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RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA IN AN AMERICAN PUBLISHED RUSSIAN READER

By S. KALYNYK
(Translated from Ukrainian)

(2)

In line with such platitudinous praise of the Russian tsars (Ivan the Terrible, Catherine II—see last week's instalment, —Editor), there are more in this Russian Reader by Professor Patrick, concerning the Russian tsars. Here, however, only Nicholas I is characterized as the "Tsar, the Reactionary." About Nicholas the Cripple, we read: "Nicholas II, although a fine person — cultured and soft — was a poor tsar—weak and unprepared to govern; he had little conception about governmental affairs." Further on, the Reader author concludes that it was against the Tsar that the Russian Revolution broke out. The real reasons for the revolution are not set forth. Instead, the well-nigh complete text of Tsar Nicholas' renunciation of the throne is given. Then, at the end, it is briefly stated, that "In July 4 the tragic death of Nicholas II took place." The identity of the assassins is discretely not mentioned at all.

Russian Chauvinism Permeates the Reader

In the spirit of Russian nationalism and monarchism, is the article in the Reader entitled "A Monument of the 1,000th anniversary of Russia." Russian chauvinism permeates the contents of a number of articles in the book about Russian writers. Thus, "the works of Gorki are read by many," and he is described as being "one of the most popular writers of the USSR." This laudatory ode about Russia is concluded with the following: "Russia has become a leading power from the time of Lenin, leader of the Bolshevik party, which rules Russia."

The largest of these articles (about five pages) is dedicated to Lenin. His biography is presented entirely in the typical Bolshevik propagandistic fashion. Here are some examples of this pro-Communist article: "The Provisional Government fell. The land and factories came into the hands of the peasants and workers. Lenin taught us how to govern. From that time the workers took over the government. Now they all work for the good of the country. Lenin showed us the road to progress. He established the party. He opened our eyes."

The American Professor Patrick, having distorted the true story about Lenin, added no commentaries of his own. He did not mention the fact that the factories and the land became state property, ruled over by the Kremlin clique, which introduced real slavery. The American professor openly circulates the false Soviet Communist propaganda, and thereby causes harm to his own country.

The picture of Stalin is presented in a similar light. Here is how this propagandistic fable is told by the American professor to his countrymen: "In the mountains there was born the future leader of the Communist party working classes, one whom later began to be called Comrade Stalin. From the time when he was just 18 years old, he dedicated himself to the liberation of the working classes. Throughout all this work he was the closest associate and helper of Lenin. When Lenin died, the Communist party continued his work under the leadership of Stalin. Under his direction thousands of factories and plants were constructed. And by his order the collective farm came into being."

What the Professor Was Mum About

The American professor did not recount to his countrymen how the Stalin "directives" were put into operation, nor did he tell how in the process millions of people perished by Soviet instigated famines, or about the hundreds of thousands who were executed, the horrible Stalin reign of terror, and the notorious Russian slave and concentration labor camps. The American professor did not say anything about the fact that the Stalin plants and canals were built at the cost of millions of lives. Instead, Stalin is portrayed by this professor as being genial, sympathetic and very kind, a heroic good-deed man, and as a great champion "of the working classes."

Hundreds thousands of this Russian language Reader, together with the Russian Communistic publications, are poisoning the minds of hundreds of thousands of Americans Canadians and the British. And, mind you, this poisonous matter has been circulating for over twenty years. How do the teachers of Russian look upon this matter? How does the AATSEL regard all this? Why do they continue to remain silent on the subject, and continue to use this Reader in their teachings of Russian.

Bodnar's Reader of Same Nature

The American professor Patrick recommends, in the preface to his book, that this Reader should be used in conjuction with other pro-Communist readers. He writes that "this book is adapted to Bodnar's simplified Russian method." In this publication of Pitman's there are listed quite a number of recommended Russian readers, such as that by Bodnar's Russian Reader, where there is a great deal of Communist propaganda, too. Thus, for example, on p. 170, there appears the following: "Life in the kolhosp (collective farm) is very fine. The dwellings are commodious and beautiful. Around each house there is a small garden and orchard. In the center of each kolhosp there is a fine 'Home of Culture.' It contains a fine library, and large auditoriums, in which lectures and concerts are presented, and movies as well . . . I love to live in a kolhosp!"

It is to be noted that Communist propaganda is spread through certain exercises followed in translating English into Russian. Here, for exemble, is the following: "The students and the collective farmers like the life on the collective farm."

About Moscow we read: "The sidewalks were thronged with Soviet citizens and tourists. We passed a group of young Pioneers. Never did we hear from them such fine singing. There are so many institutes, schools, museums and libraries. Now we can understand why everyone in the Soviet Union loves Moscow . . ."

In order to portray the material well-being of the Soviet people, Bodnar gives such an "illustration" of it: "The Soviet citizen emerges from his home. He has in his pocket 648 rubbles. In one store he sees a sleigh (?). But he does require it, for he has two at home(!).

"In another show-window he sees a beautiful watch, but he does not buy it for 'in my house we have four clocks'. Finally, he sees in a clothing store a fur coat. He buys it and happily returns home."

This theme of "happy living" is repeated endlessly in Bodnar's book. Thus, for example, we read in his Reader a most idyllic but most false picture of Soviet reality: "On their free days the citizens go auto riding or putter around in their gardens. Everywheres there is the sound of singing and laughter. All are happy." Then follows, the text and notes of these "happy" songs. Here is a loud-patriotic Soviet song, entitled "Moscow," followed by the "Song of the Family," with its lying words: "I Know Not Another Country, Where One Can Live in Such Freedom."

Professor Patrick does not deviate from this line set by his colleague Bodnar. In an article in his Reader praising the Leningrad Palace of Culture, he writes that it "it is the most restful place in entire Leningrad, where one can gain an all-around education . . .For one can find there an anti-religious display, as well as a library . . ."

The Red Line

Through this Reader by Patrick there runs the red line linking in a startling but to be expected fashion the organic union between the Russian monarchistic nationalism of the past with the present Soviet Russian nationalism and Communist propaganda. The White and Red Russian imperialism have become united in one body, entity

It is clear that the instructors of the Russian language take advantage, without any critical comments, of these Russian language readers, and that they not only teach Russian but, at the same time, they serve as tools of Bolshevik propagandists and of Communist agents . . .

Such type of lectures by them will undobtedly be harmful to American interests and security.

The Ukrainian American institutions and the press should bring this very deplorable situation, wherein Russian imperialism and communism propaganda are involved, to the attention of the proper authorities.

PROFESSOR BATTLES WITH WORDS

PROFESSOR MANNING, "OUR FIRST ENEMY," SAYS RUSSIAN

The Reporter Dispatch, of White Plains, N. Y., featured an extensive article last Monday, April 9th, written by Michael Lazare, about Professor Clarence A. Manning, the eminent American scholar of Columbia University.

As Mr. Lazare, of Pleasantville, N. Y., where Prof. Manning dwells, Prof. Manning was not particularly upset when Moscow called him "an old American spy and a specialist in slandering the Soviet Union."

As Mr. Lazare puts it, "the sixty - three-year-old associate professor of Slavic Languages at Columbia University (his birthday this year was on Easter) proudly refers to himself as one of the first enemies of the Soviet Union in the United States.' He adds, 'A murderer is a murderer: that's not slander.' "

His medals and books surround Prof. Clarence A. Manning of Pleasantville. Top three medals are American; the others are from European governments—Staff Photo by John Sarno

Excerpts of Reporter Dispatch featured article, accompanied by a picture of Prof. Manning — together with his three medals from the USA and others from European governments — appear as follows:

Excerpts from the Reporter Dispatch on the Story of Prof. Manning

Immediate cause of the latest Red blast was Prof. Manning's book, "Twentieth Century Ukraine," (the publication of which as well as his other books on Ukrainian literature and literary figures, were sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association — U.W. editor) which a Ukrainian delegate to the recent Communist Party congress denounced as "full of lies, slanders and vile inventions". Material for the 1951 book, said Prof. Manning, came from refugees, publications and other sources available to Americans; he emphatically denied the charges.

This incident is just a skirmish in a long battle. "In 1924 Baron Mannerheim of Finland told me that I was so well known as an anti-Bolshevik that I would probably be invited into the Soviet Union with gusto; he warned me, I'd get indigestion if I went."

"Nearest Port — Hell"

Prof. Manning's early opposition to Communism — at an early mass meeting in New York he referred to the movement as "a ship of stone with masts of iron, the wrath of God being the wind, has been deepened by a life the nearest port being hell" — has been deepened by a life spent studying and teaching cultures of the various Soviet republics.

A Columbia man all the way, Prof. Manning took all three degrees from the university— his bachelor's in 1912, master's in 1913 and doctor's in 1915. His doctoral disertation was on Greek drama. He has been on the Columbia faculty since 1917, first as lecturer and later instructor and assistant professor of Slavonic languages, then as assistant Professor of Eastern European Languages and since 1947 in the department of Slavic Languages.

Speaking of the early days of Eastern Languages at Columbia, Prof. Manning recalls some confusion. The department was started by John Dyneley Prince, former president of the New Jersey Senate (and a good friend of the Ukrainians — U.W. Editor). "He had a phenomenal linguistic gift, spoke practically every language," recalls Prof. Manning. "Only Pope Pius has the same gift today. Toscanini can do it in music."

Department Reorganized

When President Harding came into office, John Prince was appointed Minister to Denmark, and Prof. Manning was left in charge of the department.

"The first thing to do was liquidate the thing and get a little better departmentalization. This left us with 15 or 20 languages which just didn't fit into any department; we didn't know what to do with them.

"When Prof. Prince returned in 1933, the department was renamed, with Columbia President Nicholas Murray Butler's approval, Department of Eastern Languages. It included everything under the sun. I inherited the Chinese department, which I reorganized Eventually it included everything east of Germany to the Pacific.

"Ernest J. Simmons, present head of the Slavic Department, finally unscrambled the whole thing in 1947. The Slavic Department organized then, took in most of the Slavic odds and ends, except a few languages such as Hungarian and Turkish. Everything else went into General Linguistics. This year they added a department of Ural-Altaic languages."

"First Slavic Professors"

Prof. Manning has been chiefly active in developing studies of cultural work in Eastern countries. He has been referred to as the "first Slavic professor." He has visited all the university centers — "I spend more time in border states than in Western Europe. I drop into London and Paris and then drift East." He has lived in Pleasantville since 1927; he and Mrs. Manning have one daughter. "I spend about as much time here as anywhere else," he says. "I'm usually here when I'm not in Europe."

Prof. Manning has written credited about 20 books, ranging from works on Ukrainian literature to a biography of Casimir Pulaski. He has also translated several Slavic works into English and edited an anthology of Czech poetry. And, of course, there's "Twentieth Century Ukraine." His articles in learned journals number about 500. He has also prepared several pamphlets for the government.

A glass case in his home contains his medals, from Cechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Bulgaria. He also holds the United States World War I medal (he is a reserve officer in military intelligence) and the New York Aqueduct Medal.

Variety of Tasks

Prof. Manning retired from Columbia with terminal leave last February. His teaching career has included both undergraduate and graduate classes, and the first Summer session in Slavic studies in the country, in 1928. He once gave a course in Russian to composer Sergei Rachmaninoff's daughter. "We had a delightful series of conversations," he muses.

"I first started teaching at a period when you had to do everything, or else it wasn't done," Prof. Manning says "Now there's a growing tendency toward specialization The marked trend among younger men is to specialize within a language. Russian students are now like those in other languages — there are 19th century specialists, 20th century specialists and so forth."

As for Russia today, Prof. Manning thinks that the new course of Communism is another adaptation of the carrot and stick. "By eliminating Stalin's policies, they encourage people to think that they are going further than they actually are. They rewrite the past with equanimity. P. T. Barnum would have envied them. But the leaders' speeches show no fundamental change in the idea that they'll control the world. And the world has to think of some new way of meeting the challenge. That's where the trouble is."

Prof. Manning hopes to complete a general history of Slavonic studies in the United States shortly. "It's one thing after another," he says. "Heaven only knows what I'll go into next."

LYSENKO, STALIN'S PROTEGE, OUT AS SOVIET'S SCIENTIFIC CHIEFTAIN

In a dispatch from Moscow, dated April 9, The New York Times correspondent there, Welles Hangen, reported that Trofim D. Lysenko, a Ukrainian, who once wielded Stalin-like power over Soviet biological research, has resigned as head of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Science. His successor is Pavel P. Lobanov, a Deputy Premier in charge of agriculture. He is being succeeded by Vladimir V. Matskevich, Soviet Minister of Agriculture who led the Soviet farm delegation on a tour last summer of the United States and Canada.

Academician Lysenko's resignation and the two new appointments have drawn the following conclusions from observers:

1. Soviet scientific research is being progressively divested of the men whom Stalin designated to enforce paralyzing orthodoxy in all fields.

2. Mr. Khrushchev, the present Communist party chief, is further consolidating the critical agricultural sector of the Soviet economy.

The three-paragraph Tass announcement gave no indication what position, if any, Professor Lysenko would now hold.

Professor Lysenko was famed in the Stalin era as the exponent of the officially approved theory that acquired characteristics were hereditable. According to this theory, new plant species may be produced by subjecting the seed and later the plant itself to drastic environmental changes.

Thus Prof. Lysenko held that new varieties of corn, wheat or other crops could be evolved by climatic, nutritional and other environmental conditions. His view was bitterly contested abroad. In the Stalin era, however, it was enshrined as the official Soviet doctrine.

"Night of Ukrainian Music" At Columbia

The Ukrainian Students Circle of Columbia University sponsored a very entertaining "Night of Ukrainian Music" program in the Casa Italiana auditorium on the campus of the university, last Saturday night, April 7.

The program featured the "Dumka" male chorus, directed by L. Krushelnitsky, solos by Mr. and Mrs. Baransky, ballet dancing by Roma Pryma. Piano accompanists were Mrs. J. Pryma, Mrs. Lesya Kurilenko, and Olya Dmytriw. Mistress of ceremonies was Helen Demydchuk.

The audience, which packed the auditorium, received the program offerings with much euthusiasm.

Wilkes-Barre UNA Youth Club Holds Elections

Alice Malischak, of Korn Krest, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was re-elected president

Alice Malischak

of the Youth of Ukrainian National Association of Wilkes-Barre at the annual meeting held recently. She is also Secretary of Branch 29 of the Ukrainian National Association.

Other officers elected were: Vice President Henry Bolosky; recording secretary, Helen Slawich; treasurer, Mary Boris; financial secretary, Mary Mohanco; assistant recording secretary, Mildred Dobranski; social committee chairmen, Stella Iwaniew and Mary Bolosky; publicity chairman, Rose Slawich; auditors, Metro Orral, John Mohanco, and Andrew Szysz.

Metro Orral was chairman of the nominating committee.

The branch was organized in 1947 by Mr. Gregory Herman, Supreme Secretary of the UNA, Mrs. Herman, and Jule Konick, now Mrs. Taschuk.

The club has contributed to Ukrainian orphanages and other worthy causes, donated books about Ukraine to local libraries, organized a Ukrainian Folk Dancing Class and a class in Ukrainian Language in the local YMCA, and sponsored a concert of the Bandurists which was their most successful affair.

Youth of UNA is composed of young members from the various UNA branches in Wilkes-Barre and vicinity.

Ukrainian Boy in Children Promenade

Eleven "children of the world" represented the Army Language School in Monterey, Calif., in last week's annual Monterey Peninsula Children's Festival Association at Asilomar on Wednesday, April 4, the the Fort Ord Dust Panorama reports.

A promenade of faculty children, in national costumes of countries whose languages their fathers teach, was the opening feature of Wednesday's afternoon dance recital.

The children promenaded down the center aisle of Merrill Hall, took the stage as a group and bowed each in turn. Resplendent in their colorful costumes, the children symbolized the creative spirit of children everywhere.

The Ukrainian children's representatives were George Stepanenko, and Natalia and Lesia Hryshko. Other children were of Spanish, Polish and Japanese parentage.

Admitted to Academy of Political Science

Mr. Roman Olesnicki of New York has been recently admitted to membership in the Academy of Political Science (Columbia University), New York.

The Academy has been in existence for over 75 years and frequently arranges conferences, meetings and dinners for discussion of current political and international problems. The Hon. Lewis W. Douglas, Former Ambassador to the Court of St. James, is the President, and among its directors and honorary members are such prominent leaders as: Sir Winston Churchill, Thomas J. Watson, Harlow H. Curtice, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, Juan T. Trippe and others.

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Ukrainian Cultural Courses At the "Soyuzivka"

"Father (Bät'ko) Soyuz," that is the Ukrainian National Association, together with its "Svoboda," and the "The Ukrainian Weekly," have done much to spread knowledge about Ukrainian history, culture, literature, arts, folklore, habits and customs, traditions, and, especially the Ukrainian struggle for the attainment of their national freedom.

This has been done by the UNA in sponsoring various scholarly works in the English language, published by very responsible American firms and universities, and by the "Svoboda" and "The Ukrainian Weekly" in editorials and leading articles which have provided much informative material concerning Ukraine, Ukrainians and the issues involved.

Of value, too, in this field, have been the individual efforts of the UNA and readers off its publications, to support all this collective action, and, at the same time, through personal contacts, initiative and perseverence, to awaken among their fellow-Americans, friends, neighbors, of various professions, business enterprises, trades, a sense of awarenes of the vital importance of the Ukrainian problem in the kaleidescope of international affairs, and of its importance in the safeguarding of American national and individual interests before the threat of Soviet Russian imperialism and aggression, and the threat of Communism.

Among the torchbearers in all of this have been the Ukrainian American youth, many of whom today have no other recourse than to disclaim being young, but who, as youths and now as mature persons, have accomplished a great deal, through their choruses, dancing groups, exhibits, active participation in organizational life and direct political activity.

Some of them, too, have taken advantage of the various lecture courses which the UNA has sponsored. Among them were the series of Ukrainian language courses and lectures given at Columbia University, New York, and at the Northwestern University in Chicago.

All of this has been in consonance with the purposes and objects of the UNA as set forth in its Constitution and By-Laws. All this, besides the primary object of the association to provide adequate life insurance protection for its current 71,165 members.

For the past several years, the UNA has been engaged in a new cultural-educational venture, namely, the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at its popular "Soyuzivka" resort, in the mountainous region near Kerhonkson, N. Y.

During the past two summers, these one-month courses, taught by competent instructors, proved to be highly successful.

Efforts are being made to have the Ukrainian Cultural Course held under the pedagogical protectorate of the famed "Free Ukrainian University in Munich, Germany."

The students, the teen-agers and those a bit older, boys and girls, enjoyed the truly engrossing courses in the Ukrainian language, spoken and written, Ukrainian history, culture, literature, in Ukrainian singing and dancing. All of that in setting of what is well known to be one of the finest vacation spots to be found anywheres. The vacation facilities, the students enjoyed to the very hilt, including swimming, hiking, playing ball, and, at the same time, enjoying the fine cuisine for which the "Soyuzivka" is well known.

Important, too, is the fact that besides their Ukrainian education that they received, plus the vacationing they spent that month, August, in a true Ukrainian atmosphere, at its best. From the social angle, warm friendships were established among themselves, as well as with the other vacationeers who frequented the "Soyuzivka," both young and old.

About the best proof of the popularity of these courses are the unsolicited letters by the students, highly praising them.

Undoubtedly quite a number of them, plus many more new students, will take this year's courses. The courses will start August 1 and come to a close on August 29.

The tuition and vacation fee will be $120. Normally, the fee should be much higher, but "Bät'ko Soyuz" will pick up the tab for the red ink figures.

We urge our young Ukrainian Americans throughout the country to attend these courses this summer, and to vacation at the same time.

But you have to register as soon as possible, or you may be out of luck. We urge, that parents send their sons and daughters to these courses. The best of care and supervision will be given them by qualified persons.

Our Ukrainian American local clubs, and societies, especially UNA Branches, should also lend a hand here. This they can best do by awarding scholarships to deserving youngsters to take the courses, as has been done in the past and is being done by some thus far. The cost is a trifle one. The benefits to be gained by the students, and Ukrainian American progress in general, is immeasurable in value.

(See application form on page 3)

Another Five Year Plan

It has been recently reported that Leningrad, second largest city in the Soviet Union, hopes to solve its housing problem in another five years.

How serious the housing problem is there can be realized when one considers the fact that the Leningraders are limited by law to a trifle over 100 square feet. of living space per persons. That works out to not quite 11x10 ft. And many of them don't even have that much space.

At the same, Leningrad authorities are spending large amounts of money on revamping St. Issacs Cathedral, now an anti-religious museum, while promising housing pie bye and bye.

Next November the Reds will celebrate the 39th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, which was supposed to bring prosperity in five years. There have been a lot of Five Year Plans since then. The Leningrad one is among the latest.

THE POST-STALIN KREMLIN ATTITUDE TOWARD UKRAINE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

Superficially the speech of Mikoyan at the XX Congress of the All-Union Communist Party in Moscow with its kind words for Ukrainian historians seemed to indicate a desire of the Kremlin to do more honor to the scholars of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. That and the previous appointment of the Russianized Ukrainian Kyrychenko as First Secretary of the Communist Party in Ukraine might be construed as a change for the better.

Yet, in reality, it was merely another step in the long continued struggle against Ukrainian nationalism which was begun by Stalin in the later 1920's. This struggle has taken many different forms, but its general purpose has been clear despite the many zigzags in the Communist policy. After shattering the Ukrainian Renaissance and exiling or liquidating most of its important figures, the Soviet government set itself to modify the Ukrainian language and bring it nearer to that of the Great Russian "elder brother."

Soviet Rewriting of Ukrainian History

This developed into a complete rewriting of Ukrainian history, a complete adaptation of the language, and a desire to prove that the Ukrainian language was only capable of modernization and the expression of Communist truth by the introduction of Russian words.

This was the policy before World War II, and despite some relaxation during the War the process was resumed when the Soviets reoccupied Ukraine at its close. From that time there has been an uninterrupted series of commentaries on Shevchenko and other writers, on history and its leading figures, all aiming to show how much they loved and respected and learned from their Russian colleagues, with little attention paid even to the bare facts of chronology.

The publication of the Theses on the Treaty of Pereyaslav in 1954 set a new high in the falsification of history. These predicated the existence of an original Russian state, which included Muscovy, Ukraine and Byelorussia, the East Slavic peoples, and described Kiev as an original Russian city. They called Lviw the first Ukrainian city, for the three groups were separated by Popal-Polish intrigues. Then there came the accounts of Muscovite help for Khmelnytsky and the interpretation of the Treaty as the reunion of long separated brothers.

These Theses and the celebration of the Treaty were followed by the secession of the Crimea to the Ukrainian SSR by the Russian SFSR. Kyrychenko was appointed First Secretary and such a violent russified as Melnikov was relieved of his post. At the same time the "voluntary" movement of young Ukrainians to Kazakhstan was speeded up and Ukrainians were appointed to posts in the other Soviet Republics. The speech of Mikoyan was only another step in this continuing process.

Why the Favoring of Ukraine?

What is the reason for this favoring of Ukraine, in view of the continuing resistance of at least part of the Ukrainian underground? We might expect the Soviets to adopt sharper measures toward a stubborn Republic, but instead they seem to be going out of their way to make concessions.

This is not a recognition of the error of the previous policy. It a new step in its execution. It is the intention of the Russian Communists to bind Ukraine more closely to Russia by every device known to them. These are of various forms.

Stalin indicated this purpose when he secured the admission of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Republics as charter members of the United Nations. At the same time the Ukrainian delegates to San Francisco were not men chosen for their knowledge and devotion to Ukraine but were political hacks of the Muscovite policy. Those delegates have never spoken for or defended specifically Ukrainian interests in the UN. They have been the willing servants of their Russian Communist masters.

On the other hand during the reign of Stalin, a Georgian, the doctrine of the brotherhood of the peoples of the Soviet Union stressed the importance of the Georgians and the Caucasian peoples. One poet after another in speaking of the subject regularly included the Georgians along with the Russians and Ukrainians. The present regime is reverting to the idea that there is a closer bond among the Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians. In this it is closer to the tsarist and pre-revolutionary Russian argument that there was no separate Ukrainian nation. The Theses emphasize the historical kinship and this is rendered necessary by the fact that the Ukrainians under Khrushchev are in the same position as were the Georgians under Stalin, at least in his early period.

The present Soviet attitude is then double and double with the usual Soviet treachery and duplicity. On the one hand, Khrushchev has much to gain by his policy in his fight for supremacy. In relying upon his own staff, largely composed of Russianized Ukrainians, he must show to the Great Russians that these men are not foreigners; he must eliminate that feeling of hostility, which so bitterly impressed both Gogol and Shevchenko, and flatter those Russians who refused to recognize the Ukrainian individuality and asserted the Muscovite right to dominate Ukraine as a backward part of the same people, speaking a peasant dialect, the the so-called Little Russian.

On the other hand, knowing well the feeling that the non-Russian peoples have for the Moscow centre, he is trying to present these agents of his as typical supporters of the central regime. In doing this, he is well aware that nationalism and separatism in Ukraine are vital questions and that both are not decreasing in intensity. He knows that from 1917 on, the patriotic leaders of the non-Russian peoples have looked toward Ukraine as their champion against Moscow. There was in 1917 a meeting of the leaders of the non-Russian peoples in Kiev; there was another in 1944 under the protection of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. Ukrainians abroad have played a leading part in the Bloc of Anti-Bolshevik Nations. Would it not be a good move to try to transfer to the Ukrainians at least part of the hostility to Moscow, to present these Russianized Ukrainians in the other republics as the supporters of the regime and to drive a wedge between them and the rest of the enslaved population?

Resettlement of the Ukrainians

From this point of view every move of the present leadership forms a consistent whole. The Tatars were expelled from the Crimea and the Crimean Autonomous Republic was liquidated. So Moscow gives the area to Ukraine. The Kazakhs are to be brought to account and deprived of their lands. Settle Ukrainians in their place. It makes no difference that the Ukrainians are the innocent victims of Muscovite persecution. They can be put into a dubious position from which Moscow may profit.

Yet when it comes to praising Ukrainian historians, who are selected? Men like Antonov -Avsiyenko, who fought for Russian domination in Ukraine. Not a word will be said for Skrypnyk or the Ukrainian Communists who perished for their idealistic belief in a worldwide Communism to which the Ukrainians as other peoples could contribute. Not a voice will be raised for Khvylovy and his appeals for an independent Ukrainian culture.

The present plans for Ukraine are already becoming clear. It is to remain as it was a mere source of raw materials, a mere geographical entity. Its population is to be scattered but it is to be placed where it can be pictured as aiding the regime in the Russianizing of the USSR.

Abroad, this new aspect of the policy will appeal to all those who believe in the indivisibility of Russia and especially of Slavic Russia. It will aid the Russia-Firsters in the United States, who will advance the argument that of course the Ukrainians and the Russians are brothers and that even Khrushchev and his friends recognize this and are giving due regard to Ukraine, a sort of Soviet Pennsylvania.

New Zigzag

There is nothing new in all this. It is merely a new zigzag in the Russian Soviet policy and the smiles of Khrushchev and Bulganin in place of the frown of Stalin is the on new factor in new look of Moscow. Yet people who saw Stalin personally say that when he wished he could have the pleasantest face in the world. He rarely showed it. Khrushchev likes to do it but behind it all is the unflinching and unyielding Russian Communist policy that Moscow must dominate the world.

The menace to freedom is today even greater than before. The new is less repellent at first sight but it hides the same poison, the same treachery, the same disregard for human lives, the same cold and ruthless aggression. It is geared to win the neutralists, but once again it is intended that Ukraine shall pay in the blood of its sons and daughters, in its wealth, in its good name if possible.

Now more than ever it is necessary for the United States and the free nations to see through this cunning trick and cut it short by demanding true freedom and independence for Ukraine and for all enslaved peoples everywhere.

ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE U.S.A.

AN ACTION PROGRAM FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS

(2)

Americans of French Ancestry

In the United States today, there are approximately 4,000,000 Americans of French ancestry, representing a strongly knit ethnic group which is intensely aware of the historical and contemporary association of American and French cultures in the evolutionary movement of our society.

The majority of this group lives in New England, centering in such urban areas as Boston, Fall River, Manchester and Woonsocket. This tendency toward urban residence is reflected in the largely industrial occupational states of this group, although some of its members are found in all of the occupations typical of our society. Many have made substantial contributions to American life in such fields as public affairs, art, literature, science, farming, and merchandising.

A fundamental characteristic is its sense of solidarity. This feeling of group cohesiveness is based upon the constant interest of its members in the preservation of the mother tongue and is molded by strong emphasis upon the home, school, church, press, and various types of social and fraternal organizations as media for the perpetuation of the French cultural heritage.

Much of the social and spiritual life of this group centers around the home and the parish church, which for the majority is Roman Catholic. The radio is widely used for encouraging the use of French and the steadily growing French-language press has become a valuable interpreter of Franco - American thought. Franco-American organizations sponsor over 245 schools and colleges which include in their curricula courses in French for the second and third generation members of this group. Finally, such organizations as the Union Saint-Jean Baptiste, the Association Canado-Americaine, the Alliance Française and many others exert considerable influence in the lives of these people.

In conclusion some reference must be made to the fundamental values which give meaning and solidarity to the lives of the members of this group. These values are embodied in the phrase "la survivance française." This implies survival as a small, numerical group along with the survival of the ancestral language, culture, and faith as unifying influences.

To this concept must be added a sense of Americanism based upon the conviction that the French and American cultures are indissolubly intermixed, each having a strong potential for the enrichment of the other.

An appreciation of these concepts is of basic importance in the elimination of those ethnocentric value-judgements so detrimental to the development of intercultural understanding.

Americans of Spanish Ancestry

The Spanish-speaking group in the United States, along with the French, has probably been more closely associated with the historical development of America than any other ethnic group. The exploration and settlement of the Southwest particularly reveals the contributions made by the Spanish - speaking inhabitants to agriculture, cattle, sheep, and mining industries in that area.

In 1953 the total number of Spanish-speaking people in the United States was estimated at around four million, including more than three million Mexican-Americans concentrated mostly in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and California; around 600,000 Puerto Ricans; 135,000 natives of Latin America and about 46,000 natives of Spain.

(Continued on page 3)

PARENTAL GUIDANCE

One of the graces which the good Lord has bestowed upon parents is not only love for their children but also a sympathetic understanding of them, of their problems, their emotional upsets, vexations, the exuberance of their spirits, mischievousness, pranks, and, also in some instances, of freshness to their mother, father and other elders.

By sympathetic understanding, I do not mean coddling the negative qualities in the boy or girl, qualities which we adults also possess, such as tempers, unreasonableness and emotional upsets.

A prerequisite of such parental understanding is to get to know something about the child. One need not have to read treatises and tomes on the subject. Of course, such a treatise, paper-covered only, can be used in place of the proverbial rod to administer a light spanking to "you, bad, bad boy."

In order to get to know something about the son or daughter, it will be very helpful for the parents to think about their own childhood days, to recall to their memories their thoughts, ideas, worries and the emotional upsets they went through then. That will be a great help in sizing up their children's conduct and action. The father will then look at his little boy, and inwardly say, "My, he is just a chip of the old block" and with this thought he approaches the juvenile problem on hand with proper understanding.

Discipline, of course, must be maintained, but the parent must not be every moment at the child's footsteps, constantly admonishing or scolding. Rather draw an imaginary circle of what is considered normal behavior of a good son or daughter. Give them free movement within that circle. If they overstep, then talk to them not in an angry, but calm voice, and in a kindly fashion.

Give them guidance, sympathetic guidance, and then watch the positive results. And by no means should the parents do anything to harm or destroy the inborn love their children naturally have for them.

Parental understanding and guidance will help to mold a fine character and adjust the child to the way of life.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

Poet's Corner

INAUDIBLE

The sparrow, from garden,
Flies into silence now;
Only thin rain is falling
Where song was on the bough.
Invading field and orchard,
Without a single sound,
The pallid grass and crocus
Lift from the walking ground.
Beauty will work in silence,
Although the bird take wing,
Conceiving the inaudible
Canticles of spring.

Willis Eberman.

I HAVE RETURNED TO MY CITY

By BOHDAN NYZHANKIVSKY

Translated from the Ukrainian by Adam Hnidj

(8)

"He stands there."

"If you see him, it's possible."

"I think I recognize him."

"You do? Have a pleasant meeting. I'll see you again, if you should so desire."

Before I manage to bow, the place where he stood becomes vacant. I stare into the rosy dust and see no one. Where is the other man? He must be here. He is. He stands behind me. Oh, I know how he likes to jest! I turn around slowly and shout out suddenly:

'Jimminy cricket, jimminy jack!"

A joyous smile wrinkles his face, and he completes it:

"Jimminy cricket, what the heck! How are you?"

He surveys me from head to toe and pouts his lower lip.

"But you are a sight!"

I jump up on one leg and, like a ballerina, pirouette on the tips of my toes.

"How do I look? Good?"

"No."

"Bad?"

"No."

"How, then?"

"Like a hole without a doughnut."

Laughter gurgles in my throat, to the point of choking.

"Really? Really? Like a hole without a doughnut. Like a hole? Ah, how easy I feel! And my feet ached so much, I was so tired!"

"You were tired?"

"I was, I was! But not now, not now!"

"But why were you tired?"

"I have come from far away. Clunk, clunk, from far away."

"From Kolomeya?"

"Why from Kolomeya? From the world, from the world! Over the mountains, over the seas, beyond the rivers! From beyond! From beyond everything!"

"My! You must have seen everything?"

"I have! I have! All! Everything!"

"It's impossible!"

I leap again on one foot and throw my arms out.

"All, all!"

"Really!"

"No, I'll tell you why just now."

"I am listening, I am listening!"

"Did you see the teapot before it was invented?"

"Wow, the teapot! That's good! That is good! The teapot! Ha! I'll bust! I won't be able to take it, and I'll bust!

"But, tell me, did you see?"

"No, I didn't, I didn't!"

"That means that the world is bigger than you thought, and you haven't been everywhere."

From the excessive laughter and joy I can barely breathe.

"Enough of this, enough! My cheeks are aching already. Let us sit down somewhere. We'll talk. I'll listen. Please talk."

"About what?"

"Tell me a fairy-tale."

"A fairy-tale?"

"Yes, a fairy-tale. Like then, like before. I was in bed, on the table was a dimmed oil-lamp, and behind the stove sat Yaga the Witch. Was she really there? It felt good then to be listening to a fairy-tale. Will you tell one, please?"

"Which one?"

"Anyone."

"The green one?"

"All right."

"Or perhaps the blue one?"

"Let it be blue."

"And the red one?"

"Good, the red one."

"Or perhaps from a different series?"

"Which one?

"The round one, for instance."

"I am listening."

"Perhaps you want the square one?"

"All right with me."

"And the spiked one?"

"It doesn't matter. Please begin."

"Begin what?"

"How 'what'? A fairy-tale!"

"A fairy-tale? What for? Look around you. But I'll tell the fairy-tale about Georgie."

"About Georgie?" But please tell me the ending, at last. It never had an ending."

"Listen, and don't jump up. Once upon a time, Georgie set out on a journey around his house. He walked and walked and became very tired. He lay down to rest and fell asleep. A stork came flying—he was returning to his nest—saw Georgie, landed, and knocked with his bill on Georgie's forehead. Georgie said 'Come in'. The end."

"That's no ending. It's always like that with this tale. Why did Georgie say 'come in'?"

"It seemed to him that some guest was knocking at the door of his house."

"And he didn't wake?"

"No. If he had, he would have certainly felt unpleasant that it only appeared so to him."

"I don't like this fairy-tale."

"Neither do I. But it has two good qualities: it's short and very probable."

"Please tell me another."

"I don't have the time now. I am going to a try-out."

"Are they putting on a new show?"

"I don't know whether they are putting on a new show, but here around the corner they have a good dark beer, and I am going to give it a try. So long, son! Oh, by the way! Come to my benefit performance. We are staging 'The Three Vagabonds'. Look, I already have twelve waistcoats on, and not one of them is mine. Will you come?"

He turns the corner and looking back, winks at me.

"Shurum - burun, prendi pyeshki!"

I reply as always:

"Ushniperhavodu!"

(To be continued)

PRISONER OF THE MARTIANS

By IWAN KERNYCKY
(Translated by M. Milanowych)

Borys opened his eyes — and was so frightened he could not close them again: There by his bed stood three terrible Martians, creatures from outer space, so familiar to him from television programs. Instead of a head, each creature had a sort of large tin can atop his neck. Instead of a body, it had a box with a lot of screws, springs. Instead of arms and legs—it had long metal hooks.

And most frightening of all were the eyes. They were not really eyes — they were two light projectors, which shone exactly like traffic-control signals at a street-crossing, and flashed just like these signals. One creature had red lights, the second had amber, and the third had green lights.

Instead of a mouth—Oh, how terrible! — each had a loudspeaker.

"Red Light" seemed to be the highest ranking one among these strangers from outer space. He reached out with his right upper hook, nudged the unfortunate Borys and rumbled, "Shall we take him along with us?"

The two other head-cans silently nodded their assent.

Wh-where?", Boris ventured to whisper in a barely audible voice.

"You are coming with us to Mars!" the loudspeaker bellowed the command, and the sound of this unearthly voice bounced around the four walls of the room, like a distant echo from the mountains.

"No, no! I don't want to!" sobbed Borys and plunged beneath the blankets, head and all.

And suddenly the blankets were snatched away and something cold and metallic touched him. The shiny, curved hook of 'Red Light's' "hand" poked Borys in the chest and from that touch it seemed his whole body was charged with an electric current. Then his body became languid, powerless, sort of half-paralyzed.

"Get up!! Get dressed!"—cracked the loudspeaker.

Borys had ceased crying now, or struggling. Docilely, like an automaton, he got off the bed and with trembling hands began to gather his clothes.

"At least let me say goodbye to my parents and my sister," he mournfully pleaded.

He had addressed this appeal to "Green Light", because somehow he felt this one had more heart than "Red Light" and would take on him. But no Martian ever in his life had a heart! They were mere robots, mechanical creature of screws, springs, wheels.

All three shook their head-cans in denial: "You cannot."

Borys harbored a secret hope in his heart that might save him: He thought that when the Martians would take him out of the house, they will surely go through the hall, then through the kitchen. Therefore, they must open two doors. Maybe the sound of their footsteps and the creak of the doors will waken his father, or his mothed. He held no hope of wakening his sister Sandy—she usually slept like a rock.

But any hopes of being saved were shattered . .

"Ready?" — asked "Red Light."

"Ready," —whispered Borys.

One of the Martians touched the outer wall with his hook and suddenly the wall seemed to fade, and it became as transparent as a sheer silken curtain. All four, without the faintest rustle, went through the wall and found themselves in the street.

It was a still, spring night. The sky was studded with stars. The town slept a deep sleep. The clock in the church steeple struck midnight.

"Where are you taking me?" Borys timidly asked.

"There!" — "Red Light" pointed with his hook-arm.

Borys looked and on a hill outside town he saw a luminous rocket-ship, which stood with its nose in the air, looking like some immense, fantastic fish that had come up from the ocean deep, and had become petrified forever on shore.

"There's our interplanetary equipage!"—said "Red Light," and rapped with his hook on the rocket-ship's side.

An unseen door silently slid open and from the body of the rocket-ship another Martian emerged, one whose "eyes" shone with a violet light.

"Will you accept a passenger?"—asked "Red Light."

"Yes!"—"Violet Light" nodded his head-can.

"Have you the tools ready for an operation?"

"Yes."

And he showed scissors, a hacksaw, a screwdriver and and some other instruments.

"What-what are you going to do to me?—stammered Borys.

"Red Light" put his cold metallic hook on Borys' shoulder and said: "You see, my friend, in your present human form you cannot travel with us into interplanetary space. You would shrivel up into ashes long before the rocket reached the stratosphere. Therefore it will be necessary to change you right here, on earth, into a Martian. Our friend 'Violet Light' will do this in a flash, quite painlessly. He is an expert at it. He will unscrew head, and attach the apparatus with the light projectors and pert at it. He will unscrew your your arms and legs and attach these beautiful shiny hooks. . .

"I don't want to! I don't want to! I don't want him to unscrew my head!—roared Borys. He suddenly started jumped up, and tried to run, but the shiny hooks swirled before his eyes from all sides, pinching like claws, choking him by the neck . . .

"Help! Save me;" — cried Borys in despair, plunging blindly into flight and—noisily pitched out of bed onto the floor.

Borys opened his eyes wide and saw that it was not terble Martian hooks that were choking him by neck, but it were only the tender arms of his mother embracing him. And the kind voice of his his mother embracing him. And the kind voice of his mother calming him: "There, there, son, calm yourself. There's nothing to be afraid of. It was only a dream.

UNA BENEFITS TO NON-MEMBERS

The Ukrainian National Association pays benefits to the beneficiaries of its deceased members. Many of these beneficiaries themselves are not members of the organization. We mention this because someone inquired recently whether it was required that a person be a UNA member in order to be named as a beneficiary.

About 500 UNA members die during the year, and these members may have thousands of beneficiaries. Although many leave the death benefits to their wives or husbands, many others have their children listed as beneficiaries. It is not unusual for a single death benefit to be paid to as many as eight children.

Not long ago we searched through the death records of a group of members and found that many of the beneficiaries were not members. There is nothing wrong about this, of course, since it is not required that a beneficiary must be a member; but we couldn't help wondering why so many of our people ar enot members, so we sent UNA literature to some of them. There was no response at all.

One would think that a recipient of a UNA death benefit check would show some interest in an organization his deceased parent helped to build. Our fathers and mothers, who joined the UNA as many as 50 years ago and who supported it and worked for it all that time, are now leaving this world at the rate of several hundred a year. The very least that we, their children, can do is to continue the great work they started, and the best way to do that is to become members ourselves.

The fact is that we all need insurance protection. How can any Ukrainian American turn his back on the UNA, an organization founded by his people for their and his protection, and seek protection from companies interested only in the business he can give them? Our young people are doing just that. And what may be worse, they are also insuring their children only in the commercial companies.

The UNA sorely needs the business that is slipping away. This organization is striving to be of service to all of the Ukrainian people, but it can't accomplish this worthy aim without the wholehearted cooperation of the people themselves.

We must admit we depend a lot on The Ukrainian Weekly to acquaint people with the facts concerning the Ukrainian National Association. We wish to stress the fact that the UNA needs new members to offset losses due to death, cash surrender, suspension, and the like, and the more the better. We urge our readers, particularly those who received benefits as beneficiaries, to think seriously about the UNA. Remeber—the UNA is your organization, and it is at your service.

Theodore Lutwiniak

Immigration and Naturalization

Question: I have a large farm. My main crop is rarely grown in the United States, but is grown in abundance abroad. Despite having advertised, I am having hard time trying to find a suitable manager for my farm. But I do know of someone in the home country who is experienced in this kind of work, and who is willing to come here. Unfortunately, the quota for his country is oversubscribed. Is there any way I can bring him over here?

Answer: You should file a petition with the Immigration and Naturalization Service for a first preference quota for this man, on the grounds that his services are urgently needed in the United States. To file this petition, apply or write to an office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which will tell you what procedure to follow. You must also obtain a clearance order from the United States Employment Service stating that no one with the qualifications you need is available in the United States. Meanwhile, the alien whom you wish to employ should register at the U.S. Consulate abroad for a first preference quota visa. If your petition is approved by the Attorney General, the alien in question will probably be able to come here, as first preference visas are available in most cases where non-preference visas are not.

BLACK DAY FOR REFUGEES

An Associated Press dispatch from Coventry, England, dated April 9th, reports that refugees from Soviet Russian misruled Ukraine have decided to wear black arm bands April 18, the day Russian leaders Bulganin and Khrushchev arrive for an official visit to Britain.

I AM LOOKING for **Maria Honaczewska** nee Boday, born in Paryhnojiw, Halyczyna. She arrived in New York 1913. I have a letter from sister's son Vasyl Romanishyn. Please write to: **Mr.s Mary Bihun, P. O. Box 344, Cairnbrook, Pa.**

PRYDATKEVYTCHS GIVE SONATA RECITAL

The Fine Arts Department of the Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky presented at its Recital Hall, April 5th. last, A Sonata Recital by Roman Prydatkevytch, prominent Ukrainian violinist and a member of the faculty of the college, and Hannah Prydatkevytch, his daughter, a talented pianist.

The program included selections by Mozart, Beethoven, in the first part of the recital, and, in the second, compositions by Mr. Prydatkevytch himself.

Ukrainians Take Part in the Festival of Nations

Saturday night, April 7, the YWCA in Miami, Florida presented its tenth annual Festival of Nations. Some 22 nations were represented, including Ukraine.

The purpose of this annual festival is to promote world fellowship among the nations. The theme this year was "Flags Around the World." It opened with a parade of flags, in which each nationality was represented by their flag. It was a very spectacular thing to see.

Each nationality group wore the costumes of the country of its origin, and gave a demonstration of their native singing or dancing. It was very interesting to watch each nationality group perform.

The Ukrainians did both dancing and singing. The participents wore the full Ukrainian costumes which evoked many favorable comments from the other people of different nationalities.

The dances done were the Hopak Kolom, Kozachok Podilsky, Honiviter, Kolomeyka, and Chumak, and a solo done by Taras Hodivsky which received a lot of applause. Taras is only 9 years old and looked very good with his white costume and whip as he did the dance.

Taras Maksimovitch and and Mrs. Kay Hodivsky receive the credit for the dancing. For months they have worked hard and long, preparing the group for this occasion. Their hard work paid off because the Ukrainians received many compliments.

The singing part of the Ukrainian group was done by Olga Pavlova accompanied on the piano by Olga Lachowitch. The soprano sang two songs in Ukrainian.

From the coments heard by the audience, it seems that they liked the Ukrainian songs and dances very much. One of the reasons why, is because the Ukrainian dances are fast and lively. There is a lot of pep and bounce to them and the audience enjoyed watching them.

All in all, the Festival of Nations was successful for everyone concerned — the audience who watched it and the participants who were in it.

Karen Lachowitch

Ethnic Groups

(Concluded from page 1)

It is to be noted that the Mexican-Americans comprise by far the largest group, followed by the Puerto Ricans. The smallest group is made up of those born in Spain. Thus. the questions raised by the acculturation problems of these groups are usually related specifically to the so-called "problem" of the Mexican-Americans or the Puerto-Ricans. The factors involved are similar and to describe one is to describe the other. It must be remembered that these factors are merely particular aspects of the more basic issues involved in the acculturation of an ethnic group whose heritage stems from a set of cultural patterns and socio-economic circumstances quite different from those of our contemporary society.

The Puerto Ricans, for example, settled first in New York, but in recent years have spread to Connecticut, New Jersey, upstate New York and the mid-west. In New York City they are particularly active in the needle and paper-box industries as well as in the hotel, restaurant and hospital trades. These people face the usual socio-economic problems of all ethnic groups striving to forge a place in our contemporary society. The continued emphasis upon the negative aspects of this process of acculturation enlarges rather than diminishes the areas of tension, intensifies rather than ameliorates feelings of subservience and inferiority and results inevitably in a tendency on the part of this group to reject its cultural and language heritage. Many communities, however, are beginning to realize that the solution of this "problem," like all problems of ethnic-group interrelationships depends on on the elimination of prejudice based on factual appraisal of the causes which foster tensions among all groups.

Our teachers of Spanish can do much to hasten this movement. They can eliminate the dichotomy that exists in relation to things Spanish in our culture. They can rectify, for example, the erroneous impression that the Spanish spoken by the Mexican-American is inferior to Castilian. They can emphasize that the task of transmitting Spanish culture was assumed not primarily by Spaniards from Spain, who constitute a relatively small part of this ethnic group, but by the Spanish-speaking inhabitants of the new world. Lastly, through teaching the language, they can develop that respect for other cultures and other tongues which is an indispensable ingredient of the American way of life.

(To be continued)

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

H.N.S. "A's" PROBABLE CHAMPS IN JERSEY CITY DIVISION

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The matches held by the Jersey City division of the League on Friday, April 6th, seemed to point to the "A" team of the Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society as the championship division team for the 1956 season. The A's won two out of three of their games from the New York U.N.A. Branch 435 quintet and not only registered the high team game for the night with a pinfall of 908, but made their second highest series of the season with a total of 2,533 pins, the best for the evening.

Since the Jersey City Ukes also won only two of their games from the Blacksheep that night, the A's are still holding on to their five-game lead, which, with only a few weeks of the season left, will be a tough lead to beat. The Ukes turned in a good performance by scoring the second highest series with a pinfall of 2,366, which included the second-highest game of the evening—818 pins.

The "B" team of the Holy Name Society won two out of three from the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club, and its George Zidiak, who finished as forth highest bowler in the recently completed Red Feather Bowling Tournament, registered the highest three-game series of the evening with a pinfall of 554. Milton Rychalsky scored the highest single game with a total of 213 pins.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Jersey City Division

April 6, 1956

	Won	Lost	High Game	3 Gme High	Total Pins	Avr.
1. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A	54	33	958	2533	69163	795
2. Jersey City Ukes	49	38	886	2476	67534	776
3. Ukrainian Blacksheep J.C.	46	41	865	2464	66745	767
4. U.N.A. Branch 435, N.Y.C.	43	44	862	2699	67649	778
5. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B	36	51	867	2374	63547	730
6. Jersey City S. & A. Club	33	54	863	2336	61041	701

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

Bowling

For the past couple of months we have laid heavy stress upon sports, primarily **Basketball and Bowling**, as the best method of inducing our Ukrainian youngsters to join the UYL-NA fold, and for young "oldtimers" to re-activate and reorganize and once again come into the UYL-NA picture, too.

As a follow-up on the recent story of the highly successful **New Jersey UYL** weekly bowling operation, we urge all UYL-NA state leagues and district councils to take advantage of Ukrainian Centers or businesses that have bowling facilities as we're certain that they'd only be too glad to handle sectional Ukrainian Youth bowling leagues. For example, **Mickey Hamalak's** two establishments in **Long Island City, Queens, N. Y.** (where the annual UYL-Na Sports Rally will take place **May 18-20, 1956**) stand ready to handle a New York City-Long Island Ukrainian Youth bowling league on a regular basis.

Off hand other Ukrainian bowling establishments that we know of include **Emil Zablocky's** in Michigan, the Ukrain-Centers in **Auburn** (8 alleys), **Syracuse** (16 alleys) **Binghamton** (6 alleys) and **Rochester**, while Ukrainian former hockey great **Joe Cooper** and **Bill Moslenko** also run a successful bowling emporium together in the Ukrainian capital in Canada, Winnipeg (they recently ran a highly successful Ukrainian tourney there.)

No doubt there are more Ukrainian bowling centers, so patronize these Ukrainian places and help them—and at the same time, help yourselves to organize with fellow Ukrainians in a healthful and pleasant sport—bowling. Writing as a first season "duffer," I think that bowling is great and it certainly beats my other favorite sport (boxing, football, baseball, etc|) by far (the pins don't bit you back). Also as an added service to you, we stand ready to convey all questions and problems on formation of Ukrainian Youth bowling league from any interested readers to our proven New Jersey bowling experts, the **Herila** and **Laszek** families Let's go Ukrainians, it's really worthwhile.

Incidentally, Ukrainian **George Billick** of Old Forge, Pa. (near Scranton) rolled his thirteenth (yes, 13—a figure that probably will never be matched by anyone) perfect 300 game in league competition on Wednesday, April 4. George also won the TV title at Mountainside, N. J. on April 6, winning a new Plymouth auto, a large trophy and cash awards.

Basketball

"Man is creature of habit." This is an old and proven truth that we apply to our Ukrainian Youth basketball in the following manner. Get your Ukrainian youngsters (8 years and up) into Ukrainian uniforms. As the lads get older they will continue to meet and perform with their Ukrainian buddies, in the various Ukrainian Church halls, centers, gyms, etc. They will early become members of the various Ukrainian organizations and will stick with 99% of them all through their respective lives.

Another advantage of basketball is that worthy causes can benefit. A great example of this is the soon to be played benefit basketball game between the **Elizabeth Oldtimers**, making a comeback, and the **Elizabeth Ukrainians** at the Ukrainian National Home on Fulton Street in Elizabeth, N. J. This game will be played for the benefit of the Elizabeth **St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church** building fund, a most worthy cause indeed. Good friends as **Fedirko, Semen, Mohyla, Labinsky, Alexa,** etc. are back.

This is a great lesson for all Ukrainian churches and centers who hope to organize and keep their youth in order to perpetuate their own organizations in future years. These "Oldtomers" learned the "Ukrainian habit" long ago, and while they're married and scattered throughout the entire country for the most part, the've shown that the Ukrainian habit, learned when so young, is next to impossible to break.

Good luck gentlemen, and keep driving for the Ukes (and a new modern Ukrainian Center in Union County?)

UYL-NA Sports Rally

The annual **UYL-NA Sports Rally (bowling and basketball)** will be held in **New York-Long Island City, N. J.** next **May 18-20, 1956** weekend, with headquarters at theHotel Henry Hudson (57th St. and 9th Ave.) in New York City Rules and regulations along with entry blanks are being redied for immediate mailing to all UYL-NA member clubs, individuals and all state leagues and district councils, besides all interested parties who request them.

The basketball tourney will be composed of the four sectional champs, with the following as sectional sports leaders: Canada — **Jean Harasym Maynerick** (1178A Ossington Toronto, Ont., Canada); West —**Terry Szmagala** (4037 Riveredge Road, Cleveland 11, O.); Central—**Bill Ewaniszyk** (101 (101 Terrace Drive, Syracuse 9, N. Y.); East — **Al Danko** (347 Ave. C, Bayonne, N.J.).

All Ukrainian teams (remember, **all UYL-NA players must be of Ukrainian descent or married to a Ukrainian**) interested in participating, please get in touch with the above listed persons in your respective areas.

Sports Rally co-ordinator **Alex Pronchick** (425 Mt. Prospect Avenue, Newark, N. J.) and his committee hope to make this one of the best UYL-NA Sports Rallies yet. Mrs. Jean H. Maynerick wrote us that the Ukrainian Tridents of Toronto who were leading in the 6 team league there will probably represent Canada, in basketball. We'd like to hear from Messrs. Szmagala and Ewaniszyk on how their Western and Central sectional play-offs are shaping up.

The Eastern Rally to determine its representative will take place within the next 3 weeks, probably at the Carteret, N. J. High Shool gym.

All interested Ukrainian teams are urgend to contact me at the address listed above. For the records, the recent Eastern "trial run" which was quite successful, went as follows: (1) Bayonne—70, Carteret — 51; (2) Chester — 65, Passaic — 58; (3) Elizabeth — 64, Wilmington—46; (4) Carteret Jr.—48, Wilmington Jr.—20; (5) Carteret Jr—63, Chester Jr.—40; (6) Chester—80, Carteret—56.

The **Ukrainian All American College Basketball Team** will soon be published. We'd appreciate hearing from anyone on any known Ukrainian college player for inclusion on this team.

Good friend **Mike Oleynick** of Hazelton, Pa. recently sent us a clipping on basketballer **Bob Zawoluk**, former all-time great All-American at St. John's University who is one of the top scorers of the E.B.L. Bob once performed for the **N. Y. C. St. George Ukrainian** basketball team (through the good offices of my late brother Walter) in UYL-NA basketball. Whatever became of the St. George basketball team? Too lazy? Lack of "Brothrhood" feeling?

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ПРОМІНЬ

Рік II Квітень 1956 Ч. 2 (11)

СВЯТО УКРАЇНСЬКОГО МОРЯ

Пробуджений український нарід у Великій Національній Революції 1917-1918 рр. спонтанно відновляв усі ділянки свого життя. На суходолі провадилася акція українізації частин колишньої російської армії, супроводжена військовими З'їздами, що декларували свою вірність і послух найвищому органові України — Українській Центральній Раді. Поруч з цим у другій половині 1917 року у Києві створилася „Генеральна Українська Морська Рада" з метою упорядкування морських збройних сил молодої Української Держави.

На шляху до створення української збройної морської фльоти робилися перешкоди й комплікації з боку большевицької Росії, і так само з боку німецько-австрійського командування на весні 1918. Перша заявляла свої претензії на усі військові кораблі чорноморської фльоти, спираючися на зболшевичені і анархізовані загони матросів здебільша московського походження.

Німецько-австрійське командування пертрактуючи з Урядом Центральної Ради про українську морську збройну фльоту, виставило вимоги політичного характеру. Воно домагалося, щоб усі військові українські кораблі виплили під українськими прапорами в Середземне море для збройної демонстрації проти Антанти. Цю останню вимогу, як Уряд Центральної Ради так само пізніше і Уряд гетьмана П. Скоропадського рішуче відкинули. Коли наприкінці 1917 року загострилися взаємини між Центральною Радою і большевицькою Москвою, кілька збройних одиниць чорноморської фльоти з переважаючою на них кількістю матросів українців оголосили себе оборонцями Української Держави. Крейсер „Пам'ять Меркурія" і міноносець „Зависний" приплили наприкінці грудня з Севастополя до Одеси до диспозиції Українського Уряду. Проголосили себе українськими міноносці „Зоркий", „Звонкий", транспортні кораблі „Меркурій", „Воля", „Остап" і „Борець за волю". Командуючий Чорноморської Фльоти адмірал Неметц надіслав до Києва до Морської Генеральної Ради телеграму, в якій визнавав над собою владу Української Народної Республіки.

По завершенні очищення Криму українськими і німецькими військами від московсько-большевицьких загарбників у м. Севастополі — військовій цитаделі Чорного Моря відбулася історична подія, що чутним відгомоном пішла по світу на хвилях етеру.

Речники Українського Уряду та Морської Генеральної Ради при участі захоплених надхнених вояків та матросів на всіх бойових кораблях підняли державні блакитно - жовті українські прапори — символи української державної суверенности. Велика ця подія відбулася при численному здвигові народу, який радів торжеству дійсних господарів Держави і землі української. Цей урочистий акт був пересторогою і для північно-московського наїздника.

І хоч впала Українська Держава 1917-1920 р. р., непереможний і лицарський дух українського народу не заник.

Україна є Ахіллевою п'ятою московсько-большевицької імперії. Щоб заспокоїти українців — большевицька Москва своїм спеціяльним декретом з 1954 року прилучила Крим до УССР. Та ціну цього і інших вимушених ніби-то задобрень — український нарід по своєму належно розуміє. Він добре пам'ятає історичні дати 22 січня 1918 і 1919 р.р., як і дату 29 квітня 1918 р. — Свято Українського моря, свято української морської збройної сили.

МОЛОДЬ КАРПАТСЬКОЇ УКРАЇНИ В КРИВАВІ ДНІ БЕРЕЗНЯ 1939

„Цілій Українській Нації героїчна епопея Закарпаття є каменем віри і твердим заповітом: БОРОТИСЯ І ПЕРЕМОГТИ."

(О. Ольжич — Кандиба)

Ніхто не заперечить, що молодь в житті нації відограє дуже важливу ролю. Вона з одного боку являється помостом між старшою ґенерацією і майбутнім поколінням, а з другого боку вона являється рушійною силою майбутнього нації. Гасло: яка молодь, таке майбутнє нації — виправдало себе в криваві дні березня 1939 р.

Сімнадцять років минуло, як найдалі на захід висунена частина Української Землі достойно заманіфестувала перед цілим світом: Карпатська Україна була, є і буде українська. Сімнадцять років минуло з часу, як мала, нашвидкуруч створена карпатоукраїнська армія без модерної зброї і засобів мужньо і гордо станула в обороні української волі проти переважаючих сил — модерно озброєних, безпощадних полків мадярської армії.

Так, карпатоукраїнська молодь була першою, що мужньо загородила дорогу наступаючій силі васалів Гітлера й Муссоліні — безоглядним мадярським гонведам.

Так, молодь Карпатської України дала не тільки доказ незвичайної живучости української Нації, але виявила велику посвяту і здібність в будівництві держави. Так, карпатоукраїнська молодь будувала державу! Будувала і поруч з вояками Карпатської Січі з усіх земель Соборної України, поновно маніфестуючи свою соборницьку платформу.

Так, українська молодь будувала державу, зрошуючи її підвалини своєю кров'ю, кладучи свої буйні голови на фронтах в рядах Карпатської Січі.

Так, вона під знаком бойового тризуба ішла гордо в бій. Ішла, не зважаючи на матеріяльну, збройну і багатократну перевагу наступаючих ворогів. Вона ішла, бо була сильна духом! Бо вона знала, що українського національного духа не вбито ніякою зброєю, бо він вічно живий.

Багато юнаків і юначок згинуло в боротьбі проти мадярських наїзників. Інші перейшли в підпілля, щоб продовжувати революційну боротьбу. Сотні вийшли на інші українські землі й еміґрацію, щоб включитися безпосередньо чи посередньо в соборницько-революційну дію. З них десятки під осінь 1941 року стали в Києві віч-на-віч із жорстоким німецьким окупантом, з тим самим, що з його волі мадяри окупували Срібну Землю. І багато з них засвідчило свою вірність українській ідеї своєю кров'ю і смертю. Тут, в серці України — Києві, з рук гітлерівських садистів та їх помічників колишніх енкаведистів згинули, розстріляні в Бабиному Яру — цвіт Срібної Землі — гол. редактор київського „Українського Слова" Є. Рогач, його сестра Анна Рогач, поет Рошко-Ірлявський, Кобрин, Кузьмик-Петренко та багато інших.

В 1944 році Карпатську Україну окупував новий большевицький окупант. Тисячі українців Срібної Землі опинилися в тюрмах і таборах смерти Сибіру. Між ними тернистим шляхом мучеників і героїв пішло більшість членів Сойму і Уряду Карпатської України на чолі з закатованим президентом А. Волошином.

Та помилається червоний окупант, коли думає, що терором знищить бажання волі. Карпатоукраїнська молодь не заплямить чести української зброї! Вона бореться разом з українцями з-за Дніпра і Дністра соборними зусиллями за те, за що боролась карпатоукраїнська молодь в березневі дні 1939 р.

Д. Січ

З ДІЯЛЬНОСТИ МУН

● — **Твін Сіті, Мінн.**

Відділ МУН в Міннесоті є одним із чисельних та активних Відділів МУН в ЗДА. Свою працю серед молоді та старшого громадянства проводить надзвичайно вміло та жертвенно, причиняючись безупину чимось новим та позитивним для добра української колонії в Міннесоті та загальної нашої справи.

Не будемо тут вичисляти, що зробив Відділ МУН в Міннесоті за пару останніх років, можемо лише собі взаємно погратулювати, що заплянову акцію для зорганізування нашої молоді та всі зв'язані з тим вклади праці дали нам наскрізь позитивний результат.

Сьогодні ми з гордістю можемо подивитися на низку наших осягів, які для нас не приходили дуже то легко. Ми бачимо в ряді наших завершених, чи в дії, працях, наші цеглини, нашу працю, наше щире хотіння довершити свою молодечу будову досконалою і такою, якої бажає наш молодечий ум, наша душа, наше серце...

Ми не хочемо сказати, що ми на вершку успіху, ми лише на дорозі до нього!

Ми радіємо, що українська наша молодь не збайдужіла, як це дехто вперто пророкує. Ні! Ми хочемо йти впарі з життям! Ми знаємо дуже докладно, хто ми, чого ми хочемо й для чого вкладаємо нашу працю, наш труд і наше кожноденне „вірую"!

Молоді Українські Націоналісти в ЗДА та Канаді зорганізовані не для коньюнктури, чи для міжпартійної розгри! Вимога поневоленої Батьківщини та відповідальність української іміґраційної молоді перед обличчям суворої дійсности, в якій знайшлися наші побратими на Рідних Землях, були основою і є сьогодні нашим моттом в нашій дії та існуванні.

Вперто і кожночасно йдімо до означеної мети, а лише тверда та мозольна праця дає успіх та запоруку, що наша акція є доцільна і на правильній дорозі. Нема нічого тривкого, що приходило б легко!

Нема молодечої організації, яка б не мала своїх поразок та успіхів! Лише жертвенна праця для організації є ґарантією, що її члени не є припадковими і не на коротку мету одиницями.

Розбудовуючи свою організацію, розбудовуємо себе, даємо Націоналістичному Рухові можливість вести визвольну акцію для України так, як вимагає цього сьогоднішній час.

Отже, до праці, Дорогі Друзі!

Олександер Чайників

● — **Міннеаполіс, Мінн.**

Заходом місцевої Філії УККА, дня 25 березня ц. р. влаштовано академію присвячену пам'яті Т. Шевченка. До участи в програмі запрошено і молодечі організації, а саме Відділ МУН ОДУМ, Пласт і СУМА.

● — **Трентон, Н. Дж.**

Тут відбулися загальні збори Відділу МУН, де перевибрано на 1956 рік Управу Відділу, яку очолив д. Т. Сущик з Бристолу. Збори проаналізували минулорічну діяльність Відділу і намітили ряд нових плянів та зобов'язань в біжучому році. Доручено Управі звернути особливу увагу на Доріст МУН та літню оселю.

● — **Ст. Пол, Мінн.**

Відділ МУН на Твін Сіті, Мінн., відбув дня 25 лютого ц. р. свої Загальні Збори, якими проводила Президія в складі: предсідник — О. Чайників, секретар — Ірина Михалевич.

Збори, заслухавши звітів уступаючої Управи та провівши над ними докладну дискусію, уділили, на внесок голови Контр. Комісії п. П. Шайди, уступаючій Управі абсолюторію.

Склад Управи Відділу на 1956 р. такий: голова — П. Каркоць, заступник — Ол. Чайників, секретар — Р. Рибак, культурно-освітній реф. — П. Шайда, фін. реф. — Т. Петрусь, референт Доросту МУН — Галина Теліга.

Контрольна Ком.: голова — О. Сеник, Іван Петручок і Борис Миронюк — члени.

● — **Пассейк, Н. Дж.**

Дня 11 березня ц р. Відділ ОДВУ ім. Віласа й Данилишина в Пассейку відбув свої Загальні Збори, на яких голова ГУ МУН — Р. Шраменко дав інформативну доповідь про МУН та Доріст МУН у ЗДА.

● — **Ню Йорк, Н. Й.**

Секція відділу МУН в Ню Йорку „Джерело" працює інтенсивно над вирощенням нових танцюристів, хористів та акторів. Щотижня відбуваються проби народних танців, якими проводить проф. Р. Петрина, і проби хору, якому присвячує свою увагу знаний наш музиколог проф. Недільський.

Новореорганізована група, на чолі із невтомним своїм керівником Д. Серною, започатковує новий етап в праці, вже заслуженого на нюйоркськім громадськім полі „Джерела".

● — **Филаделфія, Па.**

Дня 17 і 18 березня ц. р. представники ГУ МУН з Ню Йорку відвідали наш Осередок, поділившись з нами інформаціями та порадами для МУН.

З ініціятиви МУН скликано надзвичайні сходини ОДВУ і БО, на яких голова ГУ МУН Р. Шраменко виголосив ширшу доповідь на тему — „МУН в обличчі сьогоднішньої дійсности".

Доповідь викликала живу й актуальну дискусію, в якій забирали голос: пп. Пасічник, Шекерик, Слободян, Зуб, Нич, Тотаньчук, Бак-Бойчук, Зуляк та інші. По сходинах пані із УЗХ влаштували гарне прийняття, на якім продовжувано обговорювання теми із сходин. Сходинами проводив п. Іван Харамбура, а прийняттям п. А. Шекерик.

Наступного дня члени ГУ МУН: Р. Шраменко, Т. Сищук, Д. Січ, І. Шуган та В. Берізка, стрінулися із місцевим активом виховників молоді, де ґрунтовно обговорено питання діяльности МУН та суперечностей МУН і Пласт, які в останнім часі мають місце на цім терені.

● — **Ню Йорк, Н. Й.**

Дня 24 березня ц. р. О. Зінкевич дав для Відділу МУН в Ню Йорку та громадянства надзвичайно цікаву доповідь на тему „Стан молоді в сучасній Україні". Доповідь викликала надзвичайне заінтересування серед молоді та старшого громадянства, тема якої сьогодні для нас подвійно важлива. Вечором проводив д. М. Белендюк.

МОЛОДЬ ДОВІДУЄТЬСЯ

В телевізійних та радіових програмах NBC відбуваються періодичні зустрічі американської молоді з впливовими американськими політиками, як — сенаторами, конґресменами і навіть представниками Державного Департаменту, під час яких звичайно відбуваються цікаві дискусії на актуальні проблеми, здебільша зв'язані з життям молоді в ЗДА. Молодь з кіл МУН такі зустрічі повинні зокрема цікавити, бо дуже часто вони віддзеркалюють характерні риси активности й напрямних американської молоді в політичному житті своєї країни.

В неділю, 25 березня відбулась така зустріч в Каліфорнії з одним із демократичних кандидатів на президента в цьому році — сенатором Кіфовером.

Велика частина питань представників молоді була присвячена проблемі сеґреґації й інтеґрації, зокрема перешкодам спроб інтеґрації в деяких південних стейтах ЗДА. У зв'язку з тим сенатор Кіфовер відповідав на запити про його становище в справі програми шкільного будівництва. На його думку програму такого будівництва слід далі поширювати без уваги на спротив інтеґрації деяких південних стейтів.

Особисто сенатор Кіфовер уважає, що питання інтеґрації є доволі делікатним і його треба розв'язувати спокійно і без пристрастей. Навівши приклад маніфесту, зверненого проти інтеґрації в південних стейтах, що його підписав ряд сенаторів і конґресменів цих стейтів, він уважає, що такий спосіб тимчасового здержання інтеґрації не є побажаний, і тому він особисто відмовився рішуче цей маніфест підписати.

Опісля дискусія перейшла на тему виборів. Деякі питання порушували розклад демократичної партії та можливість створення 3-ої партії в ЗДА.

Низка цікавих питань стосувалася до проблеми Близького Сходу, зокрема, — чи сенатор уважає потребу висилки зброї до Ізраїлю. В цій площині сен. Кіфовер висловився, що престиж ЗДА на Близькому, а також на Далекому Сході є поважно надщерблений. Однак він уважає, що арабські держави зовсім безправно противляться існуванню ізраїльської держави, тим більше, що Палестина не була арабською, а турецькою до часу, коли стала британською домінією.

Такі зустрічі пригадують інтервю з журналістами, при чому молодь має можливість вільно засипати співрозмовця часто прикрими для нього питаннями, а тому дуже часто відповіді є цікаві й виховні.

В. М.

З БОЇВ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ПОВСТАНЧОЇ АРМІЇ

Група озброєних повстанців у лісі.

ЕКОНОМҐЕОГРАФ

(фейлетон)

Товстенька літня людина, зовнішнім виглядом дуже подібна до великої жаби, суворо глянула на мене з-під насунутих на лоба окулярів і поважно промовила:

— Так вас, значить, цікавить думка компетентної людини щодо окремих питань економічної географії? Гм!.. Так... Вам пощастило, бо я якраз і є такий фахівець. За царату був економом, за совєтів — географом, отже, я теоретик і практик. Еге ж! Я пошти якраз сам українець з чистою русскою душею і дуже багато працював як економ і географ. Якраз економічна географія і доводить, що Україна не може, значить, бути самостійною державою. Ви питаєте чому? А ось! Поперше (тут жабоподібний головік загинає одного пальця), Україна має хліб? Має. І навіть більше, ніж це потрібно для власного вжитку. Значить лишаються лишки. Ясно? Подруге (загинає другий палець), цукор є? Є. І теж є лишки. Потретє (діє третій палець), вугілля і залізна руда є майже у необмеженій скількості. Четверте (до компанії приєднується четвертий палець), марганець, якого на Україні найбільше в світі. П'яте (рука стискається в кулак і підноситься майже до мого обличчя; я мимоволі відхиляюсь), сало, м'ясо, масло, молоко — все є лишки. А нафта? А ліси? А корисні копалини? А картопля, фрукти, виноград? (За кожним разом загинаються пальці, але пальців не вистачає, і перед моїми очима мерехтять стислі і розвільнені кулаки). Я вже не кажу про дичину і рибу. Додайте до цього широкі водні басейни, моря і зручні шляхи сполучення, і вам ясно стане, що Україна самостійною бути не може. Не ясно? Ну, гудна ж ви, якраз, людина! Спробую вам пояснити. Адже ж це несправедливо. Україна має лишки, а Московщина, хоч територіяльно й більша, а і десятої долі того не має, що Україна. По-братерському правильно буде залишити Україні десяту частину того, що вона має, а решту вивозити до Москви. Ви кажете, — з якої речі? Ну, й трудно з вами говорити. Слухайте сюди. Україна має лишки? Має. А Москва гола й голодна? Гола й голодна. Значить, мусить Україна віддати, що має, Москві? По-братерську? Мусить. От і все. Знову вам незрозуміло? Тупа ж ви людина. Та у нас у Росії, кожна дитина гудово освідомлює цю економіку. Скажемо прямо: Україна може жити без Москви? Може. Та ще й як може. А Москва? Ага? То то й воно. Самі тепер багатіте. І царський уряд це гудово розумів і большевики. Не дурно ж Ленін в 1918 році кричав: „На південь, на південь!" Київ, як молодший брат, мусить коритися Москві, бо не виживе сама Москва, розуміється — не виживе. Отже, Україна і не може бути самостійною. Треба ж ділитися по-братерському. Не можна бути паразитом. Ви не розумієте? Ну, тоді у вас не руська душа, ні, ні, — не руська. Кажете — українська? Та це ж все одно, якраз. Я теж пошти українець. А ви просто шовініст, очевидно. Ну, і браток! Ділитися не хоче. Кажете, що ви зовсім не браток? Мало ще вам, значить, всипала Москва, що братерських почуттів не маєте. Не хочу з вами і розмовляти, здирщиком і шовіністом. І прощатися не хочу. Сказав би тобі кілька російських слів, та... Ех ти, браточ!

Товстенький головізок насунув окуляри на ніс, одяг калоші, взяв парасольку і, не прощаючись, вийшов, крекчучи, як жаба.

М. Воля

(„Українське Слово", Київ, 8 жовтня 1941 року, ч. 25).

Ол. Грановський

ІСТОРІЮ НАРОДІВ ПИШЕ МЕЧ

Можливо, що колись перекують
Пощерблені мечі в серпи та рала,
Але мечі й донині кров ще ллють —
Блаженних днів веселка не заграла.

Історію народів пише меч.
Мечем здобуто степ, нові кордони,
Боронить меч і людських прав та меж
Державних. Це він встановлює закони.

Як довго правом буде меч в руках
Зухвалих і загарбницьких народів,
Не буде між людьми спокою й згоди.

А прийде час, хоч може по роках, —
Зневолений народ загарбникам вночі,
Чи вдень, — нараз мечами виб'є з рук мечі.

(Із збірки „Іскри Віри").

Інж. О. Бойдуник гостем МУН і БО в Шикаґо

В першій половині лютого ц. р. до Шикаґо загостив, на запрошення місцевих Відділів ОДВУ, УЗХ і МУН, член ПУН та член УНРади, п. інж. Осип Бойдуник. З цього приводу, в неділю 13 лютого організовано віче, на якому шановний гість виступав з інформаціями про сучасний стан української визвольної політики, порушуючи зокрема питання кризи в УНРаді до і після його (інж. Бойдуника) уступлення з посту Голови УНРади.

З'ясувавши засади й вимоги визвольної політики під сучасну пору, інж. Бойдуник поінформував присутніх про успіхи й недоліки Державного Центру з УНРадою на чолі, насвітлюючи зокрема, події коротко до і після травневої сесії Президії УНРади в минулому році, коли ця остання затвердила голосами трьох партій проти двох — проєкт співпраці народів СССР, опрацьований Паризьким Вльоком. Проєкт передбачував співпрацю поневолених народів з російським центром на еміґрації на базі „непередрішенських" концепцій АКВБ.

Уважаючи УНРаду спадкоємцем державних традицій українського народу, а передусім пересмником державницької тяглости рр. 1918-21, шан. прелеґент підкреслив вимогу сучасної визвольної політики УНРади, а саме: безкомпромісовість ідеї самостійности і незалежности, затвердженої актом IV Універсалу, признання й пошанування якого українські політичні сили на еміґрації повинні вимагати від усіх тих, які хочуть стояти з нами в рядах протибольшевицького фронту, — в тому числі і від російських груп та АКВБ. З уваги на те, що Президія УНРади відмовилась узглядити зміни до такого проєкту, внесені фракціями ОУН і УНДС та випрацьовані й затверджені окремою комісією зовнішніх справ при УНРаді, — інж. Бойдуник уступив з посту Голови УНРади, щоб не брати на себе відповідальности за таке небезпечне потягнення Президії.

В дискусії ряд присутніх — зокрема прихильники т. зв. більшости в Президії УНРади, накидались на інж. Бойдуника за його ніби передчасну і неоправдану резиґнацію, стараючись при тому переконувати про потребу співпраці з АКВБ і російськими групами.

Після віча відбулося спільне прийняття, влаштоване місцевим Відділом УЗХ, де в привітній атмосфері проведено з шан. гостем гутірку на тему сьогоднішнього стану визвольної боротьби та участи в ній ОУН.

Чергового дня п. інж. Бойдуник, разом з містоголовою ЦУ ОДВУ інж. С. Куропасєм та пор. Ю. Артюшенком, склав вінець на могилі сл. п. Ю. Вассияна від ПУН і його Голови, полк. Андрія Мельника.

Так закінчилась ще одна цікава імпреза в Шикаґо, до успіху якої місцевий Відділ МУН ім. Ю. Вассияна доклав своїх зусиль.

В. Майдан

КОЛИ ЗЕЛЕНІЄ ПОВСТАНСЬКИЙ ЛІС

Химерним мереживом спогадів весна нагадувала український ліс, що ось починає вкриватися пролісками і свіжими бруньками молодого листя. А на тлі лісу в спогадах ожили призабуті, але які боляче дорогі постаті: Василь, Микола, Полікарп, Тамара, Сергій, Олег, Маруся, Ліда... Чи згадаєш усі імена? Чи можна їх усіх перерахувати, коли їм усім ім'я — Леґіон Безсмертних?

Та чи вони коли вимагали, щоб їх імена записувала історія й пам'ятали майбутні покоління? Вони бажали тільки, щоб ці покоління могли згадувати про їхній збірний чин у вільній українській державі.

Минає 14 років, як вони без надуми зголосилися до перших повстанських загонів, організованих ОУН. Були серед них представники всіх земель соборної України, представники всіх її суспільних станів, були ветерани Армії Української Народної Республіки і молодь, що виховалася на оповіданнях про боротьбу тієї Армії, були ті, що мали вже за собою роки підпільної діяльности в рядах ОУН, і ті, що лише читали і чули про український націоналізм. Це була синтеза України, її цвіт, а передусім молодь.

Розглядаючи сьогодні з перспективи кільканцяти літ український повстанський рух 40-их років, не можна не відмітити і неґативів, як політичний примітивізм і хворобливі амбіції деяких одиниць, які спрямували частину цього руху на невластивий шлях і призвели до зайвих і болячих жертв. Але за цими неґативами треба відмітити важливіший позитивний факт: Це вперше від часу повстання Хмельницького бачила Україна прояв всенародного ідейного зриву на тих теренах, де ідеологія Українського Націоналізму проникла в маси.

В чому причина цього зриву?

Передовсім, в концепції нації й України. Це не Україна кляс і групових інтересів, не Україна, вартість якої мірялася десятинами землі на кожного селянина чи кількістю фабрик на робітника. Це вільна Україна, Україна „мертвих, живих і ненароджених", Україна як найвища цілість кожного, бо вона має за кожним забезпечити його людську гідність, гідність господаря на своїй землі. Гордість за колишню Україну і любов до майбутньої України, зумів націоналізм збудити в кожному і кожен готовий був жертвувати найцінніше, навіть своє життя для цього ідеалу. Бо чи ж страшна смерть, якщо вона має дати безсмертність Нації? Чи ж не вмирали тисячі християн з усмішкою на устах в ім'я вічної ідеї Христа? Якраз же Христос вказав на силу віри, яка може рушати гори з місця. Таку глибоку віру в невмирущість Нації зумів націоналізм виховати в новому українському поколінню і вчорашні прості „рибалки" ставали надхненними апостолами Ідеї й борцями за неї. Оті Василі, Остапи, Полікарпи і Сергії, Тамари і Ліди йшли безстрашно на смерть, воліючи згинути „козаками" за козацьку націю, аніж жити вічно „свинопасами" в чужому ярмі.

Українська повстанська епопея 40-их років єдина цього роду, епопея, якій порівняння годі шукати в інших повстанських акціях того часу. Інші мали перед собою лише одного ворога; ми мали їх два — Німеччину і Москву. Інші клопоталися про закордонну допомогу; ми ж воювали майже голіруч проти двох військових потуг, не тільки не дістаючи жадної посторонньої допомоги, але навіть і не чекаючи її. У цьому й основується величність цієї епопеї...

Це знов таки був вияв переконання, що в боротьбі за державність ми мусимо розраховувати тільки і виключно на власні сили. У 1942 році ми не чекали ні на чию допомогу, бо й від кого ж ми могли її чекати? Світ нас не знав і не хотів знати. У столицях світу ми були приречені на долю „визволення" чи то кривавим райхскомісаром Кохом, чи не менш кривавим Сталіним і Хрущовим. Ми були лише об'єктом історії. Ми стали її активним учасником завдяки боротьбі і смерті тисяч Василів, Остапів, Тамар і Лід.

Може в дечиїх очах це було божевілля, хай і так. Але чи не була в такому разі божевіллям, здавалось би, безвиглядна боротьба ірляндців? Чи не була божевіллям революція кількох американських колоній проти могутньої британської імперії? Чи врешті не був божевіллям опір здесяткованої тифом Армії УНР в „трикутнику смерти"? Орієнтація на допомогу російських „братів-соціялістів" малощо не запропастила нашу державність в 1917 році! На щастя ми мали фанатиків очолюваних Петлюрою, які вирішили не оглядатися на чужу допомогу і створили підстави нашої нової державної традиції. „Допомога" польського „союзника" в 1920-21 рр. привела до ганебної зради нас у Ризі. Врешті твереза аналіза сучасного етапу української справи мусить привести до реального висновку, що долю майбутньої української держави і її кордонів мусітимуть вирішувати самі українці, може навіть всупереч некорисним для нас пляном наших майбутніх „союзників". Бо такий уже закон історії, що нація мусить виборювати свою державність сама. Приклад універсальної Чехо-Словаччини є винятком, бо ж винятком був факт особистої дружби Масарика з президентом Америки Вилсоном.

По лісах України незабаром зазеленіють непомітні горбики — могилки невідомих героїв української повстанської боротьби. Деяких вже й відшукати годі і ніхто не знатиме, де вони поховані. Чи так безслідно пройшла і ця боротьба, в якій вони згинули? Свідчення німецьких поворотців з совєтських концентраційних таборів твердять, що ні. І тому ще з більшою пошаною мусимо сьогодні згадати тих Василів, Миколи, Полікарпів і Тамар і весь той Леґіон Безсмертних безіменних, що посіяли своєю боротьбою і своєю кров'ю зерно до майбутньої весни Української Державности.

Ю. Селецький

ПРОМІНЬ

СТОРІНКА МОЛОДИХ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ НАЦІОНАЛІСТІВ У ЗДА (Молодь ОДВУ)

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