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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Weekly Commentator

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY DEANS WANTS COURSES TOUGHER

The deans of Columbia University have complained to president Grayson that the majority of Columbia students get throughout a college course with nothing more than a "gentlemanly grade and three credits towards graduation." In their annual report made public recently, Deans Lawrence H. Chamberlin and Nicholas Mc. McNight noted "a gratifying number of students" who "avidly absorb everything placed before them and quickly reach the stage, frequently creative work." But "for the remaining three fourths," the deans noted, the curriculum could be "successfully completed without unusual intellectual exertion if the student was looking for the easy way out."

Benjamin Franklin

On tomorrow falls the anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin (Jan. 17, 1706), an American printer, writer, patriot; born in Boston; signer of the Declaration of Independence; twice envoy to England; once to France; president of Pennsylvania; inventor of electricity and lightning. These are facts which the Ukrainian Weekly readers may recall from their elementary school studies. What they should recall today, on "Ben" Franklin's birth anniversary, is the time when the American Revolution was in its fifth year of blood travail. Franklin was in France then. He was very weary from a long sea voyage. Arriving finally in Paris he had difficulties in making the necessary contacts, for he was a representative of a newborn nation. He suffered, too, at that time, from body ailments. Yet he accomplished his mission, brilliantly. It was about this time that he wrote an old friend of his, message which should be headed by all of us today, Americans and our enemies. To quote his yearning: "I wish to see the discovery of a Plan, that would induce and oblige nations to settle their disputes without cutting one another's throats. When will men be convinced, that even successful wars at length become misfortunes to those who unjustly commenced them, and who triumphed blindly in their success, not seeing all its consequences."

Newark News Runs Article About Ukrainian New Year

Last Sunday's edition of the Newark Evening News, New Jersey's foremost daily, ran a special article about the Ukrainian and other Slavic people's observance of New Year, observed last Thursday, January 14th, in conformity with the old Julian calendar, which is 13 days behind the more modern Gregorian Calendar, the most commonly accepted method of computing the years. Text of Newark Sunday News Runs As Follows:— As a practical matter, the secular celebration of New Year's under the Julian calendar is gradually being lost in this country, perhaps in the belief that one New Year's Eve a year is sufficient for anyone. Again the inconvenience caused when the holiday falls in mid-week has served to limit the celebration, as well as the fact that the second generation is inclined to favor European customs. Great Significance But, from the religious standpoint, to these intensely devout people, the New Year is of great significance for its observance as the Feast of the Circumcision. Thus, January 14 (under the Julian calendar, January 1), is a holy day of obligation, as New Year's Day is for the Western Church. However, the liturgy of the eastern Catholic churches ordains that instead of the Mass of the Circumcision the mass of St. Basil should be said, according to the Very Rev. Vladimir Krayewsky, CSSR, pastor of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church of Newark. This privilege reflects the devotion of the eastern rites to their great saint, who was the founder of monasticism in the East as St. Benedict was in the West. The belated celebration of Christmas and New Year's by the eastern peoples should not be confused with the observance of Christmas on January 6, the Feast of the Epiphany, which is popular in some countries where the Gregorian calendar is used. The eastern Epiphany still follows by 12 days its Julian Christmas.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS

Page 4 of The Ukrainian Weekly will now, as of this issue, be printed in Ukrainian. It will be devoted to the reporting and commenting upon the life, activities, events, and organizations, of the recently arrived Ukrainian youth. Upon this page the recently arrived Ukrainian youth will have the opportunity of contributing reports, comments and articles. It will be their Ukrainian Weekly page: It is a gift to them from the Ukrainian National Association. In return "Batko Soyuz" expects more of them to join the UNA. It is expected that this new policy will help to bring about a closer relationship between the recently arrived youth and the American born youth. The necessity for such a relationship has been advocated by us from the very start. To a degree it has been achieved thus far. Moreover, and this is very important, now both of the youth groups will have an opportunity to become more familiar with both English and Ukrainian, respectively. We especially urge our American born youth to read page 4 and catch up on their Ukrainian.

Professor Smal-Stocky Addresses Marquette U. Presidential Convocation

Four exiled European professors presented a presidential chain of office to Fr. Edward J. O'Donnell, S.J., at the annual all-University convocation "in grateful esteem of our appreciation of the opportunities afforded us here and of our determination to continue unremittently our fight for freedom and justice," the Marquette Tribune reports. Dr. Roman S. Smal-Stocky, former professor at the Ukrainian and Warsaw universities, and now president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, gave the presentation speech at the convocation, held in the Milwaukee auditorium. Speaking for his colleagues, Dr. Smal-Stocky said: "As Russian aggression spread in Europe, scholars and professors... had to leave their homelands to continue their struggle for academic freedom where the men can be the men God intended them to be... Thus they reached this great country, the traditional refuge of the fighters for freedom... We, exiled scholars from Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and my Ukraine, desire to establish here for future generations a lasting symbol of the high moral traditions of freedom under God, espoused by the university, and inscribed in the American Declaration of Independence."

Appointed Buffalo's Public Works Secretary

Walter V. Chopyk, younger American older and younger generation Ukrainian American, has been appointed Secretary to Public Works Commissioner of Buffalo, New York. The appointment was made by the newly elected Mayor of Buffalo, Steven Pankow, of Ukrainian descent. Mr. Chopyk's is a \$5,200 a year post. He resides at 353 Herman Street, is sales representative for Buffalo Incandescent Light Co., and personal friend and active worker in behalf of Mayor Pankow in the primary and election campaigns. Mr. Chopyk has been a long time contributor of articles to the Ukrainian Weekly and has also been active in Ukrainian



Walter V. Chopyk

Two Ukrainian Attorneys Attend New York Wagner's Inauguration As Mayor

On New Year's Day, at 11:15 A.M., inauguration ceremonies of the Honorable Robert F. Wagner, Jr., newly elected Mayor, were held at the Council Chambers, in City Hall, New York City. The ceremonies were presided over by Richard C. Patterson, Jr., as the Chairman of the Mayor's Reception Committee. Mayor Wagner administered the oath of office to all of the newly appointed commissioners and department heads, commencing with Luther H. Gullick, as the City Administrator. This is a new office adopted and created for the first time in New York City, by Mayor Wagner. Some of the other prominent officials who were present to officiate as-

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Time for Song

Holidays, particularly religious holidays, bring out the love of singing in the Ukrainians, according to Stephen Shumeyko, editor of the Ukrainian Weekly and a leading authority on Ukrainian affairs in this country. Because of this love of song, the Ukrainian population hereabouts has a tremendous fond of Christmas and New Year's carols from which to draw its

observance of the two feasts. And, if the old-timers have their way, there will be a lot of singing in the native tongue. The New Year's songs are called "schedrivky", and the old country, were sung by groups which went from house to house and received gifts for their efforts. Another New Year's Eve custom that has survived is called the "Malanka", which means a gathering of the family and neighbors to prophesy the events of the coming year. Peter Czap, secretary of the Newark Ukrainian Center, recalled the custom of sending out the young boys of the family to neighbors' homes to carry a wish for health, luck and long life in the New Year. Incidentally, the Ukrainians take pains to see that a male person is the first to enter the house after the New Year. A woman means bad luck during the entire year. One New Year's custom that was not brought over to the United States and has apparently died out in the Ukraine concerns thieves. According to the Ukrainian Weekly, it was customary for thieves to go to the nearest cemetery, and there proclaim in a loud voice: "I will steal."

An echo was bad omen, and the thief would decide to end his nefarious activities until the time was more favorable. If there was no echo, the omen was a good one and the thief would continue his ways. Happy New Year!

LOT OF WOMEN UNDER SOVIETS DESCRIBED ON TV PROGRAM

A graphic account of the lot of Ukrainian womanhood under Soviet misrule was presented on a Pittsburgh TV program by Mrs. Ludmilla Ivchenko of New York last Sunday, January 10th.

Mrs. Ivchenko spoke from first hand experience. She arrived here after the last war and has been active in Ukrainian American Affairs.

The program was arranged by the Pittsburgh branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Immigrant Fear Unjustified

In our many contacts with newcomers we have found that a large number of people have great fear of deportation. A very small percent of these fears may be justifiable but by far the greatest proportion are based on complete erroneous information or half truth. Some people feel they must absolutely avoid any contact with the police; that a minor violation of the law constitutes ground for deportation; and that any agency displaying the Red Feather may have communistic affiliations.

There is a great deal of confusion around causes for deportation based on public charge (financial assistance and free hospital care), viola-

Mother Won't Give Up Hope Son Presumed Dead Is Alive

A presumptive finding of death by the U.S. Army Department of a Ukrainian American GI of Bethlehem, Pa., missing in action since September 1950, has not dispelled the hope of a fond mother that he is still alive, the Morning Call of Allentown reports. M. Sgt. Joseph Sysak, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sysak, 934 Delaware Ave., Fountain Hill, has been presumed dead as of December 31, 1953, since the Army has had no information regarding his absence since he disappeared in the fall of 1950.

Sysak as well as his parents, sisters and brothers are members of Branch 288 of the Ukrainian National Association. "I have not given hope," his mother said. "I'm 55 and if I live another 55 years, I'll continue to believe that I'll see my son again."

Sysak, who enlisted at the age of 16 and survived four and a half months of rigors as a German prisoner of war before cessation of hostilities in 1945, would have marked his 33rd birthday on New Year's Day. He was captured during the Battle of the Bulge while with the 94th Division. He served 37 months as a platoon sergeant in the European theatre, receiving the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Ribbon and the American Defense Medal. His parents last saw him in May 1950, shortly before he left for Japan. His wife, the former Ann Nettles of Denham Spring, La., and a daughter, Joanne, saw him the same month. Since then another daughter, Mary Jane, was born. Three brothers have seen service. The youngest, Walter, 26, is now with an infantry division in Korea. He is expected home in March. The oldest brother, Mitchell, 34, 1219 Mechanic St., Bethlehem, was captured by the Germans in Tunisia during World War II, and released after 27 months. William, 30, of 1611 Mechanic St., was stationed in the South Pacific with the Signal Corps during the war. A sister, Florence, 18, is at home.

Mike Mazurki to Attend UYL-NA Testimonial

HODIAK, MAZURKI, WAGNER AND SHODA TO ATTEND MISCHAK-HANULAK TESTIMONIAL.

The array of celebrities taking part in the UYL-NA's Testimonial Dinner-Dance to be held next Saturday evening January 23rd, 1954, 7 P.M. at the Hotel Beekman Towers in New York City in honor of All-Americans Bob Mischak of West Point and Chet Hanulak of the University of Maryland was greatly augmented this past week when Mike Mazurki, Arnold Shoda and Nita Talbot informed the sponsoring committee that they would definitely attend the dinner. Mike Mazurki, star stage, screen, radio, television and sports, told a UYL committee, composed of Joseph Smindak and Walter Danko, that he would gladly attend the dinner in honor of these two fellow Ukrainians. The UYL-NA

delegation had occasion to speak to "Iron Mike" at the Hotel Piccadilly in New York City last Friday. Mike said that he already knew of the testimonial dinner because he read the UYL's release which the Associated Press carried on a national scale. Other prominent personalities that informed the committee they would attend were: figure ice skater Arnold Shoda, now the main attraction of the floor show at the Hotel New Yorker's Terrace Room. Smindak and Danko spoke to the Ukrainian skater at the New Yorker as well as to the actress Anna Sokol, better known to theatre goers as Nita Talbot, currently featured in the Broadway comedy—"Fifth Season"—at the Cort Theatre. A real beauty, Nita was very happy with the invitation.

Many other prominent personalities are still being contacted by the sponsoring committee and the list of invited guests is indeed impressive. All reservations should be placed as soon as possible with the committee's secretary, Anne Stec, 136 Rector Street, Elizabeth, N. J. The cost is \$6.50 per person.

tion of alien registration regulations, false or inaccurate information. (Concluded on page 3)

COMMENTARY ON COMMUNISM

Apparently the most welcome thing that has happened in Russia in a long time is Malenkov's promise that the output of consumer goods will be greatly increased, and that quality, which has been miserably low in many cases, will be improved. The New York communist paper, the Daily Worker, recently published a story from a correspondent who had just toured Russia in which he said, "I heard a vast and varied tide of conversation flowing around one subject—the swift expansion of food production and consumers' goods in two or three years." The communists and their fellow travellers don't seem to realize that this provides an ironic commentary on a system in which the state decides

everything and bosses everyone—and has a large assortment of prisons and forced-labor camps to take care of dissenters. The Russian people—except for the elite, who live on a regal scale—have been lucky if they could buy enough in the government-run retail stores to keep body and soul together. Now, it seems, the store stocks are to be bettered a bit—but at any time in the future, if the Kremlin so decides, the gains can be wiped out over-night by an order. In this country a factory or a store that doesn't please the people goes broke—because in this country business is competitive and must earn public favor. As a matter of fact, the American system of production and distribution of goods is the best practical answer to communism ever devised.

# Ukrainian National Independence Truth or Fiction

By HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

Speech delivered in the House of Representatives  
Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. Feighan, Mr. Speaker: I have asked for time today in order to invite the attention of the members of Congress to some unusual developments taking place within the U.S.S.R. These events have been given scant public notice in the United States and have received like treatment, with a few notable exceptions, elsewhere in the free world. But they have been given intense treatment within the Prison of Nations, which we, by habit, refer to as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Since these events have a vital bearing on the security of the United States and the advancement of human freedom throughout the world, I feel they should be of special interest to all Members of Congress.

Just a few months ago we and the other people of the free world were informed, by the Kremlin that Stalin, the Tsar of tyrants, was about to pass from this earth like all mortal men. Scarcely had this announcement been made when the official mouth piece of the Red conspirators called for unity of the many nations and peoples making up the U.S.S.R. Their fear and uncertainty was so overriding that they let the cat out of the bag on several critical issues. To begin with, even before Stalin was announced as dead, they denied his only significant contribution to Marxian theory by admitting that the multi-national tensions of the U.S.S.R. were greater than ever before in history. The greatest myth surrounding Stalin was that he had solved the perplexing problem of nationalism by getting the people to accept the "dictatorship of the proletariat" as the road to Utopia. Their fears also led them to admit publicly their belief that the Ethnic Russians, the minority peoples of the U.S.S.R., were the superior people of the system and the dependence of the regime upon their loyal support in the transition following Stalin's death.

### Struggle Between Malenkov and Beria

The struggle between Malenkov and Beria was forecast on the very day they carried Stalin's mortal remains to Red Square. In the funeral orations given by both men, one finds the seeds of the struggle which ensued during the following five months. Malenkov, in his oration, made particular reference to "the peoples of Russia". Beria on the other hand, chose to call them "peoples of the U.S.S.R." The passage of time and the elimination of Beria have proved the real significance of the choice of these terms by the leading contenders for Stalin's throne. Beria, by virtue of his long tenure of office, as head of the dreaded secret police, knew better than anyone else the structural and political weakness of the Communist empire. He also knew what the

vast majority of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. wanted because he spent most of his lifetime sending people to death or slay labor camps just because they did seek goals and objectives which did not agree with those of the regime. He knew why the police state was necessary and he thereby knew what kind of internal pressure would assure his victory in the struggle with Malenkov.

Malenkov on the other hand, was a typical Moscow bureaucrat, steeped in the chauvinistic life of Muscovy. Well schooled by Stalin in the technique of imperial control, he, above all others, came closest to the requirements of a Tsar. He therefore became the candidate of the Muscovites and as such all ethnic Russians were committed to support him.

What followed is a matter of history. Beria spent his time building up strength in the 14 non-Russian nations of the U.S.S.R. Russians were dismissed from high office in most of those areas and in their places Beria put men who could be counted upon to demand concessions from the Muscovites. In dismissing the Russian bureaucrats, charges were placed against them for attempting to "Russify" the non-Russian nations, disregarding the legitimate aspirations of the people and for reviving the chauvinistic policies of the Tsars. In retrospect we can see that Beria came close to attaining total power. Malenkov, having made his deal with the Russian controlled Red Army, was able to use that force to stop Beria—to arrest him, to try him and to liquidate him. Perhaps we shall never know exactly how close Beria came to winning this struggle, but there are strong indications at this early date that Malenkov stopped him with little time to spare. There are also signs that Beria left behind some violent seeds of internal disruption which may very well burst in the hands of Malenkov—if he lasts long enough.

I am not attempting to analyze Beria's motives or to suggest that he sought to reform after Stalin's death. He was a ruthless, amoral person all his life and the record should remain clear on that point. In his struggle for total power, however, cold blooded judgment rather than sentiment was required.

### Soviet Indictment of Beria

The Soviet indictment of Beria charged him, among other things, with the following:

- 1) Supporting remnants of the bourgeois nationalist elements in the non-Russian nations of the U.S.S.R.
- 2) Sowing hatred and discord between the peoples of the U.S.S.R.
- 3) Undermining the friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. with the ethnic Russian people.

The "closed court committee" which supposedly tried Beria announced him guilty of these charges, among others, and ordered his execution. This was carried out on December 23, 1953.

But this does not end the case of Levrenti Beria. Even before his announced execution, the frightened Muscovites felt compelled to take a most extraordinary step to demonstrate what they call the "unbreakable friendship" of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. for the ethnic Russians. Pravda of December 9, 1953, announced that by official decree, January 8, 1954 was to be a multi-national holiday celebrated throughout the Realm, in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the annexation of the Ukraine by Muscovy. This

decree makes it "incumbent upon local party and Soviet organizations to mark widely this event—to organize lectures, reports and talks devoted to this important event—and the further strengthening of friendship of the peoples Soviet Union."

### Ukrainians Are to be Told...

Pravda, in an editorial of December 9, 1953, gives extravagant instructions on why this multi-national holiday is proclaimed and how it is to be carried out. The Ukrainians are to be told that they have now realized their centuries long struggle for national independence because their Russian "brothers" have granted it to them. The Ukrainians are to be praised for this centuries long struggle and told that they attained it through the efforts of the Communist party. They are to be reminded, however, that their national independence is not "the same kind sought by Ukrainian patriots over the centuries. It is a new kind, manufactured by the Muscovites, and called "National Soviet Ukrainian Statehood". According to the editorial, this means "national in appearance and socialist in substance". What the Ukrainians will not be told is that is the same old stuff put out in revised form and tailored to cause more than the ordinary confusion resulting from such proclamations. But, I am sure the Ukrainian people will not be fooled by this maneuver and will see in it an admission of fear on the part of the Kremlin.

### The Treaty of Pereyaslav

I am also sure that the Ukrainian people will recall the true story about the Treaty of Pereyaslav. They will remember that Hetman Khmelnytsky was deceived by the Muscovites 300 years ago at a time when he was making a heroic struggle for the independence of Ukraine. They will never forget how the Muscovites violated this treaty and in the end used it as a means to annex Ukrainian lands and make the people subservient to Moscow. They will surely recall the failure of the Tsars to Russify the Ukraine just as today they see on all sides the efforts of the Communist Party to accomplish what the Tsars failed to accomplish. Their courage and true national spirit will be strengthened by the expressed fears of Moscow. They cannot fail to press forward with renewed vigor toward the centuries old goal of an independent, sovereign Ukraine taking its place among the other nations of the world as a respected equal.

I am equally confident that the other non-Russian nations of the U.S.S.R. will not be deceived by the Kremlin falsification of history in connection with the Treaty of Peryaslav. The Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians have fresh in their memories the Treaties they were forced to sign in 1939 which were later used illegally to annex those sovereign nations into the U.S.S.R. The people of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan will never forget how they lost their national independence gained after World War I through the violation of similar treaties by Moscow. Nor will the people of the Independent Byelorussian or the Turkestan Democratic Republic ever forget what signing any sort of treaty with Moscow means. Down through all recorded history, Muscovy has always considered any treaty that by official decree, January 8, 1954 was to be a multi-national holiday celebrated throughout the Realm, in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the annexation of the Ukraine by Muscovy. This

Now that the Kremlin has been forced to admit that the

aspirations of all the Ukrainian people is and always has been for national independence, we should extend similar recognition. There is pending before the House Foreign Affairs Committee a Resolution (H. Con. Res. 58) calling for the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Ukraine and Byelorussia. Public hearings have been held on this resolution and it is time action was taken on it.

### Take Affirmative Action

By taking early and affirmative action on this Resolution we can establish a real test of the sincerity of Moscow in its claimed support for peace and tranquility among nations. We could not be accused of interference in the internal affairs of the U.S.S.R. because the Kremlin itself has announced to the World that the Ukrainian nation has been given its national independence. All the other non-Russian nations of the U.S.S.R. have been given instructions to prepare appropriate celebrations for this occasion. The Kremlin knows that all these nations also seek the same goal. It is clearly in our best interests to find out whether the Kremlin announcement of December 9, 1953 is truth or fiction.

# A Modern Theory of Nationality

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

It has long been recognized that nationality and allegiance to a state were inseparable in a world that was built upon the principles of law and order. The stateless person in the celebrated Nansen passports was indeed an anomaly for it made the unfortunate recipient a person living in a vacuum; it was universally known that this was an unenviable position for any human being and not conducive to the highest development of his potentialities. It was indeed a temporary expedient created on the spur of the moment to save a certain number of human lives in the hope and expectation that the conditions in Russia and certain other parts of the world would return to the normal in a short period of time.

By the end of World War II with the growing flood of displaced persons and the steadily increasing numbers of escapees from behind the Iron Curtain, such palliatives have lost most of their excuse for being but the need which they served has by no means diminished. It has rather increased in urgency and importance. Governments in exile have multiplied; new causes have increased for self-imposed exile; and the problem has been complicated as Communism has expanded its area of control. The question is then of finding a new series of definitions that can be adapted to the modern situation and these in turn have led to a new definition both of nationality and the state.

It is often forgotten that neither of these words has maintained itself unchanged throughout the course of recorded history. In their usually accepted forms they are scarcely three or four centuries old, and they are still meaningless for all but a small part of Western Europe and parts of the Americas.

### Chief Stages of Development

In a short article it is impossible to do more than indicate a few of the chief stages in the development of the usual concepts. Once we accept the existence of the clan or the large family as the earliest stage of human political relationships with the head as both political and religious leader (priest), we find these groups combining either through a discovery of mutual interests, language, self-protection, etc. or through conquest by a more powerful group which arrogated to itself the supreme control. This process continued through centuries and millennia until there developed the city

states of Greece, vaguely conscious of a common heritage and the empires of ancient Asia or of the nomad tribes which gained power as a snowball gains in size when rolling downhill and breaks with the same facility. The development of the Roman Empire and the adoption of Christianity gave Western Europe the concept of a great Christian Empire which was to include the whole of the civilized Christian world and was to possess a common ruler, a common Faith and more or less a common mode of life. It was a grand ideal but it rapidly proved incapable of practical achievement. In practice it became a more or less absolute monarchy held together by the feudal oath to the superior taken by the head of the group or state.

As these local or state leaders felt themselves able to defy successfully the central authority, they became themselves the local kings, princes and barons who in the late Middle Ages came to be on their own and developed the medley of states that we find in the Europe of the day. An intricate series of successions and rights complicated the process and the oaths of allegiance to a dynasty, which were the one binding element, and lost much of their meaning when the superior did not prove to be a ruler in fact and merely in theory. When the scythe-bearing peasants and the yeomen with their crossbows and long bows showed themselves the superior of the armored knights in battle, this theory of nationality and statehood received a death blow for more and more the states were transformed into units in which the common welfare and the common language played a dominant role. The past died hard and before it went, it created the great European Empires of the nineteenth century which were largely built upon the old principles.

boundaries. The Greeks, Serbs and Bulgarians, while equally conscious of their past, had no such clear picture. They had, however, the common element of Christianity by which they could move Europe to help them against the Mohammedans, and during the nineteenth century they recovered their liberty but with a large number of unresolved disputes, often of great seriousness.

Such was the map of Europe in 1914. In the west, historical development had for all intents and purposes settled the map and there were few changes to be made. Austria-Hungary was in large part a collection of forgotten states which still remembered their political past. Imperial Russia and with it the great empires of Asia, China and India, and the great colonial aggregations in Africa and elsewhere lived on the denial of the rights of the subordinate groups. They regarded the population as a whole as a formless mass, taking their nationality from that of the controlling dynasty exactly as had the Persian Empire of the fifth century B.C.

World War I was largely a European war despite colonial interludes in Africa and to a lesser degree in Asia. When it culminated in the defeat of Germany and Austria-Hungary, the former lost Alsace-Lorraine, almost the last remaining point of discord in Western Europe and the former Polish province of Poznan. Austria-Hungary was separated into its former constituent states. Yet in authorizing and proposing this, President Wilson enunciated the ideal of self-determination of peoples. He may have been thinking only of the oldest states but his ideas were so phrased that appealed to men everywhere and he and his associates were surprised at the Congress of Versailles at the claims that were put forward by almost unknown peoples, peoples unknown to the traditional modern maps of Europe and Asia.

But there came also the collapse of imperial Russia. This was an empire formed not by popular will or by the union of old entities which retained their value only on paper, by the destruction of all pre-existing internal forms and areas of administration. There was left intact in 1914 scarcely a single boundary which had existed prior to the incorporation of its inhabitants with the Empire. Yet the people had remained in their native homes and when the Empire fell, they definitely proclaimed their right to self-determination.

The Allied leaders in this position made several unfortunate decisions. They wisely recognized the special position of Finland and they saw that

### The Sick Man of Europe

The same phenomena appeared within the Ottoman Empire and made it the sick man of Europe. Yet there was a difference. The Bohemians, Poles and Hungarians were fully conscious of their old national states with definite

(Concluded on page 2)

Incidentally, in the towns and cities with populations exceeding 2,500, the size of the community seems to have little influence on the amount, \$75 being the median named in each city size, from New York on down. However, people living in rural areas named a figure of \$65 a week on the average. Also, there was no significant difference in the answers given by manual workers and white collar workers, both naming the \$75 median. The professional workers and business owners and managers felt, on the average, that \$80 a week is the smallest amount a family of four could get by on.

Josephine Gibbajo Gibbons.

# The Least

Life insurance prospects who underestimate what their families would need to live on if deprived of support might be interested to know the results of a public opinion poll conducted in New York state by Princeton Research Service. This disclosed a widespread belief that \$75 a week is the smallest amount of money a family of four can get along on. It was the median amount named by those who answered the following question: "What do you think is the smallest weekly income an average family of four in your community—a man, wife and two children—needs to get along on these days?"

# Impressions - by William Shust

## IS THIS THE PROMISE OF TOMORROW?

Every once in a while, perhaps at the beginning of each new year, you stop to re-appraise your "life".

Like the "tumbler" in acrobatic lock, all the plans and dreams and hopes fall back into place in your mind mix the things that have actually happened.

You think back and discover old half-forgotten dreams that haven't come true. There's a slight regret and perhaps a gratitude that didn't happen.

But these hopes unfulfilled are offset by the many realities that life has given you—things you "never dreamed of."

You search back and think. Of course, uppermost in your mind is the "big thing"—the current "problem." The dream you've worked on for so long that you want most to "come true." It towers and dominates the fore stage of your mind—dwarfing all the things of the past.

But you "look back," not to bathe in nostalgia, but to analyze, to grasp some personal meaning to your "life." To get the impact—if any—of another year on you. Is there a pattern that repeats? You go—by a painful process, fighting all the way—from an idealization of yourself to the revealing bright spotlight of reality. The ideal and the real—both fighting for supremacy. And you between both—trying to bridge the void with dreams. For only dreams can reconcile the two. But it is how we dream that will measure the balance between idealization and reality. A year ends a new one begins. The personal appraisal brings a personal conclusion. But one thing is certain—there is a pattern. And, like it or not, the big dream that has dwarfed all the old ones will someday itself be half-forgotten.

## HOW STRONG ARE WE?

As a new year begins, it is the part of wisdom for a nation, like a business, to review its assets and its liabilities.

On the credit side, the United States has an unrivaled standard of living. Our men and women enjoy wage and working conditions superior to those existing anywhere else. The tide of goods and services that flows endlessly along the American production and distribution line staggers the imagination. Materially speaking, business, agriculture and labor are doing well.

We have a political system which comes as close to being responsive to the wishes of the people as any can conceive of. In the last presidential election the people removed from power a party which had been in control for 20 years and put another in its place. In some future election the party now in power will be replaced. But no heads roll; no purges are held; the losers are not liquidated. All are free to air their views.

## Vet News Roundup

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. I'm planning to take a school term or semester, he'll be allowed to finish that term or semester under the Korean GI Bill. How much A. Your training allowance be?

Q. As a member of the organized reserves, may I count time spent on training duty—as opposed to regular active duty—in figuring how much entitlement I'll have for Korean GI Bill training?

Q. Is it possible for two veterans, who own a farm in partnership, to take institutional on-farm training under the Korean GI Bill. The law permits such extensions only for veterans in school.

Q. I understand that if a Korean GI trainee's entitlement runs out past the mid-point of the law.

## Impressions - by William Shust

### IS THIS THE PROMISE OF TOMORROW?

Every once in a while, perhaps at the beginning of each new year, you stop to re-appraise your "life".

Like the "tumbler" in acrobatic lock, all the plans and dreams and hopes fall back into place in your mind mix the things that have actually happened.

You think back and discover old half-forgotten dreams that haven't come true. There's a slight regret and perhaps a gratitude that didn't happen.

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# Poet's Corner

MAHOGANY

An exile from the wind and sky From tropic jungle's deep arcade, You cannot hear the parrot's cry, Nor cool the orchid with your shade, Nor halt the warlike ants' brigade.

Scaped and carved by industry Torn from your native forest band, You lost the green of the living tree But found a beauty I understand— Silken warm beneath my hand. Jessie Goddard Broman.

# THE AMERICAN WAY



The Card Sharp

## Challenge of 1954

By WILLIS E. STONE

(EDITOR NOTE: Willis E. Stone is author of the "Proposed 23rd Amendment" and President of the American Progress Foundation, Los Angeles.)

Closing the book on 1953 made most of us feel mighty good. It gave us the sense of starting over with a clean slate and high hopes for a better life.

So is at the beginning of each year. Remember the beginnings of 1953? We believed that we finally had a combination that would be sure to make it the best year in a generation.

There appeared to be ample reason for such an outlook. Did we not have a new President and a new Congress, both pledged to the protection of our national sovereignty, the ideals of equality and justice under law, and the upholding of our Constitution as the supreme law of the land?

Yes, 1953 was to be the happy year, the wonderful year, when the grim threats of socialist-communist domination would be abolished and we would get back to the fundamental practices of Americanism and individual freedom.

This was all available to us. We made only one mistake. We quit working for these concepts, assuming the battle was won. We waited for bureaucracy to destroy itself so that traditional Americanism would be restored, but it did not happen that way. Bureaucrats worked hard to maintain and expand their illicit empires, and the socialist-communist threat grew in intensity.

The BRICKER AMENDMENT which seemed so certain of rapid action a year ago encountered a campaign of confusion, delay, double talk and substitution.

As a result, the BRICKER AMENDMENT is still before us, a hold-over from 1953, an item requiring our concentrated attention if we are to meet the challenge of 1954 and preserve our institutions of freedom.

There is nothing tricky about the BRICKER AMENDMENT. Its simple purpose is to preserve the Constitution as the supreme internal law of the land, thus preventing the conquest of the American people through cleverly devised treaties.

The BRICKER AMENDMENT is now before Congress as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1. It has been approved by the Judiciary Committee. It has been jointly sponsored by more than sixty Senators.

Section 1 of the BRICKER AMENDMENT provides that—"A provision of a treaty which conflicts with this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect."

This merely prevents the abolition of the Constitution. It prevents the imposition of alien concepts upon us. Any person who opposes this principle automatically declares himself an enemy of Constitutional law.

Section 2 of the BRICKER AMENDMENT provides that—"A treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation which would be valid in the absence of the treaty."

This preserves the basic concept of constitutional law—that ALL legislative powers are vested in Congress. Certainly no American worthy of the name can oppose this principle.

Section 3 of the BRICKER AMENDMENT provides that—"Congress shall have power to regulate all executive and other agreements with any foreign power or international organization. All such agreements shall be subject to the limitations imposed on treaties by this article."

This simply restates the constitutional precept that our properly elected representatives have the final word on all foreign agreements which have the slightest effect upon the lives and well being of the American people. Any other course would be highhanded dictatorship, so no real American properly oppose this provision.

Constitutionally, at least, everyone is for the BRICKER AMENDMENT, yet it continues to be snarled in bureaucratic redtape and confusion as we enter this critical year of 1954.

The job is ours. No one will do it for us. Each of us has an interest in keeping our national integrity and our institutions of freedom.

## Missing in Korea, Presumed Dead

Three members of the Ukrainian National Association who had previously been reported as missing in action are now presumed to be dead.

Sergeant Walter Worhach, a member of Branch 2 of Mt. Carmel, Pa., Theodore Rogosky, a member of Branch 7 of McAdoo, Pa., and Joseph Syzak, a member of Branch 288 of Bethlehem, Pa., have been missing for more than one year. Sergeant Worhach has been missing since December 1, 1950; he was 23 years old. Rogosky was also 23, and Syzak was 32.

### Troy Branch Has Elections

At a recent meeting of the St. Nicholas Society, Branch 191 of the U.N.A., the following officers were elected or re-elected: Michael Drabik, president; Nicholas Boyko, treasurer; Thomas Paskewich, vice-president; Harry Babic, recording secretary; Russell Kolody, secretary; Paul Boyko and Alex Zajac, comptrollers; Wasyl Kolody and Peter Menter, flag bearers; Peter Kuchma and Nick Ferenc, welfare officers; J. Charles Sklaryk, sergeant of arms.

Over 60 new members were signed up by Branch 191 during 1953. Plans are being made for a series of dances in the near future, reports Russ Kolody.

### Don't Send Dues to U.N.A.

The Main Office of the U.N.A. has been receiving dues directly from some members.

In every case these dues were forwarded to the secretaries of the branches to which the members belonged, or were returned to the members.

The U.N.A. cannot accept dues directly from its members because its By-Laws stipulate that the members must pay dues through their branches. No doubt some members believe that their dues will get to the U.N.A. faster if mailed directly; actually the dues become delayed because the U.N.A. relays them to the branch secretaries. The secretaries pay the dues of all their members at one time.

Pay your dues to your branch secretary. If you have lost contact with him write to the U.N.A. and ask for his name and address. But do not send your dues to the U.N.A.

### U.N.A. Admits 466 New Members

During the month of December the U.N.A. admitted a total of 466 new members, including 219 children. Branch 361 of New York City led all the branches with 25 new members. Branch 379 and Branch 423, both of Chicago, and Branch 240 of Cleveland, each admitted 16, and Branch 103 of Milwaukee and Branch 127 of Buffalo each admitted 14 new members.

Write to the U.N.A. for membership information and details about the branch nearest to your residence.

Theodore Lutwiniak

## A Modern Theory of Nationality

(Continued from page 2)

It was necessary to give a revived Poland part of the area that had been in the old Polish state. Beyond that they worked upon the theory that a unified state, upon changing its government to a democratic form, should maintain its old boundaries. They persevered in this policy as they had when they stood a few years earlier for the unity of China on the occasion of the fall of the Manchus. The rise of the Bolsheviks injured their plans and they looked with a lack of comprehension at the war which followed, for it was between the peoples struggling for their rights and the remains of the old state organization trying to reassert itself. The victorious Allies did not wish the return of a monarchy nor the dismemberment of the state. Under such conditions the Bolsheviks triumphed, but with superior diplomacy, they communized the individual peoples, subjected them to the indirect rule of the Russian Communist Party and left them the form of ostensibly independent states, so that in the end of all the valiant efforts for independence only Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania received more than a shadow. Then a few years later with the creation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the way was open for Moscow to recover all but the name of independence, which it still left to its victims as a means of making further conquests in the future.

Thus the Western political leaders drew a line between those countries which had retained but rendered powerless the old provincial organization of forgotten states and those countries which had

completely destroyed all vestiges of the former governments of territories which they had seized in one way or another, even when as in the case of Turkestan which had staged a serious revolt in World War I, the Russian control had lasted scarcely a half century. It was a distinction that was to return to plague them in many parts of the world: And the end is not yet.

Even the old Ottoman Empire and the Russian Empire had been wiser even if less theoretical or legal. In its futile effort to maintain itself the Sublime Porte had sought to create trouble between the Bulgarians and the other Christians of the Balkans by recognizing the Bulgarian people as entitled to a national church, although they had no state and by the use of this theory they kept the territories from which they had been driven in a state of turmoil. The Russians used the displeasure of separated Asian peoples to cover their own advance into the Amur and Ussuri regions. They encouraged the Mongolians after the fall of the Manchus to seek independence from the Chinese Republic and willingly gave them aid. They did the same in Chinese Turkestan. In a word, the early promises of Lenin and the Bolsheviks and their dream of using Communism as a disintegrating force of the Russian Empire and a reintegrating force in the new Russian Communist Empire were but continuation of the old Russian imperial policy, even to the destruction of the ancient and traditional boundaries.

It was the same policy that Stalin applied in 1939 when he "liberated" Western Ukraine and those parts of Byelorussia that had been under Poland and "united" them to their brothers in the "independent" Ukrainian and Byelorussian Soviet Republics and then added to them Carpathian Ukraine from Czechoslovakia. It was to lay a basis for further actions of the same kind that Stalin secured from the Allies in World War II the control of East Germany and Northern Korea.

(To be concluded)

NEED A HOME IN MIAMI? Get in touch with SONYA KAROL BROWN Ukrainian representative of HAMILTON REALTORS 8335 N. E. 2nd AVENUE MIAMI, FLORIDA

BUY THE UNITED STATES SAVING BONDS

## Ukrainian Youth News

By WALTER W. DANKO

Every Ukrainian youth in the New York-New Jersey area, proud of his or her ancestry, should attend the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America's TESTIMONIAL DINNER-DANCE to be held in honor of All-American college football players Bob Mischak of West Point and Chet Hanulak of Maryland to be held this coming Saturday evening, January 23rd, 1954 at 7 P.M. at the Hotel Beekman Towers, First Avenue and 49th Street, New York City.

Movie idol John Hodiak, wrestler-actor Mike Mazurki, figure ice-skater Arnold Shoda, actress Nita Talbot, Former all-East grid star, Dr. Gene Shekita; Pittsburgh Steeler George Tarasovich and Mayor Robert Wagner of New York City will attend in addition to many other outstanding personalities in all fields of endeavor, and this testimonial should be one of the very best in Ukrainian youth history.

To receive these many fine celebrities should be a jam-packed, Ukrainian-filled, Beekman Towers Hotel. All the Ukrainian youth in the N.Y.-N.J. area should not fall down on this job. All should be on hand, for we must show that we can support our own affair.

It should be a great dinner, which of course will be highlighted by the presence of the honored guests and the featured dancing of John Flis' Ukrainian Dancing Society of New York City. After the dinner, all will enjoy themselves at an evening of dancing to the music of Gene Gibbs and Orchestra.

My last note to you, the readers of this column, is make certain you are present. Send your check or money order for \$6.50 per person to Miss Anne Stee, 136 Rector Street, Elizabeth, N. J. Or if you find it more convenient, send your reservations to Anne now and you pay later at the day of the testimonial. The sponsoring committee must submit very shortly to the hotel the number of people that will be present—hence manifest your support of this great endeavor and make your reservations now!

### TESTIMONIAL BRIEFS:

Charles Tyravski of Wilmington, Delaware writes that the national A. P. wire release, which announced the UYL-NA dinner-dance for Hanulak and Mischak, hit the local papers in the Delaware Valley area. Thus a delegation led by "good Uke" Charlie will be heading up the beautiful New Jersey Turnpike to New York City for this history-making affair. Nice going, Wilmington! Incidentally, how about the Philly-Chester area, Bridgeport-Hartford area and the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre anthracite area?

The New Jersey Ukrainians, heading into the homestretch for this great affair, are leading in ticket sales with the New York Ukes in the rear, although the affair is being held in New York City. Attention: St. George's St. Vladimir's

(Manhattan) and St. Mary's (Bronx) in addition to all the other Ukrainian parishes in the Metropolitan area.

The Newark, N. J. Chornomorska Sitch U.A.A. displayed an exemplary spirit of cooperation when they postponed their annual officer-installation ceremonies on January 23rd to a different date. The Newark club, which is quite an active and progressive Ukrainian group, will also present Hanulak and Mischak with a token gift on behalf of their organization. Nice going Newark Sitch!

Mike Mazurki, talented actor-wrestler and a great Ukrainian, when approached by UYL-NA president Joe Smin-dak and yours truly, took off his wrist-watch and showed us the inscription that it contained, "Presented by the Ukrainian Citizens Club of Philadelphia, Pa." Mike is mighty proud of that watch and after reading several papers the announcement of the testimonial dinner-dance stated he was mighty proud to attend the affair to honor two fellow Ukrainians who are also proud of their Ukrainian background and don't hesitate to mention their Ukrainian ancestry. Mike, who spoke to us at great length, is in New York for TV acting and wrestling bouts. He recently appeared on Milton Berle's and Red Button's TV program and scored a great hit as he always does. Perhaps a letter or card of appreciation to the show producers will help Mike in the future. A great guy and Uke, Iron Mike Mazurki!

Speaking of Wilmington and Newark, both areas are also thinking of their youngsters, too. Charles Tyravski writes that the young Wilmington Ukes are willing to travel within a 100 mile radius, for basketball or Bowling with other Ukrainian groups. Write to: Stanley Hambiski c/o Ukrainian Citizens Club, 623 South Heald Street Wilmington, Delaware. At the last New Jersey UYL meeting on January 3rd, Jim Melnychuk, the state league sports director, brought up the idea of a teenage (13 to 17 years or so) Ukrainian sports league. Many listeners expressed their interest and said they would report to their respective clubs for possible follow-up on the Youth idea. The Newark Ukes would like to play other youth teams. Contact: James Melnychuk, c/o Ukrainian Sitch Hall, 518—18th Avenue, Newark, N. J. Perhaps with several areas as Newark and Wilmington interested in initiating teenagers into the UYL-NA, a Ukrainian Youth's League teen age sports league may eventually become a reality.

The 1953 edition of the Ukrainian All-American College Football Team will be printed on these pages next week. The team is formidable in every respect and would be a top team in the country if all these Ukrainian boys were assembled.

## Immigrant Fears Unjustified

(Concluded from page 1)

formation when applying for a visa, requests for release from military service, etc., etc.

There are probably many people who live with these fears and are afraid to talk to anyone about them. The International Institute, a Red Feather agency, is the only non-sectarian social agency especially equipped to help with all problems relating to immigration and nationality regulations.

The International Institute is supported by private contributions, it is not a government office, and does not report people to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Institute's workers are bound by the same code of ethics as physicians or clergymen to keep expressed fears and problems strictly confidential and are authorized to represent clients before the Immigration and Naturalization Service and Board of Immigration Appeals. There is no fee for information.

Everyone who wishes to discuss his concerns may make an appointment by writing, telephoning or coming in person to the International Institute.

Cicero was in politics a moderate of the most violent description.

—Anatole France.

## U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The end of the long holiday vacation found all six teams in the Jersey City Division of the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.Y. - N.J. Area rolling at the Bergen Square Recreation last Friday, January 8, while only five of the Newark teams competed due to the absence of a sufficient number of U.N.A. Branch 272 players: As a result, the latter forfeited the three games to the Ukrainian Sitch quintet from Newark.

Among the outstanding performances of the night by the Newark teams was a 3-game series of 2,656 pins registered by the top-notch Newark Orthodox Church aggregation whose Fred Hubka scored the

highest individual three game series with a pinfall of 565. The Churchman also scored the highest team single game with a total of 910 pins, which total is also the season's third highest. W. Chymiy, who was one of the two Branch 272 keepers who did show up, registered the night's high game totalling 210 pins.

In the Jersey City Division results, the three-game total of 2,484 pins rolled up by the first-place "A" team of the Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society was tops, while its single game total of 859 pins was likewise the best for the evening. The A's Mike Pawelko starred with a 553 pin series and single game total of 213.

### BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1954

JERSEY CITY DIVISION			U.N.A. Branch 435 (1)				
Sakula, W.	120	128	212	Pokorny, V.	150	145	135
Zimowsky, P.	165	172	139	Kurlak, S.	128	148	162
Zidiak, G.	159	143	198	Wasylkow, P.	122	—	—
Cinurchin, W.	198	144	153	Kolba, J.	161	180	112
Pawelko, M.	183	213	157	Gulka, A.	151	178	166
				Kondrasky, M.	—	161	100
				Handicap	19	19	19
Totals	825	800	859	Totals	731	831	694

Jersey City S. & A. "B" (2)			Jersey City S. & A. "A" (1)				
Chelak, S.	173	192	172	Switnicki, P.	123	142	192
Tizio, A.	182	178	158	Tizio, G.	179	96	177
Krychkowski	135	145	152	Chelak, S. Jr.	127	130	109
Walczuk, S.	152	116	140	Laszuk, T.	125	112	143
Gnyra, J.	139	159	169	Chelak, S. Sr.	147	137	171
				Handicap	19	19	19
Totals	781	790	791	Totals	720	636	811

Sts. Peter & Paul HNS C (2)			Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B (1)				
Steblecki, M.	142	136	144	Pipchik, B.	145	100	168
Mandra, W.	114	145	146	Steblecki, M.	122	136	149
Bramowicz, B.	101	126	127	Chayka, J.	159	125	127
Hrebieniak, B.	113	111	159	Zidiak, M.	156	143	150
Palac, T.	150	156	160	Blind	125	125	125
Handicap	60	60	60				
Totals	680	734	796	Totals	707	629	719

NEWARK DIVISION			Ukr.-Amer. Veterans (0)				
Margarita,	177	153	149	Zolto, L.	134	155	—
Scheskowsky	130	169	200	Bemko, B.	136	175	165
Porozok, W.	197	165	194	Prychoda, A.	108	—	175
Porozok, J.	180	195	182	Struck, P.	174	193	145
Hubka, F.	180	200	185	Romanushyn, V.	99	161	171
				Popaca, M.	—	156	148
				Handicap	28	28	28
Totals	864	882	910	Totals	679	868	832

Penn-Jersey Social Club (2)			St. Johns C.W.V. (1)				
Korytko, W.	190	163	155	Hrycushyn, S.	144	198	134
Kranetz, L.	141	—	135	Salaban, W.	152	147	135
Rosinsky, E.	161	137	169	Tango, M.	151	136	138
Molinsky, W.	184	167	181	Janick, L.	178	180	189
Kufta, J.	181	135	—	Chutko, J.	179	188	182
Molinsky, P.	—	147	161	Handicap	1	1	1
Totals	857	749	801	Totals	805	850	779

Ukrainian Sitch (3)			U.N.A. Branch 272 (0)				
Betlow, M.	129	164	158				
Urban, A.	132	129	129				
Blind	125	125	125				
Lytwyn, M.	170	144	132				
Fera, W.	190	159	167				
Handicap	13	13	13				
Totals	759	734	724				

### UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Jersey City Division		High 3 Gme Total	
Won	Lost	Gme High	Pins Avr.
1. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "A"	32 1/2	12 1/2	912 2484 34670 770
2. Jersey City S. & A. Team A	29	16	853 2324 32454 721
3. Jersey City S. & A. Team B	26	19	865 2452 33096 755
4. U.N.A. Branch 435 N.Y.C.	26	19	869 2494 33084 735
5. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "B"	17	28	869 2303 31355 697
6. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "C"	8 1/2	36 1/2	846 2268 23610 525

Newark Division		High 3 Gme Total	
Won	Lost	Gme High	Pins Avr.
1. Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark	30	15	910 2656 36096 802
2. Penn-Jersey S. C., Newark	28	17	928 2495 35463 788
3. St. Johns C.W.V., Newark	21	24	969 2620 35392 786
4. Ukr.-Amer. Vets, Newark	20	25	877 2584 33356 741
5. Ukrainian Sitch, Newark	19	26	872 2477 34312 763
6. U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood	18	27	861 2442 32922 732

To the acquisition of the rare quality of politeness, so much of an enlightened understanding is necessary that I cannot but consider every book in every science, which tends to make us wiser, and of course better men, as a treatise on a more enlarged system of politeness.—Monroe.

I wonder if there is anyone in the world who can really direct the affairs of the world, or of his country, with any assurance of the result his actions would have.

—Montague C. Norman.

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# СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

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## ПРОБЛЕМАТИКА УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА

Проблема виховання молоді, а її еліти — студентства зокрема, є мабуть однією з найважливіших, якій приділяють максимум уваги не тільки церкви та виховні інституції, але також урядові чиновники, виділяючи на ту ціль мільйонні суми. В нашій і світовій літературі щораз частіше зустрічається твердження про кризу людини та про новий нігілізм, що, мов та мара, пролягає в найглибші групи. Отже, коли б'є на тривогу провідна преса державних націй, то що маємо робити ми, сини і дочки поневоленого народу, що в своєму поході до волі розбредли по всіх країнах і континентах світу?

Ми, як люди, підлягаємо тим самим законам розкладового процесу, що і співлюди, в якій перебуваємо. Що більше ми, будучи відірвані від головного українського пня, мусимо черпати соки з того ґрунту, на якому живемо, а це значить, що наше існування, як окремої свідомості цілі спільноти, виставлене на небезпечну пробу. Це ми мусимо собі усвідомити, пам'ятаючи, що кожна еміграція, яка знаходиться поза кордонами своєї поневоленої країни, має за обов'язок боронити права свого поневоленого народу, придати йому прирветів та зберегти ті його духові, моральні і матеріальні цінності, в ім'я яких покинули свою землю. Саме це єсення тих цінностей та виховання провідного інтелектуального активу чекать від нас наш поневолений народ. Точніше, він сподівається від нас всього того, що є кожному потрібне для духового і матеріального життя державної нації, а чого не можна очікувати від виховання комуністсько-большевицької системи.

З повинних міркувань виграє наше перше твердження, що інтерес України вимагає, щоб еміґрація видала з себе інтелектуально височий та внутрішньо-здієспроможний актив, який, з одного боку, приспішував би процес визволення, а з другого приквіт би їй всі ті цінності, що їх здобули або ніщили комуністсько-большевицькі. Переконавшись, що яке сьогодні студентство, так завтра виглядатимуть провідні кадри української спільноти, змусило нас і оцінювати свій теперішній стан, і хоч в загальному накреслити тип українського студента, який не втоне в чужому морі, а чистим доносе прапор боротьби до столиці своєї омріяної держави.

Розглядаючи українське студентство, треба об'єктивно ствердити, що теперішній стан не є повний задовільний. Це видно хоч би з таких міркувань: під теперішню пору українських студентів у вільному світі є приблизно 2.000. Отже, коли порівняти це з двома мільйонами українців поза Україною, то побачимо, що відношення 1:1000 є нездоровим. Коли додамо, що в цьому числі прахована також група т. зв. „залізничних студентів“, а також візьмемо під увагу факт поступового зменшення студентських, то стан із нездорового переходить в астрашливий. Над цим мусять призадуматися всі, кому дороге існування української спільноти.

Не світлішим виглядає й те, що переважна більшість українського студентства — спеціально молодого достоту, віддається практичним і прикладним наукам, не тому, що вони до цього природно покликані, а тому що ці фахи обіцяють більшу матеріальну користь. Безперечно, нам так само потрібно талановитого інженера, фізика чи економіста, як священника, правника чи історика, але теперішній стан неминуче вогневатий заган технічних ремісників.

За матеріальними вигодами (УВУ, УТГ), українські студенти вчаться і виховуються в чужих університетах і це є чужого середовища, як не мимуче, лишують своє татро на їх спосприймаїні, характері та відношенні до всього того, що українське. Відомим с акт, що студентство західного світу стоїть перед духовою порожнечю, яка щораз більше виповнюється різного „оду безбожництвом, моральним банкрутством та універсальною погонєю за особистою матеріальною вигодою. Мусимо без песимізму, але реально ствердити, що велика частина української студентської молоді, хоч поволеньки, хоч може і з неохотою, але поступово підпадає під цей вплив новітнього нігілізму. Це й є причиною, що серед української студентської маси круг студентів-ауспільників, задіяних в свою особисту кар'єру, дедалі збільшується. Цього прикрого факту не можна навіть згадати тимчасовим успіхом українського загального студентського руху, що його треба завдячувати жертвенності та наполегливості кількох канадських чи кількох десятків одиниць. Індиферентність і апатичність до проблеми української спільноти

## 3 життя українського студентства

(зк-уя) — 1. XI. мр. УАСТ ім. А. Коцюба в Клівленді зорганізувало громадське віче на якому голова СУСТА п-на Е. Кульчицька виголосила доповідь на тему „До завдань українського студента в університетах ЗДА“. Помітне враження зробила на учасників віча доповідь проф. Романа Смал-Стоцького, що її зарекордовано під час Річного ЗПЗду УККА. Зо ганізовану цією студентською кліткою, пресою конференція з президентом СУСТА мала широкий відгомін в місцевій англомовній пресі.

Поважним оглядом треба вважати доповідь проф. Ігоря Шенченка на тему „Візантійські елементи в ранній українській культурі“, що відбулась 19. XI. м. р. в „University of Michigan“ заходами місцевої УСГ. На цю доповідь з'явилось поважне число професорів, включно з деканом Слов'янського Відділу.

Розглядаючи українське студентство, не можемо не згадати того факту, що велика його частина дуже активна у громадсько-політичному житті, але деякі з них часто забувають, що до громадської роботи треба підходити по-громадському. Треба з прикритістю ствердити, що й українське громадянство своїм неправильним поглядом, мійб студії — це приватна справа самих студентів, у великій мірі приспішують процес розкладу.

Думаючи з цих кількох думок, стан українського студентства не є повний задовільний. Мені відомі також і світлі сторони українського студентства, його бо отьба з прикрою буденною, моральною і духовною порожнечю, його вперта працьовитість і т. п., однак все ж таки загальний баланс починає хитатися у від'ємну сторону. Це с процес, який щойно починає розвиватися, і тому зорганізована українська спільнота, а особливо її науковці, омадські та студентські інституції, мусять йому протидіяти. Такий стан не можна терпівувати, якщо хочемо вдержати окремішність української спільноти і виковати ту місію, яку кладе на нас поневолений український народ.

Реферати: „Проф. В. Леднікі про слов'янознавчі студії в ЗДА та студійна анкета УАСТ про слов'янознавчі студії в 47 каледжах степітуту Огайо“ — виголосили З. Р. Винницьким та „Двадцять загадок Сфинкса“ (Дослідження з ділянки формування світової політики відносно проблеми української державності) — інж. П. Пльонко — це прогма А. Дискусійного Вечора, що його влаштувала УАСТ ім. А. Коцюба в Клівленді в дні 6 грудня м.р. Тут теж робиться посылений заходи для заповнення бібліотек степітуту англомовними книжками про Україну.

В дніях 26 і 27 грудня 1953 відбувся перший конгрес українського студентства Канади, на якому стю ено Союз Українського Студентства Канади (СУСК). Новообранний провід очолює панна Віра Жаровська з трьома заступниками: Б. Божуркія, П. Глек та П. Пальонко. Місцеві канадська преса і щільно звітувала про перебіг Конгресу.

## УКРАЇНСЬКА СТУДЕНТСЬКА ГРОМАДА ПРИ CSNY

З початком того семестру засновано при Сті Каледжі в Нью Йорку український гурток, який відразу розвинув свою діяльність, влаштуючи виставку англомовних видань по Україні, поширюючи літературу про Україну в англійській мові поміж професорів каледжу, особливо відділу історії, навіязуючи контакт з місце Места та влаштуючи кожного другого тижня сходини для своїх членів.

## УКРАЇНСЬКА СЕКЦІЯ ПРИ ТОВАРИСТВІ ІНЖЕНЕРІВ В АМЕРИЦІ

Студенти техніки тісно співпрацюють з Товариством Інженерів. В дні 28. XI. 1953 влаштували вечірку для затісення товариських відносин студентів і інженерів Товариства.

## УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ КУЛЬТУРНИЙ ГУРТОК ПРИ HUNTER COLLEGE

Дуже активний гурток студентів Hunter College з повним успіхом влаштував 30 жовтня „Український концерт“ з такою програмою: доповідь проф. Маннінга, пісні, танці і виставка народної музики. А в дні 16. XII. в загальному концерті колядок української колядки, виконані студентами під проводом Христі Каревич, дістали спеціальне призначення.

Тиждень перед тим відбулась старанія гутка догоди з кінцем минулого сторіччя лівське студентство, справившись із своїми власними т уднощами, починає політично дозрівати й активізуватись, спершу, так сказати б, в локальному, а згодом і в загальноукраїнському масштабі.

## Студентство Нью Йорку відзначає 700-ті роковини Львова



(зк) 15 листопада ц. р. в аудиторії „Нью Поркер Готел“ заходами місцевої Студентської Громади відбулись Святотичні Сходини для відзначення 700-ліття заснування князю Львова під гаслом „Studiosi Leopoldenses Ukrainae semper fideles“.

Та імпреза була доповнена з а гальн огромадських святкувань з цього приводу, зокрема відзначення ролі студентства в історії Львова. Після святочного відкриття головою УСГ — З. Кравцем, доповідь „В боротьбі за збереження вогнищ української культури Львова“ виголосив відомий громадський діяч ред. В. Мураїр. Як учасник, історичних вже тепе, змагань українського Львова, реґед В. Мураїр провів детальну аналізу історії боротьби Львова з його окупантами, зокрема аупинючись над боротьбою за Український Тайний Університет в .р. 1921-1925, яка була виявом, з одного боку бажання української спільноти розвинути своє наукове вогнище, а з другого — наочним свідком польської нетерпимості до української культури.

Надзвичайно об'єктивну доповідь „Студентство Львова в перспективі теперішнього“ — історію студентської ідеологічно-політичної думки і його ролі в суспільстві — дав доцент Т. Цюцюра, яку в скороченні містимо на іншому місці.

Вдалим доповненням до імпрези були рецитаци молодого адепта літературної творчості Олександра і Хрпалливої присвячені рідному Львову, що їх учасники вислухали з правдивим вдовленням. На закінчення присутні на святі прийняли рішення привітати з нагоди 700-ліття тих друзів-студентів, які тепер у поневоленому Львові здобувають освіту, готуючи себе на остаточний окупантом і службовильній Україні.

## УСГ ПРИГОТОВЛЯЄТЬСЯ ДО СВЯТА КРУТ

За ініціативою Студентської Громади, створено підготовчий Комітет Молоді для влаштування свята Крут, яке має відбутись 31 січня ц. р. в Українському Народному Домі.

## УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ СТУДЕНТСЬКИЙ КЛУБ ПРИ NYU

За ініціативою О. Мороза, 1. XI. 1953 відбулись сходини для створення Підготовчого Комітету для організування Українського Клубу. Підготовчий комітет очолює О. Мороз.

Всіх студентів з NYU просямо зголошуватись на адресу секретаря Підготовчого Комітету: J. Gnoy, 80 St. Marks Place, N. Y. 3.

## СИМВОЛІЧНА ІМПРЕЗА

„Ди Маркет Тривбує“, офіційний о ган Маркетського університету в Мілвокі, Вис., в своєму виданні віддав багаторо місяці основи передачі ректорів того університету, Едвардів О'Доннелов, ректорського ланцюга, затруднившись в тому університеті професорів — скитальцями різних національностей. Реґенком цих професорів при цьому передачі був наш проф. др Ромал Смал-Стоцький.

В. Бойчук (Сті Каледжі)

## СИМФОНІЯ РІЗДВА

Вільський сніг... Розноситься одвічних істин звук...  
І чорна ніч: страждання, гора, мук.  
Легенський спів... Зринає Божа благодать...  
І тинь Сибіру — лоно крижд, проклять.  
Різдвяний дзвін... Плыве небесний гомін в даль...  
Бряжчить ланцюг. Грива іржава сталь.  
Неземний хор... І шлях відкритий до вершини...  
Внизу ще плач. Роста гіркий полин.

Щезає мла... Ступає перемоги мить...  
„Христос родивсь! Осанна!“ — скрізь гримить.

## „СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО“

Із придуттям маси нової імміграції в ЗДА ростуть кадри студіючої молоді, яка, вступаючи до різних університетів і каледжів, розбрелася по цій країні. Велика кількість з них зовсім відірвалася від осередків українського спільноти і громадського життя, а також дуже часто траить контакт не тільки з студентською організацією спільноти, але й із своїми товаришами. Чим більше поглиблюється той стан, тим виразніше вириває потреба зорганізування періодичного посєдника для зв'язку, затісення контакту з студентами українського походження, обміну досвідом та інформації про діяльність організованих клітин і студентський рух взагалі. Опієла захадить потреба місця для оформлення нових думок та ідей, що родяться з поглибленням знання достотуючої інтелігенції.

Дуже важливим для нас є, щоб певно і сміливо діяти і вести ґрунтовне зрозуміння проблем дня та розвоєних тенденцій в світі, особливо в так скомплікований нашій індустриальній добі, яка часом, здається, захитас баланс, стараючись прищубувати духові надбання людства.

При цьому однією з перших вимог дальшого поширення і росту українського студентського життя в цій країні є необхідність затісення та поглиблення існуючого вже контакту новоприбулої нашої студентської молоді з її тут народженими друзями українського походження.

Не менш важливим є нав'язання „близького контакту студентства з старшим громадянством та науковими українськими колами. Виміна думок, дискусія допоможє у взаємному зрозумінні і затісенні громадський ланцюг праці для визволення Батьківщини, в якій нині потоптано Божи і Національні Ідеали.

Вірно, що студентський загаль підтримас нашу спробу і стане до співпраці із „Студентським Словом“, щоб спільно пости, здобувати нові горизонти і, як конкістадори, не здержатись при досягненому...

## 3 Канцелярії СУСТА

На засіданні Управи СУСТА в дні 3. I. 54 винесено такі постанови:

- 1) Прийнято до відома реґістрацію III-го заступника голови, друга А. Шутки і на його місце кооптовано панну Г. Демедчук (Hunter College).
- 2) Схвалено проект Студентської Декларації з приводу К-ут і рішено звернутись за піддержкою цієї декларації до українських і іншонаціональних молодечих організацій.
- 3) Схвалено конституційні збори Студентського Ступендійного Фонду, жертводавця для приклад підкування до лею „молодого зміни“, доказав доплільність побудови Ступендійного Фонду і скріпим надій української студіючої молоді на підтримку збоку національної спільноти.
- 4) Почати підготовку до Перших Річних Зборів СУСТА, які заплановано на час Великодніх ферій 1954 р.
- 5) Піддержати заходи УСТ — Нью Йок в організації студентської сторінки в щоденнику „Свобода“.

## ПОДЯКА

Управа Союзу Українських Студентських Товариств Америки почувалась до приємного обов'язку зложити щирого подяку шан. П. Пуйді, що брав участь в нарадах над створенням Стипендійного Фонду, за його цінні поради і „озуминя допомоги в студіях українському студентству, що його виказав п. Пуйда щедрим даром на цю ціль.

Вплачуючи 300 дол. під основу Студентського Ступендійного Фонду, жертводавець дав приклад підкування до лею „молодого зміни“, доказав доплільність побудови Ступендійного Фонду і скріпим надій української студіючої молоді на підтримку збоку національної спільноти.

Е. Кульчицька — Голова  
Е. Ковальська — Ген. секр.

## „СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО“

Редагус Колегія при УСГ в Нью Йорку

## СТУДЕНТСТВО ЛЬВОВА

(3 доповіді на святотичних сходинах УСГ в Нью Йорку дна 15 листопада 1953.)

Своєрідною приметою студентства Львова було те, що воно, внаслідок важких політичних умов, в яких жили галицькі українці, і через характерне для всякої молоді бажання виявити невикористані сили, готовність до аусиль і жертв, дуже рано включалося до політичного життя. Часто львівський студент ще задовго перед закінченням високошкільних студій був уже громадським чи політичним діячем, часом навіть дуже високим в політично-партийній сферації. З перспективи теперішньої можна заперечувати доцільність і користність цього явища, але не можна не признати, що воно було неухильно обумовлене обставинами того часу. Таким чином, щоб дати повну характеристику студентства Львова, треба було б проаналізувати його приклад на фоні цілого культурного і політичного розвитку галиць-

ких українців. Одначе, обмежено тільки до короткого терміну.

Перша студентська організація у Львові постала в 1830 році. Було це Т-во Студентів Богословів. В рр. 1861-1863 існувала у Львові студентська „Сім“, яка мало чим проявилася. Щойно 1870 рік дав початок організованого студентського життя. „При скарлі 60-их років, пише неазнайний автор статті з 1880-их років, опублікованої НТШ в 1903 р., „почала зриватися, а то й молодша часть нашої інтелігенції забирається до реальної праці, праці над освітою власною і освітою рідного народу... Тими причинами поведована зібралася в листопаді 1870 р. руська академічна молодіж в залі університету, щоб нарадитись над статути Академічного Товариства“. Нове т-во названо „Академічною Бесідою“ і воно проіснувало під назвами „Дружеский Лихвар“, „Академічна Громада“ аж до 1921 року, коли його діяльність припинила польська влада.

По двоподіл студентства в чуждай публікації говориться так: „Геть почалися, як то значайно бувас між русинами, суперечки, сварки і галасливі дебати... 13 академіків відлучилося, засновуючи окреме академічне Общество під іменем „Академічний Кружок“... Це було так сказати, студентське „відзеркалення“ того фактичного двоподілу, що тоді існував серед галицьких українців. „Академічний Кружок“ був студентським загномом москвофілів-пан уаузму, що виникнув з одного боку, внаслідок російської пропаґанди і „об'єднавчих“ ідей проф. Погодіна, а з другого боку внаслідок недовір'я у власні сили та захоплення величчю імперської Росії. Значення цієї „москвофілівської“ студентської групи було вже тоді мале і непропорційне до значення москвофілівської часті шташого громадянства. Щодалі вона все більше зачинала і нарешті замерла.

З кінцем минулого сторіччя лівське студентство, справившись із своїми власними т уднощами, починає політично дозрівати й активізуватись, спершу, так сказати б, в локальному, а згодом і в загальноукраїнському масштабі.

Боротьба за український університет розпочалася 3 липня 1899 року доповіддю Михайла Галуцького на студентському вічі. В грудні 1901 р. почалася слава „сецетаріїв“ українських студентів з лівського, тоді вже спольщеного, унівєститету. 1907 рік позначається піднесенням температури боротьби.

В 1910 році сформувалася українське громадське вістка про смерть Адама Коцюба „Свобода“ з 14 липня 1910 пише: „Поніє Ти, Народе, но-ту жертву... В Лівськомому Унівєститеті полилася кров Твоєї синів і тілом своїм, з якого життя випала ворожка куля, засвідчили вони Твоє право на найвище вогнище науки для дітей Твоих...“

Лівське студентство щораз більше починає займатись за гальн оукраїнськими справами. Нав'язується зв'яз-

ки із студентством центрально-східних земель України. Відчувається потреба загальноукраїнської студентської організації, що й доводить у 1909 році до скликання Всеукраїнського З'їзду у Львові з участю теж в едєтанніків студентства з-за Збруча. Одного з них, а саме Миколу Залізняка, обрано головою новоствореного Українського Студентського Союзу. УСС має чотири сектори: соціалістичний, радикальний, безпартійний і національно-демократичний. Керівником цього останнього був Євген Коновалець. В 1913 році відбулись другий Всеукраїнський З'їзд. Не тільки ук айська преса писала про цей з'їзд. На аляччм вдарилі й російська столічна преса. Нпр., зустрічаючись в „Речі“, органі рос. т. зв. конституційних демократів, статті: „Всеукраїнський с'їзд студентства“, „Самооп едєлення і сепаратизм“ і т. д.

Коли почалася перша світова війна, багато лівських студентів вступили в лави Українських Січових Стрільців. Студентський орган „Шляхи“ став офіційном УС-

С-ів. Деякі студенти, як Є. Коновалець, смілюють пізнати односторонньої австрійської армії і організувати формоцїю Січових Стрільців у Києві.

Зорганізована після війни Ук айська Крайова Студентська Організація (пізніше Професійна Організація Українського Студентства) була тісно пов'язана з українськими тасмиими височини школами у Львові. Вона й опала разом із ними. Але окремі студентські товариства не припинили своєї діяльності, зокрема ідеологічної, як, наприклад, високошкільна група Союзу Української Націоналістичної Молоді. Академічний Дім не переставав бути осередком студентської активності. Були тісні зв'язки з УВО.

В 1929 р. постас Центрального Студентського Комітету під проводом Володимира Янова, а два роки пізніше під його керівництвом — Союз Українських Студентських Організацій під Подільсько (СУСОП). Останній конгрес СУСОП відбувся в березні 1939 року. Повний склад конгресу був арештований польською поліцією і просидів у в'язниці аж до половини вересня того ж року.

З приходом совєтської влади організоване студентське життя завме ло. В новостворених „студкомах“, а далі в інших профспілкох не було мови про вільне формування студентської думки. Але й там працювали українські студенти. Деякі з них зуміли відновити в рр. 1942-1944 студ т-ва в формі Об'єднання Праці Українських Студентів. О ганізаційній формі ОПУС-у були відмінні від попередніх, але зміст залишився той самий.

Лівський студент активно працювали в суспільно-культурній діяльності. Лише в 1911-1912 р. старанням УССоюзу влаштувано 586 доповідей, 21 ку с, 48 аматорських вистав, а двадцять років пізніше в системі СУСОП-у: 997 доповідей, 546 організаційних поз'їздок, 145 концертів, 206 театральних вистав. Було 116 постійно ведених товариств. Студентство, як правило, є свосрідним відзеркаленням тих політичних ідей і процесів, які проходять у кожному суспільстві. Якщо ж ідеться про о лівське студентство, то

воно було особливо яскравим відзеркаленням політичних настроїв галицького суспільства. Ідея самостійності України, підкреслена на Всеукраїнському з'їзді у Львові 1939 р., була здійснена частинно учасниками цього з'їзду в 4-му Універсалі в Києві, і в чині 1 листопада 1918 у Львові. Варто згадати, що цю з'їздоді присвятив уваґу й В. Ленін, пізнавши у ньому один з дорогочкавіз розвитку української політичної думки — не до автономізму, як псевдофедералізму, а до політичної самостійності і міжнародної рівноправності. Про це він писав у своїй емігрантській „Правді“ і це свос пізнання по-своєму високорівну, виправдовувати обману, привадило-п опағадивну формулу „самозначення народів“ — аж до відокремлення“...

Роблячи підсумки всієї активності українського студентства Львова, треба констатувати її повну гармонійність його праці в усіх діяльностях — професійно-науковій, суспільно-культурній і політичній.