

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

СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY

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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Call From the Supreme Assembly Of the Ukrainian National Ass'n

IN THE MATTER OF FUNDS REQUIRED TO BUILD A NEW COLLEGE OF ST. BASIL IN STAMFORD, CONN.

Addressed: to all the honorable members of the Ukrainian National Association, especially those of Catholic Faith, and to Branches of the association.

Among the objects and purposes of the Ukrainian National Association—as set up by its pioneer-founders of our organization, in its Certificate of Incorporation—are listed the following:—

"To Promote unity, social intercourse and social relations and to diffuse principles of benevolence and charity among Ukrainians and their descendants residing within the United States and its possessions and within the Dominion of Canada, to secure their moral and mental development, to educate them and instruct them in the principles of free government, American institutions and laws, and for these purposes to open, organize and maintain schools, libraries and other educational facilities."

In line with this, the Ukrainian National Association has constantly, during the period of its 65 years of its progressive existence, done its best for realization of these objects and purposes, including the publishing and circulating among Ukrainian Americans of literary and educational publications and newspapers in the Ukrainian and American tongue, and to give substantial support to Ukrainian schools, libraries, and other educational institutions deserving that support.

Down through its history the Ukrainian National Association has endeavored to do its best to achieve its objects and purposes in this matter, by liberally giving grants to deserving institutions of learning, no matter what their political party affiliations or religious faiths may be.

Within the scheme of all of this, there must be considered, too, the plan of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Stamford about building a new College of St. Basil, which will provide new classrooms, living quarters, dining room with kitchen, personal resident quarters, a museum of the best of Ukrainian art, and a beautiful chapel.

The cost of all will be about two million dollars. It's quite considerable, but it will have to be met.

That is why the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association, after having given due consideration to the need of help to this new College of St. Basil which has to be built, and in keeping with its objects and purposes, and its tradition of keeping the Ukrainian faith in national and religious matters in its ordained fashion, and in striving to serve the best interests of Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Canadians, has unanimously resolved to support the action of the Ukrainian Eparchy of Stamford, by urging support of all of its members, especially those of the Catholic faith, and Branches as well here in America and in Canada, and call upon them to contribute generously to the fund of building this new college building.

Because the Stamford Eparchy has declared that every classroom in the new college building will be named for everyone who donates at least \$50,000 toward its construction fund, the Ukrainian National Association, the largest of its kind—in the free world, on the occasion of its 65th anniversary of its founding—has donated to the building fund \$100,000.00. It is confident that one of the classrooms will bear the panel—"Ukrainian National Association" and that of "Svoboda," the official organ of the association.

Contributions for the erection of the new building of the College of St. Basil in Stamford, Conn., may be sent there through the medium of UNA Branches, the Home Office of the UNA at 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City, or directly to—Bishop's Chancery, 161 Glenbrook Road, Stamford, Conn.

All of these contributions should be accompanied with a letter, telling that the contribution is from a member of or a Branch of the Ukrainian National Association.

SUPREME ASSEMBLY OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Supreme Executive Committee:—Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme President, Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Vice President, Anna Herman, Supreme Vice Presidentess, Jaroslav Padoch, Supreme Secretary, Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer.

Supreme Auditing Committee:—Wladimir Kossar, Dr. Walter Gallan, Stephen Kuropas, Peter Kuchma, Peter Pucilo.

Board of Advisors:—Bohdan Zorych, Dmytro Szmagala, John Kokolski, Taras Shpikula, Ivan Odezynsky, William B. Hussar, Anna Chopek, Andrew Jula, Helen Shtogryn, Walter Didyk, Nicholas Dawyskyba, and Russel Huk.

NEW PERTH AMBOY (N.J.) CITY TREASURER: Peter Padek.



of Ukrainian descent, of 618 Harding Ave., Parth Amboy, N.J., takes oath of office as city treasurer for a three-year term from City Clerk Phillip P. Costello (right) during a ceremony held on Friday, January 30 in the City Hall. Mr. Padek's daughter, Joan Andrews, 7, holds the Bible for her father as City Commissioner Donald F. Olsen witnesses the event. Olsen is chairman of the Department of Revenue and Finance.

GEORGE WASHINGTON



(February 22, 1732 — December 14, 1799)

Inspiration of the Ukraine

Under the above head the Hartford Times of Hartford, Conn. ("Serving Connecticut since 1817") ran the following excellent editorial commentary in its Thursday, January 22, 1959 number:—

Text

The example of the people of the Ukraine in their struggle for freedom is an inspiration to all lovers of liberty. History has few, if any, parallels to the doggedness, pride, stubborn perseverance and heroism of the Ukrainians in the face of overwhelming opposition.

It was 41 years ago today that the Ukrainian people proclaimed their national independence. They were ringed with enemies. Bolshevik armies were pressing in from the North. To the West, deserters and disbanded troops of the defeated Russian army were pillaging, searching for food and shelter and taking it wherever they were strong enough. Czarist columns to the South were fighting vainly to restore the imperial throne. Internally, the Ukraine was divided, with many Bolshevik agents agitating for union with the new revolutionary government of Russia.

It may seem, from today's perspective, that this was no time to try found a nation. There was no security, either military or economic. Western Europe was at war. Eastern Europe was undergoing a dramatic and terrible social upheaval. But the yearning for freedom had glowed brightly in the souls of generations of Ukrainians and now it burst into flame in a glory of national pride.

The Ukrainian Republic was doomed from its birth. Its enemies were too many and too powerful, its friends too far away. Yet that brief and hopeful expression of the will of a people to be free set many hearts singing, and the fervor of those times still lives today. In Connecticut, by proclamation of the Governor, and in Hartford by proclamation of the Mayor, today is being celebrated as Ukrainian Independence Day.

Connecticut is the richer for the infusion of the Ukrainian culture. People of Ukrainian birth or descent, good citizens of this state and this nation maintain their national traditions, their religion, their fierce devotion to freedom. They are an example to those of us who may become politically lazy, too willing to let others do our thinking or uncritical of attempts to curb our liberties.

An independence day celebrated in memory of a conquered nation has its undertones of grief, but Ukrainian Independence Day is also a joyous occasion, for it recalls a time of heroes who will never be forgotten among the people of Connecticut who bear Ukrainian names.

Runaway Boys From East Wanted To See the Indians

Under the above head, The Milwaukee Journal daily, of Milwaukee Wisconsin ran in its February 8th number, the following human interest story:—

Two runaway boys from New York City (Ukrainian by birth), who came to Wisconsin to fish, hunt and see the Indians, were picked up Saturday by police, in Wisconsin Dells, Wis.

The boys, George Kurylo, 11, and Arkadius Hawrylenko, 15, left New York by plane Thursday morning and landed at Madison, where they spent the night in a motel. They rode there by bus Friday.

"There's nothing to do in New York," the elder boy told the police. "We came out for vacation. We're not going back. We want to see an Indian. If you put us on a train, we'll just get off."

The boys had a full size hunting bow, arrows, and fishing equipment with them. They also carried three suitcases.

Hawrylenko said they had \$180 when they left New York, but only had \$69 left.

Police Chief Lester Clark said he would take the boys to a detention home at Portage, Wis., until he got instructions

SKI WEEK IN CANADA

Make plans to take in an exciting week or weekend from February 22 to March 1 in the Canadian Laurentians.

The Ukrainian Canadian Ski Committee, convened by Dr. E. Wachna, Toronto, extends an invitation to everyone to take part.

SENATOR JAVITS INTRODUCES BILL TO ERECT SHEVCHENKO STATUE IN WASHINGTON

Senator Jacob K. Javits (R.-N.Y.) introduced in the Senate on Thursday, February 19, 1959, a bill that would authorize the erection on public grounds in Washington of a statue of Taras Shevchenko, Ukrainian national poet. The text of his statement when introducing the bill follows:

"I send to the desk for appropriate reference a bill authorizing the erection on public grounds in Washington of a statue of Taras Shevchenko, the Ukrainian national poet who inspired by American constitutional democracy sang to his people of liberty and freedom. Plans for the statue and its location would be subject to approval by the Department of Interior, the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission.

"The funds necessary for the erection of this statue would be raised by public subscription within five years of the enactment of the bill; I have received assurance that there would be little difficulty in securing these monies from among the over one million Americans of Ukrainian descent. Early enactment of this legislation would make possible the dedication of the statue, or its site, in 1961 on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Shevchenko's passing.

"Taras Shevchenko was a hard of freedom. In his early life he recognized George Washington as the model for a national leader and extolled him to his fellow countrymen as a true hero in their own higher aspirations toward freedom.

"Born a serf on an estate not far from the Dnieper River in the heart of Ukraine in 1814, Shevchenko's ability as an artist was soon recognized by his owner and master, who took him to St. Petersburg where he apprenticed him to a teacher of art. Shevchenko's talent soon attracted so much attention that the cultural circles of the court of Nicholas I arranged to secure the money to buy his freedom.

"He continued his art studies and then in 1840 he published his first volume, *Kobzar* (The Peasant Bard). The collection of poems in this volume struck an answering chord throughout the Ukrainian world by their glorification of the Ukrainian past and their contrast of this with the wretched present. He expressed his hopes for the future of his people. Then in quick succession there came other poems which expressed and amplified the meaning of the *Kobzar*.

"Shevchenko revisited Ukraine in 1844 and in 1845 after completing his course at the Art Academy of St. Petersburg. He went back to Ukraine and joined a group of young men who like himself had grasped the idea of a federation of free Slavic republics of which Ukraine was to be one. Within a year he was arrested for his poetry and sentenced to service in a Russian disciplinary battalion in the Asian steppes with a special order from the Tsar that he be not permitted to write or paint. He was not released until 1857 when he was already a broken man. He died in 1861 in St. Petersburg on the eve of the liberation of the serfs, but until the very end he had not wavered in his support of hu-

man and Ukrainian freedom and human dignity.

"Shevchenko's poetry, despite attempts at official censorship, was known throughout all of Russian-held Ukraine and it became the model for those Ukrainians living in the Western Ukrainian lands within the Austro-Hungarian Empire. His name among Ukrainians everywhere became synonymous with the advocacy of national independence and democracy, of national interdependence and of cooperation and of a high type of social and national thinking.

"In 1917 it was the poetry of Shevchenko that inspired the Ukrainian movement for independence and encouraged the Ukrainian National Republic in its desperate struggle alone and unaided to protect itself against aggression of the Russian Communists. It was Shevchenko's poetry that encouraged the Ukrainians forced within the Soviet Union to continue their struggles for freedom and in World War II encouraged and fostered the Ukrainian opposition to both Fascism and Communism.

"Today there are over one million Ukrainians and Americans of Ukrainian origin in the United States. Some emigrated here before World War I. Some came after World War II under the provision for the settlement of Displaced Persons. Both groups became American citizens and are playing a constructive role in the United States of the present. Their young men and women are assuming positions of ever greater responsibility in American life. They are thrifty, industrious and law-abiding people and one and all they recognize the role that Shevchenko played in that development by linking the old democratic beliefs of the Ukrainians and their traditions dating back to the time of the Second Ukrainian (or Kozak) State and even before with the American ideals of independence freedom and equality expressed by George Washington and the founders of the American Republic.

"It is only fitting that the statue of such a national hero, who taught the American ideals of patriotism and service to man, should stand in the capital of the United States."

(Editor's note: The above resolution is the result of an idea born at the dedication of the Taras Shevchenko bust at the "Soyuzivka," the UNA Estate, near Kerhonkson, N. Y. The idea was explored at the last Convention of the association, held in Cleveland in 1957. It was unanimously resolved there and then that the Ukrainian Cultural Committee of the UNA take the necessary steps towards the realization of the idea. This it did. Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, contacted Senator Javits personally, and asked him to introduce the above resolution in the U.S. Senate, which the Senator did.)

Ija Maciuk, From Brazil, Here On a Concert Tour

Embarked upon a concert tour, Ija Maciuk, together with her husband, Lubomir Maciuk, arrived here early last week, and one of their first calls was upon the editorial offices of the Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

Both the soprano and the lyric tenor, appeared in a series of concerts in this country in 1957-58.

Their concert tour will include several Canadian cities, and here in New York, Philadelphia, Newark, Chicago, and Cleveland. Exact dates of their appearances will be announced later.

Prof. Maciuk teaches at the Academy of Music in Curitiba, capital of the Brazilian State of Brazil. The couple had a concert tour throughout music centers of Argentine.

Prof. Wowchuk Re-elected President Of Organization For Defense Of Ukraine's Freedoms

At its convention, held during the past weekend, on Saturday and Sunday, February 7th and 8th, in New York City, the Organization for the Defense of the Four Freedoms for Ukraine delegates re-elected by unanimous vote as its president Prof. Ivan Wowchuk, former head of the Central Representation of Ukrainian Refugees in Germany, member of the Political Advisory Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and long active in Ukrainian American public affairs.

The convention, the tenth of its kind, was held in the Home of the Freedom Front, 315 East 15th Street. On the agenda were reports by the retiring officers, discussions upon the same, the drawing up of a budget plan for the coming fiscal year, and its approval.

One of the features of the convention was an address by Mr. Eugene Malaniuk, engineer by profession, whose topic was "The Problem of Little Russianism."

Read also was a message of greeting from the Directorate of the Foreign Sections of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.

A Talk Given on Ukrainian Participation at Brussels World's Fair

A most absorbing talk was given by Dr. Lubomyr Ortynskyj, well known journalist, political analyst and researcher of the publication PROLOG, Friday, February 6th, 1959 at the Ukrainian Institute in New York City.

Dr. Ortynskyj's topic was "Ukraine and Ukrainians at World's Fair in Brussels." The tremendous interest of the members was revealed by the prolonged question and discussion period following Dr. Ortynskyj's discourse.

Mr. John H. Roberts, president of the Association announced that the next meeting will be held at the Ukrainian Institute, Friday, February 27, 1959, and the Association will go back to the pattern of holding its meetings on the last Friday of each month. At the next meeting the members will hold a series of panel discussions led by individual members of the Association. One of the topics will be—"The Ukrainian Professional's relations with Ukrainian clients, the responsibilities, the problems, the gratifications."

Ukrainian Professional Society Executives Hold Meeting

The Executive Board of the Ukrainian Professional Society of North America held a meeting at the Ukrainian Institute, 79th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, on February 3rd, 1959. At this meeting the Executive Board of the Ukrainian-American Professional Association (the New York affiliate) was invited to participate in the meetings and activities of the national executive board.

Miss Pauline Dyke was elected delegate to represent the Society at the forthcoming 7th Congress of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to be held in Washington February 23rd, 1959.

Mh. John H. Roberts, president of the Ukrainian Professional Society of North America, announced that plans are being completed to hold an Executive Board meeting of the Society at Hotel Statler in Washington during one of the open periods of the 7th Congress.

Ukrainian Students at Wayne U. Held Conference

Under the sponsorship of the Ukrainian Student Club of Wayne University, of Wayne, Michigan, and with the cooperation of the Ukrainian Students Society of America, a Ukrainian Students Conference was held at Wayne University on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, February 6-8.

The general theme of the conference was—"Ukrainian Students and Their Relationship to National and Social Problems."

The conference was opened by Volodimir Popel, president of the Ukrainian Students Club of Wayne University.

Presiding were members of the executive board of the SUSTA (Soyuz Ukrainskykh Studentiv Ameriky—Ukrainian Students Society of America), namely, Zenon Krawets, Constantine Sawchuk, and Michael Pochtar.

A series of addresses were delivered—"The State of Activity of Ukrainian Students in America," by Zenon Krawets, "The Past and Future of Ukrainian Students," by Bohdan Fedash, "The Role of a Ukrainian Student Since World War II," by Krawchuk, "The State of Higher Education in the USSR," by Yaroslav Chekhut, "Ukraine in the United Nations," by K. Sawchuk, "Theory of Ukrainian Nationhood," by P. Potchny, and the "Ukrainian Studies Fund," by S. Khemych.

Among those participating in the conclave were representatives of Ukrainian student societies of Detroit, Chicago, Ann Arbor, Cleveland, New York City, and Newark, N.J. Principal speakers at the banquet, held in connection with the meeting, were Mr. Zenon Krawets, president of SUSTA, Prof. Stephen Mamchur, and Mr. J. Evanchuk.

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Washington's Birthday Weekend

By coincidence, this weekend, Saturday and Sunday, February 21st and 22nd, plus Monday as well, has a three-fold meaning for Ukrainian Americans.

Firstly, it will be George Washington's Holiday, the First President of the United States of America, who was born on Feb. 22, 1732, and died 160 years ago, Dec. 14, 1799, a truly great man, whom another great man, Taras Shevchenko, Ukrainian poet, patriot and martyr, eulogized in one of his poems, and expressed the hope that Ukraine will get its own Washington to save it from its national thralldom.

Secondly, February 22, 1959 will mark the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian National Association, the greatest of its kind.

Thirdly, this weekend will be a truly a momentous one, in that during it there will be held in Washington, D. C. the Seventh Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, under the auspices of the nationally representative Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

This weekend may definitely be considered as a sort of a trilogy.

"And, in a sense"—to use Abraham Lincoln's phraseology in his famous Gettysburg speech—the organization of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America were motivated by the spirit of Washington.

Washington was a man who as an American Colonial officer, then as a Virginia planter, as a member of the first Continental Congress, whom Patrick Henry called the "greatest man on the floor (of the Continental Congress), as commander-in-chief of the United States for eight years, was an embodiment of coolness and determination, the alliance of unconquerable energy with complete poise, which was the secret of so many of his successes. Combined with these qualities were those of his caution, and the methodical precision and the sober judgment which always characterized him.

These qualities can be ascribed, too, to the founders of the Ukrainian National Association, who first met in Shandkin, Pa. They were neither great soldiers nor statesmen. They were humble folk, with diversified backgrounds, who knew poverty and toil, who emigrated from their native land, Western Ukraine, to escape the land of oppression because of its foreign tyrannical rulers, and to land on the shores of the land of Promise—"the land of Washington," as the old immigrants put it. And these qualities can be ascribed also to those who followed in the footsteps of the old immigration, then by their American born and raised sons and daughters, and now by the new immigrants, former World War II displaced persons, all of whom have devoted themselves to making the Ukrainian National Association bigger and better than ever.

Finally, these qualities can be ascribed to those idealists who, seeing the need for it, summoned the First Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, held in Washington, D.C., during Memorial Day weekend, in 1940. That was indeed a breath-taking event. To be sure, there had been, before a very inspiring Ukrainian American Congress, in 1915, held at the historic Cooper Union auditorium, in New York City, — where Abraham Lincoln had made one of his famous speeches — and there were in the interim between these two congresses many other great manifestations of varied character, including the UNA conventions and the various demonstrations, and parades in protest against the infamous Polish "pacification" of Western Ukrainians, and even the far more infamous Soviet Russian instigated famine in deep Ukraine. But this 1940 congress of Ukrainian American representatives can truly be described as the first Ukrainian American parliament, by reason of the fact that it was composed of representatives of the "Big Four" fraternal benefit organizations, that is the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America, and the Ukrainian National Aid Society, plus other national organizations and local societies. All of them combined, broke the ground and erected the structure of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. And all of this entailed much work and self-sacrifice on the part of all concerned, for the good of their solidarity and oneness of purpose, as set forth in the latter which stands for the liberation of the Ukrainian nation from Soviet Russian enslavement and communism.

This weekend, a golden opportunity will be presented at the Seventh Congress of Ukrainian Americans to demonstrate their solidarity and oneness of purpose.

We feel assured and confident that the Spirit of Washington, benign and yet stern, will look down approvingly upon the assemblage. And we are sure, it will live up to its name, as a champion of freedom the world over.

Proclamation of Ukrainian Day Issued by Maryland Gov. Boggs

Governor George Caleb Boggs of Maryland is to be added to the list of the many State Governors who issued proclamation designating January 22, 1959 as Ukrainian Independence Day.

In his proclamation, Governor Boggs declared that he did so "because in the State of Maryland there are many Americans of Ukrainian origin, for whom January 22, 1918 is a memorable day." And although Ukrainian national independence was of short duration, nonetheless, "it was a mile-long step toward the establishment of a free and democratic Ukrainian Government."

The signing was done at the Maryland State Capital, Wilmington. In attendance were State Senator John E. Reilly, Rev. Bohdan Zelekhivsky, Rev. Stephen Hotra, Dr. Oleh Sluzar, president of the Wilmington Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Mr. Michael Meyer, Mrs. Irene Scherba, and children dressed in Ukrainian native costumes.

On Sunday, February 1st the Ukrainian American community of Wilmington observed Ukrainian Independence Day. Governor had earlier promised to attend the observance. At the time of this writing, no report of that observance has been received.

THE RALLYING POINT FOR FREEDOM

(Ukrainian Independence Day address by Joseph Lesawyer, Vice President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, at New Haven, Conn.—January 22, 1959)

(Excerpts)

Four years ago it was my civilian pursuits. Stalin kept his forces intact and continually improved their fighting capabilities with new equipment and armaments. The free world was on the road to Communist slavery but fortunately the western democracies recognized their peril in time and hurriedly took steps to protect themselves. NATO and SEATO were formed and other practical moves were made for the defense of our country and our friends. The so-called armaments race was instigated by the Kremlin's warlike actions and it was off at full speed.

"Still Racing..."

That's where we are today — still racing. Over half of our national budget goes for military purposes and many in our country think it is not enough. Yet in spite of all this expenditure and build-up, we are woefully weak in our knowledge of the enemy. Our experts, both civilian and governmental, write tons of material about Moscow, the politburo, and the people in the Soviet Union with only a cursory acquaintance with the subject matter. Everyday our papers, periodicals, radio and television hammer out news and opinions about the "200,000,000 Russians" and the "vast Russian Nation" they occupy, as if it were one compact homogeneous loyal state and one homeland. This impression is, of course, totally false.

Today, as we try to take stock of the world situation, the one big problem facing us and the free world is the Soviet Union, its strength, and its weakness. Much has been said and written about the tremendous forward strides made by the Bolsheviks, particularly in the field of science, industry and military capabilities. It cannot be denied that substantial progress has been made and is being made but it is also self-evident that greater progress by far was made after World War II than before the war. It therefore can be assumed that the equipment received from the United States during the war and the war reparations taken from Germany, Austria and other countries in the form of material, industrial equipment, personnel and know-how was a great boon to the Soviets. Our country and the Allies whole heartedly encouraged the Reds to compensate themselves as fully as possible. Plans were proposed to strip Germany of all industry and to convert it into an agricultural country. We and our Allies leaned backward in efforts to appease every whim of Stalin to prove to him without a shadow of a doubt that we were all his friends. Our armies were withdrawn, demobilized, and our soldiers went back to their peaceful

Another grave error committed by many of our experts, particularly, by those who have visited the Communist paradise, is in stating and arguing that the Soviet Union has no nationality problem, that the people are contented with their lot, happy with their material progress, and

that there is absolutely no prospect or possibility of an uprising or revolt against the present tyrannical dictatorship. One wonders how a person visiting any foreign country for a relatively brief period can consider himself sufficiently informed to reach such firm conclusions. When we consider that the Soviet Union is a tightly controlled police

PUSHCARTS TO FREEDOM

By OLGA MACK

Translated from the Ukrainian by ADAM HNIJD

(8)

Nevertheless, we went. Something had to be done; we had to look for our husbands. What if they were in Potsdam, waiting? It was difficult for us to risk this venture ourselves, for Cathie left two children and a sister behind, and I left my son and my old mother. Who could tell whether we would return and see them again? But God is merciful. We put our trust in Him and set off.

The river Havel is very wide near Potsdam, and is like a lake, spanned by a bridge. Russian sentries were standing at both ends of the bridge. But we passed by them without an incident and reached Potsdam. Here, as everywhere, only fragments of house walls were left: heaps of brick, shattered glass, ruined furniture, through which the wind rustled, blowing through books ground into the dirt. Desolation, ruins...

In these ruins, Russian soldiers, almost every one inebriated were scavenging, looking for loot. At times they led young men away under arrest; they carried bundles of various things; at times they broke into miraculously preserved dwellings, from which pitiful female lamentation was to be heard. Only old people ventured outside, and even these behaved like hunted rabbits, refusing to answer any of our questions. No matter how often we begged them, how often we inquired about the addresses we had, we could not learn anything. The best they could suggest was for us to ask for information of... the NKVD. There were, to be sure, numerous NKVD men around; their red hats were conspicuous at every step. But who would ask them for information?

After wasting the whole day, we decided to return to Teltow. It was about four in the afternoon, when we reached

PROCLAMATIONS OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

BY MARYLAND GOVERNOR TAWES

Forty years ago, on January 22, the Free and Independent Ukrainian Republic was proclaimed.

Now the Ukraine lies behind the Iron Curtain—after mass Ukrainian deportations and executions, ruthless destruction of churches and russification of Ukrainian culture and language.

The stalwart Ukrainians and those of Ukrainian descent have not forgotten their lost liberty.

January 22 is observed as a memorial to a once free and independent Ukraine.

Marylanders welcome the opportunity to join with their Ukrainian brethren in a day of

prayer and hope that the inalienable rights of all freedom-loving people, to live in harmony with their fellow men, soon will be realized.

Therefore, I, J. Millard Tawes Governor, do hereby proclaim January 22, 1959, as Ukrainian Independence Day throughout the Great State of Maryland.

Given Under My Hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this 20th Day of January, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty-nine.

J. J. Millard Tawes Governor

BY MAYOR CHRISTOPHER OF SAN FRANCISCO

Whereas, January 22, 1959 has been declared and designated as Ukraine Day throughout the United States of America by Committees of Ukrainian people; and

Whereas, This day is declared and designated as the Fortieth Anniversary of Independence of the Ukraine and its people; and

Whereas, The Ukrainian people of San Francisco, under their special committee, are likewise observing this Independence Day with celebration and commemoration;

Now, Therefore, I, George Christopher, Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco, do hereby proclaim January 22,

1959 as Ukrainian Independence Day, and I do call upon the citizens of the City and County of San Francisco during this day, under the leadership of the Ukrainian Independence Day Committee, or otherwise, to honor the Ukrainian people for their heroic struggle for independence and for their achievements throughout the United States of America.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the City and County of San Francisco to be affixed this sixteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine.

George Christopher, Mayor

BY MAYOR KINSELLA OF HARTFORD

Whereas, on January 22, 1918 in Kiev, the ancient capital of Ukraine, a free and independent republic was proclaimed, and

Whereas, this republic was overpowered by communist Russia to the detriment of the free world and in particular to the people of the Ukraine, and

Whereas, the Ukrainians today live with expectations that some day they will be freed from this subjugation, and

Whereas, their spirit of independence and resistance can best be promulgated by words

of encouragement from the free world,

Therefore, I, James H. Kinsella, Mayor of the City of Hartford do hereby proclaim January 22, 1959 as Ukrainian Independence Day in the City of Hartford with the hope and prayer that this will contribute to the encouragement of the Ukrainians to retain their spirit of freedom and work toward their eventual independence in the near future.

Dated at Hartford this 22nd day of January in the Year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-nine.

James H. Kinsella, Mayor

BY MAYOR LEE OF BOSTON

Whereas, As freedom-loving people, we in the United States, are always concerned with the rights and independence of peoples of the world, and

Whereas, January 22 marks the forty-first anniversary of the Declaration of Independence at Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, and

that there is absolutely no prospect or possibility of an uprising or revolt against the present tyrannical dictatorship. One wonders how a person visiting any foreign country for a relatively brief period can consider himself sufficiently informed to reach such firm conclusions. When we consider that the Soviet Union is a tightly controlled police

Whereas, The fall of the Ukrainian National Republic in 1922 has never dimmed the spirit which had brought its brave people the hard-won but short-lived freedom, and

Whereas, The people of the Ukraine fervently hope that one day they will regain their independence, and

Whereas, Their determination is a source of inspiration to all who oppose aggression and enslavement wherever it is found;

Now, Therefore, I, Richard C. Lee, Mayor of New Haven, Connecticut, do hereby remind our citizens that January 22, 1959 will be observed as Ukrainian Independence Day and know that they will join in the observance with prayers for the liberation of the Ukraine.

Richard C. Lee, Mayor

STUDY AND COMPARE

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The Ukrainian National Association has more than 72,000 members. Although it is leading Ukrainian fraternal benefit society in the United States it should not be taken for granted that its organizational work is ended. No, indeed. As a matter of fact, it has just scratched the surface and there is still much to be done. Of course, 72,000 members is impressive in itself—but it must be remembered that there are more than a million of our people in the United States and Canada.

Being a fraternal benefit society, the UNA has certain advantages over commercial insurance companies. The latter employ agents who sell insurance policies and collect premiums. An agent receives a percentage of the premiums he collects as commission. Naturally, he will strive to sell policies requiring high premiums. That the agents have succeeded in selling such policies was obvious to us when we visited some Ukrainian families in quest of prospective members for the UNA. Some of the families were paying large premiums for comparatively small amounts of insurance. The UNA needs no agents as its business is conducted through its 500 branches. It therefore has little overhead expense and is in a position to offer attractive types of insurance at reasonable rates.

It is difficult to get people interested in the UNA when they hold insurance in commercial companies. They complain that they are paying a lot of money for insurance and joining the UNA would only add to their financial burdens. They are right, of course. But the job of the UNA worker is to make these people see the benefits of UNA membership, as well as the advantages over the commercial companies. The

average person does not read his policy; he assumes that it would be difficult to understand. The UNA worker should explain everything, and when his listener fully understands him he should compare UNA certificates with the commercial policies. When the prospect sees the differences between the two, half of the job is done and it is only a matter of another visit or two before the UNA worker enrolls the prospect into UNA membership.

There is a great deal of competition in the insurance business. Insurance agents have unloaded many thousands of high-premium policies and Ukrainians have their share of them.

We do not say that these policies are no good. No, indeed. But we do say that a family that is paying a lot of money for insurance can get the same amount of insurance for less money. Many people do not know the types of the policies for which they are paying premiums.

We ask the reader to study the insurance policies issued on the lives of the members of his family. Note the kinds of policies and the premiums paid on them. See how much premium is being paid annually for all of the policies, and add up the total amount of insurance. If you find that a high premium is being paid for comparatively little insurance, talk it over with the others in the family. Perhaps something could be done about it. In any event, write to the UNA and ask for information about its certificates. Compare the types of certificates and dues with those in possession of your family, and see if you can get just as much, if not more, insurance for less money. If you can, then join the Ukrainian National Association.

BY MAYOR D'ALESSANDRO, JR., OF BALTIMORE

Whereas, January 22, 1959 marks the forty-second anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of Ukraine, proclaimed in the year 1918, in Kiev, the ancient Capital of Ukraine; and

Whereas, Ukrainians everywhere, especially those who came to America to escape the tyrannical dangers of Communism which threaten the peace of the world today, realize that it is vital for all free peoples to combat the rising spread of subversive propaganda by spreading the doctrine of democracy, both here and abroad, and to bear witness to our American way of life; and

Whereas, although the Iron Curtain makes it impossible for those subjects under temporary communistic domination to inform the free world as to the real nature of the rule of dictators, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is well aware of the true facts, and takes the lead in pointing up for all Americans the danger of Communist world domination.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas D'Alessandro, Jr., Mayor of the City of Baltimore do hereby proclaim Thursday, January 22, 1959, as Ukrainian Independence Day in Baltimore, in recognition of the efforts being made by Americans of Ukrainian birth or ancestry to extol the merits of true democracy, and to urge all our people to be alert to the ever-present danger to liberty and justice throughout the free world. I further urge all citizens to join with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of Baltimore in the hope and prayer that the 40,000,000 Ukrainians, as well as all other persons temporarily behind the Iron Curtain, may soon be able to live as free and men and be masters of their own destiny.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the City of Baltimore to be affixed this twenty-first day of January, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine.

Thomas D'Alessandro, Jr. Mayor

the bridge again. And here, a surprise was in store for us: the sentries would not let anyone across. An hour passed, then another, it was getting dark already, but they were still implacable. Some German woman came up to us and said: "Don't cry and don't worry. They'll let you through. They let people pass through; only occasionally, something comes over them. But it won't be long. You'll see that you'll be able to cross tomorrow."

When it became quite dark, we began to think of somewhere to spend the night. The night was dark; we felt our way along the river, walking a few hundred yards, and found a convenient spot. In the dark, we wound a log, or something, and sat down, back to back.

In the early morning, a crowd of people began to besiege the bridge, pressing on the implacable sentries. Vain haggling and arguments continued for a long while, until at last the long awaited permission came from somewhere: they threw the bridge open.

In the afternoon, tired, hungry, exhausted, we returned to Teltow. Their joy upon our return was clouded by our account of the fruitlessness of our trip to Potsdam. Our group was more alarmed than ever: what had happened to our husbands? Where were they now? We saw with our own eyes that all younger men were being seized, with the exception of nationals of the Western Allies. Could it be that our husbands were also behind the barbed wire of a Soviet concentration camp? Could they have escaped somehow into the British or the American zone and left us to our own resources? What were we to do now?

And here, for the first time, shyly, the question arose: should we return home? It was put incidentally, without particular emphasis, by my mother and Mary. For they both had special reasons: Mother hoped to find in Lviv her youngest son, and Mary had to plan in advance to create favorable conditions for the child to be born within three months. But it seemed that neither they nor the others considered returning

to the Soviets very seriously: they just mentioned it among other possibilities. How, indeed, could this possibility have been omitted? But to go as far as considering it seriously — no!

We clung to the possibility that our husbands had indeed escaped the Russian tentacles; otherwise, any plans and efforts we might make would be senseless. We spread out a map and began to try to figure out by which route our husbands could have escaped. It seemed from the map that most likely they went via Wittenberg. Therefore, we also decided to go to Wittenberg without delay. Our decision was also favored by the fact that many other people also were going to Wittenberg, and we would not be alone.

And again, after a week's respite, the pushcarts resumed their screeching; the ropes stretched; the heads of the children on the carts swayed; step by step, our feet put kilometres of the dusty highway behind us. I do not remember now long we marched, and for what reason two of our group, Cathie and Irene, ran out so far ahead. Perhaps it happened because Cathie and her 3 and 5 year old children were helped by her sister to pull the wagon, and Irene had three children—a 12 year old son and two girls, 9 and 8 years old respectively—who could walk and even help their mother. They had gone so far ahead that we lost them from sight.

But suddenly, taking a shortcut across the fields, Irene's son ran toward us, making imploring gestures. We halted in surprise and waited for him.

"Ladies", shouted the panting boy, gasping for breath, "a checking point! A control They are examining documents!"

"Who?"

"The Reds. They took Cathie as a Volksdeutscher... Miss Genie too... and the children... everybody!"

"And your mother?"

"Mother is coming back... I have come running to tell you... Please, turn back... Please, don't go there..."

(To be continued)

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

For over three years I have toyed with the idea of writing this letter, but could not quite muster the courage or should I say effrontery? Your response may be for me to mind my own business...

I am one of the very few people in the West who really know the Ukrainian people well. I was fortunate to be with some of them, my friends, through many situations, times of uncertainty, of happiness and of sorrow conditions which bring people close together.

My first encounter was with Dr. and Mrs. Zenon Mychajluk. When I heard they were coming to our town, doctor to work with my husband and that they were from the Ukraine my reaction was one of consternation. They are Russians! An idea Mrs. Mychajluk corrected firmly and vehemently in exactly one easy lesson. I must defend my ignorance...

For about two years I have read the articles in the Readers Digest written by Albert O. Maisel—"The Among Us." There has been nearly every nationality except "The Ukrainians Among Us." Why? Some one is not on the ball. What an opportunity to let us know the truth about you and your country and so far you have miffed it. I know you could and rightly retort what about the Germans, the Swedes, the Irish, the Norwegians? I know. I know all about that. Our family joke was that my husband's stepfather was positive God spoke Norwegian. The difference is no one ever confused them with the Russians! With all the fussing and feuding Ireland did with England no one ever called an Irishman an Englishman!

You who came over after the last war are the Americans of today and tomorrow—some of the best your country had to give are here, professional people, skilled workmen—you have so much to offer. I know there have been instances where through greed, politics you have not been given the chance you deserve, a thing I greatly deplore. You have heard and I have heard remarks about the Europeans coming over here to take the work from the Americans and why don't they stay home? They forget had not their own father come over they would not be here themselves. They don't speak for the average man speaks for the entire south.

Get articles written in American magazines, put speakers on platforms and then send out your fine choruses and dance teams. Then and only then will people say, "I heard a wonderful Ukrainian chorus in Chicago" instead of—"Russians musicians"

Please don't be disgruntled with me. Please accept this letter in the spirit it was written. I know Ukrainian people and am fond of them and wish others know them as I do.

The next persons I met were Dr. and Mrs. Zuckowsky, their daughter and Mrs. Zuckowsky's mother Mrs. Bilok. Cute, vivacious, clever and charming Slava—I love her very much. I often think of Mrs. Bilok's statement the day her husband was buried. We were all gathered around her, many of us for the Zuckowskys and Mychajlucs were much loved in our town—saying "our emotions are the same—fears, our joys, our loves and hates, our laughter and tears. But language is the barrier." All we could do to extend our love and sorrow was to gather her in our arms.

Through Mrs. Mychajluk I met the Myczkowski—nice people. Also through Mrs. Mychajluk I met four couple in Minneapolis, friendly and just thoroughly nice.

Dr. Hryckiwi was the next to come to our town. He worked for the state, as did my husband. Later he became my husband's partner, and this fall purchased our clinic from Dr. Jacobson and as I work for him, he is my employer. My husband has been in practice in Havre, Montana, for 18 years and his clients have become his very good friends for whom he feels a deep sense of duty and responsibility and if he did not think Dr. Hryckiwi was tops he surely would not have sold to him. He is really part of our family, pampers me, watches over Doctor's health and well being and is interested in our college son. To put it in the words of one of our ranchers—"she's a swell guy and a hell of a good veterinarian."

Now Dr. Rastowecki has come to our town as a state employee. A very nice person and adapting himself very well to Montana's Western heartiness. I have gotten him to the point where he grins if I say, "Doctor you are crazy" when he demurs at staying for dinner, afraid he will inconvenience me. He knows it is affectionate ribbing and not an analysis of his mental state!

I can well imagine you are wondering to here all this is leading. Each Monday I read with interest your English edi-

tion of Svoboda. I have derived much pleasure from it. But I often seem to detect a self admiration society at the wailing wall attitude. You write articles, have meetings of invited some persons in public life to address you, extolling your merits.—You know your achievements, how many, to quote, "Americans of Ukrainian descent" unquote have done this and that. Remind me of a Republican dinner—every one eating their swiss steak and nodding their heads at the profundity of the Republican speaker. They'd have gotten much farther had they invited the Democrats!

Now please don't misunderstand me—I don't want to forget your homeland, nor to discard your loyalties—they are a precious heritage. It would be a shame were your children not taught the Ukrainian language and its history and culture. But tell the rest of us about you.

For about two years I have read the articles in the Readers Digest written by Albert O. Maisel—"The Among Us." There has been nearly every nationality except "The Ukrainians Among Us." Why? Some one is not on the ball. What an opportunity to let us know the truth about you and your country and so far you have miffed it. I know you could and rightly retort what about the Germans, the Swedes, the Irish, the Norwegians? I know. I know all about that. Our family joke was that my husband's stepfather was positive God spoke Norwegian. The difference is no one ever confused them with the Russians! With all the fussing and feuding Ireland did with England no one ever called an Irishman an Englishman!

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Philadelphia Ukrainian Soccer Team Is Winning Laurels

By ALEXANDER YAREMKO

There are different ways in which we have strived to obtain recognition by endeavoring to popularize the Ukrainian name. All methods have contributed towards that goal. But the writer has always maintained that by fielding good athletic teams bearing the Ukrainian name favorable publicity will appear frequently in print and at virtually no cost. Philadelphia has a classic example to illustrate this point:

Among the thousands of new Ukrainians who came to this country as displaced persons in the last twelve years were many good soccer players and soccer enthusiasts. It wasn't long before they arrived that several soccer teams were soon organized. They joined soccer leagues and participated in soccer tournaments. The Ukrainian teams usually won their games and as a result won a good reputation, hit the sports pages and whenever they played large crowds were attracted.

The Philadelphia Ukrainians amateur team was so good in 1956 that they played for the national championship in St. Louis where they lost by a 1-0 score. The soccer authorities then promptly cancelled the promised returned game that was supposed to have been played in Philadelphia and gave St. Louis the cup. That was a swindle to prevent a "foreign" team from being champ as total goals in a two game homeland home series always determined a national champion. (May it here be stated that the stunt was repeated the following year against the Rochester Ukrainians who also were compelled to play in St. Louis only and lost 1-0).

After a prolonged struggle and trying negotiations the Ukrainians of Philadelphia were admitted to the American Pro Soccer League—the strongest and most reputable league in America. Even after they were admitted, undermining soccer authorities from Philadelphia tried hard to bar them from participation: This is a long story in itself. Suffice it to say the Ukrainians re-

mained in this major league and have proved that they belong there and that it was a mistake to try and keep them out. Why? Simply because whenever the Ukrainians play large crowds turn out to watch their European brand of soccer. The Ukrainian membership has added prestige to the American League. And how did they make out against stiffer competition? Read on: In their very first season they amazed everyone by leading the league throughout most of the campaign only to lose out at the end to Hakoah of New York, and finished in the runner-up spot. Nevertheless they reached the finals in the Lewis Cup and won the Philadelphia District Soccer Championship of 1958. And how are they doing this season? Read on:

After a bad start the Ukrainians caught fire by again qualifying for the Lewis Cup finals, again capturing the Philadelphia District Soccer Championship and are battling for second place with Hakoah leading the league again. However, the Ukrainian Nationals handed Hakoah its only defeat, have beaten their city rival Ukhri Trukcers three times, and have the best defensive record among all top pro teams in the victories, four of which were by shutouts and are still in the running for the National Championship.

But winning games is only half of the success story. What is of the most paramount importance is the tremendous free publicity given the Ukrainian name on the sports pages of the Philadelphia and other Eastern city newspapers! Go to your public library and dig the Philadelphia Inquirer and Evening Bulletin on recent weekends and you'll be amazed what fine coverage the Ukrainian Nationals soccer team is receiving. Two-column wide headlines report on the Ukrainian victories. Action pictures of the games and announcements under Sports Results can be heard over the radio and on TV.

Now if this isn't worth several grand in publicity, what is?

The Rallying Point For Freedom

(Concluded from page 2)

state, without mercy or restraint, it is appalling to witness intelligent and experienced people blandly draw such beautiful word pictures of what can be nothing less than a gigantic prison house.

The Cuban Affair We only have to remember the recent events in Cuba to assure ourselves of how wrong experts can be about the feelings of people under a dictatorship. The same can be said of other countries in South and Latin America that have topped powerfully entrenched dictators in the recent past. If anything, the situation in the Soviet Union must be more explosive. Not too long ago, the entire world was electrified by the spontaneous and daring effort of Hungarian patriots to cast out their Bolshevik captors. The free world, which had been sold the ivy tower bill-of-goods by George Kennan and his followers that the status quo of Europe was here to stay and had to be accepted, was too stunned by disbelief to mobilize any positive action in time to help the fighters for freedom. But the lesson written out in the blood of those fallen heroes is there for all to see. Judging the true temper of a people enslaved in a police state is impossible when the dictatorship is firmly in place.

To sum up, my friends, it is most fitting and very necessary on an occasion such as this, the 41st anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in Ukraine and such similar occasions to rededicate ourselves to the continuing and unrelenting fight for freedom everywhere. The basic rights of humanity must be guarded and injustice must be fought in every corner of the world. Truth must ever prevail. We in America, as world leaders, above all else must be in the vanguard in this effort. The highest moral and religious principles must be maintained in all our dealings. We must be strong and remain strong. We must be determined to preserve our way of life for ourselves and our kin and to always hold out an encouraging hand to the unfortunate who are deprived of the same privilege. With such a goal before us, and Almighty God on our side, we shall ever be the rallying point for freedom and justice, the only basis for true and lasting world peace.

The Soviet Situation When we think of our conditions and compare them with what exists in the Soviet Union, how in heaven can we expect the captive peoples to openly display any opposition to or dissatisfaction with a regime that has the world's most efficient and ruthless secret police force. Surely a dictatorship that operates slave camps with millions of inmates and which has murdered millions upon millions

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER DANKO

N. J.-UYL Jamboree

The Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey will hold its 3rd annual 'Bowling Jamboree' (Bowling, buffet meal and dance) tomorrow afternoon, February 22, 1959, starting at 3 P.M.

The bowling will begin at Hy-Way Bowl (16 lanes) on Route 22 in Union, N. J. at 3 P.M. and will be held in 2 sections, with the second group rolling at 6 P.M.

After the bowling events are over, all are invited to the Ukrainian Sitch Home, located at 506-18th Avenue (corner of 12th St.) in Newark, N. J., for the delicious buffet and finally dancing to the fine music of state leader Tony Luzba and his orchestra.

The entire charge for the combination of bowling—meal and dance is a nominal \$4. Jamboree chairman Walter Bodnar and his hard-working committee expect a large group of bowlers that will include Troy and New York City N.Y.; Wilmington, Delaware; Chester, Philly, Allentown, Phoenixville and Scranton, Pa.; plus the usual large contingent from N.J.—Elizabeth (Thursday nite) bowlers—18 teams, Newark (Friday nite) bowlers—10 teams; and N.J.-UYL (Sunday nite) bowlers—14 teams.

This N. J. Bowling Jamboree idea has been growing to the point that it is now a Junior Sport Rally or Eastern Sports Rally, to a large extent. We sincerely hope this idea will gain force and momentum in the West, as it is a very good primer for the National UYL-NA Sports Rally—which will be held this year in Troy, N.Y. over the May 15, 16, 17, 1959 weekend, with Charles

Slakaryk as chairman and Russ Kolody as co-chairman. U.C.C.A. The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America will hold its Congress this weekend at the Hotel Statler in Washington, D. C. We expect to attend as a delegate from the UYL-N.J. and wish to see why UCCA is not receiving the support of the rank and file of Ukrainian people, as they should.

We also hope to make it back to the "Jersey Jamboree" for a few cha-chalchas and rhumbas. Ski-Week The Ukrainian Youth "Ski Week," which will cover 7 days and 6 nites T-bars and lifts, daily ski school, ski school, skating etc., will be held this week February 22 to February 28, 1959. The entire package cost is a very nominal rate of \$65 per person. Dr. Elias Wachna, popular Ukrainian leader from Toronto will head the group, which will be quartered at Chateo Cochand—P.O. Ste. Marguerite Station, Quebec, Canada.

We understand that there are excellent highways leading ther from Montreal, thus we recommend this week-long 'unction to all sports lovers. Passaic, N. J. The New Jersey-New York Region U.O.L. will hold its annual "Winter Frolic" tonight at the Ukrainian Citizens Club, located at 47 Hope Avenue, in Passaic, starting at 9 P.M.

The sponsoring today promises all in attendance a grand time, so come out and meet a fine group of fellow Ukrainians.

UKRAINIAN AMERICAN SPORTS CLUB, LIONS, AN ACTIVE UYL-NA SPORTS CLUB



Left to right, rear: Z. Snylyk, O. Karawan, E. Banach, A. Lachiw, R. Andrushko, G. Romanenko, A. Terlecky, V. Meleszko, M. Czujko. Front, left to right: J. Leshko, T. Bachir, A. Kucan, G. Kaczuba, J. Stechrowsky and R. Mirkewycz.

Celebrating their tenth anniversary this year, the Ukrainian American Sports Club, Lions, have much reason to be proud of their short history; their name has become legend in Ukrainian and American sports circles in Chicago, Ill.

Beginning in 1949 with only 33 sports enthusiasts and participating in only a few activities, the Lions have grown to over 150 members, participating in over ten varieties of sporting activities. The red, gold and black emblem of the Lions has been seen from New York to California.

Spearheaded by outstanding individual athletes such as R. Wirszuk, who captured second place in the Chicago area Ping-Pong Tournament in '51, O. Karawan who took home the first place crown in the Sun-Times Ping-Pong Tournament in '53, and M. Turianskyj who wore the Chicago Chess Champion crown in '52 and '53, the Lions, early in their history, showed that they were destined for illustrious sports fortunes.

In 1951, under the leadership of P. Hrycaj, the Lions volleyball team won first place in the Central Association of Amateur Athletics Tournament. In 1953, the chess team placed 10th out of 182 teams in the National Chess Tournaments. When the Ukrainian Bowling League of Chicago was formed in 1956, the Lions were one of the first to field a team. This year, the Lions have three bowling teams in the League and former Lions president, P. Hrycaj, is presently the League kingpin. In tennis, the Lions

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

VIC ROMANYSHYN ROLLS NEAR PERFECT GAME

By STEPHEN KUBLAK

For the second week in a row, Vic Romanyshyn, of the Newark Ukrainian Veterans Post team, burned up the Parkway Center lanes with an even 700-pin series, which included a nearly perfect game of 290. Starting the match against the "senior" St. John's C.W.V. bowlers with eleven consecutive strikes, Romanyshyn missed out on the last throw, coming within ten pins of a perfect 300. He was ably assisted by his fellow veteran, Joe Kalba, who rolled a set of 525 pins, but weak support from the rest of the team caused them to lose one of the three games. The Vets, however, did score the highest team single game with a pinfall of 931.

Matched against the Ukrainian Sitch quintet, the ninth-place Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension won the first and third games by scores of 931 to 899, and 865 to 823, respectively, registering the night's highest series of 2661 pins in the process. "Brother" J. Merowsky's second highest series of 621 pins, which included the evening's second highest single game total of 225 pins, was mainly responsible for his team's victory. In this, also, he was ably supported by brothers P. Molinsky and M. Sheremeta who rolled sets of 572 and 546, respectively.

The only three-game victory of the evening was that of the St. John's Holy Name Society bowlers over the "cellar-dwelling" "junior" St. John's C.W.V. keggers. The latter bowled in somewhat better form than usual, but the Holy Namers were just a little better in each game. The first Ukrainian P.M.O. five won two games out of three from the Ukrainian Center team by substantial margins, as did the Ukrainian Orthodox Church aggregation in its match with the Ukrainian Y.W.C. quintet.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Table with columns: Rank, Team Name, Won, Lost, Game High, Pins, Total, P.M.O. Avg. Lists 10 teams including Presbyterian Men's Org., Ukr. Orthodox Church, Ukrainian Y.W.C., etc.

FOR THE FINEST IN UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN MUSIC ENGAGE

Russ Binert & His Starlighters

Table listing dance events with columns: Date, Location, Time. Includes events at Waldorf Astoria Hotel, American Legion Hall, St. George's School Auditorium, etc.

AT THE FAMOUS Hotel Waldorf Astoria

Park Avenue & 50th Street — in NEW YORK CITY Saturday, February 28th, 1959 at 8:30 P.M.

WINTER CARNIVAL BALL

Sponsored by the "UKRAINIAN MELODY HOUR" First Ukrainian TV & Radio Program dir. by ROMAN MARYNOWYCH, of NYC

First class R. BINERT BAND — Contest for Miss TV of 1959 And Many Others Surprises — All Places Reserved — Five Dollars per Place. Make your reservation right now by mail to the "UKRAINIAN MELODY HOUR" 103 W. 77th St. — New York 24, N. Y. — Tel.: SU 7-3897

Українська Футряна фірма

FUR PIECE you have been longing for? Here at our showroom you will find a wide selection of SCARVES — STOLES — CAPES — JACKETS and COATS of FINE MINK and other FURS at great Savings. You can buy a new Fur piece and pay for it during the summer without interest and have it ready for winter wear.

WOLOSCHUK FURS Est. 1905 Longacre 3-5823 343 — 7th Avenue NEW YORK, 1, N. Y. Entire Building at 29th St. (near Penn. Station) Right in the Heart of the FUR Market Open DAILY to 6 P. M. THURSDAY till 8 o'clock. Also by appointment.

СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

ВИСТАВКА УКРАЇНСЬКОГО МИСТЕЦТВА В МЕРІЛЕНДСЬКОМУ УНІВЕРСИТЕТІ

...Перед тобою, українська молоде, як і перед цілою нашою еміграцією, стоїть завдання завоювати чужинці з високою боротьбою українського народу. Роби це при кожній нагоді і всіма засобами... (Зі "Звернення Воюючої України").

Сміливо можемо твердити, що Український Студентський Клуб, що існує при Мерілендському університеті в Каліджі Парку, Мд., по своїх спроможностях старіється виконувати завдання Воюючої України. УСК організовано 27 березня 1958 р., а університетською владою був він затверджений 18 травня м. р. УСК стоїть нарівні з іншими американськими та інтернаціональними студентськими клубами. Крім формальних процедур, на яких відбуваються реферати, Клуб запланував на початку теперішнього семестру виставку українського мистецтва. Виставка тривала п'ять днів, від 1-го до 5-го грудня, і була розташована в просторій залі Студентського Уніюного Будинку. Цю виставку щоденно оглядало понад 500 осіб.

Входячи до "Студентського Будинку", в аудиторію якого розташовувалась виставка українського мистецтва, на чортій таблиці, поруч інших, відвідувачі бачили напис: "Юреїніс арт ексбішен". В самій залі впадало в вічі чимале число українських книжок, газет та журналів, зокрема.

Організатори виставки поділилися також і про українську пресу в англійській мові.

Всіх книжок в українській та англійській мовах, журналів, брошур, і часописів виставлено було понад тисячу примірників.

В достатній кількості були виставлені українські вишивки, почавши від костюмів, а кінчаючи серветками. До експонатів були приквітлені карточки з написами, який то в збір вишивки і з якої частини України походять.

На стіні висіли дві карти України — етична і фізична проф. М. Кубиновича. Була теж і третя мапа, яку зробив п. М. Григорів — мапа народної ноші окремих областей України.

На іншому столі експонували різьби: альбони, касетки, гудульський топирець-палиця, старий румчик, лампа і т. д.

Не бракувало по-містечковому виготовлених писанок, що були дуже привабливими для гостей-відвідувачів.

Була також колекція українських грошей з часів наших незалежних змагань 1918-19-21 рр.

Не маючи відповідної будівлі архітектура нижньої доби. На стінах висіли фотокопії українських церков: св. Софії, Десятинної церкви, Михайлівської собору та ін. картини церковних будівель, частини окремих церков, розвішані на стіні. Були й фоторепродукції містечківських будівель, з яких найбільшими в тридцятих роках. Під кожним експонатом був напис.

3 КАНЦЕЛЯРІ СУСТА

30 січня ц. р. відбулося засідання Президії Управи СУСТА, на якому обговорено такі справи: Конференцію СУСТА в Дітроїті, подяку представника СУСТА на 8-му Міжнародному Конференції Студентів в Перу, Конференції Студентів Східної Європи в Колумбійському університеті, співпрацю між ЮСН-СА і СУСТА, співпрацю між ЦЕСУС'ом і СУСТА, вислали делегата СУСТА на 7-ий Конгрес УКАКА і ін.

6, 7 і 8 лютого ц. р. відбулася Конференція СУСТА в Дітроїті, на якій були присутні члени Президії Управи СУСТА в складі: Зенон Кравець — президент СУСТА, Михайло Почтар — віцепрезидент внутрішніх справ та Константин Савчук — віцепрезидент зовнішніх зв'язків. Також присутній був Степан Хемич — президент ФКУ. Конференцію підготував Український Студентський Клуб при Вейнському університеті, очолюваний Володимиром Попелем, і Борис Плішко — віцепрезидент організаційних справ СУСТА.

15 — 25 лютого ц. р. відбувається 8-ма Міжнародна Студентська Конференція в Ліма, Перу. На цій Конференції українське студентство на еміграції спільно представляють представники ЦЕСУС'у і СУСТА. Від ЦЕСУС'у — В. Коваль з Аргентини, а від СУСТА — А. Скульський з Бразилії.

Управа СУСТА висловлює щире подяку п. д-рові Шандору від ПАУК за його допомогу в підготовці висвідки представників українського студентського союзу в ЗДА на Міжнародній Студентській Конференції в Перу.

31 січня — 1 лютого ц. р. відбувся 5-ий всеамериканський З'їзд ідеологічного студентського товариства "Зарево", а 7-8 лютого — 10-ий З'їзд ООС'У; на З'їзді ООС'У репрезентував СУСТА кол. Володимир Стойко, а на З'їзді товариства "Зарево" — кол. Константин Савчук.

Делегатом Союзу Українських Студентських Товариств Америки на 7-ий Конгрес УКАКА вийде Управою СУСТА кол. Зенон Кравець. 4-го квітня ц. р. відбується Конференція студентських союзів Східної Європи, присвячена тематичі російського імперіалізму. Конференція, в якій братимуть участь естонські, білоруські, литовські, латвійські, мадзьські і українські студенти, матиме місце в Колумбійському університеті, Нью Йорк. Ініціатор відбуття згаданого студентського імпрева вийшла від Управи СУСТА; для переведення Конференції створено Підготовчий Комітет, який поділено на декілька підкомітетів. Комітет очолює Константин Савчук; програмовий підкомітет — Удліс Клявс (Литва), президент Валтійської Академічної і СУСТА. Від ЦЕСУС'у — В. Коваль з Аргентини, а від СУСТА — А. Скульський з Бразилії.

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Ред. Колегія з уповноважених Пресової Управи СУСТА: Константин Савчук, Хрещатка ВУДЗЯК, Зр. МОЦКА. Editor: Konstantyn SAWCZUK. 150 Van Horne Street Jersey City, N. J. Статті, підписані повинні бути і прислані, чи тільки ініціалізовані, але кожен висловлює погляд Управи СУСТА, чи Ред. Колегії.

ОРГАНІЗАЦІЙНІ ФОРМИ СТУДЕНТСЬКИХ ГРОМАД І ОРГАНІЗАЦІЙ

Інж. Богдан О. Федан

Діяльність студентських громад обмежена локальними можливостями. Дотепершньої практики виявила, що "екстериторіальні громади" (ті, які діють у великих містах, охоплюючи студентів кількох університетів, однак не зареєстровані при ніякому університеті) мають дуже малу можливість розвивати свою діяльність. Не зв'язані безпосередньо з жадним університетом, ці громади, самозрозуміло, не можуть активізуватися в міжнародних студентських організаціях. Тому доцільним є, щоб "екстериторіальні громади" захоували своїх членів творити студентські громади чи клуби по університетах, а самі з часом перетворювалися в координаційні центри УСГ громад міста (на зразок Нью Йорку).

Кожна студентська громада Америки повинна існувати при якомусь університеті і там бути зареєстрована. Багато разів не університетське життя дає громадам багато нагод для використання. Участь у мистецькій програмі (спів, танці) чи влаштування виставки українського мистецтва мають велике пропагандяне значення. Це є факт, що багато американців доводяться про українців з їхніх виступів, якими звичайно захоплюються. В Ені Арборі, наприклад, студенти і діляки поклали з тепло-жовтими прапорами, заховаючи всіх до участі в міжнародній забаві, бо там буде показ українських народних танців. Немалі важливі в влаштуванні власних виставок. Відомо підготувано і вийшло доповідь активізує українську проблему не тільки серед студентства, але й серед професорів університету. Вдало організовані товариські вечірки найкраще служать пропагандяним цілям. В Колумбусі під час такої вечірки, влаштованої нашою УСГ, створено антикомуністичну студентську організацію, яку очолив білорус.

Членство національних студентських громад у міжнародній студентській організації університету звичайно вимагається університетськими властями. Тут, де немає в ОН, студенти з усіх країн вийти передусім та вирішують спільні, поки що студентські, проблеми. Недавно переведена в одному з університетів "анкета" виявила, що жидівські, німецькі та українські студенти однаково нарікають на те, що вони є поштуркувані в міжнародному центрі (в тому центрі комітуют студенти з Азії). Так в тім "студентським ОН" братуються представники різних національних громад і з повним взаємним довірям та толеранцією вчать обстоювати свої права.

Статистичний перегляд студентства у шльому світі

Бельгія: Центром студентського життя є Лювен. Під сучасну пору в Лювені студіює 21 український студент і 4 студентки, а в інших університетах Бельгії ще 2 студенти. Отже, разом 27 студентів, які творять УСГ в Лювені, що ривіачно називає себе: Національний Союз Українських Студентів у Бельгії. Лювен є також осідком Управи ЦЕСУС.

Німеччина: Студентський центр — Мюнхен. Українські студенти об'єднані в Союзі Українських Студентів Німеччини. Студенти студіюють в Мюнхені, Аугсбургу, Ерлангені, Геттінгені та Гайдельбергу. СУСН ресерує ще 100 студентів з різних університетських осередків Німеччини.

Англія: Студентська громада з осідком у Лондоні.

Об'єднує коло 20 надійних студентів із різних університетів Англії, хоч чисельний стан громади понад 50.

Італія: Студентська громада знаходиться в Римі. Більшість — студенти теології. Число дійсних студентів обчислюється на 20.

Франція: В Парижі студіює 3 або 4 українці.

Еспанія: Студентська громада існує в Мадриді, де 15 студентів живе в українському студентському гуртожитку.

Південна Америка: Ще 20 вересня 1953 р. в Буенос-Айресі, Аргентина, створено Союз Аргентинсько-Українських Студентів і обрано Управу, яку очолили уродженці Аргентини. В 1953 р. членів було 24.

В університетах Бразилії студіює багато більше українських студентів, ніж в Аргентині. На жаль, немає там жадної Української Студентської Громади.

В Парагваї студіює кілька українських студентів.

Австралія: Правдоподібно існує УСГ в Мельбурні. Хоч статистичні дані про країну недоступні, можна оцінити кількість українських студентів на 50.

Канада: В 1954 р. створено Союз Українських Студентів Канади. Більші студентські осередки знаходяться в Вінніпегу, Монреалі, Торонто, Оттаві. СУСК об'єднує коло 700 студентів.

ЗДА: Від 1953 р. студентів об'єднані в Союзі Українських Студентських Товариств Америки. Більші студентські громади існують в містах: Нью Йорк, Дітроїт, Філадельфія, Шикаго, Ені Арбор, Балтимор, Ноарі, Клівленд. СУСТА нараховує понад 1000 студентів, оже більше, ніж число всіх українських студентів по цій бк залізної з'єднанні.

РЕЗОЛЮЦІЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СУСТА

Яка відбулася 6, 7 і 8 лютого 1959 в Дітроїті на Вейнському державному університеті

Ми учасники Студентської Конференції СУСТА, яка відбулася 6, 7 і 8 лютого 1959 на Вейнському університеті: Вітаємо 7-ий Конгрес УКАКА, бажамо йому успіхів та закликаємо організувати українське студентство в ЗДА включитися в громадську працю в рамках УКАКА;

3 нагоди Мазенинського Року вітаємо Комітет Мазени, бажамо йому успіху та закликаємо організувати студентство в ЗДА поробити відповідні заходи в американських університетах для вилгодження доповідей на цю тему та для влаштування виставок англійських книжок з українською тематикою.

Виконуючи постанову 3-го Конгресу СУСТА заснувати першу Українську Катедру в ЗДА, закликаємо всі Укр. Студентські Громади активно включитися в акцію заснування місцевих Відділів Фонду Катедри Українознавства і в акцію приснадання нових членів ФКУ.

Заохуємо і закликаємо українське студентство і майбутніх студентів студіювати гуманістичні науки, а особливо історію Східної Європи і славістику з метою одержання кваліфікації і ентузіазму до роботи викладачів в тих ділянках в американських університетах, бо вважамо, що в такий спосіб ми найбільше допоможемо поновленні Батьківщини.

З уваги на існуючі курси української мови і культури при ВДУ, доручаємо всім студентам Дітроїті і околиці вписуватися і користатися з них; закликаємо інші скучення українців в ЗДА, де існують можливості вестти українознавчі курси в американських університетах, піти за прикладом Дітроїті.

Стержамом, що українське громадянство в ЗДА недовільно цікавиться справами українського студентства і закликаємо посилювати свою діяльність в тому напрямі в найближчому майбутньому.

Конференція СУСТА пересилає привіт ЦЕСУС'ові ідейному виразникові українського студентства у шльому світі.

Конференція закликає наліж науковців з НТШ і УВАН поробити конкретні заходи для вправлення помилок, яких твердженн про Український Студентський Клуб, що існує при Мерілендському університеті в Каліджі Парку, Мд., по своїх спроможностях старіється виконувати завдання Воюючої України.

Університетська громада Америки повинна існувати при якомусь університеті і там бути зареєстрована. Багато разів не університетське життя дає громадам багато нагод для використання. Участь у мистецькій програмі (спів, танці) чи влаштування виставки українського мистецтва мають велике пропагандяне значення. Це є факт, що багато американців доводяться про українців з їхніх виступів, якими звичайно захоплюються. В Ені Арборі, наприклад, студенти і діляки поклали з тепло-жовтими прапорами, заховаючи всіх до участі в міжнародній забаві, бо там буде показ українських народних танців. Немалі важливі в влаштуванні власних виставок. Відомо підготувано і вийшло доповідь активізує українську проблему не тільки серед студентства, але й серед професорів університету. Вдало організовані товариські вечірки найкраще служать пропагандяним цілям. В Колумбусі під час такої вечірки, влаштованої нашою УСГ, створено антикомуністичну студентську організацію, яку очолив білорус.

Членство національних студентських громад у міжнародній студентській організації університету звичайно вимагається університетськими властями. Тут, де немає в ОН, студенти з усіх країн вийти передусім та вирішують спільні, поки що студентські, проблеми. Недавно переведена в одному з університетів "анкета" виявила, що жидівські, німецькі та українські студенти однаково нарікають на те, що вони є поштуркувані в міжнародному центрі (в тому центрі комітуют студенти з Азії). Так в тім "студентським ОН" братуються представники різних національних громад і з повним взаємним довірям та толеранцією вчать обстоювати свої права.

Статистичний перегляд студентства у шльому світі

Бельгія: Центром студентського життя є Лювен. Під сучасну пору в Лювені студіює 21 український студент і 4 студентки, а в інших університетах Бельгії ще 2 студенти. Отже, разом 27 студентів, які творять УСГ в Лювені, що ривіачно називає себе: Національний Союз Українських Студентів у Бельгії. Лювен є також осідком Управи ЦЕСУС.

Німеччина: Студентський центр — Мюнхен. Українські студенти об'єднані в Союзі Українських Студентів Німеччини. Студенти студіюють в Мюнхені, Аугсбургу, Ерлангені, Геттінгені та Гайдельбергу. СУСН ресерує ще 100 студентів з різних університетських осередків Німеччини.

Англія: Студентська громада з осідком у Лондоні.

Об'єднує коло 20 надійних студентів із різних університетів Англії, хоч чисельний стан громади понад 50.

Італія: Студентська громада знаходиться в Римі. Більшість — студенти теології. Число дійсних студентів обчислюється на 20.

Франція: В Парижі студіює 3 або 4 українці.

КОНГРЕС ЦЕСУС'У

Допис з Німеччини

В п'ятницю, 9-го січня 1959 року у Мюнхені, Німеччина, відбувся черговий звичайний XXII-ий Конгрес ЦЕСУС'у.

Конгрес відкрив другий віцепрезидент Управи ЦЕСУС'у, І. Чорний, і привітав всіх делегатів і гостей. З черги обрано Президію Конгресу в складі: Е. Гановський — голова, Л. Качмар — секретар і П. Горбань — містоголова; Мандатну і Верифікаційну Комісію в складі: І. Чорний, Г. Лоценко і Л. Бачинський та Резолюційну комісію — І. Жегуць, Т. Грицюк і З. Микитенко. Конгрес вітало: інж. Мельник від ЦПУЕН і Ліги Політ'з'єв'є, п. В. Лежик від СУЖ'у і СУМ'у в Німеччині.

Письмові привіти наспіли від: Архиспископа Івана Бучка, д-ра Васильовича, Центральної Управи СУМ'у і ТУ-СМУ ім. Міхновського, А. Жураковського, Роджественського і О. Зинкевича, УСГ-Трейтону й УСГ-Балтимору. Телефонічно вітав Конгрес д-р О. Кушпета — голова Товариського Суду ЦЕСУС'у, який не зміг взяти в ньому участі особисто.

З огляду на те, що черновик протоколу з останнього Конгресу були на руках у двох секретарів і було неможливо їх зібрати і переписати, протокол не відчитано.

Верифікаційна комісія проголосила 15 правосильних мандатів, з таким розподілом: Німеччина — 6, Бельгія — 5, Франція — 2 і Еспанія — 2. З огляду на те, що Президент ЦЕСУС'у, Е. Бродяцький, одружившись, переїхав до Лондону і передав керування Управою І. Чорнісі, цей останній здав звіт з діяльності Управі. У своєму звіті він підкреслив, що він був змушений, будучи віцепрезидентом, виконувати функції голови і перенести осідок ЦЕСУС'у до Мюнхену. Делегатована Управа ЦЕСУС'у діала, як могла. Управа дістала 138 і одержала 133 листи.

Згідно з звітом З. Микитенки, ЦЕСУС'у втримував контакт з французькою національною юнією; в 40-у річницю Крут вислав звернення до бельгійської преси; пробував, на жаль, без успіху, навантажити зв'язки з мадзьським студентством і КОСЕК-ом.

Фінансовий референт ЦЕСУС'у, Кальваровський, ствердив, що в касі ЦЕСУС'у є 494 німецьких марок, 1989 французьких франків і 360 бельгійських франків. Головні видатки становили: кошті курсів українознавства — 421 НМ і купно альбому Е. Бродяцькому — 50 НМ. Були спроби розробити фінанси на американському терені за посередництвом представника ЦЕСУС'у, але безуспішно.

Референт суспільної опіки, Наулям цікавився можливістю студій у Франції, відідав деякі українські скутчення у Франції і був на засіданнях КОДУС'у.

Культ.-освітній референт, І. Жегуць помітив відозву в українській пресі в 40-у річницю Крут, підготував Високошкільний Тиждень в днях 2-6 січня 1959, двав про окремий доповіді-реферат. Пропонує перевести наступний Високошкільний Курс Українознавства в Римі або Парижі.

Після обіду звітували представники Крайових Союзів Студентства.

Український Студентський Союз в Бельгії — НАСУС

Мас 25 членів, а в тому 5-х сеньйорів. Влаштувано: Свято 22-го січня, Шевченківське, 1-ше Листопада, Вазар, Круті. Складено вінок на могилу сл. п. полк. С. Коновальця в 20-ту річницю трагічної смерті. 12 студентів відбули курс українознавства. Союз влаштував одну забаву, вечірку для чужинських студентів, подарував

Львівській бібліотеці твори Грушевського.

УСГ-Париж

Співпраця з СУМ'ом, Об'єднанням Української Молоді у Франції та академічним товариством. Громада нараховує 16 членів. УСГ відзначила роковини Крут, брала участь в Святи 22-го січня, увійшла в склад Комітету Оборони сл. п. Гол. Отамана Симона Петлюри, роздавала французам летючки про Круті. Громада співпрацює з бельгійськими і білорусами і належить до Федерації студентів-біженців.

УСГ-Мадрид

Нараховує 21 членів, а в тому 4 сеньйори. Громада влаштувала 2 літературні вечори, прийняття для Митрополита Кир Максіма Германюка, влаштувала 5 доповідей. При громаді існує шаховий клуб гурток і студентський хор.

САУС

Об'єднує 110 членів, в більшості середньошкільників. Входить в склад Федерації Студентства Східної Європи в Аргентині. Союз відзначив річницю Крут, 5-ту річницю свого існування, в часі якої відбувся концерт і прийняття для делегатів — чужинських студентів.

СУСН-Мюнхен

Союз Українських Студентів Німеччини об'єднує 83 членів. Влаштував 7 доповідей, співпрацював з чужинським студентством. Діяльність утруднює розпорощення студентів.

Контролю діловодства Управи ЦЕСУС'у перевели М'ялковський і Кіс. Пропонуючи учасникам Конгресу дати абсолюторію уступуючій Управі; вони ствердили, що не могли перевести точної контролю діяльності Управи, бо її члени перебували в декількох країнах. Рішення про абсолюторію прийнято одностайно.

Конгрес висі деякі поправки до статуту, з яких заслуговує на згадку зменшення числа членів Управи до 5-ох. Спроби легалізації представників ЦЕСУС'у на терені братніх організацій, запропонованих І. Жегуцьем, Конгресом більшістю голосів відкинуто, розглядаючи їх як причини частих непорозумінь між поодинокими Управами.

На пропозицію Комісії М'ялковського обрано нову Управу ЦЕСУС'у в такому складі: Євген Гановський (Брюссель) — президент, Іван Жегуць (Мюнхен) — заступник, Лариса Качмар (Лювен) — секретар, Любомир Дем'янух (Мюнхен) — член, Тамара Грицюк (Париж) — член.

Контрольна Комісія: Любомир Бачинський (Лювен) — голова, Зенон Микитенко (Лювен) і Ольга Решетіло (Париж) — члени.

Товариський Суд: Володимир М'ялковський (Мюнхен) — голова, Галліна Лоценко (Лювен) і Володимир Яринович (Мадрид) — члени.

Обговорюючи звіти ділових комісій і майбутню діяльність, Конгрес в основному зупинився над непорозуміннями між ЦЕСУС'ом і СУСТА, що мали місце в часі каденції останньої Управи. Учасники Конгресу рішили про потребу остаточного і негайного припинення спорів з СУСТА та зобов'язали новообрану Управу розпочати в цьому напрямку негайні заходи, про що говорить теж загальною одна із резолюцій в цій справі. На закінчення програми нарад, Конгрес схвалив низку резолюцій, що служимуть напрямними діяльності Управи і студентства на наступний рік.