

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION



The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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"SOYUZIVKA" U.N.A. RESORT SEASON OPENS MAY 15

Ideal Vacation Spot for Young and Old

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS NOW

As already announced, the per week—\$45-\$55 per person. "Soyuzivka"—Ukrainian National Association resort in Kerhonkson, New York, in the mountain range close to the Catskills—will be open to vacationers beginning May 25th. The "Soyuzivka" is recognized as one of the finest vacation sites in the East. It represents one of the milestones in the progress of U.N.A. May 15 to June 30th weekly rates—\$40-\$45 per person. June 30th to September 15th

Scholarships For Ukrainian Youth

The Ukrainian Catholic Youth League of the U.S.A. designated for study toward the Holy Priesthood and two wishes to announce that in cooperation with Attorney John M. Doodan of Philadelphia it will give four (4) \$200.00 Scholarship Awards annually. The awards will be made in memory of Mr. Doodan's deceased parents Michael and Antonina Doodan and will officially be known as the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League Scholarship Award in Memory of Michael and Antonina Doodan, reports Harry Kany, U.C.Y.L. national president. Two (2) awards are to be designated for study toward the Holy Priesthood and two (2) for higher study in College or University. The Committee set up by the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League to receive applications, select the winners and make awards consists of: Very Rev. Nicholas Babak, M.A. Very Rev. Orest Zaseybyda, OSBM, Mr. Bohdan Kociubinsky, Mr. John M. Doodan, and Harry Kany. Further details and requirements will be announced as soon as possible.

UYL-NA Basketball Program

NATIONAL PLAYOFFS TO BE HELD IN AUBURN, N. Y.—MAY 22-23rd

The Ukrainian Youth's League of North America's Basketball Program for 1953-54 will come to a great climax at the weekend of May 22-23rd at the UYL's National Sports Rally in Auburn, N. Y. The four sectional champions will meet at the ally and the national Ukrainian basketball champion will be decided. At the present, four sectional tournaments are being planned and all interested Ukrainian basketball teams are requested to contact their respective sectional sports director for info on their respective sectional playoffs. The UYL-NA's Basketball Program is set up as follows:

Ukrainian Professional Society To Meet

The Executive Committee of the Ukrainian Professional Society has announced that a business meeting and an afternoon social will be held on Sunday March 28 at 3:00 P.M. The group will meet in the recently acquired National Home (Stuyvesant Casino) at 140-142 Second Avenue, New York City. All professionals of Ukrainian descent residing in the Metropolitan Area of New York are cordially invited to attend. Reports will be presented on various Ukrainian-American activities and discussions are planned. Refreshments will be served.

Entertain Soldiers and AJYSEES At Fort Bragg

A group of thirteen Ukrainians under the direction of Corporal Osyp Kibalo, gave at Fort Bragg, North Carolina on Wednesday, March 3rd, an impromptu version of the songs sung in Ukraine, before an audience consisting of soldiers and officers of the 525 Military Intelligence Group. The singers were warmly applauded, reports Corporal A. Kobyryn. Among those present at the affair was Col. F. H. Hosterman, commanding officer of the 525 Military Intelligence Group. Colonel Merrit F. Harrison, speaking on behalf of the post Commander, welcomed the Jaysees to the 525th. Vestal Taylor, president of the Fayetteville Junior Chamber of Commerce, thanked the participants of the Ukrainian portion of the program.

Syracuse Male Chorus and Dancers Participate in S. U. Folk Festival

On Saturday, March 6, 1954, the Syracuse Male Chorus, under the direction of Myron Yaworsky, and the Ukrainian Folk Dancers, under the direction of Michael Kany, took part in the 6th Annual Folk Festival ("Esperanto") at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. An interesting incident, which took place on the sidelines while we milled thru the crowds was just before the start of the festival, is typical of the spirit prevailing in all freedom loving peoples. Displayed on the tables holding the delicacies of the various countries were small cylindrical pillars noting the country and a small flag beneath the name. On the Ukrainian & Russian pillar was displayed a Soviet flag (hammer and sickle) and no Ukrainian flag whatsoever. A Russian gentleman happened to notice the almost unforgivable error of displaying the Soviet flag to represent his people and immediately and without hesitation ripped the emblem off the pillar. One of our Ukrainian dancers who had witnessed his annoyance, asked what he was doing. He replied, "We are Russian, but we are not Soviet and are not under the Red flag." Mrs. Mary Kitt replied that we were Ukrainian and likewise would not tolerate the Red flag over our name. The person in charge of arrangements was promptly located and firmly requested to place the proper flags of both these countries, without the hammer and sickle! This was, of course, corrected to everyone's satisfaction.

East—Section Sports Director: Alexander Danko, 347 Ave. C. Bayonne, N. J. Districts: Massachusetts; 2—Connecticut; 3—New York City and 4—New Jersey. South—Section Sports Director: Charles Tyravsk, 1207 Lobdel Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware. Districts: 5—Philadelphia; 6—South Anthracite Region 7—North Anthracite Region and 8—Lehigh Valley. North—Section Sports Director: Michael Kulick, R. D. No. 1 East Main Road, Johnson City, N. Y. Districts: 9—Mohawk Valley 10—Central New York State 11—West New York State and 12—Toronto, Canada. West—Section Sports Director: Taras Szmagala, 4037 Riveredge Road, Cleveland 11 Ohio. Districts: 13—Pittsburgh 14—Ohio 15—Michigan and 16—Illinois. The four sectional tournaments will be played in April and the four winners will partake in the National Sports Rally. The following conditions will be met by all teams taking part in the UYL-NA's Basketball Program:

TO BE HONORED

Yaroslav J. Chyz, director of the foreign language press division of the Common Council for American Unity, New York City, will receive a national citation from the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission March 24 at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia.



Yaroslav J. Chyz

He will be honored for outstanding contributions through the foreign language press of America to better understanding among all racial, religious and nationality groups, according to announcement by Clarence E. Pickett, president of the Fellowship Commission.

Presentation of the citation to Chyz will take place at a "Press for Freedom" dinner which will be the climax affair of a point membership enrollment of the Fellowship Commission and Fellowship House, two private intergroup relations agencies.

With Edward R. Murrow, famous radio and television commentator, receiving the national Fellowship Commission award of 1954, the program will feature contributions to human dignity, security and freedom through press, radio and television.

Approximately a thousand people are expected to attend. Each diner either will have contributed or raised at least \$25 in Fellowship Commission-Fellowship House memberships this year.

Chyz, who has been called "America's foremost authority on the foreign language press," has been director of the Common Council's Service since 1942. He sends articles in some twenty-five languages on

American customs, laws, history, background of political events, better intergroup understanding, functions of democracy and nationality contributions to American life to the foreign language press of America.

He also worked for the Common Council in 1923 and 1924, followed by a five-year editorship of the Ukrainian-American tri-weekly Narodna Volya, Scranton, Pa.

A naturalized citizen of the U.S., Chyz was born in Western Ukraine. He served in both the Austrian and Ukrainian armies in World War I.

He was educated at Czech Karlova University in Prague, specializing in Slavonic languages and literature.

Chyz came to the U.S. in 1922 but has traveled extensively in Europe since that time.

He has written many articles on Eastern European and foreign language press subjects.

Archipenko Says School, Home Kill Creative Power

Mankind is doing its level best to kill off its own natural creative powers, an internally known sculptor and art educator declared yesterday. The Buffalo (Buffalo, N. Y.) Courier-Express reported last Monday, March 8th.

Alexander Archipenko, Ukrainian-born veteran of 50 years as a recognized artist, told an overflow audience in Albright Art Gallery yesterday that artistic creativeness, rather than being something which is acquired, is a natural part of the universe.

Mankind, however, persists in thwarting and destroying such creative power, he said.

"It is the biggest mistake of our times that a child, born with creative power, has it destroyed for him in the home,

in school, in the universities and throughout life," he said. Archipenko, who next October, will hold his 110th one-man showing in New York, held his first such showing in Hagen, Germany, in 1912. In that same year, he opened an art school in Paris.

Inventor of movable painting known as "Archipentura," more than 1,000 of his works are in museums throughout the world and in private collections.

Archipenko was guest of honor at a dinner given last night in Leonardo's Restaurant by the Buffalo Chapter, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. About 50 persons attended. The artist was presented with a gift on behalf of the Ukrainian community here.

The dancers included: Mi-



Ukrainian Participants in the Syracuse University Folk Festival

UKRAINIAN MURALS DECORATE KITCHEN

CLARENCE PROJECT REQUIRED TWO MONTHS

Pride in the land of her ancestral origin has turned a Clarence Center woman's kitchen into a sparkling series of murals of peasant life in old Ukraine, reports Bob Buyer of the Buffalo (N.Y.) Courier. Mrs. Peter Dawydko, wife of a dairy farmer, got the idea after a meeting of the Clarence Center Family Life & Study Club.

"We had a program about the various countries," Mrs. Dawydko explained, "I borrowed a Ukrainian costume and told the stories my parents used to tell me."

When Mrs. Richard H. Franklement, a Clarence Center Rd. neighbor, saw Mrs. Dawydko, she insisted on sketching her. One thing led to another and soon the two women embarked on the kitchen-decorating project.

At first they thought of French or a Pennsylvania Dutch design, but soon realized that Mrs. Dawydko's own Ukrainian heritage offered a wealth of material. "My kitchen already was painted blue and yellow, the Ukrainian national colors," Mrs. Dawydko explained. "You might say that we had a complete theme already and simply improvised on it."

"It took about 2 months," said Mrs. Dawydko. "Mrs. Franklement did most of the designing. We tried to interpret the spirit rather than absolute realism of Ukrainian farm life. And we used bright colors to create a mood of emotional brilliance."

They used a glistening lacquer over which a plastic preservative was applied. Above the kitchen portals are inscribed traditional Ukrainian greetings "Glory to Jesus Christ" and "We Welcome You."

In between, on the walls and cabinets are animated scenes of harvest time, peasant dancing, marketing and other



Mrs. Peter Dawydko in Brightly-Painted Kitchen

glimpses of the old life in Europe's largest agricultural region. Around the kitchen is a Fedorek of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Buffalo.

Praised by Clergyman "Everything is hand drawn and painted," Mrs. Dawydko beamed. "But we tried to create designs that could easily be changed to interpret other national backgrounds so that other homemakers could decorate in a personalized way." Praise for the project came not only from Mr. Dawydko, but also from the Rev. Joseph Fedorek of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Buffalo. "When Father Joe came the other day to bless our home, an annual custom, he told us how fine were the murals," put in Mrs. Dawydko. Mrs. Dawydko thinks other housewives, even with scant art training, can make similar nationalized murals in their kitchen.

PROF. MANNING'S BOOKS AVAILABLE TO PHILLY STUDENTS

Prof. Clarence Manning's Twentieth Century and Ukraine Under Soviets are now available for students in the following Philadelphia Universities and Libraries: Temple U., U. of Penna, Drexel Inst., St. Joseph's College, La Salle College, The Mercantile Library, The Logan Library, The Int'l Inst., and four High Schools. The books were donated by the Ukrainian Cultural Centre headed by Alexander Yaremko, President and distributed by Miss Vera Dowhan, Secretary.

Stessia's Rock

By OLEKSA STORZHENKO

(1)

Our regiment was passing the Province of Poltava during one of the summer months. These expeditions in time of peace were always quite pleasant. There is great fascination in travelling. Each new day brings one face to face with new wonders of God. Landscapes, people, and languages change with kaleidoscopic rapidity. A person with thirst for knowledge and power of observation learns much during such journeys. It is enough to watch those ancient places, to study the life, customs, and traditions of the inhabitants of each place; to listen to the dialects, stories and folk-songs. It is an interesting, enjoyable, live book of the truth, unspoiled by lies, and real natural beauty, untouched by falsity...

We stopped for rest at a little town G—. I was told that about a mile away from the town there are ruins of an old convent. Towards evening, when the heat grew less intense, I started out to explore the beautiful surroundings. A wide road ran up a steep high mountain. On the very top of it shaded by a green oak forest, loomed the ruins of the ancient convent. There was no roof over the bell-tower and cells; on the fortress-like walls and the huge Byzantine gate grew young lythe birch trees and high grass. The church alone survived. The cemetery was covered with high weeds, among which appeared a few wooden crosses on graves of monks. This sad and desolate place awakened gloomy thoughts and painful reminiscences in my soul. As I walked on, enchanted views spread before my eyes. The Dnieper, almost two miles wide, splashed noisily at the foot of the steep mountain. The rays of the setting sun lit bright fire on the light little clouds and reflected in the mirror of the river. The beautiful river Dnieper glared like burninf lava against the dark green forest on the opposite shore. Beyond the Dnieper lay an endless plain with villages and homesteads "Stessia's Rock"—blending with the blue sky and hiding in the fog. The far horizon bent lower and lower over the earth and finally merged with it into one. Along the Dnieper boats and barges sailed, and fishing craft drifted, like little nutshells... I stopped at the escarpment and looked down. Another beautiful landscape lay at my feet. The slope was all covered with queer-looking stumps of trees. A few centennial oaks, lime and ash trees told of the forest that must have been here years ago. Right over the shore hung a massive rock, on top of which sat a Kozak with a high gray fur hat. If it were not for the curling smoke of his short pipe, he could have been mistaken for a statue. I walked over to

the rock, from which the view was still more beautiful. Small springs gurgled pleasantly alongside of the mountain path, running down to the Dniepr.

Absorbed in his thoughts, the Kozak did not notice me. "Greetings, friend Kozak!" said I, laying my hand on his shoulder.

He dropped his pipe, and looked at me with a start. He wanted to get up to greet me, but I bade him to be at ease. The Kozak was dressed in a coat of fine blue cloth and expansive wide Kozak trousers. Evidently he was of noble birth. He was about fifty years old, but his eyes were young and lively.

"Stay where you are," said I, "and I shall stay with you and enjoy the view."

"Yes, it is not an ordinary place," answered he.

The rock we sat on was about fifty feet above the river. On the right side of it was a large, protruding rock, which looked like a roof all along the shore to the very river. It must have been a part of a crumbled mountain, the fall of which must have occurred very long ago, for the place was covered with high trees. From beyond the rock came the sound of women's voices and laughter.

"Who is there," asked I. "Women. This is their bathing place. As you see, it is quiet and protected from all sides. They play and splash around there until midnight. Such is the foolish nature of women: they hide from one's view as though one would harm them. But they are not afraid of things that really should be feared!..."

"And what should they fear?"

"What do you mean?" asked the Kozak, looking at me very queerly. "Oh, I have forgotten that you are a stranger here," added he in a moment. "If you knew you would agree with me that those women are no cowards. This is to be feared!" The Kozak frowned and soon was lost in his thoughts. I asked him to tell me the history of this place, but he seemed unwilling.

"It is late," said he. "Before long the sun will set, and this story should not be told at night..."

I insisted, and finally he yielded, and started to light his pipe. The sun was hiding behind the mountain, casting a lilac shadow across the Dnieper. The air, rich with the fragrance of wild flowers, was cool and pleasant. The nightingales started their melodious trills, in a chorus.

"Do you know the name of this place?" asked the Kozak, puffing his pipe.

"No," said I. "Stessia's Rock; it was named thus on account of a thing which happened long ago. When I was a mere boy, my old grandfather told me about it. He used to be always busy with his bee hives in the summertime, but for the winter he would come to my father's house, and stay in his corner near the oven. This was a holiday for us children, for my great-grandfather was a wonderful story-teller. As soon as the lamps were lit, we would nestle close to him, and ask for stories.

"What stories shall I tell? A jolly one, or ghost story?" "A ghost story! A ghost story!" we would beg in a chorus. And as he would tell the story, we would beg in a chorus. And as he would tell the story, we would get chills, and would feel our hair on edge. Mother's call call for supper would startle us, as though a devil pulled at our sleeves!"

(To be continued)

Sometimes I wonder why in books and art only the ugly and sordid side of life comes under the head of "realism." For most of us, fortunately, the other side is just as real.

Poet's Corner

THE COLTS

The nimble span goes by. Tight reins in hand, The driver lets them prance, Holding command Of all this dance of nerve, This rush of pulse, this sinewed stance. —Held harnessed here: The fluid form, the spring compressed. In each slim whispering rein A confidence they gain Hitched now a team. To the curbed bits they yield The summer field, the cooling stream. Here is the pole they cannot leap. Here is the gentle word obeyed Or here the urging lash that stings. —Lightly they tread as though on air And all their warm blood sings. William D. Mundell.

The "Chumak" in Ukrainian Life

(2)

During the entire Kozak period, but especially during the existence of the Zaporozhian Republic, the chumaks played a very significant role in trade and commerce, not only in Ukraine, but also with the states bordering on it, such as Poland Lithuania, Muscovy, Turkey, and the Crimea. They constituted an extraordinarily valuable factor in the economic life of the whole country and they also served as a strong unifying element in the nation. From a historical point of view it is difficult definitely to trace their beginnings, but the chumaks grew to immense proportions.

In the course of time this mode of life experience produced a robust, bold, enterprising type of trader who was capable of withstanding not only the heat of summer and lack of food and water when necessary, but who was also able to repel attacks of any predatory rovers he encountered on the lonely steppes. In this respect the chumak might be likened to the Bedouin of the desert and his oxen and wagon to the Arab nomad's camel.

Arrival of Spring

As soon as the snows began to melt in spring and the first sprouts of grass to appear on the earth, when the cattle began to bellow after the long winter now past, the chumaks would hasten to get their long wagons ready, to select their best oxen, to prepare supplies, and then go to gather on some meadow near their villages in long trains. Usually a number of chumaks from one or several villages would agree among themselves as to a time and place for departure. On the appointed day, every chumak, having got his wagon and cattle ready together with an agreed-upon provision of groats for porridge, flour for dumplings, salt pork and other victuals, would set off for the appointed rendezvous. Here he would await the arrival of his companions and afterwards take farewell of those who had escorted him, his relatives and friends. It was the custom almost always to start off on a "Sunday at sunrise," as we learn from many of the chumak songs, this one, for example:

Ho, on Sunday, early Sunday, As the sun was showing, Here he comes, the son of Gabriel, To the chumaks going.

Having traversed his native village, escorted by relatives and friends, he comes to the rendezvous where the chumak party is assembling:

Ho, he comes, the son of Gabriel, Meets the chumak party; "Greetings! pray let me join in with All you chumaks hearty."

So he says to his future companions. But seeing that the new arrival has failed to observe one of their ancient usages, they approach him thus:

"Son of Gabriel, why have you thus Foolishly forgot yourself? Here you ask to join with us You've not crossed yourself!"

The Chumak Train Assembled

Finally all the future chumak train is assembled. Beside the road stand the chumaks' wagons covered with skins to protect the wares from rain, the carved yokes for the oxen hugging at their sides and the strong center poles sticking up in air. Nearby the grey or brown oxen for the teams are peacefully browsing or standing quietly as they ruminate, while the chumaks are squatting around around preparing breakfast. When the porridge has been cooked and eaten, the cry is raised all around: "Time to start!" Then the chumaks gather together in a circle in council and elect one of their number as "otaman" or captain to the party. He is elected by open vote of all those who compose the party and is chosen for the entire trip. The otaman thus elected is always an experienced chumak, a veteran who has been on the road many a time and who enjoys the respect and confidence of all his companions. He is chosen to give advice and to lead the way. He appoints the place of everyone in the line, designates the stopping places and in case of the death of any member, sees to his proper burial and says the final prayers over the grave. The entire party is obligated to yield unquestioning obedience to his orders on the way and the otaman as the "bat'ko" or father of all, enjoys complete authority. The newly-elected otaman then cries out to his fellows:

"Hey, good chumaks grease your wagons,

Look to every wheel and spoke, See to all your shafts and traces, Put your grey steers 'neath the yoke!"

So the chumaks greased their wagons, Tested every wheel and spoke Brought no gear out for their oxen, Put on each a brand-new yoke.

Now the departure begins; farewells are said to the dear ones, after which the chumaks toss their caps in the air and cross themselves. Cries of "God bless and prosper you!" "God grant you safe return!" are heard but are soon drowned out in a flood of weeping.

So the chumaks took their journey, Having first prayed unto God, O Lord, grant to those brave chumaks - Grace and safety on the road!

A Rooster to Cheer Them Up

The procession starts off. Oftentimes the leading pair of oxen would be decorated with gay ribbons, their horns gilded, and if it happened to be a saint's day, they would also bear each a couple of candles fastened to their horns. The otaman would take his seat on the first wagon with a rooster beside him to cheer the chumaks with his cheerful voice in the dark matches of the night.

After a long weary journey the chumak train would reach the border of the territory of the Zaporozhian Republic. There it would encounter a placket of the Zaporozhian Republic. There it would encounter a placket of Zaporozhian Kozaks to whom the otaman would report and ask for escort through the wild Zaporozhian steppes. For this service and for help in fording the many streams, the chumaks would pay a fee of so much per wagon. In Zaporozhia the chumaks would find lodging in dug-out where bees were kept in the winter. These dug-outs were generally located on the bank of a deep river in ravines near a walled-in well of water to which was attached a long pole with a bucket on it in order to draw water for man and beast. In addition the owner of such a dug-out, a Zaporozhian Kozak, was usually the keeper of a rough and ready tavern. As the safeguarding of all chumaks was not only obligatory on him, but also a source of revenue as well, he well knew that the fame of a good dug-out would speedily be well advertised all over Ukraine. In this manner a chumak train was as safe as at home. In case of extortion, the wronged parties had the right of appeal to the nearest Zaporozhian colonel who saw to it that the offending Kozak received a sound drubbing with scudgels.

(To be continued)

Ukrainian Civic Center of Rochester, N. Y., Elects Officers

Work already has begun on the renovation and expansion of the Ukrainian Civic Center of Rochester, N. Y. Close to \$100,000 is being spent to enlarge and modernize the present building. Improved and larger accommodations for weddings and social affairs will be included on the main floor plans. In addition to enlarging its present grill room and dining room, four new Brunswick bowling alleys are being installed. Completion is scheduled for May of this year, reports Al Kucy.

One can be sure the Rochester Ukrainians are looking forward to a larger and finer Ukrainian Civic Center with an orchestra providing the dance music on week-ends. Many, many social events are being planned.

Officers elected for the coming year at the annual meeting are as follows: Nicholas Mohomet, president; John Swereda, 1st vice-president, also manager; John Kucy, 2nd vice-president; Peter Kowtun, treasurer; Walter Hawrylak, financial secretary; Walter Gurjansky, recording secretary; Board of Director include Al Kucy, Nick Strilec, Bill Kuchmey, Nick Kuchmey and William Hnatkiw.

Bowling manager is Al Kucy. Members of the men's Friday Night Bowling League are able to finish the present season on its old alleys but are certainly looking forward to the completion of the new alleys. More leagues including ladies will be formed for the start of the next bowling season.

The Friday night bowling League is comprised of four teams: Sherlist Furniture and Appliance, Central Window Cleaners, Paul Sypan's Market, Ukrainian Civic Center.

With only seven more bowling nights, the Sherlist team is battling to stay in first place. They hold the Light team single of 919 and high team three games of 2509.

Individual high single is held by Sam Cippolla with game of 238. Tied for second and third are Al Kucy and Bill Prytula with 223. Individual high three games is held by Sam Cippolla, 590 second John Nowak 585, third Al Kucy 583. John Swereda rolled a triplicate series of 160 last Friday. He is a 140 average bowler. Triplicate award will be issued him by the American Bowling Congress.

U. S. Communists Hide Deeper

MEETINGS FEW, RECORDS GONE

By J. EDGAR HOOVER

(3)

Federal Employes Security Program

On April 27, 1953, the President signed an executive order establishing the federal employes security program, and the FBI has certain functions to perform under the program such as the making of name checks for the Civil Service Commission and the investigation of any information that would tend to raise a question as to a man's loyalty of to any subversive activity.

As you know, the committees of Congress, last year, recommended, and Congress approved, the transfer from the Bureau to the Civil Service Commission of a large number of personnel investigations. This action relieved the burden somewhat. However, the burden has again been materially increased by the fact that the scope of the new program covers security and not only subversion. The result is that in our name checks which we previously could confine to a search for information indicating subversive activities, we now must check all phases of the individual's activity, such as bad moral character, or whether he lacks sobriety and so forth. More extensive checks are now necessary.

I would like to cite the work load of the name checks that were received, showing the volume of the work load in 1953. We received requests for name checks on 398,640 persons; we made fingerprint searches on 423,646; we opened 4,407 field investigations and made preliminary inquiries in 3,381 cases...

The increase in searches and reviews of additional references as required by the new order has increased that phase of our work about 69 per cent. The Bureau still makes full field investigations under provisions of Public Law 298 when the President of the United States orders the Bureau to investigate a certain class of applicant; or when the certain class of applicant; or when the Secretary of State, the Director of F.O.A. (Foreign Operations Administration), or the majority of the Atomic Energy Commissioners certify a position to be of high importance or sensitivity or when the Civil Service Commission has information that reflects upon the loyalty of the applicant.

Departmental Applicants

We also make a large number of departmental applicant investigations at the request of the Attorney General. We conduct these investigations covering applicants for United States attorney, United States marshal, and also appointees being considered for appointment to the federal bench. We have been called upon to make investigations by certain committees of Congress of some of their staff members occupying the more sensitive positions, for which we do not receive any reimbursement. We receive no reimbursement for the investigations which we have made and do make for the White House. When General Eisenhower became President he decided that all appointees to be named by the President to Cabinet positions or under Cabinet positions had to be investigated by the FBI before the appointment would be sent to the Senate by the President or before the person would be appointed to the position if it did not require Senate confirmation.

The End

requires non-veterans to pay for the same course. Q. When I was in service, I was told that the only persons I could name as beneficiaries (Concluded on page 3)

The "Soyuzivka"

As already announced on these pages, the "Soyuzivka" of our Ukrainian National Association will be opened for vacationers on Saturday, May 15th.

Accommodations, facilities and rates appear on page one of this week's issue of The Ukrainian Weekly.

My marginal commentary here is concerning the relaxation my friends and I—members of the UNA family—had last summer on several occasions when we visited the "Soyuzivka."

We drove up by bus. The drive itself was exhilarating, for the scenic views on route are beautiful, especially when the highway rises high in the mountains and one can survey the valleys and mountains. In the lower regions we go through old New York towns, each one picturesque. Finally we reach Kerhonkson, then make the proper turn for the "Soyuzivka", to the vast UNA Estate, as it is formally called in English.

Situated about the middle of an ascending mountain slope, the buildings and the wood-studded grounds, with clearings, arranged especially for recreational purposes, the view of it all at its entrance is truly entrancing.

Having been ushered into our respective rooms, we find them very commodious.

Looking out the window, we see the vacationers lolling on the lawns; in another direction we see some young persons playing volleyball; others are batting the ball around; and many are swimming and "horsing" around in the "Soyuzivka" pool.

We then meander over to the dining room house. The kitchen is excellent, spic and span. The food is the best over. The check—very reasonable.

In the evening there is fine social dancing in the lounge of the main building. Refreshments can also be had there. There is a billiard and pool table room there for those who like the game.

On the following morning, we rise early, have breakfast, then go scenic hiking, up and up over the winding trails, up to the falls. It is good exercise. In the afternoon we go swimming in the pool, followed by conversing with friends, acquaintances and new arrivals.

The air is wonderful, warm during the day and cool during the night—mountain air.

Returning home we know that we had a nice time, with our Ukrainians, by birth or descent, at the UNA "Soyuzivka."

This summer, enjoy your vacation there. Be sure!

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

Working and Living Conditions Here and There.

What would typical industrial workers from one of the advanced European countries think of working and living conditions in the United States? An illuminating answer is provided in an article by Dewitt C. Morrill which appeared in a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal.

It seems that the head of a Dutch concern which manufactures linoleum is an enthusiast for American ways. He decided that he wanted, some of his employees to see for themselves how things are done this side of the Atlantic. So he sent five of them over here, paying their fares and continuing their salaries in their absence, to work for three months in the Pennsylvania plants of a leading American manufacturer of linoleum and allied products. Mr. Morrill's article deals with what the quintet thought and felt after the three months were up and it was time to go home.

They didn't find that everything is good in this country. They were disturbed by the fact that so many wives work here. And they didn't believe "... that an American with his automobile is any happier than a Dutchman with his bicycle." They were proud of Holland's record of amicable labor-management relations—there has not been a serious strike there in 15 years. But for the most part their reaction to American life was one of pleased surprise.

One source of their surprise is that the high degree of mechanization in American factories "doesn't take the

bread out of the mouths of people, but gets more work in the same time." Another is the overtime pay; which is hardly known in Holland. And their wages were high by comparison with those they had been accustomed to. All the men, being temporary employees, did unskilled work for the most part, but the weekly pay checks ran from \$90 with overtime. In Holland, the government fixes the work week at 48 hours and hourly pay is about 36 cents.

Most startling of all to them, Mr. Morrill records, was what their wages would buy. He quotes one as saying, "If I were 20 years younger I'd never think of staying in Holland if I could come here." Another, who has a large family, said that at home he has to make an overcoat last 10 or 15 years and can afford meat but once a week. Still another said in wistful fashion, "If there were a way to drive to Amsterdam from here I could, after only three months of work, buy a used car and drive right to my door. In Holland, I couldn't accomplish that in a whole lifetime."

They were also deeply impressed by the amount of leisure time allowed workers on the job. One of them told Mr. Morrill that such little as a five-minute break for a smoke or soft drink is unheard of in Holland. Another said: "So many vending machines in the factories! And so much used. I got so I hardly thought about buying two packs of cigarettes a day. A home, if I did that, I would be spending money my family needs."

Grass Roots Opinions

HAMLIN, W. VA. NEWS: "One of the most refreshing whiffs of news to blow out of the labor field in many a moon is the announcement that the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will appoint two committees, ... with the goal of cutting down construction costs."

FERNDAL, CALIF., ENTERPRISE: "It's amazing, after all these years of astronomical taxes, that there are still people who believe that the Federal Government has some mysterious source of in-

come of its own, other than pay checks of Joe and Maizie California and their fellow citizens in 47 other States."

REHOBOTH BEACH, DEL., COAST PRESS: "The charities and kindness, performed by doctors... should be pointed out... We know of several persons who could not afford proper medical attention, but have been treated free by local doctors. Little publicity is given these events... We are blessed with... many kind hearts in the medical profession and this is one of our greatest blessings."

WHAT IS A MEMBER?

In our articles we have always referred to certificate holders in the Ukrainian National Association as "members." Perhaps we should ask ourselves the question, "What is a member?"

Dr. Herbert B. Kennedy gave a very interesting answer to this question in the "Fraternal Monitor" magazine.

"A member is the most important person ever in the home office—in person or by mail. A member is not dependent on us—we are dependent on him. A member is not an interruption of our work—he is the purpose of it. We are not doing him a favor by serving him—he is doing us a favor by giving us the opportunity to do so. A member is not an outsider to our business—he is part of it. A member is not someone to argue or match wits with. Nobody ever won an argument with a member. A member is a person who brings us his wants. It is our job to handle them profitably to him and to ourselves. A member is not a cold statistic—he is a flesh-and-blood human being feeling and emotions like our own."

If you are a U.N.A. member you may be sure that you are an important part of the organization. The U.N.A. always gives first consideration to its members in all matters, for it is fully cognizant of the fact that the members make up the organization. When it comes to service the U.N.A. strives to give its members the best.

If you are not a U.N.A. member then join now and let the oldest and foremost Ukrainian fraternal benefit society in America have the opportunity of serving you."

Single or Married, Women Need Insurance

Many employed women hesitate to buy life insurance because they expect sooner or later to get married. Married or single, every person should have a clean-up fund provided by life insurance. At any death there are expenses, and if death is preceded by illness, there are apt to be many bills. But more than that, there is a definite financial loss at the death of a wife. This may not be true in the childless home, but where there are children, the death of a mother brings a load of expense upon the father which is seldom of ever covered by the amount of life insurance that most employed women carry. The policy is thus bound to be an asset that she takes with her to her new home. The husband will have needed protection at a premium that is less than he would have had to pay if he had bought the policy after marriage. If he can't afford to keep the policy after marriage, if he can't afford to keep the policy, paid-up insurance can be elected which will give some clean-up fund protection permanently. If it is an endowment policy, it can be carried to maturity with the proceeds slated as a fund for a glorious second honeymoon. — "Life Insurance Selling."

We are always pleased to receive U.N.A. news items for publication. Material should be sent to Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J.

All persons interested in knowing more about the U. N. A. should write for full information. There is no obligation of any kind.

Theodore Lutwiniak

Voluntary Agencies in Service Programs Abroad

In our lifetime events of such catastrophic nature have occurred that around the world people have been ravaged by hunger and disease, uprooted and victimized. Their desperate need has called forth an unprecedented stream of aid from the American people. Some of this aid has been by the people acting through their government, some has been given through voluntary agencies which the people themselves have created.

Whatever the specific function or purpose for which a voluntary agency was established there were in every case two essential conditions which led to its coming into being: on the one hand, the existence of an urgent need which was not being met; and on the other hand, the impelling desire on the part of a large number of individuals in a position to help, to provide aid which they were convinced could come from no other source.

No matter how broad or narrow the scope of an agency—whether its purpose is the provision of varied types of assistance over a wide geographic area or the provision of a single type to a single group—it will continue to serve so long as these two essential conditions exist.

Basically the universal quality which distinguishes the work of all voluntary agencies is the direct people-to-people relationship, enabling concerned human beings to establish, direct lines of communication with people who desire something which American agencies can offer. Basic, also, is the voluntary assumption—Biblical in concept—of responsibility for other human being in need, the unfortunate, the harassed, the victimized.

For the giver, the contributor, the existence of the voluntary agency thus meets a deeply felt urge to personal action which even the most generous governmental action cannot satisfy. For the recipient, the aid meets a two-fold need: first the obvious one of complementing assistance provided by governmental and inter-governmental agencies; and second, and perhaps even more important, the living evidence of personal sympathy, faith and confidence.

Important as the work of the voluntary agency is, it cannot take the place of the larger effort of government. However, governmental programs are delimited by the fact of their inevitable tie with governmental policy and cannot carry to so full a degree the concern of people for people as can the voluntary agency. For an act of assistance on the part of a voluntary agency is an act of faith.

There are certain situations, certain conditions under which governmental action and assistance may be inexpedient, inadvisable, impossible or even unacceptable. In these situations the voluntary agency, maintaining itself and its voluntary agency, maintaining itself and its operations outside of the political arena, frequently in cooperation with indigenous voluntary groupings, is often able to fill the gap, to provide vitally-needed aid, to point the way to new forms of service.

Such has been the time honored role of the voluntary agency. Some of the American agencies were entrusted with these responsibilities by groups of American people more than 60 years ago, others came into being during and since the Second World War to meet the unprecedented needs created during this period.

Substantial evidence of the concern of the American people for the welfare of people in other lands is the magnificent record of giving between 1939 and 1951, over and above the assistance provided directly by governments of the world and the aid by such intergovernmental agencies as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation

Administration, the International Refugee Organization and others. More than \$2,500,000,000 was contributed in this period by Americans through their voluntary agencies for a wide variety of assistance and services to meet a multitude of needs.

It most instances, single agencies provided assistance in a specific field of work but there were many occasions when groups of agencies, working together, undertook major projects which involved common interests. In many cases, such aid could be accepted only when it left the agency free to carry out its program along the lines and the manner characteristic of its genius. Above all, agencies have guarded zealously their independence from government control for their continued existence required they maintain their basic approach of disinterested concern to meet pressing human needs.

Today, and in the foreseeable future, existing needs in a great many areas of the world will require continued large-scale aid through both governmental and voluntary channels. The overall burden is still far too great for the voluntary agencies alone. In some areas projects were evolved as joint efforts by the government and the voluntary agencies, at the request of the government. In some instances, particularly in the field of immigration, the voluntary agencies actually performed a function which the government would otherwise have assumed in a less personalized way.

Assistance of the government has been of tremendous value in the work of the voluntary agency. Some of the work of voluntary agencies has been helped by government, through the use of government facilities, equipment and supplies. Certainly there have been many occasions when the catastrophe was so huge and the need so great that no voluntary agency or group of agencies could have coped with the out governmental supplementation.

At the same time, the agencies have made it clear that it may be that there is no further need for governmental assistance, but in others, the withdrawal of such assistance would amount simply to the abdication of responsibility.

The voluntary, people-to-people approach is common to all of the agencies that make up the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service regardless of their specific fields of work. It is because of their common concern that agencies of varied purpose and differing philosophies have established the Council as a place where they can discuss mutual problems, consult, share experiences, and develop joint action when indicated. Thus, the Council, not an operating agency itself, becomes a clearing house for the agencies, finding many areas of agreement among its member agencies yet giving full recognition to differences.

For despite differences, the principle of voluntarism is basic to each agency. Each of the minds and hearts of the people to express their goodwill freely and directly and to contribute personally, even at a sacrifice. And because this concept is deeply rooted in American democracy and in the minds and hearts of the people of America, the voluntary agency will continue to exist so long as there are those in need of aid and others determined to help them.

United Ukrainian American Relief Committee
Box 1661, Phila. 5, Pa.

Whether my women are hungry for affection or lobster is a puzzle I have been unable to solve.

The idea of some talkers and writers is that if they talk enough and write enough something will be remembered, but it doesn't turn out that way.

LITHUANIA'S DESIRE FOR FREEDOM

(Speech delivered by Walter V. Chopyk before the Lithuanian Societies of Buffalo, N. Y. on February 28, 1954)

This evening I bring you greetings from the Buffalo Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on your 36th Anniversary celebration of Lithuania's independence. The Ukraine for a long time has had the feeling of Lithuania's desire for freedom from Soviet bondage and persecution. We know the pains that Lithuania has suffered, we have suffered with her.

This evening, as an American of Ukrainian descent, and as Public Relations Director of the Buffalo Chapter of the U.C.C.A. I would like to present to you an important step, which I think is a proper one, for our government to take, a direct approach to a policy of liberation, a policy of hope, for 202 million outstretched hands behind the Iron Curtain.

At present in Congress there is a Concurrent Resolution No. 58 introduced at the 83rd Congress by Representative Lawrence H. Smith of Wisconsin. It reads as follows:

"That it is the sense of the Congress that the government of the United States in support of a policy of liberation should proceed to establish direct diplomatic relations with the government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic."

The Ukrainian Soviet Republic with its population of 42,272,000 and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic with 10,525,000 people (92 percent of the combined populations are of non-Russian origin) form the two largest non-Russian countries of the U.S.S.R.

As I have shown you, here we have two of the most populated areas of the U.S.S.R. which are the most sensitive and unstable areas within the Soviet orbit. Proof of this is the fact that in news despatches of Premier Georgi Malenkov's unannounced tours into the Ukraine and other Soviet areas, the "velvet glove" approach is used in order to pacify the restless populace. With these facts in mind, let us visualize the consequences of the passage and implication of Concurrent Resolution No. 58.

1) It will lend enormous moral encouragement and support not only to the Ukraine and Byelorussia but to all non-Russian nations such as Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, and even to anti-imperialistic Russians who believe in and are struggling for freedom.

2) It would precipitate grave concern in the Kremlin over America's demonstrated interest in the two most unstable and restless national areas in the Soviet Union.

3) It would greatly advance our propaganda war against the Soviet Union and offset spurious Soviet propaganda that the hopes and aspirations of these nations lie with Moscow rather than Washington.

4) It will strengthen the bonds of alliance between America and these natural allies.

5) As a medium of the American peace, it would be an acid test of Soviet peace intentions.

6) If the offer of peaceful diplomatic relations is accepted, it will provide us with additional listening posts into the most forbidden and strategically important areas in the Soviet Empire.

7) If the offer is refused it would generate acute embarrassment for the highly vocal, puppet delegations representing these two nations in the U.N.

8) Either way, in this type of diplomatic poker, we stand to win by this concrete step in our unfolding policy of liberation and do justice to the thoughts underlying the declarations of our Secretary of State, as recently stated to former President Truman:

"Prolonged unwillingness to try new methods in solving international problems is condemning millions to despair, despotism and genocide and is endangering our own safety as Russian conquests are being consolidated against us." New York Times, August 26, 1952.

My remarks concerning the liberation of the Ukraine are of Lithuania which is also fighting for its freedom. It is my fervent hope that the American sons and friends of these two countries, Lithuania and the Ukraine, will continue to act in concert and urge the United States to accelerate the adoption and pursuit of the policy of liberation contained in the Concurrent Resolution No. 58 and as outlined by my remarks here tonight, and to repudiate and abandon the soft policy of containment that our government has heretofore followed.

Ukrainian Sports News

By WALTER W. DANKO

(2)

A gigantic Taras Shevchenko memorial program is being planned by the Ukrainian Central Committee of Newark (affiliated with the Ukrainian Congress Committee) on March 28th, 1954 in the Mosque Theatre, Newark, N. J. The Dumka Chorus, Donna Grescoe, Prof. Roman Smal-Stocky of Marquette University and Senator Robert Hendrickson of New Jersey are but a few that will partake in the affair.

The Easter Issue of the UYL-NA's fine magazine, "The Ukrainian Trend" will be coming off the presses before very long. Editor Mary Gulick of Youngstown, Ohio is preparing a very fine issue, hence all interested individuals still not receiving the Trend should subscribe now. Send your \$2.00 for a year's subscription which includes 4 Trends and 11 Trendettes to the UYL's executive secretary, Michael Wichorek, 13814 Vassar Drive, Detroit 35, Michigan.

Steve Halaiko, former member of the US Olympic boxing team and world's champion will be one of the honored guests of the UYL-NA's National Sports Rally to be held in Auburn, N. Y., May 21st, 22nd, and 23rd. The champ is the owner of a nite club in the Central, New York State city.

Vet News Roundup

(Concluded from page 2)

for my GI insurance indemnity were wife, children, parents, brothers or sisters. If I apply for the GI term insurance available to Korean veterans, will the same restrictions on beneficiaries apply?

A. No. For the GI term insurance, you may name any person or persons, firm, corporation or other legal entity, including your estate. The Restrictions on beneficiaries apply only to the free in-service indemnity.

For one window who has been fleeced by an unscrupulous man, ten men have been fleeced by unscrupulous women.

What you ask for by prayer

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

Steve Halaiko, former member of the US Olympic boxing team and world's champion will be one of the honored guests of the UYL-NA's National Sports Rally to be held in Auburn, N. Y., May 21st, 22nd, and 23rd. The champ is the owner of a nite club in the Central, New York State city.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

With two-thirds of the schedule completed, the teams in both the Jersey City and Newark Divisions of the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.Y.-N.J. Area began to show signs of more intense effort to capture top honors. Altho five-and-a-half games separate the first-place "A" team of the Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society and its nearest two rivals tied for the second spot, only three games stand between Newark's Ukrainian Orthodox Church kerglers and their nearest rivals who are also tied with 37 wins each.

The results of the matches held last Friday, March 5th, by the Jersey City teams show that the high scorers for the evening were the Holy Name A's. They not only scored the highest series with a pinfall of 2,554, but their three winning

games were the best three of the evening—874, 849 and 831. Their Pete Mackowski and P. Zinowsky ran off with best series and single game marks—the former's series of 551 pins and single game of 227 being tops, while the latter's 551 and 209 were second best series and single game totals, respectively.

Best results for the evening among the Newark division's scores were a 2,488 pin series and a 911 pin single game registered by the Ukrainian Orthodox Churchmen. Second highest series was the 2452 pin total rolled by the Ukrainian Sitch quintet and the second best single game pinfall was made by the Penn-Jersey Social Club—851. Joe Kalba's series of 579 pins and Phil Chuy's single game of 228 were outstanding among the individual scores.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1954

JERSEY CITY DIVISION

Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A (3)	Jersey City S. & A. "B" (0)
Pawelko, M. 180 178 158	Chelak, S. 189 135 159
Zimowsky, P. 209 180 165	Tizio, A. 139 183 143
Zidiak, G. 146 122 162	Krychowski, R. 141 128 119
Mackowski, P. 179 155 227	Walczuk, S. 177 7553 178
Cinurchin, W. 160 196 137	Gnlra, J. 137 177 159
Totals..... 874 831 849	Totals..... 791 789 766

U.N.A. Branch 435 (2)

Pokorny, V. 125 157 163	Pipechik, E. 155 148 107
Kosbin, J. 156 181 171	Stebleski, M. 176 138 161
Kurlak, S. 126 183 185	Chayka, J. 146 128 148
Gulka, A. 140 132 138	Zidiak, M. 144 111 161
Kolba, J. 118	Chomiak, H. 139 174 163
Wasylkow, P. — 125	Handicap 29 29 29
Totals..... 665 778 817	Totals..... 789 728 769

Jersey City S. & A. "A" (2)

Switnicki, P. 117 134 161	Stebleski, M. 107 135 123
Chelak, S. Jr. 133 124 180	Mandra, W. 154 144 145
Chelak, Sr. 205 133 190	Kashickey, J. 104 127 144
Lasuk, T. — 130 144	Hrebniak, B. 124 139 158
Blind 125 125 125	Palac, T. 116 179 144
Blind 125 125 125	Handicap 60 60 60
Totals..... 705 646 800	Totals..... 665 784 774

NEWARK DIVISION

Ukr. Orthodox Church (2)	St. Johns C.W.V. (1)
Margarits, J. 148 160 130	Kacaper, S. 122 127 149
Schesowsky, N. 142 158 131	Samile, J. 159 131 150
Porozok, B. 188 203 181	Blind 125 125 125
Hubka, F. 152 200 180	Hrycshyn, S. 145 192 196
Porozok, J. 181 190 144	Chutko, J. 216 187 155
Handicap 8 8 8	
Totals..... 811 911 766	Totals..... 775 770 783

Ukr. American Vets (2)

Romanyshyn, V. 162 176 215	Struck, S. 180 116 160
Prychoda, A. 177 168 136	Shymiy, A. 149 187 160
Bemko, B. 151 176 149	Banit, W. 160 138 171
Popaca, M. 138 178 145	Kalba, J. 217 193 169
Leo Zolto 150 146 156	Blind 125 125 125
Handicap 6 6 6	
Totals..... 779 844 801	Totals..... 837 765 791

Ukrainian Sitch (2)

Melnychuk, J. 98 143 171	Kufta, J. 145 172 168
Below, M. 164 186 132	Molinsky, P. 143 199 157
Lytwyn, M. 178 153 213	Molinsky, W. 153 169 192
Chuy, P. 185 228 149	Kranetz, L. 159 138 153
Fera, B. 182 127 143	Korytko, B. 128 173 163
Handicap 19 19 19	
Totals..... 826 856 827	Totals..... 728 851 833

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Jersey City Division

	Won	Lost	High 3 Gme	Total Pins	Avg.
1. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A	47 1/2	21 1/2	912	2554	53687 778
2. Jersey City S. & A. "B"	42	27	865	2452	52550 762
3. U.N.A. Branch 435 N.Y.C.	42	27	917	2619	51640 748
4. Jersey City S. & A. "A"	36	33	853	2324	49584 719
5. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B	26	43	869	2303	48420 702
6. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS C	18 1/2	50 1/2	816	2268	39668 575

Newark Division

1. Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark	40	29	912	2656	55356 802
2. Ukr.-Amer. Vets, Newark	37	32	932	2638	52861 800
3. U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood	37	32	916	2638	52229 791
4. Penn-Jersey S. C., Newark	34	35	928	2495	54231 785
5. St. Johns C.W.V., Newark	32	37	969	2620	54299 786
6. Ukrainian Sitch, Newark	28	41	872	2477	52508 761

UKRAINIAN DANCING SOCIETY OF NEW YORK and JUNIOR UKRAINE DANCERS Present "See Ukraine DANCE" SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1954 — 2:00 P.M. FASHION INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY 225 West 24th Street, New York, N. Y. Reseive Seats: \$1.90, \$1.50, \$1.00 Tickets Sold at: Ukrainian National Home (Stuyvesant Casino), 142 2nd Ave., New York City — Mon. thru Thurs. — 6:00 to 10:00 P.M. Proceeds to: Holy Cross Church Building Fund, Astoria, L.I., N.Y.

Sitch Team Makes Good Showing

The Ukrainian Sitch basketball team of Newark playing its first game of the season at Wilmington, Delaware made a very good showing even though they lost by the score of 46 to 31.

A return game will be played on March 21st, 1954 at 2 p.m. on the Newark Boys Club court located at 161 Littleton Avenue, Newark, N. J. Coach Dr. J. B. Bemko's

Sitch team composed of boys ages 10 to 15 years is now booking games with other Ukrainian basketball teams, any team with open dates is requested to contact coach Dr. J. B. Bemko, 506—18th Avenue, Newark, N. J.

In the preliminary game the Junior team composed of boys ages 9 to 12 years did very well by scoring a win over the St. Peter and Paul team by a score of 21 to 7.



Front Row: Left to right: V. Romanyshyn, N. Schesowsky, S. Harmatuek, N. Nessik, J. Plechy; Second row: N. Huzar, D. Chuy, R. Bryck, M. Golumbuski, Kobryn, W. Ferrar, N. Harmatuek; Third row: N. Schesowsky, J. Chuy and Coach Dr. J. B. Bemko.

In affairs of the heart, one ugly word is remembered long after all the nice words are forgotten.

To speak and write what I think has lost me friends and customers; but I'm still in business.

Enroll in the U.N.A. Summer Courses LEARN UKRAINIAN HISTORY and CULTURE and HAVE at the SAME TIME a VACATION. WHERE?—At the UNA "SOYUZIVKA" SUMMER RESORT, Kerhonkson, N. Y. WHEN? August 2nd thru August 28th. REGISTRATION DEADLINE:—March 30th. Enrollees will be required to defray only a fraction of their lodgings and board for that period, with all vacation facilities. The enrollees will have to pay only—\$100 for four weeks—Minimum age—21y. Enroll immediately. A \$50 remittance should accompany the registration letter, which should include name, date of birth, education, and degree of knowledge of Ukrainian. Mail same to UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, 81-82 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

НОВІ УСПІХИ СУСТА

УЗГІДНЕННЯ ВІДНОШЕННЯ СУСТА ДО ЦЕСУСУ

Побоювання деякого, що створення Союзу Українських Студентських Товариств в США доведе до роз'єднання українського студентського руху, виявились безпідставними. Саме тепер завершується етап укладу українського студентського руху і в ньому оформляється організаційне відношення американсько-українського студентства, об'єднаного в СУСТА. До цілості українського студентства і його речення ЦЕСУСУ.

На підставі інформації, надісланої ЦЕСУСУ-ом до місцевої УСГ, та відомостей з Управи СУСТА, внаслідок детальних обмірковувань і ширшої кореспонденції управ ЦЕСУСУ-у і СУСТА відносно взаємодій, і тісно пов'язаного з тим питання збереження ідейної єдності і єдиного фронту вільного українського студентства на міжнародній арені — приходить момент остаточного узгодження нормуючих точок взаємодій.

В принципі відношення стверджують дві перші точки, в яких говориться: а) Українське студентство США та його провідна центральна СУСТА, визнає ЦЕСУСУ ідейно-моральним виразником та найвищим репрезентативним авторитетом всього українського студентства у вільному світі. б) СУСТА з окремою правною одиницею в американському правопорядку і, як така, визнається ЦЕСУСУ-ом за єдину станову центральну організацію українського студентства в США.

Даліші точки в деталях окреслюють взаємодії, способи співпраці і взаємної допомоги обох союзів. Акт в'їде в життя з хвилиною його прийняття обома Управами. Зі сторони СУСТА, прийняття ухвалено на засіданні управи дня 6 березня ц. р. Такої постанови можна сподіватись цілком певно і від Управи ЦЕСУСУ-у.

Врешті, що узгодження буде вповні репрезентоване і підтримане і єдиними Управами, а всім студентством, виключно з одиницями, що ще не включились в організований студентський рух.

СТУДЕНТСЬКИЙ ФОНД

Кожний з нас є свідком, з якою діяльністю державні народи забезпечують виростання кадрів з високою освітою і які великі суми на ту ціль призначаються в державних бюджетах. Це й не дивно. Це — основний вклад в розбудову нації. Це — капітал, вкладений в тих, хто має перепробувати всі ділянки життя — духовного росту і фізичної розбудови держави.

Проблема забезпечення студентської молоді народу, що змагається до незалежності, значно трудніша. Тигар державної установи спадас безпосередньо на плечі ширшого громадянства. Та треба з гордістю признати, що українська спільнота той діяльні ніколи не замедлювала. І, йдучи за світою традицією, відкрито нові кільця в ланцюг допомоги студентству. За підготкою СУСТА, в повній гармонії і порозумінні з КолДУС-ом, організовано Український Студентський Фонд, інституцію громадського характеру, яка буде інкорпорована, з завданням допомагати потребуючому українському студентству, і якщо будуть спроможності — створити стипендії для чужинців, заінтересованих справами України на студії українознавства. Це створює нові можливості для українського студентства (бо чи не відомі випадки, що здібна людина втрачає здоров'я, заробляючи на прожиток студіюючи, або мусять реєструвати в частині студії, а тим самим інтелектуального росту, та з частині потрібної для громадського вироблення, участі в студентському і університетському житті), і дає надії тим, які через брак спроможностей ще не включились активно в студії.

Залишається слово за нами — розбудувати й створити Український Студентський Фонд — інституцію, гідну своїх завдань, яка нічим не уступає б студентським фондам інших народів.

Рік I. — СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО — Ч. 3.

Редагує Катерина Кірюха при УСГ — Нью Йорк з редакції СУСТА. Голов. редактор: Володимир Стойко.

STUDENT'S WORD

Editor: Volodymyr Stoyko
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Володимир Петришин (К. У.)

ПРОБЛЕМАТИКА УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА

II.

Щоб успішно протиставитися такому стану, ми не передусім мусять собі усвідомити — це боротьба за Україну — це в першу чергу боротьба з московським більшовизмом та західним матеріалізмом, за українську духовність і людину. Без виграшу на цьому фронті неможлива перемога нашої політично-визвольної боротьби.

Однією з творчих властей.

Нам здається, що вже є доказаною правдою, що творцями духовних властей та носіями ідей народів, а українського зокрема, є не тільки сума всіх людей, але в першу чергу його одиниці. Тому вироблення повноважних одиниць в нашій діяльній житті — це проблема субстанційної властості кожного народу: це справа пережиття та продовження початого попередніми діями. При цьому не слід забувати, що формування високоосвічених одиниць під оглядом світоглядного, характеру і знання в більшій мірі відбувається шляхом су-

Олег Федшин

НАША ОРІЄНТАЦІЯ

Більшість нашої студентської молоді — це люди, які покинули рідні землі юнаками чи навіть ще й дітьми, і хоч від того дня минуло вже щонайменше десять років, багатьом здається, що це було зовсім недавно і вони навіть не уявляють собі, як багато чого змінилось „там“. Образ рідної землі в нас ще не зовсім затерся; ми іноді пригадуємо собі ті чи інші моменти з нашого недавнього минулого, і, повні ностальгії, сподіваємось, що незабаром зможемо повернутись назад і знайти все таким, яким його залишили. Дійсність, однак, не має нічого спільного з нашими ілюзіями та мріями. Ніщо не стоїть на місці, а десять років у нашій атомовій добу — це поважний шмат часу.

Український студент здебільшого не хоче і не може включитися цілковито в американське життя, а при тому пошукав себе не зовсім добре в наших, часах, вузьких та тісних емігрантських організаціях. З другого боку, більшість з нас не стежить як слід за розвитком подій на рідних землях. Нам здається, що всі ті зміни, які там відбуваються, зникнуть одного дня, немов на помак чародійної палички, і життя попли-

Богдан Певний

Ліга Студентів Мистецтва

Коли європейці говорять про американське мистецтво, то на його устах появляється іронічна усмішка. Мова йде про те, що хочуть промовити в фанатизмі, але здається не дуже помилості, коли скажу, що історія повторюється. Подібна іронічна усмішка пролітала в устах греків, коли вони говорили про римське мистецтво. Та час змусив їх змінити думку. Чи час змінить і думку європейців? Побачимо! З кожним раз, розвиток американського мистецтва має колосальний вплив на нас, студентів тутешніх університетів, коледжів та мистецьких шкіл. Малює, як тут студіюємо, вдихаємо в наші українські легені азерайське повітря і живе мистецтво.

Говорячи про американське мистецтво, варто нагадати, що впродовж 78 років ішло найкраще мистецтво Америки. Це — Ліга Студентів Мистецтва. Слідом за джерелом двох мистецтв з творчості двох університетів, а саме Юсуа Куніфолі, модерніста з оригінальною традицією, та Роквелла Кента, реаліста та ілюстратора. Вони — протилежні щодо напрямку, але інтелектуальну силу того самого джерела.

Лігу Студентів Мистецтва, а саме Школу Лиги Студентів Мистецтва, започаткувала група

студентів з Національної Академії Мистецтва, як протест проти рутини її студійної політики та перестарілих класичних метод навчання. Фінансовою базою Ліги була лише збірка грошей серед тих же студентів, інструкторами до Ліги заангажовано найкращих майстрів Америки, а пізніше Європи.

В 1879 році Франк Валлер, президент Ліги, склався „рішучо“ за метод навчання в мистецьких школах Америки, Франції, Німеччини, Бельгії, Голландії та Англії. Його рапорт містить сконденсовані найкращі методи навчання другої половини 19-го століття і став основою системи студії в Лізі. Швидкий розвиток до рідкі Ліги змусив її шукати ширшого простору приміщення, і вже в році 1892 Ліга має свій осередок у новому будинку Американського Союзу Образотворчого мистецтва на 37-й вулиці в Нью Йорку. Впродовж 78 років Ліга здобуває ширшу популярність. Випадками, як і інструкторами, при застосуванні методів роботи з критикою разом з студентською громадською стали відомі мистці на чолі з Джорджем Врідженом, неперевершеним в Америці теоретиком анатомічного рисунку. Це спричинилося до того, що імена вчителів Ліги ввійшли до історії мистецтва — це не, як декількох років — це не, як декількох років старшій покоління, сучасній плід чужих на ідей, але нормальний органічний витвір українських обставин і часу. Коли глянемо в історію України, то побачимо, що українська волева людина, як і раціональна, не рідко була її двигуном. Коли тепер акцентується раціональність у вихованні української людини, то не сміємо забувати, що така одиниця безрівновартного елементу волі — це звичайний механічний робот, нездібний на ніяку жертву, чи підвладний духа. Звідси, два полюси життя — воля і розум повинні бути у якнайтіснішому єднанні.

Отже тому не заперечення типу молоді тридцятих років, але поглибленням його, чи вірніше піднесенням елементу розуму на рівні волі з емоціями волі, повинен бути ідеалом теперішньої студентської молоді. Прима Бога в системі виховання і світогляді, що так вірно висловлено в універсальній ідеї „Бог і Батьківщина“ — це не пропагандовий пропагандистський сучасно — безвартісний доктрина, але корона синтезу волі і розуму, що логічно випливає із суті українського світоглядання.

Ми переконані, що український студент емігрант, озброєний такими моральними, во-



Збори представників громадянства і організацій, на яких створено Студентський Фонд

М. Костюк

Українське студентство Америки має свого покровителя

Український Студентський Фонд — це сьогоднішня життя діяльність. Це є вислід восьмимісячної праці Студійно-Стипендійної Комісії СУСТА. Маючи дані про дійсний стан українських студентів в Америці, де багато молодих людей не починають дальших студій лише з огляду на фінансову неспроможність. Студійно-Стипендійна Комісія поставила собі за завдання організувати Студентський Фонд, щоб у цей спосіб підняти українську молоддь до рівня молоді інших народів, які подібні фонди мають уже віддавна. Можливості організування фонду доступні так само, як доступні місця у високих школах в Америці.

Члени СКК пішли в наступ, щоб одержати всі інформації, щоб з'ясувати, як можна впливові дотичні американські громадяни і допомогти українським громадянам дійсною і майбутньою українського студентства. Сильна віра в успіх і впевненість у праці, були нашим основним опієм.

Ще від липня 1953 р. почалися основні підготовчі роботи для організації Стипендійного Фонду. В серпні того року, на основі перших інформацій відносно можливостей організування рії мистецтва. Серед теперішніх мистецтв знаходимо таких інтересних мистців як Чарльз Алстон, Луїс Вуше, Роберт Бркенем, Жан Кораню, Іван Джаксон, Джордж Гроун, Джон Грот, Річард Марш, Іван Олішевський та багато інших.

У році 1951 Метрополітський Музей Мистецтва з нагоди 75-річчя Ліги влаштував велику виставку творів бравших і учнів. Рівнозначно подібні виставки організовано в багатьох музеях та приватних галереях цілої Америки. Ці виставки свідчать про силу мистецького скарбу Ліги.

В Лізі студіює кілька українців, серед них загаломює А. Р. Пачовського, що дістав нагороду Українського Інституту Америки за портрет, експонування на цюгородній виставці в Літературно-Мистецькому Клубі в Нью Йорку.

На превеликий жах, наш український мистецький талант виявляється новим молодим поколінням. Саме тому нерідко в українській пресі можна зустріти нарікання, молять, падають старі стовпи, середній покоління, а молодий не видно, як то було в статті про Кричевського, уміщеної в газеті „Америка“. Вина лежить не тільки на наших мистцях, які обмежуються лише словами жалю а рівно ж на самих студентах, що студіюють мистецтво і це і, наприклад, в самому Нью Йорку чисельно бліди не організовані у жадному професійному гуртку, або в студентському товаристві.

Про доцільність існування товариства студентів мистецтва свідчать хоч би такі приклади як наявність товариства мистців „Спокій“, що його організували ще перед війною українські студенти-мистці Академії Мистецтва у Варшаві. Аджеж Ніл Хасевич, відомий графік українського опору та ескібрисувач, Петро Андруєв — мистець та ілюстратор і багато інших були ще студентами, належали до гуртка „Спокій“ і приймали, особливо перший, активну участь в діяльності гуртка.

Пора проснутись, бо спільна праця та ніжна думка може принести не одному з нас багато користі.

Левими і раціональними вартостями, черпаючи вічно живий ідеал і силу з образу поневоленого, але непереможеного українського народу, буде спроможний успішно протиставитися деструктивному впливові морального банкрутства та безбожництва нашої доби, але зможе стати джерелом оздоровлення свого довілля.

Остан Стронецкий (Мангеттен скул оф Музик)

БІИ

Далекий край. Чужі, нещирі... Гуляє вихор — сатана; Хреста немає на могилі... Чуть стогін: „Порятуй свята“ Ніч темна: бачити, чути годі. Накинув місяць чорний лях. Змагаються — за що? — природі Кінець кричить голодний птах. А очі зорять, хочуть бачити У віддалі, але дарма... Вогонь, а згодом шлях свій значить... Покоєм... зноситься жара.

Корея 16. 6. 1952

Я. Вакцицький

НАШИМИ ДОРОГАМИ...

На злість усім нашим ворогам і неприязнелю емію ствердити, що такі є! Так довго опрацюваний на стільки різних репрезентативних балах, виміряний в перелвах поїх вкладами, золотом пражкою мережаній у обсервних снах — наш СТУДЕНТСЬКИЙ ФОНД!

Найкращим доказом є історичне фото хресних батьків Фонду. Правда, без відповідної таблиці (дехто навіть твердить, що так лише хоч би за конспіраційних причин), але то не повинно зменшувати вартості Фонду. Зрештою ту справу можна ще остаточно дати під розгляд на найближчій Студентській Конференції.

Спочатку як звичайно, була дискусія. Потім котрийсь з чортів віце-заступник Президента Союзу відкрив засідання і публічно проголосив промову в стилі:

„Так а не іншаке, не знаю чи може, властиво якраз, що б було, якби, перш за все, оскільки не помилюсь, ясно, що с ясно, так би сказати, і так далі і так далі...“

Слідуючи буйні оплески і веселою бурею ринула дискусія, у висліді якої затверджено Статут Фонду. А далі можете собі уявити: кожний почав хлестати зі своїми латинами: УКК, УНС, „ПРОВІДІННЯ“, „САМО ПОМІЧ“, „УКРАЇНСЬКА НАРОДНА ПОМІЧ“, всі з долями! 300 дол., як дріт, вилочив містер Пубба; на стільці ж спромоглася УСГ Нью Йорк, а УАСТ Клівленд, щоб не бути ладним, переіслав теж 100 дол. Далі необмежену кількість моральної допомоги здекларували Т-ва Лікарів, Інженерів, Працівників і багато, багато інших.

Правда, нічого не дали на Фонд наші співочі концерни та рідні похоронні заведення. Все ж таки хочемо вірити, що одні й другі не відмовлять нам своїх послуг в сумну хвилину. У випадку, якби залила потреба... Іх бодай хочеш це трохи розуміти. Як так: всі наради почнуть вчитися, то взагалі не буде кому співати, ба, тоді навіть ніхто не матиме часу виразити, що є рівнозначне з занепадом на-товдцнів Фонду!...

Той ноці другий містоголо на Фонд відіхне з полегшею, вже більше йому не будуть снитися примари з Іст Юрсіоніс Фанд. Наш найрідніший Фонд став дійсністю. Вимучившись у Безкопечних перегонах, туди, там, за него і назад, зможемо спокійно заснути. Хай присниться Тобі царина з заорозеного замку, і якщо буде заноситися на долари, попробуй її також витягнути зі списку жертв-товдців Фонду!...

ПОВІДОМЛЕННЯ СТУДІЙНО-СТИПЕНДИЙНОГО ВІДЛІКУ СУСТА

З приємністю доводимо до відома українських студентів і абсолютного гімназій лист президента Вріджілі Унтервотта Коледжу до Союзу Українських Студентських Товариств Америки:

„Панове: Ми зичливо маємо серед нашого студентського активу представників з десяти чл двадцяти країн, а тому бажали б мети, якщо це можливо, також представників України. Наша воля — це джуніор коледж для дівчат; ми можемо уділити стипендії, які покривають половину всіх коштів, що їх мають студент на протязі дев'яти місяців. Висота оплати за один рік, яка включає мешкання, прохараування, оплату і інші видатки, 895 доларів. Ми можемо уділити дві стипендії по 450 доларів під умовою, що решту коштів студентки покривають з інших джерел. З пошаною

Р. Л. Бренлей, Президент.

Доводимо до відома цього листа, просимо українських студентів та абсолютного гімназій, що зацікавлені цими стипендіями, сполучуватись з Управою СУСТА (302 W. 13 St., New York).

З огляду на те, що тут іде не тільки про студії, деох може й більше) українських дівчат, але також про репрезентативну Україну, віримо, що українські дівчата скористають з цієї можливості. У випадку неспроможності апликантих пошлю другу половину коштів. Управа СУСТА старатиметься відшукати це для них від Українського Стипендійного Фонду.

Володимир Петришин, Голова Студійно-Стипендійного Відліку СУСТА.

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