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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION 81-83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. HEnderson 4-0237
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel. HEnderson 4-1016

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WEEKLY COMMENTATOR

90th ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF LINCOLN

Some men pass away at the peak of their power and influence, and become enshrined among the great. Others remain on and on, take on fresh responsibilities, and as a results of one thing or another, of factors and elements beyond their control, do not measure up in stature, in deeds of the time when they were at the peak.

A good example of this was General Ulysses S. Grant, brilliant commander-in-chief of the victorious Federal forces during the American Civil War. He was persuaded to run for the presidency of the United States. What happened after that during the chaotic Reconstruction Period, when Grant with all of his ability, leadership and integrity, did all that was possible to fulfill the functions of his office, is well known.

All this comes to our mind on the the 90th anniversary of the death of the great Abraham Lincoln (April 15, 1865).

It was a little after 10 o'clock on that April night 90 years ago when John Wilkes Booth crept behind the President as he sat in a rocking chair in a box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, aimed a derringer at a point between the left ear and the spine and fired a single shot.

The chair stopped rocking. It is reported that the President made no sound. His head inclined slowly toward his chest. After a preliminary examination by Dr. Charles Leale, he was carried across 10th street, to the home of William Petersen, a tailor. There the doctors quickly determined that he was mortally wounded. The bullet was deeply imbedded in the brain. They could only wait through the long night.

At dawn the President started to moan. His breathing became swift and shallow. At 7:20 he breathed no more. Secretary of War Stanton stood erect, placed his hat on his head and exclaimed, "Now he belongs to the ages."

News of the shooting of Lincoln appeared immediately in the morning newspapars in form of government announcement. The latter left no doubt that the President would die. Still when the end came the people were still stunned and unbelieving. From Washington, across the nation, spread the tolling of bells and then, in city after city, came the booming of cannon, every 30 minutes, all day and all night.

The death of Lincoln brought grief not only to the victorious North but also to the defeated South. The Confederate states well knew that the passing of the just and magnanimous Union leader made their future dark indeed. The events which took place then confirmed their fears.

But if the assassination was a disaster for the nation, it rescued Lincoln from the turmoil of the postwar years and assured his place among, what might be called, the folk gods of America. Historians have correctly pointed out that his policy of reconciliation would have involved him in a fierce struggle with Congress that might have obscured the memory of the great work in preserving the Union.

And thus the task of binding the wounds fell to Andrew Johnson, leading him to the humiliation of an unmerited impeachment, while Abraham Lincoln passed into history martyred, immaculate and enshrined—as he so richly deserved.

Lyktey Is Selected As Utica, N. Y. Envoy to Foreign Countries

A former Ukrainian displaced person who won his American citizenship after serving in the U.S. Army was named Utica Community Ambassador, of Utica, N. Y. to foreign countries for 1955, when he appeared among the six finalists on March 28 last in the Utica Free Academy Little Theatre, the Utica Observer Dispatch reported.

The appointee was Jaroslav "Jerry" Lyktey, 26, native of Ukraine and now a sophomore at Utica College.

The other Utica "envoy" selected from among the six finalists was John A. Bengough, General Electric employee.

According to the Utica Observer Dispatch, at least two unprecedented marks were passed during the final competition. It is the first time that any male contestant was selected to represent the Utica, N. Y. community in the four years of project competition. Also, it was announced during the evening of the ceremonies, that the Organization for International Livinb, which sponsors the ambassador projects on a nationwide level, wrote from its Putnam, Vermount headquarters that after reading the data on the finalists, six in all, it felt the information represented "the finest group of applicants that have ever been received from any city in the U.S."

Bengough has selected France as his first choice of a country he would like to visit, and Finland as his second choice.

Lyktey selected Yugoslavia as first choice, Austria as second.

Lyktey fled from Ukraine in 1944 to Western Ukraine, where he attended schools. Through the advice and encouragement of an uncle who lives in Utica, "Jerry" came to this country and to Utica in 1949. He served in the Army from March, 1951 to March, 1953, after which he became a U.S. citizen.

While in the Army, "Jerry" conducted a course in Russian, and at present commands, according to the Utica Observer Dispatch, no less than five foreign languages, which he speaks fluently. Active in several organizations in the Utica City, he is president of the International Club, a member of the U.C. Choir and the Speakers' Bureau, and is a member of the Ukrainian Catholic church group. He is unmarried.

A UKRAINIAN PROFESSOR AT PARIS CONSERVATORY

A Ukrainian, Margaritha Matyashevska, a recent graduat from International Conservatory in Paris, has been appointed professor at this conservatory for 1955.

Chicago Youth Operating a Seven Day a Week Program

The Chicago chapter of a youth organization founded in Ukraine and driven underground by the Communists is operating a seven day a week program on Chicago's northwest side, the Chicago Sunday Tribune reported last Sunday in a featured and illustarted article.

Called the Ukrainian Youth Association, Inc. (Soyuz Ukrainskoyi Molodi Ameryky), it is operated by persons of Ukrainian birth, most of whom came to Chicago via Germany between 1949 and 1951.

If the group of young people who gather nightly at 2147 Chicago avenue can be characterized by a word, it is independence, the Tribune notes.

As reported in that Chicago daily—

The two story former store building which serves as headquarters was purchased for $15,000. There are still several thousand dollars due on the mortgage.

From their own ranks have arisen leaders who direct activities in band, chorus, soccer, drama, and dancing. And out of loyalty to the United States and affection for the Ukraine has arisen this organization to pass on cultural heritage to their young people.

Hopes to Be Engineer

"We have to learn, we have to work, and still we have to find time for our boys and girls," explained one of the officers, a 27 year old man who works days in a machine shop, studies thru a correspondence course at night, and hopes someday to become a mechanical engineer.

John H. Barabash, a kind of older statesman among the younger men and women since he came here in 1912 as a teenager, chuckled at the mention of juvenile delinquency.

"We didn't have things like that in the old country; there wasn't enough freedom. Barabash for 17 years was band director at Harrison High school. For the last 16 years, he's held a similar post at Wright Junior college. Now, he also directs at 45 member band at the association.

Organizers of the Ukrainian American Youth association were exiled in Russia when Communists learned about the group. But after World War II, the organization was revived in Germany.

With the movement of Ukrainian people to London, Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago, it was reactivated. There now are 32 chapters in the United States and the Chicago group was among the first to be formed.

Driven by Communism

Many of the men who are members of the Chicago ave. group came to Germany under the forced labor program. Others were driven there when the Communists moved into the Ukraine in 1944 and 1945. About 25 are GI veterans of the Korean war.

"We lost a lot of time in World War II," explained one. "We were taken from our homes. We lost educational opportunities, especially for professional training where time is necessary. And many of us have families and parents, sisters and brothers still in the Ukraine."

If the association is headquarters for some of the younger Ukrainians, the Ukrainian Civic center at 845 N. Western ave. is "home" for older immigrants.

Association leaders estimate there are 15,000 persons of Ukrainian descent in the Chicago area who came after World War II and between 60,000 and 75,000 including earlier settlers.

Ukrainian Independence Day Anniversary Marked in Brazil

On January 21, 1955 Dr. Pedro Firman Netto, Federal Deputy of the State of Parana, Brazil, made the following statement on Ukraine on the floor of the Brazilian Parliament:

"Tomorrow the Ukrainian people will celebrate their national holiday and will commemorate this great act toward liberation which took place on January 22, 1918.

"The Ukrainian colony in the State of Parana has become an important factor in the agricultural life, especially in regard to the cultivation of wheat.

"The celebration that will be marked by the colony is close to all the citizens of Parana, and it should be close to this Assembly of the representatives of the people.

"The nation which has been struggled under such outstanding men as Bohdan Khmelnytsky, Vyhovsky and Mazepa, the nation which for the past 154 years has been fighting unceasingly for the restoration of its independence and which still fights against Russian Bolshevism, deserves our admiration.

"On the Brazilian land this people represents a treasured human strength which stands for the defense of democracy and Christianity.

"I take this opportunity to transmit from the floor of this Parliament expressions of greetings and admiration for the Ukrainian colony in Brazil, and in particular that in Parana."

The statemenet of Dr. Firman was also printed in the official "Diario do Congresso," while the official Radio Nacional broadcast it throughout all Brazil, in addition, Radio Nacional declared on January 22, 1955:

"The day of January 22 is the day of Ukrainian Independence which was proclaimed in 1918.

"Ukraine, despite the fact that it was overpowered in 1921 by the Red conqueror and despite the fact that today it is a Socialist Soviet Republic has never renounced its national ideals.

"The Ukrainian people continue to resist successfully the domination of Moscow, and the exiled government of Free Ukraine continues its activities towards the liberation of its land, standing unwaveringly on the side of the great democracies of the West in their struggle for a free world.

"For their own part the Brazilian people watch with deep sympathy the liberation struggle of the friendly Ukrainian nation, fully identifying themselves with its aspirations."

Ukrainian Women Organization In England Expanding

At the close of 1954 the Alliance of Ukrainian Women in England presented a report of its activities. We learn from it that the organization comprises 10 groups, each having about 30 members on an average. They are located in the industrial region of Yorkshire and Lancashire where most of the Ukrainian families have settled. Mrs. A. Ses is the president of the Central Ukrainian Women's Alliance in Great Britain.

This organization is engaged in education and charitable work. Its action, however, is devoted mostly to the caring for children. Some groups maintain kindergartens or evening schools so as to have the children preserve knowledge of Ukrainian language, literature and history. Some of the groups are promoting the Ukrainian folk art embroidering articles for their churches and National Homes.

Undergoing Basic Training At WAC Center

Pvt. Anna Osinska, of Newark, N. J., a former Ukrainian displaced person, is now at Fort McClellan, Alabama, going through her basic training at WAC Center there. She is the daughter of Mrs. Natalia Osinska who lives at 94 Bruce Street, Newark, N. J. Her father, Victor Osinski, in civilian life was an engineer and in 1918 was captain in Ukrainian National Army fighting against bolshevists. She came to the United States in 1949 with her mother and graduated from West Side High School in Newark, N. J. She also attended New York University at Washington Square, New York City, N. Y. In Newark she belonged to Student Association and ODUM (Ukrainian Democratic Youth Association).

Pvt. Anna Osinska

At home she was brought up to be a Ukrainian patriot One of her uncles was General Hnat Stefaniw and another one Zenon Stefaniw, who writes to "Svoboda" on Ukrainian military matters and who also is the author of Ukrainian Armed Forces' History.

Pvt. Osinska writes that "I joined the Women's Army Corps in order to be ready and fight when the time comes for the country of my forefathers. And I believe that Women's Army Corps is a wonderful organization for young women. It broadens the general knowledge as well as prepares us to be ready in case of emergency."

Crowned Champion in Diocesan Spelling Bee

Eeleven-year-old Oleh Koropej, who came to this country in 1949 with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Orest Koropej, former displaced persons, presently residing in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, was the winner of the boys' grammar school CYO Diocesan Spelling Bee, held at St. Mary's School, Bayview, on March 28 last, the Providence Visitor daily reports.

Oleh Koropej

A sixth-grader, Oleh, of Sacred Heart, Pawtucket, was, the daily reported, most casual of all the spellers. Oleh sat back and rattled off spellings without even bothering to use the time honored system of splitting the words into syllables. Nor did the youngster seem impressed with the fact that he defeated last year's winner, Paul Ferguson of St. Joseph's, Newport. Oleh expected to win, and did.

The entire Koropej family are members of the Ukrainian National Association.

Don Wyatt, the Providence Visitor reporter wrote that "today's youngsters can spell as well as their elders was proved beyond doubt as the finals of the CYO Diocesan Spelling Bee were staged at St. Mary's School, Bayview . . . Adults sitting in the audience grimaced and contorted their faces as they tried to picture spellings of words which the youngsters were tossing off with ease on the stage."

In all, 48 grammar and high school youngsters competed for six championships.

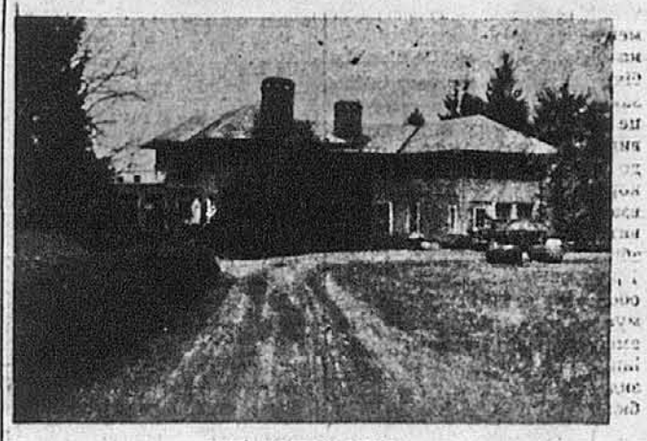
The event was also reported and pictured in the Evening Bulletin of Providence.

Judges included Brother Cornelius Peter, F.S.C., principal of La Salle Academy; Brother Faber, F.S.C., principal of St. Raphael Academy, Judge John E. Mullen of Superior Court; Miss Frances Steere of RICE cultural advisor for the Northern R.I. CYO, Miss Alice Sullivan of the Newport School Department, and Miss Claire Ducharme of the Warwick School Department.

A YOUNG UKRAINIAN PIANIST

At an international musical competitive examination in Geneva, Switzerland, a Ukrainian girl, Ruslana Antonovich, 16, who studied music in Vienna, received the first prize. She also received an especial mark of distinction for her rendition of Chopin's compositions.

"KIEV" TO BE CAPITAL OF U.N.A. "SOYUZIVKA"



THE "KIEV" VILLA

The famed Ukrainian National Association resort, popularly known as the "Soyuzivka," located in the rolling mountain region near Kerhonkson, N. Y., has acquired 50 more acres to augment its present 300 acres, to afford more vacation facilities and pleasure for vacationers and visitors. On the newly acquired property there is a beautiful villa, with two adjoining buildings. It has been dubbed "Kiev," and as such it will be the capital of the "Soyuzivka," known as "a fragment of free Ukraine in free America."

The "Kiev" building, which is surrounded by a fine park and an orchard, has as its neighbors the two adjoining buildings, named "Lypsky" and "Darnytsia," names of two suburbs of Kiev, capital of Ukraine.

Improvements are constantly being made to make the "Soyuzivka" an ideal vacation spot, for weekly, monthly, or for just weekend sojourn.

Its swimming pool, for example, has had already installed in it a new water filter, to make the water crystal clear.

A "full house" is expected this summer at the "Soyuzivka". Better make your reservation now.

Ukrainians to Lead Nationality Groups in American Loyalty Day Parade

The Ukrainian contingent will head, as in previous years, the nationalities groups in American Loyalty Day parade, next Saturday, New York City, down its famous Fifth Avenue. They will be led by five Kozak attired horsemen. Grand Marshall will be Mr. Walter Bacad.

Assembly place will be at 92nd street, east of Madison avenue.

As many of our Ukrainian American societies as possible should participate in it. Phone or write to Ukrainian National Home, 140 2nd Avenue, New York City.

Madrid Ukrainian Students Mark Ukrainian Independence Day

The Ukrainian student colony in Madrid, Spain, marked the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian independence by holding a special meeting which was attended by prominent Spanish and foreign representatives.

Rev. Santiago Morillo, S.J., assisted by Revs. Aguirre and Secunda, celebrated a Mass in the Oriental Rite. The church was filled with many prominent Spanish and foreign guests.

Father Morillo, who is president of the Centro de Estudios Orientales, at which several dozens Ukrainian and other East European students are being trained, delivered a penetrating sermon on the significance of January 22, 1918, on which day the Ukrainians proclaimed their national sovereignty and independence.

Among those that attended the Ukrainian festivity were Sr. Daniel Castel, representative of the Spanish Foreign Office and head of the Department for Eastern Europe, Dr. Tsune-chi and and Kuei Tsung-yao, Ambassador and Secretary of Nationalist China respectively; Dr. Cieker, Slovak Minister, and Mr. Dragicevich, representative of the Croat organization.

Mr. Yaroslav Stetsko, president of the ABN (Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations) in Madrid on a visit, was also among those attending the Ukrainian independence observance.

Mr. Andrew Kishka. Representative of the Ukrainian National Council in Spain, with whose cooperation the festivity was organized, was host to the Ukrainian colony and foreign representatives.

Major Spanish political dailies, such as "Arriba", and "ABC", gave an extensive coverage to the Ukrainian independence anniversary.

97 UKRAINIANS GRADUATED ALBERTA U.

258 students were graduated from the Alberta University, Edmonton, in winter 1954; 97 of those are Ukrainians from Edmonton and the suburbs, mostly Canadian born. The Canadian Golden West was the region where most Ukrainian immigrant farmers settled at the beginning of this century.

LETTERS FROM AMERICA

Letters from America Week, May 16 through May 22nd, is being set aside by many governors and mayors to call attention to the effectiveness of letters in fighting Communist propaganda. Make your letters to relatives and friends abroad weapons for our country in combatting Communist lies and spreading the truth about America.

KINGS OF KIEV AND HALICH

By PROF. N. ANDRUSIAK

(4)

In another Bull of May 14, 1253, tht pope called upon the Christians of Poland, Bohemia, Moravia, Lusatio, and Pomerania to undertake a campaign against the Tatars and thus help "Nostrum filium, illustrem regem Russiae"—i.e. King Danilo. Unfortunately, none of them was inclined to succor King Danilo who subsequently was crowned in December 1253 by the papal legate Opison at Dorohichyn, on the Buh River.

Taking into consideration the fact that from the very beginning of their exchange of letters, Innocent IV called Danilo "rex Russiae"—the mentioned coronation actually did not promote Danilo from prince to king. After the tragic death of the Kievan Grand Prince the "Ruthenian king" Michael, the pope regarded Danilo as a sovereign ruler-king of the Ukraine, entered into negotiations with him concerning the union of the Church of his realm with Rome, and when Danilo assented to such union—under the condition that he would receive help from the Catholic countries against the Tatars—the pope ordered his legate to crown Danilo, thereby indicating that he was taking the Ruthenian king under his protection.

But when none of the Western rulers displayed any willingness to aid Danilo in shaking off the Tatar yoke, our king equally tarried with proclaiming the union of the Church of his State with Rome. This being the case, Alexander IV in his Bull of 1257 charged Danilo as one failing to live up to the covenant, and turned to the very Catholic rulers that they by force induce Danilo to bring about the ecclesiastical union with Rome. Yet, like the call of Innocent IV, to help Danilo, the demand made by Alexander IV suffered the same failure. Realizing utter indifference on the part of the Western rulers to the defense of his country against the Tatars, Danilo considered it expedient to break his ties with Rome lest they provoke the Tatars.

★

After Danilo's death, the Latin title "rex" was appropriated by the princes of Galicia and Lodomeria in their official documents sent to Western Europe. So Prince Yury Lvovich calls himself "rex Russiae et dux Lodomeriae" There is, however, no documentary evidence to the effect that he had renewed connections with the pope or any negotiation with the latter regarding the union—as it is asserted by Mykola Holubec ("Greater History of Ukraine" p. 265) and by Vol. Maciak ("The Ukrainian Toiler" of June 5, 1953, No. 2) the latter denies just what he had written himself in his publication "Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria of 1290-1340 in new researches", UVAN, Augsburg, 1948, p. 19). Yury's I grandson (after his daughter), Boleslav Yury II Troydenovich, used for himself merely the title "Prince" of Rusj (at times, "Little Rusj"), but his successor, Prince Dmytro Detko, in his message to the council and the merchants of Torun calls his predecessor "Ruthenian King". Again, Detko's contemporary, the Hungarian king Ludovic I, makes a distinction between "Ruthenian Kingdom" and the Hungarian one ("Greater History of Ukraine" p. 336).

The quoted documentary fragments, although incomplete, nevertheless sufficiently justify the conclusion: in the West-European authentic sources, both our Kievan Grand Princes of the pre-Mongolian period and of that of the Romanowichi of Galicia and Lodomeria always were entitled as Kings. For that very reason, the historians, in their treatises written in West-European languages (among them, in the West-Slavic ones) should likewise hold to this nomenclature. The customary literal translation of our term "kniazj" was hitherto apt to prompt in the Western world the misleading view, namely, that our rulers had not been sovereign.

(Transl. by A. Mykytiak)

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Translator's Note:—These valuable finding of the author in regard to the imperial status of Kiev and the royal one of Halich are confirmed in the official titles of the Russian czars and the Austrian emperors, respectively. Thus, Catherine II called herself Empress and Autocrat also of Kiev (witness her ukases of December 15, 1762, and July 25, 1763), while the czars of XIX. century put first "... all-Russian Autocrat" and then emperor of ... Kiev" (preceded by Moscow). In turn, on the basis of the Austro-Hungarian Compromise (1867), the titles of Francis Joseph and Charles I included that of "King of Galicia and Lodomeria",—a title used by the Hungarian kings since the above mentioned Andrew II. As such, that Kingdom was treated at the Peace Conference of St. Germain in 1919.

The End

UKRAINIAN CEREMICS EXHIBITED IN FRANCE

The well known Ukrainian artist, Ivana Vinnikiv, who has been engaged in ceremics production for several years, is now going to exhibit creations at the International Exhibion at Cannes, France.

IN SERVICE OF THE DIVINE

By LEON A. MOSKO

(2)

In Service of the Divine

In Rome candles, artificial flowers and carving or painting on the altar are forbidden. It might be well to emulate this practice. For some churches in America have even gone so far as to substitute in place of the usual barrage of flickering vigil lamps, a stand in which the insertion of a dime will cause an electric light bulb to light for a guaranteed four hours (or less if the sacristan wishes a quick turnover) in one of the red, green or blue glass cups. Things like this smack more of commercialism than of devotion.

Secular Art is in Fairly Healthy Condition

Viewing the status of secular art today we can see that it is in a fairly healthy condition. The extremes existing within it, from Primitivsm to Abstractonism, are signs of its broadness. Every field of art is flourishing except religious art. Why? Because religious art is not thought of as art at all but as, from the Victorian Age, interior decoration. It has been a prime example of standardization without peer in our age. The answer to inferior church art lies elsewhere; it concerns the final cause of production — the purpose the purpose the artist has in mind when he makes something. The primary reason for making things is the love and service of God and our neighbor. The secondary aim which the efficient cause is justified in considering may be the good of the things he is making, the enjoyment derived from the work itself or the achievement of that joy. Herein lies the distinction between the sacred and secular attitudes of life. The man who takes the sacred view acts for the love of God and man. He has due respect for the values of power, pleasure, money and reputation, but he keeps them in their proper perspective. The man who takes the secular view puts power, enjoyment and money first and denies his duty to God and neighboor. Here lies the crux of our problem.

The Two Groups

Our churches are appointed almost exclusively by two groups. The larger group is composed of the commercial-order-by-mail-furnishers. Their fundamental error lies in the substitution of profit for any other more noble end. From this source flow all the ills of this type of production. Articles are made as well enough or badly enough to insure a profit. And, in order to encourage sales, they are made to suit the supposed tastes of the buyers, whose intelligence the designers seem to have underrated. As money is made the god-head, mass-production is necessarily adopted; for though articles can be made well by hand they cannot be made cheaply. With the competition of the other firms of the same nature each is obliged to cut costs as much as possible, using cheaper materials and any other devices which would enable him to edge out his competitors. Despite this we cannot say that Church art is necessarily bad because it is mass-produced. Mass-produced objects can be good in style, design and color: take, for example, the attractiveness of many recent books. Yet the fact remains that church art is, at present, inferior. Eric Gill has said "such things (depicting God or the saints and decorating churches) are today generally not religious at all. They are the produce of commercial enterprise, factory products, the produce of men who are not men, having become mere 'hands,' men who do not experience themselves as gods, whose free-will is dedied and whose works, being without faith are as dead as faith is read without works. Religion and Industrialism are incompatible. Religious art cannot be produced in factories."

The Studios Artisans

The smaller of the two groups mentioned is composed of studio artisans, who, with their exclusiveness are not motivated by financial gain but by fame. They so enjoy the production of beauty and the reputation they earn for themselves that they completely ignore or forget the primary purpose of their existence and work. There are many artists today who are willing and eager to appoint our chuches, but their names are either lost or unknown in the ecclesiastical milieu. As a result of this, the parish administrators must depend solely on what they see in catalogues and Barclay Street shop windows.

Religious art produced by machines has a greater fault than just ugliness. The work tells us nothing at all about the subject, or if it does, it tells it all wrong. Granted we don't know precisely what our Lord and His mother looked like, but we could, with confidence, hazard a guess that they don't look like the mass-produced statues and paintings. They suggest that these whom we worship are bloodless creatures exuding sweetness and clothed in the most fantastically designed and gaudily-colored robes imaginable. If a generation of Christians see nothing presented for their contemplation but an effeminate representation of their Saviour, their concept of the Saviour's Humanity may correspond, in the long run, to that which they encounter on every living-room wall and church interior.

PRIDE OF A NATION

The permanent, basic sources of pride to an individual nation are chiefly those features which stamp most individually this nation as an ethnoligical and racial group, separate in the own ways from all the rest of humanity. Although in our "brave new world" this pride is coming to be reflected more and more in material possessions and displays of opulence, permanent values for pride remain — reverberating from achievement in song, tale, and art—the culture, the tradition, the spiritual heritage of a nation.

Carried to an illogical and far-fetched extreme, as by the National Socialist movement in Germany two decades ago, self esteem in culture and in race spawns forth a self-centered theory of racial plus cultural superiority, with the possible result of an attempt at realizing this theory of supremacy into a concrete practice of world subjugation. And so, extreme egoism brings about pride's downfall.

... the Ageless Past

As opposed to conceit, we have the other illogical extreme—a sense of shame for one's own institutions and ways as left to the individual by his race. And it is particularly this phase of absence of national pride and its possible permanent establishment that creates a unique situation here in Canada for our race.

Inspiration Thwarted

Since the homeland, the fountain-head of inspiration and support to any cultural movement, has been subjected to Russian imperialism in its worst tyrannical forms for longer than three centuries much of the encouragement and enthusism for the maintenance of such a national culture has been dampened. An additional potent factor causing steady oblivion to our own culture is the fear of individualism, fear of differing from the existing predominant orred—fear lest his individuality be misintepreted as luke-warmness for the adopted homeland. There is also a third and closely allied cause for this even increasing discord—the erection of an "unconscious association (built up by long decades of economically motivated immigration) between the native tongue and poverty, low living standards, and interior standing in the community."

Obviosly, in order to weigh the scale in favour of preserving our tradition, important reasons must be brought forth to champion the list against the ominous and portent causes of decadence of our ways. There can never be a dearth of these reasons, but in the main, the case resolves itself into two primary arguments in favour of maintenance of the heritage.

Culture Justified

First and foremost, any culture, any tradition bears within itself sufficient justification for existance — its aesthetic value, beauty for its own sake alone. As long as this sense of beauty is perceived in national possessions—material or spiritual—that national group has every full claim to existence and acknowledgement. As applied to our case, this argument holds particularly true.

The song of our people has been acclaimed everywhere as one of the most melodious existent on our earth. The literary mantle is no means threadbare; for quoting but one familiar example, our national poet, though broken by years of persecution and penal servitude, nevertheless won his rightful station amongst literary giants such as Baudelaire or Byron. Without doubt, both the way of the folk and the cultural of the intellectual, in our case, justify the classification of beauty — and thus justify the effort at dispelling enveloping obscurity ...

Customs a Vehicle

Basically and primarily entwined with the aesthetics of our culture, the other main reason ultimately unfolds to a cause-effect sequence in the struggle of oblivion and survival. Tradition and heritage needs to be maintained as a record of the accomplishments of the preceding generations. To narrow the case even more further from generalities, let us take a close look at the Ukrainian tongue. Herewith our language and its vocabulary play an all-important part, for "the vocabulary of a language is the measuring-rod of the sum total of the activities of that language's speakers".

"But human activity is in turn the material index of civilization". Thus our customs are but a vehicle for the accomplishments of our forefathers, aiding our achievements of the present, and setting forth our goals and ideals for the future. So, in recognizing worthy and justifiable self-esteem, we do but homage to the past with all of its connotation of tradition and knowledge. Any nation, any people, though winging on to new accomplishments, nevertheless require roots for anchorage and stability — for as Anatole France once remarked, 'Ce n'est qu'avec le passe qu'on fait l'avenir' (that it's only with the past we create the future). With our past, as the inspirational focus, achievement shall continue, the realization of ideals shall ever be carried on—the future pride of a nation ...

O. R., Toronto U.N.Y.F.

Courtesy always pays—but don't pull up on the road to success and let the other fellow go ahead.

FRATERNAL ACTIVITY

The word "fraternalism" is the practice—after doing best for others to do the best for one's self. Cooperation, consideration of others are atributes of fraternalism. Through local branches are grouped men, women, and children in a common cause, aside from social contacts, friendship and benevolence. According to statistics, life insurance is on the increase steadily. Life insurance means future securty, future careers, future retirement.

The Ukrainian National Association has progressed to meet all the demands in the growing field of life insurance. Naturally this progress is due to the efforts of the men and women, members of the Ukrainian National Association, to the untiring work of local branch officers and the fine cooperation between local branches and the home office.

Annual reports show that the sound business practice of the Ukrainian National Association, the careful investments, and the safety and yield of a fair interest return, the continued service to the members, are elements responsible for the increasing of its membership and financial status.

With the progress of time, life insurance took over another meaning than only "payment of death benefit." Today, life insurance is a means of bettering the standard of living, of attaining those luxuries of life, lovely homes, assured education and so on. Life insurance is a means of savings which otherwise could be bypassed.

The organizational field is still wide open. Just a little effort on the part of members and local branch officers can induce one to join this family of the Ukrainian National Association. You can write to the Home Office for information regarding the types of insurance and the rates. So why not join now! Every clear thinking person knows that life insurance is essential, no matter what walk of life. Besides, here you have an opportunity to join your own, Ukrainian, fraternal organization which most assuredly will attain even greater goals. Be one of those, who will make this possible. Join the UNA!

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

THE AMERICAN WAY

Alergic to Baloney

By GEORGE PECK

The day of the Commie soap-box orator is a thing of the past, thank goodness! The Reds now are using quieter and more insidious techniques.

However, those of us who were doomed to live the larger cities of the nation a decade or so ago, will not forget those defamers of our American Capitalistic System. Most of those slimy-looking individuals who infested our metropolitan street corners were rather amusing as they grew almost apolpletic in their denunciations of Capitalism and the alleged odious monsters who controlled it. It bordered on the hilarious when they burst into tears as they raved and ranted about the sad plight of the poor, down-trodden workers of America.

A few people, a very few were fooled by these wild bursts of soap-box oratory But Americans, for the most part, took them with a grain of salt. It's rather a difficult job to convince a well-paid, well fed, well-dressed, well-housed American worker that he's an object of pity. It just doesn't add up to any individual who can do a bit of thinking on his own hook.

This reminiscing about the departed Commies soap-box orator reminds me of an old gag that illustrates just how immune the average American is to phony propaganda.

An Old Gag

It seems that an American citizen, who was listening to a Communist orator expounding upon the beauties of the Soviet System of government and society, was seized with a violent and prolonged fit of sneezing.

The Communist paused in his oration, glared down upon the sneezer from the lofty heights of his soap-box and asked:

"What's the matter with you? Are you catching cold?"

"No," replied the American between sneezes, "I'm just allergic to baloney."

And so, as it finally dawned on the emissaries of the Kremlin, that an awful lot of Americans are "allergic to baloney," they decided to abandon the soap-boxes and transfer their nefarious works to other fields of action. They came to realize at long last that too many American workers know that laboring under our American System of Free Enterprise, they are kings in comparison with workers under all other systems; and that their milicious, lying propaganda was falling on deaf ears.

The average American worker does not believe that under our system there have not been and are not now many cases of injustice to the workers. He knows that America is still far short of Utopia, of being a land of "milk and honey." But at the same time, he also is aware that we have come closer to achieving that happy goal than has any other nation in all history, and that further, if government can be persuaded or forced to cease its meddling with and hampering of industry, we will come still closer to realizing that idealistic dream.

Inhuman Rats

And so, these inhuman rats, masquerading as humans, have burrowed into our labor unions, our schools, our churches, into various departments of our government, in fact, they have infiltrated into every nook and cranny of our society. Underground, sneaky techniques have replaced the open, bold soap-box techniques. Sad to relate, these new methods, operating in these new arenas of action, have met with considerable success. Why? Because they operate under cover to bamboozle an unsuspecting public.

Still more unfortunately, whenever the government agencies that we set up to ferret these vermin and hold them up to public gaze, begin to function, they are halted in their tracks. The Commies, working behind the scenes, have a habit of convincing the American people that the investigators are the real sulprits, the real enemies of America.

Martin Dies, Parnell Thomas and Joseph McCarty are three martyrs among those who have been "crucified" for daring to expose the underground Commies. Shame on us for doling out punishments instead of rewards for genuine srevice to America!

And now another public servant bravely takes over where Joe McCarthy was forced to leave off. This is a plea to the readers of this column to insure that John L. McClellan is not accorded the same shabby treatment that has been the sad fate of his predecessors in attempting to root out the Commies and Commie sympathizers in our government. When the Commies get around to talking about "McClellanism," let's shout from the housetops that we are as one in favor of it—that we're allergic to baloney!

Poet's Corner

VIDEO

The room is wide and long;:
about its edge
The jeweled sets, like colored
cabochons
Are crowded in together, wedge
by wedge,
To fit a sequence that the plot
has drawn;
Pink Irish cottage, thatched
and gay with shrub,
A sea-blue wall, dappled with
olive shade,
Magenta tearoom, rusty jail, a
pub,
A golden palace, lush with red
brocade.

Minus the actors and production crew,
The noise, the quick confusion
and the glare,
The booms, and lights and pulleys wait their cue;
The cameras stand stiffly by
and stare
Upon the frame, in which tonight we'll view
The usual murder and the love
affair.

Margaret B. McGee.

This Week in American History

On April 19, 1775, American colonists and British soldiers fought the Battle of Lexington and Concord, the first engagement in America's War for Independence. Gen. Gage, the British commander, was forced to retreat to Boston. This battle aroused the people of the thirteen colonies. As the news spread from colony to colony, American patriots seized arms and ammunition, formed provincial congresses, and in a few months overthrew the power of the British royal governors. A monument in honor of this battle was dedicated at Concord, Massachusetts, on April 19, 1836. For this occasion, Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote his well-known poem, "Concord Hymn," which begins:

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurl'd,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world."

April 19th is a legal holiday in Massachusetts and Maine, where it is observed as Patriots' Day.

On April 23, 1791, James Buchanan, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Of Scottish descent, he practiced law in his home town of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, until he was elected to Congress in 1820. He served five terms in the House of Representatives. As Minister to Russia, Buchanan negotiated the first commercial treaty between that country and the United States. In 1833 he was elected to the United States Senate and was twice re-elected. As Secretary of State under President Polk, he supported the Mexican war and annexation of Texas. In 1856, James Buchanana, as Democratic candidate for the Presidency, defeated John C. Fremont, the first nominee of the newly-organized Republican party. In the events that led to the Civil War, President Buchanan took the position that while no state had the right to secede from the Union, the Union had no power to prevent its doing so. Buchanan has the unique distinction of being the only bachelor President of the United States. He died in 1868, at the age of 77.

ERICH KOCH AND UKRAINE

By HANS DE WEERD, Amsterdam Holland

(2)

German officials who knew Ukrainian problems both through study and from expedience, as Dr. Hans Koch, the church historian, Dr. Oberlaender and Dr. Georg Leibbrandt (Chief of Rosenberg's Political Department) were dismissed. When the German Field Marshal Kleist urged a policy of friendship in Ukraine, Koch remarked that "one should get rid of this man." "Germany's friends and allies were also worried: Vidkun Quisling, the Norwegian Nazi chief, who knew the Communist world well, expressed his concern in a letter to German top leaders, Dutch economists working in the RKU and completed the old German saying "Zwei Koeche verderben den" with the statement: "Ein Koch verdirbt die Ukraine," which became a popular pun. Marshal Giovanni Messer, of the Italian Expeditionary Corps in Russia (C.S.I.R.) sent alarming reports on German policy in Ukraine to Mussolini in May and October 1942, dealing extensively with the Ukrainian struggle for independence in former years,

Moscow Knew Best the Ukrainian Problem

Just as today, there was but one place where the Ukrainian problem was understood only too well; the enormous importance of this vast area covering old Moscow against the West, the Eastern Ruhr-areas from Donets and Rih, the rich corn crops and above all, a freedom-loving nation as large as France, England or Italy, which in case of a national resurrection, would be the successful standard bearer of the revolt of the oppressed Soviet nations against Moscow.

That spot, where the vital importance of Ukraine was understood so thoroughly, was Moscow itself. When Ukrainian nationalist partisans rose in the German rear, the Soviets sent negotiators to them but without results. As in White Ruthenia, they did not appeal to Soviet or Russian patriotism but to the love for the partisans' own country, in this case Ukraine. The best known Soviet resistance novel against German occup-

(Concluded on page 3)

LOW COST MEMBERSHIP

Anyone who has done organization work for the Ukrainian National Association has found that a big part of the job consists of answering the questions of the prospective members. Success or failure frequently depends on the organizer's ability to answer these questions to the prospective member's satisfaction.

One question of general interest is occasionally put to organizers, and that is "Why can't I be a U.N.A. member without taking out an insurance certificate?" This question requires a careful answer; it should not be brushed aside with a wave of the hand. An experienced organizer would realize immediately that the prospective member is already heavily insured and, though he would like to be a U.N.A. member, he does not care for more insurance. He definitely would not join if he is told point blank that he would have to take out insurance in order to be a member. But, if it is carefully explained to him that the insurance in question is actually a "Certificate of Membership" which entitles him to all the privileges and benefits, he would become interested. And, since he is more interested in being a member than in the insurance itself, the organizer should point out that low cost whole life membership certificates are available. It is a fact that young people can be members for less than one dollar per month, not much more than it costs to belong to an ordinary social club. Small as the dues may be, the U.N.A. member receives an annual dividend after two calendar years; also, his membership certificate provides for cash surrender after three or four years, so that, in the event he desires to terminate his membership, he may exchange his certificate for a check.

Many of our young people carry insurance with the commercial companies and therefore are reluctant to increase their financial burdens by taking out U.N.A. certificates. But an organizer who is familiar with the facts concerning the U.N.A. and who can give satisfactory answers to questions, can get quite a few of these young people to apply for low cost certificates of membership.

But why wait for an organizer to approach you? If you want to join the Ukrainian National Association and desire to know the lowest rate of dues applicable in your case, write to Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J. Be sure to state your question and mention your birthday. You will receive a prompt reply. And if you want general information ask for the pamphlet, "Facts on the U.N.A."

★

All U.N.A. members who have been members for two or more calendar years as of December 31, 1954 (in other words, all who joined on or before December 31, 1952), will soon receive the annual dividend.

All elligible adult members will receive checks, as will holders of juvenile certificates on the following plans: 20 Year Endowment, 18 Year Endowment, 20 Payment Life, Endowment At Age 65, and Paid-Up At Age 65; holders of Term to Age 18, Paid-Up At Age 70, and 16 Year Endowment certificates will receive dividends in the form of the waiver of dues for the month of May.

Please note that it is important that the checks should not be folded or spindled as otherwise they will not pass through the IBM accounting machines at the U.N.A. offices.

Theodore Lutwiniak

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

Since World War II industrial expansion in this country has been running at levels which, in pre-war times, would have seemed incredible and perhaps impossible. A virtually endless stream of billions has been poured into new plants nad other physical facilities, to meet our apparently insatible demand for goods and services.

Everyone knows, as a generality, that such expansion creates new jobs, new markets, new and improved products, new sources of taxation for government, higher living standards, and all sorts of other results. But more specific information on what happens when an industry expands in a huge way is not always available.

Chemical Industry a Bell-Weather of Post-War Expansion

A recent article in Chemical News, which is published by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, deals in specific terms in what has been and is happening in that field. The chemical industry has been a bell-weather of the postwar expansion boom. It now employs more than 7000,000 workers. Its sales in 1953 were not far from $20,000,000,000 and preliminary figures indicate that the 1954 total was substantially the same. We live in a chemical age, in which all sorts of chemicals, some old, some almost as new as thi morning, play ever-increaing roles in the lives of individuals, and in the operations of industry and agriculture.

In the 12 months which ended last October 21st, the chemical industry finished 215 new construction projects costing $1,216,000,000. It has 219 additional projects under construction which will cost $933,000,000. It has another 138 projects at an outlay of $2,730 000,000. Here is what that means:

A third of construction costs goes in wages and salaries to workers and supervisors. So these people will get some $910 000,000, and will use it to buy goods, build up their savings, and pay taxes.

Most of the balance goes for equipment and building materials, and engineering servises. The purchase of these will involve an estimated additional $603,000,000 in wages and salaries.

New Facilities as Against Replacement Construction

At least half of the construction represents new facilities as against replacement. It costs up to $25,000 in investment to create a job in the chemical industry. So a minimum of 54,400 new jobs will be created, and, at an average annual wage of $4,000 per employee, will add new income of some $217,600,000 a year—income that never existed before.

If the earnings from all these projects return only one per cent a year in dividends to shareowners in the chemical companies, that income will be boosted by $27,300,000—and like the salaries and wages, will go to pay taxes, for savings, and to buy all manner of necessities and luxuries.

This doesn't by any means exhaust the results of this expansion program—for instance the increased volume of chemicals produced will mean additional millions of income to dealers and salesmen and others. And as Chemical News points out, "This new wealth is financed by private, not government funds. These private funds are profits from business already done, accumulated as savings by companies and investors, after the payment of taxes. Without such investment of these savings, this new wealth could not be created."

Immigration and Naturalization

Question: I have a cousin who immigrated to the United States several years ago. He left his wife and child in the old-country with the idea of bringing them to the United States after he had gotten settled here. Now that he is ready to bring them here he finds that, while the quota of his own country is still open, his wife's—she was born in a different country—is greatly oversubscribed. Is there any way his wife and child can come to the United States now, without having to wait?

Answer: Yes. Under the law a spouse or child may be charged to the quota of the accompanying spouse or parent if that is necessary to prevent separation of the family, and if visa numbers under the quota of the accompanying spouse or parent are availble. This is true whether the accompanying spouse or parent is coming to the United States for the first time, or is a returning resident alien in possession of a re-entry permit. Therefore, if your cousin obtains a re-entry permit from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and goes back to get his wife and child, they will be able to return with him because they will then be chargeable to your cousin's quota.

James Stewart, as he appears in "STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND" the new Vistavision hit now at the Paramount Theatre, on the world's largest screen. (Adv.)

Ukrainian Youth News

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

UYL-NA Sports

With the **National UYL-NA Sports Rally** (basketball and bowling) at the Syracuse, N.Y. (which houses a basketball court and 16 bowling lanes) Ukrainian National Home just 3 weeks away (May 13-15, 1955), the **Eastern area** sports director, **Charles Tyrawsky** of Wilmington, Del. has organized a play-off with 4 teams, Chester (Pa.), perennial UYL title threats; Bayonne, former UYL and National Slavonic champs; Jersey City and Carteret to play at the Carteret (N.J.) High School next Sunday afternoon May 1st 1 P.M. Admission is free to the 3 games (actually 4 games, for the "junior" Carteret and Wilmington teams will play during intermission) and it is expected that a very large crowd will turn out to view these important game. There's nothing like a big and jolly crowd to bring out the best in the teams. The entire group will then be invited to the Ukrainian Pavilion nearby for a Sports Dance thereafter.

What is more important is the tentative plans that these various arias have laid out for the future. It is hoped that a resurgence of sports teams (bowling, basketball, softball, etc.) will be an aid to inducting our younger Ukrainian boys and girls of the teen-aged area into organized or soon to be organized Ukrainian clubs within the UYL-NA and its affiliate organizations. The fact that Carteret is now building its quarter million dollar modern and beautiful Ukrainian Center (corner stone laying ceremonies July 3), and Bayonne and Jersey City planning to start building modern and well equipped Ukrainian centers in the near future, will be a tremendous boost to the many of us who have hoped for activities of all sorts (athletic, recreational, political, cultural, educational, etc.) for our Ukrainian population in the Western Hemisphere. This is the very best way of keeping our Ukrainian youth together and further the bulding of Ukrainian culture and traditions.

In keeping with this sports resurgence idea the **Eastern Bowling Tournament** will be held tomorrow at 1 P.M. at the Queens Bowling Center at 43-39—32nd Pl., Long Island City, N. Y. All Eastern Ukrainian bowlers and teams are invited to partake in this one day affair. We hope that this is the beginning of N. Y. C. area Ukrainians taking their rightful "place in the sun", i.e., at or near the top in the UYL-NA organizational scheme of things. A large number of groups have evinced great interest in this affairs and co-hosts **John Kosbin** and **Mickey Hamalak** expect a large turnoutfor the bowling and socializing afterwards. This will also serve as a fine conditioner of the "nationals" at Syracuse 3 weeks hence. Let's go, you Eastern Ukrainians.

Mrs. Jean Harasym Maynerick of Toronto, Canada (Canadian area sports director) recently wrote us that Canada will have a fine Ukrainian basketball champions to play at Syracuse. Jean enclosed a clipping of the entire "Sports Reel" column that appeared in the "Toronto Globe and Mail" about the community basketball league that is housed in the local St. Vlad's and UNF Gyms. A mighty fine notice indeed for Ukrainians and we only hope that this type of publicity for Ukrainians can be duplicated many fold (everywhere) in the future. It's the main reason (aside from the organizing of our youth aspect) for conducting the national and sectional UYL-Na Sports Program. Let's keep up this good work and advance from there!

We hope to hear of the Central (Sports director **Bill Ewaniszyk** of Syracuse) and Western area (Sports director **Terry Szmagala** of Cleveland) sports programs and how they are doing, such as: basketball play-offs and teams entered, number of bowlers, teams and spectators going to Syracuse etc. This would serve as a scouting report to the other areas and also hypo interest within the respective areas as each areas has, or should have a pride for their own groups.

Bayonne UCCA

(April 23) Tonight at 7 P.M., the Bayonne Ukrainians (who are becoming more active in all phases of Ukrainian American affairs) will hold a U.C.C.A. Rally at the Ukrainian Home at 33 West 19th St. This is a preparation for the big 6th Congress of the UCCA to be held in New York's Hotel Commodore over the coming 3 day Memorial Day end. All Ukrainians are invited to the Bayonne affair.

Briefs

Recently, the brothers Boyko of Passaic, N. J., John and Ed, become the first brothers team to become police and fire chiefs within their respective cities in N. J. No doubt they're Ukes. The Ukrainian Bandura dance group (of Detroit?) appeared Tuesday, April 19 (day this article was written) on the Dave Garroway "Today" national TV show from Detroit, Mich. Garroway, who displayed Ukrainian Easter egg with other shows awhile back for some nice Ukrainian propaganda, mentioned "Ukrainian" about a half-dozen times which made me feel very well (during my virus siege). However, he un-did a lot of the good by mentioning, right in the middle of his spiel, "Ukrainian-Russian group," which made me sick all over again. I hope the Detroiters corrected him and informed him that Ukrainians are 2 (not 1)—2 district and separate ethnic nationality groups, as Irish and English, Italian and Yugoslav, French and German, Arab and Israel, etc. Along the same vain, Harrison Salisbury, former "N.Y. Times" Moscow correspondent and who should know better, writing a series of four articles in that worthy newspaper on Yonkers, N. Y. and its economic change, wrote of the "Russians (mostly Ukrainians)" etc. who came to work in the Yonkers carpet mills. I hope some Yonkers Ukrainians will write a letter of protest to the "Times" and state most emphatically that Ukrainian are not Russians, but a distinct and separate ethnic group" etc. I hope to write a few choice words to Mr. Salisbury and Times, too.

Let's go, Ukrainians — The Good Lord helps those who help themselves!

ERICH KOCH AND UKRAINE

(Concluded from page 2)

ants, Wanda Wassilevska's **The Rainbow** (made into a motion picture after the war) is constantly speaking of Ukraine and Ukrainian resistance against the Germans.

There is a constant rumor that Stalin, when distributing decorations, always put one order aside, telling his audience that that one could not as yet be awarded to its receiver, Reichskommissar, Koch, who was still indispensable in Rivne. For it was Koch, who more than anyone else gave Stalin the opportunity to propagate the "Fatherland War" against the Germans who were once welcomed as liberators from Bolshevism by the Ukrainian population.

Several high German officials were killed by Soviet partisans; Koch was not, though there is evidence that he could have been easily shot by Soviet infiltrators in his immediate vicinity. This certainly is one of the most interesting aspects of Koch's incredible biography. It must be stressed, however, that Koch's rule was as severe a catastrophe for his Gau East Prussia and Germany as a whole, as it was for that part of Ukraine for which he was responsible as Reichskommissar.

The mere fact that a Gauleiter, who went from the Rhineland town of Elberfeld where he was born to East Prussia in 1929 with scarcely a penny could gather a private fortune of 331 million Reichsmarks before 1942, concentrated in a mammoth-trust "Erich Koch Foundation" which had big influence in literally all branches of Prussian economic life, and was made Reichskommissar in such an extremely important conquered area as Ukraine, sheds a light on the hierarchy of the Third Reich.

When Ukraine was abandoned by the German armies, swept away by the Red soldiers who were told by their Politcommissars what people like Koch were doing to their relatives, Koch visited the office of his colleague for Ostland in Riga where, already too late, endeavors were made to make friends with the Baltic nations. now that the Red Army was getting closer. Koch brutally condemned such "idiotism" and then set off his own Gau East in Prussia, managing to forbid evacuation of the civil population whom he ordered to fight till the very end. Koch himself fled in a steamer loaded with his own property, while thousands of refugees were crowding on the quay.

Koch's Flight

He managed to get false identity papers as "former Major Rolf Berger." After the German collapse he lived illegally as an unemployed land laborer in a lonely Schleswig-Holstein village, unrecognized by other East Prussian refugees in that part of Germany, and establishing contact with a local Communist Party member. In May 1949 he was arrested. East Prussian refugees pleaded in vain to be allowed to be his judges. The following year Koch was delivered to the Poles by the English. From there some letters reached his relatives in the British zone. In 1952 a Munich weekly reported that he was sent to Moscow where he was to be trained for "special purposes" in the East German Republic.

Though this report could never be properly checked, it may possibly contain some truth. The Soviets are using several outspoken German war-criminals in high posts in the so-called German Democratic Republic, and even IF Koch is held prisoner or has been shot or hanged in Moscow, there can not be the slightest doubht that scarcely another man in the German-held Soviet territories rendered such excellent service to the Muscovite rulers.

After the innumerable disasters Koch caused to so many millions, after the unique chance to overthrow the Bolshevik yoke and to free long oppressed nations Koch so decidedly helped to spoil, one can only hope that all this evil may not breed a new one.

The End

Grass Roots Opinion

COATESVILLE, PA., RECORD: "Under our federal-state concept of government, the Constitution gives to the states not only authority but the obligation to safeguard the right of every citizen to seek his best economic interess. The states cannot safeguard this right except by guaranteeing the right to work."

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., BEACON: "Under a fancy scheme today the worker, who does not want to work can say 'the heck with it' and sit down and enjoy his unemployment compensation checks. Then too, all that talk about saving for the future is the bunk. We have social security that will take care of us when we are sixty five . . . But, with all this there comes the realization that the producers are becoming less and less and the 'eaters' are growing in number. Where does this lead us? We think to the brink of full statism . . . Crazy, you say? Well, think about. It may be later than you thing."

ONTARIO-UPLAND, CALIF. REPORT: "The blunt truth is that guaranteed annual employment will not work in a free economy because that freedom includes freedom of customers to buy where they choose. To have any bona fide value, a guaranteed annual wage would have to be linked to a guaranteed annual market."

ODESSA, TEX., AMERICAN: "We favor human liberty, the right of a man to be independent and self-determining; controlling himself by his own moral, ethical and spiritual compulsions, and not by mass regimentation, however beningly it might be administered."

International FALLS, MINN., DAILY JOURNAL: "The pay-your-own-way spirit which still dominates a sizeable portion of our agricultural population was dramatically demonstrated . . . when Minnesota's dairy farmers repaid an 18-year-old debt of $20,000 to the state treasury . . . thereby demonstrating a respect for public funds that is all too rare in our times."

JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION!

SUPPORT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

There is "a growing conviction that support of higher education—particularly medical education — is not philanthrophy in the narrow sense but is prudent long range investment in the future." That statement appears in a bulletin published by the National Fund for Medical Education. The Fund was established in 1949, as a non-profit voluntary corporation for the benefit of the nation's medical schools; President Eisenhower, then head of Columbia University, was instrumental in setting it up. And in 1954 Congress gave the Fund a rare honor and vote of confidence, by conferring a Federal Charter on it.

The medical schools have faced a very real financial problem. In the first place, they have been called upon to provide more services of many kinds. As Chancelor Heald of New York University has said, "Medical education must not only keep abreast of society's needs; it must anticipate them. That is the real challenge faced by the medical schools." Last year these schools (there are now 80, with several more planned) enrolled 28,000 undergraduates, the largest number in their history. They also are providing postgraduate instruction for many thousands of medical people, either at schools themselves or in community hospitals. On top of that, they carried on $43,000,000 worth of research, pure and applied, for corporations, government agencies, hospitals and foundations. And they provided free medical care valued at $100,000,000 for some 2,000,000 people through associated teaching hospitals and clinics.

As a consequence, the medical school budgets for the 1954-55 school year are the highest yet—$148,000,000. And the schools stretch the money —for example, of their 28,435 faculty members, 21,328 are unpaid volunteers.

There are ways of measuring the value of the work done by the schools—not only in producing the doctors of the future, but in other important contributions to the public health and welfare. Last year, to take one yardstick, the national death rate sank to an all-time low of 9.2 per 1,000 population. And, as the death death rate fell, life expectancy rose. These achievements are the result of vast effort, not happy chance, and schools had much to do with making them possible.

One of the most encouraging aspects of all this is the growing extent to which business and industry are voluntarily accepting responsibility for the protection of America's health and medical resources. In 1954, the number of corporations contributing to the Fund rose to 1,129. There were 47 gifts of more than $10,000, compared to 40 the year before. Alltogether, 225 corporations contributed between $1,000 and $10,000 during the year, as against 176 in 1953. New Fund supporters included such leaders as General Motors, General Electric, International Harvester, Standard Oil of New Jersey, and others. As a consequence, the Fund, last July, was able to award more than $2,000,000 in grants to the 80 medical schools. Its goal is $10,000,000 a year.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS!

Application for Admission
TO THE
Ukrainian Cultural Courses,
U.N.A. ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N. Y.
August 2 to 30, 1955

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Age ..... Member of U.N.A. Branch .....

• Ability to speak Ukrainian: slight, fair, good. •

Enclosing deposit of $.....

(Total Fee for the Courses is $120.00. A deposit of half of this amount is required with Application.)

St. George Post 401 CWV
Presents their
SPRING DANCE
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 30 1955
at UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME
(Stuyvesant Casino)
140 Second Avenue, New York City
Music by JACK KOLOWAY
8:30 P.M. Donation $1.75

BASKETBALL JAMBOREE
& DANCE
on Sunday, May 1st, 1955
EASTERN PLAYOFF OF U-L-Y-N-A
1:15 p. m. — Finals at 6:45 p. m.
Chester, Pa. ——— Bayonne, N. J.
Jersey City, N. J. ——— Carteret, N. J.
at the CARTERET HIGH SCHOOL, CARTERET, N. J.
Also Carteret Juniors — V. S. Wilmington, Del. at 4:30 p. m.
SPORT DANCE
at the UKRAINIAN PAVILION, 691 Roosevelt Ave., Carteret, N. J., 8:00 p. m.
Admission — Basketball & Dance $1.00
See the games — meet the gang and have fun!

СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

ЯКИМ ПРАГНЕМО БАЧИТИ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТА

Минає п'ять років, як засновано Українське Академічне Товариство у Шикаґо. Відзначаючи цією сторінкою наш скромний ювілей, прагнемо не тільки ближче познайомити наших друзів-студентів із п'ятирічною працею УАТ, але й кинути зором у майбутнє. Нам хочеться поставити питання, яке, хоч й обговорюване не один раз, завжди актуальне; актуальне, зокрема тепер, коли нове покоління студентів, що зросло вже на чужині, починає наповняти ряди українських студентських організацій у ЗДА, а завтра перебере керму українського студенського життя в цій країні. Це — питання типу українського студента, за який нам треба змагатися і для виховання якого слід спрямовувати діяльність наших студентських організацій.

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Перший і найважливіший обов'язок студента — це студії; не для найлегшого їх завершення та найшвидшого здобуття добре платного „становища", а передусім для знання, для досконалого опанування вибраної дисципліни. Озброїтися знанням мусить наша спільнота, коли хоче успішно допомогти Батьківщині, коли бажає зайняти належне їй місце на американській землі. Не смімо задовольнятися найменшим, а мусимо прямувати нестримно вперед. Вибирати ділянки студій не виключно задля майбутніх матеріяльних благ, але й з увагою на потреби нашого народу. Студіюючи, мусимо змагати до вищих академічних ступнів, добиватись американських стипендій, готуватись до академічної й наукової праці, здобувати позиції впливу й престижу в американському житті, щоб з них повніше й успішніше допомагати українській справі. Криваду собі й малу прислугу своєму народові робить той студент, який занедбує студії, поринаючи з головою у суспільне й політичне життя. Не забуваючи про свої громадські обов'язки, ми мусимо тямити, що патріотизм треба підбудовувати знанням і важкою працею над самим собою, щоб дати рідному народові тривкі вартості та розумний і належно підготований провід.

Одначе, український студент не сміє замикатися у вузьких рямках своєї дисципліни. Спеціялізуючись, не можемо забувати про загальне знання, про необхідність заокруглення нашого погляду на світ і життя, про особисту й товариську культуру. Зокрема, не можемо занедбувати українознавства. Не тільки треба нам вивчати минуле й сучасне українського народу, але й пам'ятати про майбутнє; застосовувати наше знання до української проблематики, виповняти прогалини української науки, розвивати духові надбання нашого народу, збагачувати його досвідом вільних народів Заходу. В час, коли на рідній землі сковано українську науку, еміґрація, її інтелектуальний молодняк не сміє бути байдужим до цієї справи.

Змагаючись за високий культурний і інтелектуальний рівень нашого студентства, критично ставимося до себе й інших. Справжня мудрість — це сестра скромности. Снобізм, захоплення власною досконалістю та „всезнайство" — не рідкі явища в студентському житті, які мусимо поборювати в собі й інших. Інтелектуальна чесність, відвага одверто боронити свої погляди, толерантність до поглядів інших і мужність іноді визнати власну помилку — передумова творчого духового росту студента.

Повноцінний студент — це студент-громадянин. Людина, яка мислить потребами всієї спільноти, яка чинить те, що проповідує, і вміє піднестися понад особисті, родинні чи групові інтереси, коли цього вимагає народне добро. Не боготворімо „безпартійности" студентства, як якоїсь особливої чесноти; часто вона — плід збентеження чи розчарування партійною гризнею, але іноді — нагода вмити руки від усякої громадської відповідальности. Студент може і повинен цікавитися українським політичним життям але не коштом перервання студій. Участь у тій чи іншій українській політичній партії ніяк не плямить студента. Але чи може він робити ідола із своєї партії, з вірою в її непомильність відмовитись від постійного шукання істини, чи намагатись підпорядковувати інтересам своєї групи студенське життя? Ні, ми думаємо, що перша льояльність студента — це льояльність правді, що нижче гідности й покликання студента жонґлювати фразами й користуватись демагогією там, де йому бракує арґументів; це радше втеча від дійсности і вияв духового убожества, коли не кастрування молодого ума й характеру. Студентська організація мусить бути форумом, де зустрічаються й співпрацюють люди різних переконань, в якій мірилом вартости людини повинна бути її особиста якість і труд, а не той чи інший партійний квиток. Тому взаємна пошана й щирість, толерантність, компроміс між різними поглядами — основа організованого студентського життя. Лише за таких умов можливий здоровий громадський ріст студента, лише так скріпимо й розбудуємо українське студентське життя в Америці.

Український студент не повинен стояти осторонь американського життя. Університетські студії відкривають нам двері до американської суспільности, до політичних, культурних й економічних інституцій Америки. З-поміж усіх українських іміґрантів у ЗДА, студенти й випускники американських університетів мають найкращі можливості не тільки вивчити американську дійсність, але й проникати її і цим шляхом закріплювати й розгортати українські позиції в політичному, науковому, культурному, професійному й економічному житті ЗДА.

Студіюючи в Америці, зустрічаємося з цвітом американської молоді, з чужинцями різних країн світу. Працюємо поруч молодих людей, що завтра займуть передові місця у різних ділянках життя їхніх країн. Чи інформуємо їх про Україну, про героїчну боротьбу нашого народу за волю? Чи нав'язуємо зв'язки для нашої спільноти, чи з'єднуємо друзів Україні? Це важливий обов'язок кожного українського студента, необхідне доповнення й запорука успіху наших збірних виступів назовні.

Ми дивимося на нашу багатогранну працю в студентському середовищі не як на самоціль, а як на засіб. Засіб до виховання повноцінного українського студента-громадянина. Студентська організація мусить заповнити молодому поколінню української студіюючої молоді прогалину, яку створює відсутність українських високих шкіл в цій країні. Вона мусить створити умовини для формування світогляду студента у вільному обміні думок, у зустрічі ідей та збірному шуканні істини. Разом з тим студентська організація — це школа громадського виховання, завданням якої — нерозривно зв'язати студента з українською громадою, закріпити в нього почуття та звичку громадської відповідальности і спрямувати його талан і знання на службу рідному народові.

З надією дивиться на нас українське суспільство, дожидаючи із студентських рядів майбутніх народних працівників, провідників народних. Крізь тисячі миль дивляться на нас студенти поневоленої України та сотні тисяч української молоді, якій закрито двері до високих шкіл. Чого навчились ми у вільній Америці, як використали наше знання, чим спричинилися до визволення Батьківщини — питають німі тисячі могил студентів, що полягли у нерівному бою з наїзником.

Пам'ятаймо про них. Учімось. Достойно несім ім'я українського студента. Жертвуймо наше знання Батьківщині.

Б. Б.

ВІД РЕДАКЦІЇ

Віддання нашої сторінки одній громаді може викликати підозріння, що починаємо вводити нову практику редаґування „Студентського Слова". Однак, коли пригадаємо, в якій цілі і з яким завданням це заініційовано, побачимо, що це — лише варіянт у намаганні осягнути ціль: вишукати якнайкращі шляхи розвитку студентського руху та його заложень і допомогти в рості молодої інтеліґенції.

Щоб це осягнути, на нашу думку, потрібно притягнути до активної участи в праці і в обговоренні наших проблем, не тільки поодиноких осіб, але загал студентства з різних осередків. Дуже добрим посередником для цього може бути наша студентська сторінка, і тому час від часу поодинокі студентські громади можуть одержати, на власне бажання, для своїх матеріялів цілу сторінку, і тим поділитись ідеями і думками, що нуртують серед студентства їхньої місцевости.

Осередок в Шикаґо належить до більших студентських скупчень в ЗДА, тому ми з присмністю привітали ініціятиву Управи Академічного Товариства і сердечно ґратулюємо колеґії в складі — Богдана Рубчака, Богдана Бацюркова і Орести Помірко за приготування матеріялів до цього „шикаґівського" числа „Студентського Слова".

РІК II. — СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО — Ч. 4. (16).

Статті, підписані повним ім'ям і прізвищем, чи тільки ініціялами, не конечно висловлюють погляди Управи СУСТА, чи Редакції.
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Editor: **Volodymyr Stoyko**
328 East 14th Street, New York City.

Л. Леонід

ЗУСТРІЧ З ЮРІЄМ СТЕПОВИМ

В рямках звичайних рефератів Українського Академічного Товариства в Шикаґо, 2 квітня 1955 р. проф. Юрій Степовий виголосив лекцію про літературу в підсовєтській Україні після другої світової війни. Проф. Степовий, український письменник, публіцист і політичний діяч — відомий своїми літературними працями про життя українців під Совєтами, і статтями про сучасні проблеми нашої дійсности.

Письменник одразу захопив молодих слухачів своєю вибагливою українською мовою і невимушеним гумором. Він говорив вільно, майже не користуючись записками, і переплітав свою лекцію цікавими анекдотами про літературне життя в підсовєтській Україні, про своїх друзів і знайомих, імена і твори яких знає, здається, кожний український інтеліґент.

Під час другої світової війни — почав свою лекцію проф. Степовий, — совєтські письменники користувались частинною свободою в своїй творчості, щоб цим збудити в народах СССР ненависть до нацистів. Та зразу ж після війни письменників знову схоплено за горло, і тих, що надуживали полегші, покарано. Совєти почали чистку згори — між письменниками російської мови. З тих, що впали тоді жертвою, було двоє відомих письменників: лірична поетка Анна Ахматова і гуморист Зощенко. Найголовніший гріх цих бідолах був — „низькопоклонство перед гнилим Заходом".

Але цензура не спинилася на ідеологічному фронті російсько-мовної літератури. Постанови пішли в низи, щоб „провітрити" літературу всіх народів СССР. І так, в Києві, на з'їзді Совєтських Письменників України, закинено творцям підсовєтської літератури, що вони часто відтворюють українське минуле у „буржуазно-націоналістичному" насвітленні. Далі їм поставлено питання, чому саме вони пишуть так мало про совєтську сучасність, а так часто повертаються за темами в минуле. Це питання, як нам відомо з преси, актуальне ще й сьогодні.

Під гостру критику попали тоді майже всі видатніші українські поети і письменники старшого покоління. Особливо досталося Селянському за роман „Софія" і Кундзічеві за повість „Селянська хата", де нібито зображено садки, біленькі хатки і колодязі „буржуазної старовини", а також літераторам Коваленкові, Чередниченкові, Пильгукові і іншим (Як знаємо, Кундзіч, був ще не так давно фаворитом совєтської критики).

Остап Вишня, зразу як повернувся із заслання, знову попав у неласку. Його погромили за фейлетон „Як я став із Остапа Вишні Остапом Клюквою".

Літературні журнали „Вітчизна" — під редакцією Яновського і навіть „Радянський Львів" — під редакцією Козланюка і Бажана, який був посланий у Львів, щоб наглядати над літературою підсовєтської Галичини, були зганьблені совєтськими критиками.

Проф. Степовий розказав про книгу „Нарис Історії Української Літератури", яку писалось за багатьма редакціями і багато співпрацівників якої пішло на заслання за „неточності" інформацій. Головним редактором цієї історії був довгий час проф. Сергій Маслов, який з українською літературою, до призначення його на редактора, не мав нічого спільного. Цей приклад відмітив прелеґент, як доказ, що всіх українських літераторів було так перебито що не зосталось жадного фахівця, який міг би зайнятись редакцією цієї книги.

Далі проф. Степовий говорив про сучасний театр на Україні. Театрові, як і художній літературі, закидається повертання в минуле. Радянські критики нарікають, що пишеться і ставиться замало п'єс про комуністичний „рай", про радісні переживання трактористок і конюхів.

По лекції захоплені студенти засипали письменника питаннями. На кожне питання він відповідав широко і дотепно, додаючи до відповіді якийсь цікавий епізод із своїх власних переживань. Між слухачами і прелеґентом нав'язалася неформальна, дружня розмова.

Студенти попрощались з своїм милим гостем щирими і рясними оплесками.

М. М.

У БОРОТЬБІ

Тремтлива даль.
Просторів мить.
Душа горить,
Скрегоче сталь, —
Полум'я —
Обрії —
Розбитий стогін . . .

Збудись і йди.
Ген берегу
Твоїх доріг!

Іди у дні
І промені
Хили до ніг.

Борись, щоб жить,
Доба дзвенить
Кривавим дзвоном!

Як впадеш ти
У стіп мети
Незломним гроном
— звеном в борбі.

Хрести . . .
Могили . . .
. . . сліди живих.

. . . Воскресний дзвін.
Ось Мати Божа.
Любов-сторожа.
Свободи гимн.

На початку квітня появилося третє число „Українсько-Американських Студентських Вістей" в англійській мові, що його видає УАСТ ім. Адама Коцка в Клівленді. Журнал робить незвичайно миле враження і містить в собі дуже цікавий та багатий інформаційний матеріял з життя українського студентства не тільки в Америці, але й інших країнах.

Від 26. III. до 8. IV. п. р. відбувалась виставка українського ручного мистецтва на Кампусі Монтклейр Тічерс Стейт Каледж енд Гай Скул що її зорганізувала п. Ольга Петришин, учениця Монтклейр Гайскул. Виставку, яка пройшла з незвичайним успіхом і була продовжена на тиждень відвідали сотні студентів, учнів та професорів, а також багато мешканців міста. Панна Орися Медвідь та Христина Третяк допомагали в організації виставки.

Богдан Рубчак

ЕТЮД

Я біг. Бог зупинив біг мій: „Не йди!"
„Лід лавою на літо! синій сніг!" —
Сказав я скаргу . . . Чітко втеча других ніг
Протупотіла . . . „Тут нема вогню, води!"

„Зломіть страх свій! Чи Я вас зле беріг?
Я вам сказав: Роди! Сади! Веди!
Я показав свої вам сльози і сліди,
І вам дав дар журби, турбот — найкращий з всіх."

Як другі, я пристав і зрозумів:
По холоді злім — хвилі злив, відлиг,
А потім — плід з квітіння, з поту, з труду днів.

Пір перстені. Тінь-сум розтане в щастя миг,
Що вічністю заблисне . . .
Світлість Божих слів
Збагнувши, в бурі знак свій я воздвиг.

З КАНЦЕЛЯРІЇ СУСТА

На своєму засіданні 8 травня ц. р. Управа винесла такі рішення:

(а) З технічних причин пересунути речинець II Студентського Конґресу на один тиждень скорше, тобто на 10-12 червня 1955 року.

(б) Вислати обіжник до студентських громад та клюбів у справі Студентського Конґресу та участи зорганізованих студентських клітин в VI Конґресі Американських Українців.

— 0 —

Референт зовнішніх зв'язків Управи вислав листа до Джана Фостера Доллеса, Державного Секретаря ЗДА, в якому висловив обурення Управи з приводу приїзду до нашої країни совєтських „студентських" журналістів і порушив при цьому справу насильного вивезення молоді України до Казакстану.

— 0 —

Товариство Українських Інженерів в Америці повідомило Управу СУСТА про можливість одержання стипендії на студії комерційних наук в Інституті Технології в Іллиной, Шикаґо. За ближчими інформаціями просимо звертатися до Сосайеті оф Окрейніен Інджінерс ін Америка, 78 Сент Маркс Плейс, Ню Йорк 3, Н. Й.

З ЖИТТЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА

УКРАЇНСЬКА СТУДЕНТСЬКА ГРОМАДА в ІЛЛИНОЙСЬКОМУ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ

Хоч маленька членами (13 осіб) і недавно заснована (вересень 1954), Українська Студентська Громада в Іллинойському Університеті може похвалитись певними досягненнями. Перш за все — вона згуртувала розпорошених по великому університеті українських студентів в солідарну і згармонізовану групу. Хто пригадає осінній пікнік серед іллинойських лісів, спільний Свят-Вечір на „кемпусі" у професора Брітського чи навіть звичайні організаційні сходини, той зрозуміє, що місцева невелика і безпретенсійна громада змогла створити атмосферу єдности, невимушеної дружби і запалу до конструктивної праці.

В рямцях своєї діяльности Українська Студентська Громада взяла активну участь в університетському Міжнародному Фестивалі в грудні м. р., а також урядила Український Вечір в університетській ІМКА цього березня. Обидві імпрези пройшли успішно і з'єднали громаді багато приятелів серед американського студентства.

В майбутньому громада підготовляє змагання копаного м'яча з місцевою студентською колумбійською дружиною а також пікнік з іншими національними групами.

Громада нав'язала також тісні зв'язки з Українським Академічним Товариством в Шикаґо. Недавно шикаґівське студентство загостило було на Український Вечір Іллинойської Громади, і тепер ця остання віддячується відвідинами шикаґівських „Студійних Днів".

В майбутньому проектується „Травневу Зустріч" обох студентських груп, яка буде дальшим кроком до їхнього зближення і співпраці.

І. К.

СТУДЕНТСТВО В СПОРТОВОМУ ЖИТТІ

Спортова секція при Українському Академічному Товаристві в Шикаґо створилась щойно в біжучому році, хоч багато студентів брало вже перед тим активну участь в зорганізованому українському спортовому житті.

Початки українського спорту в Шикаґо в'яжуться із заснуванням Українського Спортового Товариства „Леви" навесні 1950 року. Товариство мало активні ланки чоловічої та жіночої відбиванки, стук-пуку, тенісу, шахів та копаного м'яча. Копаний м'яч знайшов найбільшу популярність і увінчався великими успіхами.

При УСТ „Леви" знайшли пристановище і наші студенти-спортові ентузіясти. В дружині „Левів", яка два рази здобула мистецтво Шикаґо (в 1953 та в 1954 рр.) і українське мистецтво Америки (в 1954 р.), брали участь такі члени нашої Громади: Кузик Юрій, Білинський Ігор, Андрушко Роман, Куляс Юліян, Соколоґорський Алян, Ігор і Степан Масники та Мирон і Ігор Дахнівські.

В роках від 1951 до 1954 при УСТ „Леви" існувала чоловіча відбиванкова дружина, яка майже виключно складалась із студентів (Білинський Ігор, Кузик Юрій, Янчишин, Соколоґорський Алян, Домашевський Степан та брати Масники і Дахнівські). Дружина ця брала участь в кількох турнірах і Шикаґо, але, через брак систематичних тренінґів, поважних успіхів не мала.

Найбільшого успіху добилися молоді змагуни в стук-пуку. Три роки підряд здобували вони мистецтво юньйорів Шикаґо: 1951 — Вірщук Роман, 1952 — Домашевський Степан і 1953 — Кутко Богдан. Віце-мистецтво у 1952 та 1953 роках був рівно ж теперішній студент Камянецький Левко.

В 1952 році Іллинойський Університет зорганізував дружину копаного м'яча, яка в першому році свого існування не програла ні одних змагань. Три українські студенти — Караван Олег, Пігут Зенон та Дахнівський Ігор — були найкращими змагунами згаданої дружини. Всі три були кандидатами до Університетської Збірної Середнього Сходу.

Бувший голова Студентської Громади, Маєник Ігор, на протязі чотирьох років був активним членом дружини копаного м'яча при Університеті Шикаґо, а студент Вірщук Роман два роки — змагуном копаного м'яча при Рузвелт Університеті.

Цього року засновано при Студентськім Товаристві в Шикаґо самостійну спортову секцію, яка поставила собі за завдання займатися тими ділянками спорту, що не були урухомлені існуючими спортовими українськими товариствами Шикаґо. Секція ще в стані організації, але має вже чинні дві ланки: чоловіча відбиванка та легкоатлетика. Заплянувано створити ланку шахів та тенісу. Спортова секція при Українській Студентській Громаді в Шикаґо плянує взяти участь в Українській Спортовій Олімпіяді в Ню Йорку.

Мирон Дахнівський

Управа і Кураторія Українського Студентського Фонду оголосила вписи студентів на стипендії Фонду. Аплікації можна одержати від заступника голови Фонду п. Володимира Петришина: (1087 Іст 24-та вулиця, Пітерсон, Ню Джерзі). Виповнені аплікації мусять бути звернені не пізніше як 10-го травня ц. р.

Управа УСФонду вислала до опублікування в пресі списки жертводавців на цілі УСФонду за рік 1954-й.

Діяльність Управи Студентського Т-ва ім. А. Коцка в Клівленді, Огайо, проходить у біжучій каденції 1954/55 р. під знаком фінансової розбудови Товариства та фінансових „трансакцій". У березні ц. р. УАСТ ім. А. Коцка зложило даток на потреби КоДУС'у в Франції у висоті 25 долярів. Для Українського Студентського Фонду переслало УАСТ — 35 дол., що їх зібрано замість вступів на Святі Крут. Липнева збірка на УСФонд дала минулого року, як відомо, суму 500 дол. В загальному, Клівлендське УАСТ вплатило досі до каси УСФонду 635 дол. Рівночасно переслало УАСТ — 20 дол. на цілі Українського Народного Фонду, як національний податок за 1954 і 1955 роки. Студентське Т-во ім. А. Коцка є, мабуть, одиноким студентським осередком, що, від часу свого постання в 1952 р., кожного року платить наш національний податок. Останнє засідання Управи УАСТ в лютому ц. р. схвалило теж бюджет на видання весняного і літнього числа квартальника „Українсько-Американські Студентські Вісті". Для зміцнення видавничого фонду УАСТ, п. Богдан Кичун, фінансовий референт, що є найактивнішим членом сучасної Управи, влаштовує 4 липня ц. р. разом із 240-им Відділом УНСоюзу, грандіозний пікнік.

4-го квітня ц. р. Український Студентський Клюб при Гантер Каледжі в Ню Йорку, головою якого є панна Аркадія Оленська, зорганізував був доповідь для студентства каледжу панни Олі Дмитрів на тему: „Українські, великодні звичаї та писанки". Після доповіді відбувся показ практичного роблення писанок.

УСГ-Ню Йорк відбула сходини членів Управи в зв'язку з підготовою студентського Конґресу, якого громада є господарем.

Урядовці і службовці деяких цивільних лондонських урядів матимуть цього року можливість виїхати в безкоштовну подорож по Европі. Єдина вимога знати добре в мові і в письмі одну европейську мову. Організує й оплачує ці подорожі урядова асоціяція офіцерів.

ЗА НАМИ П'ЯТЬ РОКІВ ПРАЦІ

Цього року студентство Шикаґо відзначатиме п'ятиліття існування студентської організації, Українського Академічного Товариства. Сьогодні ця назва Товариства видається вже чужою, бо великий відсоток складається з молодих студентів. Та в початках, коли студентів, які студіювали в американських університетах, було мало, тільки така назва могла входити в увагу.

Перші піонери

Був це тяжкий і жертвенний почин студентських діячів, які опинилися на терені Шикаґа. Більшість з них були вже з студіями закінченими в Европі, частина носилась з думкою докінчувати на нових місцях поселення. В усіх них була одна мета — створити товариство, де могла б гуртуватись в майбутньому українська студіююча молодь.

Крім того перед першими Управами Товариства на чолі з кол. В. Нагірняком та Т. Балабаном були ще й інші справи до вирішення, як допомога студентам та студентським організаціям в Европі і включення Товариства в рямки Центрального Союзу Українського Студентства (ЦЕСУС). Отак в першій ділянці, в допомозі „Европі", слід згадати для прикладу всім іншим проф. Василя Іващука, який за ці п'ять років зібрав кілька тисяч долярів на Український Вільний Університет. Громада прийняла правне членство ЦЕСУС'у ще в початках свого існування і додержала його до підписання умови між ЦЕСУС і СУСТА.

Ріст членства

Здається, що студентські товариства на терені ЗДА належать до передових щодо росту членства. Як ми згадали на початку, УАТ зорганізували одиниці, а був тільки один чи два студенти, що студіювали в американських університетах. Сьогодні Товариство нараховує сто членів. З того 90 відсотків студіює в університетах та каледжах, а решта або при війську, або перервали свої студії на деякий час.

Наплив членів до Товариства, а заразом до університетів почався в 1953-54 роках, коли більшість повернула з війська і одержала стипендії. З цієї ж причини малий ще відсоток студентів закінчує тепер студії. Однак, ще рік-два і Шикаґо випустить не менше професіоналістів чи науковців, як і інші українські осередки.

Співпраця з іншими товариствами міста Шикаґа

Українське Академічне Товариство, Управа та членство були завжди в тісному зв'язку з нашими Церквами. Лишалося б тільки висловити подяку Веч. Отцям за таку сердечну опіку протягом цих п'яти років.

Історія Товариства тісно зв'язана з Українським Народним Союзом. Це в домівці УНС зорганізувалась громада, це в будинку УНС відбувались десятки сходин та зборів. Сьогодні також за допомогою УНС та діячів його на терені Шикаґа Товариство виходить цією сторінкою між українське громадянство. За це студентство відплачувалось заповнюванням рядів Українського Народного Союзу.

Статистичні дані виявляють, що більше як половина членства Товариства — це пластуни. Тому й не диво, що ці дві організації молоді часом і дублювали працю. Особливо це відчували громадяни під час коляди, як одні й ті самі колядники колядували „на Пласт", а ввечорі — „на студентів".

З осередком СУМА ім. Павлушкова була не менша співпраця. Провід місцевого осередку завжди розумів вагу підтримки студентської організації, ряди якої заповнювали також і сумівці.

„Самопоміч", що була довгий час патроном Товариства. Ліґа Американців Українського Походження, Філія УКК, „Українська Бесіда" та інші організації ставились прихильно, допомагаючи чим тільки було можна.

Мало Товариство низку приятелів, які ніколи не жалували ні часу, ні труду для студентських справ. Наші науковці — проф. Ілля Витанович, проф. Смаль-Стоцький, проф. Михайло Пап, проф. Юрко Степовий; наші письменники — д-р Бабій, п. Курпіта; наші мистці — панна Барабаш, проф. Білогруд, п. Мельничин — всі вони спричинились багато для успіхів Товариства.

П'ять Управ

Сьогодні тяжко проаналізувати всю працю попередніх Управ, всі вони старались вкласти максимум трудів для розвитку Товариства. Варто тільки згадати певні напрями, до яких кожна Управа підходила з інших заложень.

І так, перші дві Управи з кол. Нагірняком та з кол. Балабаном попрацювали над організаційним оформленням Товариства. Нав'язано зв'язки з українськими студентськими централями та допомоговими товариствами.

П. Солтисік докладав багато праці над індивідуальним виробленням студента, як майбутнього громадянина. На цей період припадає ряд рефератів, виголошених молодими студентами. Управа робила також заходи, щоб поповнити членство початкуючими студентами, які в той час стояли ще осторонь студентського зорганізованого життя.

Кол. Віктор Багмет, кол. Шемоняк з Ігорем Масником та з допомогою інших членів Управи, Андрієм Мельником, Зеноном Вагатюкам, Романом Костевим та з секретарками Матвійцевою і В. Лозинською старались зміцнити товариське життя між студентами при помочі прогулянок, товариських забав, імпрез. Налагоджено зв'язки з іншими організаціями, особливо з Федерацією, в якій гуртувались студенти з країн з-поза залізної куртини. На цей час припадає конференція СУСТА, яка пройшла з успіхом, а інавґураційні вечори увійшли вже в традицію Товариства.

Чи було все гаразд?

Якщо згадати про недомагання, то в першу чергу виринає питання зв'язків з американським студентством та з чужинцями, що студіюють в американських університетах. Однак, причина тут в тому, що наші студенти не мали ще доступу до університетів, де можна було б цю ділянку зрушити.

Другим недомаганням є мале заінтересування релігійними студентськими організаціями. Ми ще далеко позаду наших колеґ-американців, як громадно заповнюють подібні товариства.

Останнім часом спостерігається мале зацікавлення ідеологічними товариствами, особливо у початкових студентів. Винні в цьому може самі згадані товариства, які відходять часто від своїх завдань на партійні манівці, що і відштовхує початківців.

Згадавши тільки частинно про працю УАТ, не можна насвітлити всього того, що було пророблене за цей час. Найбільш наочний доказ буде тоді, як за рік-два громада видасть ряд людей з закінченою високою освітою, які зможуть зайняти відповідальні громадські, культурні й інші становища.

Дмитро Білецький