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THE MEANING OF SPUTNIK

By Clarence A. Manning

There is no use denying that the Soviet Union has won a great victory over the United States first and then over the whole of the free world by its successful launching of the satellite moon Sputnik. There may well have been doubt as to what the Communists meant when they announced that they had fired successfully an Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile, for it is by no means certain that they have succeeded in making such a missile practical as a weapon of war. Yet that they have solved the basic problem was made clear by the launching of the Sputnik. That was a tangible support of some of their claims which the United States was not prepared to counter.

We must remember that their success has been secured by the customary methods of the Russian Communists and by their belief that trickery is more effective than the truth. The International Geophysical Year was arranged as an international scientific venture for the study of the earth and its position in the universe. Both the Soviet Union and the United States agreed to put artificial moons into the air for scientific purposes and to notify the world when that moon was to be launched. The United States has treated this as a scientific process and has not regarded it as a race. The Soviets again in accordance with their policy did so and when they launched the moon without warning, they blandly explained that this was not the promised satellite for which they had contracted. They were well aware that its effect upon the entire world would be even greater, if they broke their agreement than if they had done everything in due and proper order. Once again they were right and they have followed it up with renewed threats against Turkey and the free world and in the diplomatic sphere they have again taken a long step to strengthen their position especially in the Middle East. In the meanwhile they have renewed their promises, whatever they are worth, to share scientific information with the West.

There still remains the question about which there is some divergence of opinion even among Soviet atomic scientists abroad. What information is the Sputnik conveying by means of its radio sounds? There can be no doubt that the Soviets will issue at the proper time an account of what purports to be the information revealed but it would be interesting to know whether that information so published is complete. We can be sure that the Soviets will not announce it as incomplete and we can be equally sure that Western and American code experts will have their own opinion and perhaps proof from the messages themselves as they have been recorded outside the USSR. So far there have been practically no unbreakable codes, or more technically ciphers, given a sufficient mass of material and sufficient time to work out the information. It is only on rare occasions that code and cipher experts ever reveal the extent to which they succeeded in breaking the codes of other nations.

In view of all this, it is a necessity for the United States to take account of the situation and to face it coldly and not through a cloud of hysteria or of unwarranted optimism. Any review of the situation must include a study of the national position as a whole and not merely as it relates to missiles and satellites.

There is of course necessary first a consideration of the technical and military factors involved. The President and Congress, without regard to partisan politics or political advantage, must determine whether the American scientific program is adequate and well-administered. Many of the points here are so technical that it will be difficult to explain them to the public but in general words, we can see what they are. Apparently there is a rivalry between certain groups of scientists who may have real reason for their disagreement. There is no harm in this unless they are backed by almost equally matched forces in the government which are permitting a stalemate rather than yield on minor points that may not be involved in the scientific problems. This may lead to excessive waste of money and time. On the other hand the government must assure the scientific workers adequate sums. In the Soviet Union a few men in the Politbureau can act speedily and secretly, while in the American system a Congress responsible to a fluctuating public opinion remains the dominating factor in the appropriations. Under these conditions the administration and the government must decide on patriotic motives alone as to the sums necessary for success exactly as they did during World War II for the development of the atomic bomb. Under the same conditions it must be decided as well as it can in these days of relative peace just how and which the scientific developments are to be invoked first in case of an outbreak of hostilities.

The second field for consideration must lie in the application of this new science to the field of international diplomacy and psychological warfare. Here the United States, following its hopes that the difference between fredom and slavery, between the free world and Russian Soviet imperialism can be adjusted peacefully, must also reconsider its policy. It has hoped to free the satellite nations peacefully and has failed to support except by resolutions the efforts of the struggling and oppressed peoples. It was content to allow the continued separation of Korea lest any other policy precipitate World War III. It allowed the division of Viet Nam for the same reason. Thus it gives at least superficial support to Khrushchev's plea for peaceful coexistence, since it interprets that in the normal language and not as an excuse for Soviet Russian political penetration.

Peace and harmony have been the goals for which America and its allies have been striving. Justice and freedom, the ideals of the United States have been placed in the second rank. Hence the American sympathy for the shows of independence by Poland and Yugoslavia, when the government knows well that all of these national Communist movements are far more Communist than national. Hence the statements that the United States does not wish to surround the Soviet Union and its satellites with definitely hostile, i.e. "free" nations. Such a policy only discourages the friends of freedom everywhere.

Khrushchev is willing to jeopardize the peace of the world with his threats of war and open Soviet military aid against the "imperialist agressors." The United States can only answer that threat by a counterthreat that Soviet Communist interference in any form outside the Soviet Union will be met by open and armed American support for the endangered countries and that the entrance into those countries' governments of Russian-dominated Communist representatives will be answered by bombs upon Moscow and the liberation of all the non-Russian oppressed peoples within the Soviet Empire.

This may seem the way to the holocaust. It will be, if the Russian Soviet leaders in the Kremlin are sure of the loyalty of their slaves, are sure that they have crushed the last spark of the human craving for freedom within their domain. If they are not sure and they remember the lessons of Budapest and the repercussions within the Soviet army itself and in Ukraine, they will hesitate and without a blow haul in their horns.

The defeat given to the United States by the launching of the Sputnik may be salutary if it leads the United States once more to drop its illusions that all is well in the world. It should have the effect of a Pearl Harbor to convince the United States that freedom is indivisible and that the world cannot exist half slave and half free.

Ukrainian Girl Takes Part in the New York Times Youth Forum

Ukrainian-born Oksana Dragan, 17 (second from right), of St. Aloysius High School, Jersey City, was among panelists who discussed the threat of the Soviet on the New York Times Youth Forum on WABD-TV. The five high school students who took part in this first program of the forum series conceded that the Soviet threat to the free world had come home to the people of the United States as never before. Left to right are: Heike Schander, 16, of New Dorp High School, Staten Island; Michael Rosen, 16, of Stuyvesant High School, Manhattan; Elizabeth Horvath, a Hungarian refugee attending Our Savior Lutheran School in the Bronx; Dorothy Gordon, moderator; Harry Schwartz, specialist on Soviet affairs and member of the editorial board of The Times, who was a forum guest; Miss Dragan, and Howard Marcus, 16, of Cliffside High School, Cliffside, N. J.

Governor Meyner of New Jersey Praises Ukrainian Contribution To American Life

NEWARK, N. J.—Contribution of Ukrainian and other national cultures brought to this country by immigrants has made America the foremost defender of freedom with unlimited opportunities for all, regardless of ethnic origin, religion or race, New Jersey Governor Robert B. Meyner said here last Wednesday, October 16.

Governor Meyner spoke at a dinner of the Ukrainian Democratic Committee of New Jersey, headed by Marcel Wagner, of Jersey City, tax commissioner for Hudson County. Governor Meyner will stand for re-election in the November 5 general election.

The governor emphasized that the chief aim of his government was to make it possible for every citizen to avail himself of the unlimited opportunities that this country provides. That is why 40 per cent of state income is allocated for educational purposes, he said.

In proportion to its population, New Jersey provides the greatest security for new settlers, for whom Governor Meyner feels a close attachment, particularly since he himself is the son of immigrants (his father came from Germany, his mother from Switzerland).

Illustrating the beneficent policy of the present state government, he said that of every dollar paid in taxes by citizens, only 7 cents goes to the state. Seventy-five cents goes to the federal government and the remaining 18 cents is allocated for local needs.

Governor Meyner spoke in glowing terms of the contribution made by Ukrainians to the United States and to the state and the city. He said he was happy to support the ideals for which the Ukrainian people are fighting by proclaiming Ukrainian Days and breaking out the Ukrainian flag over government buildings on January 22.

Commissioner Wagner pointing with pride to his Ukrainian origin, introduced guests of Ukrainian descent who hold positions of high standing in the state, including a mayor, a municipal chief of police and the head of a city council.

Present besides Governor Meyner and Mrs. Meyner were Mayor Collins of Newark and other state, county and local officials. The Ukrainian National Association was represented at the dinner by Mr. Roman Slobodian, Supreme treasurer of the Ukrainian National Association, who was one of the guest speakers. Mr. Antin Dragan, editor of Svoboda, was also present. Mr. A. Batiuk and Mr. E. Popil represented Ukrainian Workingmen Ass'n. Mr. Michael Lytwyn, of Irvington, N. J., was master of ceremony of dinner at which over 200 persons participated.

First Anniversary of Hungarian Revolution to be commemorated

NEW YORK. — A bronze plaque depicting the Unknown Freedom Fighter of 1956 will be unveiled here October 22 at a service commemorating the first anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution of October 1956. The commemoration will be held in Carnegie Hall at 8 p.m., with prominent speakers and Hungarian artists taking part. Ukrainian friends of the Hungarian revolutionaries have been invited to attend the ceremony.

ALBANY, N. Y. — Governor Averell Harriman has asked the people of New York to observe a moment of silent prayer at noon, Wednesday, October 23, in memory of "the heroic Hungarian people who fought so valiantly in the cause of freedom."

He proclaimed Wednesday, the anniversary of the Hungarian uprising against Communist tyranny, as FREEDOM FIGHTERS' DAY, and asked that church bells be rung at noon.

Skala-Staryckyj, Ukrainian Tenor, Scores in New York's Town Hall Debut

The New York Times daily reported the following last Monday, October 14th:

The Ukrainian tenor Miro Skala-Staryckyj sang a recital at Town Hall last night. He disclosed a light voice of very agreeable texture, handled with considerable skill.

Mr. Skala-Staryckyj is resonant and well-focused of tone most of the time, the exception being when he sings an "ee" vowel, as in the English week, in the upper part of his range. Then the tone takes on a peculiar thin, veiled quality, which appears to be a national defect of Russian and other Slavic tenors. This distorted "ee" sound can be heard in the records Leonid Sobinoff made fifty years ago, and in those being made by Lemeshev and Nelepp today.

But this tonal deficiency was the chief shortcoming of a performance that was, for the most part, very agreeable listening. Mr. Skala-Staryckyj is obviously a performer of much experience, and his vocal style

Miro Skala-Staryckyj

is polished. The tenor knows how to turn a phrase, and his singing showed intelligence and musicianship.

The tenor offered Ukrainian folk songs and works of Sichynsky, Sonevytsky and Ludkevych.

J.B.

Georgetown University TV Presents Facts on USSR

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The USSR, Moscow's basic empire, was discussed here Sunday, October 13, by a panel of experts on the Dumont TV program "The Georgetown University Forum."

The program, first in a series of four on Soviet Russia, was largely prompted by an observation made by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on her return recently from the Soviet Union. Mrs. Roosevelt stressed the urgent need for Americans to study the history of East Europe, in order to know more about the peoples and nations in the USSR.

Forum speakers were Col. Charles W. Hostler, U.S. Air Force and author of **Turkism and the Soviets**; Dr. Peter Lejins, professor of sociology at the University of Maryland, and Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Department of Economics, Georgetown University. Matthew Warren was moderator.

Next month, Moscow celebrates the 40th anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik Revolution. In the free world, however, friends of the various non-Russian nations of the USSR will celebrate the independence of these nations which occured in 1917 and 1918. The breakup of the Tsarist Russian Empire was not only a coup d'état for the Russian Bolsheviks, but an opportunity for Baltic countries, Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Caucasus and Central Asia to proclaim independence.

To explain these developments and their import for American policy, the Georgetown University Forum presents fundamental facts about the multi-national character of the Soviet Union. Subsequent programs will deal with the diversity of nations, cultures, races and religions which have continually bred different aspirations, conflicts and heterogeneous interests in the Soviet Union.

The program is telecast from 12:30 to 1 p.m. EDT and can also be heard on radio.

MONUMENT OF "RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN FRIENDSHIP" DESTROYED IN KIEV

According to **Radyanska Kultura** of Kiev, some "drunken hooligans" broke into the "Palace of Culture" in Kiev and destroyed an unfinished monument commemorating the "union" of Ukraine with Russia in 1654. The monument was supposed to be unveiled this year in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the occupation of Ukraine by the Soviets.

UKRAINIAN COURSES SET UP

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Ukrainian Canadian Committee's national headquarters reports that Ukrainian courses are now being offered in Canadian universities in Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa.

It is expected similar courses will be offered in the near future in Edmonton, Vancouver and other universities.

In the province of Saskatchewan there are 12 high schools in which the Ukrainian language is taught as an elective accredited subject.

U.N.A. DAYS IN TORONTO

REPRESENTATIVES OF U.N.A. SUPREME ASSEMBLY IN PUBLIC MEETINGS AND SESSIONS STRESS IMPORTANCE OF U.N.A. FOR UKRAINIANS IN U. S. AND CANADA

TORONTO.—Ukrainian settlers in Canada form a huge reservoir of Ukrainian national strength, now and for a long time to come, and will bring great benefits to the Ukrainian society in Canada as well as to the general Ukrainian cause if they can be organized more fully and put to even greater use than now.

This was the conclusion reached here October 12 and 13 in discussions and meetings between representatives of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian citizens and press of Toronto. The two-day session was popularly termed "Soyuzovi Dni" (UNA Days), since the meetings concerned organizational and national matters of the UNA which, by virtue of its membership and assets, is the largest Ukrainian national organization in the United States and Canada.

Held in conjunction with the visit of UNA Supreme President Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme Advisor anr Organizer Dr. Yaroslav Padokh, **Svoboda** Editor Antin Dragan, all of Jersey City, N. J., and Canadian Comptroller and Organizer Volodymyr Kossar, of Winnipeg, the "U.N.A. Days" consisted of an organizational meeting Saturday afternoon at the Ukrainian National Federation Hall, a press conference Sunday noon with representatives of local Ukrainian publications, and a public meeting the same afternoon in the main auditorium of the UNF hall.

Community Council

Main event of the weekend was held Sunday at 4 p.m. in the UNF Hall. Despite several conflicting Ukrainian events, some 400 persons attended the session, which was opened and conducted by Bohdan Zorych, one of the UNA's most active branch secretaries.

Mr. Zorych spoke of the great accomplishments of the UNA in the organizational life of Ukrainians in Canada and described some of the UNA's current problems. He pointed out the great possibilities for organization in the future.

UNA President D. Halychyn, outlining the national significance of the UNA, observed that a great many Ukrainians still regard the UNA as an almost exclusively business-insurance organization. Constitutionally it is such an institution, he said, but many people overlook the great national, community and cultural work which the UNA has done and continues to do, to such an extent that it is ranked as the leading Ukrainian organization.

Mr. Halychyn supported his observations with numerous facts and concrete accomplishments of the UNA in organizational, cultural - educational, publishing and humanitarian fields. In reality, he said, the UNA was the creator of what we accept today as American Ukraine and one of the joint creators of Canadian Ukraine.

He stressed particularly the UNA's efforts on behalf of Ukrainian independence, and listed over 10 important works published in the English language which can be considered the turning-point in smoothing out the path of spreading the truth about Ukraine in the English-speaking world.

"The Ukrainian National Assotiation in Canada" was the subject of an address by Mr. Kossar. He explained the role of the UNA in Ukrainian-Canadian life, pointing out that there were great possibilities for further development if these possibilities were understood and utilized.

Dr. Padoch, speaking on "The Role of the UNA in our Economic Emancipation," treated the subject in its social, family and personal aspects. He observed that too little importance was placed upon the benefits of life insurance, one of the main components of the American and Canadian way of life. With a series of illustrations taken from real life, the speaker showed that every American and Canadian Ukrainian needs UNA insurance.

The role and significance of the Ukrainian press, and particularly of **Svoboda**, the official organ of the UNA, were explained by **Svoboda** Editor A. Dragan.

Problems connected with the UNA and its development in Canada were aired during open discussion which followed the addresses.

Press Conference

Prior to the Council, the UNA representatives met at the Royal York Hotel with representatives of the local Ukrainian press. Toronto, with its 11 Ukrainian periodicals, is perhaps the leading Ukrainian publishing centre in the free world.

Present at the conference were: the Rev. Fr. P. Khomyn, editor of **Nasha Meta** (Our Aim); A. Kurdydyk, V. Sofroniv-Levytsky, Dr. O. Boyko and O. Tarnavsky, editors and representatives of **Vilne Slovo** (The Free Word); Messrs. Solonynka and Matla, editors of **Homin Ukrainy** (Echo of Ukraine); P. Volyniak, editor and publisher of **Novi Dni** (New Days) and **Sonyashnyk** (The Sunflower), and Dr. S. Rosokha, associate member of **Novy Shliakh** (The New Pathway) published in Winnipeg.

Representing the UNA, in addition to Mr. Halychyn, Mr. Kossar, Dr. Padoch and Mr. Dragan, were presidents of local branches: Mota and Zorych, Zelenij from Windsor.

Actual problems of the UNA in Canada and matters concerning **Svoboda** which could also be considered problems facing the Ukrainian press in general, were discussed. The conference disclosed that serious consideration was being given by the Canadian press to both Ukrainian-Canadian and general problems which face the UNA.

Organizational Session

Representatives of six local and three nearby UNA branches took part in the organizational session held Saturday afternoon, with Mr. Zorych presiding and the UNA visitors from Jersey City and Winnipeg in attendance.

Detailed study was given to UNA organizational matters in Toronto and district as it concerned the current organizational campaign, and to other general UNA problems in Canada.

Statistics were presented by Mr. Halychyn, Dr. Padoch and Mr. Kossar to substantiate facts, and an illustrated lecture on organization by Dr. Padoch concluded the session.

The UNA has 50 branches in Canada, totalling some 2,000 members in Toronto, where there are eight UNA branches alone.

Largest of all UNA Canadian branches is Branch 432 in Toronto, which last March came first in the annual organizational campaign. Secretary of the branch is Mr. Zorych, and the president is M. Mota, a well-known organizer and a pioneer of the UNA movement in Canada.

Branch 432, which co-sponsored the weekend events along with other local branches, has almost reached its organizational quota this year, having secured 75 members in its drive for 100 new members.

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Youth and Politics

With the approach of the November elections, with governors of States to come into office, either elected or re-elected, one cannot help but give some thought to what the young voters are going to do. And, in this connection, one cannot help speculating on the curious anomaly that youth movements along political lines in democratic countries are of not much strength.

France, for example, a land of prominently elderly statesmen, is quite weak in this respect; but this is because of French national psychology, which regards youth as an unhappy period of turmoil and aimlessness. England, however, despite its hoary conservatism, has made its political system broad and attractive enough to lure youth of the finest families and highest education to take up politics as their life careers.

But the white hope of democracy, our youthful and great America, is a bit of a disappointment, for youth in American politics is a rather negative element.

Mention the word "politics" to an average young American and invariably you evoke a fleeting look of cynicism, or of contempt, or of utter indifference. Politics to him represents not the administration of public affairs in the interests of the peace, prosperity and safety of the people, but rather electioneering campaigns, torchlight parades, rallies, and finally—graft.

Of course, there are quite a number of the younger generation who do not lose sight of the real meaning of politics, who perceive that despite graft and incompetent "public servants" progress is being made, and who are beginning to realize the meaning of that paradox that not only eternal vigilance but corruption is also the price of liberty.

And there are some of the younger generation, too, who enter politics not merely out of self-interest or vain-glory, but with a sincere desire inspired by youthful idealism to be of real service to their country.

It is this last class that America stands in greatest need of. And we find, curiously enough, that the older generation does not give very much encouragement to its youth seeking to take an active part in politics. College students especially are the chief sufferers in this respect.

It is argued that because of their youthfulness and their being away from the sheltering influences of home, college students can easily be influenced in crusades of various kinds by interested and unscrupulous political groupings. Others say it is the function of the student to study, and whenever political participation replaces study the university disintegrates or is closed, as sometimes happened in Europe.

It is hard for us to perceive the wisdom of such reasoning. Is college youth more naive in political matters than that great mass of adult voters that seeks nothing deeper in politics than the struggle of personalities and extravagant promises? Is this vaunted home atmosphere so truly protective? Or is it not very often the very hotbed of political prejudices and misconceptions?

Furthermore, would not a reasonable amount of political activity on the part of students of voting age, bring a greater sense of reality and more benefit to the class room? And finally, have not European universities been padlocked in the past because the students could no longer stand the sight of oppression and corruption about them and revolted against it all [the University of Kiev suffered such a fate under Tsarist Russian domination]. Isn't the gain worth the price?

Take the Ukrainian students in their enslaved homeland, for example, those of the Kiev University. Did not their struggle waged in and out of their classroom contribute much to the emergence of Ukraine from obscurity? Have not they suffered imprisonment, tortures, and even death in their defense of the Ukrainian National Cause? And finally, where could the Ukrainian Movement be today if these students had been content to blissfully devote themselves solely to their academic studies while hell raged outside their cloistered halls?

Youth activity in politics has been productive of better conditions all around. Our Ukrainian American youth has particular reason to bear this in mind. Taking its inspiration from former youths—who are now in the young adult bracket, who have made for themselves a fine reputation in the offices to which they were elected or appointed and have helped a great deal in making better known the facts about their fellow Americans and about their kinsmen in Soviet-enslaved Ukraine—they should play a greater and more constructive role in American politics.

So go out and campaign for your candidate for next month's election.

Who's Listening?

The delegates to the United Nations listen to each other speak. But sometimes we wonder whether one hears what the other is saying.

Take two speeches last week, on Thursday. In one, U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge suggested that talks be opened immediately on the control of space missiles.

This was followed by a speech by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko which completely ignored Lodge and reiterated the Soviet theme that the U.S. is to blame for everything.

Only a few days earlier Nikita Khrushchev spoke of the horrors of rocket war as making the need for a peaceful settlement of the world's problems more imminent. Maybe Gromyko did not hear him.

Despite these rebuffs there is litle alternative but to offer negotiations in good faith. We can expect the Moscow mob to continue to use the United States as a sounding board for their propaganda—and to hear only what they want to hear.

IN SATELLITE COUNTRIES

[EDITOR'S NOTE: After the end of World War II most of the Ukrainian enthnographic territories were incorporated into the Ukrainian Soviet Socialistic Republic. But some lands with compact and predominantly Ukrainian populations have been left in the satellites of Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Poland. There are at least 750,000 Ukrainians in these countries. Their lot was bitter, as they suffered harsh persecution and oppression immediately after the war. Now, with the general "relaxation" of political control that followed after the death of Stalin, their lot has somewhat improved. The information given below comes from various Ukrainian-language publications which appear in the satellite lands.]

1. In Rumania

The Ukrainian minority in Rumania is, numerically speaking, third after the German and Hungarian, and numbers about 120,000 persons. According to the Paris Peace Treaty with Rumania of 1947, the parts of Northern Bukovina and Bessarabia with the predominantly Ukrainian populations were integrated into the Ukrainian SSR, while those with an overall Rumanian population were integrated into the Moldavian SSR. The 120,000 Ukrainians who are now in Rumania are concentrated in three sections of present-day Rumania: in the southern part of Bukovina and/or on the Tisa River, in the Banat Province [Ukrainians settled there in the XVIII century] and in Dobruja [Dobrogea], where they came in the beginning of the XIXth century.

In Bucharest appears a Ukrainian - language newspaper **Novy Vik** (The New Century) which sometimes gets through the Iron Curtain into Western Europe. It appears that the Ukrainians have 120 public schools and three high schools in Seret. The cities of Seret and Suchava in Southern Bukovina were the centers of Ukrainian life during the Austrian and Rumanian times, but the district of Dobruja needs Ukrainian teachers and educators. Some 20 Ukrainian teachers have been sent to Dobruja to organize Ukrainian schools there.

At Bucharest University there exists a separate chair of Ukrainian literature, history and language under the direction of Prof. K. Drapak. The latter, together with architect V. Karmazyn, is trying to organize a commission for Ukrainian folklore and literature with the Rumanian Academy of Sciences.

2. In Slovakia

There are about 120,000 Ukrainians who live in a compact mass in Northeastern Slovakia, along the present Polish-Czechoslovak border. The cultural center of these Ukrainians is the city of Priashiv (Presov).

The Ukrainian schools in Slovakia are numerous and well organized: 209 public schools and a series of secondary (high) schools. In addition there is a Ukrainian pedagogical school and a Ukrainian section within the Slovak pedagogical school, and a few agricultural and industrial schools instructing in the Ukrainian language. In 1950 a faculty of Orthodox theology was founded in Presov, a section of the same faculty of Prague University. The Ukrainian Catholic Church, as in Ukraine itself, was ruthlessly destroyed in Slovakia by the Communist government of Prague, and the churches were forcibly subordinated to the Russian Orthodox Patriarchate in Moscow.

In Presov are published the Ukrainian newspaper, **Novy Svit (The New World)**, a bimonthly, **Druzhnio Vpered, (Friendly Forward)**, and a literary quarterly, **Duklia**, which is the organ of the Union of Ukrainian Writers (the Union is a section of the Union of Slovak Writers) **Holos Pravoslavya (The Voice of Orthodoxy)** appears in the Czech, Slovak and Russian languages. The Russian edition runs a page in the Ukrainian language.

The Ukrainians have well-organized artistic clubs, singing and dancing ensembles and a radio program. Many Ukrainian boys and girls are studying at the University of Prague and the universities of Ukraine proper.

3. In Poland

The number of Ukrainians in present day Poland cannot be accurately assessed, but according to various reports, both Polish and Ukrainian, there appear to be at least 300,000 to 350,000 Ukrainians in Poland.

The life of these Ukrainians was much harsher than that of those living in Slovakia and Rumania. The latter, scattered and mixed with the Slovak and Rumanian populations, did not constitute in the eyes of the Kremlin a potential danger for the communist domination. But the Ukrainians in Poland did, and so the Kremlin ordered the Polish puppet government of Warsaw to deal mercilessly with the Ukrainians. From 1945 to 1950 the Ukrainian lands west of the so-called Curzon Line, with a compact Ukrainian population, formed a solid hinterland for the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). The friendly Ukrainians gave shelter, material and moral support to the UPA insurgents, and as a consequence had to suffer persecution and martyrdom. Thousands upon thousands of Ukrainian families were forcibly deported either to Ukraine or to other parts of Poland: the "recovered territories" (former German territory), Pomerania and East Prussia. The Ukrainians were put outside the law, their Catholic Church was destroyed, they were forbidden to speak the Ukrainian language, and even say that they were Ukrainians.

But this course has been altered with the coming to power of Wladyslaw Gomulka in Warsaw. The Ukrainian minority took advantage of the situation by quickly organizing. In Warsaw there appears the Ukrainian-language newspaper, **Nashe Slovo (Our Word)**, which registers all the abuses and chicaneries of the local Polish administration. The Ukrainians have succeeded in obtaining many Ukrainian schools and have been allowed to organize Ukrainian cultural and artistic societies. The principal demands of the Ukrainians are to be returned to their native lands near the Ukrainian border and the restitution of the Ukrainian Catholic Church (the latter demand made of Cardinal Wyszynski is as yet not answered positively). The Gomulka regime has handed down a very unfavorable decision: any Ukrainian family may return to its native district, provided that its homestead is not occupied by other families and that its land lies waste.

[Courtesy: *The Ukrainian Bulletin.*]

Pause for Reflection

President Eisenhower pointed out the other day that men are equal only in that we all share the fatherhood of one God. In other respects we are, as he indicates, obviously unequal. Let us consider for a moment just what it is actually that every normal human being "comes equipped with."

I guess it simmers down to just about three things: time, energy, and the ability to decide how to use them.

It might seem that we all have the same amount of time to dispose of as we please. In actual truth, however, we do not, since some have handicaps that require a greater portion of their time to offset than is the case with others.

And of course we vary greatly in energy—both physical and mental.

The one place, then, where we are—or should be—equal is in the freedom to use our ability to decide how to use our time and energy. And it seems to me this freedom which has been given to us by God applies to uses of our time and energy that do not injure or threaten to injure others.

That, I would say, is the legitimate concept of political equality which ought to follow from the President's concept of spiritual equality.

But, what with such arbitrary violations of it as government farm crop quotas and legalized compulsory labor union membership, we are obviously a long way from having achieved this concept of freedom. And it seems to me that today we are still moving not toward a greater degree of its achievement but rather away from it.

VOLODYMYR'S WAY

(3)

Volodymyr's prescription for short prayer cannot be considered less pious. He judges the efficacy of short prayer according to the greater sincerity that accompanies it, which sincerity could be lesser in the tedious lengthy prayers or in the mechanical repetition of the canons. He compensates for any brevity with this further counsel:

"When you are riding on your horse and have no cause to talk to another and you know no other prayer, then say: 'Hospody Pomiluy' [Lord, have Mercy] secretly and unceasingly; for this prayer is the best of all, better than thinking of nonsense while riding."

That Volodymyr should recommend the above ejaculatory prayer while traveling, is in keeping with the Eastern Church tradition which places a particular value in the "Hospody Pomiluy" as one can observe from the frequency of its use in church services and prayer.

Fervent prayer tends to produce tears. Particular to Slavic emotionalism is the "gift of tears," an outgrowth of the keen sentimental passion residing in the Ukrainian heart. Volodymyr elevates these tears to the spiritual plain utilizing them in the purification of the soul from sin. An early chronicler in his eulogy to Volodymyr related the following:

"And he [Volodymyr] received such a gift from God, that upon entering a church and hearing the singing, he immediately broke out into tears, and tearfully he offered his prayers to the Lord Christ."

As Volodymyr regarded tears subsequent to fervent prayer he also emphasized humility antecedent to repentance. In order to make himself worthy for repentance, he addresses this prayer to the Holy Virgin:

"Our Lady, Mother of God, remove from my poor heart pride and fierceness that I may not be elated with the vanity of the world."

This prayer is indeed fitting since it demonstrates Volodymyr's awareness of the faults to which a ruler is most susceptible. His self-humiliation can be clearly gathered from the opening lines of The Instruction:

"Sitting upon my sledge, I was meditating and praising God, Who has sustained me, an unworthy sinner, until this day. If anyone of you, my children, or someone else should read these words, do not laugh, but to whomever of my children this instruction be agreeable, let him accept it in his heart and begin to do in the same way.

"Have first in your heart the fear of God and give alms because this is the beginning of all good. But to whomever this instruction is not appealing, do not be reproachful; he will probably say: 'Being on his sledge, he didn't know what he was writing.'

"But messengers came to me from my brother on the Volga, saying: 'Hasten to us and we will conquer the sons of Rostislav [Volodymyr from Peremyshl and Vasylko from Terebovlych] and take all their land, but if you do not come with us, then we will proceed alone and you likewise.' And I replied, 'Do not be angry but I am unable to join you, having kissed the cross ["to kiss the cross" meant to take an oath].

"After dispatching the messengers, I picked up the Psalter and in my sadness opened the book and came upon these words: 'Why do you suffer, O soul, why do you oppress me?' Thereupon, I gathered all my beloved excerpts, one after the other, and wrote as follows:

"If the following words are not pleasing to you, then accept those above . . . Read these words concerning God, my children, praise God Who gave us His Love. This is the instruction from my humble learning; take these words to hetrt, if not all at least a part."

Volodymyr begins the third part, his military autobiography, in a relatively uninteresting style with the dry enumeration of his expeditions and hunts undertaken since his thirteenth year. Though he refers to these expeditions as "journeys" (he lists 83 major expeditions and alludes to several minor ones), they actually constituted wars against internal and external enemies. His hunting trips he prefers to call "toils." In neither case does he specifically speak of victories or admit of his physical prowess. All victories he relegates to God's intercession. Wars and peaceful journeys are treated alike as part of the prince's duty. Setbacks and hardships are borne in a similar spirit. Any glory which followed upon his military triumphs is completely disregarded:

"I will relate to you, my children, the number of my journeys and my toils which I undertook since my thirteenth year. First, my father sent me to Rostov from where I myself proceeded to Kursk. Second, I traveled to Smolensk and back; later again I was sent to Smolensk and from there I went into Volynia. It was during the winter when my brothers sent me to Bereste to watch over that burned-out city. Then I went to my father in Pereyaslav, and after Easter I traveled again into Volynia and to Suteysk in order to make peace with the Liakhs [Poles], and from there I returned in the summer to Volynia.

(To be concluded)

BOOK REVIEW

Hitler's Occupation of Ukraine (1941-44) by Kamenetsky.

The Institute of Slavic Studies of Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has published two volumes on Slavic problems.

In the first, E. Pyziur hinted at the important source of inspiration for the Bolshevist revolution. He found in the anarchist Bakunin an essential predecessor of Lenin.

The second volume, **Hitler's Occupation of Ukraine**, by Ihor Kamenetsky, sheds a light on the events in Ukraine in those momentous years when Hitler was projecting foundations for the German empire of a thousand years' duration. However, Hitler cared only for the Germans; he was about to destroy other nationalities who stood in the way of the fulfilment of his plan.

As we read the history of the Second World War we can notice that even the devilish Stalin proved to be superior to Hitler in his tactics being more flexible than Hitler. The lack of flexibility contributed to Hitler's ruin. More flexible than Hitler was Rosenberg, the Minister for occupied territories; but his directions were in practice ignored by Hitler's lieutenants. Rosenberg wanted to the tactics of the Bolshevists: to attract other nationalities and then to destroy them by degrees. Hitler wanted to conquer the territories for the German colonization without hiding his plans behind hypocritical embellishments. Both plans failed due to the superior technique and abundance of American weapons. Hitler thought of a **German India** and Ukraine was to be turned into such a colony.

Hitler tried to reduce the population of Ukraine by means of starvation—therein his unsurpassed masters were Bolshevists—by bringing immense quantities of brandy to the inhabitants, by transporting many people into the slave camps for slave labor, and resettling many Germans in an eastward direction. The Ukrainian patriots fought the Bolshevists as well as Germans in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, in groups. Which group surpassed others is not so easy to decide. The fact is that the Ukrainians during the Second World War were in an extremely difficult situation and they suffered immense losses in their population.

The Institute of Slavic Studies of Marquette University deserves praise for publishing both volumes as they are valuable contributions to the knowledge of our time.

W. Besoushko

Ready For Next UNA Convention?

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Well, 1958 is practically just around the corner and with it comes the 24th Convention of the Ukrainian National Association. Actually, the convention is only seven months away, as it will take place in May. This may seem like a long time to those UNA branches which are ready and waiting, but to the small branches it isn't a long time at all.

The 23rd Convention of 1954 decided that a branch must have 75 adult members in order to be entitled to elect a delegate to represent it at the 24th Convention. The UNA has quite a few branches which do not have enough members. During the next few months these branches must strive to attain the members they need. Some will attain the goal, and some will not because of the time element.

The UNA launched a pre-convention campaign for new members and this has helped some of the small branches. Others, though, will have to help themselves as UNA organizers cannot get to all of them. The members of the small branches must pitch in and help their officers. If a branch isn't represented at the convention, the members of that branch will have no one to blame but themselves.

It is important for a UNA branch to be represented at the convention. Its delegates will voice the ideas of its members and vote on all matters. Whether a delegate represents a large branch, or a small one, he still has the right to be heard. When the delegate returns to his home he makes a full report to the members at a regular branch meeting. All will feel good that their branch had been represented at the convention. It will make them feel more UNA-conscious.

A nice thing about the past four or five conventions is the fact that the American-born generation was represented by large delegations. The 23rd Convention, held in Washington, D.C., May 30-June 5, 1954, was a truly great affair, addressed by fourteen U.S. Senators and Congressmen as well as other VIPs. About 25 per cent of the delegates were of the American-born generation and, today, some of them are serving as UNA Supreme Officers.

It would be nice if, once again, the youth were well represented at a UNA convention. Only a few months remain during which the small branches can build up their membership, and young people can help by signing up new members. Putting off the matter until the last moment will not help at all, for there is a lot to do and the sooner the work is started the better.

Trends in Modern American Art

American art today is more varied in styles and ideas than it has ever been. Although the trend over the years has seesawed between representational and abstract art, the latter definitely prevails today.

The chief characteristic of American painting — abstract or otherwise—is its individuality of style and diversity of subject matter. In fact, there seem to be almost as many styles as there are artists. But the two major categories are the realists and the abstract painters.

The realistic painting of today continues a tradition of a group of painters who worked early in the century. These artists had grown weary of the decorative, sentimental works of the impressionists and had taken to painting graphic descriptions of prize fights, religious revivals and other scenes in the life about them. It took the American public some time to appreciate such unconventional subject matter—in fact, these painters were often contemptuously referred to as the "Ashcan School"—but it was finally recognized by most people that these artists had done some of the finest interpreting of the American scene.

One of the most interesting artists of this school working today is Charles Sheeler, whose favorite themes are machines, factories, and industrial towns. He resembles his predecessors in his unconventional choice of subjects but his approach is more that of an abstract artist. He is not interested in the subject for its own sake, but rather in the design and patterns which machines, smoke stacks, or bridges suggest to him. Sheeler's work illustrates the fact that in some cases the line between realistic painters and abstract artists cannot be too finely drawn.

The "Ashcan School" of painters did much to enliven painting, particularly in terms of subject matter, and it also helped to liberate artists from the academic influence of the nineteenth century. But, in 1913, another important current in American art set in. Works of both American and European artists in the abstract style were displayed at what became known as the Armory Show. This show gave a tremendous impetus to the development of abstract art in this country.

Yet almost as soon as the first abstract movement gathered momentum, many of its members shifted back to more representational art. But certain influences remained with these artists. They developed a more stylized way of painting, an interest in patterns and in bold and more expressive use of color.

One of our most original artists was John Marin, who adapted abstract technique to landscapes. With lively colors and a shorthand technique of depicting trees, rocks, and buildings, he interprets his reactions to the rocky coast of Maine and the teeming excitement of New York City and its skyscrapers.

Within the last ten or fifteen years abstract art has flourished in more extreme forms. Some abstract artists have retained ties with subject matter. Stuart David, an inventive organizer of lively patterns and brilliant flat color, uses bits of the American scene to enliven his abstractions. Other artists have abandoned subject matter altogether, relying entirely on color and movement to express an idea or feeling.

Thus the abstract school has followed the realistic school, just as the realistic followed the romantic. But, to sum up, all three of these schools have their devotees in the United States today. Which, if any, will be favored in the future by artists or by the public is difficult to foresee.

Immigration and Naturalization

Question: I want to apply for American citizenship and am told I must pass an examination on American history and government. Where can I go to prepare myself for such a test?

Answer: Most cities in the United States maintain special public school classes in English and citizenship for adults. For information about these classes you should inquire at the public school nearest you.

To qualify for American citizenship, aliens must know the main facts about American history and government, and be able to understand, read, write and speak simple English. The law provides an exception to the English language requirement. If on December 24, 1952 a person was over 50 years old and had lived in the United States for a total of 20 years, he does not have to understand the English language to become a citizen. However, it should be remembered that everyone, whether they are required to speak English, or not, must have understanding of American history and government.

If for any reason an applicant for citizenship is not able to attend a regular day or evening class, he should read and study one or more books about American history and government, or take a home study course. Information about these, as well as 133 specimen questions and answers on American history and government, are contained in "How to become a Citizen of the United States," a book published by the Common Council for American Unity.

New Law Will Increase Immigration Total

A law signed by President Eisenhower on September 11 will permit many new immigrants to come to the United States and enable some persons already here on a temporary basis to remain as permanent resident aliens. The new law (Public Law 85-316) is designated to ease some of the hardships created by the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952.

Immigration of First, Second and Third Preference Applicants

Section 12 of the new law will be of greatest interest to American citizens and resident aliens, since it directly benefits their families abroad. This section permits the parents of American citizens (second preference) and the spouses and children of lawfully resident aliens (third preference) to come to the United States as **nonquota** immigrants. It also permits the entry as **nonquota** of highly skilled aliens (first preference).

In order to qualify for this privilege, such immigrants must have had a petition for preference status **approved before July 1, 1957,** and must otherwise be admissible under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Where approved petitions have lapsed because petitioners had felt that the oversubscribed quota situation in their own country was hopeless, these petitions will become valid again in certain circumstances. Although the exact number of beneficiaries under this section is not known, estimates are that it will benefit more than 30,000 persons.

Adjustment of Status of First Preference Applicants in the United States

Section 9 of the new law permits certain aliens whose skills are urgently needed in the United States to acquire permanent residence status. This provision will apply to a limited number of highly trained specialists from countries with oversubscribed quotas, who have been admitted to the United States temporarily over the past several years.

To be eligible, an applicant must have come from a country with an oversubscribed quota and must show: 1. that he was physically present in the U.S. on July 1, 1957, and 2. that he is the beneficiary of an approved visa petition for first preference (Form I-129) **filed before September 11,** the date of the new law.

If the alien's spouse and children were also present in the U.S. on last July 1, they may adjust their status with him. Furthermore, a spouse and children who had remained behind in their home countries may immigrate as **nonquota** immigrants, provided the marriage took place before July 1, 1957.

Utilization of Unused Refugee Relief Act Visas

Section 15 of the law authorizes the use of the 18,656 special nonquota immigrant visas which remained unissued under the now-expired Refugee Relief Act of 1953.

Not more than 2,500 of these visas are allocated to German expellees residing in Germany, the western sector of Berlin, or Austria. Another 1,600 visas are available to persons of Dutch origin. The remaining 14,556 visas are to be used for refugee-escapees as defined by the law. The section also provides that visas may be granted to accompanying families of eligible persons.

The law defines a "refugee-escapee" as "any alien, who, because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion or political opinion, has fled or shall flee (a) from any Communist, Communist-dominated or Communist-occupied area, or (b) from any country within the general area of the Middle East, and who cannot return to such area, or to such country, on account of race, religion or political opinion."

There are, of course, many more persons abroad who come within this definition than the visas available. On what basis the 14,000 visas will be distributed will be determined by administrative action. Robert S. McCollum, head of the State Department's Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs, has been appointed co-ordinator of the program.

Quota Mortgage Reduced

Section 10 of the law terminates, as of July 1, 1957, the mortgages on the immigration quotas of countries whose nationals were admitted to the United States under the Displaced Persons Acts of 1948 and 1950.

By wiping out these mortgages, which covered one half of the annual quota and in most instances had many years to run, a total of 8,011 new quota numbers will become available to 14 countries and Spain. The mortgage on the Spanish was incurred when, by special legislation, a number of Basque sheepherders were settled in western United States.

The 14 countries or areas relieved of mortgaged quotas are Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Trieste, Turkey, USSR, and Yugoslavia. It should be noted that Italy does not benefit from the cancellation of mortgages, and Greece, where immigration pressure is very strong, gains only 154 new visas a year.

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UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

BASEBALL

Johnny LOGAN, spark-plug of the world champion Milwaukee Braves, who is reputed to be of Ukrainian ancestry, will be honored by his many hometown friends and neighbors in Endicott, N. Y. on Saturday, October 26 ... **Mike GOLIAT** of the Toronto Maple Leafs is the chap whose name was omitted in this column last week. Mike, the Most Valuable Player in the International League in 1956 and the league's all-star second baseman this past season, was the lead-off man for the pennant-winning Philadelphia Phils whiz-kids in 1950. Goliat and his long-time idol and friend, former major league star **Steve SOUCHOCK** who now manages the Binghampton (N.Y.) Barons, both come from a small Western Pennsylvania mining town, Yatesboro, Pa.

Big **Steve BILKO,** for the past three seasons with the Los Angeles Angels in the Pacific Coast League, was the league's most valuable player, won one batting title and led the home run and runs-batted-in departments with combined totals of 150 HRs and 400 RBIs. Steve, 6:2" and 240 lbs., was bought by the Cincinatti Redlegs to replace their ailing, aging slugger, Ted Kluszewski. It is hoped that the big blonde lad from Nanticoke, Pa. will now fullfill his early promise as a future slugging star.

FOOTBALL

With the world series signalling the end of the baseball season which saw a new champion crowned, "King Football" now moves into the nation's sports spot-light. As usual, Ukrainians will contribute mightily to both the professional and collegiate gridiron picture.

In the pro field, the world champion N.Y. Giants have a top star in versatile **Walter YOWARSKY** of Cleveland, who has played end, tackle, center and line-backer. Walt is a good friend of **Andy BOYKO,** former UYL-NA officer now practicing law in Cleveland... The two lads from New Jersey honored as the "outstanding players of Ukrainian descent" for the 1953 season in the famous testimonial affairs instituted by my late brother **Walter, Chet HANULAK** and **Bob MISCHAK** are with the Cleveland Browns. Hanulak last week scored a T.D. after a 64-yard run from scrimmage. Another lad honored as an "outstanding player" for 1954, **Dick BIELSKI,** along with veterans **Frank WYDO** and **Chuck BEDNARIK** plus newcomers **Bill KOMAN** and **Bill ZADOR** are with the Phily Eagles ... **Roger ZATKOFF,** one of the best linemen in the NFL, is with the Detroit Lions ... **George TARASOVIC, John STOCK** and **Fran ROGEL** are with the Pitt Steelers ... **Ed SAKACH, Paul LOPATA,** and **Chuck DRAZENOVICH** are with the Washington Redskins.

Ron KLIM is with the Chicago Cards while **Mike HUDOCK** and **Bill PRIATKO** are with the Green Bay Packers... **Mike LISETSKI** of Northampton, Pa. referees many pro and college games in the Philly area ... **Joe MUHA,** former Philly Eagles great, is now working as an official in the NFL. Incidentally, **Mike KOMICHAK** of McKees Rocks, Pa., president of the Western Pa., branch of UCCA, English editor of "Narodne Slovo," and director of a weekly "Ukrainian Radio Hour" each Sunday in Pittsburgh, told us at the 1955 UYL-NA Convention in Pittsburgh that Joe Muha's older brother, the late **George Muha,** all-time W. Pa. high-school and Carnegie Tech great in the mid and late 1930's, has a memorial award named after him which annually goes to the best high school player in the area. George passed away at a Vets Naval Hospital in Philly several seasons ago of an incurable disease.

In the collegiate ranks, coach **John MICHELOSEN's** Pittsburgh team lost their opener to the nation's best team, Oklahoma, and since then have scored three victories and look like the top grid power in the East ... Coach **Steve SINKO's** Boston U. team scored 66-0 over Massachusetts and since then has lost to Syracuse and W. Virginia ... Coach **John Druze** of Marquette University, from Irvington, N. J. who was one of the "7 blocks of granite" at Fordham in the late 1930's, hasn't won a game there in the past two years, dropping 14 straight ... Penn, which has dropped 3 hard-fought and close games by a total of only 12 points to 3 of the best teams in the East, is actually on its way back to attaining its former high eminence among the eastern and the nation's grid powers. Penn has line-coach **Chuck BEDNARIK,** co-captain Pete **KEBLISH, Mike KAPCHUK, Dave SIKARSKIE, Bill KESASK** and **John Terpak,** son of the former world champion weight-lifter. Other possible Ukrainians at Penn are Dennis (?) Troychak, Mike Mika, and Seksinsky.

Among the several Ukrainian gridiron standouts in college are **Bronko NAGURSKI, Jr.,** son of the greatest football player of all time, who received a great write-up in columnists's Arthur Doley gridiron round-up last Sunday (N. Y. Times) **Joe Nicely,** powerhouse guard and tackle at West Virginia, and **Tony KOLODZIEJ,** fine pass-catching end on the number two team in the nation, Michigan State.

Since we hope to publish the 23rd annual **"Ukrainian All-American College Football Team"** later in the season, we hope that if any interested readers know of any Ukrainian athletes, that the information would be sent to us at: 1204—84th Street, North Bergen, N.J.

BRIEFS

The Building Fund Committee for the newly proposed **Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception** will sponsor their "Second Fall Dance" at the Veterans Hall on Liberty Avenue in **Hillside, N.J.** tonight, October 19, starting at 8 P.M.

On October 20, parishioners of the **Ukr. Orthodox Church of Holy Ascension of Passaic, N.J.** will celebrate the 25th anniversary of its founding with a big banquet and dance starting at 6 P.M. at the Church hall at 47 Hope Ave, Passaic, N.J.

Also on Saturday October 26, the **Lehigh Valley U.O.L.** will sponsor their 6th annual "Harvest Moon" banquet and ball at the Americus Hotel located at 6th and Hamilton Sts. in **Allentown, Pa.** starting at 7 P.M.

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The N.Y. Ukrainians Winning Streak

Ukrainian Sports Club New York, the first organized Ukrainian soccer team in the USA, continued its winning streak in German-American Soccer League competition with another victory by the score 3:0 over the Stamford United F.C. Last Sunday's games in the Premier Division of the GASL left the N.Y. Ukrainians as the only team in this group yet to be defeated or tied in strong competition of 12 clubs playing for the League championship.

Only a week ago the Ukrainian S.C. won a very important meet with the Greek-American S.C., strong and able opponent, by the convincing score of 3:1. The rejuvenated Ukrainians enjoy the support of many fans, not only from among the sports-minded Ukrainians, but also among sports fans of other national backgrounds of the New York Metropolitan area. At the home field of the Ukrainians, the New Farmers Oval, the usual Sunday crowd of spectators always reaches past the 1,000 mark, and the New York press often praises fine ball handling and good sportmanship of the Ukrainian team.

The present line-up of the U. S. Club New York soccer team—G. Ciolko, M. Shmigel, M. Pankewych, O. Nalywayko, I. Hawrylyuk, G. Kolodiy, R. Pidhorecky, E. Holuka, M. Witiuk, R. Pawluk, E. Arndt, J. Wasylkewych, Z. Shpon—performs quite well in this year's League games and this raises the fans' hopes that, for the Club's tenth anniversary, the team will win another championship.

Ukrainian Sports Club New York, also active in other sports such as volley ball, table-tennis, is already among top teams in every competition, in every league it has belonged to. So it was in soccer, right from the beginning in its first year of existence in the Eastern District League, and later in the New York National League, where the Ukrainians happened to be the champs. In volley ball the Ukrainian Sports Club has been ranked with YMCA and other tems for its fine performances.

Now the U.S.C. sends, every Sunday, six soccer teams to compete in different leagues, according to skill and age groups. The program to give our youth sound sport activities is being taken good care of in every respect, and the persistence in treasuring the great values of amateur sports is regarded as the biggest asset of the Club and the Ukrainian youth of Metropolitan New York.

WALTER SOCHAN

Ukrainians Meet Uhrik in Big Soccer Game

Having completed their four games for the Lewis Cup with a record of three victories and one setback, with the finals to be played in January, the "Philadelphia Ukrainians" opened their regular American Pro Soccer League schedule with a 3-0 victory over Brookhattan in New York October 13.

This Sunday, Oct. 20th at 3 P.M. at 29th and Clearfield (Edison H. S. Stadium), the Ukrainians will tangle with the Uhrik Truckers of Philadelphia in what should be a hot game. It was the Uhrik delegation that fought to prevent the Ukrainians from being admitted into this strongest soccer loop.

-ay

Outlook of Schmidt Brightened By Ukes

By HERB RALBY

(Reprinted from the Boston Globe)

If the Ukes play anything like the Krauts, it may be happy days again, even Stanley Cup days for the Bruins.

The Bruins opened their 34th National Hockey League season with a pair of week-end games at the Garden, against Chicago on October 12 and the New York Rangers on October 13.

All smiles and full of confidence is Milt Schmidt, beginning this third season as coach. One of the reasons for his confidence is the Uke Line of Bronco Horvath, Vic Stasiuk and Johnny Bucyk.

"We start this season with three lines all used to playing together," Schmidt pointed out. "Two were regular lines for us a year ago. The third, Horvath, Stasiuk and Bucyk, are new for us but they played together a few years back.

"Once a line plays together, the three get to know each other's move naturally. They never forget even though they might be broken up temporarily."

The Ukes—so called because Stasiuk and Bucyk are Ukrainians and Horvath, a Croat, is close enough—have been impressive in practice and exhibition games. But Schmidt has adopted a wait and see attitude.

"Wait till we see how they go in a regular league game," he said cautiously.

Ukes Resemble Krauts

The Bruins' coach admitted that the Ukes to him resemble the old Kraut line. Now Schmidt, as center of that famous Boston forward line between Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer, certainly knows about the Krauts.

"I'm not talking about their play," he said, "but habits. They remind me of the Krauts the way they gather after line rushes at practice. They go into a corner and thrash out mistakes on the rush or moves which might have proved more effective.

"We (the Krauts) always did that. It helped our play and it can't help but aid them."

The Ukes resemble the Krauts, according to Schmidt, in other ways too. The Krauts were inseparable. They lived together, ate together and went out together. So do the Ukes.

The three enqoy playing together. They were successful for a dozen games with Edmonton in the Western League three years ago and they feel they can be the same with the Bruins.

★

Horvath Great Near Net

Stasiuk and Bucyk are established major leaguers. Horvath's drawback is skating. He isn't supposed to be fast enough for the N.H.L.

But he's a whiz in front of the net whether it's the minors or the majors. He needs only to have his wings get the puck to him and in Stasiuk and Bucyk he has a couple of gents who can dig the rubber out of the corners.

With the Krauts the Bruins won two Stanley Cups in 1939 and '41. That was the last time the cup came to Boston.

If the Ukes' play comes as close to the Krauts as the other resemblances, the Bruins might bring the Cup back again.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Clean sweeps of three games out of three were made in all of the matches held Friday, October 11th, save in one match; that between the Ukrainian Sitch team and the Ukrainian Y.W.C. quintet. The Sitchmen lost two hard-fought games which resulted in their dropping from a first-place tie several rungs down to fourth. The Y.W.C. group were hard to beat that night, especially in the second game when P. Ripka scored a 213-pin game, and in the third when A. Chymiy registered a solid 212. It was in this match that Sitchman John Chuy scored the third highest three-game series of the night with a pinfall of 551.

The Ukrainian Center team still holds on to first place as a result of winning three games from the St. John's Holy Name Society five, even though it shares this spot with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church aggregation, which also won its three games from the opposing junior St. John's C.W.V. group. All five men on the Center team hit sets of 500 pins or better, and their combined total of 2,650 pins were likewise the two highest.

Although the Orth. Church men did not register any outstanding scores in their match with the junior St. Johnsmen, the three sets of 547, 516 and 510 pins scored by Janick, Kartnick, and Scheskowsky, respectively, helped swamp the "juniors."

The Ukrainian - American Veterans found their games with the senior St. John's C. W. V. team a bit too close for comfort, but they came through to win all three. Veteran Vic Romanyshyn made the best individual performance for the night by registering a series of 589, which helped his team score the second highest three-game series totalling 2,545 pins.

Other outstanding individual highs made that night were a 570-pin second high series rolled by S. Kuropatnick, and a single high game total of 231 pins registered by J. Dragon.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE
TEAM STANDING

	Won	Lost	High Game	High 3 G'me Total	Pins	Avr.
1. Ukrainian Center	13	5	971	2692	15339	852
2. Ukr. Orthodox Church	13	5	859	2501	14450	802
3. Ukrainian American Vets	12	6	903	2586	15084	838
4. Ukrainian Sitch A. A.	11	7	922	2544	14546	808
5. Ukr. Y.W.C.	10	8	923	2577	14513	806
6. St. John's C.W.V. Sr.	10	8	836	2472	14097	783
7. Broth'hood Holy Ascension	9	9	873	2471	14286	793
8. 1st Ukrainian P.M.O.	9	9	888	2408	13696	760
9. St. John's H.N.S.	3	15	792	2262	12405	689
10. St. John's C.W.V. Jr.	0	18	777	2020	11752	652

20 Years Honoring H.N.S. in J. C.

(6)

On March 9, the SS. Peter and Paul Parish was honored with the canonical visitation by His Excellency, The Most Rev. Constantine Bohachevsky, S.T.D., who bestowed his Apostolic Blessing upon his beloved the Faithful of the Church.

Despite being occupied with parish activity, Walter Sakula consented to serve as Sports Director of the N.Y.-N.J. Council of the U.C.Y.L. for 1952. Also, John Procyk, Jr. was selected as the Oratorical Contest chairman for the Hudson County Holy Name Federation and did a commendable job, as expected.

The Holy Name Club-House and Church interior were renovated before the Easter holidays, with the major repairs being made by Bob Pipchick, Peter Mackowski and Stephen Danko. Furnishings, as required were donated by John Kowalchyk, a loyal supporter of the Society for years.

At the April 15 session of the H.N.S., the group was addressed by Miss Olga Romanetz, who made a personal appeal to support the U.C.Y. Council Picnic on July 13, 1952 at Perth Amboy, N. J. for the benefit of the orphans in Philadelphia, Pa. This was the first time a lady had been privileged to speak before the H.N.S. members and it did bring the desired result, since 152 tickets were purchased by Jersey City residents for a most worthy cause.

John Procyk Jr. served as chairman of the H.N.S. Picnic held on May 18 and which resulted in a good time being had by all in attendance.

On May 25th, a Memorial Service honoring the Parish War heroes was held as requested by the H.N.S., with members at attention as a Guard of Honor for those who had given their lives for their country.

Roman Madej, as Sports Director, led the H.N.S. softball team to the Metropolitan area championship by prevailing over the Brooklyn Tridents and St. George of N.Y.C., the two strongest contenders.

The Paul Revere Club Band provided the marching music, when the Jersey City Holy Name contingent, ably supported by parishioners, took part in the Annual Parade on October 12, 1952 for the 4th time with John Chayka, as Marshal.

The 4th Annual Shadow Dance on November 1 at the New Victory Hall was attended in large numbers, that resulted in a very successful conclusion. Bob Pipchick and Peter Mackowski serving as co-chairmen did a laudatory job.

The Post-Dance social for members and friends was held on November 22, 1952 at the Church Hall, Greene and Sussex Streets.

The Christmas Toy Drive conducted by Parish Holy Name men netted $201.35 for the benefit of our orphans in Philadelphia. Other monetary contributions made by the SS. 1952, amounted to $1377.39; Peter and Paul H.N.S. during which included a donation of 500.00 toward the Parochial School Fund.

1953

Nicholas Mendak was installed as the new President of the Jersey City H.N.S. at the Annual Communion Breakfast held January 11, 1953, at the Missiris Restaurant. Rev. Joseph McBride of St. Peter's College in Jersey City, N.J. was the principal speaker on that occasion.

The SS. Peter and Paul H.N. S. supported and attended the Ukrainian Day Concert held on Jan. 25, 1953 at the Dickinson High School. This was the first Ukrainian Independence Day officially proclaimed by Gov. Driscoll, in commemoration of the 35th Anniversary of the founding of the short-lived Ukrainian Republic, that was born amid strife and will some day rise again.

Michael Zidiak was appointed Club-House Director and Roman Madej, the H.N.S. Sports Director for 1953.

(To be continued)

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СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

ЗА ПЕРШУ УКРАЇНСЬКУ КАТЕДРУ В АМЕРИКАНСЬКОМУ УНІВЕРСИТЕТІ

На III Конгресі Союзу Українських Студентських Товариств Америки, який відбувся в червні ц. р. в Клівленді, Огайо, створено Фонд Катедри Українознавства (ФКУ). Завданням Фонду є заснувати першу українську катедру в одному з найвизначніших американських університетів.

Про потребу заснування української катедри, з якої лунав би авторитетний голос в ділянці українознавчих наук, говорити, здається, не треба. Українські студенти, які студіюють по американських каледжах і університетах, аж надто добре знають, як неправильно й фальшиво звучить інтерпретація української проблематики. Американські професори, здебільшого виховані в дусі москвофільської культурної, політичної й історичної думки, до болю тенденційно (невірно) висвітлюють українське минуле й сучасне. Невимовний сором, поєднаний з почуттям приниження, і справедливий гнів охоплюють українського студента, коли слухає він виклади якогонебудь „експерта" східньо-европейської тематики. Скільки несамовитих перекручень, неточностей і неправди в лекціях про Україну! Заснування української катедри в одному з провідних американських університетів, яка стала б правдивим джерелом інформації про Україну, могло б у великій мірі направити той жалюгідний стан, в якому знаходиться українське питання в американських інтелектуальних колах. Тому заснування катедри — конечне.

Вже минає чотири місяці від дня створення ФКУ. Чи Фонд, метою якого є заснувати українську катедру, вжив відповідних заходів у цій справі? Відповідь на це питання позитивна. Фонд, чи точніше його Екзекутива, докладає якнайбільших зусиль, щоб ідея побудови української катедри в американському університеті запалила кожну думаючу українську людину в ЗДА. Для здійснення цієї цілі члени Екзекутиви відбули ряд розмов з деякими провідними людьми нашої спільноти, як також статтями та інформативними виступами ознайомили українсько-американське студентство, молодь і старше громадянство з проблемою катедри. Внаслідок цього успішно спопуляризовано саму ідею існування української катедри, і тим зроблено перший крок в напрямі її заснування.

Українське громадянство в ЗДА в загальному надзвичайно прихильно привітало ініціятиву українського студентства в справі організування української катедри і устами своїх визначних діячів заявило свою моральну й матеріяльну підтримку. Найвища українська установа в Америці, УКК, схвалила ідею створення катедри і обіцяла свою всебічну допомогу. При розподілі Українського Народного Фонду УКК візьме під увагу матеріяльні потреби ФКУ і виділить певну суму грошей.

Українські студентські громади зорганізовані в СУСТА та молодь інших українських організацій цілковито приєдналися до думки III Студентського Конгресу щодо потреби заснування української катедри й обіцяли фінасову співпрацю. *Для прикладу треба згадати Координаційну Комісію* Молодечих Організацій міста Ню Йорку, яка влаштовує 26 і 27 жовтня ц. року Фестиваль Української Молоді, ввесь прибуток з якого призначений на катедру.

Хочемо підкреслити, що українська катедра плянується як стала науково-академічна інституція, а для цього потрібно 250.000 долярів. Тому закликаємо українське громадянство Америки фінансово допомогти в зібранні цієї суми грошей і тим причинитися для здійснення ідеї III Конгресу СУСТА. Сподіваємось, що серед української спільноти в ЗДА не знайдеться ані одної родини, яка б не відгукнулася на наш заклик. Той, хто дорожить добрим іменем свого народу, повинен матеріяльно зобезпечити існування рідної катедри. Звичайно, про суа квіскве факультате (кожний по своїй спромозі).

ПЕРШІ СТУДІЙНІ ДНІ В БАЛТІМОРІ

Комунікат

5-6 жовтня ц. р. відбулися в Балтіморі (ЗДА) Перші Студійні Дні на загальну тему: „Україна в другій світовій війні". В Студійних Днях взяли участь б. Президент ЦЕСУС-у Павло Дорожинський, Президент СУСТА Зенон Кравець, представник СУСК-у Лев Винницький, Президент Фонду Катедри Українознавства Степан Хемич та 85 зареєстрованих студентів — членів Українських Студентських Громад з Балтімори, Вашинґтону, Филаделфії, Ню Йорку, Трентону, Нюарку, Ен Арбору, Дітройту, представники українських Церков і організацій Балтімору та численне громадянство.

До Почесної Президії Студійних Днів покликано: П. Дорожинського, З. Кравця, Л. Винницького, С. Хемича, А. Шутку, Я. Шав'яка, К. Савчука, О. Біланюка, Д. Січа.

Студійні Дні підготовив Підготовчий Комітет, покликаний з рамені Українських Студентських Громад Балтімору, Вашинґтону і Филаделфії в порозумінні з Управою СУСТА, в склад якого входили: голова — О. Зінкевич, члени — В. Прибила, Л. Кульчицька, М. Комановський, О. Пісецька, В. Сушко та Голови Підкомітетів — Л. Чумак (студійний), Д. Барис (господарський), Ю. Котик (забавовий).

В часі Студійних Днів виголошено десять доповідей: Ліда Кульчицька — „Україна під німецькою окупацією", Михайло Комановський — „Німецька політика супроти України", Оксана Пісецька — „Генеза українського повстанчого руху", Ігор Прибила — „Українська Повстанча Армія" (по-англійськи), Константин Савчук — „Українське підпілля", Ліда Чумак — „Українські жертви в часі другої світової війни", Петро Потічний — „Українські військові формації", Віра Сушко — „Українські Національні Ради", Осип Зінкевич — „Українське студентство", Ліда Скочиляс — „Українське культурне і суспільно-громадське життя".

В неділю 6 жовтня після Богослужень в УАПЦ і УГКЦ, в намірені українського студентства в Україні і на чужині, відбулась Студентська Інформаційна Конференція, в якій взяли участь: П. Дорожинський (б. Президент ЦЕСУС-у), З. Кравець (Президент СУСТА), Л. Винницький (представник СУСК-у), С. Хемич (Президент Фонду Катедри Українознавства, Голова УСК при Колумбійському університеті), М. Комановський (Голова УСГ-Филаделфія), К. Савчук (Голова УСГ-Ню Йорк), О. Пісецька (Голова УСГ-Балтімор), І. Вітковицький (представник УСГ-Вашинґтон), відомі студентські діячі Олекса Біланюк (Ен Арбор), Антін Шутка (Филаделфія) та окремі студенти з Українських Студентських Громад Балтімору, Филаделфії, Вашинґтону, Дітройту, Ню Йорку, Нюарку. Конференцію вели Осип Зінкевич (голова) і Марта Пісецька (секретар) і на ній обговорено питання: видання збірника доповідей, виголошених на Студійних Днях в Балтіморі, допомоги студентам, видання збірника про знехтування та заперечення академічних свобід у підсовєтській Україні, створення катедри українознавства в ЗДА та біжучі студентські справи.

Студійні Дні започатковано молитвою, яку провів парох УГКЦ о. П. Мельничук, і закінчено молитвою, яку провів парох УАПЦ о. Іллінський, та відспіванням національного гимну.

В програмі Студійних Днів висунули з окремим словом, з'ясовуючи біжучі студентські проблеми, б. Президент ЦЕСУС-у П. Дорожинський, Президент СУСТА З. Кравець та Президент ФКУ С. Хемич.

Студійні Дні і Студентська Інформативна Конференція проходили на високому академічному рівні, в дружній і конструктивно-творчій атмосфері.

За Президію Перших Студійних Днів в Балтіморі:

Осип Зінкевич, вл. р. — Голова (УСГ-Балтімор), Ліда Кульчицька, вл. р. (УСГ-Вашинґтон), Михайло Комановський, вл. р. (Голова УСГ-Филаделфія), Оксана Пісецька, вл. р. (Голова УСГ-Балтімор) — Заступники Голови, Христина Совган вл. р., Марта Пісецька, вл. р. (УСГ-Балтімор) — секретарі.

XXI З'ЇЗД ЦЕСУС'у В ПАРИЖІ

(На підставі звіту представника Управи СУСТА)

Дня 21 вересня ц. р. відбувся в Парижі XXI З'їзд Центрального Союзу Українського Студентства. В протилежність до всіх післявоєнних студентських з'їздів, відзначався від короткотривалістю нарад, що проходили в діловому і спокійному тоні, без намагань розв'язати чи точно аналізувати низку актуальних проблем. Цей З'їзд мав виключно адміністративний характер. Кермувала ним Президія у складі: Омелян Кушпета (Голляндія) — голова, Василь Михальчук (Париж) і Володимир Мялковський (Мюнхен) — заступники, Володимир Кальваровський і Петро Біланюк з Мюнхену — секретарі.

Достойним Гостем З'їзду був Митрополит Кир Максим Германюк, відомий прихильник українського студентства і духовний батько Федерації Українських Католицьких Студентів Канади „Обнова". З'їзд ЦЕСУС-у вислухав теж сердечні письмові привітання мецената українського студентства в Европі Архиспископа Кир Івана Бучка. Особисто вітали З'їзд — о. кан. М. Левенець від імени української парафії в Парижі, проф. О. Шульгин від Українського Академічного Т-ва в Парижі, проф. О. Кульчицький від КоДУС-у, інж. Д. Андрієвський від СУЖ-у, інж. Василь Михальчук від Редакції „Смолоскипи".

Від імени Управи СУСТА передав З'їздові вітання кол. З. Р. Винницький, вказуючи що делеґати XXI З'їзду ЦЕСУС-у є пересмниками світлих традицій вільного українського студентського руху, *який 1958 року святкуватиме 50-річчя своїх організованих форм, що кристалізувались на I-му Всеукраїнському Конгресі у Львові 1908 р.*

Представник СУСТА передав З'їздові меморандум управи СУСТА, який з'ясував її ставлення до різних проблем ЦЕСУС-у, зокрема, до питання капітальних суґестій про перенесення осідку управи ЦЕСУС-у до ЗДА, яке мало б бути „першим кроком у напрямі структурної перебудови ЦЕСУС-у".

У зверненні управи СУСТА стверджується, що: а. делеґати III Конґресу СУСТА стали на становищі неподільности спроб переносити осідок ЦЕСУС-у частинно, чи повністю на терен ЗДА; б. управа СУСТА пропонує залишити осідок ЦЕСУС-у в Европі і тимчасом не зміняти наявної структури ЦЕСУС-у; в. зібрати і проаналізувати становище існуючих крайових союзів українського студентства у світі про майбутню структурну побудову ЦЕСУС-у; г. перетворити ЦЕСУС в координаційний центр з цією самою назвою; ґ. скликати конференцію керівних органів крайових союзів для обговорення всіх актуальних проблем ЦЕСУС-у.

З'їзд прийняв до відома зміну назви ТУСК „Обнова" — Мадрид, як члена ЦЕСУС-у на „УСГ — Еспанії". В ході нарад вирішено вияснити становище таких членських клітин, як Українське Студентське Об'єднання в Інсбруку, УСГ у Лондоні, Український Академічний Клюб у Стокгольмі, УСГ в Аделайді і УСГ у Брунсвику в Австралії тому, що згадані осередки не проявили в біжучій каденції жадної діяльности та перервали діловий контакт з управою ЦЕСУС-у.

У XXI З'їзді взяло участь 13 делеґатів: 5 делеґатів СУСН-у, 3 — НаСУС-у, 3 — УСГ Париж та умандатовані представники УСТ „Січ" у Грацу і Союзу Арґентинських Українських Студентів. Делеґати УСГ Еспанії на З'їзд не прибули.

Найцікавішою частиною З'їзду були звіти членів уступаючої Управи, які дозволили обізнатись з реальним станом діяльности та нуртуючими тенденціями щодо майбутнього ЦЕСУС-у.

Голова ЦЕСУС-у п. П. Дорожинський, який прибув на З'їзд літаком з Ню Йорку, інформував вичерпно XXXI З'їзд про взаємини з СУСТА та про його спеціяльні завдання на терені ЗДА в зв'язку з підготовою перенесення ЦЕСУС-у на північно-американський континент. Він твердив, що ідея перенесення осідку управи до ЗДА була одобрювана під час його офіційних розмов з колишнім президентом і віцепрезидентом СУСТА пп. Федишиним і Петришиним та що всі дискутанти на III Конгресі СУСТА висловились за перенесення окремих референтур ЦЕСУС-у до ЗДА. У висліді його контактів із новообраною управою СУСТА закріплено рішення про спільну практичну діяльність, зокрема на видавничому відтинку. Управа СУСТА погодилася видавати спільно з ЦЕСУС-ом та Союзом Українських Студентів Канади (СУСК) „Горизонти", як репрезентативний студентський журнал українською мовою, продовжуючи одночасно видавання „Горизонтів" органом СУСТА виключно англійською мовою.

Звіт орг. референта п. Л. Бачинського заторкнув важливу проблему побудови українських студентських гуртожитків в Европі, які забезпечили б збереження наших студентських кадрів у західньоевропейських країнах. Він вказував на конечність перенесення осідку управи ЦЕСУС-у до ЗДА, вважаючи цю проблему за „кондіцію сіне ква нон". З його звіту виходило, що ЦЕСУС об'єднує тепер практично такі членські клітини: 1. НаСУС — Лювен із 30 членами, в тому 28 студентів; 2. УСГ Париж — 22 члени, з того 16 студентів; 3. УСГ Еспанія — 19 членів, у тому 14 студентів; 4. УСТ „Січ" Грац — 7 членів, з тому 3 студенти; 5. СУСН — 48 членів, у тому 39 студентів; 6. САУС — із 102 ченами, між якими більшість середньошкільників.

Із звіту орг. референта і ходу дискусії не можна було нічого довідатись про співпрацю ЦЕСУС-у із СУСК-ом та про діяльність канадійського Союзу, дармащо в Управі СУСК-у є окрема референтура зв'язку з ЦЕСУС-ом.

Фінансовий референт ЦЕСУС-у І. Чорній звітував про належну фінансову господарку ЦЕСУС-у, у висліді чого в момент З'їзду була в касі наявна готівка більше тисячі німецьких марок. В минулій каденції СУСК збагатив касу ЦЕСУС-у сумою 25 долярів, а СУСТА сумою 500 долярів.

Культ.-освітний референт д-р К. Митрович підкреслив у своєму звіті, що цілком занедбано зроблення підсумків минулорічного Ювілейного Конґресу, ілюстрував труднощі при підготовці УІ ВЛКУ та пропонував скласти домовлення між ЦЕСУС-ом і Сенатом УВУ, щоб забезпечити кожнорічне відбування ВЛКУ. Він був теж представником ЦЕСУС-у в КоДУС-і, який забезпечує 57 стипендиятів.

До пресових справ ЦЕСУС-у слід згадати, що серед нашого студентства в Европі бракує тепер молодих коментаторів студентських справ, які бачили б і розробляли актуальні студентські проблеми на сторінках преси. Дев'ять років нездійсненою є ідея видати альманах ЦЕСУС-у, що його матеріяли зберігає д-р В. Янів, а залізний фонд на це видання є в інж. А. Жуковського.

Контрольна Комісія, заступлена кол. Г. Ощипком, пропонувала З'здові уділення абсолюторії уступаючій Управі та відмітила, що взаємини СУСТА з ЦЕСУС-ом є врегульовані.

З'їзд прийняв до відома звіт представника ЦЕСУС-у в ЗДА п. О. Зінкевича, який теж діяв в напрямі перенесення осідку ЦЕСУС-у до ЗДА. Він пропонував З'їздові резервувати в Управі ЦЕСУ-С-у вакантні місця для членів Управи з терену ЗДА. На тлі звіту цього представника ЦЕСУС-у в країні, де тепер існує належно організований наш крайовий студентський союз, вражає дивно відсутність звітів представників ЦЕСУС-у в таких країнах, як Бразилія, Арґентина, Австралія та Канада.

Проблема структурної перебудови і перенесення ЦЕСУС-у до ЗДА не знайшлась на XXI З'їзді у вогні дискусії. Її замкнув уступаючий голова управи коротким експозе про те, що структурна перебудова ЦЕСУС-у є для XXI З'їзду ще передчасною проблемою. Стаття в „Шляху Перемоги" від 11 серпня ц. р. „За структурну перебудову ЦЕСУС-у" та становище управи СУСТА вказують на тенденції перетворити ЦЕСУС в координаційний центр. В зв'язку з тим стає актуальним створення окремого Союзу Українських Студентів в Европі. Згаданий дискутант уважав, що XXI З'їздові ЦЕСУС-у „немає потреби глибше застановлятись над цими проблемами". З-поміж звітів представників окремих студентських осередків слід привітати ініціятиву відновлення діяльности УСТ „Січ" у Відні.

На пропозицію комісії матки у складі: д-р Іванна Ратич-Мірчук, О. Кушпета та Іван Чорній, XXI З'їзд вибрав таку Президію Управи ЦЕСУС-у: Едвард Бродацький (Лювен) — голова, Володимир Микула (Лондон) та Іван Чорній (Мюнхен) — заступники, Любомир Бачинський і Ларисса Качмар з Лювену — секретарі. Змістом резолюцій XXI З'їзду є ось такі вимоги: право ЦЕСУС-у репрезентувати українське студентство в цілому світі; відмітити 50-річчя українського студентського руху; видавати спільний журнал при співпраці з крайовими союзами; перенести співвідповідальність за долю ЦЕСУС-у на крайові союзи; перебудувати структурно ЦЕСУС, при чому новообрана Управа ЦЕСУС-у має розробити в біжучій каденції конкретний плян і дати його до вирішення 22-му З'їздові.

В неділю 22. 9. ц. р. учасники УІ ВЛКУ та XXI З'їзду ЦЕСУС-у взяли участь в Архиєрейській Службі Божій, що її відправив Митрополит Кир Максим, та зложили квіти на могилі сл. пам. Головного Отамана Симона Петлюри.

Делеґація СУСТА в складі: Н. Вовк, В. Харів, О. Біланюк та А. Гносвий в товаристві членів екзекутиви ЮСНСА під час X Конґресу ЮСНСА АССН в днях 20-20 серпня 1957 р. в Енн Арбор, Миш.

СТУДІЇ УКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВА В ОТТАВСЬКОМУ УНІВЕРСИТЕТІ

Управа СУСТА отримала довший лист від Українського Студентського Клюбу при Оттавському університеті в Канаді. В листі подано цінні інформації про Український Відділ при Славістичному Департаменті університету. Цитуємо уступи:

„Оттавський університет — одинокий серед усіх канадійських і американських університетів — увів таку широку програму славістичних і при тому українських студій, з яких можна здобувати всі три наукові ступені — БА, МА і докторат, а крім того спеціяльні (дворічні) курси слов'янознавства для експертів східньо-европейських проблем.

Українське студентство на цьому континенті віддається передусім технічним наукам. Гуманістикою цікавиться дуже мале число. Така студійна політика може спричинитись до того, що в короткому часі не буде серед української спільноти тих науковців, які плекали б рідну науку, історію, географію, літературу, мову. Тому звертаємось до Вас, як до Централі Українських Студентських Організацій на терені ЗДА, з проханням вплинути на своїх членів, щоб вони застановились над цією пекучою проблемою. Можливо, що хтось із членів українських студентських організацій в ЗДА захоче глибше зайнятись рідною наукою і робити в ділянці україністики МА чи докторат. . . .

Український Відділ при Оттавському університеті радо й щиро прийме Ваших кандидатів на реєстр своїх студентів".

З залученої програми Департаменту Слявістики довідуємось, що в 1957-58 році в університеті є 17 курсів з т. званих „Slavic Studies". Українська мова і література репрезентовані п'ятьма курсами, які викладає д-р Біда.

Зацікавлені особи можуть писати на адресу: Ukrainian Students' Club of the University of Ottawa, Ottawa 2, Ontario, Canada.

СПИСОК ЖЕРТВОДАВЦІВ НА ФОНД ЖУРНАЛУ „ГОРОЗОНТИ"

Александра Богданів, Брукдин $2; д-р Лідія Банах Маркет, Миш. $1; д-р Іван Чернецький, Мідлтавн, Н. И. $3; д-р Іларіон Домбчевський Кентон, Огайо $2; д-р Михайло Гук Мавитенсайд, Н. Дж. $2; Дмитро Кулинич Джексон Гейтс $2; Богдан Кивелюк, Филаделфія, Па. $1; Дмитро Кузик, Трентон, Н. Дж. $1; Богдан Котис Ню Бронсвік, Н. Дж. $1; Орест Клифас, Ню Йорк, Н. И. $4; д-р Осип Любчак, Ню Йорк, Н. И. $4; д-р Ольга Надяк, Монтреаль $10; д-р Богдан Олесницький, Нюарк, Н. Дж. $2; д-р Теодор Решетило, Ліма, Огайо $1; д-р Євгеній Стеків, Боффало, Н. И. $1; д-р Роман Смик, Кол Сити, Ілл $2; Генри Цимбала, Джерзі Сеті, Н. Дж. $2; Ярослав Чипак, Ню Йорк, Н. И. $2; Я. Пелех, Шикаго, Ілл. $10; О. Білинський, Филаделфія, Па. $1; д-р С. Парфанович, Детройт Миш. $1; Е. Климко, Викон, Н. Й. $2. Жертводавцям — щира подяка. Хто наступний?

Богдан Рубгак

ОСІНЬ

Візантійський собор — ця осінь.
Образи евангелистів на царських вратах її,
У глибоких, вдумливих барвах,
Обрамлені старим золотом,
Що куте в листя винограду.

Здається — сяєва персні, що мов гаші спасіння
(Народження· Так. Не скін) —
Прозріли крізь мозаїки вікон,
Крізь тремтячі зображення мугнів.

І, здається, дерева, що зробилися мудрими —
Гурт Христа угнів.

ПОЕТИ

Якщо набридла сірість.

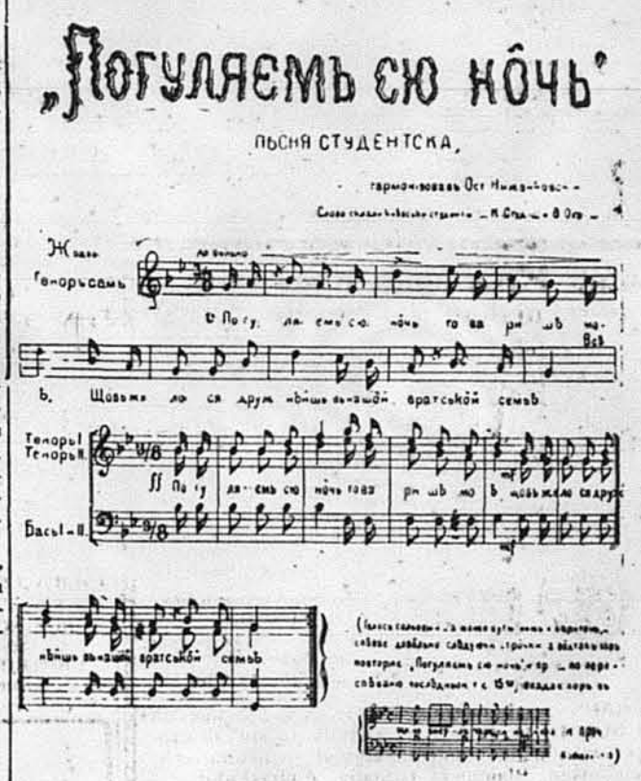
Вздовж асфальту бульварів
Між темносинім листям
Дозріли цитрини-зорі.

Вібрує ногі контральто,
Читає Поета твори.
Слухаєм ми і звірі.

І ми їх завтра повторим.

(З збірки „Камінний Сад")

СТУДЕНТСЬКА ПІСНЯ XIX СТОРІЧЧЯ



Нижче подану студентську пісню, яка походить з другої половини 19-го століття, передав Редакції голова СУСТА, колеґа Кравець, щоб поінформувати сучасне українське студентство про те, що в ті давні часи ділялося в областях гармонізації і фонетики. Яким чином колеґа Кравець витягнув на денне світло цю цінну реліквію студентської творчости, покищо невідомо. З п'ятнадцяти строф пісні особливо цікаві 8-а і 9-та, в яких говориться:

„У того, хто гуля, не болить
голова,
А у того болить, хто вічно
тільки спить.
А болить голова у того, хто
не п'є,
Хто людей забуває
й товариство своє".

Як бачите, виховно-етичне значення пісні величезне. Сподіваємось, що вона незадовго стане такою ж популярною, як українознавчий Фонд СУСТА.

Оповістка КоДУС-у

Комісія Допомоги Українському Студентству (КоДУС) звертається до всіх кандидатів на допомогу в 1957-1958 навчальному році з проханням надсилати заяви через наші представництва або в країнах, де представництва немає, безпосередньо до Централі в Сарселі — не пізніше як 1 листопада 1957 р. Кандидатами на стипендію в розмірі 12-20 ам. долярів щомісячно можуть бути українські студенти високих і найвищих кляс середніх шкіл.

До прохання належить долучити: 1. Короткий власноручно написаний життєпис із зазначенням ходу дотеперішніх студій та дисциплін, які кандидат хоче студіювати й де саме. 2. Свідоцтво зрілости або завірений відпис, або свідоцтво про переведені студії. 3. Посвідку про запис в школу, посвідки про складені іспити чи кольоквії, або посвідку про одержання докторської праці, з поданням теми й приблизного часу її тривання. 4. Опінії й рекомендації відповідних шкіл, професорів і студентських станових організацій. 5. Посвідку про незаможність кандидата від українських установ і заяву про матеріяльне становище та розміри і джерела іншої допомоги. 7. Зобов'язання повернути отриману допомогу після закінчення студій.

Водночас Комісія Допомоги Українському Студентству оголошує, як щорічно, конкурс на одну стипендію із Стипендійного Фонду ім. Зенона Кузелі для студента українознавства в рямцях славістичних студій (мова, література, історія, етнографія і т. д.) і на одну стипендію із Стипендійного Фонду ім. Євгена Храпливого і Романа Дзиміньського для студента економічних наук. Стипендії у розмірі 50 америк. дол. щомісячно призначені для українських студентів названих дисциплін в одному із західньо-европейських університетів. Додаткові інформації про умови конкурсу дає Президія КоДУС-у.

Крім цього Президія КоДУ-С-у нагадує, що в справі стипендій для студій в Еспанії слід також надсилати зголошення до Централі КоДУС-у або до Української Студентської Громади в Мадриді.

За Централю Комісії Допомоги Українському Студентству Т. Волошин, в. р., секретар, проф. д-р О. Кульчицький, в. р. голова. Адреса КоДУС-у:

KoDUS, 27, rue des Bauves, Sarcelles (S. et O.), France.

З КАНЦЕЛЯРІЇ ФКУ

● 27 вересня ц. р. відбулося чергове засідання Екзекутиви ФКУ, на якому були присутні всі члени Екзекутиви (7 осіб), як також гості. На засіданні обговорено відгуки української преси на ініціятиву III Конґресу СУСТА заснувати українську катедру в американському університеті. Темою дискусії також був проєкт статуту ФКУ.

● На засіданні Екзекутиви УКК, яке відбулося 4 жовтня ц р., вдруге схвалено ініціятиву українського студентства в справі заснування катедри й пообіцяно моральними та фінансовими засобами допомагати в цій справі. При розподілі УНФ візьметься до уваги й матеріяльні потреби ФКУ.

Рік IV СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО Ч. 9 (41)

STUDENT'S WORD

Редагує Колеґія з рамени Пресового Бюра СУСТА.
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