проблемами, а головно з визвольною боротьбою ОУН та, врешті, щоб молодь крім розваг і спорту призвичаювалася до відповідальної громадської праці й жертвенности для українського визвольного фронту.

Клівлендські українці з гордістю і радістю приглядалися, як їхня молодь з ентузіязмом вчиться провадити сходини по-українськи, як живо дискутує вона українські проблеми, як радо допомагає всім підприємствам відділу ОДВУ, прихід з яких ішов на визвольний фонд. А вже великою радістю було бачити, як десятки вишколеної молоді рівними рядами в синіх одностроях з рушницями на плечах вимаршовували на Національні Дні і на маневри. Вижалося неодному, що це відродилася українська армія серед тут родженої молоді і що Україна не має потреби сумувати по своїй програній, бо буде кому підняти „червону калину".

Клівлендська молодь може похвалитися і ще одним досягом, а саме своєю летунською школою й закупном літака „Націоналіст". Був це час, як усі держави звертали велику увагу на розбудову свого летунства, бо знали, що воно стане найважливішим засобом оборони й атаки. І в той час, коли всі ставили такий натиск на розбудову і будучність летунства, українці не мали жадної можливости розбудовувати своє летунство і школити кадри летунів, а всім було ясно, що без летунства і без вишколених техніків український нарід не має великої шанси на виграння визвольних змагань, коли б розгорілася нова світова війна. Зрозуміли це в першу чергу провідники ОДВУ і 4-тий З'їзд ОДВУ літом 1934 р. доручив своїм клітинам почати закладати летунські школи і вишколювати будуших летунів, бо ясно їм було, що українці не можуть залишатися позаду і мусять присвятити незвичайно пильну увагу справі розвитку українського летунства (тим більше, що на рідних землях під окупантами нема жадних спроможностей виховувати українських летунів та взагалі технічно розбудовувати українське летунство. Так заходами молоді того ж року постала в Ню Йорку летунська школа ОДВУ, учителями якої були фахівці цього діла, а саме інженери українці Р. Корманицький і В. Семенина та американець В. Гілліган. Головним завданням цієї школи було притягнути якнайбільше число української молоді, закупити свій власний літак, зорганізувати на черговий рік табор українських летунів, получений з курсом і практичними летами, взяти участь наступного року в „ґлайдерськім" міжнароднім контесті, бо ця летунська школа скоро закупила „ґлайдера".

Хоч почин творення летунських шкіл вийшов від молодих ентузіястів Ню Йорку, то клівлендська летунська школа, що була зорганізована пізніше, мала більше учнів, мала американського майора за інструктора й у скорому часі потрапила закупити свого власного літака, якого охрещено назвою „Націоналіст".



Група молоді МУН з Ню Інґленд.

Мушу тут підчеркнути, що українська тут роджена молодь не була лише активною по відд. МУН, але ще багато більше тієї молоді було по відділах ОДВУ, де вони спільно з старшими працювали і втягалися до громадського воза. Хочу бодай коротко згадати такі відділи ОДВУ, в рядах яких опинилося поважне число молоді, от як Ембрідж, Па., де душею відділу ОДВУ стають здебільша молоді люди, як Михайло Скрабут і Анастазія Галабан, як Трой, Н. И., де до новозорганізованого відділу ОДВУ вписується 23 молодих членів і секретаркою відділу стає молода Соня Коць. Подібне діялося й по інших відділах, як у Коговс, Вотервліт, Бабилон і Бруклин, Н. И., Вілінґ, Вест Вірдж., Пасейк, Н. Дж., Вілмінґтон, Дел., Балтімор, Мд., Провіденс, Фол Ривер і Сентрал Фолс, Р. Ай., Ню Гейвен, Ню Брітейн, Гартфорд і ін.