

Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.
 Informative, instructive. Supplement of Ukrainian Daily Sloboda
 Published by the Ukrainian National Association.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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PIK LXII Ч. 127 SECTION II SVOBODA — UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1954 SECTION II No. 127 VOL. LXII

Weekly Commentator

DESIRED QUALITIES

What are the qualities in a woman that go a long way toward giving her family a rich and happy life?

This question was recently posed by columnist Ruth Millet writing for "The Register." The writer sums up the answer to the above question in the following fashion:

These are the qualities in a woman that go a long way toward giving her family a rich and happy life:

A deep religious faith. The woman who has that never says or feels: "I am at the end of my rope." She asks for and gets strength when she needs it most.

A happy disposition. The woman who is cheerful and quick to laugh good-naturedly can keep a whole family in good spirits.

A positive attitude toward life. The woman who can always see the flaw in the plan, the danger in the excursion, the risk in the undertaking, holds her family back instead of helping each member to move forward.

Self-respect. No woman who is willing to be a doormat ever makes her family happy. But the woman with self-respect wins and holds the

respect and admiration of her family.

Courage. It takes real courage to live happily, and the woman who lacks courage makes her husband and her children afraid.

The willingness to accept others as they are. The woman who spends her life trying to change her husband and children from what they are to what she wishes they were succeeds only in making everyone, including herself, miserable and dissatisfied. (This does not mean, however, that she should hesitate to promote virtue and to cure vice).

The ability to get joy out of doing a job well. The woman whose only joy comes from praise and appreciation never feels that she gets enough, but the woman whose joy comes from doing a job to the best of her ability finds unlimited satisfaction in every-day living.

A kind heart. It is a kind heart that makes a woman understanding, forgiving, tolerant, and peace making.

These are qualities a wife and mother should do her best to cultivate. For they are qualities that help her make a happy home.

V.O.A. "Fully Aware of the Proud History, Culture, and Traditions Of the Ukrainians"

In reply to a letter sent by the editor of The Ukrainian Weekly on June 22 last to Mr. Spencer M. King, Chief of the East Europe Branch of the United States Information Agency, Broadcasting Service — "Voice of America," — and reported on this page last week under head of "Ukrainians are Not a 'National Minority' in Soviet Union" — the following reply was received from Mr. King:

"Dear Mr. Shumeyko: In replying to your letter of June 22, 1954, concerning the reference I made to 'minorities in the Soviet Union' in the course of an interview broadcast over WABC on June 19, I must agree that my choice of words was perhaps unfortunate.

"I think it would be possible to argue effectively that persons speaking Ukrainian constitute a minority of all the inhabitants of the Soviet Union and it was in this sense only that I intended my reference. "I do not wish to press this argument further, since I recognize the correctness of your position that the forty million Ukrainians hardly are a 'minority group' in the usual sense of the phrase. "I hasten to assure you that we in the Voice of America are fully aware of the proud history, traditions and culture of the Ukrainian people now suffering so much under the Soviet communist regime. "Thank you for calling this to my attention."

MARY DUSHNYCK PRESENTS UKRAINIAN MUSIC PROGRAM IN RIO

In the short year Mary Dushnyck has been in Rio de Janeiro, she has done much to win influential friends for Ukrainians. In the Brazilian Musical Meeting on June 11th, held at the home of Mrs. Nancy Gjurup, when 50 ladies and guests were present. Accounts of the Ukrainian Meeting, deemed the most successful by club members, was reported at length in the Brazil Herald, Rio's English language newspaper and included the following list of distinguished guests: Mrs. James S. Kemper wife of the United States ambassador; Madame Shen Ching-tung, wife of the ambassador of Nationalist China; Mari Her Highness the Rani K'sun Kumari, wife of ambassador of India; Mrs. Wm. A. Wieland wife of Chief of Information Service of United States Embassy; Mrs. Cyril L. Thiel, wife of United States Consul General; Mrs. Edward Eberman Mrs. Jorge Guinle and Mrs. R. Singery, of Brazilian society; Dr. Vera Selanska, a Ukrainian girl with a Doctorate of Philosophy and Prof. of Music Theresia de Oliveira, as well as many outstanding figures of the foreign colony in Rio.

In her capacity as Chair-



Mary Dushnyck, Chairman of the Music Department of the Women's Club of Rio de Janeiro, Mrs. James Scott Kemper, wife of the United States Ambassador.

"PRELUDE TO A JOURNEY"

A NARRATIVE POEM OF THE STORY OF UKRAINE

Agnes Louise Hovde, who on number of occasions has published some of her poetic works in "The Ukrainian Weekly" has recently published a book entitled: "Prelude to a Journey—A Story of The Ukraine (Vantage Press, Inc., 120 W. 31st St., New York, 1, N. Y., 166 p., illustrated, \$2.75)

In the acknowledgements section of the book, Miss Hovde writes that "In writing this narrative prose poem, I have tried to depict the Ukrainian national character through a series of incidents related to the long and tragic struggle of Ukraine, strategically situated country bordering the Black Sea, against her neighbors. Her yearnings constitute determination to describe her rightful boundaries and to amalgamate her resources, her cultural achievements, and her distinctive language into the expression of an independent nation, desirous and capable of participation in world affairs."

In his Introduction to the book, Prof. Clarence A. Manning notes that "Prelude to a Journey" — "is an unusual and almost unique work for many reasons. It is not by a Ukrainian, for Miss Hovde is of Nordic origin, but it is a careful and sympathetic study of the Ukrainian aristocrats and peasants at a critical moment of national life. This is the period following the death of Shevchenko and the liberation of serfs by the Russian Imperial Government."

Written as a narrative poem, "Prelude to a Journey" is interpreted with colorful, effective lyrics which further the brilliantly sustained atmosphere of this piece.

Miss Hovde's poetry has been widely published in magazines, newspapers and anthologies. A previous book was "Song Before Sleep."

Ukrainian Admits Posing As Pole To gain Entry to U. S.

OTHERWISE RUSSIANS WOULD HAVE REPATRIATED HIM

The story of Petro Walcovec, 50, Ukrainian former displaced person, who falsified his nationality in 1949 to avoid being returned to his native Soviet Ukraine, was unfolded early this week at a federal hearing in Chicago.

Walcovec, 1532 N. Maplewood Avenue, Chicago, Ill., admitted under questioning by Examiner A. K. Moe that he said he was a Polish national instead a Soviet Ukrainian to gain entry into the United States under the Displaced Persons Act.

Walcovec, faced with immigration charges and a warrant for his deportation, also admitted he fraudulently represented his nationality in applying for his citizenship papers.

A statement he gave Marcus O. Neely, former Chicago head of the immigration and naturalization service, admitting this, was placed into evidence before Aaron L. Maltin, special inquiry officer, assigned to Chicago from New York for the case.

Recorded Ukrainian melodies were played as background music before the hearing. Mrs. Dushnyck opened the program with a talk on the history of Ukrainian music, using piano music to illustrate certain points and interpolating remarks about Ukrainian history. Following the playing of Patorzynsky's record "Dniro", Maxine Marshall read Shevchenko's "Zapovit" in English, with background music played by Lourdes Vallier. The program then continued with recordings of historical and folk songs, as sung by Kytasty's Bandurist Chorus. Eugenia Vashiv Mazai sang a group of Ukrainian folk songs, accompanied by Lourdes Vallier. Miss Mazai also danced the "Hopak", attired in Ukrainian costume.

The tea table, covered with hand-embroidered Ukrainian Cloth, held a center-piece of yellow and blue flowers. Ukrainian recordings were also played during tea-time.

M.M.

Steadily Growing in Popularity As a Vacation Resort

Each day and each weekend thus far is marked by a steady influx of vacationers at the "Soyuzivka" — the Ukrainian National Association All-Year-Around Resort. And all of them wax eloquent in their praise of it.

Aside from the fine vacation facilities which the UNA resort provides, it also enables the vacationers to meet under ideal conditions interesting and companionable people from all over the country.

Last weekend, quite a nice "crowd" of members of the New Jersey Ukrainian Youth League excursion to the "Soyuzivka," and had a marvelous time. Other groups are planning same.

This Fourth of July weekend promises to be a "sell-out." Those close in New York and New Jersey can still find accommodations there.

See adv. for details or send for booklet.

A Memo To Those Who Have Not Yet Registered for UNA Cultural Courses

The sands of time are running out for our young people to register for the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the rapidly growing in fame "Soyuzivka," the UNA all-year-around resort.

The courses will begin next August 1st. Fee: \$100, covering tuition and vacation, the latter including lodging and board. Register quickly with the UNA. Courses length one month.

For details consult last week's and previous issues of the Weekly.

Sisters Graduate with High Honors



Olga and Natalie Bilonok

Natalie Bilonok, Ukrainian girl who arrived in this country seven years ago as a Displaced Person, graduated on June 17 from the Toms River High School, Toms River, New Jersey.

Miss Natalie won the award of the American Association of University Women for highest scholastic achievements in college preparatory course, the Sausch-Lomb Honorary Science Award, the Tall Cedars of Lebanon Award, and, as the outstanding students, a golden wrist watch donated by the Grenader Jewelers.

During the commencement exercises Natalie gave the salutatorian speech on the subject of "Mechanization in Our Changing World". She enrolled in the Drexel Institute of Technology in Philadelphia to study engineering and economics.

Miss Natalie's sister Olga, who was in the same graduating class, won the Home Economic and decided to study at the Moore Fashion Institute in Philadelphia.

Natalie and Olga are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Bilonok. Their father, an engineer, has for the past several years been employed by the Catalytic Construction Co., in Philadelphia. They are nieces of the distinguished artist-couple, Dr. Antin Rudnytsky and Maria Sokil Rudnytsky. Mrs. Bilonok is Mrs. Rudnytsky's sister.

Graduated Magna Cum Laude

Mr. Lubomyr Husar was graduated last month with a Bachelor of Arts magna cum laude degree from St. Basil's College in Stamford, Conn.

He was also presented with Saint Basil Award for scholastic performance and extra-curricular participation during the past four years and the Aquinas Award for academic achievement in scholastic Philosophy.

Mr. Lubomyr Husar will continue theological studies in St. Joseph's Seminary in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Lubomyr Husar is son of Mrs. Rostyslawna and Mr. Jaroslaw Husar, manager of Ukrainian National Home of New York City.

The whole family are members of Branch 293 of the Ukrainian National Association.



Lubomyr Husar

Basilian Fathers to Build New School In New York City

The Basilian Fathers in New York City are planning to build a new Ukrainian Catholic school building, which is to cost about one million dollars.

The new school building shall have seven stories and twenty classrooms.

Already over \$100,000 has been collected towards the new school. The plans for the school are also ready. The

plans were shown and explained at the Easter Supper of St. George's parish in New York on May 23, where the gathered guests contributed the sum of \$16,450 towards the new school. This growing generosity gives the guarantee that the plan for building of the new school in New York shall become a reality.

Syracuse Parish Opens New School

The Ukrainian Catholic parochial school, in Syracuse, N. Y., was solemnly blessed on June 13 last by Archbishop Constantine Bohachevsky.

Its total cost is reported to be around \$250,000.

The Archbishop celebrated the Pontifical High Mass with the assistance of many of the clergy. Sermons centered about the charity of the parishioners, who begrudged neither money nor time in order that the school be built.

At the conclusion of the Divine Liturgy the faithful led by the Reverend Fathers gathered in the new school building.

Then Archbishop Bohachevsky with the assistance of the Syracuse pastor, Rev. Basil Seredowycz, and many of the neighboring clergy, solemnly blessed the new building.

The new building, a brick and stone structure, has eight very large classrooms, an auditorium which can seat 500 children, offices, waiting rooms, and other school facilities.

The blessing ceremonies were accompanied by a program presented by the school children, as well as by a concert at the banquet presented by the church choir, directed by Prof. Joseph Zayac.

Graduated From Brooklyn Polytech



Alex Dromerick

Alex Dromerick, son of John and Anna Lastowecki, residing in Brooklyn, N. Y., was graduated from the Evening Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn with a Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering Degree. He was previously graduated from Brooklyn Technical High School. At present, he is associated with A.C.F. Industries as a Mechanical Design Engineer. He is also a member of Branch 293 of the Ukrainian National Association, of which John Lastowecki is president.

OBJECTIVES SUCCESSFULLY ATTAINED

By GENEVIEVE ZEREBNIAK

(Report by Vice-Presidentess of the Ukrainian National Association, at its 23rd Convention, held May 31-June 5, 1954, in Washington, D. C.)

(1)

At the two previous conventions it was my honor and privilege to address the delegates as a Supreme Advisor. At this, the 23rd Convention of the Ukrainian National Association, this same honor and privilege comes to me, this time as your Vice Presidentess during the past four years.

As a member of the Executive Board I attended the Executive Board Meetings as scheduled by the President. Active participation in the discussions in these meetings resulted in the enactment of resolutions and suggestions advanced by the delegates of the previous convention and the Supreme Assembly at its annual meetings. The formulation of planned programs devised to protect and increase investments and membership and the deliberation of numerous other organizational, cultural and fraternal aspects of our organization were on our agenda at each meeting.

That our objectives were successfully attained can best be attested to by the fact that during the past four years the Ukrainian National Association has strengthened its position financially and has shown an increase in membership to where it now indisputably stands as the leader in its field.

Our financial gains during this period warrant your analytical study and review. You will all recognize and acknowledge the soundness of our financial structure. This healthy condition is the result of wise and careful investing of assets and continued growth in membership. Our investments followed the normal pattern of acquiring and disposing of bonds, at a profitable yield, the acceptance of suitable mortgages and the purchase of additional real estate.

The Fertile Field

During a period in which the organization experienced several economic changes particularly influencing its constant efforts to increase membership, it was necessary for the Executive Board to devote considerable time to this phase of our program. Prior to the year of 1952 we had a four year span where newly arrived immigrants swelled our membership ranks to unprecedented proportions. When the mass immigration of new peoples was curtailed we found a return to a normal state of growth. In anticipation of this condition your Executive Board, together with the Supreme Assembly, counseled at length during its meetings in an effort to meet this problem.

Poet's Corner

AS IN PRIMORDIAL AGES

Let me be quiet while the summer day,
Blue as the sea and amber as the sand,
Moves imperceptibly upon its way
Filling with weightless gold my open hand
Let not my weary questionings recall
The troubled hours that I would leave behind.
In a world's anguish, my own grief is small—
Oh, Mother Sea, erase it from my mind.
As in primordial ages, let me feel
Your arms once more around me. Let me know
Only the blind cell's hunger as I steal
Into the nothingness of long ago.
Make me immune to sorrow once again,
Free of the heartbreak in a world of men.
Inez Barclay Kirby.

realizing that the only field which we could now consider fertile was that of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.

Although our present membership includes an appreciable number of second and third generation Ukrainians, we all know that there remain thousands of this group whose names should be included on our rolls. It will interest you to know that two years ago Vice-President Joseph Lesawyer and I took a survey at the largest youth gathering of the year for the express purpose of determining in what proportions our American Ukrainian youth is enrolling in Ukrainian fraternal organizations. The results we obtained disclose the fact that 31% of the group surveyed were not members of UNA. Of this 31% only 3% belonged to one of the other Ukrainian fraternal organizations. It goes without saying that this is our needed source for new members.

Youth Problem Not New

The problem of the American born youth is not a new one as we have discussed it many times in the past. We should not, however, regard it as unsurmountable. We recognize that our younger generation can not be sold on Nationalism alone and their social contacts are not contingent in their membership in a Ukrainian fraternal organization. For these reasons we must make a continual aggressive sales campaign and keep our branch secretaries and district organizers armed with facts and material to substantiate our claims that ours is a sound financial structure, that our claims that our rates are lower as compared to other commercial organizations, and that we offer every type of policy that an individual might want to suit his particular need.

The privilege of self-government and an equal voice in the management and establishment of policies of one's organization can and should be a good selling point. The fraternal and democratic character of the Ukrainian National Association, coupled with the fact that it has substantial resources, should appeal to young Ukrainians and Americans. Sources, should appeal to young Now, in addition, the UNA can offer them "Soyuzivka" as a place to spend their vacations and meet with others whose interest and heritage are the same.

The sales department of any organization is its most important one. Since ours consists primarily of branch secretaries and organizers, it is evident that these are the people who, guided and assisted by the Home Office, hold the answer to our future membership gains.

The Acquirement of the "Soyuzivka"

During my tenure of office in the Ukrainian National Association, I realized one of its long sought ambitions, the establishment of an UNA Home. Together with the other members of the Board, I inspected the numerous properties offered and advanced as a possible site for our purposes. I participated in the discussions regarding the merits of these properties, their prices, location and the many other aspects related to the acquisition of our ultimate choice—the Andrew Foord Estate at Kerhonkson, New York, now our "Soyuzivka." Since I am by distance removed from the New York area it was neither feasible nor practical for me to be present during all the discussions necessary to pre-

Photos from the 23rd U. N. A. Convention

(Continued)



Dr. Luke Myshuha, editor-in-chief of Svoboda, delivering his report to convention. Extreme left, Stephen Shumeyko, editor, of The Ukrainian Weekly, who also gave his report.



Svoboda Bookstand at convention. Three ladies greeting guests, left to right: Stepania Halychyn, Mrs. Kvitka Stetsiuk of the Svoboda office, and Mrs. M. Blyznak.



Senator Irving M. Ives of New York speaking. He praised the UNA for its American patriotic activities and for striving to help Ukraine become free.



Following address of Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, convention delegates from that state pose with him for the above photo.

The Pereyaslav Tercentenary

An address by President WATSON KIRCONNELLE, Acadia University, Saskatoon, Sask., June 6, 1954, sent by speaker to The Ukrainian Weekly for publication.

Byelorussia

A country whose experience is directly analogous to that of the Ukrainians is Byelorussia, a state of 18,000,000 population lying directly north of the Ukraine. The formation of the Byelorussian nation dates back to the 8th century, but today I want only to speak of its treatment by the Bolsheviks. After crushing national independence in 1920, the Communists set up a government in a Byelorussian Soviet Republic. It opened universities but liquidated all five hundred professors who reported for duty. It destroyed virtually all the Byelorussian clergy, and murdered seventy poets and writers, six hundred journalists, and twenty thousand intellectuals and professional men. Then followed the martyrdom of three million peasants and workers. No country has been more thoroughly robbed of all its educated leaders, yet the hypocritical Russians have secured for Byelorussia, as for the Ukraine, a place in the councils of the United Nations.

(e) Another example is Russia's friendship for the independent republic of Tannu Tuva, a state with about twice the area of Ireland, situated between the U.S.S.R. and Outer Mongolia. On July 25, 1925, Russia signed a treaty of friendship with Tannu-Tuva. Twenty years later, on October 16, 1945, an edict of the Presidency of the U.S.S.R. listed the electoral districts of the Soviet Union for an impending general election and Tannu-Tuva appeared as a riding (No. 299) in the Russian Soviet Republic. The little state had been annihilated by an Order-in-Council (and Soviet bayonets) as casually as a toad gulps a fly.

These examples represent a pattern that is as old as the Russian state. During the past four centuries Moscow has conquered 168 peoples and tribes. Murder, torture and lying have been the familiar instruments

Article 17th of Constitution Flouted

(f) Moscow never tires of harping on the affectionate good will that binds together all the peoples of the Soviet Union. No superlative is too strong for the friendship that links them all together. By Article 17 of the Soviet Constitution, Soviet republics are given the right to secede; and by Article 18 their territories may not be altered without their consent. Yet Moscow wiped five autonomous Soviet republics out of existence ten years ago. The first official intimation of this act came in the lists of electoral districts already referred to. Cross-checking these lists with Articles 22-29 of the Soviet Constitution revealed the following amazing facts: The Kalmyk, Crimean, Volga German and Checheno-Ingush Autonomous Republics and the Karachai Autonomous Area had been wiped out. The Crimean Autonomous Republic appeared simply as three "ridings" (Nos. 185-187) in the Russian Soviet Republic; Engels, the chief city of the Volga Germans, was now a humble riding (No. 266) in the Saratovsk District of the R.S.F.S.R.; and the Karachai Autonomous Region was a riding (No. 101) in the Bryansk District of the R.S.F.S.R. The Kalmyk and Checheno-Ingush Autonomous Republics had been destroyed so completely that even the names of their towns had disappeared. The situation behind this change was that these five autonomous areas mutinied in wartime against the Moscow regime, and in punishment their populations were either shot or sent to Siberian slave camps, while new settlers were brought in to take over their lands.

pare "Soyuzivka" for its official opening and put it into operation. This momentous task was shouldered by the

This Week in American History

On July 6, 1854, just one hundred years ago, the Republican Party was founded in Jackson, Michigan. The new party resulted partly from the demoralization of the old Whig Party and partly from the dissatisfaction felt by many Northerners with the stand of the Democratic Party on the slavery issue. The Michigan opponents of slavery adopted the name "Republican" for the new party at their Jackson meeting. Two years later, the Republicans nominated John Fremont as their first candidate for President. Fremont lost the 1856 election. But in 1860, Abraham Lincoln, running as a Republican, won the Presidency, and the Republican Party won every succeeding election until 1884.

On July 11, 1767, John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States and son of John Adams, the second President, was born in Massachusetts. In 1817, after he had served as American minister in several foreign countries, Adams was appointed Secretary of State by President Monroe. In 1824, Adams won the Presidency in a contest with Andrew Jackson. Though a man of extraordinary talents, fine character and great public spirit, Adams had a brusque manner that made him very unpopular and, as President, he failed to win the support of Congress or of the people for his policies. Defeated by Jackson in the 1828 election, he was sent as Representative to Congress in 1831 and served there until his death.

By 1656 Moscow had double-crossed its Ukrainian partner and made its peace with the common Polish enemy. In 1667, Moscow and Poland, by a deal not unlike the Hitler-Stalin division of Poland in 1939, divided Ukrainian territory between them with the River Dnieper as the dividing line between them with the River Dnieper as the dividing line between their ill-gotten domains.

The new propaganda version of this, as trumpeted from Moscow in January 1954 is a tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation:

(i) For example, the Bolsheviks present the Treaty of Pereyaslav as a model of fundamental friendship between brotherly peoples leading to integral union Twenty years ago the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, the Soviet Union's own standard

The Encyclopaedia

The fine work our Ukrainian National Association has been doing for the past twenty and some odd years in publishing itself or by sponsoring the publication by prominent American publishers and university presses of books in English on Ukrainian history, culture and traditions—was enthusiastically endorsed by the 23rd UNA Convention held in Washington a month ago, in a formal resolution passed unanimously.

The delegates, however, did not stop at that point. They just as unanimously passed carefully and well-thought out resolutions empowering the new Supreme Assembly of the UNA to continue with unabated effort the good work in the field of English-language publications.

They especially recommended that the UNA publish as soon as it is possible a Ukrainian Encyclopedia—in English. It is to be a large one-volume work, about 1,000 pages in length.

The lack of such an English language Ukrainian Encyclopaedia has been sorely felt for a long, long time, and when it finally appears it will be a godsend to Ukrainians and especially to non-Ukrainian scholars, writers, students, and everyone else seriously interested in Ukrainian.

As perhaps the readers of the Ukrainian Weekly know already, work has been going on for the past several years. The best of Ukrainian scholars and authorities in this field, both abroad well as here, have been hard at work on this grand project. Much of it has already been edited and translated. Much more has yet to be done.

And who has been the sponsor of it? Naturally, the Ukrainian National Association.

This is but one of the number of reasons why the UNA deserves the full support of everyone of us—the elders and the young.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

The World Today

By MYROSLAVA

From our newspapers and other informative sources as magazines and bulletins, one derives the impression, that, within the political arena of the world today, an ideological battle is being waged with perhaps a possible global conflagration as its outcome.

Within the evil Red system, overwhelming cruelties, terrible atrocities and injustices are being practiced upon the oppressed populace. Genocide is rampant in these countries. Once again, the Herald of the truth and right has suddenly vanished, and, man is prac-

ticing inhumanity to his fellow man.

Individuals aspiring to a finer way of life, embodied in goodness and high moral standards, view the situation alarmingly and disregardingly. Our hope for survival, in this instance, would be: military might and the belief, that, in this struggle between the forces of good and evil, the finer element with the finer concept of life will, in the end, prevail. For ideals such as: liberty, truth and justice have greater appeal.

A Crippled Glory

(Maria Bashkirzew)

By DMYTRO DONZOW

(Translated from the Ukrainian by MARY GABODA)

And taken from the book by the same author entitled *A Longing for the Heroic: Ideas and Personalities in Ukrainian Literature*, London, 1953

(7)

Praise did not touch her, beauty, friends? The same! But she felt that she had not reached her zenith. And when Julian found her statue touching and "well expressed" the result was that "she no longer respected Julian." The latter had told her "you must be a phenomena, but I could not. Already three years have gone by. And what have I accomplished? What am I? I'm a good student and all that; but where is the phenomena glitter and fame?"

But really was it art to which she was striving? At this time we read in her journal, "I'm bored, nothing in the world can interest me or cheer me. I want nothing. Reading, drawing, music—boredom, boredom. Beyond these occupations one must have something alive," and she did not have it.

The Very Heart of Her Problem

What was this something "alive?" Here we are approaching the sorest spot of this split soul, to the very heart of the problem of Maria Bashkirzew. Her eternal idea was to create for herself a life "beautiful and glorious." She looked upon life with the egotistical love of an artist who works over a canvas trying to create a chef d'oeuvres, something harmonious and complete. But this was a difficult undertaking for her, who had swam away from one shore but had not reached the opposite shore. In this lay the reason she said for her "worry, past, present and future." "Art?—that is only an instrument, it is only music to draw out the lament of my soul." So-

ciety, friends? The same! But she felt that she had not reached her zenith. And when Julian found her statue touching and "well expressed" the result was that "she no longer respected Julian." The latter had told her "you must be a phenomena, but I could not. Already three years have gone by. And what have I accomplished? What am I? I'm a good student and all that; but where is the phenomena glitter and fame?"

Therefore, neither, people, nor individuals, nor art were not that "alive" thing from which she longed. What was it? It wasn't one of these things but at the same time all of these things. Her ceaseless craving for glory, her eternal desire to leave her impression on canvas, on people, on her surroundings were but means, not the end. Her end was to knead and to form life to her liking and to find satisfaction in doing so as though it were a sport. This same feeling must have moved her at one time when she was riding a horse and almost paid for it with her life while in Ukraine. "I was overcome," she wrote, "and my flushed face flashed sparks; it seemed to me, like the hostrils of the

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U.N.A. NEEDS WORKERS

It was brought out during the 23rd convention of the Ukrainian National Association, held recently in Washington, D. C., that the fraternal benefit society has been losing members of the American born generation, and that the young people are more or less indifferent about the organization.

The U.N.A. has a number of youth branches. At the time these branches were organized the charter members enthusiastically publicized their intentions to build their branches into powerful groups. The organizers of the branches proclaimed much in the future for their groups, and promised additional members as time went by. Many plans were formulated by the branches—sports, affairs, banquets, celebrations and such were promised. Rallies were to be held periodically. And all this was to be widely publicized so that new members would be attracted to join the branches. All of which was well and good.

But only a few branches really made definite progress and kept promises to be active. Many became inactive almost immediately after being formed and to this day are no larger than they were in the beginning. Several other branches simply disbanded by transferring their members to other branches, the members saying they found the action necessary because of "lack of leaders." Finally, a few branches were dissolved outright because of lack of interest, indifference, or lack of leaders.

As a whole, the youth branch situation is far from perfect. Where in the past youth branches were formed almost every month a new branch is a rare occurrence today. The number of inactive branches has increased and the suspension of youth members continues.

From all this it becomes obvious that the various youth groups could make good use of serious-minded workers. Additional young organizers would improve the situation by bringing new members into the inactive groups, as such new members would more than likely stimulate the branch into worthwhile activity.

Where are these ambitious workers and organizers to come from? The answer is that they are already members of the U.N.A. and will become a credit to their branches and the organization when they

are approached and asked to cooperate. Practically every branch has members who are serious-minded, intelligent, ambitious and hard-working. These boys and girls would take active interest in the U.N.A. if they became acquainted with all the facts regarding the fraternal order. One reason why the U.N.A. has only a handful of young workers and organizers is that many who could be useful are inactive because nothing has been done to stimulate their interest.

Every youth branch officer should strive to create interest among the members of his branch. The officers should acquaint the members with all the facts pertaining to the U. N. A. and ask for their cooperation where work is concerned. If a branch has many interested and active members the branch need not disband when it loses its officers or other leaders; the branch will simply elect new officers. No branch should lack willing workers as it has them to begin with; just a little stimulation is necessary.

The Ukrainian Weekly has continually campaigned for more active U.N.A. workers and organizers. The U.N.A. needs the help of its younger members as there is much to be done. If the reader is U. N. A. -conscious, he or she should lose no time in becoming active, particularly in organization work.

The youth branch situation could be vastly improved by the influx of interested workers. If the reader is an inactive member he should take it upon himself to attend the meetings of his branch. If he finds nothing interesting about such meetings he should stir up some interest. There are innumerable ways to become a good U.N.A. member. Interested readers should be the first to become active.

There were about 125 American born delegates at the U. N. A. convention. This group, representing all parts of the United States and Canada, could do much to improve the picture. As a matter of fact, since they were chosen by the members of their branches to represent the branches at the convention, they should not even be asked to help the youth movement, but should pitch right in and start getting things done. And those who have been working right along should continue working, because the job is far from being completed.

Theodore Lutwiniak

Profits Small in U. S.

A comparison of retail prices in Russia and America gives some idea of the relative advantages of living under Communism and free enterprise. The Russian government, which controls the distribution of merchandise, has been selling imported fresh oranges to Russian consumers for as much as 20 times the cost.

In the United States the average profit margin on sales of 1,781 manufacturers, compiled by the National City Bank of New York for last year, average only 5.3 per cent of sales; and the profit margin of 198 wholesale and retail trade chains and mail order houses averaged less than 2 1/2 per cent of sales. For 28 chain food stores the average percentage of sales was less than half that of all retail establishments.

In other words, the Russian government makes \$20 profit profit on per sales dollar on one food item, while under our cooperative system of free enterprise, the profit per sales dollar on food items averages only a little over 1 cent. and the small margin of profit under our competitive free enterprise system is not confined to manufacturing and retailing.

The grand total of 3,444 industrial groups in this report shows an average profit margin of less than 6 per cent of sales. The highest in the group is public utilities with a

profit margin of 12 1/2 per cent of sales. But costs are high in this group and the net return to stockholders after taxes was only 6 per cent on net assets, 10 per cent on retail assets. Transportation companies, including 233 railroad, airplane, and bus lines, made an average profit of less than 8 per cent on ticket sales with a net return of only 6 per cent on investments in net assets.

Amusements, restaurants, hotels, construction and other business services average 4.3 per cent of sales and automobiles, trucks and auto parts only 4.4 per cent of sales. In addition to public utilities only petroleum production and refining, cement and mining other than coal and metals averaged more than 10 per cent profit on sales last year.

Figures are not available on all Russian sales and profits for comparison with the small profits in America, but it is known that the standard of living in Russia is very low compared with ours. One reason for this of course is that under Communism the government controls production, distribution and sales and there is no competition such as exists in the free world.

Where there is free enterprise and competition, prices are kept as low as possible and would be still lower were it not for high income taxes which all corporations have to pay.

The Farmers Under Communism

One of the best of the national TV programs recently showed a motion picture film taken in Communist East Germany. The cameraman, who made the film at enormous personal risk, had escaped with his family to the West.

The film amounts to a grim exposure of the material and spiritual degradation of the people that is the hallmark of this and all the other communist "worker's paradises." And it shows, far better than words can describe, the incredibly low living and working standards imposed in the police states.

One series of scenes in the film should be of exceptional interest to American farmers. A large piece of mechanized farm equipment, which, like

practically everything else, is under government control, is brought into a village. The local farmers make a major celebration of the occasion, out of gratitude to the authorities who are graciously giving them the temporary services of the machine. For a brief spell they will enjoy the wonderful boon of mechanical power. The rest of the time, of course, they must do the work with their own backs and arms, aided by a few undernourished draft animals.

Here in America, first-class equipment is regarded by farmers as a basic necessity. They own it and they use it as they choose. It has resulted in more production accompanied by sharp drops in the amount of human and

THE PEREYASLAV TRICENTENARY

(Continued from page 2)

ternal peoples to join in a common villain in collusion with him to impose feudal autocracy on the common people. Since 1934, however, the Party line has changed. The young state, the raw tyranny of Moscow, is to be represented as the beneficent older brother of all Slavs, leading them into blessed union in one state, with the blessing of a police-controlled Russian Orthodox Church. In keeping with this revised messianic doctrine, Bolshevik historiography, both versions are false. The Hetman did not desire union at all. By 1657, after the Tsar had betrayed him in 1656, Bohdan Khmelnytsky was already negotiating a treaty with the non-Slavic Kingdom of Sweden; and in 1658 his successor, Hetman Vyhovsky, preferred a treaty with Poland to one with faithless Moscow.

(ii) Another falsification of history in the new Theses of the Kremlin represents the Treaty as an act of incorporation and not as a pact between sovereign states: "Fulfilling the several times repeated pleas of the Ukrainian representatives, the Zemsky Sobor

in Moscow on October 1-11, 1653, agreed to incorporate Ukraine with Russia." As a matter of plain fact, the original Pereyaslav Treaty said nothing whatever about the incorporation of the Ukraine with Moscow.

Shevchenko Was a Champion of Ukrainian Independence

(iii) According to the same mendacious Soviet version, Shevchenko, the chief Ukrainian poet, "was an implacable fighter against Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism and liberalism." This is Communist gobbledegook for saying that he was "a fighter against the independence of non-Russian peoples, such as the Ukrainians." As a matter of fact, Shevchenko denounces Khmelnytsky, in at least three of his great poems, for having, by the Treaty of Pereyaslav, started the process that ended with the enslavement of the Ukraine by Russia. It was because of his championship of Ukrainian independence that Shevchenko was sent by the Tsar into long years of Siberia exile.

(To be concluded)

Weekly Banter

In New Jersey, one morning Perkins looked over his fence and said to his neighbor:

"What are you burying in that hole?"

"I'm just replacing some of my seeds, that's all," was the response.

"Seeds!" exclaimed Perkins, angrily. "It looks more like one of my hens."

"That's all right," came from the man on the other side of the fence. "The seeds are inside."

We meet with many surprises as we journey through life. An Irishman traveling in this country was walking in a park in New York, and, seeing a parrot, said to his friend: "What a pretty bird! I should like to catch it." His friend: "No, don't; let it alone."

The Irishman, not heeding the request, began climbing the

tree, and when he reached the limb the parrot was on, the bird said:

"Well, what is it?"

"Excuse me, sir," exclaimed Pat. "I thought you were a bird."

A connoisseur of painting saw in the window of a second-hand dealer's shop the portrait of an admiral in full uniform. He offered the dealer \$250 for it, but the latter declined to sell under \$375, and, as neither would give way, the picture remained in the shop.

A short time afterward the connoisseur saw the picture hanging in the dining-room of a certain house he happened to be visiting. With an exclamation of surprise he walked toward it.

"Halloa, what have you got here?" he said.

His host replied that the por-

A CRIPPLED GLORY

(Continued from page 2)

horse before." In truth she was a woman, but she said "I have as much femininity as shoe-laces and one lace is a devilish femininity, as to the other, it is a devilish something else! This "something else" this "living" thing with which she breathed she called her devil which was always with her. "My mad vanity—that is the devil. O ambition, unjustified by results! O vain aspiration toward an unknown goal!"

Was Ambition in Vain?

Was this ambition really vain? Not completely. But she had a vague intuition that things would not turn out as she wished, that she would scorch her wings and would fall midway in her flight. And more! She felt the reasons for this anxiety. The reasons were that by descent, first upbringing and (as we shall see further) by instinctive sympathy, with all the fibres of her being she belonged to one Ukrainian nation. Due to the force of circumstances and the tragic fate of her nation from which she came, she was forced to express her creativeness, to realize her "ambition" in a form alien to her, in an alien environment which killed her creative urge and her very desire to live.

"Enthusiasm" "urge" (these are her own words) no matter in what form of creativeness have meaning. They must be based on certain definite ideals and dogmas. But all this cannot be contrived like *esperanto*. It must grow organically from a definite environment and be tied to it organically, with a definite human collective, with the soil and with the dead, in short—with a nation. Only technology is international—culture, creativeness is national. That is why every creator needs this support, needs the

trait had just been bequeathed to him, and added: "It is the portrait of one of Nelson's admirals, an ancestor of ours."

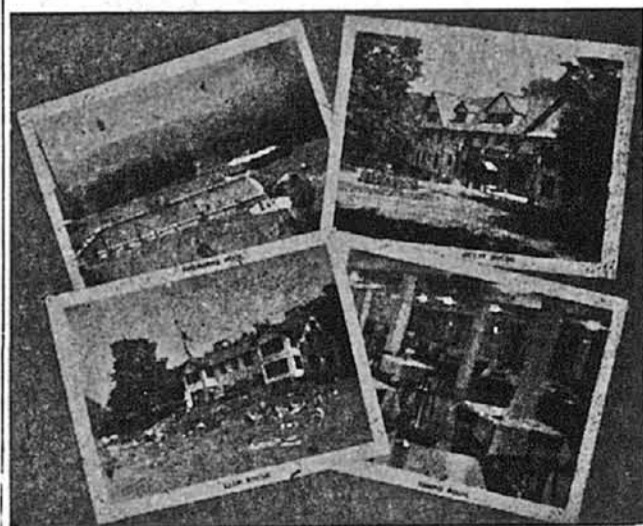
"Was he, indeed?" commented the connoisseur. "A month ago he was within \$125 of becoming one of mine."

no one had ever ridden this "multitude" (regardless whether they already are, or will be) in order to give his creative urge a synthesis of its will, to become the apostle of its faith, regardless of the fact if he had to make up this faith at the time. Gigot understood the needs of this "multitude" when he wrote that "as long as Italy is not a nation, an Italian is not a person." Machiavelli and Dante dreaming of a united Italy sought this "multitude."

Her Spirited Drama

And Maria Bashkirzew sought it. At first she thought she would attain her goal without this "support" and her spiritual drama began from the moment she understood the vanity of these attempts, after her first successes she saw, like the poet who "fabricates" his verses with his reason only. In the first days of her wanderings abroad these bitter words came from her, "Everything that I say, is not my destiny, nor my being. I don't have them yet. I'm living in a completely superficial way." Here began her revolt against that which, it seemed to her, she loved from custom and upbringing but not with her subconscious "I" Then she began "to hate" Paris which she "loved" at the same time. Characteristically she also did not know whether she "idolizes" or "hates" her first "amour-ette" Lord H. Later she admitted that "power and glitter create an aureole around the one we love and forces us to love that which we do not love." Was this not a commentary on her temporary infatuation with France? Did not Gogol force himself likewise to love Russia? And with this crisis her dissatisfaction with France grew, with French art and Russia. For her only Bastien Lepage existed in French art. "Others—Plenty of knowledge, technique and conventionality, too much conventionality, far too much. There is nothing, true, vibrating, soaring, nothing to take hold of you, to make you shiver or weep."

(To be continued)



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animal labor required. It is a bulwark of agriculture's earning power and living standards. It has been largely responsible for the transformation of farming into a business. What we should never forget is that it, like all the other tools we use, is a fruit of the free enterprise system which is the source of our strength and wealth.

"STARLIGHT DANCE"

For the past two years, the Sacred Heart League of Holy Cross Parish in Astoria has sponsored an outdoor Saturday Evening dance called "The Starlight Dance". This dance was the first attempt to raise money for a building fund now being waged by the people of Astoria.

The first dance was comparatively a successful one. The second, kindled by the enjoyable time had by all at the first, was more successful.

This year the same dance will be held again. The dance will be held Saturday evening, July 17, 1954, at 7:30 p.m. at Bohemian Hall and Park, 29-19 24th Avenue, Astoria, New York. See adv. on this page.

We are so worried about Left and Right that we have almost forgotten the two eternal directions: Up and Down.

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SVOBODA and THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Objectives Successfully Attained

(Continued from page 2)

others on the Board; however, matters pertaining to major repairs, new projects, policy and management were discussed and decided during regular meetings or by telephone and letter.

The purchase of "Soyuzivka" is, I believe, an asset to our organization. This valuable piece of property and its buildings is not only a suitable location for a home for aged, but a spacious, attractive, inviting and ideal vacation spot for our entire membership.

It is my personal belief that the establishment of "Soyuzivka" will encourage the enrollment of many new members of the second and third generation Ukrainians. I have observed a great deal of interest in "Soyuzivka" being manifested by our American born youth, and I am of the firm

opinion that they will support it.

The Ukrainian Cultural Courses

The forthcoming season at "Soyuzivka" will mark the establishment of the Ukrainian Cultural Courses. This project is scheduled in cooperation with the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America. The idea of these courses is not a new one, as it had been advanced by the UYL-NA, and discussed by our Supreme Assembly, some time ago. It had long been agreed that such a program was a vital and necessary one and one that would not only attract our youth and make them more conscious of their Ukrainian heritage, but would also afford them the opportunity to enhance their knowledge of the Ukrainian language, its history and its arts.

(To be concluded)

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DANCING — REFRESHMENTS

СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

LIVIS SIT TIBI TERRA!..

(До 24-х роковин смерті студента сл. п. А. Коцко)

З національним відродженням у половині минулого і на початку цього століття український народ поволі від оборони перейшов у наступ на свої права і за вільний духовий та фізичний ріст своєї молоді. Активізується політичне життя, постають наукові інституції, організуються молоді товариства і організації. Річ ясна, що той ріст натрапив на різкий спротив шовіністичного ворожого елементу, населеного на українські землі під час ворожої окупації. За ілюстрацію може служити боротьба українського громадянства за рідне волинське культурне — за Український Університет, у зм'яганні за який був убитий сл. п. А. Коцко.

А. Коцко ще гімназистом в Бучачі, а потім у Львові бере активну участь в молодечому житті. Вступивши на правничий відділ Львівського університету став одним з передових у студентському русі, гуртуючи своїм палким словом навколо себе студентську молоддь. Віддаючи академічний і громадський праці, бере активну участь в університетських маніфестаціях, у виборчій реформі, в агітації за ріднічій країні та в організації ряду відділів „Січ” і „Просвіти”, де сам активно працює (декорації його пензля ще до війни зберігала академічна гімназія у Львові). Для ознайомлення з станом в країні переходить західно-українські землі, відвідує українську громаду в Америці, а також східно-українські землі, що скріплює співпрацю студентської молоді з-під московської і австрійської окупації.

Однак не задовів А. Коцко і своїх фахових студій, здаючи успішно перший правничий іспит.

У пам'ятний день 1-го липня 1910 року на українських студентів, що зібралися на збори, щоб запроотестувати проти закриття катедри українознавства, накинулись польські студенти, університетське начальство і представники влади. Попалилися стріли. Крім кількох легких поранень, падав смертельно поранений провідник віча — студент А. Коцко. Поцілений в чоло, в короткому часі вмирає з словами, якими зустрічав усі труднощі: „Не ніщо... це ніщо...”

З того часу український студент не сходить з передових позицій у боротьбі за фундаментальні права свого народу — бути господарем на своїй землі, лишаючи нестерпні сліди — Крути, тайний Університет та ін. Студентство відіграло важливу роль в творенні й розбудові організації, яка надала тон і очолила політичні змагання українського народу в останнє чверть-століття.

Так! Він не один, що впає на шляху могутнього походу нації до волі, але він — уособлення тих друзів-студентів, що віддали все за соняшне завтра свого народу. Він — візирь студента-громадянина поневоленого народу і таким залишиться назавжди в серцях і длах українського студентства.

Для відзначення цюгоричних роковин, місяць липень проголошено Управою СУСТА і Кураторією УСФ, за апоблатою УСК, як місяць Українського Студентства Америки.

Вшануємо ж в дні Друга, що горів великою любов'ю до правди і свого народу, скріплім своїм активним членством студентський рух та розбудуємо студентську твердиню — Український Студентський Фонд!

3 Нанцеларії СУСТА

1. Центральний Союз Українського Студентства (ЦЕСУС) повідомив Управу СУСТА про своє рішення відібути XVIII Конгрес ЦЕСУС-у в дні 2-3 вересня ц.р. в Лондоні, Англія. Одночасно передано запрошення Управі СУСТА взяти участь в цьому Конгресі.

2. Генеральний Секретар СУСТА, п-ні Е. Ковальська, вижджаючи на дітні студії до Зальцбургу, Австрія, має в плані відвідати Управу ЦЕСУС-у в Парижі, як представник СУСТА.

3. Управа СУСТА вітас по-

чин Володимира Романюка з Лос Анджелесе, Каліфорнія і бажас багато успіху в заходах організування Студентської Громади в Лос Анджелесе. — Одночасно закликається інші осередки, де досі не існують окремі станові студентські товариства, йти за прикладом вже зорганізованої частини нашого студентства. В усіх зв'язках з цим справах — звертається до:

Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America
P. O. BOX 1149, Church St. St. New York 7, New York.

Рік I. — СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО — Ч. 7

Редагус Колегія з рамени Пресової Комісії СУСТА.
Гол. редактор: Володимир Стойко.

STUDENT'S WORD

Editor: Volodymyr Stoyko
328 East 14th Street, New York City.

Володимир Петришин
Віце-президент СУСТА та УСФ

ЛИПЕНЬ — МІСЯЦЬ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА АМЕРИКИ

Прадани мрія провідників та широкого загалу українського студентства, щоб пенний період часу в році був проголошений студентським, — стала дійсністю. Ось перед нами історичної вагости документ: Проголошення Кураторії і Управи Українського Студентського Фонду, УСФ та Управі Союзу Українських Студентських Товариств Америки, СУСТА, з апоблатою Екзекутиви Українського Конгресового Комітету Америки, УКАА, в якому, між іншим, сказано: тому, що добіре виконання української академічної молоді на майбутній провідників науки, мистецтва, літератури, суспільно-громадського, політичного та економічного життя української спільноти є субстанційної вагости і існування, та в розумній сповнення правдивих мрій українського студентства (вищезгадані інституції) проголошують ЛИПЕНЬ — МІ-

СІЦЕМ У К Р А І Н С Ь К О Г О С Т У Д Е Н Т С Т В А А М Е Р И К И

Завершення процесу

Для кожного, хто обізнаний з українським студентським рухом у вільному світі, а в Америці зокрема, є ясным, що це Проголошення — це завершення успішного процесу організації української академічної молоді в системі СУСТА та громадської опіки над нею у формі Українського Студентського Фонду. Це визнання найавторитетніших чинників української спільноти в Америці, згуртованої в УСК та УСФ, що студентство та його високошкільне виховання — це суспільно-громадська проблема першої класи, і врешті — це визнання студентства як значного, співформуючого фактора в українській спільноті.

Цим проголошенням, як ітакж щирою допомогою в організуванні СУСТА та за-

ЛИПЕНЬ — МІСЯЦЬ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА АМЕРИКИ

Ні одного студента поза організованим студентським рухом! Всі включаємось в розбудову Українського Студентського Фонду!

Вогдан Федаш

Поширення українського імені серед американського студентства

Кожна українська організація, установа, чи навіть кожний українець практикуючі в методичні методи пропаганди. І так, УСК старяться мати вплив серед політичних кіл Америки, НТШ і УВАН — серед науковців, а СУСТА, самозрозуміло, — серед студентів. Ми хочемо розглянути можливість і методи пропаганди, що її практикують чи можуть практикувати студенти.

Зорганізоване студентське життя в системі СУСТА безумовно вимагає організованої акції на міжнародному відтинку. Така акція в першу чергу ширить правду про Україну, а в другу — підносить СУСТА і ЦЕСУС-у, як нашої студентської централі на еміграції, на міжнародні студентські форуми. Дотеперішня діяльність СУСТА на цьому відтинку надто мала, а численні з'їзди та конференції студентських організацій Америки дають великі можливості ресортом міжнародних зв'язків. Практикована дотепер в головному перепіска з одним із важливих способів пропагувати, але безсередній участь в з'їздах на нав'язання особистих контактів приносить далеко більший успіх.

Діяльність студентських громад обмежена до локальних можливостей. Дотеперішня практика вказала, що „екстериторіальні громади” (це ті, які діють у великих містах, охоплюючи студентів кількох університетів) мають дуже малі можливості проявити себе на міжнародному форумі. Не зв'язано безсередньо з жадним університетом, ці громади, самозрозуміло, не можуть активізуватися в міжнародних студентських університетських організаціях. Тому доцільним є, щоб „екстериторіальні громади” захоплювали своїх членів творити студентські громади чи клуби по університетах, а самі з часом перетворювалися в координаційний центр УСФ громад міста (на зразок Нью Йорку).

Багатоградне університетське життя дає громадам багато нагод для використання. Учасність в мистецькій програмі (спів, танці), чи влаштована виставка українського мистецтва мають велике пропагандистське значення. Це є факт, що багато американців доводяться про українців з їхніх виступів, якими звичайно захоплюються.

З Енн Арбор, напр., студенти Індіани по університетським таборі з сіним-жовтим прапором, захоплюючи всіх до участі в міжнародній забаві. Не менш важливим є влаштування власних імпрез. Відповідно підготувана й виголошена доповідь активізує українську проблему не тільки серед студентства, але й серед професорів університету. Вдало організовані товариські вечірки найкраще служать пропагандистським цілям. В Колумбус під час такої вечірки, влаштованої нашою УСФ, створено антикомуністичну студентську організацію, яку очолив білорус.

Членство національних студентських громад у міжнародній студентській організації у-

ніверситету значимо вимагається університетськими властями. Тут, неначе в ОН, студентів з усіх країн світу передискутують та вирішують спільні, позицію студентські проблеми. Недавно переведена в одному з університетів анкета виявила, що жидкисти, німецькі та українські студенти однаково нарікають на те, що вони є поштурбовані в міжнародному центрі (в тому центрі домінують студенти з Азії). Так в тім „студентським ОН” братуються представники різних національних громад і з повним взаємним довір'ям та толеранцією вчать обстоювати свої права.

Чи не найбільшим пропагандатором української справи є кожний студент особисто. Він же щоденно зустрічає своїх шкільних товаришів, з ними заприятелює і в дружній формі розповідає дещо про себе і Україну. Тут дуже часто він учить свого товариша-американця: „Мусиш призначити, що поки я тебе не пізнав, і майже нічого не знав про Україну.” Цікавими з них він дає прочитати книжку чи брошуру із східно-європейською тематикою і бачить, яке велике прагнення ця лектура робить на студента-американця. Авторитет цих речей один студент права, прочитавши брошуру В. Приходька „Communism in Reality”, сказав:

“I read the book three times and could read it many more times. Each page, paragraph, each sentence carried a message which touches the heart. I feel from just reading those 64 pages that I now know much, much more than I did about a lot of things, communism and the Ukraine, in particular. In reading this booklet the tears came to my eyes many times as I read of the plundering and ravaging of the so-called „wise-ones” of these past and present times.”

Далі цей же студент обіцяв, що по закінченні студій поштарється чимсь спричинитися до покращання долі тих людей, що були змушені покинути свій дім і родину.

Прислування щирих привітань для України з-поміж американських студентів, майбутніх керівників Америки, осягається в більшості через особисті контакти, і це повинно бути амбіцією і рівночасно обов'язком кожного студента особисто.

Безперечно, теж української пропаганди між американськими студентами на цьому далеко не вичерпується. Не заторкено тут багато справ, між іншими, книжок з українською тематикою в університетських бібліотеках та катедр української мови. Але це в першу чергу повинна бути справа УСК та наукових установ, НТШ і УВАН, при самозрозумілій кооперації і допомозі студентів.

В загальному треба ствердити, що українські студенти мають великі можливості, які накладають на них великий обов'язок ці можливості використати для допомоги у визвольних змаганнях українського народу.

Підготовка до видання „Білої Книги” про університетські вольності в СССР

ЗАКЛИК ЦЕСУС-У

Управа ЦЕСУС-у звертається до всіх бувших ВШ. Професорів і Викладачів вищих навчальних закладів в У. ССР і інших республіках ССР, до всіх бувших науковців працівників Комісаріату Народної Освіти, різних інститутів, бібліотек і архівів в У. ССР, до всіх бувших студентів ВУЗ-ів в У. ССР та до всіх українських дослідників сучасного стану в У. ССР і СССР з гарячим проханням допомогти Управі ЦЕСУС-у у виготовленні „Білої Книги” про нехтування і заперечення університетських прав і вольностей в Україні і в цілому СССР.

На IV Міжнародній Студентській Конференції в Істамбулі створено спеціальну комісію для представлення знештувань академічних і університетських вольностей в деяких країнах Швиденної Америки і Швиденної Африки. На жаль, питання університетських вольностей в тоталітарних комуністичних країнах, а в першу чергу в СССР, не було до сьогодні заторкнене. Одинокий Німецький Студентський Союз підготував до чергової Міжнародної Студентської Конференції документальний звіт про Східно-Німецьчину.

В рамках своїх обов'язків на міжнародному полі ЦЕСУС, а зокрема його Відділ Студій та Відділ Міжнародних Зв'язків, перебралі на себе представлення світові справжньої суті університетських вольностей в СССР. Тому Управа ЦЕСУС-у просить подати їй інформації, витяги з совєтської преси й публікацій, наукові розвідки, споми-ни, окремі статті і праці, написані на підставі власних переживань, конкретні дані, які б давали образ про стан університетських вольностей в

СССР, а зокрема в Україні. До загальної „Білої Книги” входили б розвідки, в яких заторкнені будуть такі питання і проблеми:

1. Чи існує незалежність університету в СССР?
2. Чи в СССР держава контролює високошкільну спільноту?
3. Чи в СССР втручається в університетське життя політична сила або партія?
4. Чи існує політична дисципліна в університетах та ВУЗ-ах в СССР?
5. Чи існує вільний вибір фаху в СССР?
6. Чи існує рівноправність при прийнятті в університеті в ВУЗ-і (соціальне походження, політична благонадійність, членство в комсомолі тощо)?
7. Чи існує свобода наукової праці та дослідів?
8. Чи існує для всіх доступ до вищих академічних ступнів та вільний вибір праці?
9. Чи існує воля в заснуванні, характері й діяльності студентських і академічних об'єднань?
10. Чи існує свобода політичних переконань і воля в організуванні власних чи різних наукових теорій у викладачів та у студентів?

З усіма ближчими інформаціями в цій справі, всі матеріали, документи, свідчення тощо, просимо слати до 15-го серпня 1954 р. на адресу ЦЕСУС-у: 5, rue Gasnier Guy, Paris 20, France.

Париж, дні 22. травня 1954.

За Управу ЦЕСУС-у:

Кирило Митрович,
(Президент)
Всес. С. Мардак
(Кер. Від. Міжн. Зв'язків)
Осип Зінкевич,
(1-ий Віце-през. і Кер. Відділу Студій і Со)

MISCELLANEA СТУДЕНТСТВА В СВІТІ

(За „Student Mirror”-ом)

• Конгрес американського студентства, об'єднаного в USNSA, відбудеться в дні 22-31 серпня ц.р. на Iowa State College — Ames, Iowa. В Конгресі візьме участь 300 університетських організацій. На денному порядку: академічні вольності, діяльність окремих студентських організацій, елімінація дискримінаційної практики у високому навчанні, а теж відношення американського студентства до інтернаціональних студентських груп. Праці Конгресу відбуватимуться в окремих 22-ох комісіях, висліді яких будуть представлені пленарним засіданням Конгресу.

• В програму „Радио Австралія” включено постійні виступи

американських і австралійських студентів для обговорення бжачих проблем спільного інтересу народів цієї частини світу. Це одинокий, такою роду, форум студій спільних проблем студентства вільного світу.

• Союз Канадських студентів організує на час від 15. VI до 18. VII ц.р. студійну програму до країн Західної Європи для пізнання західно-європейської культури і затіснення зв'язків з студентством цих країн.

• В університетах Італії студіює 135,000 студентів, а яких річно 20,000 закінчує свої студії дипломантами.

В. Войчук

Старі дуби оберлися об скелі
І мову з вітром завели прудкім,
Наводзя суворі паралелі
Між світом пради і світом із слабких
Стеблин — ілюзій і бажань людини.
Нестерпний вітер вігности колись
Поєві і людський грім облуд розкине,
Розірве горку шату таємниць,
Покаже правду голу і безстидну
Забуленому людству. І тоді
Людські прикро стане і обидно
І молитись стане істині одній.

Нрослав Вишницький

Нашими дорогами...

Ясно, що кожна мекше не всі студенти пойдуть до десь - колись свій погатові і там скористаються? Вимусять, Ви напевно відразу зорієнтувалися, що тут мова про наші семестри. Так. Той кінець, який веселкою маняє у стій університетській прэзі, взяв і наразі прийшов.

І леліані сні - мрії революційним правопорядком ось-ось перемаршують в дійсність...
„Нарешті висинемося до сгогу. Аж тепер зможемо вільно відітнути! Тепер вільно покажемо наші найновіші купеліє костюми. Аж тепер в Орсад Вігу вимозимо всі шлюбні накріпки. Аж тепер буде гасб жентитися ти навіть закохаватися”, — побожно мріяла наша студентерія.
„Ох!” — тасмиго-обіцяючо до малої Марти зігнула велика Марта.
„Але тепер дамо собі луга!”

Він тизо бажав, щоб під гас фєрїї тато знайшов для нього працо і щоб його там не прийняли.

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ СТУДЕНТСЬКИЙ ФОНД

До сьогодні на Український Студентський Фонд зложили:
1. УСГ — Нью Йорк \$ 300
2. В. Пуляк \$ 300
3. УАСТ — Клівленд \$ 100
4. УСК — Вовффолд \$ 50
Далші данки на цю ціль просимо слати на адресу:

Українний Student Fund Inc.
P. O. Box 1149 Church St.
Station N. Y. 7, N. Y.



Чи так зустрічати фєрїї?

снуванням Українського Студентського Фонду, зложеного з усіх компонентів української спільноти в Америці, наші провідні мужі та українське громадянство дали найкращий доказ, що вони щиро цікавляться нами і готові піти назустріч студентській молоді зі своєю моральною та матеріальною допомогою. Ця прихильна постава старшого громадянства одночасно наклдає на нас, студентів, обов'язок служити цій спільноті, — розбудувати її та невинно змагатися за її ідеали.

Про значення та ідейне підложжя цієї події можна писати незвичайно багато. Ми, однак, залишамось для інших, а в нашій сьогоднішній статті хочемо зупинитися тільки над одним питанням, порушенням в Проголошенні, а саме питанням загальної збірковової кампанії за фондами серед українського громадянства кожного закутпру з нами визначних американських приватних громад та фондів, які, однамічю місцевих студентських громад та членів інших молодечих організацій. Тому, що кожний громадянин чи гро-

мадянка, які жертвують свій тяжко зароблений грїш на цілі тої чи іншої інституції, повинні точно знати, чому, нащо та куди їх гроші йдуть, ми хочемо коротко відповісти саме на ці питання.

Збереження та розбудування наших національних надбань у всіх галузях життя залежить від того, чи в достатній кількості та якості будуть підготовані наші нові кадри високошкільників. Від моральної сили, інтелектуального рівня та суспільного виховання українського студентства залежатиме продовження та кінецьній вислід нашого визвольного боротьби, яка є неминуче пов'язана з обороною нашої прибраної батьківщини Америки та цілого вільного світу проти комуністично-московської навали. Саме ці міркування довели до того, що всі культурні народи визначних і природничих наук, в таких відділах як атомова фізика, сільсько-уряд, церква, школа та приватні харитативні інституції. В нашій українській спільноті тут, в Америці, це завдання взяв на себе Український Студентський Фонд.

Ця інституція — це українське всамериканське товариство, засноване в м. лотому ц.р. і зложено з визначних українських громадян, що репрезентують всі українські науки, суспільно-громадські, допомогти та професійні центральні товариства. Завданням УСФонду є нести зворотню та незворотно еспендію допомогу українсько-американським студентам. Як добродійна інституція, УСФонд буде звільнений від федерального податку.

Головним джерелом студентського Фонду є українське громадянство з його локальними та центральними установами. Ми віримо, що всі українські громадяни піддержать цю корисну для української спільноти працю Кураторії та Управ УСФ і СУСТА. Е також вигляди на спінстудентів у всіх тих місцевостях, узалежнюють свою співпрацю та допомогу від української самопомогі.

Хто може одержати стипендію?
Це питання належить до тих, які Кураторія Фонду мусить розв'язати з найбільшою справедливістю і згідно з українською студійною політикою — з поглядом рації оборони Америки та визволення України. Стипендії будуть ділені українсько-американським студентам за принципом інтелектуальних здібностей, хоч, звичайно, дістануть її не всі, а тільки ті, що найбільше потребують і які цього заслугоують. Ми перекозали, що з УСФонду повинні користатися студенти, посередні члени СУСТА. Тільки в тих місцевостях Америки, де немає українських студентських громад (членів СУСТА), стипендії можуть одержати члени СУСТА. В свої студійній політиці Кураторія Українського Студентського Фонду повинна взяти до уваги факт, що чимраз більше української, як і загально-американської студійної молоді віддається студіям природничих та практичних фахів, поглиблюючи тим вже й так існуючу диспропорцію в розподілі фахів. При цьому треба підкреслити, що навіть в техніці, радарна техніка, міжпланетарний лет, модерна хемія, механіка і інших немає майже ніодного українця. Хіба ж українська держава, яка, ми віримо, постане в недалекому майбутньому, не буде заінтересована цими ділянками? Вони ж бо є основою силі держави. Цього знання, як і суспільно-політичного, майже не дістає українська молоді і під більшевиками. В нас дуже часто приходиться слухати власнення в таких справах, мовляв: щоб тільки посталла українська держава, а тоді, як буде потрібно, запросямо експертів-чужинців. Так, але чужинці не збудують нам нашої духовної культури, не збережуть наших духовних і моральних вартостей, нашої мистецтва, традиції. Про всі ці справи мусимо думати самі вже тепер, не чекаючи аж постане наша держава. — Про них напевно думатиме та братиме їх до уваги Кураторія, коли уділятиме стипендій.

Липень — місяць тотальної збіркі на УСФонд
Ми віримо, що студентство, як цілість, зрозуміє, що побіч праць мусять існувати в співі з усіма обов'язки. Управа СУСТА взяла на себе в імені всього зорганізованого українського студентства обов'язок перевести збірку на цілі УСФонду за посередництвом студентів у всіх тих місцевостях, де існують студентські громади чи клуби. Де таких немає, нам допоможуть в збірках члени інших молодечих організацій. Треба сподіватися, що членство спонтанно підтримає свою централю.