

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

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



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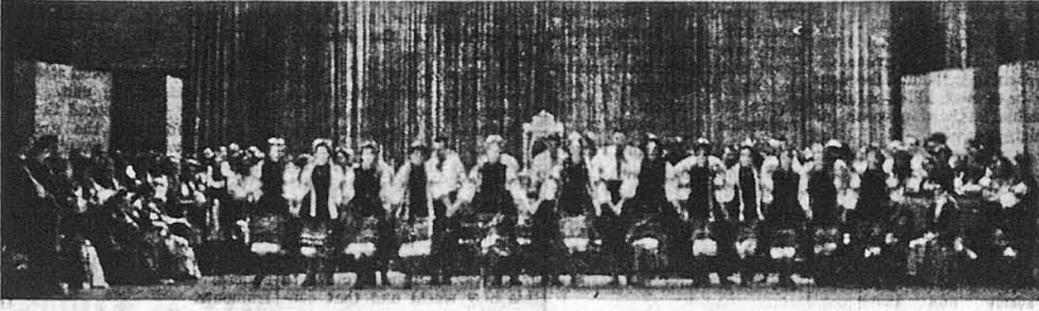
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"ECHOES OF UKRAINE," AN IMPRESSIVE UKRAINIAN CULTURAL PAGEANT, CHEERINGLY ACCLAIMED BY 3,000 SPECTATORS AT CARNEGIE HALL — PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER AND MAYOR WAGNER SALUTE THE U.N.A. ON ITS 65th ANNIVERSARY JUBILEE

Ass't Secretary of the U. S. Army Dewey Short, Minister Michael Starr of Canada Laud U.N.A. Work. Bishop Senyshyn Sends Archbishop Blessings — Fine Performance of Music and Dance Ensembles

NEW YORK.—"The creative work of Americans of Ukrainian descent has contributed much to our country's cultural and historical heritage. Your allegiance to the principles of liberty adds strength to the free world. I am delighted to extend my best wishes for a fine celebration."

made by Ukrainian immigrants to this country's cultural growth and development. Mr. Short gave then an extensive analysis of Soviet Russia's war preparation and called on the audience to believe firmly in the final victory of the forces of freedom over those of slavery.



Members of the United Ukrainian Dance Groups performing during the Festival "Echoes of Ukraine" at Carnegie Hall.

These were the words of President Dwight D. Eisenhower which the audience of 3,000 cheeringly acclaimed last Sunday at Carnegie Hall during the celebration of the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association.

The Hon. Michael Starr, Minister of Labor of Canada and first Canadian of Ukrainian descent in the Canadian Cabinet, spoke on the role of the Ukrainian National Association among the Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent. He stressed the fact that the UNA developed because its members were patriotic and industrious, and because they enjoyed complete freedom in the United States and Canada.

In a special message Most Rev. Ambrose Senyshyn, head of the Stamford Diocese of the Ukrainian Catholic Church bestowed his Archbishop blessings upon all those in attendance and the entire membership of the Ukrainian National Association.

Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, president of the UNA, spoke in Ukrainian and said that Ukrainians found freedom and welfare in this country, which blessings were denied them in their own country. He praised the UNA membership, especially members of the music and dance ensembles which took part in the "Echoes of Ukraine," and concluded that the true Ukrainian music and culture is reflected by the Ukrainian American ensembles rather than by the spurious Soviet "cultural exchange" teams, which are coming here as the "Russian Festival."

Prominent Speakers Uphold Hope in Ukraine's Freedom

The story of Ukraine is a magnificent story of absolute adherence to ideals and it is a story that makes us reaffirm our conviction to continue, with all effort our fight for world freedom," stated Hon. Dewey Short, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Army, and the principal speaker at the UNA jubilee celebration. He then praised the contributions

Ukrainian American Vets Hold Annual Convention at Soyuzivka — Minister Starr Speaker at the Gathering

The Ukrainian American Veterans held their 12th annual national convention at the UNA Resort Soyuzivka at Kerhonkson, New York, during the weekend of July 19, 20 and 21, 1959. It was one of the most well attended Veterans Conventions and was well balanced with serious business sessions, sports and entertainment.

sacrifices that they did during the past World War and Korean conflict. On Saturday evening a banquet was held in the Dining Salon of the Resort and was attended by prominent distinguished guests, delegates and their families and friends. The Johnson City Choral group under the direction of Father Lawryk entertained the gathering with a fine selection of Ukrainian Folk songs. The choral group's performance was one of the outstanding events of the evening. During the course of the Banquet, Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, President of the UNA, presented a donation of One Hundred Dollars on behalf of the UNA to the Veterans Welfare Fund. The guest speaker of the evening again have to make the



Male performers who took part in the presentation of THE GREAT IDEAL at Carnegie Hall. From left to right: N. Pochynok, P. Mykytyn, M. Kushnir, J. Stecura, W. Hendricks, W. Chupa. Photo: M. Ilytsky

A few years ago the Ukrainian Junior Soccer Team "Lions" of Chicago came very close to winning the U.S. Soccer Championship, but becoming only co-champions. Two Ukrainian Senior Soccer Teams came also very close to winning the U.S. Soccer Championship, when they became finalists in the competition. They were the Ukrainian Sports Club "Trident" of Philadelphia and the Ukrainian American Sports

OUR COMMON HERITAGE OF FREEDOM

Address by Honourable MICHAEL STARR, Minister of Labour, Canada, to Ukrainian National Association Anniversary Celebration, Carnegie Hall, New York City, June 21st, 1959.

My Friends: As I address these words to you I am very conscious of the many ties that bind us here today. I speak to you as one whose parents came to North America from Ukraine many years ago. I speak also as one representing a great Northern Dominion whose interests are bound up strongly with those of the United States. As such I speak to you in the voice of freedom, that freedom which is at once the inspiration of the Western World and the great dominating force in all our undertakings.



Hon. Michael Starr

That freedom provided the goal which beckoned forward our parents from the land of Ukraine to the new world of America — and still continues to do so. I am thus most pleased to join with you on behalf of half a million Canadians of Ukrainian origin in celebrating the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association — that organization which has done so much for our cause in the United States and in Canada. I am also most pleased to participate in this great ceremonial occasion this evening when so much that is beautiful and great in Ukrainian culture in our two lands is being presented to the public. The fact that such a gathering is possible is in itself a powerful indication of the progress made by Ukrainians in Canada and in the United States in something over 50 years.

I would commend the Ukrainian National Association for the part it has played in that progress and I would commend all those devoted members who have toiled over the years to assist others. In extending my congratulations to all those whose active participation has made the work of the Ukrainian National Association so successful; my mind goes back to that day on February 22nd, just 65 (Continued on page 2)

FOR A RULE OF LAW, JUSTICE AND FREEDOM

Address by the Honourable DEWEY SHORT, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Army (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve Forces), delivered at the Ukrainian National Association Anniversary Celebration, Carnegie Hall, New York City, June 21, 1959.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I cannot tell you, what a pleasure it is for me to be able to join with you, this afternoon, in celebrating the sixty-fifth anniversary of this notable association. The job that you have done to help Ukraine is truly impressive. Fifty years ago almost nothing was known in the English-speaking world of Ukraine's history and aspirations. Today the histories and reports that have been published, under the auspices of this Association, afford the English-speaking world a clear, incisive, understanding of your homeland and the problems that it has faced in the past and now faces today.



Hon. Dewey Short

Your task has not been an easy one. There are few lands in the world, whose histories spell the horror of domination, and the hell of hardship as clearly as does that of Ukraine. There are fewer who faced with incredible odds have kept up the fight so magnificently. Ivan Mazepa whom we honor here today — exemplifies the spirit of liberty. Armed with little more than steadfast conviction he broke with Czar Peter of Russia and sided with Charles the Twelfth of Sweden in an all-out attempt to ensure the independence of Ukraine. The story of Ukraine is a

magnificent story of absolute adherence to ideals and it is a story that must make us reaffirm our conviction to continue, with all effort our fight for world freedom. U. S. Responsibility For it is our country and we, the citizens of the United States that must make the greatest effort and shoulder the largest part, of this responsibility. This will not be an easy task but it is a task we were bred for. We came to America from every country in the world... We came from Ukraine, Germany, England, Poland, Sweden. (Continued on page 2)

Ukrainian Soccer Team of New York Wins U.S. Soccer Championship

On Sunday, June 21, 1959, the Junior Soccer Team of the Ukrainian Sports Club of New York won its final game for the Soccer Championship of the United States. The Ukrainians, Eastern Soccer Champion, defeated in the final game their opponents, the Fichte Rams Team of Chicago, who held the title of the Western Soccer Team of the United States. Soccer has become extremely popular among Americans of Ukrainian descent, especially since the arrival of new Ukrainian immigrants eleven years ago and last Sunday's game was one of the finest exhibitions of the game by the Ukrainian Soccer Team.

A few years ago the Ukrainian Junior Soccer Team "Lions" of Chicago came very close to winning the U.S. Soccer Championship, but becoming only co-champions. Two Ukrainian Senior Soccer Teams came also very close to winning the U.S. Soccer Championship, when they became finalists in the competition. They were the Ukrainian Sports Club "Trident" of Philadelphia and the Ukrainian American Sports

150 Delegates Take Part in World Congress of Ukrainian Women in New York

NEW YORK.—Over 150 delegates representing central Ukrainian women's organizations from the United States, Canada, Europe, South America and Australia are part in the World Congress of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, which is scheduled to take place on June 25-27, 1959 at the Statler Hotel in New York City. Among the central organizations whose delegates have

already arrived in New York are: Ukrainian National Women's League of America; Ukrainian Golden Cross of America; Ukrainian Women's Organizations of Canada; League of Ukrainian Catholic Women of Canada; Women's Organizations of the League of the Liberation of Ukraine in Canada; Ukrainian Women's Organizations of England; League of Ukrainian Women's Organizations of Germany; Ukrainian Women's Organizations of Austria; Union of Ukrainian Women of France; League of Ukrainian Women of Australia; Organization of Ukrainian Women in Brazil and the League of Ukrainian Women of Venezuela. "Study Days" Held at Ukrainian Institute of America On Wednesday, June 24, 1959 a roundtable session, or a "Study Day" was held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, at which several women panelists appeared with their reports. Mrs. Lidia Burachynska opened the roundtable discussion and introduced

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER GREETS UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N ON ITS 65th JUBILEE ANNIVERSARY

GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER AND MAYOR WAGNER SENT CONGRATULATORY LETTERS

NEW YORK.—On the occasion of the jubilee anniversary celebration of the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association, which was observed on Sunday, June 21, 1959 at Carnegie Hall in New York City, President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent a warm congratulatory telegram. The telegram, sent to Dmytro Halychyn, president of the Ukrainian National Association, reads: "To those attending the sixty-fifth anniversary celebration of the Ukrainian National Association I send greetings. The creative work of Americans of Ukrainian descent has contributed much to our country's cultural and historical heritage. Your allegiance to the principles of liberty adds strength to the free world. I am delighted to extend my best wishes for a fine celebration and my personal regard to your great speaker, the Honorable Dewey Short. "Dwight D. Eisenhower."

MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER

In a letter addressed to Joseph Lesawyer, vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller said: "Please convey my cordial greetings to everyone present at the concert celebrating the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian National Association, with my regret that a prior commitment of an official character precludes my being present. "It is a pleasure to congratulate the members of the Association upon its achievement in these sixty-five years. It is fitting that Americans of Ukrainian origin preserve their racial traditions and ideals. "The hearts of all Americans beat in warm sympathy for the aspirations of the people of Ukraine. We all pray for the day when the masters of the Soviet Union will see the light so that Ukraine may lead the way to freedom. "My best wishes for a successful and enjoyable concert. "Nelson A. Rockefeller."

MESSAGE FROM MAYOR WAGNER OF NEW YORK

In a letter addressed to Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association, Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York, said: "The celebration of your sixty-fifth anniversary at Carnegie Hall affords me the opportunity and pleasure to extend to you on behalf of the City of New, our greetings. "I need not recount the many contributions your organization has made on behalf of our community and to the nation as well. In the time of war as now, the cold war, our citizens of Ukrainian descent have given unstintingly of their time and efforts to preserve, for all peoples, the natural desire for a free way of life. Your endeavors on behalf of your enslaved brethren, to rid them of communist tyranny in a land where distortion and vilification has become an art in the government, strengthens the true aspiration of every man for freedom of speech, assembly and worship. "If all the people, including those of the Soviet Union, could know the deep desire of the American people for a world order based on simple definitions of freedom that are so common to all mankind, the threat of war which hangs over us ominously could be removed. "My best wishes for your continued success. "Robert F. Wagner, Mayor."

Letter of Bishop Senyshyn

In a letter to Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, president of the Ukrainian National Association, Most Reverend Ambrose Senyshyn, of the Stamford Diocese of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States, wrote: "From the viewpoint of eternity, sixty-five years is an insignificant moment, but sixty-five years in the life of a man or an organization constitute a considerable fragment of time. Especially such an existence could have a greater value, when its activity is in conformity with the principles of the Master of eternity. Only organizations which base their existence on the healthy principles of the eternal Divine Truths can be sure that their activity will be overlasting and will earn grateful recognition of future generations. "We do not have to seek congratulations. (Concluded on page 2)



Women performers in THE GREAT IDEAL at Carnegie Hall Photo: M. Ilytsky



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**World Congress of Ukrainian Women**

A very important and significant event in the life of the Ukrainians on this side of the Iron Curtain is now taking place in New York, where the World Congress of Ukrainian Women's Organizations meets, with 150 delegates and several hundred guests attending. The Congress gathers and deliberates under a very auspicious slogan: "Ukrainian Women in the Non-Communist-World in Defense of the Four Freedoms, and Human Rights, Wherever They Are Denied in the World."

The delegates who came from the United States of America, Canada, Europe, South America and Australia, represent a vast network of Ukrainian women's organizations in the free world, and as such they speak on behalf of the Ukrainian women in Ukraine, who are enslaved by Russian Communism and cannot be present at the Congress.

The agenda of the Congress includes several important features: two "Study Days," or roundtable discussions by women panelists who present and discuss the various problems which confront Ukrainian women today: culture, education, labor, economics, public relations, social service, the youth and indeed the present international situation as created by the Russian Communists. Other points of the agenda include the addresses of prominent American women leaders, reports of the various committees, a President's luncheon, a banquet, adoption of resolutions and the election of new officers.

One of the major facets of the Congress is the report on "Ukrainian Women under the Soviets," presented by Alexandra Sulyma-Boyko, of Munich, Germany. The plight of the Ukrainian women under the Soviet totalitarian regime is only too well known to the Ukrainians, but not to the world at large.

Yet it was Ukrainian women who were massacred by Soviet army tanks in the Kinger concentration camp in 1954, when some 500 Ukrainian women prisoners stood in defense of their human rights and gave their lives when they refused to disband as ordered by Soviet security guards.

Another crime committed by Khrushchev upon Ukrainian womanhood is his scheme to transport hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian women to the "virgin lands" of Kazakhstan. His "virgin lands" development project calls for 1,000,000 girls in the 18-20 age bracket, of which 300,000 are to be taken from Ukraine. In these cold, barren steppes no housing accommodations exist, and to survive these young girls have to build shelters for themselves. Moscow established special commissions whose task is to select a certain quota of girls from a given community. Naturally, to confuse the world and the American tourist, Khrushchev claims that these transfers are quite "voluntary," but in fact any opposition to recruitment to the "virgin lands" is construed as an "act of treason and rebellion against the Soviet state," punishable by law.

This diabolical plan of Moscow is aimed especially at the non-Russian nationalities, which are not only anti-communist, but anti-Russian as well.

These inhuman practices of deporting and exiling young Ukrainian girls to Central Asia, where they have no possibility for education or normal family life, constitute the most satanic violations of human rights perpetrated by Russian Communists.

These violations as well as the religious persecution in Ukraine, the forcible separation of children from their families, and the hard labor to which Ukrainian women are subjected in the Soviet state, are the principal points on the agenda of the Congress.

We hope that the voice of free Ukrainian women in defense of their enslaved sisters will be heard by the American people, their government and the free world as well.

These are the noble and humane purposes which the World Congress of Ukrainian Women strives to attain. We extend it our best wishes for a successful and fruitful conclusion as we believe that the success of the Congress will also be the success of our community in the United States and Canada, and of the free world at large.

**A WELL-DESERVED TRIBUTE**

The successful performance of the Music and Dance Festival, "Echoes of Ukraine," which took place last Sunday at Carnegie Hall in commemoration of the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association, is a well-earned tribute to these young men and women of Ukrainian descent and members of the UNA, who contributed their talents, labors time and good will to this splendid presentation of Ukrainian cultural and artistic heritage of which we are so proud in this country.

The overwhelming reception by the audience of 3,000 can only fill our hearts with joy and satisfaction that the UNA has grown into such a powerful cultural and social organization which can stage an outstanding cultural performance of such high caliber.

A bouquet of thanks should go to our American-born generation which took a substantial part in the festival, and to all others who contributed greatly to the successful event. We shall be remiss if we fail to publicly thank them.

First of all, Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, vice-president of the UNA, who acted as master of ceremonies, and was the moving spirit of the festival; Miss Olya Dmytriv, former cultural director of the UYL-NA, who directed all previous "Echoes of Ukraine" festivals, and editor of Ukrainian Arts, published by the UYL-NA; and John Zadorozhny, chorus orchestra conductor, who received enthusiastic acclaim from the audience.

Then all other directors: Leonty Krushelnytsky and his famous Male Chorus "Dumka"; Stephen Kryzhanivsky, John O. Flis, Walter Bacad, Stella Zacharehuk, and the principal soloists: Mary Lesawyer, Joseph Stecura and Lev Reynarovich.

And other soloists: Mary Bonar, Julian Duchnych, Olga Masakovska and Myron Kushnir; and those who took part in the stage presentation: Paul Slobodian, Kvitka Steciuk, Natalia Holovid, William Chupa, Walter Hendricks, Nicholas Pochynok and Peter Mykyty'n, as well as all the singers and dancers of the ensembles.

At last but not least, the speakers: the Hon. Dewey Short, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Army; the Hon. Michael Starr, Minister of Labor of Canada, himself of Ukrainian descent, who related the audience by concluding his speech in good literary Ukrainian.

**EDITOR'S NOTE**

PUSHCART TO FREEDOM will be resumed in the next issue of The Ukrainian Weekly.

**FOR A RULE OF LAW . . .**

(Address by Hon. Dewey Short)

(Concluded from page 1)

en, France, Italy, Spain, Greece, Turkey . . .

The list could take in every segment of the globe.

We came to America for one reason: to find opportunity in the land of freedom.

We worked together and became prosperous and most important, we bred a people of indomitable will.

Today the world must feel the force and understand the power of this will—for today, this will is being tested as never before.

Never before, in our history, have we been faced with such an uncompromising enemy.

**The USSR—Threat to U.S.**

It is a power that dominates your mother country and plots the overthrow of every free country in the world.

This enemy knows no rules. The history of Soviet Russia is a diary of disgrace.

Preaching individual freedom they have now killed millions to achieve their purpose of absolute power.

It is a false power, to our way of thinking, built as it is on fear and reprisal but notwithstanding it is a power of immense proportions.

It is strengthened by complete disregard of morality and international commitments.

Cleverly and insidiously twisting truth the Communist propaganda machines have continually preached peace and freedom as the intent of the Sino-Soviet bloc.

They have misled, deceived and indeed lied in an effort to breathe life into the terrible Marxist-Leninist doctrine of world conquest.

Since the October Revolution of 1917 the Communists have been firm in their purpose of world control.

By threat, terror, deceit and murder, they have gathered an impressive number of nations into their orbit.

They have long realized that the chain of freedom often has its weak links—and it is these that have been most strongly exploited by the Communists.

By disrupting economies, sabotaging technological advance and undermining political development, they have been able to achieve many of their objectives.

It must be our dedicated task as the strongest factor in the free world to be constantly on guard against further aggression of this type.

Consistent with their policy of total power, Russia along with her satellites, has used every means available to establish a physical superiority.

Because they are totalitarian regimes, the Sino-Soviet bloc countries are able to direct production goals with little or no regard to the rights, freedoms and needs of the people.

They thus are able to throw tremendous weight behind their five year growth plans and expand their economy and production tables at a tremendously impressive rate.

The people are not willing perhaps, but are forced to lower their standard of living in order to achieve quickly certain spectacular and specific goals.

In the field of education—historically the home of free thought—Russia has set goals and imposed disciplines in much the same manner.

**Regimented Science in the U.S.S.R.**

In an educational move, that gives absolute preference to the bright student, to the denial of the mediocre, the Russians have been able to complete the education of these "super students" in a much shorter period of school time than our educational system affords.

Moreover, the bright children, having no choice, are forced into scientific fields where they can produce the most for Russia.

Thus we have today a situation in which the Russians are turning out approximately one-third more scientists than in the United States.

Ultimately, however, I am convinced that free education will triumph over forced education.

**Growth of Soviet Armed Might**

In military developments also, Russia has made impressive strides.

Her Army has been completely reequipped since the end of World War II and is possessed of the newest and

most sophisticated weapons. It now stands as the largest peacetime force the world has ever seen.

The Russian Navy boasts of fleet of 500 operational submarines. As a comparison, the largest number the Germans had operational during World War II was 125. It must be presumed that some of these submarines are capable of sneaking in near our shores and attacking our cities with ballistic missiles. This submarine force is probably Russia's most serious threat to our existence.

The developments that Russia has achieved in the missile field are well known to all of us. They have made tremendous strides in this area.

In her effort to become a total power then, Russia has succeeded in strengthening nearly every facet of her national and international make-up. She is gaining in confidence as is attested by her world-wide sabre-rattlings.

**Faith in Free World's Power**

But impressive as this power build up is, I can safely say that the free world is fully capable of meeting it.

I have avoided direct comparisons, because out of context they would be meaningless.

However, I am confident that the free world's strength has in the past, and will continue in the future to deter the Russian ambition.

As Herbert Hoover has well said:

"We can well respect the accomplishments of Russian technicians.

"But we need not forget that they got the telegraph, the telephone, the electric lamp, the speaking sound track, the radio broadcast tube, the airplane, the atom and nuclear bombs, from us.

"They secured the guided missile from the defeated Germans.

"They got their method of metal treatment and their radar from us and the British.

"They got their plastics, their antibiotics, their anti-viruses, their pain killers, either from us or from the Germans, the British, and the French."

But my confidence that war will not be waged in the near future is little more than a hollow victory.

This country of ours was not founded to be ever in a defensive position.

Our heritage forecast the full fruits of freedom—life not plagued by doubt and fear, but enriched with peace and hope.

To live otherwise would be, in a large measure, to insult the memory of the men who pioneered and developed this country.

The ideal of freedom can be and must be turned into a reality.

But this cannot be done as long as Soviet Boss Nikita Khrushchev is able to tell us, "We will bury you."

I have always felt that a nation supported by a fabric of lies and atheistic principles, is a country that is doomed before it is started.

That Russia used this fabric as the keystone to her foundation is attested to by a forty-two year history of massacre and unfulfilled promises.

Now we are beginning to see the Russian armor.

Hungary, Tibet, and Red note more and more gaps in China have all experienced open revolt in the past five years.

In Berlin there is an almost never ending stream of refugees coming to the Western Zone to seek asylum.

Thus, even behind the Iron Curtain there are manifest our own political philosophies, founded as they are on justice, freedom, integrity and honor.

But this is just a start. Gaps, after all, can be filled.

We must use every method possible to ensure that these gaps will grow and finally break the spine of Russian control.

This is a job for every of us. We can no longer afford the luxury of being uninformed and inactive.

We must work together as a nation and as a world to guard against the spread of Soviet communism.

We must insure that not one more free life ever will have to submit to this kind of slavery.

**OUR COMMON HERITAGE . . .**

(Address by Hon. Michael Starr)

(Concluded from page 1)

years ago, when this Association was formed.

And it is very appropriate to recall that February 22nd is the birthday of George Washington, who has been justly called the Father of his country.

Today, with its 500 branches, many of them in Canada, the Ukrainian National Association represents a vigorous and growing organization dedicated to the preservation of cultural assets dear to all of Ukrainian origin or of Ukrainian descent.

In Canada the Association has over 6,000 members and more than 75,000 in the United States.

I have also been very impressed with the work of the Association in making possible publication of very useful works on Ukraine and also the preparation of The Encyclopedia of Ukraine.

All this activity is most valuable in contributing to understanding of Ukraine by both those of Ukrainian origin in Canada and the United States and also those of other groups.

Today as we recall the great deeds of Mazepa and Bohdan Khmelnytsky, let us reassure ourselves that Ukraine has a great contribution to make to this new world and that contribution will be made through the efforts of her sons and daughters in the United States and Canada.

**Community of Interests**

Ukrainians in America—and I include Canada and the United States—form a vital and dynamic segment of our economic, cultural and political life.

As lawyers, doctors, priests—and, occasionally, even politicians—they are playing a major part.

In so doing, they carry with them those principles of freedom and democratic action which have for over one thousand years formed part of the tradition of Ukraine.

For how many years in Ukraine itself have our people carried on a vigorous and unyielding fight for freedom?

That fight is still going on. We in America know what freedom is worth and we know

and while sharing up our defenses we must sharpen our offense.

Our information programs must be expanded and their base broadened.

We must make liberty a philosophy of vigor and vitality, not one of common acceptance.

By doing these things, I feel we can bring about a world that will have freedom and liberty as its keystones.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we have a noble task before us. It is one that will require our undivided devotion and constant attention.

In this battle each American has a role more dynamic, more vital, and more challenging than any other.

It is the responsibility of every citizen to help assure that in the United States is found a nation militarily, economically and spiritually strong, a nation which with confidence reaffirms the values of democracy and freedom.

Our great tradition is that of the Rule of Law rather than the Rule of Men.

Let us show to all the world how strong and vigorous a nation can be which lives under the rule of freedom, justice and mercy.

My fellow Countrymen: today is Sunday, the Sabbath and I wish to close by quoting the Prophet Micah 6:8

"He hath shown thee O Man what is good and what does the Lord require of thee but to justly love Mercy and to walk humbly with God?"

Justice, Mercy and Humility have made this country great and will preserve it.

As long as we preach and practice these virtues we will endure.

**Closeness of United States and Canada**

In the field of mutual defense, in the field of economic relations, in the field of cultural associations, there is a very intimate and delicate relationship between our two countries—a relationship which I think we must all try to understand and which we must all work hard to preserve.

Among the people of Canada and the United States

**Why Not Do Business with the UNA?**

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

One of the reasons why many American-born Ukrainians are not members of the Ukrainian National Association is the fact that they are insured elsewhere. This is particularly true of those persons who have married and are out of touch with Ukrainian community life. Organizers who approach these people to see if they would join the UNA almost always are turned away with the remark: "We have lots of insurance elsewhere."

How did such a situation come about? Well, the UNA has no paid agents to go from house to house to look for business; the UNA depends on its branch officers and organizers to get new members. That is because the UNA is a fraternal benefit society. The big commercial insurance companies, on the other hand, have numerous paid agents circulating throughout every community. Naturally, the UNA is no match for such competition. Large numbers of our people become insured in the big commercial companies simply because their agents reached them first. And there are other reasons, too; many people work for insurance companies and it is only natural for them to insure themselves and their families in these companies—they also induce friends and relatives to do likewise.

It is not easy for the UNA to get new members. That is why the organization pays cash rewards to all of its organizers, whether they be branch officers or ordinary members. It is especially difficult to get American-born people to join the UNA. This is reflected in every facet of the organization—American-born branch officers are being replaced by Ukrainian-born candidates because the new arrivals are not only gaining in numbers but are more active as well. Of course there is nothing wrong with this, but it clearly illustrates that the American-born element in the UNA is not as strong and influential as it was in the past. Another depressing fact is that

the insurance certificates of a considerable number of American-born members are maturing and very few of these members are taking out new certificates.

We presume that The Ukrainian Weekly reaches many former members and non-members of the UNA. Well, we have a question for these people, and that is: "Why not do business with the UNA?" Here is an organization which was founded by our parents for the specific purpose of protecting themselves and us through fraternal life insurance—an organization all of our own, with our own officers, and dedicated to serve our people. The UNA needs a lot more support than it has been getting and, since it is a national group, this support must come from Ukrainians and their descendants. Why give your insurance business to the big, rich, powerful commercial companies when your own institution is ready, able, willing and waiting to be of service?

Yes, we are very familiar with the fact that you have lots of insurance. But we are not asking you to dump this insurance and take out UNA certificates. Indeed not. We are asking you merely to keep in mind that there is a UNA and that it is your organization. Keep it in mind when a new baby is born, or when one of your policies matures and you are in the market for a new one, or when the time has come to increase your insurance. Why not write to the UNA and ask for its English-language Facts pamphlet, to keep on hand for future reference? Ask about UNA membership by mail. Ask about double indemnity protection. Ask about the juvenile payor plan.

Get interested in the UNA and in Svboda and in The Ukrainian Weekly. Keep in touch with Ukrainian community life. Do not neglect your nationality group. Do not ignore the accomplishments of your people, particularly the biggest accomplishment of all—the Ukrainian National Association!

**LETTER OF BISHOP SENYSHYN**

(Concluded from page 1)

examples in our own history or that of other peoples to be convinced of the veracity of the Holy Scriptures: "In vain the builders will labor, if God does not erect the house . . . Our martyred people are subjected to a terrible experiment, where the house was erected without God. The results are known to us and they should deter us all from this erroneous way.

"The Ukrainian National Association, as almost all our organizations here, and in the old country, was established through the efforts of the Church. It was organized by our priests—the pioneers among our settlers in America, for the good of the settlers themselves and all our people as a whole.

"During the sixty-five years of its existence the Ukrainian National Association contributed a great deal for its membership and not a small amount was donated to the all-national treasury. For all this it deserves a grateful remem-

brance.

"In greeting the UNA on the occasion of its 65th jubilee anniversary I hasten to say that the present Supreme Executive Committee under your leadership, Mr. President, properly appreciated these immovable principles of the eternal Divine Truths, and according to 'Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's,' pays due attention to the harmonious cooperation of the national organizations and the Church.

"Let us pray to God that this cooperation can assure God's our Church and our people be steady and firm, for only such a cooperation can assure God's blessing and success.

"With this hope I am sending my greetings and best wishes, and my Archiepiscopal blessing to all gathered at the celebration and to all members of the Ukrainian National Association.

"Ambrose  
Bishop of Stamford."

there is a genuine spirit of friendship.

The commerce across our borders is extensive and unimpeded. There are few Canadian families who do not have relations or friends in the United States.

Business relationships are equally intertwined.

And again I come back to our mutual purpose, our common ideal of freedom, and our mutual determination that freedom shall not perish.

I say that these relationships, provided a sense of proportion is maintained, will work out to the benefit of both our countries.

We all know that Canada is a country which in the past few years has enjoyed a phenomenal rate of growth.

She has been gifted with natural resources almost unequalled in the world today.

She has a rugged and difficult climate during the winter months, but in the opening up of the Northland, that climate is succumbing to modern methods and machines.

At the same time, our country is strategically situated between the United States and

Russia on the Trans-Polar route, being next neighbor to both.

I would mention also, that in most parts of Canada our standard of living compares favorably to that of the U.S.A.

When you consider that we are in the position of a small country, residing, as it were on the doorstep of a giant neighbor, and that in spite of this we have managed to preserve independence in our political and commercial undertakings, then I think that is an extraordinary record.

When, at the same time, I add that we have also managed to preserve very excellent relations, then that is an even better record.

It also speaks very highly for the sense of fair play and understanding possessed by our big neighbor.

I think that most Canadians realize that the United States is a good neighbor and most Americans feel, I hope, that Canada is a good neighbor.

### Bulgarian-Ukrainian Relations In the Past and Today

[Remarks made by Walter Dushnyck, representative of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and editor of The Ukrainian Bulletin, at the anniversary commemoration of Sts. Cyril and Methodius, held by the American Bulgarian League, on Saturday, May 23, 1959, at the Carnegie Endowment Center, New York City.]

At the outset of my remarks, I would like to say that I am deeply honored and privileged to appear before you today at the anniversary celebration of Sts. Cyril and Methodius, two great Bulgarian leaders and missionaries, to whom all of Eastern Europe owes much for their propagation of Christian faith, culture and progress.

I take the liberty of welcoming this distinguished gathering in the name of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which I have the honor of representing here today. I am also happy to convey to you the greetings and felicitations of Rt. Rev. Msgr. John Balkunas, president of the Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent, an American organization, in which your American Bulgarian League takes a very active part in our mutual endeavor in fighting against our common enemy—communist imperialism directed from Moscow, and for the liberation of our countries of origin.

I might also mention to you that in my travels in South America I met a fine group of Bulgarian patriots. In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, I met with Dr. Nicolaeff, former Bulgarian Minister to Sweden, and Mr. Cristo Bojajeff, with whom I closely cooperated. In San Paulo, I made tape-recordings with a Bulgarian group headed by Mr. Lubomir Zaphyoff, about their experiences, for broadcast over the "Voice of America" to Bulgaria. So, you see, we have mutual friends everywhere.

The anniversary of Sts. Cyril and Methodius which you are observing, today is of great significance not only to you alone, but to all other Slavic peoples, especially the Ukrainian people, because much that the Ukrainians succeeded in developing in their culture and literature, is rightly due to the influence of these two great Bulgarians.

First of all, under their influence the Ukrainian people made great progress in developing their literary language and culture in general, and, of course, in spreading Christianity. The original literary language of the Xth and XIth centuries Ukraine-Rus was that brought by Sts. Cyril and Methodius, which was accepted in Ukraine with its Cyrillic alphabet, and under the name of the Church Slavonic language, has been in use for many centuries. From Ukraine it spread further to the north, to Muscovy, and to other parts of Eastern Europe. Even today, in both the Ukrainian Orthodox and the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Church Slavonic language, is being used interchangeably with the modern Ukrainian literary language.

Both of the Saints and Patrons of all Slavs left even a greater influence and heritage in the art of government.

The "Sts. Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood"

It was the teachings of Sts. Cyril and Methodius that influenced a group of prominent Ukrainian writers and patriots to found a secret "Sts. Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood" in 1847 in Kiev, which outlined a broad program of a Pan-Slavic state, ruled by the principles of representative government and constitutionalism.

The political concepts of the Slavic federation were based on the democratic principle of equality of all Slavic nations, big or small. The members of the Brotherhood felt that no Slavic people should dominate other Slavic people but instead all of them should be united in a federation like the "early Greek republics or the United States of North America."

It was the greatest Ukrainian national poet, Shevchenko, one of the drafters of the charter of the Brotherhood, who in his fiery poems advocated the speedy arrival of a Ukrainian "George Washington with his new and just law." According to the Ukrainian leaders of the Brotherhood, a "Slavic United States" would unite all 14 Slavic states, which in principle would be independent and sovereign states. Eventually, the Czarist police uncovered the Brotherhood and arrested all members and punished them by exile into Siberia, including Taras Shevchenko, who spent ten years in slavery, and who, upon his return, died at the age of 47, broken by persecution and oppression.

Recent Bulgarian-Ukrainian Ties

Later at the end of the XIXth century, Michael Dragomanov, a great Ukrainian intellectual and leader, forced to flee Russian persecution, settled permanently in Sofia, where he lectured at the university. He helped in cementing Bulgarian-Ukrainian relations by writing in the Ukrainian press under Austria about the Bulgarian people, their cultural attainments and their political aspirations. Later on, his son-in-law became the first Bulgarian Ambassador to the free state of Ukraine. Prior to World War I there was in Sofia a large colony of Ukrainian patriots and exiles who worked for the liberation of Ukraine, enjoying the hospitality and support of many prominent Bulgarian leaders, intellectuals and statesmen.

In 1917, when the national revolution swept over Ukraine and when the Ukrainians established their free and independent government, in the form of the Ukrainian Central Rada and its Secretariat General, Bulgaria was one of the first governments to grant Ukraine de jure and de facto recognition as an independent state.

Together with Germany, Austro-Hungary and Turkey, the Bulgarian government recognized the government of Ukraine and signed a separate treaty with Ukraine in Brest-Litovsk in February, 1918, and soon sent its diplomatic representative to Kiev, while Ukraine dispatched its own to Sofia. The Bulgarian government loyally lived up to the pact signed at Brest-Litovsk and tried to help in whatever way it could in stabilizing the young Ukrainian national state. One of the outstanding contributions was the assistance the Bulgarian government gave in helping to transport Ukrainian national units, organized from Ukrainian POW's

### 24th ANNUAL CHICAGO UNA DAY

Once again this year as in the past 23 years, preparations are being completed for the celebration of the Twenty-fourth Annual Chicago Ukrainian National Association Day, which will be sponsored by the District Committee of the UNA Branches of Chicago on July 12, 1959.

The place however, will not be the St. Nicholas Grove as in previous years but an entirely new one. With the fast development of superhighways, express-ways and tollways in Chicago literally worming their way through the city, and being constructed alongside the St. Nicholas Grove, a certain amount of land has been taken for this purpose, making it necessary to discontinue using the grove for picnics and outings, due to lack of space and sanitation facilities.

This year's U.N.A. Day will be held at the Eckhardt Grove which is located just 1 1/2 miles from the St. Nicholas on Talcott and Dee Roads, Park Ridge, Illinois. The best direct route to reach the Eckhardt Grove from the city is to go to 7200 West at Harlem Avenue—turn North on Harlem and go to 5800 North at Talcott Road—turn left on Talcott and go to Dee Road. The grove is on the South, or left side of the road.

Mr. Anthony Dragan, the editor-in-chief of SVOBODA, will make his first appearance in Chicago as the special guest speaker of the day.

A variety of activities have been selected by the committees who are desirous of appealing to the special interests of all the participants. Those who love beauty, will have the opportunity to witness the selection of the most beautiful Ukrainian girl who will reign as the UNA Day Queen of Chicago for 1959-60.

Those who were captured by the Germans and Austrians. At least one Ukrainian division, trained in Austria, was shipped out from the port of Varna in Bulgaria, to Odessa in Ukraine, where it joined other Ukrainian national units in the fight against the Red and White Russians who invaded Ukraine. Although the independence of Ukraine was destroyed in 1920, the Ukrainian people remember well the friendly and truly brotherly help which the Bulgarian people extended to them on the day of their national liberation.

Today, the fate of the Bulgarian and Ukrainian peoples is very much the same. The Muscovite communist masters are keeping an iron grip upon Bulgaria and Ukraine, and indeed, on all other Slavic and non-Slavic peoples of Eastern and Central Europe.

Therefore, we have a community of political, national and cultural interests, and a common purpose: the liberation of all the captive nations from communist slavery and Russian imperialistic domination.

Today, we ought to stay united as closely as never before.

Our common enemy is aggressive and dangerous. Right now a gigantic struggle is going on for the conquest of the rest of free Europe by the same atheistic masters who enslaved and oppress our countries of origin.

We know well that our peoples behind the Iron Curtain are not crushed nor destroyed. We know that they have not given up the hope for final freedom and liberation.

Our purpose is and should be extremely lucid: as Americans of Eastern and Central European origin we have a sacred duty to warn the rest of our American compatriots about the inherent dangers of peaceful "coexistence" or "cultural exchange" with Moscow and its unwilling satellites.

Therefore, we must act to prevent America and other nations from falling into the trap of the Kremlin.

Your beautiful commemoration of Sts. Cyril and Methodius, two great Bulgarian saints and patrons, should give us added strength in our struggle for the liberation not only of Bulgaria and Ukraine, but of all other enslaved nations everywhere.

In conclusion, let me finish in a language which I think you will understand:

Khal zhyve vilna Bulgaria!  
Khal zhyve vilna Ukraina!  
Khal zhyve vilna America!

Delegates from Other Countries

Among the delegates from Ukrainian women's organizations in other countries are the following:

Mrs. Irene Pelensky, Sydney, Australia, founder and former president of the Ukrainian Women's Association of Australia;

Mrs. Irene Kaluzhna, London, England, a physician and former president of the Ukrainian Women's Organizations in Great Britain;

Mrs. Olga Tadra Horashchuk, president of the Ukrainian

### "ECHOES OF UKRAINE"

(Concluded from page 1)

Joseph Lesawyer, vice-president of the UNA, who acted as master of ceremonies, and with the rendition of the American national anthem by Mary Lesawyer, the Canadian national anthem by Joseph Stecura and the Ukrainian national hymn sung by Lev Reynarovich and the chorus, accompanied by the orchestra.

One of the major features of the program was the Cantata "The Rapids Roar," composed by the late Paul Pechenihna-Ouglitsky to the words of Taras Shevchenko. The Cantata rendered by the chorus and orchestra, under the dynamic direction of Ivan Zadorozny, for the first time, received resounding applause by the enthusiastic audience.

Soloists were Mary Lesawyer, Lev Reynarovich, Mary Bonar, Olga Masakovska, Myron Kushnir and Julian Duchnych.

Another colorful feature of "Echoes of Ukraine" was the presentation of The Great Ideal, a dramatization of an episode of Hetman Mazepa's life, based on the famous trilogy Mazepa by Bohdan Lepky with stage adaptation by Anthony Dragan. The famous Male Chorus "Dumka" under the experienced and able direction of L. Krushelnitsky rendered the "Song of Mazepa" by M. Hayvoronsky and other songs during the presentation on the stage, and the United Ukrainian Dance Groups performed Ukrainian national dances.

Those who took part in the presentation were: Joseph Stecura, Paul Slobodian John O. Flis, Walter Bacad, Walter Hendricks, William Chupa, Natalia Holovid, Kvitka Steciuk, Peter Myktyyn and Nicholas Pochynok, as well as the members of choral and dance ensembles.

Loyal and Appreciative Audience

The entire program of the Music and Dance Festival lasted over three hours, and the audience was exceedingly appreciative throughout by

Mary Shpikula, Publicity Committee

applauding the performers and the speakers on the stage. Many of those attending came from other states, such as Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Among those present were Miss Mary Beck, President of the City Council of Detroit, and her brother Joseph Beck, Joseph Andrews, Acting Assistant of Secretary of Revenue of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and many others.

The New York daily press, such as The New York Times, New York Herald Tribune and N.Y. World Telegram and the Sun printed reports about the festival.

The successful presentation of "Echoes of Ukraine" was largely due to the indefatigable efforts of our UNAs men and women, such as Joseph Lesawyer, vice-president of the UNA, Miss Olya Dmytriw, Festival Director, who directed all previous "Echoes of Ukraine" and was also Cultural Director of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America; John Zadorozny, Orchestra Director, Leonty Krushelnitsky, Director of the Male Chorus "Dumka," John O. Flis, and Walter Bacad, dance directors and others, who contributed liberally of their talent, time and effort.

The 65th anniversary celebration at Carnegie Hall will remain in memory for a long time as an event which was well prepared and presented by the members of the Ukrainian National Association.

### UKRAINIAN AMERICAN VETS CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1)

ning was Harry Zazulia, a Ukrainian Warrior in the person of Joseph Hirniak, a prominent Ukrainian actor and performer. His satirical oral caricatures of prominent American Ukrainian veterans were very well received and enjoyed by all in attendance.

Following the Banquet, the Commander's Ball was held under the stars at the Club House. Before the dance music began, the Johnson City Folk Dance Group entertained with a varied selection of Ukrainian Folk Dances. They proved to be one of the outstanding dance groups yet to perform at the resort.

On Sunday, after the delegates and guests returned from the various church services, the final business sessions were convened.

There were the reports of the various committees and several timely resolutions were adopted. The resolutions will be released for the press by the committee chairman within the next week.

### New Officers Elected

The nominating committee submitted its proposed list of candidates all of whom were unanimously elected.

George Wolynetz, Jr., a prominent New York attorney, was elected a National Commander, who has long been active in Ukrainian American Organizations. He is President of the Ukrainian Democratic Club of New York City; a member of the Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Treasurer of the National Ukrainian Professional Society of America.

During World War II he served as a lieutenant in the United States Infantry and was a New York City policeman before his admission to the New York State Bar.

The other members elected to the National Executive Committee of U.A.V. are:

Senior Vice-Cammander, Anthony Kuchar; Junior Vice-Cammander, Myron Karbutovnyk; Finance Officer, Walter Steek; Quartermaster, John Greenday; Chaplain, Joseph Lopazansky; Welfare Officer, Mathew J. Pope; Historian, John Breslow; the following were appointed—Legislative Officer, Michael Piznak; Adjutant, Steve Berchuk.

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### THE UKRAINIAN STUDENT AND HIS ORGANIZATIONS IN THE WORLD

(Address delivered at the Graduation Banquet of the Ukrainian Student Club at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario) By DR. W. G. DANYLIW (2)

The objectives of the Kom-somol, and its subsidiary student unions in Ukraine, are startling and almost incredible to the Western student. These Russian-directed youth organizations in Ukraine desperately endeavor to make of a Ukrainian student an enemy of his own people and a humble servant of Russian imperialism. Of course, this aim is brought about by the most subtle and most perfidious Russian propaganda, which constantly refers to "socialist progress," "prosperity," and even "equality." In spite of this Russian hostility and brain-washing endeavor, and in spite of brutal suppression of the slightest manifestation of freedom, the vast majority of Ukrainian students in Ukraine are faithful to their people. With pain in their hearts, they must witness brutal Russian acts of violence, incredible robbery of their rich country, and every so often, a murder of their student compatriots. Such is the reality of Ukrainian student life in his own country.

It is true that the life of a Ukrainian student outside the boundaries of Ukraine in the Soviet Union is more secure than in Ukraine itself; the K.C.B. supervision is not so rigid when he is beyond the boundaries of his fatherland. I shall now consider life and organizations of Ukrainian students on this side of the Iron Curtain.

First, in Europe: As I have mentioned, in Munich, West Germany, there is functioning normally a Free Ukrainian University, having Ukrainian students from all parts of the world, some of whom are also studying at the German University in the city. There are also Ukrainian students attending other universities in Western Europe. Their financial status is far below that of American students; but, in contrast to their student brothers in Ukraine, they enjoy limitless freedom. They can choose any field of study and have great freedom of action.

Our next question is: How is the life of the Ukrainian student in the Western World? It is true that the life of a Ukrainian student outside the

### UYL-NA Convention — Rochester, New York — Labor Day Weekend

Once again, the Ukrainian Youth League of North America will be holding its annual convention over the Labor Day weekend, September 5, 6 and 7. This year it will take place in Rochester, New York, with the Manger Hotel as the headquarters site.

The object of the UYL-NA is to unite all Ukrainian youth groups into one main nucleus, regardless of religious or political beliefs (except communism). It was formed mainly to provide Ukrainian youth groups with a knowledge of Ukrainian aspirations. Cultural and educational activities are promoted by the UYL-NA Foundation, a non-profit organization created only a few years ago. Some of the projects undertaken by the Foundation include the publication of a quarterly; research on various Ukrainian cultural aspects, such as music, folk dancing, crafts, customs and many others.

Convention committee chairman, Mr. Bill Hussar, and his competent committee are all working diligently towards making this convention the most successful yet, and report that plans are shaping up well.

Be sure to make definite plans to take part in UYLNA convention in Rochester, New York—on September 5, 6 and 7th.

Під зоряним небом  
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на СОЮЗІВЦІ



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В СУБОТУ, 27-го ЧЕРВНЯ 1959 р.  
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# СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

Зенон А. Кравеч, президент СУСТА

## НАЗУСТРІЧ ІV КОНГРЕСОВІ СУСТА

Вже лише декілька днів ділить нас від 4-5-6 липня ц. р., коли Філадельфія буде гостити в себе представників організованого українського студентства, які прибудуть туди, щоб відбутися в аудиторії католицького коледжу Ля Сал свій черговий, скликуваний що два роки Конгрес.

Основи організованого студентського життя в рамках СУСТА, які покладено в квітні 1953 р., розбудовано на протяжці шести років трьома різними Управами СУСТА та Управою 20-25 (мільйонний чисельний стан) правних членів Союзу — окремих УСГ-Громад, Товариств чи університетських Клубів. В сьомому році існування Союз Українських Студентських Товариств Америки — це вже тривка будова, якої потреби, функції і вартість знаходять належну оцінку серед загалу студентства та громадянства, — це організований сектор нашого громадського життя, якому врешті призначено належне місце теж і в керівних органах нашої центральної установи — Українському-Конгресовому Комітеті Америки, точніше його Політичній Раді, — це відтінок в цілості життя української громади, за яким все більш уважливо слідкує наше власне суспільство і зовнішній світ, серед якого ми перебуваємо і діємо.

Організоване студентство стало ініціатором і промотором в реалізації ідеї створення при чільних американських університетах таких необхідних форумів — кафедр українознавства, здійснення чого не лише заповнило б існуючу прогалину на науковому полі, але зустріло б належну уважність сучасного, а зокрема майбутніх українських поколінь.

В останній каденції діяльності СУСТА, його Управи та приналежних до Союзу клубів, праця велася в загальному в цих самих основних напрямках як і досі. Продовжувано введено попередню практику влаштування щорічних Літніх Високошкільних Конференцій, крім цього відбуло дві організаційні конференції (одну на Сході — в Ньюарку, постану на святотичним відзначенням 5-тирічного існування СУСТА, — другу на Заході в Дітроїті). В рамках проголошеного Управою СУСТА академічного 1958-59 року ювілейним роком для відзначення 50-их роковин створення першої всеукраїнської студентської централі у Львові — влаштування дві ювілейні імпрези, — одну на Союзівці на зачаткування святкування у вересні м. р., — другу в Балтіморі в травні ц. р. на закінчення ювілейних святкувань.

Зовнішня діяльність, яка до цього часу обмежувалася в більшості до американського терену, співпрацю з USNSA, її участю в її Конгресах, а також зв'язками з чужонаціональними студентськими групами, поширилась цього року на позаамериканський терен, висилою делегата СУСТА на міжнародну студентську конференцію КОСЕК'у в Лімі, Перу. Співпрацю з інтернаціональними студентськими групами, яку адекватно до цього часу шляхом зв'язків назовні, посилено влаштуванням конференції на Колумбійському університеті в квітні ц. р., а крім різних національних груп (білоруси, мадяри і балтії) зустрілася була також організація „Лакс Романа“. Ця імпреза стала теж поштовхом для створення постійного координаційного тіла цих студентських груп.

На внутрішньому відтинку продовжувало культивування зв'язків і співпраці з іншими молодечими і суспільно-громадськими інституціями. Про співпрацю з ЦЕСУС'ом, крім обширної кореспонденції, може свідчити участь представника СУСТА на конгресі ЦЕСУС'у в Парижі, спільне видавництво окремої англійською Крутильської брошури, до співпраці у виданні якої включилось теж організоване студентство Канади й Аргентини, а також координавання з ЦЕСУС'ом підготовчих заходів для належної протестаційної акції з приводу комуністичного збійовища, що відбуватиметься літом цього року у Відні.

Пресово-видавничий ділянка, яку розвинено вже в перших роках існування СУСТА, задержала і надалі належну увагу. Під сумлінним веденням К. Савчука, періодично видаване на сторінках „Свободи“ — „Студентське Слово“ по'являється оце 20-ий раз від часу III Конгресу. Працьовитість і вмиле керування голови редакційної колегії журналу СУСТА — кол. В. Стойка забезпечили появу чергового числа англійськомовних „Горизонтів“. Лише брав виставальних Фондів і постійні фінансові недовомогання унеможливили план видання ще одного числа журналу та спричинюють опізнане появи готового до друку газетового бібліографічного покажчика англійською літератури про Україну. Потребу видання такого покажчика кількаркратно підкреслювали наші студенти і його поява мусить бути забезпечена в найближчому майбутньому.

З організаційної ділянки можна відзначити постановлення нових правних одиниць, як наприклад, Клубу при Мериландському університеті, клубів при університетах Темпл і Дрексел у Філадельфії та Українсько-Американського Медичного Т-ва в Мюнхені, а також ствердити, що перестали існувати громади у Вашингтоні і Гартфордї. Певною інновацією у структурі окремих студентських громад було введення подекуди секцій для середньошкільників, як теж секції студентів з закінченими студіями, т. зв. альюмни.

Новою, гідною широкого спопуляризування стала практика влаштування окремих громадами Студійних Днів (Балтімор, Філадельфія), а університетськими клубами — академічних симпозиумів (Ен Арбор, Сиракузи). В особовому складі численних (але поки що не усіх!) студентських клубів відчувається і помічується відоможення; бг до провдоду діяльності стають молоді студенти, які тільки починають свої студії. Цей факт дає підставу вірити, що і майбутньому збережеться безперерйна тяглість в існуванні і діяльності СУСТА.

В діяльності організованого студентства, як завжди існують проблеми, що будуть предметом розгляду найвищим його органом — Конгресом.

IV Конгрес буде сповітронтованим з рядом таких проблем і тому треба сподіватися, що, крім знавдення правильної розв'язки для цих проблем, Конгрес обере найважливіший елемент з-поміж студентської молоді до нових керівних органів СУСТА, зміцнить й оновить основи організованого студентського руху.

Рік VI. СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО Ч. 5 (56). STUDENTS WORD

Редагує Колегія з уповноваження Пресового Бюро СУСТА: Константин САВЧУК, Христоса БУДЗЯК, Яр МОШОК. Editor: Konstantyn SAWCZUK Jersey City, N. J.

Статті, підписані повинні ім'ям і прізвищем, чи тільки ініціалами не вважаються висловлюють погляди Управи СУСТА, чи Редакції.

Степан Хемич, президент ФКУ

## НАШЕ НАЙПЕРШЕ ЗАВДАННЯ

(З приводу акції заснування першої українознавчої кафедри в американському університеті)

Одним з важливих рішень III-го Конгресу СУСТА була постановою заснувати першу українознавчу кафедру в американському університеті (див. „Свобода“ за 10 серпня 1957 р.). Цією постановою покликані до життя Фонд Кафедри Українознавства (ФКУ), якому доручено повести акцію придбання фондів для уфундування кафедри. З того часу пройшло вже два роки підготовчої праці і досвід, на підставі якого можна намітити план праці на найближче майбутнє.

Треба заздалегідь відзначити, що згадана постановою була схвалена одностайно і вона зобов'язує не тільки членів й органи ФКУ, але й усі студентські громади в системі СУСТА. Надіємося, що на IV-му Конгресі почасти, що зробили поодинокі громади в напрямі переведення в життя згаданого постанови.

Українське громадянство в ЗДА зустріло прихильно ідею заснування кафедри. Найвищі органи майже всіх українських організацій, з VII Конгресом УСККА включно, підтримали нашу ініціативу, а поодинокі громади та організації вже стали членами-основниками першої українознавчої кафедри. Одначе маюса акція придбання фондів до ФКУ і придбання фондів почнеться щойно осінню 1959 року. До масової акції ми мусимо бути якнайбільше підготовані і повести її організовано, тим більше, що ми є ініціаторами справи кафедри. З досвіду УСГ Нью Йорк можна сказати, що громадянство готове підтримати справу кафедри матеріально, але увесь татар праці організаційної і пропагандивної лежить на плечах студентства і взагалі молоді. Досвід УСГ Нью Йорк може служити як приклад для інших громад.

На Загальних Громадських Зборах в справі кафедри, що їх скликала Управа УСГ Нью Йорк, приславно синадять членів і кандидатів у членів ФКУ та задекларовано \$1,700.00. Вільність присутніх провідних громадян висловилась в дискусії за тим, щоб студентство вело далі організаційну працю. У висліді того, УСГ Нью Йорк перебрала на себе обов'язок підготувати і перевести осінню акцію. В акції, яку підготували і координус окрема тричленна комісія, братимуть участь Управа, всі члени громади і також зацікавлені особи поза нею. Таким чином УСГ Нью Йорк стала свого роду Підготовчим Комітетом в справі кафедри на терені Нью Йорку.

В головному підготовці осінньої акції поодинокі громади повинні проходити в такому порядку: Управа громади скликає всіх своїх членів на Надзвичайні Загальні Збори в справі ФКУ, на які запрошує також місцевих громадян. Загальні Збори доручують керівництво в підготовці осінньої акції і саме переведення акції голові або референтові ФКУ даної громади. Збори вибирають також комісії для: (а) збирання адрес всіх місцевих українців і українських організацій, (б) пропаганди і (в) придбання нових членів ФКУ.

Для послідовного переведення осінньої акції потрібна упорядкована картотека-адреси всіх місцевих українців. Адреси можна дістати з телефонічних книжок, зі списків жертводавців на парохіальні школи та інші цілі, від місцевих організацій та церков.

Маючи до диспозиції всі адреси, комісія для прислудування нових членів відповідає за те, щоб кожний член громади і зацікавлені не-члени придишли в члені ФКУ тих громадян, адреси яких будуть доручені комісії. Необхідним є, щоб ті, які прислудуватимуть до ФКУ нових членів, були поінформовані про акцію і справу кафедри і могли відповісти на запити відвідуваних ними адресатів. В цьому послужить їм „Бюлетень ФКУ“.

Завданням комісії пропаганди є інформувати місцевих українців про необхідну потребу українознавчої кафедри при американському університеті. „Бюлетень ФКУ“, як також інші публікації в справі кафедри являють собою найкращі джерела інформації. Популяризація справи

кафедри повинна інтенсивно вестися напередодні акції всіма можливими засобами до живого слова на зборах різних організацій включно. Вся підготовча (збирання і розподіл адрес та пропаганда) повинна бути починати бенкетом або публічним вчмом, бо це популяризує справу кафедри і надає її права громадянства. Це також дасть багатомого нагоду стати членами ФКУ і знаходити час і труд організаторам, які інакше мусили б їх індивідуально відвідувати. Тут ми накреслили загальний план праці для поодиноких громад. Додаткові інформації і перше число „Бюлетеню ФКУ“ можна одержати від Головної Екзекутиви ФКУ пишучи на адресу: Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund 302-304 W. 13th Street New York 14, N.Y.

УПРАВА СУСТА І РЕДАКЦІЙНА КОЛЕГІЯ „СТУДЕНТСЬКОГО СЛОВА“ ВІТАЮТЬ ЩИРО УСІХ УЧАСНИКІВ ІV КОНГРЕСУ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА ЗДА І БАЖАЮТЬ УСПІХУ В ЇХНІЙ ПРАЦІ

В. Стойка

## ПРО ПРЕСУ І ВИДАННЯ СУСТА

Успішний розвиток пресового сектора СУСТА відіграв немалу роль в успішному розгорненні діяльності українського студентського життя в ЗДА. СУСТА, як новостворена організація потребувала не тільки визнання громадянства, але в першу чергу закріплення формального завоювання і здобуття для себе широких кіл студентства. Велика частина в проробленні роботи в тім напрямі припала саме на студентські публікації.

Як відомо, напередодні першого конгресу українського студентства ЗДА (квітень 1953) появилось перше число „Сторінки Студента“ в щоденнику „Америка“. Сторінки, яка відіграла поважну роль в поширенні ідеї українського студентського руху

на тому терені і в мобілізації студентства в першій періоді освіти СУСТА. І треба щиро жалкувати, що після понад тридцяти сторінок, її поява припинилася. Заходи, влітку того ж року, щомісячного видання такої ж сторінки при „Свободі“, задержали успішним введенням цим щоденником щотижневих сторінок від різних молодечих організацій. Трибуно студентства стало „Студентське Слово“, яким започатковано появу сторінок тієї назви у „Свободі“ з початком літня 1954 року.

## ЧЕТВЕРТИЙ КОНГРЕС УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА АМЕРИКИ

4 — 5 — 6 ЛИПНЯ 1959 Р. В АУДИТОРІЇ ЛЯ САЛ КАЛЕДЖ 20-та вулиця й Олней Евеня — у Філадельфії

### ПРОГРАМА

- П'ятниця, 3-го липня  
год. 6.00 — 10.00 Реєстрація і товариська зустріч делегатів.  
Субота, 4-го липня  
год. 8.30 — Продовження реєстрації і перевірка мандатів.  
год. 10.00 — Відкриття Конгресу  
а) Привітання від господарів Конгресу — УСГ Філадельфія,  
б) Молитва,  
в) Американський гімн.  
год. 10.30 — Покликання Почесної Президії,  
год. 10.45 — Звіт Мандатної Комісії, затвердження нових членів, прийняття порядку і правилника наради Конгресу,  
год. 11.00 — Вибір Ділової Президії,  
год. 11.30 — Привітальне слово президента Ля Сал Каледжу — Rev. Brother Daniel Bernian, F. S. C.  
год. 11.50 — Доповідь — д-р Богдан Романенчук „До год. 11.15 — Відчитання привіт, проблеми українського студентства і майбутніх адептів науки“;  
год. 12.10 — доповідь — студ. Константин Савчук — „Майбутні завдання українського студентства З'єднаних Держав Америки“,  
год. 12.30 — Обідова перерва.  
год. 2.30 — Вибір Ділових Комісій Конгресу: статутова, організаційна, резолюційна, комісія-матка, фінансова, комісія перевірення протоколу з останнього Конгресу,  
год. 2.30 — Звіт з діяльності Управи СУСТА,  
год. 3.30 — Звіт з діяльності Екзекутиви ФКУ,  
год. 3.45 — Інформації про УСФонд,  
год. 4.00 — Дискусія над звітами,  
год. 5.30 — Звіт Контрольної Комісії та уділення абсолютної уступальності Управі,  
год. 6.00 — Вечеря,  
год. 9.30 — Конгресовий Студентський Валь.  
Неділя, 5-го липня  
год. 9.00 — Служба Божа,  
год. 10.30 — Літня Високошкільна Конференція: Загальна тема: „Гетьман Іван Мазепа та його доба“.  
Доповіді:  
1) Іван Вінчар — Внутрішня політика гетьмана Івана Мазепи;  
2) Роман Лелека — Зовнішня політика гетьмана Ів. Мазепи;  
3) Константин Савчук — Млітарна кампанія 1708 — 1709 років;  
4) Василь Значко — Соціально - економічне положення України за часів гетьмана Мазепи;  
5) Теодосій Онуферко — Культурний розвиток України в мазепинській добі.  
год. 8.30 — Літературно - мистецький Вечір.  
Понеділок, 6-го липня  
год. 8.30 — Праця Ділових Комісій,  
год. 10.00 — Звіти комісій і дискусія,  
год. 11.00 — Вибір керівних органів СУСТА,  
год. 12.00 — Прийняття резолюцій IV Конгресу,  
год. 12.30 — Евентуалії,  
год. 1.00 — Закриття Конгресу  
а) Молитва,  
б) Український національний гімн.

## ЮВІЛЕЙНА СТУДЕНТСЬКА КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ В БАЛТІМОРІ

В дні 16-17 травня 1959 р. відбулась в Балтіморі Ювілейна Студентська Конференція, присвячена 50-ій річній відбуді Першого Всеукраїнського Студентського Конгресу, який відбувся в липні 1909 р. у Львові. Конференція підготувала Підготовчий Комітет, в склад якого входили члени Української Студентської Громади в Балтіморі: Тарас Хархаліс (голова), Михайло Филипчук (голова УСГ Балтімор), Оксана Писецька, Люба Кучик, Надя Бендик, Юрко Котик, Марта Писецька.

Ювілейну Студентську Конференцію відкрив голова Підготовчого Комітету Тарас Хархаліс. Молитву провів парох УАПЦ в Балтіморі о. Андрій Лілійський. Ювілейну доповідь на тему „В авангарді модерного українства“ виступив ред. Богдан Крайчик. На Конференції виступило 6 доповідей, в яких прелестно наслідили минуле українського студентського руху за останніх п'ятдесят років, в саме:

Д-р Василь Маркус, б. президент ЦЕСУС-у: „Супільна роль студентства“.

Осип Зінкевич, б. ген. секретар і віце-президент ЦЕСУС-у: „Д-ий Всеукраїнський Студентський Конгрес і його вплив на розвиток студентського організованого життя“.

Д-р Марко Антонович, б. голова студентських організацій, редактор студентських видань: „ЦЕСУС, як ідеологічний центр українського студентства на протяжці чотирьох десятиліть“.

Павло Дорожинський, б. Президент ЦЕСУС-у: „ЦЕСУС в повсякній діяльності та перспективі його праці у майбутньому“.

Зенон Кравеч, президент СУСТА: „СУСТА в сучасному та перспективі її праці в майбутньому“.

Лев Винницький, президент СУСК-у: „Українське студентство в Канаді, СУСК та перспективі його праці в майбутньому“.

Ювілейну Студентську Конференцію закрив голова УСГ Балтімор Михайло Филипчук, який поінформовав учасників про план Ювілейної Конференції, готує до друку брошуру в англійській мові „Український Студентський Рух“ та оскаржує в Балтіморі, як секцію УВАН Український Студентський Музей-Архів.

В мистецькій частині Конференції виступили студентські хор під керівництвом о. А. Лілійського, солісти Ліда Чумак і Юрко Лілійський та піаністка Оксана Мандіорак. В неділю 17 травня після участі в Богослужбках, учасники Конференції влаштували в околицях Балтімору товарисько-розважову зустріч.

З інших видань в організаційній структурі СУСТА ще варто відмітити „Юкреїн-Американ Студент Нюз“, видаваний Студентською Громадою в Клівленді, якого на жаль появилось тільки кілька чисел і дві збірні доповіді виступів на Конференції виданих Студ. Громадою в Балтіморі.

Треба відзначити також, що крім вирішення витрат за перше англійське число „Горизонтів“ і видання другого, в тій каденції Управи СУСТА співфінансувала англійськомовну брошуру д-ра Я. Янева про Крути. Також набула, згідно з резолюційною останнього конгресу — бібліографічний покажчик англійськомовних видань про Україну (машинопис 150 стор.), публікація якого зараз є можливою, лише при прийнятті допомоги якогось патрона — мецената студентів або якоїсь жертвенної організації.

Преса і постійні публікації, крім їх інших завдань, з життєво важливим організації, особливо організації типу СУСТА, зі змінами і порозкиданим членством. І тому їхнє відкриття і дальше поширення мусить бути одним з основних завдань в чергову каденцію діяльності СУСТА. Це можна успішно зробити лише при співучасті і повній підтримці загалу студентства та при активній допомозі громадянства.