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СВОБОДА SVOBODA

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address:
The Ukrainian Weekly
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. HEnderson 4-0237
Direct New York City Line:
BArclay 7-4125

Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel. HEnderson 5-8740

РІК LXVIII. Ч. 99 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1961 SECTION TWO No. 99 VOL. LXVIII

JOSEPH LESAWYER NAMED SUPREME PRESIDENT OF U.N.A.

Stephen Kuropas Chosen as V. P.

JOHN KOKOLSKI BECOMES AUDITOR

SUPREME ASSEMBLY MEETING AT SOYUZIVKA ELECTS UNANIMOUSLY ALL THREE; REPORTS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND DISCUSSIONS COMPRISE THE REST OF ANNUAL MEETING AGENDA

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N. Y., May 25, (Svoboda). — Joseph Lesawyer was unanimously elected yesterday as Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, by the UNA Supreme Assembly which is in session at this Catskill resort for the annual meeting. The new head of this 79,000 member organization has been its acting president since the death of the late Dmytro Halychyn, who died as the result of the fatal accident on March 26, and who had been the last UNA Supreme President.

To the post of Supreme Vice-President, which was vacated by Mr. Lesawyer, the members of the Supreme Assembly also unanimously elected Stephen Kuropas of Chicago, Ill., who was secretary of the Supreme Auditing Committee, Supreme Adviser John Kokolski, of Woonsocket, R. I. was chosen to fill the place vacated by Mr. Kuropas.

Supreme President Lesawyer

Vice President Kuropas

Auditor Kokolski

Opening Day

The annual meeting of the Supreme Assembly started at **Soyuzivka**, the UNA year-'round resort, last Monday, May 22, with all the members of the Supreme Executive Committee, the Supreme Auditing Committee, Supreme Board of Advisers, and the Editor-in-Chief of **Svoboda**, the organ of the UNA, present.

The meeting opened at midday in the library of the Main Building, here, by Joseph Lesawyer in his capacity as acting president of the UNA. He then called everyone to rise for a minute of silence in honor of the departed Supreme President Dmytro Halychyn. Following that, the conferees moved to the monument of Taras Shevchenko, which was created by sculptor A. Archipenko expressly for **Soyuzivka**, where Mr. Lesawyer laid a bouquet of cut flowers and delivered a short address on the significance of this leading Poet to the Ukrainian nation, and to the UNA, whose patron he is.

After the formal ceremonies, the first session of the meeting which was chaired in part by Supreme Vice Presidentess Mrs. Anne Herman, comprised the reports of the supreme officers of the Association: Joseph Lesawyer, Mrs. Herman, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Supreme Secretary, and Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer.

Auditing Committee Reports

The second day's session opened with the report of the Auditing Committee. As head of that controlling body Dr. Walter Gallan reported that his colleagues and he checked all aspects of the vast organization which is the Ukrainian National Association, and came to the conclusion that everything was conducted in an orderly fashion, but that modernization is needed in certain areas of the work. The Auditing Committee recommended modernization of methods used in the bookkeeping by the Home Office; formation of a Financial Board composed of members of the Executive Committee, Auditing Committee, and the Board of Advisers; improved scale of honoraria to the Branch Secretaries, and the Organizers; revision of the pension fund for employees of the Home Office and **Svoboda** publishing house; expansion of the Cultural Committee; and the completion of the plans for the new quarters of the UNA. The Auditing Committee also made some recommendations concerning **Soyuzivka** and the Canadian Office of the UNA.

Dr. Gallan included in his report the results of the investigation by his committee of the late Mr. Halychyn's fatal accident.

Members of the Auditing Committee and the Board of Advisers then presented their own reports. They were Wolodymyr Kossar, Stephen Kuropas, Peter Pucilo, and Peter Kuchma, of the Auditing Committee; and Bohdan Zorych, Dmytro Szmagala, John Kokolski, Taras Shpikula, Ivan Odezynsky, William Hussar, Miss Anna Chopek, Mrs. Helen Shtogryn, Andrew Jula, Walter Didyk, Nicholas Dawyskyba, and Russell Huk of the Board of Advisers.

Report on Publications

The presentation of annual reports ended with that of Anthony Dragan, Editor-in-Chief of **Svoboda** publications. He reported on the development of the daily **Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly**, and the children's magazine the **Rainbow**, as well as the work done on other periodic and non-periodic publications. Mr. Dragan, in his report paid particular attention to the administrative aspect of the publishing house, since the position of Manager was vacated with the death of Mr. Halychyn. The Chief Editor called for a complete review of this publishing arm of the UNA, in order to assure its orderly development in the future.

Discussion and Election

Discussions of the reports followed on the agenda of the second and the third days of the meeting, and late in the day, yesterday, elections were held to fill the unoccupied spots in the high offices of the Association.

In accordance with the UNA Constitution, all the candidates for offices of the last Convention were considered at that time, which included Michael Piznak for the vice-presidency, and Dr. Vasyl Wyshyvany, Peter Gulick, M. Kalba, E. Zulabskyj, P. Wasylowsky, O. Miles, and J. Skwir for the Auditing Committee. The Assembly however, chose to elect unanimously Messrs. Lesawyer, Kuropas, and Kokolski. No one was chosen to replace Mr. Kokolski because of the close proximity of the next Convention, scheduled for 1962.

The annual meeting is expected to end sometime on Friday, May 26, or after the appearance of this issue of **The Weekly**.

STUDENTS IN PHILADELPHIA HONOR THE POET

PHILADELPHIA, PA. — (Staff).—The centenial of the death of Taras Shevchenko, the Poet of Ukraine, was commemorated recently here by the Ukrainian students.

In the tribute which was held on campus of the University of Pennsylvania on Sunday May 7, and which was attended by the members of the university community, and the general public, two talks were heard, choral numbers by the Students' Choir conducted by Yuri Hodowanec, and a novelty feature in the form of reading of Shevchenko's poetry in translation to various languages were presented.

Prof. Alfred Senn, Chairman of the Slavic Studies at the Universitety of Pennsylvania delivered the opening address, and all the numbers on the program were introduced by Ignatius M. Billinsky, Managing Editor of **America**, the Ukrainian Catholic Daily.

The chior made up predominantly of university students under the direction of Mr. Hodowanec, himself a recent university graduate, sang two numbers, "My Thoughts," and "The Setting Sun," both of them poems of Shevchneko set to music.

Prof. Mieczeslaw Giorgielewicz of the University of Pennsylvania delivered the first of the two talks on Shevchenko, entitled "Shevchenko and World Literature." He opened with the statement that a century is usually dangerous to poets, for by that lentgh of time they tend to be forgotten, but Shevchenko's poetry is just as fascinating today as it was hundred years ago.

The speaker then gave a biographical outline of the Ukrainian Poet, and turned to his place in literature. He remarked on the "astonishingly rich and varied" literary heritage of Shevchenko and said that "freedom was the guiding motive and main concern of his poetry."

At first sight, said Prof. Giergielewicz, Shevchenko's poetry may seem simple and natural, but it excells in greatness, never indulges in a mere display of skill, and uses widely decorative effects.

Shevchenko's place in world literature is among those poets who have personified the spirit of their respective nations, but his poems with years, also became universal, as exemplified by the forty-odd language edition of his "Testament," the Pennsylvania professor ended.

Some universality of Taras Shevchenko's works was demonstrated by the Ukrainian students, who in turn read his poems in Ukrainian, English, German, Spanish, and French. The students who displayed their abilities in poetic reading and in these various languages were Yarema Rudakevych, Patricia Kociubaylo, Ela Karpinich, Oleh Poslushny, and Bohdan Koropas.

"Shevchenko in America" the topic of the talk delivered by Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, of Marquette University, and President of Shevchenko Scientific Society, who flew from Milwaukee for the occasion.

Dr. Smal- Stocki opened his talk with a look at the state of affairs in Europe and the Russian Empire during Shevchenko's time.

The Empire, he said, which at the time reached out to San Francisco, the Columbia River and Alaska, was protected by a double, rigid iron curtain and was the exact antithesis of the Declaration of Independence of the United States.

Nevertheless, Shevchenko, who accepted the ideals of the Founding Fathers, had three occasioins to come in contact with America, according the Educator.

The first being a visit of an American steamboat — a new invention at he time — to the port of St. Petersburg where Shevchenko lived; the second was his deep friendship with the touring American Negro actor Ira Aldridge (**The Weekly**, April 18, 1961); and the third—when Shevchenko actually read the Declaration of

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PLAN UNITED OBSERVANCE OF CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

NEW YORK (Staff) — On May 19, 1961 the first preliminary meeting of representatives of five American organizations concerned with the plight of the captive nations took place in New York City for the purpose of observing a united celebration of the "Captive Nations Week" this year. The meeting took place in the headquarters of the Assembly of the Captive European Nations (ACEN) and was presided over by Rt. Rev-Msgr. John Balkunas, president of CACEED.

Those who took part in the meeting, were:

Rt. Rev. Msgr. John Balkunas, Joseph Lesawyer, Pamfil Riposanu, Miss Mary Kizis and Walter Dushnyck — from the Conference of Americans and Central and Eastern European Descent (CACEED);

Christopher Emmet and Miss Ruth Berenson — from the American Friends of Captive Nations (AFCN);

Dr. Vaclavas Sidzikauskas, Brutus Coste and Felix Gadomski—from the Assembly of Captive European Nations (ACEN).

Messrs. Thomas Cuite, member of the Borough Council of Brooklyn and Stephen J. Jarema, representing the National Captive Nations Committee and the American Conference for the Liberation of the Non-Russian Nations of the USSR, respectively, although scheduled to attend the meeting, did not participate because of the last minute change in their daily programs, but who subsequently agreed to what was decided at the meeting.

The discussion evolved around one of the most important matters in which all five groups are vitally interested: a dignified and representative celebration this year of the "Captive Nations Week." After a thorough and extensive discussion, the participants agreed upon the following:

A joint "Captive Nations Week" observance should be prepared by the five groups under the honorary patronage of officials of the City of New York. Church services, radio and TV programs, press coverage, flag-raising ceremony and possibly others features will make up part of the one-week observance dedicated to the plight of the captive nations. A joint manifesto will be prepared and signed by representatives of the five groups and publicized throughout the metropolitan area of New York. The conferees also agreed to cooperate closely with the National Captive Nations Committee, functioning under the chairmanship of Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, national chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Messrs. T. Cuite, J. Lesawyer and W. Dushnyck were elected to act as liaison between the combined New York committee and the National Captive Nations Week Committee in Washington.

The group is scheduled to meet with city officials in the near future regarding the official endorsement by Mayor Robert F. Wagner of the "Captive Nations Week" program.

ROLE OF NATIONALITY GROUPS DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE

NEW YORK (Staff).—The role of U.S. nationality groups and their contribution to the United States were thoroughly discussed at a conference sponsored jointly by the American Council for Nationalities Service and the Donnell Library Center at the latter's auditorium, 20 West 53rd Street in New York City on Tuesday, May 16, 1961.

Edward Corsi, chairman of the board of the American Council for Nationalities Service, spoke on the "Letters from America" program, which serves to make friends for the United States abroad and convey the message of America. He said that the United States is a "nation of nations," in which the nationalities of varied backgrounds and origin play an important part.

Miss Loda M. Hopkins spoke of the service which the Donnell Library is rendering to foreign-language speaking residents of New York City. She said that the library has over 35,000 books in foreign languages and many magazines printed abroad for the service of foreign-language speaking citizens.

The importance of foreign languages was discussed by Dr. Joshua Fishman of Yeshiva University who said that the knowledge of foreign languages contributes to "cultural pluralism" and national diversity, the principal characteristics of the American people. The speaker said that the Language Resource Project in which he is engaged, reveals the great linguistic assets in the United States which regrettably are not yet fully utilized by the government.

The history of the U.S. nationality press and its development was extensively covered by David Sanders, of the American Council, another speaker on the program. He said that it was Benjamin Franklin who first began publishing a foreign-language newspaper in Philadelphia, namely, in the the German language. He further stated that in the last

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PAY TRIBUTE TO D. HALYCHYN AT N.Y. FRATERNAL CONGRESS

BUFFALO, N. Y. — Tribute was paid to the memory of Dmytro Halychyn, Past President of the Ukrainian National Association in a form of a resolution, and a moment of silence at the recent meeting of the New York Fraternal Congress in Statler Hilton Hotel, here on April 20, 1961, said William B. Hussar, UNA Supreme Adviser, who attended the conference. Also honored in this fashion was the late Nicholas Bubernak, Past President of the Fraternal Congress, who died, like Mr. Halychyn in the period since the last meeting.

President Walter Lohr was in the chair at the Buffalo conference, which was also attended by New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, according to Mr. Hussar.

The main address was delivered by Colonel Sydney Harnett, who spoke on fraternal organizations. He stated that the government is hurting the fraternals by Social Security, old age, orphan and foster homes program, and other similar legislation, Mr. Hussar said. He added that in the discussion which followed the talk, it was brought up that the fraternals are not able to attract the former G.I.'s who still carry the inexpensive G.I. insurance, but that they should concentrate on signing up new members among the G.I.'s wives and children.

He said that another point brought up, which appears to be common to all fraternal societies, is that they have difficulties in getting enough of their members out to meetings of the branches.

The Congress also appealed to Governor Rockefeller to sign Bill 1275 which deals with the introduction of the Family Plan for the fraternals. The bill is now in Albany Legislature, Hussar said.

He also made reference to the talk by Past President Judge Walter Bayer of New York, who suggested that the fraternal organizers use as a selling point the extra services provided by the fraternal societies and which are not found in the private insurance companies. These include the visits to the sick members, attendance at funerals, and the like.

PLANS ARE UNDER WAY FOR 1964 WORLD'S TRADE FAIR

WILL PROVIDE PAVILION DEVOTED TO EDUCATION

NEW YORK, May 22 (Staff) — One billion dollars worth of construction, with 50,000 employees will open to the public on April 22, 1964 in New York's Flushing Meadow.

This was the statement made by Dr. Leonard P. Stavisky, Executive Vice President of the International Fair Consultants, Inc. at the press conference dealing with the New York World's Fair, which was held today in the Harvard Club here.

Among the announcements made at the conference was that for the first time in the history of the World's Fair, a special pavilion will be devoted to the field of education, and known as the Hall of Education. In it a feature display will be the "School of Tomorrow" with live exhibits, including teachers and pupils engaged in school activities. The latter was explained by Dean Harry J. Carman, of Columbia University, who is the chairman of the Hall of Education Sponsoring Committee.

The executive board of the Hall of Education is headed by Charles M. Fonck, who has over thirty years of experience in the running of trade fairs, including the chairmanship of recent Brussels International Fair.

Dr. Stavisky explained that the World Trade Fair Corporation will not build any pavilions, giving the exhibitors a free hand with their display area. They will have to comply, however, with sets of rigid specifications regarding the technical, health, and sanitation aspects. For this reason, the IFC has been chosen to operate closely with the World's Trade Fair and to advise the exhibitors on all phases of construction. On its board of consultants are leading architects, builders, planners, designers, social program directors and others.

It was stressed by the pannel of consultants present at the conference that an early start is necessary for the construction of a pavilion and the setting up of the displays. It was estimated that at least one year will be required to plan the buildings, and some nine months to construct the shell into which the displays would go in.

Among the problems which arise in this sort of projects, it was explained, the leading one is that the buildings are constructed for a relatively short time of two years, but the stress and wear put on them will be much above normal. For this reason it is important to keep a close watch on costs and on durability.

The building codes for the Fair will be much less restrictive than those now in effect in the City of New York, in order to give the architects more freedom. An attempt will be made to utilize, to the greatest possible degree, the newest structural materials, including plastics in order to provide a look into the future trends in construction, Dr. Stavisky said.

DEVOTE SESSION TO DR. MIRCHUK

WINNIPEG, Man. (UVAN). — A special session of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences—UVAN of Canada, Inc. was held Sunday, May 21, 1961, at 2:30 P.M. at the Ukrainian National Home, Burrows and McGregor streets, here.

The session paid tribute to Professor Ivan Mirchuk, noted Ukrainian scholar, fellow member of UVAN, President of the Ukrainian Free University — UFU in Munich, Western Germany. Prof. Mirchuk died of a heart attack in Munich on May 3.

Ukrainian Cultural Evening at Middle Collegiate Church

Recently the Ukrainian Protestant Congregation of the Middle Collegiate Church, 2nd Ave. and 7th St., New York City, presented a Ukrainian Evening — cultural program for non-Ukrainian members of the church.

The evening started with a smorgesboard dinner of Ukrainian foods, prepared by the lady members at a long table laden with **holubtsi, pyrohy**, and the like, and served by the young ladies attired in beautifully embroidered Ukrainian blouses.

A short musical program followed the dinner. Miss Donna Zuk, wife of the the Rev. Michael Zuk, sang two Ukrainian folk songs. Although she is not Ukrainian by birth or descent, she sang like a true Ukrainian. She was dressed in a beautiful Ukrainian Poltava costume (courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Braznik).

The girls' grouq sang **"Vid-dala Mene Maty"**, while the mixed group sang **"Sadok Vyshnevy"**. Teddy Varenytsia, one of the younger members of the congregation, played several Ukrainian numbers on the accordion.

The program was concluded with motion pictures of Ukraine shown by Mr. Anthony Shumeyko and narrated by Mrs. Vera Kowbasniuk-Shumeyko.

All of the guests present expressed a desire to have some more Ukrainian Evening programs, in order to learn more about the Ukrainian people and their rich culture.

Mary Bodrug-Shumeyko

WOMEN FOR FREEDOM PUBLISH REPORT ON LIFE IN USSR

NEW YORK, N. Y. — In a report entitled "Some Aspects of Family Life in the Communist Paradise," issued by Women for Freedom, Inc., an anti - communist educational group in New York City, several statements appear on conditions in Ukraine. These taken from a paper entitled "Labor Conditions in Ukraine Today," written by Mary Dushnyck, Recording Secretary of Women for Freedom, Inc. Mrs. Dushnyck's statements are based on information received from recent visitors to Ukraine and the Soviet Union. The report has been distributed to women's organizations and other leading groups.

Some of the subjects covered in the report are labor conditions, marriage, housing, education and parental authority. References are made to the employment of women in Ukraine and the resulting break-up of family life. The economic problems and the role of the women on the **kolhosps** (collective farms) are also explained . . . most of the heavy manual work being done by the women who must meet the same norms of work as the men. The inhuman exploitation of all, men, women and children in forced labor camps is also described.

In conclusion, the report states, "These are aspects of family life in the Communist World . . . Today it is not any more the life of the women trapped in the Communist World. The fight is to extend it to us, as Khrushchev has said. This is the sinister meaning behind the Communist promise of 'peaceful coexistence.'"

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УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY
FOUNDED 1893
Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays and holidays (Saturday and Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. at 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Scond Class Postage paid at the Post Office of Jersey City, N. J.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1130 of Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 191

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
Subscription Rate: $3.50 Annually ($2.50 for UNA members)

P. O. Box 346 Jersey City 3, N. J.

TWO DATES IN MAY

The historical calendar this month is marked by two dates of importance to the Ukrainian people. They are May 25, and May 28. Both dates are those of death but in remembering them, the aspect of mourning is less important. Rather they give occasion to ponder the meaning they have to the Ukrainian nation and its role in the formation and maintenance of a sovereign state.

On these two dates, two native sons of Ukraine ended their life on earth, but the ideas which they set in motion are deeply impressed on the pages of recent Ukrainian history, and stimulate the thoughts to evaluate the influence which they had exerted.

Although each acquired his fame in a different field, the thing they had in common was that they were both the sons of the Ukrainian soil. Simon Petlura, the last head of the independent Ukrainian state, who was assassinated on May 25, 1925, and Ivan Franko, who died on May 28, 1916, both came from a peasant stock to reach the heights of national and international prominence.

IVAN FRANKO

Next to Taras Shevchenko, Ivan Franko is the second leading literary figure of Ukraine. He was born in 1856, five yers before Shevchenko's death, and as a result of the more favorable conditions acquired full formal education, and was able to become familiar with Western European literature.

Early in life Ivan Franko experienced many injustices to himself and to others, which were later reflected in his outlook and in his writings. He was born in small village near Boryslav, with its large deposits of oil, and where the exploitation of natural and human resources was proceeding in the best of the nineteenth century tradition. Franko's epic **Landlords' Jests,** Franko's stories of Boryslav, **Boryslav is Laughing** and **Boa Constrictor,** are bitter denunciation of the conditions which prevailed in the quest for oil.

Ivan Franko completed his secondary school education in Drohobych, and then went on to the University in Lviv. Since at the time it was a crime to be a socialist, and Franko professed the ideas of social justice he was arrested while still at university, and held for ten months, although the charge that he was a member of an international Socialist organization was never proven.

The years that followed, saw Franko plunge into unbelievable activity in the field of literature, politics, economics, and journalism. He travelled widely, wrote political programs, and ran for legislative office. In short, he used all means available to him to raise the prestige of his oppressed countrymen.

His literary accomplishments included the works of poetry, prose, drama, translations of Western masters such as Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller, and others. Historian Ostap Hrytsay wrote of Franko that "he opened a window to Europe for the Ukrainians."

As a scholar, Ivan Franko reached the highest level, when he was awarded the doctorate degree from the University of Vienna in 1892. He qualified as the professor of Ukrainian Literature in 1894 in the University of Lviv, but the position was not approved by the government authorities which had a say in such matters.

The advanced ideas of the man Ivan Franko were of course misunderstood by the people of his time, and he was often shunned by them, although he used all his energy to increase their cultural heritage. Only the last years of his life were happy ones for this leadig man of letters, for only then was he received into the fold of his nation, and honored for his literary accomplishments.

Of himself Ivan Franko spoke modestly. Addressing the audience gathered for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of his literary career, he said:

"In all my activity I sought to be neither a poet nor a publicist. Always and above all I sought to be a man.

"I have been charged with diffusing my work and activities, with leaping from one line of endeavor to another. That is true, and a direct result of my aspiration to be a real man, an enlightened man, a man to whom no basic problem of human existence is a stranger... Perhaps this lack of concentration harmed me as a writer; nevertheless among us there is a great need for such as myself who are engaged in building the foundations of a finer and nobler life."

SIMON PETLURA

In remembering Simon Petlura, who was felled by the assasins's bullet in Paris on May 25, 1926, we think of a personality who headed the Ukrainian National Republic in its short-lived, and most turbulent times.

Although born in a village, Petlura moved to the city of Poltava with his parents early in his life. He proceeded with his formal education, reaching the theological seminary from which he was soon expelled for delivering a pro-Ukrainian address. Ukraine was then part of the Czarist Empire. He then travelled widely throughout Ukraine, studied at archives and libraries, attended the University in Lviv, and was engaged as journalist and editor of various publications. The year 1917 found him in Moscow, editing a Russian language magazine **Ukrainskaya Zhizn** which propagated Ukrainian affairs.

With the outbreak of the 1917 revolution, he quickly returned to Kiev and became active in the formation of the renewed Ukrainian state. He was named Secretary of War and following the fall of the monarchical form of government in Ukraine, he became a member of the five-man Directorate, and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. Here it is important to note that of the leading men conducting the affairs of the Ukrainian Republic, Petlura was the one who continuously maintained the position of an armed struggle with Russia, with no provisions for treaties with the Bolsheviks.

As the members of the Directorate left their posts, Petlura alone remained in his, becoming the head of that ruling body, and combined with his rank as the Commander-in-Chief, he thus became the head of the Ukrainian state. That was the time, however, when the western states, including Great Britain, France and the United States, failed to see any advantage in giving the support to the Ukrainian National Republic. The Ukrainian Army received a series of defeats, caused by lack of armaments and by widespread epidemic, and when the situation was hopeless, Simon Petlura decided on a step which he knew was drastic, and for which he would be damned, but the bold step which he took can only be interpreted as that of a statesman. Petlura signed the Warsaw Convention on April 20, 1920 with Poland, which gave that country the Western Ukrainian lands, in return for military support to the Ukrainian Republic.

With this support the Ukrainian armies regained the capital of Ukraine Kiev, but not for long, for a new Bolshevik offensive pushed the allies back to Warsaw. In 1921 Poland broke the Convention, by recognizing the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Simon Petlura found himself in exile. He worked tirelessly as a political emigre in Paris for the cause of Ukrainian independence, and when there was a chance that the idea might arouse a new struggle within Ukraine, the Bolsheviks decided to kill the symbol of this ideal, and ordered the assassination of Simon Petlura, for which an assassin S. Schwartzbart was chosen.

To cover up the true reason for assassinating Petlura, the Kremlin masterminds spread the much too easily accepted lie that Petlura was killed for his anti-Semitic pogroms. That indeed is ironic, for at the time no country in the Eastern Europe had a more liberal approach to the Jewish question than Simon Petlura, a Social-Democrat, who had issued a strongly worded decree against pogroms and in whose government Jews held ministerial posts.

* *

Much has yet to be done to achieve a renaissance of the independent Ukrainian state, with all the attributes of one, but as we observe these dates in May, it is safe to say that Ivan Franko and Simon Petlura did much to lay the foundations for such resurrection. They have clearly earned their places in the Ukrainian history.

ASKING FOR TROUBLE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

It is very hard to see what possible advantage for peace and freedom can come from the proposed meeting of President Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev in Vienna on June 3 and 4. In the form in which it is presented to the American public it seems superfluous, for apparently, if we may judge from the newspaper releases, it is the confidence of President Kennedy and his advisers that the U. S. President can talk so strongly to Khrushchev that he can seriously warn the Russian dictator that he is taking a great risk if he attempts to push the United States too far on Berlin or perhaps on nuclear testing or on something else. In this respect it is a return to the more flamboyant elements of the political campaign when each of the major candidates advanced as the chief reason for his election the certainty that he was the person who could most satisfactorily talk back to Khrushchev, regardless of the fact that it was not a question of making faces but of liberating the oppressed nations now under the iron heel of Moscow and of saving other peoples from the same fate.

We can be sure only of one thing. Khrushchev will have his usual flow of language and insults, if he wishes to turn them on and if he finds that inexpedient, he can smile and rely upon the well known Aesopean language of the Russian Communists to promise the impossible in such terms that they sound plausible and are binding on his opponents but not on him. Coming at the present time, the visit will far more likely wind up to the embarrassment of the United States than of Khrushchev and his friends. Step by step, with a speed which he never expected, he is piling up more than enough evidence to convince him that his theory of peaceful coexistence and his interpretation of neutral nations is winning its way and that he will not be asked to make any concessions which will be embarrassing to him.

Khrushchev's Policies

Another policy of Khrushchev's has paid off well. For a year and more before the last elections, he received, entertained and talked at length to prominent Democratic leaders who sought to gain a personal appreciation of the situation by visiting Moscow. It may well be asked whether a large part of President Kennedy's success at the polls was not due to the fact that in the pre-electoral period he had refrained from making the same kind of trip and so in the opinion of many people was more adequately prepared for his task than other candidates who had come more or less completely under Khrushchev's spell.

But those men are now in high position in the handling of the American foreign policy and we can perhaps see the first fruits of their work in the assumption that President Kennedy, after stating that he was going to work through established diplomatic channels, now finds it advisable to resume travelling and at least meet the Russian dictator on neutral ground, in a neutral state, which Khrushchev has already threatened to declare non-neutral, if rockets fired at the Soviet Union from anywhere should pass over Austrian territory.

We can remember that, when there is a discussion of the neutrality of Laos, for Laos with its tripartite division between a pro-Western group, a pro-Communist group, and a neutralist extremely friendly to the Communists, is debating at home and through their friends at Geneva how to form a truly neutral government. The situation is not similar to that in Austria, where there was a division between conservative and leftist Austrians supporting the country's affiliations with the West on the one side and a small Communist group maintained and kept flourishing by Russian Communist money and Russian Communist troops. To draw a comparison does discredit to the intelligence of any observer.

Besides, the Control Commission of India, Poland and Canada, representatives of the three groups, can be very sure not to give a unanimous report on any major conflict of interest. It has not as yet even reported on the existence of a cease fire and it has so far been refused permission to enter the territory of the Communist Pathet Lao, lest it report on the amount of Russian and Red Chinese arms that are being sent in by air and over the poor roadnet from North Vietnam. In the beginning the United States was not going to participate until it at least had assurances that the Control Commission was going to try to function but it was too good-natured and too peace-loving to hold up the Conference on such a trivial issue and so the Conference got under way with every indication that it will drag on and on until in one form or another Khrushchev secures what he wants, a neutral Laos pledged to the Communist bloc.

The Conference on Nuclear Arms is in the same position. For nearly two years the United States and Great Britain have hoped against hope that a treaty could be made with proper inspection on the spot. Once again the Soviet Russians have argued for that principle of unanimity which worked so disastrously among the Great Russians as regards freedom and was so brilliant a tool to further Russian territorial expansion and autocratic power. In the meanwhile pressure against nuclear testing has flared up in many quarters in the West, and especially in England and Scotland in the neighborhood of Holy Loch, where there has been built a base for temporary entrance of the Polaris submarines.

It is the same in Cuba, where the disastrous failure of the Cuban exiles has led to one petition after another from distinguished American intellectuals protesting at the very notion that the United States should try to prevent the establishment of a Communist rule in Cuba and claiming that the attempt was a shameful violation of international law and a blot on the American efforts to protect peace and a reign of law. Furthermore when Castro deliberately threatens to kill the captives, unless he receives a ransom from the United States, again in the name of humanity distinguished leaders from all walks of life struggle to meet his conditions.

That is the background of the proposed meetings in Vienna and the fond hope that in some way Khrushchev will really decide that now he has the opportunity to relieve tensions and will not hesitate to do it. It makes no difference that he is solidifying his own power with repeated threats against the West, with new and harsher laws at home and with repeated fulminations against the manifestations of bourgeois nationalism in the Soviet Union.

It did not require a personal interview between President Truman and Stalin to put an end to the siege of Berlin. It did not require an interview between the same two men to send troops to the help of the Koreans when Moscow launched the invasion. It does not require an interview now to solve the problems of the present. Such an interview can only lead officially or unofficially to a superficial reduction of tensions and a more or less basic increase of them. President Kennedy can acquire more of Khrushchev's lies, he can promote the spirit of Vienna, like that of Geneva and of Camp David, but if he shows any tendency to make his position clear and speak in any firm and decisive language, he will meet with the same rebuff that President Eisenhower did, when he hoped against his better judgment to deal with Khrushchev. Now that the conference is on, the only course for President Kennedy is to make his position very evident and accompany his words with obvious preparations for actions of liberation, a true form of peaceful coexistence, as it is now understood.

IN SEARCH OF YOUNG LEADERSHIP

By WALTER DUSHNYCK

One of the most essential requirements for the continuous development of the Ukrainian cultural heritage in the United States and Canada is a steady and uninterrupted flow of young and vigorous leaders who would carry on our organizational life. The Ukrainian American community as a whole faces a rather difficult task of readjustment and adaptation to a fast changing American or Canadian environment.

With the arrival of over 140,000 new Ukrainian immigrants to the United States and Canada after World War II Ukrainian cultural and organizational life received a powerful "shot in the arm" and was revitalized tremendously. In a period of some ten years the Ukrainian community has grown into a dynamic and productive stratum of society. Thousands of new professional men and women have swelled the ranks of American and Canadian highly-trained and specialized professions. Equally, Ukrainian cultural and political life has expanded and become more complex and demanding. This is only a natural development and we would be highly pleased if it were not for one rather disturbing facet of the situation.

Unlike Western European immigration to the United States and Canada, Ukrainian immigration has been almost closed. Due to the peculiar political, social and economic position of the Ukrainian nation, we have but few Ukrainian immigrants who are coming to North America these days. Ukraine has no special quota, like all other European countries. True there exists a "Soviet" quota under which the Ukrainians would qualify for U.S. immigration, but the Russian communist government has long closed its frontiers to immigrants. It has been even engaged in a costly and systematic campaign to lure former residents of what now is the Soviet Union, including Ukrainian, to return to the "Soviet paradise," let alone permit "happy Soviet citizens" to leave the "socialist heaven."

At the Crossroad

It is clearly evident that without a steady and substantial influx of new Ukrainian immigrants, our cultural, political and fraternal organizations will face a stern and vigorous test of self-examination and reappraisal. What is next?

The old-timers, after their successful pioneering in the New World, are slowly but steadily leaving us. The task of carrying the organizational burden falls above all upon their children and upon the new arrivals. These have the responsible obligation and duty to continue the Ukrainian heritage in the same way their predecessors carried it for over half century.

Therefore, the question of educating and training new leaders who would continue the prolific work of their fathers should be of concern to all Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian organizations. These leaders are not in abundance, they have to be sought, trained and cultivated. vated.

Our thoughts, naturally, are directed to our youth, especially the high school and university youth, and to our young professional cadres. We have in both the United States and Canada the finest youth that a nation can produce. Yet, very few, indeed, are willing to engage in the pioneering work which their fathers began and which has brought some outstanding successes. Our youth shies away from assuming more responsible positions in our fraternal organizations, such as the Ukrainian National Association, or in the political and cultural associations. Our college and university youth understandably wants to terminate their studies and get degrees and enter some useful and profitable profession. Nothing is wrong with such thinking. Many professional men or women, upon entering the professions, as a rule turn away from Ukrainian organizations and cultural associations, justifying their escape by lack of time, overwork, professional duties, and the like. Yet, we know that many American professional men are also citizens and devote their time not only to their professional metier, but contribute their time, energy and money to other social and cultural tasks as well, in the performance of active citizenship.

Our Ukrainian American youth and professionals have an especially honored duty and task to perform. They more than anyone else know about Ukrainian history and the plight of the Ukrainian people under the scourge of Russian communism.

What will happen to the UNA and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, to our beautiful choral associations, to our youth and cultural programs, if there will be no leaders to lead our communities?

Now there is still ample time to think about these things. We have the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka each year, we have many youth camps and other programs where we train our youth for better citizenship and for eventual leaders of our communities.

These are the important tasks which no Ukrainian organization, including the Ukrainian church, can afford to dismiss lightly. Our community needs new and dynamic leaders: it needs them in every community, on the state and national levels. It needs them to continue the great work which cannot be interrupted, and which may perish, unless the new generation of our youth will understand the im- will fully understand the importance of the Ukrainian heritage and its role in the pluralistic American society.

The perpetuation of the Ukrainian heritage is not only in the interest of the enslaved Ukrainian people, but also in the interest of America and Canada, the bulwarks of freedom in the world today.

CHILDREN SHOULD BE INSURED

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Just a few days ago, while driving along one of the main streets of our town, we were slowed down to a crawl by police at the scene of an accident. We could not tell what had happened, but it was in the newspapers the following morning. A 7-year-old boy had run into the path of a car and critically injured, had been taken to the hospital where he died.

Common Occurrence

This sort of things is a common occurrence. It can happent to any boy or girl in any town at any time. We can recall three occasions, while driving, when a ball rolled into the street just ahead of the car and, thanks to this advance warning, we were able to stop the car in time to avoid hitting the child we knew would be chasing the ball usually coming into the street from between parked cars. Sometimes, however, there is no warning sign and no chance to stop in time, which is what happened in the accident we mentioned.

Every summer there are many tragedies at the beaches, lakes, and swimming places where children are involved. Children are often victims in automobile crashes and fires, and miscellaneous mishaps. We visited a cemetery not long ago where a large area was the final resting place of children only.

Since there is ample evidence that the Grim Reaper does not concern himself with the ages of his victims, we urge those of our readers who have children to give the subject of juvenile insurance protection serious consideration. There is a tendency with quite a few adults to ignore this subject completely because of the low juvenile death rate, but statistics mean nothing when death strikes down one's own child.

Fifty Cents a Month

The Ukrainian National Association has insurance which is very inexpensive and which will protect the child to age 16. This particular contract provides protection only; the rate is too low to allow for any surrender values. It is ideal for those parents who want to protect their children as inexpensively as possible. The rate, at all ages from O to 15, is only 50 cents monthly per $1,000 insurance. At age 16 the child may transfer to adult type insurance and receive, practically as a gift, a credit for his juvenile insurance which will be applied toward the payment of adult dues.

The UNA has several other forms of juvenile insurance, including endowment designed to mature at a time when the child needs funds for educational purposes. All forms of insurance earn dividends aftter 2 calendar years. Interested readers should write to the UNA, Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J., and ask for the English language "Facts" booklet, as it contains complete information and rates at all ages.

The UNA does not require the examination of children unless more than $2,000 insurance is involved. A child may be insured for as much as $5,000. Write for details!

• **The title "Defender of the Faith,"** which Queen Elizabeth II inherited upon her coronation, and which made her, as sovereign, the head of the Church of England, was first bestowed on King Henry VIII by Pope Leo X for the then English King's attack on the first doctrines of the Protestant revolt. Later Henry VIII broke off with Rome, but the title of "Defender of the Fifth" continues to be granted to each succeeding monarch of the United Kingdom.

5000 Miles Across Canada By Car

A new tourist booklet entitled **Adventure Along the Trans-Canada Highway** has been issued by the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Alan Field, Director, announces. The new 36 page brochure, in four colors, includes descriptive maps and 44 scenic photographs to guide U.S. visitors along the 5,000 mile route of the Trans-Canada Highway.

Mr. Field described the new publication as one of the finest of its kind. "I am sure it will interest more of Americans on visiting Canada and travelling the new all-Canadian route—the Trans-Canada Highway."

Adventure Along the Trans-Canada Highway portrays Canada as an exciting country to visit by car. This has been done by stressing its interesting cities, cultural attractions, mountain and lakeland scenery and outdoor recreation.

The booklet is, in essence, a color atlas of the Trans-Canada Highway describing it with appropriate maps for each province and showing the important feeder roads. In addition, interesting areas with which the Trans-Canada provides a vital link are not neglected. There are even special sections devoted to travelling along the Alaska and Mackenzie Highways, motor gateways to the 49th state and Canada's Northwest Territories, respectively.

The new booklet, adds Mr. Field, is intended to encourage American motorists to explore the fascinating faces of Canada in their own cars.

A free copy of the booklet is available from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Canada.

• **Immigration to Canada,** according to the bulletin issued by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, stood at 10,244 figure for the first quarter of this year. Of that number, only 31 were Ukrainians, while in that same period 4,350 Italians landed in Canada, as well as 1,087 Portuguese, 1,057 Germans, and 1,002 Greeks.

Editor's Correspondence

COMMITTEE WAS OMITTED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY:

Thank you for the fine coverage of the Penn-Ohio Bowling Tournament, but it was regrettable that the last paragraph of the article submitted was not published for in my opinion this was one of the most important. This paragraph contained the names of the people who served on the Committee that was responsible for the success of the affair, without these people no bowling tournament, dinner etc. would have been possible.

The names omitted were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Lesoganich, Mr. and Mrs. P. Stachura, Mr. and Mrs. D. Woytowich, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mushinski, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lischak, Mr. and Mrs. S. Burey, Mr. and Mrs. M. Martynyshyn and Mr. and Mrs. E. Woloshyn.

E. Woloshyn
Youngstown, Ohio.

• Space limitations frequently necessitate some omissions, but in this case the picture of the Committee with all the names in the caption had been published earlier (**The Weekly,** April 8, 1961)—Ed.

SEND US THE CLIPPINGS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY:

Next month, the courses for the secretaries and officers of the Ukrainian National Association branches will begin at **Soyuzivka.** It would be timely to remind the secretaries at that time, to mail in more news and articles of interest on doings in their branches, or on anything of interest concerning their members. One does not have to be a publicity reporter, as clippings from the the city papers, sent in to **The Ukrainian Weekly,** will help the editor to decide what to use.

M. K. Burey
Phoenix, Ariz.

SKALA-STARYTSKY GIVES RECITAL IN NEW YORK

SINGER PRAISED FOR OPERATIC ARIAS

By LEV OLENSANDROVYCH

NEW YORK.—As part of his visit to the United States from Paris, tenor Myroslav Skala-Starytsky stopped in New York for a single solo recital, which took place last Sunday, May 21, in the auditorium of Washington Irving high school here.

It might be said without much hesitation that the number which Starytsky performed most effectively, and which greatly appealed to the audience was Nadir's aria from the opera **"Les Pecheurs de perles"** by George Bizet. In all, his arias, which made up a third of the evening's bill were outstanding by far, which of course is explained by his operatic training, and the fact that he has been the first tenor in the Brussels Royal Opera.

Starytsky sang four arias, on the program and one as the encore; two of them mere by the Ukrainian composers. The aria from the opera "Kateryna" by M. Arkas provided New Yorkers with a preview of what is to come, since a local group is arranging to stage this opera in the near future.

The first part of the program was filled by songs which were composed to the poems of Taras Shevchenko. This created a somewhat sombre atmosphere, as all the songs, in their lyrics and music, were melancholic. Of these, **"Choho meni tiazhko,"** to the music by Bobykevych, and **"Duma,"** for which Fomenko wrote the music, were exceptionally well done. Bobykevych's **Slovo ridne"** in the second part of the evening's program also merited special note.

For those who are partial to songs by A. Hnatyshyn, Singer Starytsky performed a set of three numbers, including **"Zhyta," "Mamo moya,"** and **"Pisnia."**

In this recital the Operatic Tenor showed highly polished technique, and mastery over his voice and material. For the latter he exhibited the necessary degree of feeling and understanding.

Mr. Starytsky was accompanied on piano by Halya Klym, who provided excellent accompaniment for the soloist, but who was unable to control her modesty. She would leave the stage while Mr. Starytsky was still bowing, and he had difficulty in bringing her on the stage to take a bow with him.

James M. Whites at the Keyboard

WEST COAST PIANIST GIVES RECITAL HERE

The young American pianist, James M. White, gave his first New York recital on Sunday, April 30, 1961, in the auditorium of the Ukrainian National Home. Mr. White, a native of Centralia, Washington, has been a student of Professor Wadym Kipa here, since October 1960.

Mr. White offered a program consisting of Bach's "Prelude" and "Fugue" in C sharp major, Beethoven's "Sonata Pathetique," Schumann's "Des Abends" and "Aufschwung," Chopin's C sharp minor "Fantasie Impromptu" and "Valse" Op. 64, No. 2, as well as the "Grande Valse Brilliante" in E flat major and Debussy's "Clair de Lune" and "Prelude" in A minor. The pianist exhibited good control over tone and technique, and the ability to impart to the composition individual interpretation, so necessary to give it "life" and "spirit" as compared to a mere perfunctory, technical rendition. The works of Debussy, Chopin and Schumann, respectively, rate special mention for their interpretations.

An enthusiastically demanding audience compelled the rather shy young pianist to repeat Chopin's "Grande Valse Brilliante" as an encore. The recital left no doubt that Mr. White possesses all potentials for a piano career. With conscientious, continuous hard work, study of the parallel arts (e.g. literature), and a more careful control over the pedal, Mr. White will surely attain his goal, namely that of a great pianist.

— KARENO

Highland Band Led Ukrainians In Loyalty Parade

NORWALK, Conn. — Over sixty bands, floats and marching units took part in the annual State Loyalty Day Parade here, in which Ukrainian groups were represented, according to the parade committee.

At the head of the Ukrainian section marched the Fairfield Scotch Bagpipe Band. The Ukrainian Sick Benefit Society of Southport, Conn.; members of the two Ukrainian Orthodox Churches and the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Bridgeport, Conn., all dressed in the Ukrainian native costumes; and members of Plast in their uniforms, as well as representatives of the Ukrainian National Association branches in the area marched behind the band.

Ukrainian Gold Star Mothers, and "Miss Ukraine" were driven in cars, the committee's release stated.

After the parade, the Ukrainian marchers were brought by buses to the Ukrainian Hall in Southport, where the parade committee arranged a reception with refreshments. Nicholas Gayda, president of the Southport Club, and Joseph Slivinsky of the Bridgeport National Home addressed the marchers during the reception, thanking them for their cooperation.

The Connecticut parade Committee comprised Stephen Maniuk, Nicholas Gayda, and Olga Chueka.

Statue of Liberty to Share Island With Monument of Its Creator

NEW YORK.—Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, the French sculptor who conceived the idea of a colossal Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, will be memorialized at ceremonies on Liberty Island in New York Harbor October 28 when a Bartholdi statue will be unveiled near the base of his greatest work of art according to the National Park Service of the Interior Department.

Like the Statue of Liberty the statue of Bartholdi will be a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States. It will be a reproduction of the Bartholdi statue by Louis Noel which was erected in 1905, the year after the sculptor's death, at his birthplace, Colmar, France.

The proposal to place a statue of Bartholdi on Liberty Island was first advanced last August by M. Charles Studer, President of the Philatelic Society of Colmar. In a letter to National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth, Studer suggested that the Bartholdi memorial would be financed by organizations and individuals in France.

"We would like this gift," M. Studer wrote, "to be a token of gratitude from the French people to the people of the United States for the aid received under the Marshall Plan."

Photo: N.Y. Conv. & Vis. Bureau

The Statue of Liberty, one of New York City's most popular sightseeing attractions, will mark her 75th anniversary this year. The statue, a gift of France, commemorates the alliance of France and the United States during the Revolutionary War. Monument to its creator will be placed at its base.

The formal presentation of the Bartholdi statue, M. Studer suggested, should be on October 28, the 75th anniversary of the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty.

Panchuk Elected to Board of Insurance Association

At the meeting of the Health Insurance Association of America, held May 8-10 at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, John Panchuk, of Battle Creek, Mich., and Secretary and General Counsel of the Federal Life and Casualty Company, was elected for a three-year term to the five-man Board of Directors of the association. Some 279 member insurance companies, the United States and Canada comprise the Association.

Mr. Panchuk is a former Assistant Attorney General of Michigan, former president of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, and former president of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America. He was also a delegate to the last Democratic Party Convention, held in Los Angeles.

Shumeyko in Top P. R. Post

The New York Herald Tribune reported on May 12 last, in its "Along Madison Avenue" column, that, "Theodore V. Shumeyko, in charge of production information at Chemistrand Corp. since 1957, has been promoted manager of public relations for the corporation."

Prior to this promotion, Mr. Shumeyko worked out of his company's New York office through Hollywood, Chicago, and New Orleans. He is now in charge of the public relation offices in England, France and Turkey.

For his share of arranging the American Exhibit at the World's Fair, held in Brussels, Belgium, Mr. Shumeyko received a special citation from the State Department.

In the past Mr. Shumeyko has been editor of **The Trend,** a publication of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America. He and his wife, and their three children, reside in Ridgewood, N. J.

Lack of Publicity About Shevchenko Is Example of Feeble Propaganda

Information about the centenary of Taras Shevchenko and a call for action to issue a postage stamps in his honor appeared in the "Voice of the People" section of **The Chicago Tribune** for Friday, May 5, 1961. The letter by John Switalski stated the following:

There is no more exasperating aspects of the cold war than our feeble efforts in the field of propaganda. For example, 1961 marks the 100th anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko, the great freedom fighter and epic poet of Ukraine. While Congress approved the erection of a statue to him (financed by Ukrainian Americans), there has been little publicity about this tribute to a man who was not only one of the greatest of Slavic poets but one who devoted his whole life to the cause of freedom.

If government leaders called world attention to this honor it would point up the irony of the fact that while many independent states are springing up all over primitive Africa, a 1000-year old European nation larger than France in both area and population is enslaved by Russian tyranny.

We might issue one of those "Champion of Liberty" stamps to commemorate this poet who warned that "there is nothing more bitter than to recall freedom in captivity."

Students Honor Poet

• From Page One

Independence, probably in translation.

Prof. Smal-Stocki then turned to the growing familiarity with Shevchenko in America, which started back in 1865, when the first issue of the **Alaskan Herald** edited by Rev. Ahapiy Honcharenko, contained an article on the Ukrainian Poet.

Ihor Chuma closed the commemorative event in the name of the Ukrainian Students' Association of Philadelphia, which he heads. The concert was sponsored by the students, in cooperation with the Shevchenko Scientific Society's Research Center in Philadelphia.

I HAVE SEEN SOCCER AGAIN

By OLEH LYSIAK

I have seen soccer again. I mean, real soccer. Of course, every Sunday afternoon I go to see a game which is played here, on the backyards of American sports. Because, you know, I believe that life without soccer is dull and not worth too much.

But that what I see every Sunday afternoon, here in the City of Brotherly Love, is not the real thing. Of course, our local boys are doing well; of course, they are American champions; of course they lick every opponent each Sunday afternoon and knowing that they'll win, makes it all a bit dull.

It was with pleasure, therefore, that I accepted the invitation of my young friend Walter Sochan to come to Polo Grounds and see some real soccer. Yes, and it was real soccer with all the finesse of the game and all the trimmings which allow the soccer fans in this country to shed their inferiority complex as lovers of sport which is being rated by sports writers, as far as I remember, far behind marbles and hop-scotch.

Yes, it was the real thing: 10 or more thousand people at the Polo Grounds and every one of them sharp as a Gillette Super Blue Blade, every one an expert. No "Bo-o-o-o-otcher!" shouts like in our "backyards" no blind fanatics, jumping on the edge of the field and trying to "get" the out-of-town player, and interfere with the goalie, no, none of these. These were teams which knew their work, these were teams which greeted the audience before the game; the blue uniformd ballboys, (among them two Ukrainian youngsters Kozdoba and Hura); the sharp shots, the real goalies; Yes, it was **calcio, Fussball, association-football, futbol,** yes, sir, it was great.

At once old times were aroused in my memory: teams some of which no longer exist —Vienna's Hakoah with its Gutman, MTK of Budapest with Orth, Viktoria Zizkov, Sparta-Prague, Spain's idol Ricardo Zamora, blond Frantisek Kada from Sparta, Uridil from Rapid, Skocen from Ukraine—Lviv, Dynamo Kiev and Nizza France... Andrade, Petrone, Scarone from famous Uruguay Olympic team: Oliveri, Foni, Rava, Kupfer — from European continental team against Great Britain, Der Wunderteam from Vienna... Great games in Wembley Stadium in London, Stade Colombes in Paris, the Berlin's Olympischer Field, Munich's Grunewald, Zabo in Nurenberg, Neckar Station in Stuttgart...

Yes, and now it was like that once again. The same atmosphere, the same taste of a great game, international smell in the air—no more backyards no more inferiority complex because we are soccer fans. Now it would be easier to explain to my son, a tackle on his school American football team, how it was possible to assemble 100,000 in Neckar Stadium on the first after-war game in which the German team played against Switzerland, and where Burdenski scored the only goal of the game from the penalty kick. Alright, in New York at Polo Grounds there were 10,000, but I am sure now that there will come a time when it is going to be like in all other parts of the world: fifty, sixty and more thousands of spectators. I am dead sure of it. Congratulations, Mr. Cox!

But — only one thing: why not have a real local team? Granted, after the last year's experience, Mr. Cox felt compelled to engage players from England. I'm sure they will play beautifully—but still, why have only one local guy, our outstanding New Yorker, Benny Zinn? Of course, I believe Mr. Cox knows his business and knows what he is doing and organized a "local" team to the best of his knowledge and belief. But, the public needs another team. A real local team. A real American team. You can't be a part-time American. Nothing personal against the splendid players from the British Isles, but are they going to stay with us after the last whistle of the referee?

The public likes the boys whom they know, and not only for the 90 minutes on the field. The public likes the local boys with whom you can get together after the practice, who go to our church or synagogue, or mosque, who go steady and marry the girls from our crowd, to whom you can lend "a five" and know that it'll be returned, maybe not next payday, maybe six months from now—but still it will be returned, because the local boy will be around.

How about a team, Mr. Cox? Don't you think there is one in the USA — strong enough to play at Polo Grounds? I know one. The team which had a better score with Third Lanark than Birmingham City, and playing only with ten layers half the time, last Sunday.

Granted, they have also imported players, as you know, from Argentina. But those boys are just the ones, whom I mentioned before. They are becoming real American citizens—not the part time type. And besides, they are the US Soccer Champions with no serious rivals in sight as yet. And if they become the US Champions again this year, how about inviting them to your tournament, as a reward perhaps? **How about the Ukrainian Nationals from Philly, Mr. Cox?**

Discuss Nationality Groups

• From Page One

200 years of the foreign-language press has played a vital role in helping European immigrants to become loyal and industrious citizens of the United States. In reviewing briefly the origin of the various language newspapers, Mr. Sanders stated that the first Ukrainian-language newspaper appeared in the 1880's. Today, he said there are some 760 foreign-language press as a in the United States with a total circulation of 12,000,000 copies, which are read by a least 20 million people. He concluded that the foreign-language press always fought for a better America; it supported the Union army against slavery; it fought for better social and labor laws, and stood for liberal immigration laws and against discrimination. The foreign-language press as a rule, the speaker said, always has a better interpretation of foreign news than the English-language press, because the editors of the former have intimate knowledge of their countries of origin and are in a better position to assess developments occurring therein.

The conference was presided by John de Cuevas. Walter Dushnyck, representing **Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly** and the UCCA publications, attended the conference.

SPORT SKETCHES

UKRAINIAN SITCH A.A. KEGLERS ARE CHAMPS ONCE MORE

UKRAINIAN CENTER FOLLOWS IN SECOND PLACE

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The final matches of the U.N.A. Bowling League of New Jersey, held on Friday, May 12th, saw the Ukrainian Sitch team win the 1960-1961 season championship by the wide margin of six and a half games. Although the Sitchmen already had undisputed possession of the top spot as a result of the matches of the week before, the question was which of the two nearest rival teams would take second. The last match saw the Ukrainian Center bowlers nose out the number One Team of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark by one game.

The Centerites won all three games by wide margins from the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension five, while the Number One Vets lost all three to the Sitchmen. Mike Gawdun was the front runner for the Centerites, rolling not only the highest series of the evening, but for the season as well. Good assists from his teammates A. Walker and S. Koropatnick, who registered sets of 602 and 540, respectively, gave his squad the night's highest team series of 2,812, which included the high single game of 975 pins. The "brothers," who were paced by M. Sheremeta's combo of 550 pins, were swamped, scoring a series of only 2,398 pins.

The Number Two Vets team suffered the loss of the first two games in its match with the last-place "junior" St. John's C.W.V. group, but managed to rally in the third and won it by a score of 810 to 746. This did not change the "cellar" spot positions of either team, but it showed that the juniors believe in the old adage, "Never say die."

The First Ukrainian Presbyterian Men's Organization quintet was able to better its team position to fourth place by making a "clean sweep" over the bowlers from the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Newark, N. J. J. Dragon's series of 538 and B. Lissner's 534-pin combo were mainly responsible for this outcome. Bill Karitko's 506 was the best offered by the Churchmen.

The St. John's Holy Name Society aggregation also made a "grand slam" in its match with the senior St. John's C.W.V. five, scoring the night's third highest series of 2,576 pins, and its highest set of the season.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BOWLING LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	High Game	High 3 G'me Total	Pins	Avr.
1. Ukrainian Sitch	63½	35½	998	2777	84418	852
2. Ukrainian Center	57	42	1036	2861	86594	874
3. Ukrainian Vets No. 1	56	43	945	2773	84375	852
4. First Ukrainian P.M.O.	52½	46½	966	2631	79866	806
5. Br.hood Holy Ascension	52	47	1010	2747	81656	824
6. Ukr. Orthodox Church	48	51	978	2723	82518	833
7. St. John's H.N.S.	45	54	960	2576	76121	768
8. St. John's C.W.V. Sr.	43½	55½	933	2682	79686	804
9. Ukrainian Vets No. 2	41	58	948	2520	74566	753
10. St. John's C.W.V. Jr.	34½	64½	850	2273	70681	713

U.N.A. MONTHLY REPORT

U.N.A. MEMBERSHIP REPORT FOR MONTH OF APRIL, 1961

	Adults	Juveniles	Comb. Totals
Total as of March 31, 1961	48,776	24,895	73,671
New Members	158	152	310
Reinstated	50	19	69
Transferred from Other Assemblies	27	14	41
Transferred from Other Classes	17	10	27
Totals	252	195	447
Members Suspended	98	81	179
Transferred to Other Assemblies	22	12	34
Transferred to Other Classes	14	13	27
Transferred to Adults	—	4	4
Members Died	53	—	53
Cash Surrendered	31	17	48
Endowment Matured	20	13	33
Fully Paid Insurance	35	—	35
Reduced Paid Up Ins.	1	—	1
External Insurance	—	3	3
Totals	274	143	417
Total as of April 30, 1961	48,754	24,947	73,701

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.

BALANCE SHEET AS OF APRIL 30, 1961

ADULT DEPARTMENT

ASSETS

Cash in Banks	$ 577,636.53	
Mortgage Loans	2,937,911.22	
Bonds and Stocks	15,370,423.39	
Certificate Loans to Members	315,272.20	
Real Estate	369,080.83	
Printing Plant & Equipment	22,543.79	
Total Assets		$19,592,867.96

LIABILITIES

New Mortuary Fund	$18,677,893.75	
Administration Fund	50,730.87	
Convention Fund	69,066.10	
Indigent Fund	311,483.92	
National Fund	6,896.21	
Old Mortuary Fund	48,361.33	
Reserve Fund	22,652.15	
Orphans Fund	130,462.68	
Contingency Fund	249,687.40	
Old Age Home Fund	19,709.52	
Emergency Fund	5,924.03	
Total Liabilities		$19,592,867.96

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

ASSETS

Cash in Banks	$ 141,605.32	
Mortgage Loans	1,478,088.46	
Bonds	3,416,291.39	
Certificate Loans to Members	54,626.44	
Total Assets		$ 5,090,611.61

LIABILITIES

Juvenile Mortuary Fund	$ 4,988,626.36	
Juvenile Administration Fund	101,985.25	
Total Liabilities		$5,090,611.61

COMBINED ASSETS OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Adult Department	$19,592,867.96
Juvenile Department	5,090,611.61
Total	$24,683,479.57

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СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

ПРО „СЕРДИТИХ", „НЕЦІКАВИХ" І БАЙДУЖИХ

„С світлі розуми, є душі осяйні,
Мов ранок молодий, мов заграва багряна —
Луна їх голосів — пророчиста „осанна"
Серед буденних справ і злої метушні! . ."
—Микола Зеров.

Останнім часом — то тут, то там — лунають голоси про українську молоду генерацію — „сердиту", „нецікаву" і байдужу... Про генерацію, яка росла і формувалась вже на еміграції — далеко поза межами Батьківщини. Про генерацію українських студентів і студенток, яка в дійсності є мало „сердита", ще менш „нецікава", хоч, правда, часто таки досить байдужа. Про студентську генерацію 50-тих і початку 60-тих років.

Ми не згідні нашу генерацію уважати „сердитою", себто — за одним визначенням — „незадоволеною", „егоїстичною", „сварливою", „протестуючою" і „безідейною". Не будемо сперечатись: молоді українські люди, до яких підходять такі епітети, безперечно існують. Деякі з цих людей є навіть дуже голосними — про них знає українське суспільство. Але вони не творять генерації і її не репрезентують. Вони є радше відірваним явищем в студентському поколінню.

Це „відірване явище" — усі ті сердиті, незадоволені й сварливі — цілком несправедливо користуються широкою рекламою; про це „явище" пишуть, дискутують, ним захоплюються... Правда, велику рекламу для себе роблять самі „сварливі" й „протестуючі". Вміючи тримати в руках перо, — й перебільшуючи у „ворушливий" спосіб дійсний стан речей — вони „гнівливо" голосять свій „біль", свій „протест", своє незадоволення. Вони говорять, що вони протестують. Але протестують проти кого, проти чого? Проти „батьків" — говорять одні. Проти „політики" й „партій" — відповідають другі. Проти „нецікавих студентських імпрез" — зітхають треті. І так далі. Та питання падає невблаганно: хто властиво протестує? Кому належать ці „гнівливі" голоси? І нарешті: чому протестує?

Візьмемо тільки один приклад: протест проти „нецікавих студентських імпрез". Кинемо оком на імена „протестуючих". І кого ж ми там зустрінемо? Активних студентських діячів? Молодих людей, яким лежить на серці студентський рух? Нічого подібного. „Протестують" найголосніше ті, яких не знайдете і зі свічкою в руці на студентських імпрезах. Нарікають, найбільше ті, які не зробили майже нічого, щоб згадані імпрези стали „цікавими". Критикують студентське життя ті, які в ньому не працювали, в ньому не брали участи, до нього не належать. Критикують ті, які є найменше покликані критикувати. І цікаво: власне чому, чому такий „гнів", такий „протест", така критика? Це — довга історія. Але щоб її хоч трохи скоротити, при тому давши відповідь на поставлене питання, зазначимо таке: нам здається, що цей „гнів", цей „протест" є кінець-кінцем „гнівом" і „протестом" проти самого себе. Проти власної недіяльности в студентському середовищі. Проти власної настанови — байдужої й неоправданої — яка завела в сліпу вулицю. Проти настанови яка є відповідальною за втрачені студентські роки... Бо студентське життя — повне чару, пригод й відповідальности — пройшло мимо цих людей. І вони бувши студентами, ними і не були... І тому такий „бунт", „біль" і розчарування. І тому „гнівливі" слова.

Та є ще інше визначення „сердитої генерації", чи точніше „сердитих людей". Це визначення аж надто грішить „лібералізмом"; під ними можна розуміти майже всіх і вся. І так до „сердитих" молодих людей минулих літ зараховуються і Драгоманов, і Франко, і Липинський, і Донцов, і Стефаник, і Маланюк... Зі „сердитих" молодих людей наших днів згадується Ярослава Пеленського, Кирила Митровича, Емму Андієвську, Женю Васильківську, Богдана Бойчука... Також згадуються імена декількох молодих студентів і студенток. Висновок ясний: під терміном „сердитих" молодих людей розуміється майже всіх, які в тій чи іншій формі виявляли свій неспокій (в писаннях) про ту чи іншу проблему... Коротко: таке визначення „сердитих" молодих людей не витримує критики і тому нема чого над ним застановлятися.

Нашу генерацію називають „нецікавою" — часом в противставності до „сердитої". „Нецікава" генерація мовляв нікого не зворушує, нічим не хвилюється, ніким не захоплюється. Вона є „сіра", „нудна" і „невтральна". Аргументи, які підтримали б таке твердження? Їх звичайно подасться менше, але врешті-решт автора тези про „нецікавих" — одного з наших талановитих поетів — можна розуміти, хочби для того, щоб з ним не погодитись. Перебуваючи в певній атмосфері думання, що є зумовлене життєвим оточенням, можна переочити й перебільшити багато речей. Наприклад, не беручи активної участи в студентському житті й через те не відчуваючи його „пульсу", можна дійти до висновку, цілком протилежного до дійсности. Не будучи на різного роду студентських конференціях, студійних днях чи конгресах, де відбуваються цікаві й часом надзвичайно контроверсійні дискусії, де зроджуються й нуртують нові думки та погляди, де — одним словом — є рух і дія, можна дійти до дивного — і сумного — висновку, що наші студентські імпрези є сталим пристановищем „конвенційного", „традиційного", ну і звичайно, „нецікавого" підходу до різних проблем. Яка велика шкода, що ті хто так думають і пишуть не поцікавляться глибше тим, про що говорять... Можливо, що після більшого зацікавлення й точнішої аналізи студентського життя і студентська генерація виглядала б інакшою. Тоді з „нецікавої" вона могла б стати досить цікавою. І такий висновок був би ближчий до правди.

Деякі говорять про байдужність нашої генерації. Про це не раз заявляв і автор цієї статті. Але — і це треба підкреслити — байдужність не є кардинальним гріхом в житті якоїсь генерації. Байдужність — стан несталий і в ньому немає нічого абсолютно завершеного. Цей стан можна кожної хвилини змінити. З цілком байдужих людей можна зробити великих ентузіястів певної справи, з неохочих до нічого — охочих до всього. Таку цікаву „метаморфозу" нам доводилося спостерігати багато разів. Треба тільки знайти ключ до ситуації; і цей ключ повинен мати гурт провідних людей.

Цей гурт провідних молодих людей — найкращих представників своєї генерації — що безперечно існує і діє, є часто замало відомим, не голосним. Ті, які безперервно знаходяться в праці, ті, які несуть на своїх плечах увесь тягар студентської діяльности не мають більшої реклями. Але чи вони й потребують?.. „Цікаві" в своїй дії і цілком не „сердиті", постійно воюючи проти байдужности, вони виконують позитивну функцію в суспільстві, не зважаючи на те, що „серед буденних справ і злої метушні" „луна їх голосів" не завжди є „пророчистою ‚осанною' ". Вони знають, чого хочуть і знають куди прямують. Вони є дійсними провідниками. Без „гніву", без „нарікань, без „болю", що хвилював би уяву... Кожне суспільство повинно бути горде з таких молодих людей. Такі не „протестують" і ніколи не заводять.

(К. С.)

Марта Савчак

НА 5-му З'ЇЗДІ ТУСМ-у

В сьогоднішньому світі змагаються за провідне місце дві ідеологічні течії: комунізм і націоналізм. Перша з них має дуже точно і ясно окреслену мету, засоби дії та організований центр; друга ж, на жаль, діє в розпорошенні і є часто виявом почуттів радше, як розуму.

Такі приблизно ствердження почули учасники V-го з'їзду ТУСМ-у, який відбувався в днях 22-23 квітня ц. р. у Филаделфії, в доповіді А. Бедрія на тему „Націоналізм сьогодні і завтра". Доповідь була добре впорядкована і тому легко було слідкувати за думками доповідача, згрупованими довкруги таких точок: дефініція націоналізму, суть націоналізму, теперішні його форми, український націоналізм і його ідеологія, відношення націоналізму до християнської етики, програма українського націоналізму та його будучність.

Аналізуючи загальне поняття націоналізму, А. Бедрій цитував думки таких дослідників націоналізму, як Кон, Шейфер, Снайдер, Орвел, Гейз і Ґрінберг. Точне окреслення націоналізму є нелегке, бо в кожній країні, в кожній мові і в кожній добі йому надають дещо відмінного значення. Націоналізм обіймає не тільки політичні, але й усі інші аспекти життя людини й громади: він дає своє забарвлення психологічним, соціяльним та економічним проблемам. Проф. Гейз ділить націоналізм на: гуманітарний, якобінський, традиційний, ліберальний, інтеґруючий і економічний, Шейфер відрізнює націоналізм імперіялістичний, протиімперіялістичний і протиколоніяльний, а проф. Кон стверджує, що в сучасну добу націоналізм має більший вплив чим християнство мало в середніх віках.

Український націоналізм відіграв велику ролю на Сході Европи, як головний противник російського імперіялізму, при чому наш націоналізм кладе натиск на свободу не тільки України, але й усіх поневолених народів. Український націоналізм є інтеґруючий і визвольний, а у своєму історичному розвитку — стихійний і організований. Аналізуючи український націоналізм на тлі християнського світосприймання, доповідач ствердив, що наш націоналізм зовсім не суперечить засадам християнського світогляду.

Накреслюючи програму українського націоналізму у філософічному, політичному й соціяльному аспекті, доповідач представив такі думки: відкинення комуністичних та фашистівських філософій, демократичний устрій держави збудований на соціяльній справедливості і відповідній військовій силі, відділення Церкви від держави, приватна власність й ініціятива в економіці.

У другій доповіді п.н. „Державницький підхід до студій" О. Павлів згадав про дві течії, котрі панували і панують ще дотепер в нашій визвольній політиці: одна течія покладається на сили власного народу, а друга прив'язує більшу вагу до чужої допомоги. Не знецінюючи значення допомоги зовнішнього світу, мусимо пам'ятати, що тільки власні сили є вирішальні. Студенти повинні не тільки засвоювати історичні факти, але й аналізувати їх, черпаючи з минулого українську національну свідомість. На жаль студентство не використовує як слід нагод, що їм дають чи то катедри при чужих університетах, чи то наші наукові установи. Незалежно від обраного професійного напрямку кожний український студент повинен мати основне знання з українознавства і використовувати це знання в зустрічі з чужинцями.

„Вирощувати інтелектуальний актив — це головне завдання ТУСМ-у" ствердив М. Кравчук у своїй доповіді п. н. „ТУСМ та його завдання на майбутнє". Значна частина доповіді була присвячена перегляді діяльности ТУСМ-у протягом минулих 11 років та внутрішнім справам ТУСМ-у під сучасну пору. Доповідач накреслив конкретну програму для зацікавлення молодшого студентства організацією і його журналом „Феніке" а зокрема для притягнення тих студентів, які визнають „філософію власного городця" і ніде не активізуються.

В останній доповіді п. н. „Ідеї М. Міхновського й українська студіююча молодь" Б. Кульчицький накреслив життєвий шлях Патрона Товариства і його значення у формуванні ідей самостійности України. Доповідач підкреслив, що М. Міхновський один з перших в часі визвольної революції видвигнув значення збройної сили, організуючи „полуботківців" як зав'язок української армії. Українська студіююча молодь приймаючи особу Міхновського за Патрона свойого товариства хотіла вшанувати того, хто ціле своє життя безкомпромісово боровся за „Самостійну Україну".

Вечір присвячений творчості учасників підпілля в літературі і в музиці, у виконанні артистів українських сцен, зробив глибоке враження на всіх приявних. Віра Левицька і Ярослав Рудакевич читали твори Марка Боссла, Петра Гетьманця, Марти Гай, М. Дмитренка, Осипа Позичанюка й інших; виконавці перенесли слухачів в інший світ, світ мрій, стремлінь і переживань тих, які творили епос боротьби за Українську Самостійну Державу. Були читані не тільки поважні твори: гумореска з упівського життя у виконанні Я. Рудакевича була весела і повна гумору, який є одинокою розвагою в трудних обставинах підпільного життя. Марія Лисяк та Володимир Юркевич співали підпільні пісні, які викликали в слухачів тугу за Рідним Краєм. Провідна доповідь ред. Олега Лисяка в'язала поодинокі виступи в одну цілість і подавала присутнім відомості про авторів, з яких багато впало на полі слави...

Константин Савчук

ДУМКИ ПРО ЦЕСУС

„В наш час українське організоване студентство на еміґрації гуртується в декількох студентських союзах. Найстаршим союзом являється ЦЕСУС чи точніше, Центральний Союз Українського Студентства. ЦЕСУС, що має свій осідок у Західній Европі, цілком справедливо може похвалитися довгою, важливою й заслуженою діяльністю в українському студентському русі; з ім'ям ЦЕСУС-у назавжди зв'язані горді та блискучі сторінки нашого студентства; це завдяки невтомній енергії ЦЕСУС-у, що українське студентство здобуло право громадянства на міжнародному студентському форумі. Все це є відомі факти, але все це вже належить до історії. Правда, сучасність є — до певної міри — тяглістю минулого і позитивне історичне минуле може мати позитивний вплив на сучасність. Це значить, що позитивне минуле ЦЕСУС-у може мати — і воно дійсно має — позитивний вплив на розвиток студентського руху під сучасну пору. Але минуле є минулим і вигідне спочивання на його лаврах не принесе бажаних результатів... Тепер ЦЕСУС, з причини виїзду більшости студіюючої молоді до Америки й Канади, є надзвичайно ослабленою організацією; цей Союз, який згідно зі своїм статутом „є світовим становим об'єднанням українських студентських організацій", можна порівняти — якщо така аналогія є на місці — з великими імперіяльними містами, що вже втратили свої імперії. Взяти б для прикладу Відень. Це місто, збудоване трудом великої імперії, в якому колись бився пульс великих світових проблем, сьогодні є живим анахронізмом на маленькій території убогої й політично-невтральної Австрії. І коли ви йдете вулицями Відня, оглядаючи його монументальні масивні будівлі, його палати, замки й парлямент, то який же різкий контраст ви відчуєте між цими німими, але промовистими свідками колишньої величі Австрії й життєвою дійсністю сучасних днів. Це величне місто в минулому відогравало іншу ролю, мало іншу функцію, але зрештою, то був інший час...

А тепер придивімся ближче до ЦЕСУС-у. Заглянімо до його ще недавнього минулого, прочитаймо уважно його статут. З минулого ми довідаємось про широкий засяг діяльности цієї організації, про великі пляни, високі завдання, поважні осяги. А статут? В ньому ми читаємо (Арт. 4), що ЦЕСУС „репрезентує українське студентство перед українськими та чужими публічно-правними і громадськими чинниками та в міжнародних студентських організаціях", що він „координує діяльність українських студентських організацій, дбаючи про українські національні інтереси та добре ім'я українського студентства", та що він „видає періодичні і неперіодичні публікації" і т. д. Вже з цих трьох точок статуту бачимо, що завдання й цілі ЦЕСУС-у є насправді широкого діяпазону. Але цей статут, як ті монументальні будови Відня, належить до минулого: він не відзеркалює сучасного стану і спроможностей ЦЕСУС-у; він нагадує нам полководця, який втративши свою армію, ще й далі плянує відбути воєнну кампанію...

Сьогоднішня „кризова ситуація" в ЦЕСУС-і, що стала болючим фактом наших днів, кличе до певної застанови та дії. В зв'язку з цим, час від часу, лунають голоси, які то в той чи інший спосіб стараються звернути увагу на дуже невідрадне положення цього студентського Союзу, пропонуючи різного роду міри для його покращання. Однак відірваних голосів, якими б голосними чи тривожними вони не були, тут не вистачає; натомість потрібно могутнього хору активних студентських одиниць, щоб справа ЦЕСУС-у стала дійсно актуальною і мала певні шанси знайти позитивну розв'язку. З вірогідних джерел довідуємось, що ситуація в ЦЕСУС-і настільки погіршала, що майже неможливе є скликання чергового конґресу Союзу. Деякі особи зі студентського середовища — й в Европі і в Америці — заступають думку, що лише такі студентські організації, як СУСТА і СУСК зможуть розв'язати проблему дальшого існування Центрального Українського Студентства. Тому я пропоную, щоб на П'ятому Конґресі СУСТА, який відбудеться 1-го і 2-го липня ц. р. в Дітройті, докладно і всесторонньо обговорити згадану проблему...

ПЕРША СЕРЕДНЬОШКІЛЬНА КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ СУСТА

КОМУНІКАТ СУСТА

Дня 29-го і 30-го квітня ц. р. відбулася в Балтиморі Перша Середньошкільна Конференція СУСТА. Конференцію заініціювала й перевела Управа СУСТА; технічною підготовкою Конференції зайнялись УСГ-Балтимор і її Гурток Середньошкільників. На Конференції було присутніх понад 40 осіб — студентів та середньошкільників.

На Середньошкільній Конференції виголошено три доповіді: 1) „Українське студентство і початки середньошкільного руху в Україні" — Осип Зінкевич, голова студентського музею-архіву; 2) „Організоване студентство на еміґрації" — Константин Савчук, президент СУСТА; і 3) „Чому середньошкільники"? Юрій Чапельський, голова Гуртка Середньошкільників при УСГ-Балтимор.

Після виголошення доповідей відбулася цікава дискусія, в якій брали участь наступні особи: А. Чорнодольський, М. Пісецька, А. Радь, О. Зінкевич, Б. Футей, М. Голінатий і К. Савчук. В дискусії розглянено проблему середньошкільної молоді і її відношення до організованого студентського руху в Америці та винесено відповідну резолюцію. В резолюції запропоновано, щоб черговий Конґрес Українського Студентства Америки, який відбудеться 1-го і 2-го липня ц. р. в Дітройті, докладно й всесторонньо обговорив справу середньошкільної молоді та виніс певні рішення.

Конференцією керувала президія в складі: Микола Голінатий, перший віцепрезидент СУСТА, — предсідник; Богдан Федасюк, голова Комісії Організаційних Справ СУСТА, і Богдан Футей, голова УСГ-Клівленд, — заступники: Таня Цибик й Ірена Притула — секретарки. Конференцію привітав від УСГ-Балтимор Богдан Юрчишин, містоголова Громади. З нагоди Середньошкільної Конференції видано короткий історичний нарис про СУСТА.

В суботу, 29-го квітня увечері відбулася студентська забава, влаштована Українською Студентською Громадою в Балтиморі. В неділю, 30-го квітня учасники Конференції — після Богослуження — відбули товариськорозвагову зустріч.

Перша Середньошкільна Конференція СУСТА пройшла на відповідному рівні, серед надзвичайно теплої й дружньої атмосфери та становила черговий успіх зорганізованої української студіюючої молоді в Америці.

ПОДЯКА

Адміністрація „Горизонтів" висловлює оцим щиру подяку Управі Т-ва Українських Інженерів за це, що вони передали свій адресар для розсилки показового числа журналу.

Дякуємо теж членам 29-го Куреня Старших Пластунів „Сіроманці" за допомогу в адміністраційній роботі.

Зенон Баб'юк, адміністратор

Редколегія журналу „Горизонти". Стоять зліва направо: Зенон Баб'юк, Джеймс Вудбері, Тарас Гунчак, Альберт Кіпа і Константин Савчук; сидять — Ляриса Ганущак, Юрій Мацик і Марта Савчак.

Нове число органу СУСТА — „Горизонти"

В березні ц. р. появилося чергове (подвійне) англомовне число студентського журналу „Горизонти" До нового складу колегії цього журналу належать студенти багатьох шкіл Америки, між ними: Юрій Мацик — головний редактор (Ню Йорк університі), Володимир Прибила — його заступник (Сиракюз університі), Зенон Баб'юк — адміністративний директор (Скул оф Політікал Саєнс), Константин Савчук, президент СУСТА, — редактор політичної секції (Колюмбійський університет), Борис Пачовський — директор мистецької секції (Ситі коледж) й інші. Про добірний і кваліфікований склад колегії свідчать цікавий, високо-якісний і багатий зміст журналу, як теж і його професійно-технічне і мистецьке оформлення.

Нове число „Горизонтів" є поділене на чотири частини: філософічно-політичну, мистецьку, студентську хроніку і критику.

Треба відзначити, що всі статті є написані доброю англійською мовою. Переклади українських поезій і оповідань є також на високому мистецькому рівні.

Було б побажаним, щоб у черговому числі увести відділ про технологію. Особливо буде цікаво читачам познайомитись з модерною технологією для відкриття космічних просторів. Цього зрештою вимагає сама назва журналу.

Нове число „Горизонтів" читачі зустріли із захопленням. На одному з'їзді молоді розпродано яку сотку примірників. Деякі нюйоркські українські й американські книгарні вже просять адміністрацію журналу збільшити їм контиґент. Сподіваємось, що нова редакція надалі подбає за вартісне і скоре видання наступного числа „Горизонтів".

Роман Мац

Український Кружок при Колюмбії

Студенти Колюмбії і студентки Барнард Коледжу, які творять Український Кружок, після деякої перерви знову заактивізувались. Вони відбувають майже кожного тижня товариські сходини, влаштували дві вечірки та доповідь проф. Колумбійського університету Ю. Шевельова, присвячену Т. Шевченкові. Голова Кружка запропонувала управі університетської бібліотеки влаштувати виставку з нагоди Шевченківського Року. Ця виставка, яка триватиме до кінця академічного року, зорганізована з допомогою активних членок Кружка, Мирослави Томоруг і Марти Богачевської, знайшла прихильний відгомін в українській та англомовній пресі. (Гл. „Свобода" з 9-го травня, ч. 85, ст. 4). Зокрема в газеті, яку видає Барнард Коледж, поміщено про Шевченка дві більші статті, що їх написали члени Кружка: Таня Осадца, Марія Бойцун і Михайло Байбак.

Цю живу діяльність Кружок завдячує ініціятивності голови — Ярослава Лешка, сеньйорові Колюмбійського Коледжу, який студіює европейську історію й приготовляється до правничих студій; він не жаліє ні труду ні часу для праці на студентському відтинку, Це тим маркантніше, що кромі обов'язків, зв'язаних зі студіями та веденням Кружка, Ярослав Лешко не менше діяльний також у Пласті, як член „Чоти Крилатих", 7-го куреня Старших Пластунів, та віцепрезидент в УСГ, Н. Й.

П. М.

ПРОГРАМА П'ЯТОГО КОНҐРЕСУ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА АМЕРИКИ

ДНЯ 1-го і 2-го ЛИПНЯ 1961 РОКУ

Вейн Стейт Університет — Дітройт

Субота, 1-го липня

9.00—10.00 Реєстрація і перевірка мандатів.
10.00—10.30 Відкриття Конґресу: (а) Привітання від господарів Конґресу — УСГ-Дітройт, (б) Молитва, (в) Американський гимн.
10.30—10.45 Покликання Почесної Президії.
10.45—11.00 Звіт Мандатної Комісії, ратифікація нових членів, прийняття порядку й правильника нарад Конґресу.
11.00—11.15 Вибір Ділової Президії.
11.15—11.30 Привіти.
11.30—11.50 Привітальне слово представника Вейн Стейт Університету.
11.50—12.10 Доповідь — ред. Зенон Тарнавський.
12.10—12.30 Доповідь — студент Ярослав Лешко.
12.30— 2.00 ОБІДОВА ПЕРЕРВА.
2.00— 2.30 Вибір Ділових Комісій Конґресу: номінаційна, організаційна, фінансова, резолюційна, комісія перевірення протоколу з Четвертого Конґресу.
2.30— 3.30 Звіти з діяльности Управи СУСТА.
3.30— 3.45 Звіт з діяльности Головної Екзекутиви ФКУ.
3.45— 4.00 Справа УСФонду.
4.00— 4.15 Справа Середньошкільної Молоді.
4.15— 4.30 Справа ЦЕСУС-у.
4.30— 6.00 Дискусія над звітами та обговорення справи УСФонду, Середньошкільної Молоді і ЦЕСУС-у.
6.00— 8.30 ПЕРЕРВА.
8.30— Конґресовий Студентський Баль. — Роздача грамот ФКУ активним клітинам СУСТА.

Неділя, 2-го липня

9.00—10.00 Богослуження.
10.00—11.30 Праця Ділових Комісій.
11.30—12.00 Звіт Контрольної Комісії та уділення абсолюторії уступаючій Управі.
12.00— 1.30 ОБІДОВА ПЕРЕРВА.
1.30— 2.30 Звіти Ділових Комісій і дискусія.
2.30— 3.00 Вибір керівних органів СУСТА.
3.00— 3.30 Прийняття резолюцій П'ятого Конґресу.
3.30— 4.00 Евентуалії.
4.00— 4.30 Закриття Конґресу: (а) Молитва, (б) Український гимн.
4.30— 7.00 ПЕРЕРВА.
7.00— Мистецький Вечір.

Друзі Студенти! До V-го Конґресу СУСТА залишилось ще декілька тижнів. Чи Ви вже сповнили свій обов'язок і причинились до заснування першої Катедри Українознавства в ЗДА? Якщо ні, то зробіть це негайно!

РІК VIII СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО Ч. 3 (72)
Редагує Колеґія з уповноваження Пресового Бюра СУСТА:
Константин САВЧУК, Наталка ГЛОБА, Роман МАЦ
STUDENTS WORD
Editor: Konstantyn SAWCZUK
150 Van Horne Street Jersey City, N. J.