

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

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



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The 21st Anniversary Convention of The UYL-NA

Twenty-one years ago, in 1933, the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America was founded, in Chicago, Ill. The "Ukrainian Week" (August 14-20, 1933), at the Chicago's World's Fair, served as the opportunity and stage for the convening of this historic event in Ukrainian American life.

This "First Congress of Ukrainian Youth of America" was an inspiring one as well. The young Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian origin who attended it were intent not only upon creating a national organization consisting of the many youth clubs which were mushrooming into existence then all over. They were also fired with an ardent desire to make the organization not just an ordinary organization but an extraordinary one, one whose aims and purposes would be based upon time-proven values and inspired by the highest ideals.

Good Americanism and good Canadianism, within their respective fields, of course, was set up as the main prerequisite for the privilege of belonging to the contemplated league. Hand in hand with it, however, went the corollary prerequisite, namely, an ardent devotion to the Ukrainian Cause.

That devotion meant the support by Ukrainian-American-Canadian youth, and by all means possible, of the Ukrainian people in their native but foreign occupied, Ukraine in their heroic struggle for their national freedom and independence. It meant, too, the winning of friends and sympathizers for the Ukrainian Cause. It meant, in addition, the cultivation of the Ukrainian cultural heritage here in the New World.

The talks, the deliberations, the demonstrations in support of these ideals at this First Congress of Ukrainian Youth demonstrated in a truly thrilling manner how high-minded and idealistic the participants of that historic gathering were.

Coupled with all this, was the unequivocal and sincere endorsement by all present of the principle that real progress of our youth can only be made when it is based upon their unified efforts, irrespective of any political and religious differences, that may infiltrate into their ranks.

Such then, were the circumstances, under which the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America came into being.

That this first congress of Ukrainian youth (later, the congresses of the UYL-NA became known as conventions) was not a mere flurry of en-

thusiasm but that, it had left permanent influences in its wake, was demonstrated clearly at the second UYL-NA congress, held in New York City (1934). This second nationwide gathering marked the first real attempt on the part of our youth to solve by earnest and careful deliberation some of their varied and complicated problems rising from their Ukrainian background and American environment. And, what is important too, it also awakened considerable interest among influential Americans in it and other forms of activity of our youth.

And so on down through the pre-war, the war, and the post-war years. At times, they were marred a bit by stress and turmoil, due to certain misguided elements who attempted to bring partisanship into the league. There were years, too, when social activities seemed to be overly emphasized. But on the whole, the UYL-NA has managed to make a very fine record for itself, and for the Ukrainian American youth as a whole—including the adult "youth". This has been in keeping with the objectives it set up for itself at its establishment in Chicago twenty-one years ago, supplemented by those set up at the subsequent annual conclaves held throughout the country.

Now that its convention is back in the city of its birth, it would seem that despite all its accomplishments to date, the Chicago convention should give this organization a fresh start, or, to put it differently, its second wind—something practically every long distance runner needs if he wants to win the race. And the UYL-NA is definitely not a sprinter. It is a long distance runner. It has many, many years to go before it finally hits the tape, with a record-breaking mark.

All—young and old—will be watching with great interest this coming UYL-NA Chicago convention. We believe that outside the social events, the backbone of the UYL-NA gatherings—namely, the deliberations, the forum sessions, the business session—will be further buttressed and strengthened. For upon this backbone rests the entire structure of the UYL-NA. In this connection, the responsibility of the officers of the league, of those who planned the program, and especially of those who will participate in the convention, is indeed great. We believe they will live up to it.

The Ukrainian National Association, daily Svoboda, and The Ukrainian Weekly—which from even before its birth have given the UYL-NA their full moral, material, and unqualified support—wish the 21st Anniversary Convention of the UYL-NA—their very best for the good of America, and for the liberation of Ukraine.

Fifty Years of Archipenko's Work To Be Exhibited

Alexander Archipenko, world famous Ukrainian sculptor and painter, will have fifty years of his work exhibited in his 110th one-man show in New York from October 15th to November 15th, 1954, at the Associated American Artists Gallery, 711 Fifth Ave., New York City.

The exhibition will represent some of his works done over a period of fifty years. It will be accompanied by four lectures at the American Artists Gallery.

Arhipenko's first exhibition took place in Ukraine in 1905. From 1908, on leaving Paris where he had been for a while, he exhibited in many collective exhibitions in central Europe; and in 1919, he had a large one-man show in Hagen, Germany. Subsequently, he had many shows in various countries, most of them in America.

This current exhibition is retrospective, and consists of 140 works: 90 sculptures in addition to paintings, drawings, collages, and prints as early as 1909 up to his present work. Some of these are originals loaned from private collections. Some statues are replicas of works owned by museums and collectors in Tokyo, Tel Aviv, Portugal, Germany, and other far parts of the world. One six foot high enlargement from 1920 is now in London at the International Exhibition of Sculptures. Another enlargement of the same size from 1915 "Woman Combing Her Hair". Many sculptures are polychrome. There will be Sculpto-Painting which were greatly appreciated by European Art Historians. There will be included a number of works of my cubist and ex-

pressionistic periods. Some constructions in various materials, carved and illuminated from within plastic. Modulation of space and of the concave, terra-cotta, bronze, aluminum, lead, hydrostone, marble and plaster. Colages, oil, watercolors and tempera, ink and pencil drawing, lithographs, silk screen.

Many Innovations in Plactical Art Stylistically and esthetically this exhibition presents many of his innovations in plactical art as modulation of space and concavity, sculpto-painting stylization and abstractions serving as symbols and relativity, as well as the use of electric light and transparency as esthetic elements in art.

Archipenko Literature to Be Exhibited Literature will be exhibited, confirming Archipenko's influence on contemporary sculpture. Many quotations are used from different articles, written by well-known, competent and honest art historians from various countries. Their analyses of work will serve as a guide for orientation in many esthetic and stylistic problems solved by his work. These quotations also indicate his creative philosophy materialized in forms. They also confirm the established chronology of his works and their esthetic value. The quotations are accompanied by hundreds of photographs of his diverse technical and stylistical achievements.

Photographs There are also many photographs of those works which were unobtainable for this show, since they are spread out in foreign countries and the physical difficulties to obtain them cannot be overcome.

HONORS FOR A UKRAINIAN MUSICIAN

We received the following press release from the Art Publication Society, St. Louis, Missouri:

Distinguished Musician Honored

The Art Publication Society of St. Louis, Missouri, announces that Dr. Antin Rudnytsky of Toms River, N. J., a composer, conductor and pianist of international fame, has been given an appointment as a Guild teacher in the Progressive Series Plan of Music Education, an international organization whose purpose is to assist private music educators. Dr. Rudnytsky through this appointment will have the educational resources of a large, long-established society to give institutional supervision to his work as a private music teacher. He will have the facilities to award recognized diplomas and certificates of accomplishment to qualified students who attain a high standard of quality in their work under him, as well as to grant scholarships to the St. Louis Institute of Music, one of the foremost music colleges in the United States, and to recommend his students for Teacher's Certificate, recognized in all States. Dr. Rudnytsky is the director of the Ocean County

School of Music, as well as faculty member of the Academy Vocal Arts in Philadelphia.

The above printed press release will be, with no doubt, of interest to the Ukrainian music-minded people. In first place, to our music students—as for the first time a Ukrainian musician has been so highly honored by an organization of national and international reputation, as well as that for the first time a Ukrainian American musician will have the privilege of granting scholarships to an established American college (by the way, in the official U.S. Government College and Universities Directory the St. Louis Institute of Music is listed, side-by-side with the Juilliard Music School in New York, and Curtis in Philadelphia, the "tops" in the United States). We are also informed, that Dr. Antin Rudnytsky has organized a new Ukrainian music school in Philadelphia, Ukrainian Professional Music Courses, which automatically will have the privileges granted Dr. Rudnytsky, the director of the school. (We notice on its faculty such well known names in the Ukrainian music world as the opera-star Maria Sokil and the violinist Yaro Mygasiuk).

Ukrainian Family Perishes in North Sea Plane Crash

Among the twenty one victims who perished last Monday, August 23 in the K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airliner bound from New York to Amsterdam, which crashed and sank in the North Sea ten miles from the Dutch coast was a Ukrainian family of Bethlehem, Conn.

They were: Joseph Yarrow, 53 years old; his wife Regina, and their twin sons, Richard and Peter.

So far only one body has been recovered. It is believed to be one of the twins.

Mr. Yarrow was president of the Woodbury Manufacturing Company of Woodbury, Conn., manufacturers of electrical motors. He also headed the Betts & Betts Corporation of Woodbury, sales agent for the Woodbury concern.

A spokesman for the manufacturing company said Mr. Yarrow had been president of the two organizations since 1920. He said that Yarrow family had left on a business pleasure trip that would have included France, Italy and Spain. Mr. Yarrow was born in Ukraine and educated in Europe.

Prior to his departure, Mr. Yarrow confided to some of his Ukrainian friends in New York that his main purpose in going to Europe was to visit his mother in Italy.

Last summer a group of Ukrainian Americans, members of the UYL-NA, were guests of Mr. Yarrow at his estate in Connecticut.

U. N. A. PROGRESS AS REFLECTED IN REPORTS GIVEN AT 23rd U.N.A. CONVENTION

By UNA Treasurer ROMAN SLOBODIAN (Resume)

The report of the treasurer, as that of the secretary, are columns of multiple figures, in my case preceded by dollar signs, and their recapitulations. For example, here are several totals of income and disbursements for the four years this report covers (1950, 1951, 1952, 1953). During this period the income was as follows: interest on mortgages \$120,650.11; interest on bonds \$1,308,088.14; interest on bank deposits \$631.44; interest on membership loans \$55,324.39; rent from property holdings \$198,855.00; income from property holdings \$11,886.20; income from bonds \$19,901.88; increase in book value of bond investments \$7,958.38; total \$1,723,295.63.

In addition: from monthly dues \$6,458,308.28; other income \$725,944.58. Total income for the 4 years \$8,907,548.40; balance Jan. 1, 1950—\$11,167,057.09; sum total \$20,074,605.59.

Disbursements consist of death benefits, double indemnity, endowment, indigent, National Fund payments, cash surrenders, dividends, payments from other funds, administrative expenses, salaries, etc. Total disbursement for the four years \$4,816,227.94; balance December 31, 1953 \$15,258,377.64. Total increase in assets of the UNA for the

four years \$4,091,320.55. All the positions are fully explained in the report. An interesting table is that of the death benefits paid out for those members, mostly the newcomers, who died before attaining five year membership, some who died only after one month's membership, and yet their beneficiaries received the full death benefits. There were 114 such persons. Their total dues amounted to \$7,381.89. The UNA paid beneficiaries \$64,977.00. The report also noted that eight UNA members were killed in the Korean War.

Concluding Remarks

Concluding his report, Mr. Slobodian noted that:

"This is the financial report of the Ukrainian National Association for the past 4 years. To be sure, the tables are long and multifigured, so that it is not easy to grasp them at once. Yet the fact is that these very same complicated figures combined give the best and most accurate picture of the position of our organization, its growth, and its potentialities. These so-called "dead figures" are actually most alive and speak most clearly—obviously for one who understands them and listens when they are explained. They clearly demonstrate that our organization,

the UNA, is founded on granite, that it is growing most normally and beneficially, and that it is truly that vineyard of Ukrainian American life which produces the finest grapes of achievement.

"It is our common duty to keep strong this financial bedrock of our organization and to keep it growing. We have the freedom for which our kinsmen in Ukraine are struggling. We have a standard of living found nowhere else. We have our organizational forms, developed in the course of 60 years. Briefly, we have all that gives us full opportunity to work and to progress.

"Nothing great can be attained without enthusiasm—Emerson once wrote. A good example of this is the UNA. Were it not for the enthusiasm, and creativeness of the first pioneers, today we would not have something to display so proudly before the world. We must display these same qualities too. That is what our organization demands of us. Upon it depends its future, a future closely linked with all that we have and with our kinsmen in their native albeit enslaved Ukraine. Let us pray to God and work hard to the end that this future will be great, bright and certain," Slobodian concluded.

KEEP SEPT. 12 FREE---FOR THE RED RADIO ASSAULTS ANTI-RED EMIGRES

Whenever you meet some friend or acquaintance and stop to talk to him, the conversation invariably turns to the question:

"Are you going to that 'Soyuzivka Festyn' up at the 'Soyuzivka'?"

"Sure, we're all going," is the usual reply. "Maybe we'll drive up or go up on that excursion bus our local UNA branches are hiring."

"Fine! We'll have a grand time there, and meet a lot of friends. I hear that people from Pa., N. J., Del., Conn., R. I., Mass., and N. Y. are planning to go. Boy, what a crowd that will be. Will there be accommodations for all?"

"Why, of course! The committee-in-charge is making preparations to make this affair one of the very best handled ever. So don't forget, tell all your friends to meet us there."

Sometimes, however, some person may not have heard about the "Soyuzivka Festyn." So here's what his friend tells him.

"Festyn" really means a picnic. But this one, which will take place at the UNA "Soyuzivka" resort on Sunday, September 12th, will be the largest and best ever. Imagine a picnic in such a grand setting as the 'Soyuzivka'! No picnic grounds can match the 'Soyuzivka' for size, grandeur, scenery, accommodations, sports, swimming, and recreation. And then, to be sure, there is going to be plenty of informal entertainment of a top-notch quality. So be sure to be there!"

Last Tuesday, the "Soyuzivka Festyn" Committee held its meeting at the Ukrainian National Home at which preparatory work already done was reviewed and further plans discussed. The meeting was presided over by Michael Piznak, UNA Vice-Pres., assisted by Mrs. M. Demidchuk and Dr. Y. Padokh, UNA advisers. Among those taking part in the meeting were UNA Pres. Dmytro Halychyn, Sec'y Gregory Herman, Treas. Roman Slobodian.

New York Folk Dancers Begin Fall Season

The Ukraine Dancers and the "Junior" Ukraine Dancers have started Fall rehearsals and look forward to a busy season in the months ahead.

The Junior Group, under the direction of Nina Bacad, appeared on television last Friday, August 20th on Station WPIX-TV, and is also scheduled to appear on September 11th, at 9 a.m. on WCBS-TV on the "On the Carousel" program. The group will also be

part of the program at the UNA Etate on Sunday, September 12th.

The Senior Group will appear at the Ukrainian Day Picnic at the Savoy Picnic Grove, Feltonville, Penn. on Sunday, September 12th.

Both groups invite the Ukrainian youth in the Metropolitan Area to join, and to learn Ukrainian dances. If you are over 16, the Senior Group invites you to come down to the

NEW YORK, August 20.—A second broadcast from Radio Kiev assailing the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism, Inc., reflects the growing concern of the Communist rulers in the Kremlin over the closer relations existing between the American Committee and wide circles of the Ukrainian emigration, according to a statement issued on August 20 by the president of the Committee, vice Admiral Leslie C. Stevens. Recent proposals of the American Committee to the anti-Communist Soviet emigration, generally, which call for the creation of a close partnership between them to formulate and carry out practical projects of anti-Bolshevik work, are another reason why the Soviet propaganda apparatus has felt it necessary to try to blacken patriotic anti-Communist emigrants in the eye of the peoples behind the Iron Curtain, the statement continued.

Occasion For Adm. Stevens' Comment

The occasion for Admiral Stevens' comment was the broadcast on August 1 by the Soviet-controlled Radio Kiev of an alleged interview between Stepan Matsiyevych, described as "a correspondent for progressive Ukrainian newspapers on the American continent."

McBurney Y.M.C.A., 215 West 23rd Street, New York City on Mondays at 7 p.m. If you are under 16, you are invited to join the Junior Group which also meets at the McBurney Y.M.C.A. every Thursday evening at 6 p.m. starting September 9th.

and Josp Krutij, a long-time political emigee who crossed over from West Germany to East Germany in May. This interview purported to give Krutij's reaction to emigre and other Western comments on a radio Kiev broadcast on May 18 in which Krutij assailed both the American Committee and leading personalities of the Ukrainian emigration. The new broadcast on August 1 labors to convince the listeners that Krutij was actually speaking as a free agent and that the views attributed to him were actually his own.

The broadcast proceeds to give Krutij's alleged explanation of why he deserted the emigration and became a traitor to the anti-Bolshevik struggle, and, in this connection, the following statements are made:

"My reason for leaving was differences with the central committee over the policy of the Americans toward the Ukraine. As secretary to the central committee, I often took part in official conferences with various prominent members of the emigration. I am, therefore, familiar with the aggressive plans of the American imperialists. To be specific: In October, 1953, the head of the so-called Peasants' Party, Dolenko, who had just returned from the United States of America, informed me, in my capacity as secretary of the central committee of the USP, in a meeting at the Hotel Sonnenhof in Munich, on the results of his trip. Dolenko declared that he had received funds from such influential Americans as Stevens, Cates,

(Concluded on page 3)

Veterans Elect Bacad National Vice President

The 75th Division Veterans Association meeting in Columbus, Ohio during August 13-15, 1954, at their Eight Annual Reunion, elected Walter Bacad of New York City as National Vice President of the organization.

Mr. Bacad, who served over-

seas with the Division in the rank of Captain, is also Treasurer of the local chapter in New York City.

Mr. Bacad is active in Ukrainian American organizational circles, including the Ukrainian Youth League of North America.

# GOALS (!) SET BY THE KREMLIN FOR SOVIET YOUTH

When Radio Moscow proclaims that the Soviets will soon use atomic energy to run automobiles, such statements are meant not alone to impress foreign lands but also to inspire a home audience. Not the least among the latter are the Soviet youth.

The sins of the Russian youth, as constantly listed in "Komsomolskaya Pravda," clearly worry the Moscow government. They include habitual drunkenness of a sizeable section of young Soviet men; a cynical search for easy jobs and a soft life on the part of quite a few lads and lassies; delinquency and crimes, (hold-ups, murders, etc.) both among the "gilded" youth and among the young of the lower classes; an "unhealthy" interest in things Western and a belief in God among yet others. We can see and say that much of this plainly stems from the loss of that Red idealism which was at one time—two and three decades ago—characteristic of the Soviet youth—writes Prof. Parry of Colgate University in the New York Herald Tribune, quoting the Soviet press.

### Fly to the Moon

The youth must be given a new faith in the gone ideal, so apparently feels the Kremlin. Hence the campaign to send thousands of Komsomol youths and girls from the cities to cultivate virgin steppes in West Siberia and North Kazakhstan, the aim being to bring the Communist paradise on earth that much closer through a feverish communion with fresh soil; to sacrifice the youthful selfishness at the Red altar, in the building of these new socialist farms. And yet wider vistas and higher targets must be set before the faltering young. Space travel is the Kremlin's answer! Several Soviet scientists have of late announced that the Soviet youth should ready themselves for voyages to the moon.

Said Professor Alexander N. Nesmeyanov, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences: "Science has reached a point where it is realistic for us to speak of sending a stratosphere to the moon and of creating an artificial satellite for the Earth." Exclaimed Professor V. V. Dobronranov, a prominent Moscow astrophysicist: Are we talking of decades and centuries hence? No! We are convinced that it will be our generation which will carry out the first flight to the moon.

Boldly, Professor Michael Tikhonravov estimated that it would be by 1960 or '65 that the first Soviet rocket ship would reach the moon. Still other goals there are for Russia's boys and girls.

## Poet's Corner

### TRAVELOGUE

Shrined by the silver-mauve of afterglow,  
These fallen stones like ancient filigree  
Are freed from proud and pent obscurity  
Because among them, rooted grasses blow,  
Like torches, kindled trustfully, to show  
That here Time left a magic masonry.  
We live again, who only came to see  
The tufted ruins of an old chateau.  
The night wind circles like a homing bird,  
For wind and night are nested where dreams die;  
Yet, far above the threnody, is heard  
The ring of phantom hammers, clear and high.  
On ruins where forgotten pasts are stirred  
A palace rises toward the timeless sky.  
Catherine Haydon Jacobs.

### Prolong Life to 200 Years

"You Soviet youth must prolong man's individual span till it averages 150 to 200 years. Through your future discoveries and inventions, life should be returned to a human being if he dies prematurely or accidentally. You must learn to conquer old age and all sorts of fatigue. Infectious diseases should be eliminated entirely, and noninfectious ones reduced to a minimum."

Thus opened the recent list of "musts" addressed to the young Communists of Russia by the ninety-year-old Professor V. A. Obruchev, a famous geologist and explorer of his time, now a senior member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

He had been asked by Komsomol leaders to say something encouraging to the Red youth on the eve of their congress in Moscow. He responded by saying that these young Communists shouldn't be heartbroken by the realization that so much had already been invented or discovered by the generations which preceded them. "The more we know," Professor Obruchev declared, "the more we are challenged by nature to solve the mysteries which yet remain."

### Regulate Winds, Warmth and Weather in General

"You, the new generation of Soviet men and women, should learn to regulate winds and warmth and all the rest of weather as we now regulate the flow of rivers. You must evolve ways of shifting clouds about at will. You must learn to cause now rain and now clear bright days, now snow and now heat. You should crowd out those swamps and deserts. You should make habitable all those rugged mountains, forests, and perhaps even the bottom of the sea.

"The energy of the sun, the wind, the underground heat—all these forces of nature must be harnessed by man—by you Red youths," continued Professor Obruchev. "Atomic power must be applied in industry, transportation and construction," he urged. "You must learn to store this and other energy, and later deliver it to any place where it may be needed, with no aid of wires." Floods, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and other such natural calamities should be "forecast and rendered completely harmless" by the future Soviet man, to-day's youth.

### Create Matter Unknown to Nature

All the organic matter known in nature, including the most complex, should be duplicated by the Soviet man of tomorrow in his laboratories. Moreover, he should create things now unknown to nature. He must evolve something harder than diamonds, also substances that would be "even more fire-resistant than brick." New breeds of animals and novel kinds of plants should be brought forth in the Soviet land—such that would grow faster and give more meat, milk, wool, grain, fruit, fiber and wood "for the needs of people's economy."

Difficult? Yes, "It's very difficult, but it's necessary. Soviet people want to live in prosperity and security; they want to be complete owners of their earth—not to be dependent on the caprices of nature. Therefore all this will be done. "You, today's school boys and girls but tomorrow's savants and workers, you will do all this—for the greater glory of the Soviets, for the Red rule of the world," the supannuated scholar assures the wayward, sulky, selfish or dispirited youth of new Russia.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N TODAY!

# Ukraine Will Never Die!

By MARTHA WICHOBK

What if our native land is conquered  
And ruled by the enemy's hand?  
We'll find a way to carry on,  
Although on a stranger's land.  
As long as there is blue in the sky,  
Ukraine will never, never die

What if some can no longer speak  
The tongue we hold so dear?  
We'll manage somehow to pass it on  
To those who know no fear.  
As long as birds in the heavens fly,  
Ukraine will never, never die!

What if some may not read the books  
That our beloved heroes wrote?  
We'll surely preserve the knowledge therein  
Till again our culture we can promote.  
If the sun its light will not deny,  
Ukraine will never, never die!

What if some can no longer sing  
The songs we learned in days of yore?  
The beauties of nature will teach them anew  
And life will be happy once more.  
As long as there is a God on high,  
Ukraine will never, never die!

If the very air that some breathe this day  
Seems hopeless, oppressed and cruel,  
We will patiently bide the time and hope  
For the end of the tyrants' rule,  
The darkest storm clouds always blow by—  
And Ukraine will never, never die!

## PROF. YUZYK'S BOOK PRAISED

Article entitled "Letters in Canada: 1953, sub-section 5, entitled "Canada: The Land and the People," by Prof. J. M. S. Careless, pp. 300-01.

Paul Yuzyk's book deals also with the settlement and development in the prairie West. His *Ukrainians in Manitoba* (University of Toronto Press, xvi, 232 pp., \$5) is a scholarly social history of an important group of Canadians, a group which now forms the largest element in the whole Canadian population after the British and French stocks. As the author says, "The history of the Ukrainians in Canada is essentially the history of Ukrainian Canadians in Manitoba," for here the group bulks particularly large and Winnipeg is really the cultural capital of the Ukrainian Canadian community. After a brief historical introduction to the Ukrainian past in Europe, Professor Yuzyk traces the process of settlement in Canada, the rise of Ukrainian communities, often in marginal areas of the western land where English-speaking settlement would not establish itself, and the amazingly rapid adjustment of this essentially peasant people to the point where Ukrainian Canadians were rapidly adapting themselves to North American urban and business life and some of them were rising high in the professions. At the same time the author has much of value to say on the cultural patterns of the Ukrainian Canadian community, its religious life, literature, intellectual development, and the effects of Canadianization. He also effectively disposes of the "delusion" that associates Ukrainians with communism in too many Canadian minds. This work is to be commended both as a history of some 400,000 Canadians who deserve to have their achievements recorded and as a lucid introduction of the Ukrainian community to the rest of the people of Canada. The Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba also deserves more than one word of praise, as does the Government of Manitoba, for the project

### Comparisons Suggest Themselves

Comparisons between Professor Charles W. Dunn's *Highland Settler* (University of Toronto Press, xii, 179 pp., \$4) and Professor Yuzyk's books suggest themselves, and one might say that they are unfavorable to neither. Obviously the themes of the two works differ widely in place of settlement, in character of settlers, and in time of settlement, since the Ukrainians came in the great twentieth-century migration from Europe, while the Highlanders arrived in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Yet parallels suggest themselves, in that both represented a non-English, impoverished rural group, subordinated in their own homelands, who settled largely in marginal areas in the new country, in their own communities, and who finally went through a process of absorption into the English-speaking majority. Of course, the Gael has left characteristic marks on Nova Scotia, quite apart from Highland names and games, but plainly the Gaelic language and culture is dying out.

Yet it would seem that the interesting difference between these two excellent books is that Professor Yuzyk approaches his people as a social scientist, Professor Dunn as a humanist, particularly concerned with Gaelic culture and literature. On the other hand, one might say that the social and economic aspects of his story receive far less consideration. This is not to condemn it. It may be that more truth lies in the penetration of the humanist into the traditions of peoples than in the broader approach of the social scientist. (University of Toronto Quarterly, July, 1954)

## Grass Roots Opinion

WALTHAM, MASS., NEWS-TRIBUNE: "Some segments of industry have... drawn blueprints which assume a crippling attack and provide for recovery and continuity of production. Some large companies with executive offices in target areas, such as New York or Chicago, have already established alternate command posts in suburban areas and pin-pointed the personnel to staff them in event of emergency."

PAMPA, TEXAS, DAILY NEWS: "The only way to increase wages for everybody is to increase production..."

PLANO, ILL., KENDALL COUNTY NEWS: "Just why anyone would try to break down the competitive system is difficult to understand. Our high standard of living was achieved because of competition—a better car, a better home, a better TV set—and on down the line."

WILLSHIRE, O., HERALD: "We often say that inflation is the world's biggest thief. Here's proof. If you were a married man with two dependents in 1939 and earned \$77 a week, you have to be making \$173 a week today to be just as well off."

## Scouts at the "Soyuzivka"

It was truly a spine tingling sight. Here it was Sunday mid-afternoon at the "Soyuzivka". The early morning heavy rain had long stopped. The sun was out. The vast panorama of the mountains around this UNA resort was breathtaking. Dinner was over, and the people were walking about, relaxing, talking, swimming. But all were looking forward to the feature of the day. The "platoon" and the "platoonky"—the Ukrainian Boy and Girl Scouts were to come that afternoon from their encampment in Chatham, N.Y. Finally, in a distance a bus could be seen approaching. Soon it pulled up at the bottom of the wide slope which stretches downward from the pool. Everybody watched from the distance as the scouts emerged from it and lined up in marching order. A command was heard and the column moved toward the winding road leading to the heart of the "Soyuzivka." For awhile they were screened from sight by the trees. But they could be heard—singing, and such spirited Ukrainian Scout marching songs! Soon they appeared, young boys and girls, well uniformed, bronzed, well

set-up, marching erect and in fine order, with the American and Ukrainian banners swirling in the breeze, led by the present Camp Commander, Dr. Yaroslav Padoch, a Ukrainian National Association Adviser.

That evening they took part in the fine program together with the students of the UNA Cultural Courses being given there. An account of it has already appeared on these pages. Their drilling, their gymnastics, their tumbling showed fine training and teaching by their leaders and was a great credit to them. What particularly impressed me was their discipline, courtesy and neatness.

They and the students may truly, in the words of one of the speakers, become the leaders of tomorrow. When they reassembled and marched away to their bus, singing their spirited songs, there was many a lump in the throats of those who bade them farewell. And that lump grew larger as the sound of their singing grew fainter and fainter.

Even "Chemniy", the collie mascot, whimpered a bit. JOSEPHINE GIBAJLO GIBBONS

## THE DEEP SLEEP

Duchnovich, a poet of the Carpathian "Rusins" as they call themselves, exhorts his fellowmen, to "awaken from deep slumber," in one of his poems. It seems, however, that his listeners are afflicted with a deafness, because they can not or will not hear him.

Recently, in a letter in the Greek Catholic Union Messenger of August 12, 1954 the author takes issue with the idea that "our Galician brethren have constantly strived to interpret all things Ruthenian, Rusin, Carpatho-Russian, as being 'Ukrainian'." Further on, he states that he and his followers are being irritated and insulted by being referred to as "Carpatho-Ukrainian."

It is indeed a sad commentary to feel insulted by being called Ukrainian. However, we wonder where the author is justified in calling his Hungarian, Croatian, Czechoslovak, Yugoslavian followers as "Rusins" or "Carpatho-Russians"?

Maybe they feel irritated and insulted by being referred to as Russians.

It seems that only a few years ago, the word "Russian" was dropped like a hot potato from the name of the paper, the American-Russian Messenger, and was changed to the

Greek Cath. Union Messenger. Evidently, Duchnovich's exhortations have been to no avail. Even when the Hungarians invaded the Carpathian mountain territory, and the brave Ukrainian Sich rose to heroic defense, with a great loss of sons and fathers, it seemed not to "awaken the 'Rusins' from deep slumber."

The author, despite his protestations of "I am an American," and "nor do I accept that America should be so debased and exploited as being just a temporary refuge for alien political opportunism," does great injustice to the thousands of Ukrainian refugees who fought and bled against Communism, and who came to America because it was no longer possible to live under Russian Communism.

Wake up "Rusins" from your deep slumber!  
Stanley Patronik,

The press is not only free, it is powerful. That power is ours. It is the proudest that man can enjoy. It was not granted by monarchs; it was not gained for us by aristocracies; but it sprang from the people, and, with an immortal instinct, it has always worked for the people.—Disraeli.

## SALT SHAPED HISTORY

Salt, an essential part of the human diet, has played an important role in the history of the world through the ages, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization says.

Marco Polo told of the wide use of salt by the Chinese and described their method of evaporating sea water to get it. The Phoenicians also manufactured salt from the waters of the Mediterranean and used it in trade. The Greeks used salt in payment for slaves and it was said that a good slave was "worth his weight in salt."

The troops of the Roman Empire received part of their pay in salt. Their allowance in salt ration was called a salary. The Roman salarium is the origin of the modern word "salary." Salt is still used as money in some regions of Africa and in the South Pacific.

The Romans discovered new salt deposits in Poland, Germany, Austria and Rumania and introduced new salt-making methods to their conquered lands. They dissolved underground salt by running the water from mountain streams through deposits of rock salt. The salt solution was then carried through long aqueducts to salt refineries.

Many countries have made salt a state monopoly and an important source of government funds. France, for example, compelled her subjects to buy a minimum quantity of salt at a fixed price. A fine was imposed on those who consumed too much or too little salt. Anyone who produced his own salt from sea water was severely punished. The French salt tax was known as the gabelle and contributed to the unrest that nourished the French Revolution.

"Good day, Zamphir!"

## For The Common Good

By MYKHAILO KOTSYUBINSKY  
Translated by PERCIVAL CUNDY

(3)

At last they started and the wagon rolled along the banks of the Prut and for a long time the happy faces of the children were visible amidst the long green vine branches which hanging down out of the wagon to the ground, swayed with the movement as though waving farewell to their companions left behind in the vineyard.

There was a stir in the village. Large groups of young people, dressed in their Sunday best, were standing about on the streets or making their way to the common from whence there resounded over the whole village the dull thudding of the "doba" or long drum, accompanied by the shrill whine of the "kaval" the immense flute. The monotonous oriental melody known as the "Bulgarska" testified to the fact that on the common a dance was in full swing.

But another movement in addition to this was noticeable. Moldavian peasants were weaving about the streets, gathering in groups in doorways, beside fences, waving their hands, shouting, disputing. Some old women with their shrill voices were raising a regular hullabaloo. Manifestly something had happened in the village. When Zamphir approached one of these groups, they stopped him, swarmed round the wagon on all sides, and from their inflamed countenances it was clear that they had some interesting news on the tips of their tongues, but yet, in accordance with ancient custom, the ceremonial forms of greeting had to be first complied with.

"Good day, Zamphir!"

## I'm Just a Steering Wheel

I'm just a wheel. A steering wheel. And you're my captain. Behind me you're the lord and master of a miracle. You can make me take the kids to school. You can turn me down the sunny road toward town. With me you can guide your goods to the market place... you can rush the sick to be healed... go in minutes to places hours away. You can do magic.

Yet, in the blink of an eye, in the tick of your watch, I can be a deadly killed. I can snuff out the life of a kid still full of life—maybe your kid. I can twist a smile into tears. I can wreck and cripple and de-

stroy. I can deal out death like the plague. And I'm no respecter of persons. A child, a grandmother, even you, my friend... it's all the same to me.

I'm sensitive. I respond instantly to the hands you give me. Give me calm hands, careful hands... and I'm your friend. But give me unsteady hands, fuzzy-minded hands, reckless hands... then I'm your enemy, a menace to the life, the happiness, the future of every person, every youngster riding, walking, playing.

I was made for pleasure and usefulness. Keep me that way. I'm in your hands. I'm just a

"Thank you!"

"What are you doing just now?"

"Coming from the vineyard..."

After this very brief prelude, executed by both parties in the same tone, a regular tempest of voices arose. Had he heard that the village mayor had received a "paper"? "Oh, he'll let them come, he'll sell us out!" "He'll answer for it before God at judgement day!" "No, he won't let them!" "Oh yes, he will, he'll let them, you'll see!" "Well, the village won't allow it!" "Sure, the end of the world's coming!"

Zamphir couldn't make out a thing.

"What? Whom won't let in? Talk sense!" He hurled his questions on every side.

"Who? Why, the doctors! A 'paper' came to the courthouse saying that the doctors who poison the vineyards will soon be here too."

Like a bolt out of a clear sky, the news struck Zamphir. Could this possibly be true? The thought shot through his mind. Could it possibly be true?

"Oy, they'll chop down our vines, they'll chop them down to the very last one, the anti-christs!" screamed one old woman.

"No matter, we'll get along without wine," interjected someone in the crowd with mischievous malice.

Zamphir could not as yet believe it. Perhaps someone had merely started a foolish rumor? He would have to find out for himself at the village courthouse.

"I'll be back right away, as soon as I unhitch," he called to the crowd as he drove off.

In a short time, Zamphir, looking sullen and glowering, entered the village courthouse. A number of peasants followed him. The mayor was not yet back from the fair, but outside the building they encountered the court clerk, very much dissatisfied because no one was making any admiring remarks about his brightly colored trousers. He glanced at Zamphir with his feline eyes, twisted up his

feline moustaches in reply to his greeting.

"We have come to you, Mister Clerk, to find out whether it is true that a paper has come about doctors who ruin the vineyards?"

The clerk made a motion with his hand and another with his legs in the bright, new trousers as though desirous of apologizing to the crowd for the very existence in the courthouse of such an impolite document.

"Well... there is... it is numeral..."

"What do they want with us, these doctors?" asked Zamphir in hoarse voice.

The clerk was greatly embarrassed; he himself did not exactly know what the "doctors" were after.

"Well, there's a sort of disease in the vine; they call it phylloxera," he temporized, gratefully throwing out one brightly trousered leg and making a circular movement with his hand.

"Disease? A disease in the vines?" the crowd echoed. "It's a lie! Our grandfathers and theirs before them lived to be a hundred years old! And we drink it and nobody ever heard of any disease from it. Just trying to addle our brains! Look you, it's a disease they've invented!"

"Where does the disease come from?" asked Zamphir, calmly but flatly.

"Why, out of the air!" And the clerk, frowning, drew in a breath through his nostrils, as though he had noticed the presence of the infection in the atmosphere.

"Well, what then?" Zamphir continued to enquire, "Will they chop down our vines?"

"They will chop them down." "All of them?"

"All, of course..."

Every Moldavian flared up with indignation. Who has any right to chop down our vineyards? Why, they'd tear to pieces the first one to lift an axe against their vines. What? They had planted the grapes, they had cultivated them, and now, should someone come and, just like that, start to destroy all their labor? By what right?

"The law," replied the clerk with a bow, spreading out his hands and closing his eyes as though begging pardon for the existence of such a law at all. (To be continued)

### Circular About New Juvenile Applications

Branch secretaries of the Ukrainian National Association are currently receiving a circular letter about the New Juvenile Applications from Mr. Gregory Herman, Supreme Secretary of the UNA. Under separate cover, a booklet of new rates on juvenile insurance is being mailed to the secretaries. For the benefit of UNA members at large, we print below the circular letter:

- Text
Enclosing herewith several membership applications of the juvenile department to be used beginning on August 1, 1954. More will be mailed to you on request.
Kindly take notice of the following explanations with reference to the use of the new applications:
1. Enter the full name of the applicant on the first line. An applicant is the person who is insuring the child and will be paying the dues.
2. Plan of life insurance. Beginning on August 1, 1954, the U.N.A. will issue the following juvenile insurance certificates.
Term to Age 18. May be designated on the application as class I.
20 Payment life. Designate on applications as "P-20."
Endowment at Age 18. E-18. May be admitted only to 10 years of age.
20 Year Endowment (E-20). Life Paid Up at Age 65 (P-65).
Endowment at Age 65 (E-65).
Please note that classes 3 and 2 have been discontinued.
3. Amount of Insurance. Be-

### "WE WANT TO GO AGAIN!"

Well, we finally managed to take the wife and kids to the Soyuzivka for a full week's vacation. It was the first visit for the four of us and we were anxious to see if all the glowing reports we had read and heard about this estate of the Ukrainian National Association were true or exaggerated.

We traveled from Kearny to Newark to New York City, and then boarded a Short Line bus to Kerhonkson. After a ride of about three hours (100 miles, more or less) we arrived at this little town in the Catskills. Our driver left us at a general store, which was also the bus station. We contacted the Soyuzivka by telephone and asked to be picked up. In a matter of minutes Jerry Balaban arrived in his car, loaded us and our baggage, and drove us to the estate, which is about two miles from Kerhonkson. Since we had made a reservation in advance, Jerry stopped his car directly in front of the Vorokhta (one of the guest houses) and all we had to do was walk a few steps to the large room and bath which we were to call "home" for a solid week. We lost no time in unpacking and getting cleaned up.

Exploring the grounds we quickly discovered that all the guest houses, ball courts, swimming pool, children's playground, and clubhouse, were within convenient walking distance. In front of the Hostynnytsia (main guest house) was a beautiful garden; the lobby of this building was very nicely furnished and decorated, and it contained a radio and television set, as well as the registration and business office. The dining room, downstairs, can best be described as mag-

roots, people will do the saving. And during those same years I have come to know and respect a large number of the men and women who publish the weekly newspapers in those smaller communities. These papers constitute the last of a free press in America.

Most of our metropolitan newspapers no longer seem to be concerned with preserving what our Founding Fathers bequeathed to this nation—as a matter of fact, all too many of them actually editorialize and slant their news in such manner as to give great help to the subversives who would sovietize America and take our freedoms from us.

So, as once again I become a small-town boy (I use the word "boy" loosely), here's one more salute to those loyal American men and women who publish and edit the rural press. May God give them the strength to continue their fight, not only to maintain a prosperous, free America, but to make this an even better country in which to work and live.

And finally, my congratulations to me on having done my time in the big city and upon my parole into the custody of the friendly people of a small-town. My fervent hope is that they'll be as pleased to have this reconverted small-town boy in their midst as I am to be there.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Now that the public relations men are under fire, we're wondering what the new profession will be.

### Soviet Medical Personnel Held "Extravagantly" Used

Western medicine received one of its rare glimpses behind the Iron Curtain recently when Dr. Karl Evang, director general of Norway's Public Health Services, reported on a three weeks' study trip he had made last spring to the Soviet Union.

Dr. Evang's informal report was given at a seminar sponsored by the World Federation of United Nations Associations in Geneva in May.

The fundamental difference between health services in Russia and in the West, he said, is the high degree of centralized control over all aspects of health. There are no private hospitals in the Soviet Union, nor are there any private medical practitioners.

Private practice itself is not prohibited, Dr. Evang continued, but only a small handful of the nation's most eminent physicians sees patients on a fee-for-service basis. Nor are there any general practitioners as we know them, for virtually all treatment is done in hospitals or health centers.

Dr. Evang said the Soviet Ministry of Health not only controlled all hospitals, health centers but it also decreed how many students would be admitted to what medical schools and the courses they would take. It controls the publication of all medical text and reference books, professional periodicals and the production of all medical supplies and equipment.

Even the medical services of the Army, Navy, railroad companies, the postal service and all other governmental organizations are centered in the Ministry of Health, the Norwegian health official added.

Dr. Evang reported the impression that the first objec-

(To be concluded)

### Admiral Stevens' Reply to Reds

(Concluded from page 1)

Kuniholm, and others to develop a broad program of espionage activity under the aegis of the Ukrainian National Council (UN Rada)—espionage among the Soviet military units in Austria and Germany, and it also involved the dispatching of agents to the Ukraine. As Dolenko expressed it, the Americans' idea is to seize the Ukraine and put it under a long occupation."

A Denial of Krutij's Charges
The statement issued by Admiral Stevens on August 20 declares it is necessary to put on the record a categorical denial of these charges against persons connected with the American Committee attributed to Krutij. It cannot be reit-

erated too often, Admiral Stevens said, that the American Committee is not and has not engaged in any espionage activity, nor has it sought the assistance or cooperation of any emigre individuals or groups for such a purpose. It does not intend to engage in such activity at any time in the future, he said, and neither is it planning nor has it planned at any time to dispatch agents to the Ukraine.

Specifically, the American Committee has never discussed with Mr. Dolenko any such ideas as these, the Admiral stated unequivocally. The view attributed to Mr. Dolenko that the Americans' idea is to seize the Ukraine and put it under

## Ukrainian Youth News

By WALTER W. DANKO

### CHICAGO—LABOR DAY WEEKEND, 1954

This being the last column age parties behind the Iron prior to the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America's 21st national convention, I feel that it should be strongly stressed—attend Chicago convention this coming Labor Day Weekend September 4, 5 and 6th at the Hotel La Salle in Chicago. It's going to be one of the very best ever, so now is the time to register. The convention is the best in socials, culture, organization and in practically every other feature. Now is the time to act. Send your \$13.00 registration fee to, Miss Antoinette Horbaczewski, 2024 West Rice Street, Chicago 22, Ill.

It certainly looks as though the Ukrainian independence movement is very much alive and kicking. Here's hoping that it won't be long before a free, independent and democratic Ukraine is active in the family of free nations. Donating to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is the best way for all American-Ukrainians to fight the Red Russians from these free shores.

Congratulations are in order for Volodymyr Sharko who received a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering Degree from Ohio Northern University this past June. A former resident of Lviv, Ukraine, Walter now lives in Queens, New York.

### CHICAGO CONVENTION BRIEFS

Helen Dudek of Auburn, N. Y. writes that over 30 Auburnites are planning to attend the convention this coming Labor Day Weekend.

George Tizio of Jersey City, N. J.—currently vacationing in Miami, Florida, will take off shortly for the Chicago convention and George is one fellow who wouldn't miss the UYL's national conclave for anything.

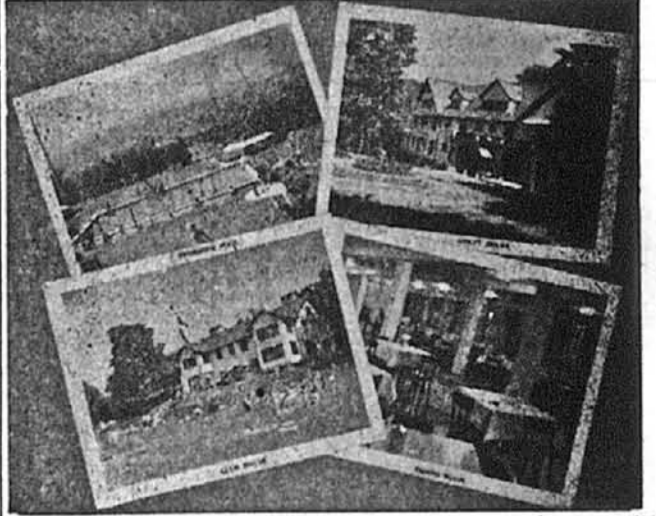
Word has it that Charlie Tyranski of Wilmington, Delaware is in Johnson City, N. Y. looking for a partner before attending the UYL's 21st national convention. How about it Charlie?

Joanne Draginda of Detroit will present the cultural phase for the forum planned for Saturday afternoon.

The Chicago convention committee has a few novel ideas for the Miss Ukraine contest to be held at the convention's Welcome Dance, September 4th. Last year the Miss Ukraine contest drew over 1,000 people, really something, eh?

(To be concluded)

When you're cozy, why does the telephone keep ringing?



all this NEAR AT HAND at SOYUZIVKA UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE KERHONKSON, N. Y. Something new every day: Monday: orientation hike, bathe, sun at our fine pool with mountains as the backdrop. Soyuzivka color slides. Tuesday: play tennis, badminton, volleyball, ping pong, etc. Wednesday: bonfire singing in evening, boating on our own private lake. Friday: movies, hike to our own waterfalls 200 ft. drop. Saturday: dancing, entertainment. Exquisite Food with Fine Dinner Music. Fun for everyone in congenial company of the finest Ukrainians.

Mail this reservation blank with deposit to: UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE - KERHONKSON, N. Y. Business Tel.: Kerhonkson 8105 Name Home phone Address City State (1) (2) (3) (4) Date of arrival Time Enclosed is reservation deposit \$... for ... persons, for ... weeks

## THE AMERICAN WAY

### Small-Town Boy (?) Again

By GEORGE PECK

(EDITOR'S NOTE: George Peck is Chairman of the Board of the National Labor-Management Foundation and Executive Editor of its official publication, PARTNERS.)

There is an old saying which goes something like this: "You can take the boy out of the small-town but you can't take the small-town out of the boy."

Like most of the old bromides, it's true—so true. Many years ago your American Way reporter shook the dust off his boots and migrated to the big city. It was a great adventure—at first.

The big city with its bustle and activity, its teeming millions of cliff-dwellers rushing hither and yon for no apparent good reason, its theatres, museums, skyscrapers, night clubs—these and a thousand and one other wonders of the metropolis captivated the young man from the sticks—at first.

He even got a thrill out of the worm's-eye view of the city which he got as he took his first ride on the subway, despite the pushing, bustling and crowding which are part and parcel of that mode of travel. It wasn't long, however, until this particular facet of city life lost its glamour—in fact, became a distinct pain in the neck, a thing to be used only when shortness of time and dire necessity demanded it.

As time passed, most of the other alleged advantages of the big city, which at first had been such a source of joy, began to lose their charm. Sad to relate, they even began to pall. Your correspondent found himself a mere private in that great army of former small-town boys, marooned in the big city, who were marking time until they could escape and return to the peace, quiet, tranquility and friendliness from whence they came.

And now my hour of emancipation at long last has arrived. When you read this I will have said goodbye to the smog and carbon monoxide of New York City; and have said hello to Florida where I look forward to basking in the sunshine and clean atmosphere of that great state. Hence my home and office will be located at Largo—a small town located on the Gulf Coast between St. Petersburg and Clearwater.

During the years that I was a captive in the big city I repeatedly stated in this column that the real people of America are not to be found in the metropolitan centers, but in the smaller communities and the unincorporated areas; and that if this nation is to be saved from the enemies who would destroy us, the grass

### Carteret, N. J.

## A GRAND UKRAINIAN DAY

under the auspices of COMBINED SOCIETIES OF ST. DEMETRIUS CHURCH

Sunday, September 5, 1954

from 3 P.M. until?

UKRAINIAN PAVILION, 691 Roosevelt Avenue, Carteret, N. J.

In Conjunction With Its 21st Anniversary Convention, The Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, Inc.

presents its

## MUSIC and DANCE FESTIVAL

St. Nicholas Auditorium Sunday, September 5, 1954 RICE and LEAVITT STREETS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 2:30 P.M.

- PROGRAM: LILLIAN OPYCHANY — Soprano ALEXANDER KULPAK — Basso VICTORIA SEBASTYANSKI KERLUK — Violinist THE UKRAINIAN STRING ENSEMBLE ST. NICHOLAS CATHOLIC CHURCH CHOIR CHOIR BOYAN — ST. VLADIMIR ORTHODOX CHURCH SLAVUTA MIXED CHORUS Scene from ZAPOROZETZ ZA DUNAYEM UKRAINIAN FOLK BALLETS of the Twin Cities — Minneapolis, Minnesota DANCERS from ST. NICHOLAS CATHOLIC SCHOOL

### Ukrainian Youth!

Register Now for the UKRAINIAN YOUTH LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA 21st ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION Labor Day Weekend, Sept. 3, 4, 5 & 6, '54 LA SALLE HOTEL — CHICAGO, ILLINOIS Send \$13.00 Registration Fee to: Miss ANTOINETTE HORBACZEWSKI 2024 W. Rice Street, Chicago 22, Illinois

# СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

## ПЕРЕД ПОЧАТКОМ ШКІЛЬНОГО РОКУ

Закінчуються останні дні ферії і повним кроком зближаються дні академічних. І хоч до часу, коли знову заговорять аудиторні зали, просторі лабораторій і багаті бібліотеки, ще понад два тижні, — університетські коридори вже наповнені молодими життями. Студентське братство з повагою розглядає розклад нових програм, устійно потрібні курси та лекції наступного семестру. А це дуже важке, бо добрий добір предметів, особливо на факультетах з широким вибором шкільних предметів, є запорукою повної підготовки до майбутніх професійних завдань.

Розглянувшись по коридорах, бачите веселі стиски рук старих друзів, чуєте їхні сміливі кроки, що так відрізняються від кроків ще не певних новинців. Багато з тих розсміяних молодих людей вступав в останній рік своїх студій, багато шойно вибрав свій професійно-життєвий шлях. І до тих останніх хочемо висловити кілька наших думок. Загальною рисою є, що інсус не пропорційний (до загального числа студентства) і не завжди по заінтересованим вибір професій. Це часто вислід впливів батьків, а далі й оточення. Звичайно вмовляється в молоді людину студіювати не те, до чого в неї є нахил і здібності, а те, що на їхню думку дасть певне забезпечення. Без сумніву, це не без підстав. Вороже панування і ненормальні еміграційні обставини, в яких люди лише з певною категорією високої освіти мали змогу забезпечити собі прожиток, створили комплекс, що може піти на шкоду спільноті, а особливо одиниці, бо блокується розвиток її природних здібностей та охолоджується молодечий ентузіазм, так потрібний для глибокого пізнання професії.

Обставини, в яких тепер живемо, значно кращі й сприятливіші для повного вившу у всіх ділянках людських знань, тому є доцільним добре застановитися перед вибором професії, в першу чергу тим, що її вибирають, а також і тим, що доводяться, маючи на увазі, що людина — не автомат і що нахил та задоволення з праці не приходять з натисненням гудзика.

Студентські клуби та товариства повинні йти за доброю традицією українського студентства і влаштовувати відповідні інформації і професійні реферати, ще перед початком чи зараз з початком семестру, для нових студентів і тим допомогти їм увійти в університетське і студентське життя.

Це не тільки дасть студентським товариствам моральний «кредит», але й придбас нових членів та скріпить дружбу і товариську атмосферу в товаристві.

## З КАНЦЕЛЯРІЇ СУСТА

На спомину засіданні в дні 13 серпня ц. р. Управу СУСТА рішили:

1. На VII Всеукраїнському Конгресі Студентства ЗДА Союзу Українських Студентських Товариств Америки заступити: Елеонора Кульчицька — президент СУСТА, Михайло Почтар — віце-президент та референт зовнішніх зв'язків і Борис Пляхова — голова УАСТ ім. А. Коцька в Клівленді, Огайо.
2. Вислати в зв'язку з його XVII Конгресом фінансову допомогу для ЦЕСУСУ, як також інформації про діяльність СУСТА за останній рік.
3. Апробувати проект опису Теодосія Олфурдера, голови Культурної Комісії СУСТА в справі організування по університетських Товариств Співпраці американських та українських студентів.
4. Звернутися з Об'явником до всіх УСГромад, членів СУСТА, з проханням ліквідувати свої фінансові зобов'язання та розрахуватися з ними в Європі.
5. На прохання Управи Українського Студентського Фонду, Управу СУСТА звернулася до всіх УСГромад, своїх членів, з проханням переслати найцінніше до дня 10-го вересня до Канцелярії УСФ всі листи та збірні гроші на УСФ.
6. Старанням Студійно-Стипендіального Відділу СУСТА, Лана Христина, Шинайло з Рочестера, Н. П. одержала стипендію від Відділення Інтернет Коледж у висоті 500 дол. Існують можливості дальших стипендій для українських студенток в цьому самому коледжі, тому просимо заінтересованих з проханням звертатися негайно на адресу Управи СУСТА (302 В. 13-та вулиця, Нью Йорк).

СТА, з проханням ліквідувати свої фінансові зобов'язання та розрахуватися з ними в Європі.

## PIK I. — СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО — Ч. 9.

Статті, підписані повним ім'ям і прізвищем, чи тільки ініціалами, не кінечно висловлюють погляди Управи СУСТА, чи Редакції. Редактор 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 УНІВЕРСИТЕТ УКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВА

День 5-го червня минув непомітно для пересічного громадянина, але для горстки виданих ентузіастів української науки — це день, в якому сповнилася й давня мрія: основою УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ УКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВА при Науковому Товаристві ім. Т. Шевченка. В цьому дні з ініціативи Президії НТШ в ЗДА відбулися в Домі Української Культури Основувачі Збори представників НТШ, УВУ, молодих науковців, СУСТА та Плясту. Основну доповідь про Університет Українознавства — УУ та пояснення до проекту статуту виголосив знайомий український науковець і великий опіку студентської молоді проф. К. Кисілевський, який вже на вступі заявив, що головною метою УУ є дати змогу студентству пізнати та вивчити основні проблеми українознавства з допомогою засобів та метод, що їх уживав висока школа. З дальшого ходу доповіді присутні довідалися, що УУ — це не звичайні курси українознавчих дисциплін для загальнооб'язання студентства, але нормальний університет з чотирма факультетами: мовно-

## Співпраця новоприбулих з уродженцями Америки

Великий наплив української еміграції до Америки після другої світової війни створив поважну проблему співпраці з американцями українського походження. Нова еміграція, багата на різного роду організації та політичні угруповання, не зразу включилася в українське життя в Америці, а організується окремо, чим утруднює проблему співпраці з американцями українського походження.

Новоприбулі студенти також застали в багатьох університетських організаціях студентські громади. Ці громади вже мали кльквіталітну традицію та активізувалися головню по університетських влаштуваннях різного роду імпрез „to spread Ukrainian culture among Americans". В багатьох випадках новоприбулі не могли погодитися з такою „обмеженою" діяльністю і організували другі студентські громади, щоб могли проявитися в українському відтинку. Та з часом, з огляду на недовільність існування двох організацій з тими самими завданнями, почалися об'єднання студентських товариств. Ключовим прикладом цього може бути Дитройт, де злиття двох громад послонило активність громади й піднесло її вплив серед американських студентів університету.

Зрештою злиття цих громад відбулося цілком природним шляхом, бо на американському терені діяльність студентських громад багато різнилася від їхньої діяльності в Європі. Відмінна система навчання та умови життя студентства зумовлюють цілком відмінні форми діяльності. Коли в Європі в студентів головно активізується у внутрішньоукраїнському середовищі, то тут в Америці проявляють себе серед американців та чужинців. Будучи обмежені часом, студенти майже не мають змоги, побіч своїх шкільних обов'язків та участі в різних університетських

## MISCELLANEA студентства в світі (за "Student Mirror")

- В Нагоя, Японія, відбулася в дні 18-23 червня ц. р. виставка міжнародної студентської преси. Побіч репрезентативних національних студентських видань, були виставлені студентські публікації різних країн: Данія, Фінляндія, Німеччина, Франція, ЗДА, Португалія та інших країн. Під час виставки відбулися пресові семінари та виступи визначних журналістів.
- В Бельгії в дні 22-29 серпня ц. р. відбувся міжнародний театральний фестиваль, в якому взяли участь студентські театральні групи з різних європейських країн.
- На зібранні Національного Союзу Данських Студентів (DSU) виснесено рішення не прийняти запрошення вислати двох спостерігачів на з'їзд Міжнародної Студентської Юні до Москви. Рішення мотивовано тим, що нема як таких важливих справ у програмі, щоб видавати такі великі кошти, зв'язані з виїздом, а далі Союз не задовольний з вислідів минулорічного Конгресу Міжнародної Студентської Юні, що відбувся в Берліні в 1947 році в 13-х країн.
- Студенти 18-х країн відідали міжнародній студентській табір, що був відкритий 13 червня ц. р. поблизу Істанбулу, Туреччина.
- Коло 35000 чужинців студентів з закордону студіюватимуть в американських університетах і університетах в цьому зимовому семестрі. Вільність з них студіюватимуть на стипендії уряду ЗДА. Для ознайомлення студентів з американським життям і навчаннями влаштовані 6-ти тижневі курси, ще перед початком семестру.
- Сьогодні червня конвенція студентів для Демократичної Дії відбувається цього року в Бостоні від 7 до 9 вересня.
- Югославський Студентський Союз не прийняв запрошення йти на студентський спортивний фестиваль в Вудендті,

## 3 матеріалів про закатування О. Басарабової

Тіло Басарабової — після того, як вона згинула внаслідок побою — було віддане до відділу судової медицини на секцію. При секції була присутня одна студентка комуністка (по національності поляк), яка — думуючи, що замордована є комуністкою написала до Комуністичної Партії Західної України (КПЗУ) листа такого змісту:

„Вчора відбулася в судово-медичному заведенні секція тіла денатки - комуністки, що повисилася у львівській в'язниці. (Оскільки мені відомо, це вже не перший випадок самовбивства у львівській в'язниці). Вид який представив секціонуочим, був просяк екзальтованої екстремістки, а правдиве представлення виду свідком, що не може являти неспитності із свідомством правди, бо в Польщі б'ють і за правду.

Секція виказала, що тіло покойної було вкрите великими синьо - червоними пругами й ранами від шкурного полая та його сприяки, що ним були покойні.

В місяцях, де сприяка вдарала тіло, на шкірі були фіолетні міхурі - опухлини. Професор казав їх повідтінати, щоб пізніше показати їх студентам як „спеціальний, типовий і рідкий прояв - препарат побиття.

Цей факт аж надто різкий кличе про піксту. Та на цьому місці про піксту не кличу, бо вона й так достеменно кличе. Мені ходить про очисти імені поляка, що заляглимне цим злочинном. Ходить мені про те, щоб ніхто з чужинців не посів казати, що так, як колись в царській Росії, — так сьогодні в Польщі такі справи проходять без кари.

## З ЖИТТЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА

- Український Конгресовий Комітет ухвалив фінансову допомогу делегації СУСТА на Всеамериканський Конгрес ІОСНА.
- Курси Українознавства, що відбуваються на Союзі, відвідали з доповідями проф. К. Менінг з коломбійського Університету, та д-р Л. Машута, ред. „Свободи”.
- „Student Mirror" помітив в самому останньому виданні інформації, користуючись інформаціями, друкованими в „Ukrainian American Student News”.
- Як нас повідомляв пресою служба ХАСТ, ім. А. Коцька в Клівленді, редакція Ukrainian American Student News одержала широкий відгук від своїх читачів, між ними і одержала побажання від губернатора штату Огайо.

## Полін Джансон — Індіанська Поетка

Більшість канадців — це іммігранти або нащадки іммігрантів. Однак один із найбільш відомих канадських поетів мав, мабуть, більше права називати себе канадцем від своїх сучасників. Тим поетом була Полін Джансон — дочка провідника індіанського племені Могок.

Вона народилася 1861 р. в Брентфорд, Онт., де індіанці різних клянів племені Ірокуа мали земельні наділи за свої заслуги для британської імперії. В певному зміслі родинна Полін Джансон теж належала до іммігрантських, бо походила з індіанців-переселенців з Північного Нью Йорку до Канади. Однак ще до того перед поселенням європейців на території Канади індіанці Ірокуа торгували і воювали з спорідненими з ними індіанцями племені Горюн, які жили вздовж південного бережжя затоки „Джорджіс Вей”.

Полін Джансон мала відносно невелику формальну освіту, але зате вона доповнила своє знання читанням. Не маючи навіть 12 років, вона прочтала поетичні твори деяких найважливіших світових поетів. Літературне призначення вона здобула собі у 1892 р., коли її запросили до Торонто з рецитациєю її поетичних творів. Там вона здобула бурхливе призначення слухачів, а що більше, одержала пропозицію видрукувати своїх творів. У 1894 р. Полін Джансон виїхала до Англії, щоб там виступати з рецитациями своїх поезій. Після тієї подорожі вона стала славною і в Англії, і в Північній Америці і часто її запрошували з подібними авторськими виступами. Вона відбула 19 подорожей по Канаді. Померла вона у 1931 р.

Герман фон Гільм

Постав на стіл дозени запашиї  
Серед останніх айстр китиць  
И шукай по знову про любов слова простиї,  
Як навесні колісць.

Подай мені в потайний стиску руку,  
А як побажить зтось, не бієсь.  
Хог раз збуди ще поглядом солодким муку,  
Як навесні колісць.

Цвітуть світла на всі гробах сьогодні.  
Цей день зостаєся для жертв.  
О, повернись до мене з горної безодні,  
Як навесні колісць.

Переклад з німецького Юрія Гарнавського

Ярослав Вижицький

## НАШИМИ ДОРОГАМИ...

Тим разом, то вже таки напрауду з кінця. Власне з того кінця, який минулого разу пропустив редактор. Що ж, нема нічого злого, що не вишло на добре. Я маю, з того погати, а Мрія буде мати нагороду докінчити особисто, бо й так уже давно хоже з вами заізнатися.

Приходиться ствердити, що також і добрі сторони мають свої границі. За тиждень-два скажемо „до побачення вакації" і знову до школи.

А все ж таки було додати гарно.

Як би то хто їх не пероводив, кожний мав свою пряминість. Один заливався тяжким потом на нігній змін в ім'я нового „конвертбл", другий відбував фері, опалоючись при будові, тамтої відоселенні, що й досі не знайшов праці, інший тішився тим, що мало дав заробити „капаш", побиваючи новий рекорд швидкості.

Хтось радіє, що викликає заінтересовання тим, що на пляжі з'являється візитово з мотильком. Ще хтось переживав несподівану частя — дістав стипендію.

В неділю погода була неясна і треба було їхати на Стрізу.

Між іншим, страшно люблю природу і зелень. Доцільно і ми ідемо, ми стаєм і доц став.

Не забуди ті неспотворні звітники.

Переді мною святоїванськими возням загорілася гаряна Цейтка Шагтя. Мічине забилось революційне серце. Вже тільки взяти і тоді, і тоді з'являється шкел гороризел! Як знаєє, в такій випадках дощити трудно опраудати тим, що якраз там а не деінде секає трамвай!?

Аж дивно, що засом світ буває такий малий... Вакаційний гар — казка розбита аж до завтра. Тільки! Бо завтра спробуємо щастя на „Арабських Ногах”!

„КАДЬ МІ ПРИНІШЛА КАРТА..."

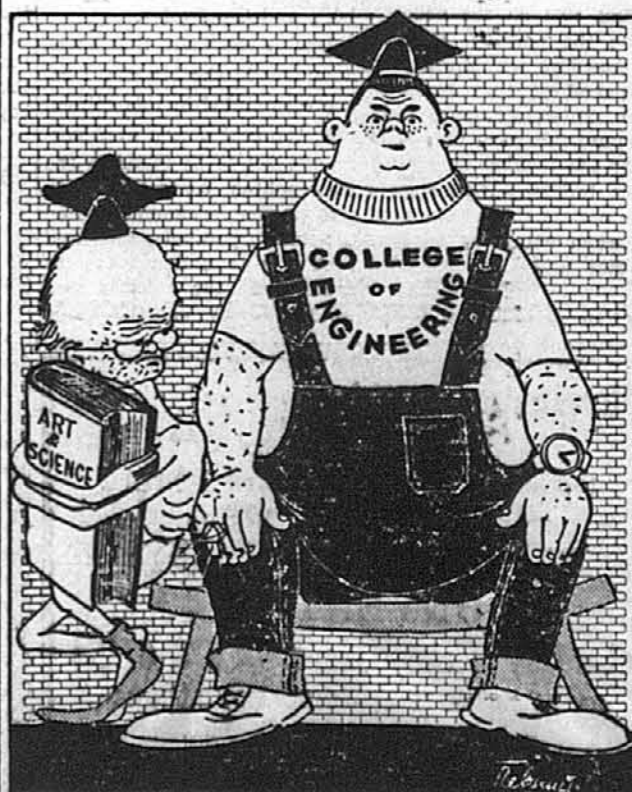
Серед вакаційних несподіванок студент найбільш сподіваною є „вакат" з одної сторони і безплатне опалювання на вишкільних полігонах.

Такою несподіванкою обдарували цюгоричні фері Зенка Кравця, знаного для читачів „Студентського Слова", як стало дописувача і члена Редакційної Колегії, а для ширших студентських кругів, як одною з організаторів студентського руху в ЗДА, і як одного з заступників президента Управи СУСТА.

Управа СУСТА і Редакційна Колегія „Студентського Слова" лугається в побажаннях Зенкові кріпчиих сил, успішного закінчення військової служби та щасливої зустрічі в нашому крузі!

„Е, тобі завжди сенсації в голові. Ми тепер займаємо більш позитивного роботу. Цюгоричні фері проходять під кльгем пропаганди і репрезентативної еміграції. І то з повним успіхом. На пляжас, на „Союзівці", по різних менших гн більших баюраж і баюражас, одним

К. С.



Професійна пропозиція місць в студіях нашого Студентства