



KNOWLEDGE OF UKRAINE MUST BE SPREAD

Our daily press and periodicals are crammed with reports and commentaries about, let us say, what is happening in Cyprus. Further, the Israel-Jordan border incidents of a violent nature erupt on the pages of papers and magazines in big headlines and long columns. And now the Suez crisis virtually wipes off the news pages everything else of an international character. Space is still found, however, to describe the desperate efforts of the French to keep strong their hold on rebellious North Africa, or the British avowed intention to give the Gold Coast its freedom and make it a part of the Commonwealth, while the growing strength of Red China is reaching the point where it is beginning to consider itself on equal terms with world powers, including its master, Soviet Russia. And so, ad infinitum.

And yet, so little print is devoted to Ukraine and the Ukrainian people. What does appear on this subject in the press is ridiculously out of proportion to the over-all importance of the Ukrainian problem in relation to the ultimate triumph of international justice, truth, security and peace.

Men and women struggling for their individual, national and religious rights and freedom even in the remote corners of the earth are lauded, and rightfully so; but the heroes of Ukraine, the peasant who refuses to bow to Soviet collectivization, the intellectual who refuses to abase himself and his integrity before the ever-changing dictates of the Kremlin, and the underground fighter who brings fear and woe upon the Russian enslavers of him and is kind, all these have comparatively little said or written about in the outside world.

What a wealth material, rich, heroic, exciting there is in the Ukrainian national struggle for freedom! Enough to challenge the mettle of the Pulitzer prize winners, the Hemmingways, and others like them. Yet few American newspapermen and writers have written to any considerable degree in their papers, periodicals or books about the Ukrainian cauldron which is boiling over with the stuff that makes for inspired and immortal writing.

In the old days, before World War I, some excuse could be found for the virtual ignoring of the Ukrainian situation by the West in the fact that the deliberate Russification policies of the Tsars, plus the chauvinistic teachings and writings of Russian historians and other scholars on the theme of a one, united and indivisible Mother Russia, plus also the banning of written or printed works in Ukrainian and the various restrictions upon the development of Ukrainian culture and literature.

Today, such is not the case, and certainly not because a Communist regime has succeeded the Tsarist regime. On the contrary the progress the Ukrainians have made in crippling the Russification policies, the long strides they have made in their national and cultural and economic development, are the products of the Ukrainian fighting spirit and drive. Despite the fall of their short-lived Ukrainian National Republic before the Reds, Poles and other enemies in the early 20s, today they are strong and powerful enough to spread chagrin among their misrulers, and doubts about how long they can be kept in chains.

Behind the Iron Curtain they are indeed so strong. Yet no matter how strong that notorious curtain is clamped upon all news sources, it cannot stem the gradually widening trickle of reports, often verifying earlier ones, about the Ukrainian resistance to Russian rule and Communism, about the heroic exploits of the underground fighters, and, in general, about the explosive nature of the political and economic atmosphere in Ukraine.

Commenting upon this here, may be just letting off some pent-up steam. In a sense, it is so, for one cannot help but boil over when day after day one scans the paper or the periodical, in vain search for some item about Ukraine and Ukrainians.

The main purpose to this comment, however, is to reach the ears of our American friends who can do something of a helpful nature in the matter. At the same time, it is an effort to bestir all of us, Ukrainian Americans, to do something ourselves concerning it. In a word, some practical measures should be conjured not out of thin air, but evolved from serious consideration of all the practicalities involved, what is workable and what is fantastic and what has some chance of attaining success in getting better coverage in our American press about current Ukrainian events.

Obviously, this is far from an easy task, and may be considered by some as insurmountable. Primarily, it requires a coordinated effort by responsible persons and equally responsible institutions, especially those who are willing and ready to give their full moral and material support to the project.

Where can one start? First of all, we believe it would be a good idea to make a survey of all the Ukrainian news sources. This would include, of course, our Ukrainian and English language press, published in America, Canada and abroad. Some of the English language Ukrainian press is sent to whatever addresses are considered suitable and which are obtainable. Unfortunately, not all of this press of ours meets the necessary requirements. Too often it is diffused in the material it handles. Very often what is given is rather stale, or repetitious. Thus even a cooperative American editor finds it difficult to cull from it what can be used.

THE MIDDLE EAST

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The Middle East is today the focal point in the cold war between the free world and the Russian dominated slave system which prides itself on being the peace-loving world despite its uninterrupted record of broken promises and shameless aggression. Yet the term Middle East is delightfully vague and it may well be doubted if many Americans even have any comprehension of what it consists or should or could consist. It has replaced and extended in all directions the old Near East which bulked so large so in nineteenth century politics.

Vague Thinking of the Present Day About Middle East

In the vague thinking of the present day, the Middle East with it the oil that is found in such abundance in Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait and Bahrain. It means the problem of the Suez Canal now closed by President Nasser of Egypt. It means the problem of the Arab relations with Israel which has been set up in the Middle East on Arab territory with scant regard for the wishes of the Arabs but with abundant West European and American support. But the Arab world is far larger, for it practically extends along the entire southern shore of the Mediterranean and includes Libya, Tunis and Morocco as independent states and Algeria which is almost in open revolt against France. That is only the southern half of the Middle East and its problems almost defy definition.

Yet the Middle East has a northern half and most of the states of that are non-Arab and included in the Bagdad Pact, where only Iraq is an Arab state. This northern part consists of Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, all states directly threatened by the Soviet Union on which they border. Besides the precious oil is found in abundance in Iran and the West has had within the last years abundant evidence of Soviet intrigues in the cutting off of oil shipments from Iran to Europe. It has seen Soviet occupation of Iranian Azerbaijan and the Soviet attempts to unite that area with the Soviet republic of Azerbaijan which which is likewise one of

What is needed is a carefully planned, well established and financed, and especially well-staffed Ukrainian Press Agency.

In the past, some jobs in this direction had been made by one organization or another. But there as yet never has been one single and overall, non-partisan Ukrainian press agency.

As to who should establish it, what organization or institution or firm for that matter would be capable to get the necessary cooperation and support, is another question.

At any rate, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which publishes the Ukrainian Quarterly and the Ukrainian Bulletin should give this problem its very close attention. (Ed.)

the chief sources for oil in the Soviet Union.

All of these countries are strongly Mohammedan so in that sense we can speak of the Middle East as the Mohammedan world but even then we are omitting Afghanistan which is a Moslem state directly menaced by the Soviets and in addition there are the large Mohammedan populations of Indonesia and of Africa south of the Sahara. So from the point of Islam the Middle East extends much further to the north and east than does the Arab world and no one has yet ventured to define it in its full extent.

The Middle East is then the militarily weak and economically undeveloped area formerly included at various times in the Arab, Ottoman and Persian Empires, together with such other adjacent countries as the Christian Ethiopia. To the West it extends to the Atlantic Ocean, to the West to the borders of India and to the South to the headwaters of the Nile and the limits of successful Mohammedan missionary expansion south of the Sahara Desert.

Where does it end on the North? Here the answer is the same as the Ukrainians have heard too often to their sorrow. The northern boundary of the Middle East is Russia, the territory which the Russian Empire held in 1914 by right of ancient possession. One stops to think that much of Russian Turkestan, a territory interpreted by Turkic Moslems, was only acquired in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Russia's hold was seriously challenged by a great revolt in Turkestan during World War I and before the Russian Revolution of 1917. The Soviets have been forced to recognize this by the creation of the Central Asian Soviet Republics which they are Russifying by the same methods that they have used in Ukraine.

There are many refugees from this area in both Turkey and Iran and also in Pakistan but Western thought has not yet developed to that point where it will group the efforts of these Turkic and Iranian peoples for independence with the general struggle for the abolition of colonialism. They are merely people who for some strange reason have mixed their hatred for Communism with a dislike for the monolithic Russian people.

The Middle East question falls into two distinct parts as a result. The first is the immediate and vital question of securing the free and uninterrupted flow of oil to the industrial countries of the free world and also the paying for that oil with Western currencies which alone can furnish the means necessary for carrying out the faltering progress of the oil-rich Middle East countries and securing a decent standard of living for their peoples.

Shevchenko's Bitter Words

The other is to provide that some dozen or more states, (Concluded on page 3)

THE U.N.A. NEEDS YOU

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The current membership campaign of the Ukrainian National Association is coming along nicely. During March 490 new members were admitted, making it the best month since the campaign began on January 1st. Whether or not the following nine months will produce such results remains to be seen. We sincerely hope so, for the organization needs every new member it can get; heavy membership losses due to suspensions, deaths, cash surrenders, matured certificates, and so forth, are sustained every month, and the only way to replace these lost members is by admitting new members.

But new members are hard to get. We know that from our own attempts at organization work recently; branch officers we have met confessed frankly that they doubted they would be able to meet the quotas set for their branches in the campaign, despite all their efforts to organize as many members as possible. The good showing for March was produced mainly by skilled organizers who devote all their time to their jobs, and the officers of the branches which admitted the members signed up by the organizers who devote all their time to their jobs, and the officers of the branches which admitted the members are probably thankful to get them.

Why are new members hard to get? We all know that the U.N.A. is a worthwhile organization deserving the support of all Ukrainians, Ukrainian-Americans, and Ukrainian-Canadians. We all know that it is financially sound and has the interests of its members in mind at all times. We all know that it is a fraternal benefit society with 71,000 members in 500 branches, and that all branch officers (elected by their own members annually) and all supreme officers (elected by delegates from the branches) are U.N.A. members themselves. We all know that our U.N.A. is the largest organization of its kind the Ukrainians have. Why then are new members hard to get? One would think our people would be joining the U.N.A. by thousands every month instead of a few hundred.

One branch secretary complained that the American-born element in his locality was completely indifferent where the U.N.A. was concerned, and did business with the big commercial insurance companies. "Their agents come every week and our people get so used to them they regard them as friends. I can't operate like that because I'm not an agent and I have my job to attend to. I see our people once in a while and talk to them about the U.N.A. and they tell me that they already have insurance in the big companies. No sooner is a baby born, then the agent shows up and gets the parents to take out a policy. Those agents seem to know when a baby is born. I don't have a chance. It would be different

if our people would stick to the U.N.A., but they seem to think it is more American to deal with the big companies; so there you are."

We can't help commenting what is more American than for a Ukrainian-American to support a Ukrainian-American organization? Yes, the U.N.A. is a Ukrainian-American organization. It is incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey and has its headquarters in Jersey City. It has a license from every State in which it is doing business. It has a big investment in U.S. Government bonds and in a large number of American industrial and public utilities bonds. And being a fraternal benefit society it is a shining example of democracy in action. A U.N.A. member can attend a branch meeting and have something to say about the organization. The members listen and, if the matter is important, it will be brought to the convention by the elected branch delegate and considered by all the delegates. That's why the U.N.A. is such a fine organization. And that's why we say it deserves the support of all Ukrainians, including those who seem to think it is not American enough for them. Just keep in mind that our U.N.A. was founded on George Washington's Birthday, 1894, and what can be more appropriate than that? The U.N.A. emblem depicts two flags, one Ukrainian and the other American, a perfect combination.

But the fact remains that new members are hard to get and the purpose of this article is to get across to our non-member readers the idea that they should give the U.N.A. some consideration when it comes to life insurance protection. The U.N.A. is ready, willing, and able to serve. Give it the opportunity to serve you. See any U.N.A. branch officer in your locality or write directly to headquarters for information.

It really is a fact that the U.N.A. needs you. And, since you are a Ukrainian, you need the U.N.A. if you believe in supporting your own organization, and promoting fraternalism with your own people.

Poet's Corner

SPRING, SALTED DOWN

As every spring my mother used to salt the spiked rosettes of dandelions in an earthen crock against our blood grown thin next winter, craving greens—so I have put down in my crock of memory the taste of early spring arbutus, tender grass chilly with melting snow, the blackened grass voices of crows, the sudden rainy-faced mountain in April weather. These have lain fresh in the mind, and now in winter's hunger my spirit savors them and knows, grown stronger, that spring was here and will return again.

FRANCES FROST.

BOSAY VISITS THE BARON

By MEROS LECKOW

(3)

"What was that?" he inquired. Bosay looked perplexed. "What was what? I didn't hear anything."

Martin paused uncertainly. "I could have sworn I heard something move over there," he pointed into the shadows behind him.

"Just the wind," suggested Bosay. "Don't let your imagination get the better of you. Come on, we're wasting time."

"You're right," agreed Martin. He tried the door and it swung open. "That's good, they've left the door open. Everything has been prepared."

They passed through into the corridor beyond. Martin turned and was about to push the locking bolt into place when he was stopped by Bosay. "What are you doing?"

"Bolting the door. If someone should come by here and

"Yes." Martin tried the knob and it swung open noiselessly. He and his companion entered the room and Martin closed the door behind them. The room was in complete darkness but only for a moment. It was as if the closing of the door had served as a signal for immediately several candles were lit. With the lighting of each successive candle the scene became clearer to Bosay and it was not what one would normally expect to find in the boudoir of a young lady waiting to be rescued by her betrothed. There was no sign of a young lady. Bosay looked with interest at the naked menacing swords pointed at his midriff. These were held by three individuals wearing the livery of Baron Chaliniski. The one other person in the room was gross, bald and sinister looking. He was seated in a chair at one end of the room facing the door. There was no mistaking the ugly features, fiery red moustache and baggy, watery eyes of the Baron himself.

"Where do we go from here?" inquired Bosay. "It's up one flight of steps and then at the end of the corridor."

"Let's get on with it then." They continued along the route indicated and eventually found themselves before a door.

"Is this it?"

"Good evening, Kozak cur."

"And a good evening to you

pig of a Baron." Bosay had not shown surprise at the scene that had appeared by so much as the flutter of an eyelash. The Baron rose to his feet at this unexpected, insolent retort. "Brave words, you mangy dog."

The sound came out in a hissing, ominous threat. He turned to the Kozak's companion. "Was there any trouble, Martin?"

"None at all, Baron."

"Good, good work. I've wanted to get this pigeon in my hands for a long time." He rubbed his fat, meaty hands together in appreciation of his own cleverness. "You've eluded me once too often my friend, but this time I baited the trap personally and you've been snared." He laughed and wheezed, coughing as the tears streamed from his eyes.

Bosay watched this performance in silence. He waited patiently while the Baron exulted in his ingenuity, and outlined in elaborate detail what lay in store for his prisoner. Finally he paused for breath.

"My dear Baron, you don't think for a moment that I would be foolish enough to walk into as obvious a trap as this, do you?"

The Baron looked up, the laughter wiped clean from his face, uncertain. He eyed the Kozak suspiciously, on his guard for some trick but said nothing.

"You must give me a little more credit for intelligence than that. I'm afraid, Baron, you've made the unfortunate mistake of underrating us Kozaks once again."

"What do you mean," the Baron demanded, his voice hoarse with anger.

"Just this." Bosay turned to the door. The three guards and Martin took a step forward menacingly.

"I want you to keep your eye on me very closely Baron. You've probably heard that we Zaporozhians are sorcerers and magicians who can make things appear out of the thin air. I will now proceed to give you a demonstration." Bosay clapped his hands, the door opened and six dangerous-looking Kozaks strode

into the room pistols pointed and ready. Baron Chaliniski's face was a study in bewilderment.

Bosay spoke again. "Now Baron, you could, if you wish, raise a rumpus and rouse your men but rest assured that we will make absolutely certain that your fat throat will be slit from ear to ear before your men can get to you. If you decide that you still want to keep that precious fragile skin of yours intact, then you will come along quietly with us."

The perspiration stood out in pearly beads on the Baron's forehead. It glistened and gleamed against the background of his bald, scarlet dome.

"You're bluffing," his voice quavered. "You wouldn't dare harm me."

Bosay unsheathed his sword. "Just try me Baron."

"And if I go with you—"

"We won't harm a hair on that bald head of yours," Bosay assured him.

"You—you give me your word—"

Bosay nodded. (To be concluded)

TERMINOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF EASTERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

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

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

(2)

Only Professor Clarence A. Manning (Clarence A. Manning, The Story of the Ukraine, Philosophical Library, [New York, 1947, 34-35].) attempted to clarify these terms and Professor Oscar Halecki (Oscar Halecki, Borderlands of Western Civilization, The Ronald Press Company [New York, 1952, 3435-1] presented in a broader sense the problems of East European historical terminology:

"The gradual unification under the same Norman dynasty and the use of the common name of Rus, first indicating the Varangian leaders and later all the people under their rule, does not imply the disappearance of all differences which, among the tribes of Eastern Slavs, were not fewer than among the Slavs of the west or the south. Even from the merely linguistic point of view, at least two groups, a northern and southern, can be distinguished among these tribes. No less important must have been the difference which developed between those Eastern Slavs who remained in their original homeland and those, who simultaneously with the coming of the Normans, colonized the originally Finnish territories in the northeast; mixed with the native population. And since the names Russia and Russian are specifically applied to the nation which in later centuries was formed precisely in that northeastern colonial region, it is highly questionable to identify these names with Rus and to apply them to all East-Slavic tribes, even to those who are the ancestors of the present-day Ukrainians and White Russians or Byelorussians. For the latter the designation White Ruthenians would be more appropriate since in the Latin sources both western groups of the Eastern Slavs are usually called Ruthenians, from the Slavic Rusini, which is derived from Rus, and clearly distinguished from Muscovite Russia (Rossia). To call the latter Great Russia, and to call old Ruthenia (now the Ukraine) Little Russia is less advisable, although it is supported by the Greek terminology of the latter Middle Ages. (Italics added.)

Halecki added: "It is deplorable that the majority of American historians simply still do not grasp the problems involved in the East European historical terminology, and that therefore the state of terminological confusion continues." An excellent presentation of the semantical problems involved into the East European historical terminology on the basis of documents, did give us in Latin, Rev. Athanasius G. Welykyi, OSBM., in the Introduction pp. XII-XVII to his Documenta Pontificum Romanorum Historiam Ucrainae Illustrantia (1075-1953), Vol. I, 1075-1700, Romae 1953, Series 11. Analecta OSBM Sectio III. In England, Henryk Paszkiewicz in his work The Origin of Russia, Philosophical Library, Inc., New York, 1954, put in the Foreword also the terminological problems on the agenda:

"The present work deals with the history of Rus from the 9th to the 14th century. The term Rus is always used in east European sources of this period as well as of later times. There is, however, no counterpart to it in any western language. The name 'Russia,' finally stabilized during the 18th century and specially connected with Moscow, has an entirely different connotation, to that of the old Rus. 'Russin' in English, 'Russie' in French, 'Sussland' in German, designates indiscriminately the Kievan State from the 10 to the 13th century, the Grand Duchy of Moscow from the 15th to the 17th century, the Empire of Peter the Great and of his successors from the 18th to the 20th century. This has led to many misconceptions in historical literature and to a great confusion of ideas. Historical research would be facilitated if the relevant terminology were internationally regulated. I, and no doubt many others, had to overcome considerable difficulties in this respect. As the term 'Rus' is not generally known, I had to employ in the title of this work the inaccurate term 'Russia.' Also 'Russian' has been used as an adjective to 'Rus.'"

A very healthy reaction against this terminological chaos is noteworthy amongst the American geographers. Professor Eugene Van Cleeff, Ohio State University, published (The Journal of Geography, Vol. 54, November, 1955, pp. 413-15.) a remarkable article "Russia or U.S.S.R.?" in which he writes:

"It may be well enough for the 'man on the street' to use to use the term 'Russia' when he means the U.S.S.R., but when a geographer does so the sin seems unpardonable. Would anyone in our country use the terms 'New York,' 'Illinois,' or 'California' as synonymous with the U. S. A.?

Some one may hurry to interpose, 'That's different.' Is it different?

"Today, officially speaking, the U.S.S.R. consists of 16 so-called 'Republics' one of which is commonly named 'Russia' or technically, Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. Presumably, the government of the Soviet Union has a right to organize itself into such political units as pleases itself. Because it has decreed to employ as the name for one of its divisions, a name which once upon a time referred to the whole nation, is no justifiable ground for continuing to use Russia in its wrong sense—certainly not among an intellectual folk.

"There are those who contend that 'Russia' is more convenient to say than 'U.S.S.R.', much less the protracted expression 'Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.'" And there are those who argue that inasmuch as the R.S.F.S.R. contains the seat of the national government and is the largest in area and population of the republics it is legitimate to say "Russia" when we mean U.S.S.R. Again, we may hear it said, "Everybody knows what we mean when we say Russia, so why bother with saying U.S.S.R.?"

(To be continued)

THE MIDDLE EAST

(Concluded from page 2)

already members of the United Nations with a vote on all matters, shall come to understand those principles that have made the West advanced and powerful. The West and the thinking citizens of the northern half of the area know by their own experience that failure to protect themselves will lead to their falling into the same hopeless position as their kinsfolk who have already fallen victims to the Soviet Union-Russia and being inexorably compelled to adopt the Russian language, Russian ideals and Russian despotism. They realize the real meaning of Shevchenko's bitter words in the Caucasus as he represents Russia's appeal to the mountaineers:

But yet your hut allures our eyes. Why does it stand in your domain Without our sanction? Why do we Not throw to you, if we so please, Your bread as to a dog? You owe To us the price for your dear sun.

Dostoyevsky answered this statement of Shevchenko in the last number of the Journal of a Writer, his last published work, when he said: "The Great White Tsar in Asia must stand higher than the Emperor of India or a Khan, Empire or Caliph." That was the Russian way and wherever the armies of the Tsar penetrated, there started this mad russification. The situation has not changed. The Russians are still trying to control the Straits, they are still trying to penetrate the East, and the policy of the Tsars has been continued with greater ferocity and brutality by Stalin and Khrushchev. On the other hand, those peoples who fell victims to the Western colonialism have

nearly, all received their national independence and they are now members of the United Nations, some of them hardly conscious of the effects of their actions and some in spite are even threatening to bring in the Russian armies to help them, regardless of past experience.

Thus the Middle East question at the present time is far more complicated than that of the Near East which plagued Europe throughout the nineteenth century. Then it was a question of lightening the face of the oppressed Christians of the Ottoman Empire and putting them on the way to liberty and independence. Now it is a question of checking the Russian Soviets and forcing them back into their own ethnic area.

Two Things Need to Happen Now

But that can never be achieved to the full unless two things happen. First some satisfactory way must be discovered to help the nations of the Middle East raise their standard of living and adapt their own mode of life to the requirements of the twentieth century and the Atomic Age. The other is the same problem as in the case of Ukraine and the satellites and many other peoples, to force Moscow and the Kremlin to disgorge their ill-gotten gains and withdraw into their own ethnic boundaries and to give up their messianic dreams that all the world must be sold into slavery to their rule. That is the problem, for the world cannot exist half-slave and half-free. When the West fully realizes this, it will see that coexistence is impossible and that freedom must be the slogan of the entire world, if peace is to reign and humanity to progress.

Pitt University Coach, Michelosen, Ambridge's Favorite Son



JOHN P. MICHELOSEN

John P. Michelosen, Ukrainian, head football coach at the University of Pittsburgh, is one of the most favorite sons of Ambridge, Pa., writes Andrew Jula, UNA Advisor. His parents reside in Ambridge and are members of UNA Branch 161, also his Uncle Peter and his brother-in-law William, Knafec. Johnny lives in Beaver Falls, a city 14 miles down the river from Ambridge. As reported by the Daily Citizen, Johnny played his high school football in Ambridge, in 1934. He played

quarterback where he was one of the best outfield generals on the double wing formation. John entered Pitt and was a three year letterman, operating as a blocking back and play caller on offense and a linebreaker on defense. He was elected captain in 1937 and in his three years on the varsity the Panthers lost only two games, were in four scoreless ties, and included a Rose Bowl victory over Washington among the wins. He was an assistant backfield coach at his alma mater in 1938, moved to Brooklyn in the National League as backfield coach to Jack Sutherland in 1940 and 1941. He entered the Navy in 1942, serving in Iowa Pre-Flight, under Bernie Bierman, then going with the Atlantic Fleet from 1943 until 1945. He returned to Pittsburgh as assistant coach of the Pittsburgh Steelers in 1946, and when Sutherland died in 1948, John took over as the young head coach in the league. The former Ambridge resident rejoined the Pitt staff under Red Dawson in 1952, and took over the head job after the 1945 season. In his first year as head man at Pitt, John led the Panthers to the Orange Bowl in 1956, after a successful season.

The Ukrainian Language

The Ukrainian language has advantages which insure it a high place among the Slavic languages. The great wealth of vowels, the full tone, the softness and flexibility, the transition of many vowels to the in-sound, the absence of massing of several consonants in one syllable, make the Ukrainian language the most melodious Slavic language. Most important, however, the great richness of the Ukrainian language is all the more noteworthy in that it did not come about through centuries of development through literature and science. The common people themselves have collected and preserved the treasure of the language. Its purity is remarkable; barely any words have been introduced through contact with neighboring peoples. The wealth of the colloquial language is striking names for surface forms, natural phenomena, plants and

IN CARNEGIE HALL RECITAL (Concluded from page 1)

"He was more persuasive in these respects in Mr. Persichetti's brief sonata for violin alone; playing with more positive tonal hues and understanding of its changing moods. In its shifts between sustained and lively moods and its occasional and discreet pungency, the work has due variety; it reveals frequent if not constant imagination, but some of its movements wind up rather inconclusively. "Ramon Savitsky was the assisting pianist in the other items in a program, which closed with short compositions."

This Week in Ukrainian History

On April 14, 1857—one hundred years ago—Taras Shevchenko, the great Ukrainian poet, patriot and martyr, was released from Tsarist Russian captivity, pardoned after ten years of imprisonment by the new Tsar Alexander II. He was arrested in 1947 as an aftermath of disclosure of the part he played in the formation of the famed Brotherhood of Saints Cyril and Methodius, which together with Nikolai Kostomarov and Panteleimon Kulish he helped to form. Its purpose was the creation of a great free union of all the Slavonic peoples under a republican form of government. The authorities soon heard of this movement and acted swiftly and savagely to suppress it. An investigation and trial followed and on May 30, 1947 Shevchenko received the verdict that he was to be enrolled in the Orenburg Independent Corps with the rank of Private and the tsar added in his own handwriting, "under the strictest supervision with the prohibition of writing and drawing." Shevchenko had been a free of the cause of freedom.

man only for nine years. Now he was back in bondage under an even a more intolerable yoke, torn away from his beloved Ukraine to live as a cruelly browbeaten soldier in the most remote area of eastern Russia on the borders of Asia. At first his service was none too rigorous, for sympathetic commanders attached him to two expeditions to explore the Sea of Aral. When this came to the attention of the authorities, the privileges were speedily revoked and the tsar's instructions were carried out literally. Finally Shevchenko was sent to the fortress of Novo-Petrovsk, where at times he had to run the gauntlet. He returned a broken man. It was a sad life that Shevchenko had led. Out of his 47 years of life, he had been a serf for 24, in the army 10, and under police supervision for 3 1/2 years, so that there were only 9 years under which he could feel himself a free man to come and go as he pleased. Yet he turned out to be one of the greatest sons of Ukraine and a great champion

A Week in American History

On April 2, 1872—eighty-five years ago—Samuel F. B. Morse, American artist and inventor, died at New York City. After graduating from Yale, he studied art in England for four years. Returning to Boston in 1815, he opened a studio as a portrait painter. Some ten years later, he was one of the chief founders of the National Academy of Design and served as its president for nearly 20 years. In the meantime his interest in electricity and science, begun in his college days, became more active. About 1831, when he was 41, the idea for the electric telegraph occurred to him and Morse began to devote himself to experimenting with the transmission of signals by electricity. While working on this apparatus, Morse devised a code of dots and dashes, the so-called Morse code. In the development of the telegraph, he received financial support from Alfred Vail, who became his partner in 1837. Morse patented his invention, and in 1843 Congress appropriated \$30,000 for an experimental

telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore. The following year on May 24, this line was successfully used for the first time. The message Morse transmitted was: "What hath God wrought?" On April 6, 1917—just forty years ago—the joint Congressional resolution declaring a state of war with Germany was signed by President Woodrow Wilson. Four days earlier, on April 2, President Wilson spoke before Congress, condemning the German submarine policy as "warfare against mankind" and asking Congress to declare war against Germany not only to protect the United States but to make the world safe for democracy. War against Austria-Hungary was not declared until eight months later, on December 7, 1917. During World War I, the United States was not formally a member nation of the Allies. To the end of that conflict we were known as an "Associated Power" in the group of countries called the "Allied and associated Powers."

Worth Repeating

"Businesses aren't always the works of art. Tanners, fertilizer makers, smoky factories, noisy mills, meat packers, curb markets, or newspaper print shops—each sometimes displeases eye and ear. But each also contributes mightily to an all-time-high economy. Each provides jobs, spends money locally, pays taxes. So do all the businesses along our highways." —JOURNAL, ELKLAND, PA.

"From the letters that stream into Congress, the taxpayers appear to be still reeling from the \$72,000,000,000 budget the President has asked of Congress... projects can be eliminated and money can be saved if there is enough pressure from the voters to do so. If you are alarmed at the record peacetime federal budget and want Congress to do something about it—as you certainly should be—write your representative and senators and tell them. Otherwise, it is likely that only insignificant slices will be taken from this budget." —HERALD-NEWS, PASSAIC, N. J.

The Grand Knight's Letter

My Brother Knights: The 45th Annual Communion Breakfast of Perez Council No. 262, will be held on Sunday May 5th, 1957, at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Auditorium, 142 President Street, Passaic, New Jersey. The Mass and Communion will be celebrated in St. Nicholas Ukrainian Church, located on 42 Van Buren St., Passaic, in the Byzantine Rite, by the Most Rev. Joseph M. Schmondiuk, Auxiliary Bishop of the Philadelphia Byzantine Exarchy. We hope to have his Excellency, who is Ukrainian, will be with us at the breakfast.

Deputy Grand Knight James Walsh, and Lecturer Pat Marifote, have arranged to have Brother, Stewart A. Schroeder Jr., State Chairman of Catholic Action, as our principal speaker at the breakfast. Our own beloved Chaplain, Monsignor Philip J. Coyne, will also address the members. Brother George Supko, will be toastmaster. The Fourth Degree Color Guard of Monsignor Stein General Assembly, will escort Bishop Schmondiuk, and will be in attendance at the breakfast. All members of the fourth degree, are requested to dress in Formal Attire, with social Baldric.

Every effort has been put forth to make this 45th annual breakfast one of the most outstanding events in recent years, especially, since this year is our 60th Anniversary Year. The very fact that the Mass and Communion, will be celebrated in a Rite unknown to a great many of us, and that Bishop Schmondiuk, has arranged his own personal schedule, so as to be able to celebrate the Mass and possibly grace the occasion with his presence, is evidence of his feeling for our Order and Council.

Fraternally Yours, GEORGE P. J. WALTHERS Grand Knight

IVAN FRANKO'S "MOSES" Translation: by WALDIMIR SEMENYNA With a biographical sketch of IVAN FRANKO by STEFEN SHUMEYKO Price 50 cents. "SVOBODA" 83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

RACE FOR SECOND PLACE SPOT TIGHTENS AS SEASON WANES

A three-game win by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church keglers over the junior St. John's C.W.V. quintet in the matches held Friday, April 5th, enabled the Churchmen to narrow the gap between them and the second-place Ukrainian Center five from three to two games. This gain was also made possible by the loss of one game to the top-notch Ukrainian American Veterans by the Centerites.

The latter, however, took most of the honors for the evening by registering the highest three-game series with a pinfall of 2,760, which included the first, second, and third highest single games—940, 913, and 907. The Centerites were again in excellent form, for all five players scored series of over 500 pins, and the wonder is how they lost one game. It was the 18-pin handicap which accounted for it. The Ukrainian Sitch bowlers appear to be losing heart for an upper berth in the standings, for they lost two more games to Friday's opponents, the senior St. John's C.W.V. team. Although every one of the Sitchmen rolled 500-plus series, only four showed up, and the games were lost by the blind and a 41-pin handicap for the St. Johnsmen. The Penn-Jersey Social Club quintet, a one-time favorite, suffered a two-game defeat at the hands of the First Ukrainian P.M.O. group in spite of the fact that two of its men, Walter Molinsky and John Spivsky, registered second and third highest series for the evening—595 and 589, respectively. The best individual results marked up that night were a series of 610 pins and a single game total of 236 pins registered by H. Zelder of the P.M.O. quintet. Runner-up with a single game of 226 pins was Bill Karitko rolling for the Orthodox Churchmen.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Table with columns: Rank, Team Name, Won, Lost, High, 3' Game, Pins, Total, Avg. Lists 10 teams including Ukrainian American Vets, Ukrainian Center, Ukr. Orthodox Church, etc.

Five Million Workers to Get Pay Boosts in 1957

About 5,000,000 workers be by the hour. The total increase in the annual wage bill is estimated unofficially at one billion dollars. The Bureau says that workers in practically every major industry group will receive the wage boosts. Most of them are concentrated in the automobile, farm equipment, aircraft, electrical manufacture, steel, aluminum and other metal-working industries, as well as construction, transportation, food and mining.

Grassroots Opinion

ALBANY, ORE., GREATER OREGON: "Forty-four years ago on February 25, the federal government was given the power to levy an income tax on individuals. It was felt at the time that rates could never reach 10 percent... In 1913, a single man with a \$5,000 a year income paid \$20 tax; today, he pays \$944. Rates the first year were 1 to 6 percent; they range today from 20 to 91 percent."

BOONE, IOWA, NEWS-REPUBLICAN: "The TV contestant, Van Dorne, may in the long run get more satisfaction than money out of his consistent winnings. To date he won \$143,000, of which, if he keeps it, Uncle Sam will get \$100,000."

TAYLORVILLE, ILL., DAILY BREEZE-COURIER: "It costs each of us MORE when the Federal government helps us to pay for our local, state and community improvements... A great many people have been fooled into thinking that grants-in-aid are fine and they as such have become quite popular on the strength that someone else is paying the bill but... everytime we avail ourselves of these pleasures it ends up costing us more than it would have had we taken care of it ourselves."

NORWALK, CONN., HOUR: "Three years after the start of the monthly investment plan, by which small investors are enabled to buy stock on a pay-as-you-go basis for as little as \$10 a month, a surprisingly large number of people have become stockholders in various corporations, and are continuing to build up small estates for themselves. They are taking advantage of the installment buying to share in the wealth and growth of American industry and accumulating a nest egg for the long pull."

The Muse in Prison Eleven sketches of Ukrainian Poets killed by Communists in translation by YAR SLAVUTYCH Price \$1.00 Order from SVOBODA BOOKSTORE 83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J.

FROM TOTS TO TEENS... there's delightful enjoyment in this exciting, colorful picture-story book. BOHUTA THE HERO by ROMAN ZAWADOWYCZ in Ukrainian. Translated into English by JOSEPHINE GIBALLO GIBBONS Price \$1.00. Reading the adventures of Bohuta, children are offered breathtaking thrills and valuable knowledge. This is a splendid low-priced gift book for all the children you know. Order your copies from "SVOBODA" BOOK STORE, 83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Camelback Chapel & Funeral Home 21-W CAMELBACK RD. PHOENIX, ARIZONA Telephone: CR 4-2772 — or — WH 5-6974 Phoenix Newest Mortuary Now Open. Centrally Located with ample parking. Serving Families in Ukrainian & English.



ПРОМІНЬ

Рік III

Київ, 1957

Ч. 4 (21)

МОЛОДЬ В АВАНГАРДІ ВІДРОДЖЕННЯ ЗАКАРПАТТЯ

З ретроспективи вісімнадцяти років, що минули від часу проголошення самостійності Карпатської України, можна сміливо твердити, що в авангарді всестороннього національного відродження цієї частини соборної України була молодь. Молодь, вихована у націоналістичному дусі, в часі між двома світовими війнами, творила основні кадри славетної Карпатської Січі, ця ж молодь брала активну участь у державному будівництві Карпатської України. Тільки і тільки через національно-відроджену молодь Карпатська Україна дійшла до своєї державності в 1938-39 рр.

Перші підземиці наполегливої праці в напрямку національного відродження зроблено в 1929 р. на З'їзді Народової Молоді в Ужгороді. Серця національних провідників радилі за колосальні осягні невисулою праці 10-ох років. Призначені на національну заповідь «угорським русини» заявили відверто, що їхня працьовита земля є частиною України, а п'ять років пізніше, на II З'їзді Народової Молоді в Мукачеві (1934) тисячі відродженої молоді заявили в організованій формі, що їхньою платформою являється ідеологія українського націоналізму.

Коли ранньою осінню стали насуватися чорні хмари над Середньою Європою, вже 4 вересня 1938 р. заходами молодого націоналістичного активу, в Ужгороді постало націоналістична Українська Національна Оборона, очолювана націоналістичним робітником: д-ром Василем Івановичем, д-ром Степаном Росохою і с. п. Іваном Рогозем. Це фактично і був завісок пізнішої Карпатської Січі, про героїську боротьбу якої вже чимало написано.

Карпатська Січ, членами якої були українці з усіх земель України, на своєму 2-му З'їзді, що відбувся в Хусті 19 лютого 1939 р. і дефілядою якого відбувся, поруч прем'єра Карпатської України о. Р. Волошина і міністра Ю. Реваля, також відіпору очини ІУН-у В. Курманович, виразно заявив в резолюції, що стоїть на засадах ідеології українського націоналізму.

Карпато-українська молодь, організована в рядах Карпатської Січі, була й в авангарді будівництва Карпатської України, зокрема якщо йдеться про виконання щоденної дрібної конкретної роботи. Ось що писав карпато-український офіційний «Ново Свобода» (Хуст) 19 лютого 1939 р.: «Карпатська Січ зродилася серед вогню і крові, серед найбільшої небезпеки, яка загрожувала існуванню народу. Небезпека, яку переживав наш народ у листопадових днях, прозідала національною смертю. Карпатська Січ постала на своєму місці. Січ боролася рідні кордони: в Прислоні, в Торуні, в Яєніно, в Королеві й ін.

«В середині січня грозила нова небезпека... І тоді на наш поклик збіглися до загроженої столиці тридцять тисяч військовиків і вояків, що брали участь в боях за Карпатську Україну, на яке може опертися уряд, бо ж Карпатська Січ є найвідважнішим оборонцем нашого народу».

ДО ПИТАННЯ: БАТЬКИ І МОЛОДЬ

Читаю «Промінь» це питання не спіме. Погано вже дискутувано на всі лади, але думки авторів часто не доходять, або просто їх не читається. При цьому цікаво звернути увагу на той факт, що дискусію цікавлять тільки незначні числа батьків, діти яких застрягли у зрадничій і небезпечній вир молодечого життя. А в той час життя доволу пливе своїм шквирним темпом, позначеним частими змінами зацікавлення молоді генерації різного віку.

І коли в щоденній дискусії над проблемами молоді ці батьки не можуть виробити собі метод виконання власних підлітків, тоді всі організації молоді будуть безсилними в обличчя чимдалішого розхристання молоді в дідів.

Живемо в країні, де така розхристаність часто переходить свої межі — але тут же доволу іде великий процес зрештлення цієї зрештленості. Коли дехто його не добає, то це передусім тому, що ним не цікавиться.

Характеристичним прикладом є найкращого цвіту нашого народу, в більшості нашої молоді. Це ж і була наша «Січ», і ми тоді казали: преславна Карпатська Січ врятувала нас! «Перед виборами січовики, мов ті апостоли, ходили з хат до хат, освідомлювали народ, пояснювали, яке то велике слово — Воля... Січовики розпалали вогні по горіх розпалали українці серця нашого народу і ми виграли вибори, бо нас народ зрозумів.

ВЕЧІР АНДРІЯ ГАРАСЕВИЧА В НЬОАРКУ

Заходом Відділу МУН в Ньюарку 17 березня ц. р. був влаштований вечір, присвячений Андрію Гарасевичу з нагоди 10-ліття його трагічної смерті. Андрій Гарасевич був молодим поетом та прозаїком. У Празі він співпрацював з О. Ольжичем в редакції Організації Українських Націоналістів і від Олександрівця перші надруковані поезії. Там він активно включився у світ поезії і видав першу свою збірку під назвою «Сонети». На цю збірку похвалилася маса похвальних рецензій, які захопили поета до дальшої творчості. Крім поезії, він писував до різних часописів.

Так новостворений Відділ МУН в Ньюарку залучував свою працю культурним вечором, переведеним самим молодими талановитими силами. Зал була прикрашена квітами і портретом Андрія Гарасевича, перекладом віршів з його збірок, з трибуною і кіткою молоді.

У п'ятницю 29 березня ц. р. відбувся чергова доповідь МУН в Ньюарку на тему «Шлях Емігранта». Доповідь була вільною розмовою, в якій висловилися думки про можливість літати літаком чи одержати права пілота. Доповідь розповіла також про можливість виняти організації з 20 річних країнами прогрома місця черги і літати для оглядів тих країн.

МУН В МІНЕСОТІ

Заходом Відділу МУН у Твін Сіті 31 березня ц. р. відбувся Літературний Вечір, присвячений творчості проф. Бориса Грінвальда. Члени Відділу та запрошені гості насолодилися милозвучними поезіями, які читали пануючий автор та члени Відділу МУН, Пилип Шайда, Єлизавета Гінзлер та Желі Верейка.

ВИКАЗ ПОЖЕРТВ

На листу ч. 3, зібрав ВШ Пан Любомир Винар, Клівленд, Огайо, 65.00 доларів. На листу ч. 18, зібрав ВШ Пан Ігор Шугаєв, Нью-Йорк, 18.75 доларів. На листу ч. 17, зібрав ВШ Пан Теодосій Носичев, секретар 2-го Відділу ОДВУ ім. О. Ольжича в Чикаго, 37.00 доларів.

УПРАВАМ ВІДДІЛІВ І ЧЛЕНАМ МУН, ДОПИСУВАЧАМ ТА ЧИТАЧАМ «ПРОМІНЬ», НАЦІОНАЛІСТИЧНОЇ МОЛОДІ І ВСЬОМУ УКРАЇНСЬКОМУ НАРОДОВІ НА ПОНЕВОЛЕНІ БАТЬКІВЩИНІ — ШЛЕМО РАДІСНЕ ХРИСТОС ВОСКРЕС!

Величезні пожертви зробили члени наших організацій до цієї березня, 1957, у цілому 126.75 (сто двадцять шість і сімдесят п'ять) доларів. Центральне Керівництво отримало щиро серцею подяку від Величезної Організації за труд, а високочисельним Жертводавцям за їхні дати.

DOWN BY THE RIVERSIDE

Gracing the eastern shore of the Hudson River is a small park, which during the afternoon is filled with the wild chimes of small children. But when the sun sets and the moon rises, lovers stroll hand in hand, gazing dreamily into the waters that reflect the silver moonlight. A warm breeze. A tender kiss. Youth.

The whole affair was buffoonery and some of the group seemed Communist-tinted, to say the least. One man with quite piercing eyes and a slight smile in his eyes, told us that Russians enjoy more freedom than we do in the United States! A lady dressed in red, obviously her favorite color, said when she was in Russia she thought the people were wonderful and their way of life was in many ways superior to ours.

MUN Activities

Victor Babynskyj, Attends H. T. Youth Forum Dance, 11th May The Newark branch of MUN in conjunction with both New York branches is planning a dance May 11th in the Newark Ukrainian National Home.

MUN Members Attend Discussion Group

Several MUN members were fortunate to be at the Riverside Branch of the New York Public Library March 22nd, when a discussion on the topic "How Should the U. S. Compete With Russia?" was held.

Ю. П. ЯКІ ВАШІ ПЛАНИ НА МАЙБУТНЄ?

Автор цієї статті, відомий український вчений і педагог Ю. П., активний член МУН, що закінчив в Америці університет і тепер викладає економіку в одному з коледжів. Редакція.

чим вони хотіли б бути в житті. Зокрема, треба звернути увагу на кілька небезпек. Перша — це захоплення шквирним заробітком і фінансовою незалежністю, включно з можливістю здати новим автором, мати гарний одяг і зайві гроші на розваги. Ця небезпека загрожувала особливо пер, при великому попиті на робітників, коли цілі сторінки газет заповнені оголошеннями про працю, і то часто досить привабливу. Наслідок був такий, що здібний учень, закінчивши середню школу, відразу халустав за якусь постійну працю і залишався на ній все життя чи то тому, що не має сили волі кинути її ще поки є час, чи часом навіть, з оглядливості, забачив продовжувати свої студії але був вже запізно, бо у міжчасі на утриманні повнався родина. Зрештою і тоді часто не був запізно, якщо є сильне бажання і настійливість.

Успіху в житті можна досягти тільки за допомогою великих підприємств, які вміють платити зарплату вище, ніж на ринку. Це означає, що людина, яка може в іншій професії була б щаслива і корисна для суспільства. Сьогодні ми мусимо знати також нові рахункові машини, а більша його мусить знати механік, який вміє ці машини направляти. Коли говоримо про небезпеку погоні за заробітком відразу по закінченні середньої школи, то треба відмітити також, що ця небезпека існує і при виборі професії при записі до високих шкіл.

студент, зокрема першого року, губиться в масі, стає підданий до малого човника на великому морі — сам, без надії на будь-яку допомогу з боку викладачів (они не мають змоги допомогти йому індивідуально). В шквирних коледжах студент з більшою поміткою одночасно так для своїх товаришів, як і для викладачів, взаємодіє тут ближче і тому допомога на випадок потреби шквирна, а до делкої міри і самий рівень навчання доступний. Останній факт. Свого часу д-р М. Данилюк писав у «Проміні» про позитивні сторони військової служби для молоді. Особисте спостереження: студент, які відбули військову службу, в пересічному краще вчать, ніж студенти, які тільки що вийшли з середньої школи. Очевидно у військовій службі є чимось більше цінності, ніж в навчальній школі.