

"To promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity."

D. D. Eisenhower

# СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK UKRAINIAN DAILY

## The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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SECTION TWO

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### UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES 1961

By R. L. CHOMIAK

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N.Y.—This is the eighth consecutive summer that Soyuzivka, the year-round resort of the Ukrainian National Association in Catskill Mountain hosts the Ukrainian Cultural Courses — the pride of the UNA's Cultural Committee.

In the past seven years a great number of young Ukrainian Americans and Canadians have gone through the program of studies and activities offered by the courses. Some have returned second and third summer to get more advanced knowledge; others have used the courses as basis for further studying on their own or in the universities. This year a total of 58 young adults are enrolled in the Cultural Courses. Of those 33 are girls and 25 — boys.

#### Professional Instructors

The staff of instructors is made up of the same team, with the exception of one, as during the last summer. Headed by Dr. Vasyi Steciuk, professor at Seton Hall University, who directs the courses and lectures Ukrainian history, geography and culture, the team also comprises Ivan Blyznak, who gives instruction in Ukrainian language and culture both at the courses, and at St. George's School in New York, during the school term; Myron Kuropas, Chicago school teacher, who lectures on economic geography of Ukraine, political science and leadership; and Miss Halyna Savchak — new instructor at the courses, who gives lectures in Ukrainian music and directs the student choir. Miss Savchak normally is employed as a music teacher in a Philadelphia high school.

The students benefit from the selection of instructors since all are professionals in their fields, and all are currently engaged in teaching at American schools. Thus the newest methods developed by the educational system find their application in the Cultural Courses in Soyuzivka.

#### Wide Range of Activities

Aside from the syllabus of study which puts stress on individual tuition, the students

also have a wide extra-curricular activities program. There are such things as Ukrainian dancing and choir five times a week (compulsory); embroidery for girls three times a week (also compulsory); and bandura making, recitation of poetry, newspaper, and sports, all of which are not compulsory but have enthusiastic following.

Walter Dubno gives instructions in making of banduras, the favorite Ukrainian string instrument, while John O. Flis comes to Soyuzivka to teach the students Ukrainian folk dancing.

The Student Council this year is made up of the following students: Myroslav Smorodsky — president; Bohdan Novakivsky — vice-president; Anna Ulytzky — secretary; and Mary Jane Demetro — treasurer.

Speaking about this year's crop of students, Myron Kuropas referred to them as "very conscientious group." He said that they are very responsible, and for this reason liberties to them have been extended, such as the curfew which was pushed back one hour, to midnight, on weekends.

#### Students Come to Learn

Miss Savchak said that she feels the students "are here to learn." This is evident, she added, from the fact that many are often seen studying in their off-hours. Both Mr. Kuropas and Miss Savchak fulfill the duties of disciplinarians at the courses.

But criticism was expressed by Kuropas on the participation of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America in this year's courses. The League is supposed to sponsor the program jointly with the UNA. "The UYL-NA is taking the least amount of interest in the Cultural Courses this year, and I am saying this as a UYL-NA adviser," Kuropas stated. "As far as I am concerned, the UYL-NA's participation in the sponsorship of the Courses is only on paper," he added.

He also explained that he was engaged to teach this summer as a private person and not as a member of the League.

### KLOCHKO, UKRAINIAN-BORN SOVIET SCIENTIST, DEFECTS IN CANADA



DEFECTING SCIENTIST SCALED RED HEIGHTS — Dr. Mikhail Klochko (right), Ukrainian scientist who has asked political asylum while on a tour of Canada, is defecting from a high level of Communist society. He showed this picture to Canadian officials to convince them of his importance. Klochko, 59, was on a tour of Communist China in 1949 when he posed with Premier Chou En-lai and an unidentified lady scientist.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18. — Dr. Mikhail A. Klochko, a Soviet scientist on an exchange tour with a group of Soviet scientists in Canada, said today he had defected so that he could have a chance to serve humanity in freedom.

Dr. Klochko, holder of the Stalin Prize in science, said at a press conference that much of his work had been suppressed. That, he said, was why he decided five or six years ago "to get to a free country where at least I would have a chance of having some of the 300 papers and reports published which have never seen the light of day in Russia."

His trouble began in 1948, he said, when he read a paper at a scientific conference in which he accused historians of Soviet science of distorting facts. After that many of his scientific papers were suppressed.

Dr. Klochko, who is 59 years old, came to Canada with eight other Soviet scientists to attend the eighteenth International Conference on Theoretical and Applied Chemistry in Montreal. Later the group went to Ottawa and Dr. Klochko sought asylum there.

In a written statement, Dr. Klochko stated:

"My name is Mikhail Antonovich Klochko. I was born in the region of Poltava in the Ukraine in 1902, and I have

lived in Russia all my life. I am a chemistry graduate of the Kiev Polytechnic Institute in 1925. I graduated with honors and remained at the institute as a teacher and research scientist."

Later Dr. Klochko was called to Leningrad by the Soviet government where he worked under the direction of Prof. Nikolai S. Kurnakov, famous Soviet scientist. Dr. Klochko was awarded many medals for his distinguished services in science, including the order of the Red Banner of Labor (the second highest medal in the USSR after the Order of Lenin), a Stalin Prize and a medal for service to the cause of Soviet-Chinese friendship.

After his defection, representatives of the Soviet Embassy were allowed to see Dr. Klochko and tried to persuade him to change his decision and return to the USSR. They promised him that no reprisals would be applied and that he would be allowed to continue his scientific pursuits. But Dr. Klochko said, he "heard those promises" before, and refused categorically to return to the Soviet Union.

Dr. Klochko is under the protective custody of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for fear of reprisals against him by the Soviet secret police.

### INJUSTICE DEALT TO UKRAINE IS REASON FOR YOUNG SCIENTIST'S DEFECTION

#### NICHOLAS SEREDA WAS ELECTRONICS EXPERT IN KIEV

VIENNA, August 22. — United Press International, citing reliable sources, said that a young Soviet scientist has defected to the West in protest against Soviet domination of his native Ukraine.

The sources identified the scientist as Nicholas Ivanovich Sereda, a twenty-four-year-old electronics specialist from Kiev. They said he slipped away from a touring Soviet party here last month and was granted political asylum by the Austrian government.

#### Moscow Wanted It Hushed

Soviet officials here were described by the sources as being "very upset" over the defection. They pleaded with the Austrian government to keep the incident secret, the sources added.

Sereda defected because he opposed Soviet domination of his native Ukraine. His father, Ivan Matviyevich Sereda, a member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev, was flown by the Russians to Vienna in a final attempt to get his son back. The sources said that young Sereda stated he defected because of "the injustice dealt to Ukraine by the dominant Moscow-based Russian regime," and refused to return to Kiev.

According to the sources, Mr. Sereda separated from his

#### MEMBER OF UNDERGROUND

VIENNA, Aug. 23.—The Associated Press reported today that Nicholas Sereda "intimated to Austrian authorities that there is an anti-Soviet under-

### 'OBNOVA' CALLS GENERAL CONVENTION IN CHICAGO

PRESIDENT SAYS IT WILL BE A MILESTONE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The Eleventh General Convention of OBNOVA, the Association of Ukrainian Catholic Students will take place in Chicago next month, the president of the Association said here.

Iryney Isajiw, who heads OBNOVA, explained that the Chicago branch is in charge of all preparations for the convention. He said that the program of the convention has been spread over the three-day period, from Friday, September 8, to Sunday, September 10, inclusive.

Among the highlights of the gathering will be five talks by distinguished scholars associated with this Catholic student movement.

First to speak on Friday, will be Dr. Vasyi Markus and his topic will be "The Ukrainian Catholic Student in a Modern University." Also on Friday, Rev. Meletiy Soloviy, OSBM, will speak on "The Significance of Rev. Markiy Shashkevych on the Ukrainian Renaissance of the Last Century." Discussion will follow each of the talks.

The convention will open on Friday morning with the Mass in St. Nicholas Church in Chicago. It will be followed by breakfast for all members of OBNOVA; registration; formal opening and election of the chairman of the convention; and then the plenary session and the talks in the afternoon and evening. Committees will meet in-between the various numbers on the agenda, and after the last talk.

Saturday's schedule calls for 8 A.M. Mass and breakfast.

### AMERICAN SCHOLARS URGE SHEVCHENKO STAMP

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Two American professors, Dr. Robert Vlach, professor of Russian Language and Literature and Gerhard Wiens, Professor of German and Russian, both at the University of Oklahoma, wrote recently to Postmaster General J. Edward Day, urging him to issue a "Champion of Liberty" stamp in honor of Taras Shevchenko this year.

Professor Vlach's letter reads as follows:

"Being of Czech origin, I highly appreciated the inclusion of T. G. Masaryk in the 'Champion of Liberty' postage stamp series. Hearing that the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America submitted a proposal to include the great Ukrainian poet and fighter for freedom, Taras Shevchenko, in the gallery of the 'Champion of Liberty,' I want to support this proposition.

"A gesture toward the Ukrainian nation lies in the interest of the United States as well as of the whole free world."

Prof. Wiens supported the project in the following words:

"Although not a member of the organization, I wish to lend my earnest support to the request of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to include Taras Shevchenko in the 'Champion of Liberty' postage stamp series this year on the hundredth anniversary of his death.

"Even though he is not as well known in America as many other fighters for freedom, I consider this great Ukrainian their equal in stature and importance.

"It would serve the cause of freedom in the world to commemorate Taras Shevchenko whom millions of Ukrainians have for hundred years revered as their 'Champion of Liberty.'"

### UKRAINE ROAD IS IN NEW JERSEY

HANOVER TOWNSHIP, N. J.—This community now has a road named for the country of

ground in the Ukraine."

The report stated that Sereda told Austrian officials that he had been in contact with western refugee organizations while in Ukraine, and that he was able to support this claim by citing exact names and addresses.

"The Austrians concluded that he must have belonged to a resistance group in Kiev whose aim is to fight for Ukrainian independence," said the AP story.

It also quoted Sereda as saying the following:

"As a Ukrainian I reject Russian rule over the other peoples of the Soviet Union... I also oppose the Communist regime and am an adherent of democratic socialism."

### SCRANTON IS READY

FRIENDLY CITY WILL WELCOME UYL-NA

By ELAINE CHOMICKY and JERRY PRONKO

Over 1,000 young Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent are expected to attend the 28th Anniversary Convention of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America at Scranton, Pennsylvania, over the Labor Day Weekend, September 1, 2, 3, 4, 1961.

Lavish preparation have assured a varied and full program for delegates and guests at Scranton, the "Friendly City." This convention, dedicated to the Centennial Year of Taras Shevchenko, will highlight cultural and social aspects, including a lengthy list of items for the Convention Sessions.

In order to make the Convention Sessions more meaningful and efficient a Convention folder of 80 printed sides was sent to every member UYL-NA club and Executive Board member. Every delegate assigned by the clubs should read over this folder in advance so as not to take up valuable time at the Convention Sessions. The sessions will take place on Saturday, Sept. 2 at 10 A.M. and at 10:30 A.M. on Monday, Sept. 5 at the Hotel Casey Ballroom.

#### Sunday Concert

Sunday, September 3 will see the Convention Concert held at the spacious Central High School Auditorium at 2 P.M. Featured at the Concert will be the Lehigh Valley Ukrainian Male Chorus under the direction of Prof. Walter Dworakivsky. The fast and fiery Ukrainian Dancers from Johnson City, N.Y. will appear in their colorful Ukrainian costumes. Rounding of the program will be soprano soloist Nadine Dworakivsky and also a Ukrainian fashion show with accordionist Tom Shepko acting as escort. Chairman of this affair is Walter Dutchak, assisted by the UYL-NA Foundation Committee.

On Sunday evening the Convention Banquet will start at 6 P.M. at the Crystal Ballroom at the Hotel Casey. Main speaker will be Rep. Daniel J. Flood. Following the Banquet will be the Grand Ball, starting at 9 P.M. in the Crystal Ballroom. Chairman of the Banquet-Grand Ball is Jerry Pronko.

Monday evening, Sept. 5 at 7:30 P.M., will see the final function of the Convention, the Farewell Dance. This will take place at the Ukrainian Community Center. Chairman of this affair is Harry Panas.

Heading the "Speakers Committee" is Edward Popil. The Convention Souvenir Journal Committee is headed by Michael Kowalchik.

Scranton is ready. Now it is up to the delegates and guests to set their sights on Scranton over the Labor Day Weekend.

### RULES COMMITTEE CRITICIZED FOR INACTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the UCCA and the National Captive Nations Committee, dispatched on August 7, 1961 a letter to the Rep. Howard W. Smith, chairman of the House Rules Committee, expressing disappointment in the inaction of the Rules Committee on the Flood Resolution. The resolution calls for a permanent committee on the captive nations in the House of Representatives. The text of Dr. Dobriansky's letter, which was sent to all members of the said committee, reads:

"On May 16 we addressed ourselves to you, seeking your support of the original H. Res. 211 and similar resolutions calling for the creation of a special Committee on Captive Nations. We now urge that this vital proposal be favorably and expeditiously reported out of the committee. It is mystifying to us that, although you wisely suggested final determination of this proposal back in May, action on it has been stalled.

"With the Berlin crisis, Moscow's propaganda build-up of the 20-Year Plan, and further Soviet space achievements, the necessity of such a committee is greater than ever. Methodically uncovering the facts about our natural allies, the

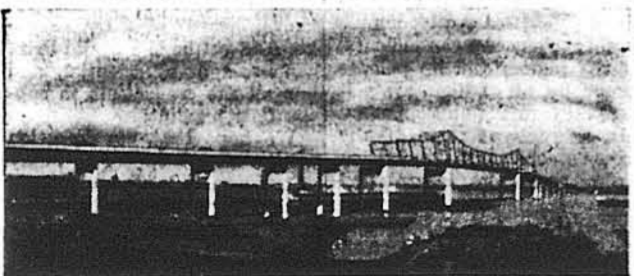
captive nations — particularly those in the USSR itself — the committee would provide not only the necessary enlightened perspective for our people but also the equally necessary hope of eventual freedom for these allies. It would be a watchdog committee on Moscow's colonial exploitation of the captive peoples, both within and outside the USSR. It would find ways and means to magnify the crucial asset of these natural allies to our national interest and, unquestionably, its new findings would lead to concrete legislative recommendations.

Cites Errors Made by U. S. Officials

"The utter necessity of this special committee is even borne out by these random items: 1) the President's fantastic statement in an otherwise excellent address on Berlin: 'We recognize the Soviet Union's historical concerns about their security in Central and Eastern Europe, after a series of ravaging invasions.' (Since 1920 who invaded whom?); 2) the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee laboring under the impression that there are "200 million Russians" (only about 100 million); 3) the UNESCO Courier of October accusing the Uni-

See RULES, page 3

### LEPKALUK'S FIRM DESIGNS NEW ENGLAND BRIDGE



Artist's sketch of Taunton River Bridge designed by Borsari Corporation.

NEW YORK (Svoboda) — Borsari Corporation, the engineering firm of which Myron M. Lepkaluk is president, has had another success recently in having its design of one of the largest bridges in the Eastern United States accepted for construction.

The \$25,000,000 structure connecting Somerset and Fall River City in Massachusetts on Route 6 will be a mile and a half in length, with the width of six lanes, and the height which will allow the largest ocean-going vessels to pass underneath it.

The Engineering News Record awarded Mr. Lepkaluk its Honorable Mention award for this design—the Taunton River Bridge—as the biggest project in the New England States in 1960.

Road and Transit, the official publication of the Massachusetts Public Works Dept. gives the exact data on the Bridge and the description of its design.

Taunton River Bridge is al-

ready under construction. Its supporting structures have been done by Dravo Corporation of Pittsburgh, and American Bridge Company is making the steel components for the project.

Currently Mr. Lepkaluk's firm is working on plans for Lawrence Bridge which is to go up on Rt. 110 at a cost of \$12.5 million. Another bridge which the firm designed and which is now under construction is in Brownsville, Pa., on Rt. 40. There are over 200 bridges in the United States which the Borsari Corporation has designed.

The firm has offices in New York, Harrisburg, and Boston, and it employs a large number of Ukrainians.

The firm's president Myron M. Lepkaluk is a member of Branch 25 of the Ukrainian National Association and holds one of the highest (in amount of insurance) certificates. He is also the president of the Ukrainian Volleyball Club PLAY of New York.





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**GUEST EDITORIAL**

**THE UYL-NA CONVENTION**

By STEPHEN SHUMEYKO

What provokes these remarks is a recent discussion held in an impromptu fashion by several persons, prompted by the fine editorial in *The Ukrainian Weekly* concerning the UYL-NA convention, the conventions of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League and the Ukrainian Orthodox League, as well as the annual meetings of associations composed of Ukrainian youth who came to these shores at the close of the last war as displaced persons, a term which now no longer applies to them. Annual meetings of associations composed of Ukrainian youth. For the sake of brevity, henceforth we shall use the term league in reference to those organizations which are composed of American-born young people, and associations—to those composed of Ukrainian-born young people.

The question on the floor was—who is the more active, the leagues or the associations?

One debater, or disputant, said that the associations within the past several years have been more active than the leagues. He cited their various annual and semi-annual conferences, their manifestations or rallies, their camps, their large membership, and their greater discipline.

Another debater claimed that the youth leagues are still active, although not on the scale of former years, and conceded that the clubs and membership of the league are below par in comparison with those of former years. At the same time he gave great credit to the leagues for all of their accomplishments.

Another person, who acted as a sort of moderator for the disputants on both sides of the fence, acknowledged the merits of the arguments of both sides.

One reason, he said, for the marked activity, especially organizational, on the part of the associations, is that they are more tightly knit than the leagues, that is in reference to the membership of each association.

Moreover, the Ukrainian-born youth is now for the first time exercising that freedom of initiative and action which was denied to them during the war, under the Communist and the Nazi rule.

It is this freedom of initiative and action here on the free American soil plus their ardent devotion to the cause of Ukrainian national freedom, which has made them such active members of their organizations, for the good and progress of the latter. And, to be sure, not to be forgotten in this connection, is the great role played by the parents of these Ukrainian-born young people.

Today, the Ukrainian-born youth is in its first stage of development and progress, and most certainly successive stages will measure up or surpass this first stage.

Insofar as it concerns the American-born and raised Ukrainian youth, that is, youth belonging to the leagues, that first stage was reached by them well over thirty years ago. But their background was vastly different from that of the Ukrainian-born youth. They were the sons and daughters of the Ukrainian immigrant pioneers, who came to these shores virtually penniless, with no knowledge of the English tongue and customs, and with no one at all to extend them a helping hand. They had to do the grubbier work possible in factories and in the mines to make a living for themselves and their children. Starting from scratch and working on the proverbial shoestring, they gradually built their local and national Ukrainian community, established their places of worship, founded their organizations, such as the Ukrainian National Association, set up their press like *Svoboda*—both the oldest and largest—and created various institutions, including Ukrainian schools. Yet there was hardly a professional among them. Practically all of them were of a sturdy farm and village stock. And what is perhaps one of their greatest achievements is that they raised their children in the true Ukrainian spirit.

It was this achievement that caused their sons and daughters to interest themselves, progressively with their growing age, to interest themselves in the Ukrainian language, history, culture, and things Ukrainian in general. Moreover, the expressed longing of their parents to see a free Ukraine, became transmitted to them. To be sure, they had their difficulties, such as in American grammar and high schools, where their classmates and teachers refused to recognize that they were Ukrainians, because "there are no such people." Such were the times then.

Nonetheless they persevered. Their meeting places were at the Ukrainian church and school and national home. They began to set up clubs of their own. Their parents enrolled them in the UNA and other fraternal societies. Soon *Svoboda* began to receive from them reports and articles for publication on its pages. Appeals from them began to appear, urging the establishment of a nation-wide Ukrainian youth organization, which *Svoboda* printed and supported, in Ukrainian and in English.

Then came the clarion-like call to all youth organizations to send their delegates to the First Ukrainian Youth Congress of America. They did. That Congress, held in Chicago in August, 1933, during the Ukrainian Week at the World's Fair held there that year, was truly a great and inspiring affair. The UYL-NA was founded there.

The achievements of the UYL-NA need no elaboration here. They can be listed and detailed at some other time. With all due respect to the achievements of our Ukrainian-born youth associations, a suggestion could be in order that their members examine at time the record of these achievements. They can be found on the pages of *The Ukrainian Weekly*, which was established in 1933, too, and which was, to put it in the vernacular, "the strong right arm of the UYL-NA."

Today, of course, the UYL-NA is not as active as it should be. Its hard core of those who have been devoted to it for years is still there. But what is needed is far more young blood than it has now.

But it is not enough to have a lot of young people who just attend socials, banquets and various convivial affairs. Wanted are youth who will, like their predecessors, devote themselves completely, outside school and working hours, and at much personal sacrifice at that, with no thought of material recompense, to the task of making the league what it truly should be, one hundred percent youth league, devoted to the best interests of America and to the cause of Ukrainian national freedom. May this coming convention arrange to find such youth.

**THE UKRAINIANS IN CANADA**

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The Ukrainians in Canada have undoubtedly achieved a larger role in the political life of Canada than they have in the United States. This is shown not only by the larger number who have won important posts in the government of Canada and especially of the so-called prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta but it has been shown especially by the huge celebration in Winnipeg at the unveiling of the monument of Taras Shevchenko.

There are many reasons for this, other than the fact that the population of Canada is smaller than that of the United States and so the Ukrainians form a larger proportion of the population, even though there are fewer Ukrainians in Canada than in the United States. There are differences in the time of settlement and in the Canadian attitude that had played an enormous role in this development.

**Different Development**

Although the first French settlements in Canada were older than the first English settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, they developed in quite a different way, for the French were far more interested in the fur trade and less in the establishment of a solid population. French policy aimed to build a series of forts and trading posts to the West and to join these along the Mississippi River with their settlement at New Orleans. It was an ambitious scheme which they were never able fully to carry out. As a result, when France was defeated in North America by Great Britain and lost her colonies, the French remained as a solid bloc in what is now the province of Quebec.

On the other hand, the English population, small at first, was rapidly reinforced in Ontario and the maritime provinces by the United Empire Loyalists, the mass of Americans who had been loyal to the British Crown during the American Revolution and had emigrated to Canada afterwards, so as to continue under British rule. Many of these were as hostile to the French as they were to the United States. As a result it was only in 1867 that it became possible to develop a government for the whole of Canada and even this was formed only by Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The development of these new nation was hampered by the rivalry between the almost numerically equal French and English elements.

The two decisive factors for the development of Western Canada were the formation of the Northwest Mounted Police to maintain order in the unorganized areas in 1873 and the building of the Canadian Pacific Railroad which finally in 1885 succeeded in spanning the Dominion and developing a means of communication and transportation directly in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

**Ukrainian Pioneers**

When we remember that the years of the greatest immigration of the Ukrainians to North America came during the decades just preceding World War I, it is obvious that the first Ukrainians to go to Western Canada were moving to a relatively undeveloped and unpopulated area and were not introduced into a heavily developed industrial situation, for thanks to the colonizing efforts largely according to the plans of the Canadian Pacific and its friends in the Canadian government, the new immigrants were usually directed to the still undeveloped prairie provinces, when they were encouraged in many cases to form more or less compact settlements and to retain even their own language and customs, for the Canadians were already aware of the existence on their territory of the compact bilingual state. Even today both English and French are the official languages of Canada.

Thus from the beginning the Ukrainians in Canada did not find the most striking phenomenon of life in the United States—the placing of the immigrants from the agricultural countries of Eastern Europe

like Ukraine in the industrial centres where they were lost in the general hive of factories and mines. As a result the hardship which the early Ukrainian settlers in Canada had to undergo were those that are associated with the settlement of an empty country on the land and not those connected with entrance as more unskilled laborers into a highly developed industrial complex.

**Frigid Traditions Of Britons**

Of course they had to meet and overcome the frigid traditions of a conventional British society for the tone of Canadian life was set by a rather Puritanical code which could not fail to look down upon persons who did not come from the British Isles and who did not at once understand all the ramifications of the British sense of propriety and convention. This does not mean that the Ukrainians had lower standards of personal conduct but had different ways of expressing their standards. But the performance of the Ukrainians in the Canadian Army in the two Wars certainly did much to raise their reputation among the English Canadians other than in the provincial or the rural in the provincial parliaments.

This difference between the Ukrainians in Canada and the United States—rural in one and urban in the other, and the Ukrainian appearance in relatively undeveloped communities at an early stage in their development and entrance into a settled industrial life—determined the achievements of the two groups. Both were similar in that they had a very small educated class to furnish leadership during the first stages of their communal organization. Both underwent the same growing awareness of their positions as Ukrainians and the growing realization of their national identity as Ukrainians and in both cases the coming of the new emigration after World War II changed the general Ukrainian scene, as the newcomers, largely educated men, joined the groups and proceeded along the same path of fitting themselves into Canadian life as their friends did in the United States.

**Differences In Methods**

In that process the Ukrainians in Canada and the United States have become aware of that intangible element that has baffled many Americans and Canadians. Here are two countries separated by what seems an invisible border, enjoying liberal rights of crossing that that border, speaking the same language, sharing the same ideas and able to cooperate freely, who can yet succeed in developing two distinctly different national personalities. See *THE UKRAINIANS*, pg. 3

**A MATTER OF OPINION**

The author of this article is a Toronto, Ont., businessman, and, in his own estimation, a spare time thinker. Here he expresses some thoughts in *The Weekly's* opinion section, and any discussion on what he has to say is welcome for future publication.—Ed.

**UNITED STATES—CANADIAN RELATIONS**

By WALTER SKOROKHID

It seems to me that the U.S. has been and still is a sort of good and kindly uncle to Canada, from a distance watching over her, encouraging her, on occasion gently, without spoiling her, helping her "grow up" from infancy into childhood, into adolescence, into adulthood. Indeed, Canada is now going through the most important stage of her development, of her "growing-up": from adolescence into adulthood, into nationhood. Canada is rapidly becoming an adult nation whose views are beginning to be respected and sought even by other adult nations, whose influence is beginning to wield an impact in many parts of the world, not only upon smaller nations that are still in the stage of "growing up," but also upon old, experienced and powerful nations.

Since World War II Canada's influence has been instrumental in helping to stay the trigger-happy hand of young and old nations alike in distant parts of this world, thus helping to prevent fires which, had they not been snuffed out, might have erupted into conflagrations that would have inflicted death and destruction upon the whole world. As time marches on, Canada will play a still greater role in world affairs to the mutual benefit of all nations which believe in and practice democracy, will make a still greater contribution to the peace and tranquillity on earth, to the development of other nations along the lines of democratic principles and ideals as we know them, understand them and practice them in the Commonwealth of Nations and the United States of America.

**U.S. Could Have Taken Advantage**

However, as we trace Canada's development from birth to her present state of adulthood, can we imagine what Canada would be like today had the United States of America been the kind of monster it could and might have been because of its human, industrial and military power? Had the U.S.A. been such a monster it would have taken advantage of that power to molest Canada at every turn, to impede and obstruct her development, to retard, to stultify her growth or to destroy her altogether. This, fortunately, has not been the case.

How fortunate, therefore, all of us in Canada are that it

**UNA REWARDS ORGANIZERS**

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

It has been mentioned on several occasions that the Ukrainian National Association rewards those members who bring new members into the organization. Many enterprising persons have taken advantage of this business opportunity and have earned nice sums of money. The fraternal benefit society has been paying these rewards for many years. Some people have become full time organizers on a city-to-city basis.

**Anyone May Organize**

Any UNA member may organize new members and receive awards. There is no limit to the number of new members one person may organize. Whether he brings in one new member, or a hundred, he will receive his pro rata reward.

The UNA does not employ agents. It does business through the secretaries of its five hundred branches. The secretaries collect the dues of the members of the branches and forward same to the Main Office in Jersey City. They also submit reports and are responsible for all correspondence between the Home Office and their branches. The secretaries are in a position to organize new members and they account for a large part of new membership applications received at the Home Office. Having no salaried agents, the UNA pays its own members for bringing in new business. The money which would have gone to agents goes to UNA members instead, which is sort of "keeping it in the family."

**First Explain the Facts**

Organizing new members is not difficult. The organizer, by first explaining the facts concerning the leading Ukrainian fraternal order in the United States, will find the work fairly easy from that point. The prospect should be informed as

to what the UNA is, what its rates are, what branches are in his vicinity, and what benefits are available. The organizer should acquaint his prospect with all the facts before asking him if he is interested in joining, for no one would be interested in membership in an organization one knows nothing about. Once the prospect has all the facts it is not difficult to organize him as a member. If he does not join on the spot, he will join eventually. This depends on the organizer; if he brings up the matter again at a later date, or arranges an appointment, he will probably complete his business.

**Unlimited Opportunities**

It may be argued that the opportunity of getting new members is limited because there are very few non-members in cities and towns where there are UNA branches. This may be true of some towns, but the great majority of the localities, where there are branches have hundreds, and even thousands, of non-members; this is particularly true of the larger cities. It is estimated that there are over a million Ukrainians in the United States. The UNA has 79,000 certificate holders. From this it can be seen that the UNA organizer has opportunities which can best be described as unlimited.

**Reward Every Three Months**

The reader is urged to write to the Ukrainian National Association, Post Office Box 76, Jersey City, N. J., for further information concerning organization work. A schedule showing the amount offered for new members will be sent on request; the more new members organized in a three-month period the higher the proportionate reward. Rewards are paid for both juvenile and adult new members.

**CALL OF FREEDOM**

By WALTER DUSHNYCK

The dramatic and sensational escape of Dr. Mikhail A. Klochko to freedom in Canada is a significant and inspiring victory for the cause of human freedom and dignity. It was a common occurrence, as there have been many political escapes from Soviet Russian communist tyranny. As a matter of fact, these political escapes, both from the Soviet Union and its satellites, were so numerous after the end of World War II that the free nations of the West had to organize special relief and assistance committees to cope with the problem.

But there were comparatively few defectors among the Soviet scientists in recent years for obvious reasons. The Soviet government has long established a special policy for its scientists, artists, writers and other professionals. They are well treated and well paid, and constitute one of the privileged classes of the communist society. They are the mainstay of the regime and its policies. Naturally, all of them are political conformists and opportunists, and few of them, if any, dare to challenge the Soviet regime and its totalitarian policies.

Therefore, the defection of Dr. Klochko is a signal development. According to his own statement, he was born in Ukraine, and is a Ukrainian by nationality. Undoubtedly, harsh policies of Russification and oppression, imposed upon the Ukrainian people by imperialist Moscow, played an important part in Dr. Klochko's decision to defect to freedom. The *New York Times*, in its editorial of August 21, 1961 stated: "No doubt there are other factors, too, that played a role. His name sounds Ukrainian and he may well have smarted over Great Russian rule in the Soviet Union."

In his statement, Dr. Klochko denounced "the lack of human dignity in the USSR," and the political pressures on scientists. If anything, Dr. Klochko's dramatic defection is an eloquent testimony against the barbarous regime of Nikita Khrushchev. The Soviet Russian dictator may stun the world with his Gagarin and Titov, and his alleged scientific accomplishments. But the escape of the Ukrainian scientist is iron-clad proof that the Soviet regime, despite its self-propagandized "might and

invincibility," is rotten to the core, and the rank and file of its citizenry is living under unbearable conditions. Dr. Klochko, we may fairly suspect, represents a current Soviet dissatisfaction among scientists, a dissatisfaction which is ominous for all to see. If these well-treated and privileged scientists are dissatisfied with the regime, what then are we to think of the vast masses of people?

The defection of Dr. Klochko is a powerful shot-in-the-arm for the free world, especially now during the increasing international tension over Berlin.

Dr. Klochko has shown that the Soviet Union is a giant with clay feet, its space and nuclear "achievements" notwithstanding.

We may be sure that the Kremlin rulers are very unhappy, and this is the reason why the Soviet Foreign office, upon inquiry, replied that it "never heard" of Dr. Klochko. And yet he is a Stalin Prize winner, a great scientist, and has all the credentials to substantiate his status.

We hope that his defection will be an eye-opener to many of our own officials and scientists who are so eager for "cultural exchanges" with the Soviet Union that they forget "Soviet culture" is based upon the suppression of personal and national freedoms, and that any and all Soviet attainments are the result of oppression and exploitation of both the individuals and the non-Russian nations held captive by Moscow.

On Saturday, September 2, 1961 a staff member of Manor Jr. College will appear on the popular radio show "Speak Your Piece" conducted by Tom Early over radio station WB-CB in Levittown, Pa. This takes place between 12 noon and 1 P.M. Manor Jr. College is the only girls' college operated by the Ukrainian order of Sisters of St. Basil the Great (OSBM) in the United States.

Chrysler corporation plans to set up a factory in the Syrian Region of the United Arab Republic to manufacture Chrysler cars, according to S. El Nawaf, Chairman of the Arab Products Distributing Company. Nawaf said the proposed factory will be built at a cost of five million Liras (\$1.3 million) and is expected to manufacture 3,000 cars annually.

**Editor's Correspondence**

**MORE TAX-EATERS; FEW TAX-EARNERS**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY: When, a half century ago, a few of us tried to substitute baseball for the bullfight, the writer volunteered to make field studies in Spain, also Mexico. Once in Mexico City, he saw, behind the scenes, illiterate peons fight for the privilege of buying an inch-wide, 6-inch-long strip of raw meat from the defeated bull. This, each would devour, confident that thus he gain the bull's courage.

Of course one does not gain good traits thusly. Those peons blundered as much as certain Jamaicans. In Jamaica, the horse-race-loving darkey says "Every jackass, he tink he pickaninny gwine be race horse." We, "Northwest Europeans," (this includes U.S.A., Canada, Australia), with our yen for science, lead the world in heredity research. In Hindustan

fifty cows, under unselected breeding, produce only as much milk as one thoroughbred on writer's dairy. Said Hindustan, (population soon to be 800 millions), had 20 millions Displaced Persons as British Rule ended. These demand admission to U. S. A. Hindustan so lacks American Know How, the rhyot uses as unshod cameltorn plow, unimproved in 3,000 years.

How many grasp, however, even in U. S. A. that there can be UNDERPOPULATION IN OVERPOPULATION? Even in America tax-eaters multiply every four times as much as tax-earners.

C. M. Goethe  
Sacramento, Calif.

Those tax-earners will just have to increase their rate of multiplication.—Ed.

**HE DID NOT SEE THE TEAM**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY: I am renewing my subscription to *The Ukrainian Weekly*. There is \$2.00 enclosed. I did not see this year's All-American Ukrainian Football Team. —MICHAEL J. LEWISH  
Williamsport, Pa.  
Our contributor did not send it this year.—Ed



## GRADUATES Here & There

### TATIANA RABY-KRAWCIW

A Bachelor of Science degree and a wedding band came to Tania Raby within days of each other. She is the daughter of the late Dr. Michael Raby and Mrs. Alexandra Raby of New York. Born in Ukraine, the young graduate came to this country over a decade ago. She married Thor Krawciw on June 10, 1961 in St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York, and graduated from Brooklyn College on June 4.

During her academic years Tania also took part in the various activities in the Ukrainian community. She is a member of the Ukrainian Students Association — N. Y., Plast—Ukrainian Youth Organization,



the choir "Dumka", and the Ukrainian National Association, "Dnister" Branch 361.

## FIRST MEETING OF UKRAINIAN AMERICAN PROFESSORS TAKES PLACE THIS SATURDAY

CLEVELAND, Ohio — De-American university instructors outlining the purpose of the proposed association. It stated that the association would "gather and maintain an active file of most, if not all" of the fellow-instructors and publish the information about their research, promotion, and movements in its periodic publication.

Secondly, it stated, the association hoped to create an endowment fund "to assist scholars of recognized standing to do research on the Ukrainian problems to be published in non-Ukrainian languages" (The Weekly, Feb. 25, 1961). Further information about the proposed association of Ukrainian scholars may be obtained by writing to Dr. M. J. Melnyk, 2364 Briner Ave, Akron 5, Ohio.

According to Dr. M. J. Melnyk, of the preparatory committee, there is to be a general meeting of Ukrainian American university professors at 10 A.M. on Saturday in the Community Room of the Parma Savings Co., 5839 Ridge Road in Parma. The purpose of the meeting is to create an association of persons who teach in the universities and colleges of the United States and who trace their origins to Ukraine.

Earlier this year a letter was addressed to all Ukrainian

university professors at 10 A.M. on Saturday in the Community Room of the Parma Savings Co., 5839 Ridge Road in Parma. The purpose of the meeting is to create an association of persons who teach in the universities and colleges of the United States and who trace their origins to Ukraine.

## BOOK OF REFERENCES ON UKRAINE PUBLISHED

KALAMAZOO, Mich. — The law degree from the University of Lviv, Ukraine, and a doctor of law degree from the Ukrainian Free University of Munich, Germany, according to the release from Western Michigan University.

Dr. Weres' new work contains a short introduction into Ukrainian history, and an extensive and critical bibliography of books on Ukraine, articles in magazines, journals, and encyclopedic references. It may be obtained from the School of Graduate Studies, Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo, Mich. at \$3.50 per copy.

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## THE UKRAINIANS IN CANADA

From page two ties, for there can be no doubt that with all their similarities Canada and the United States achieve their goals by clearly different methods and constantly increasing contacts do not seem to be eliminating those contacts.

As the Ukrainians in Canada and in the United States take deeper roots and grow into their environment, their development will be determined by their surroundings in many unimportant details. It does not involve any danger to the rivalry in their advocacy of a free Ukraine as opposed to the present Russian Communist occupation. It does not involve any weakening of their rela-

tions with the homeland or across the border. It does mean that the Ukrainian Canadians and the Ukrainian Americans like all other Canadians and Americans must realize the truth of that they say when they declare that every people must have their own culture and develop in their own way for the general good of the free world. It is easy to hold this in theory, harder in practice but the success of the Ukrainians in the political life in Canada is something that is heartily to be welcomed and its bids fair to be of great significance to the Ukrainian cause in the future.

## SHE WORKS HIGH ABOVE THE CLOUDS

By ROLECH

In Jersey City there lives a young girl who knows the insides of the Convair 880 or Boeing 707 jets perhaps even better than the contents of her own purse. But then it is her job to know these or other airline carriers and she had to pass rigorous tests before qualifying for the job.

Her name is Orysia Nazar, she is Ukrainian, and a member of Plast—Ukrainian Youth Organization, and when she cannot be reached at home it is because she is probably high above the clouds in a jet airliner, or taking a dip in a Florida swimming pool between flights, for she is an airline stewardess, with Northeast Airlines.

### Must Know Emergency Procedures

Contrary to the popular belief, serving meals on board, passing out newspapers to passengers, and generally making a pleasant impression is the least that is demanded of an air hostess, says Miss Nazar, for that can be mastered in just a few days. The majority of the lessons given to prospective stewardesses in an airline school include thorough familiarization with the aircraft in which they will be flying, and instruction in what to do for example during ditching operations — when an aircraft is forced to make an emergency landing on water. Proficiency in things like that is what determines whether a trainee becomes a stewardess, and usually only a few of those who enter the school eventually put on a uniform and cater to passengers aloft.

Why did Orysia Nazar become an airline stewardess? She says that she wanted to do something different, and moreover, she likes her work schedule. Federal Aviation Agency allows the stewardesses only 18 hours flying time per week, which means that she goes to work only three days each week, and there are a lot of days off to do what she pleases. There are also long vacations and highly reduced ticket rates for airline crews.

Miss Nazar just recently visited her brother in Australia, and some friends in India, who took her on a tour to see, among other things, the Taj Mahal.

Northeast Airlines carries some of the New York-Miami traffic, and this is how Miss Nazar is able to make frequent use of the vacationland's facilities.

On her days off she makes



Orysia Nazar

use of other resort facilities closer to home, such as the Ukrainian National Association's Soyuzivka in the Catskill Mountains, since she is a UNA member, paying her dues to branch 171.

### Driving Is More Dangerous

When asked recently at Soyuzivka whether she does not consider her job somewhat hazardous, Stewardess Nazar replied:

"I have to travel 25 miles from my home to the airport by car and I consider that much more dangerous than flying through the air in a jet."

Currently Miss Orysia works out of Idlewild International Airport, and she has to make the trip there from her Jersey City home through the dense Manhattan traffic.

Commenting on the possibility that her plane may be hijacked and taken to Cuba, the pert stewardess said:

"Why not. I've never been there yet, and it should be interesting to see Cuba."

### No Married Stewardesses

Miss Orysia Nazar advanced rapidly in her career as air hostess. She entered the airline school in February 1959, and was flying on piston-type aircraft in March of that year. Towards the end of that year she qualified for jet service, and since December, 1960 she has been flying these "big birds." She likes her job, and seems to enjoy the many opportunities which it affords. There is only one thing though. Once she gets married, the airline will have to let her go, for there is no room for married stewardesses. But then, marriage has its advantages too, so they say.

## STATE DEPARTMENT CONCERNED OVER ARTICLE IN "THE UKRAINIAN QUARTERLY"

WASHINGTON, D.C.—John Hay, Acting Director, the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, Department of State, expressed his concern over the article, "Discrimination and Bias in Two UNESCO Publications," written by Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki in the spring and summer issue (1961) of The Ukrainian Quarterly. The article appeared in a special reprint. In his letter to Dr. Smal-Stocki, written on August 4, 1961, Mr. Hay wrote:

"We have forwarded the reprint of your article entitled 'Discrimination and Bias in Two UNESCO Publications' to our Permanent Representative to UNESCO in Paris. We have instructed him to bring your views to the attention of the competent authorities in UNESCO and to obtain from them a reply to the criticism you have raised. When we have received a reply from UNESCO we shall write you further.

Meanwhile let me assure you of the Department's interest in fair and objective reporting on the part of all agencies in the UN family, including UNESCO.

"With respect to your recommendation 3c which appears on page 23 of your article, I assume you are referring to delegations sent to the General Conference of UNESCO every two years. These delegations are selected by the President with the consent of the Senate. According to statute they may not exceed five representatives and an equal number of alternates, each of whom must be an American citizen. These delegations are made up of people who have distinguished themselves in the various areas of UNESCO's interest and who are making a substantial contribution to its work. Unfortunately only a fraction of the nominations received can be selected but all are given the most careful consideration."

## NOW YOU MAY STUDY UKRAINIAN BY LISTENING TO RECORDS

By LEV OLEKSANDROVYCH

Often enough we have heard people who study Ukrainian language remark that there is a lack of study aids in this field, and in particular audio aids, such as the linguaphone records available for numerous other languages, including Russian.

But the latest word for all these people, and for those who intend to take up Ukrainian is this: Now, Ukrainian language records are available.

### Ten Months in Preparation

We talked to Mr. Ivan Blyznak, teacher of Ukrainian at St. George's School in New York, and one of the instructors at the Ukrainian Cultural Courses now taking place at Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association resort in Catskill Mountains, and he furnished the details about the language record project, which took ten months to prepare. We also had a chance to hear the master tapes from which the records were cut, and without any hesitation we can say — at last, a void is being filled, and all those who contributed to its completion deserve general commendation.

The originator of the idea to produce Ukrainian language records was Sister Emelia of the Basilian Order, with monastery in Fox Chase suburb of Philadelphia, Pa. She did the research for the project, acquired publication rights from publishers of other language records, and coordinated all phases of the undertaking.

### A Team Undertaking

But of necessity more people were needed to carry it through, and soon a team was built, largely from around St. George's, Ukrainian, Catholic School, of which Sister Emelia was principal. Her close associate in the project was Mr. Blyznak, and one of his tasks was to coach the performers — students of St. George's School whose voices were recorded on tape. Olympia Dobrovolska, stage director of the Ukrainian Theatre in America, corrected the speech to comply with the literary Ukrainian pronunciation, and tapes were made and edited in the UTA studio, under the supervision of Volodymyr Zimny.

The complete product of this joint effort consists of two long-playing records; a guide to their use with texts of the recordings; and a supplementary text book entitled Dobryden for use in learning to converse in Ukrainian.

There are twelve lessons on the two records, and their sub-

ject matter deals with a day in the life of children, including breakfast, a school period, a game, a trip to the zoo, and dinner. Also a lesson is devoted to the days of the week and to counting.

### Learn by Repetition

Each lesson consist of three parts. First one hears a sentence in English which is then repeated in Ukrainian translation by the pupil who is assigned the given part in the story. Here difficult words are repeated two and three times and stress is put on various syllables. The second part of the lesson consists of the same Ukrainian text, with-out English this time, and repeated at a normal conversational pace. In the third part of each lesson there are pauses after every sentence to allow the person or persons studying the language, to repeat the sentence at least twice, and to compare his or her pronunciation with those of the voices on the record.

The voices, incidentally, are those of Sister Emelia, reading the English text, and the following pupils of St. George's School, who took different parts in the story told in these twelve lessons: Christine Prokop, Maria Hnativ, Volodymyr Rohovskiy, Irene Zayats, and Orest Kirshak.

The records have been produced on the level established by those available in other languages, and the tapes have been carefully edited to produce clear speech.

During the course of preparation, the methods suggested for the use of the records, and the supplementary material, have been tested on students of Ukrainian language by both Sister Emelia and Mr. Blyznak. Sister Emelia had the opportunity to do it during a summer course of Ukrainian at Fox Chase, and Mr. Blyznak tried them out on the students of the Cultural Courses.

The publishing of the records and guide books is under the auspices of the Basilian Sisters at Fox Chase Manor in Philadelphia, and they should be available for purchase at the time of this writing.

### Enthusiastic Response

We have talked about these Ukrainian language records to some people who are engaged in the study of Ukrainian, and their reaction was very enthusiastic. They praised the whole undertaking, and said that they could not wait to get hold of sets.

## RULES COMMITTEE CRITICIZED

From Page One

States and other free nations of racism and anti-Semitism, but overlooking entirely the heinous crimes being committed in the Red totalitarian empire. When such misinformation persists on these levels, what can be expected elsewhere?

"As shown week after week in the Record and during Captive Nations Week, popular support of these resolutions is widespread. It is generally recognized that only special committee can devote the time and resources required and warranted by this special subject. The captive nations as a formidable weapon of free world security deserve nothing else. We have no doubt that once reported out by the Rules Committee, this proposal will be overwhelmingly supported in the House. Many rightly view it as the first concrete implementation of the Captive Nations Week Resolution for which they voted and which incited unprecedented fear in Khrushchev."

"How many people who borrow \$8.00 on Monday and agree to pay \$10.00 on Friday (pay-day), (\$8.00 plus \$2.00 interest) would realize that they are paying an interest rate of 1.825 per cent per annum? Canadian Scene reports that legislation is being asked in Canada's Parliament to require finance companies to disclose in writing the annual interest rate charge by them.

## CARTERET, New Jersey

### 25th Annual UKRAINIAN DAY

for the benefit of ST. DEMETRIUS U. O. CHURCH.

Where? — Why, most certainly, at St. Demetrius Ukrainian Community Center — 681-691 Roosevelt Ave., CARTERET, N. J.

When? — SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1961, from 2:00 P.M. to midnight. Suppose it rains? — No problem. Two halls and, of course, Two Orchestras.

Anything else, — Certainly. BAZAAR & FAIR from Monday, Sept. 4th till Saturday, Sept. 9th. Monday and Saturday from 3 P.M. — Tues., Wed., Thurs. & Fri. from 7 P.M. — And what else? — Saturday, Sept. 9th, at 11 P.M. we'll raffle off a 1961 Fairlane 2-door sedan, fully equipped, and a Zenith portable T.V. set.

Any amusements? — Of course. Rides and games. — Refreshments? — Yes, yes. Pyrohy, holubtsi, kovbasa, kapusta, franks, hamburgers, etc. Our cooks are among the best in Joysey. — Good prizes. — What do you expect of us? — You are cordially invited. Come and see. And what's more — we will be glad to reciprocate.

## PROGRAM OF THE SHEVCHENKO DAYS AT SOYUZIVKA

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1961

3 P.M. — Opening of the Shevchenko exhibit. Explanatory remarks by Bohdan KRAWCIW.

8 P.M. — SHEVCHENKO CONCERT. The concert will be opened by Stephen KUROPAS, Supreme Vice President of the Ukrainian National Association.

1. Address — by Anthony DRAGAN, Editor of Svoboda.

2. T. Shevchenko — M. Voloshyn: "I Will Glance and See"; T. Shevchenko — P. Hlushkov: "Wind Blows in the Forest"; M. Arkas: Andriy's aria from the opera "Kateryna"; — solo numbers performed by Myroslav SKALA-STARYTSKY, tenor of the Royal Opera, Brussels.

3. T. Shevchenko: "The Kerchief" — recited by Areia KOVAL, student at the Ukrainian Cultural Courses.

4. M. Fomenko: "The Legend"; M. Lysenko: "Ukrainian Rhapsody" — violin solos by Volodymyr CISYK, professor at the Ukrainian Music Institute in New York.

5. T. Shevchenko — M. Lysenko: "I Am Alone"; T. Shevchenko — A. Shtoharenko: "If I Could Have Shoes"; T. Shevchenko — M. Hayvoronsky: "In the Orchard" — solo, by Mary LESAWYER, soprano of the New York City Opera Company.

6. T. Shevchenko: "But I Care", translated by Clarence A. Manning, recited by Gloria Edlynak.

7. Duet from the opera "Kozaks Beyond the Danube," by S. Hulak-Artemovsky, aria of Oksana and Andriy, sung by Mary LESAWYER and Myroslav SKALA-STARYTSKY.

8. T. Shevchenko — Yu. Kyrychenko: "Cherry Orchard"; "Her Fate"; "The Testament" — sung by the student choir of the Ukrainian Cultural Courses directed by Halyna SAWCHAK.

Piano accompaniment by Olha DMYTRIV and Maria CISYK. The concert will take place on the open-air stage in front of Club Veselka.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1961

11 A.M. — Solemn High Mass.

3 P.M. — SHEVCHENKO RALLY — CONCERT.

1. Raising of the United States and Ukrainian flags and singing of the national anthems. Opening Remarks by Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association.

3. Laying of the wreath at the Taras Shevchenko monument and singing of his Testament.

4. Address by Dr. Jaroslav PADOCH, Supreme Secretary of the Ukrainian National Association.

5. T. Shevchenko — M. Lysenko: "O, Hetmans!"; T. Shevchenko — M. Fomenko: "I Do Not Blame God"; T. Shevchenko — M. Lysenko: "Then, O, Lord" — sung by Myroslav SKALA-STARYTSKY.

6. T. Shevchenko: "Chyhyryn" — recited by Yaroslav PINOT-RUDAKEYVICH, actor of the Ukrainian theatre.

7. T. Shevchenko — Y. Stepyov: "Thoughts Flow"; T. Shevchenko — K. Stetsenko: "Swim On, Swam"; M. Uhlitsky: "In the Forest", from the symphonic poem "Ukraine", sung by Mary LESAWYER.

8. Main Address — Hon. Fernand J. ST. GERMAIN, Representative from Rhode Island in the U.S. Congress.

9. T. Shevchenko: "Chyhyryn", translated by Clarence A. Manning, recited in English by William SHUST, actor of the American theatre.

10. M. Arkas: Duet of Kateryna and Andriy from the opera "Kateryna" — sung by Mary LESAWYER and Myroslav SKALA-STARYTSKY.

11. T. Shevchenko — Ye. Kozak: "My Thoughts", performed by the Soyuzivka choir directed by Prof. Volodymyr CISYK.

12. S. Hulak-Artemovsky: Prayer from the opera "Kozaks Beyond the Danube", sung by Myroslav SKALA-STARYTSKY, accompanied by the choir and piano.

Piano accompaniment by Olha DMYTRIV and Maria CISYK. The concert will be staged near the Shevchenko monument.

## THIS ANGLO-SAXON STUDIES UKRAINIAN ON HIS OWN

New Yorker Thomas A. Styles considers the Ukrainian language to be a hundred times as difficult to learn as English, which happens to be his native tongue. But he nevertheless continues to make progress in it, and his pronunciation of the Ukrainian phrases with which he is familiar is virtually faultless.

But Ukrainian is not the only foreign language in which Styles is interested. He already knows German and Spanish. The latter two are much easier for an Anglo-Saxon to learn than the Slavic Ukrainian, in his opinion.

This writer was introduced to the Ukrainophile through the Shevchenko Memorial Committee. Mr. and Mrs. Styles had made a contribution of \$100.00 to the growing Taras Shevchenko monument fund (\$100,000 had been deposited at the New York office by last week).

A visit to the couple's apartment on Sutton Place South in Manhattan, proved both interesting and stimulating for conversation.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Styles are native New Yorkers, and graduates of the city's Columbia University. Mr. Styles works for a financial house in the Wall Street district and there, incidentally, his knowledge of Spanish is useful for everyday transactions of the firm.

Interest in Ukrainian led Styles to take a formal course in the language at Columbia two years ago, and since then he has been studying on his own. He is familiar with most of the published works on the Ukrainian language, including dictionaries, grammar books and other language aids. He also owns a good selection of those and has formed opinions on the degree of usefulness of each.

By far the most praise is given by Mr. Styles to the Ukrainian-English dictionary compiled by C. H. Andrusyshyn and J. N. Krett. The work was published a few years ago by the University of Saskatchewan in Canada.

"That is positively the most valuable book I have seen, and

all that is needed is a companion volume, an English-Ukrainian dictionary," he said.

Mr. Styles has written to Prof. Andrusyshyn about it and was told that material for the companion volume is available, but that lack of finances prevents its appearance.

His selection of books also includes Yar Slavutych's Conversational Ukrainian, and when told that soon Ukrainian language records would be on the market, produced by the Sisters of St. Basil the Great in Fox Chase, Pa. Mr. Styles said that he definitely would be interested in purchasing a set.

### Tribute to Immigrants

In Taras Shevchenko Styles sees the symbol of the Ukrainian culture. With their contribution to the fund for the erection of the Poet's statue in Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Styles sent a letter in which they said:

"We believe that this memorial to the Poet of Ukraine will also stand as a tribute to all those Ukrainian immigrants who brought with them to the United States some of the heart and spirit of Shevchenko."

By becoming proficient in Ukrainian Mr. Styles hopes to be able to read Taras Shevchenko's poetry in the original. At present, however, he is very happy with the little two-language edition of the Poet's works which was published by Svoboda last year. There on one page is the original Ukrainian, and on the page facing it, the English translation of each poem.

Mr. Thomas Styles has made real progress in his self-taught method of learning Ukrainian, but he feels that some time in a Ukrainian environment would be very beneficial. He is considering the possibility of spending about two months in Western Canada where he would come very close to the Ukrainian culture, and where he would have a good chance to speak and hear the Ukrainian language.

— Lev Oleksandrovych

## CARPATHIAN SKI CLUB OF NEW YORK

under auspices of the UKRAINIAN SPORTING UNION OF USA AND CANADA (USCAR) will hold

## THE ANNUAL SWIMMING and TENNIS COMPETITION for MEN and WOMEN

at

SOYUZIVKA

September 2, 3 and 4, 1961 (Labor Day Weekend)



# СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

## НАУКА І ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ

В сторіччя смерті нашого Пророка-Учителя Тараса Шевченка П'ятий Конгрес СУСТА прийняв його заклик:

„Учітеса, брати мої,  
Думайте, читайте,  
І чужого научайтеса,  
Свого не дурайтеса.“

Як це внести і зреалізувати в наших теперішніх студентських обставинах? Ми студенти університетів та середніх шкіл маємо наш академічний терен для студій, як також для студентського життя. Тут ми вчимося, тут наша українська громада діє. На цій терені заснована наша організація СУСТА. Для студентів університету тільки академічне спілкування задовольняє змагання кожного студента до науки, культури, гуманізму.

УСГ має завдання змагати до інтеграції в американським та міжнародним академічним світі. Наш вплив на студентських-друзів, американських і міжнародних, та на професорів має бути живий та авторитетний. Сьогодні — ідея, а завтра — вже дії!

Діяльність українських студентів-провідників у відношенні до університету, — це так як монета, що має дві сторони. Одна, це наука — друга, це наша діяльність в студентських організаціях при університетах. Обидві є важні, обидві дуже важкі, але обидві є до виконання.

Питання: як ми українські студенти будемо впливати на науку, на університети, та на професорів і студентів?

Перше — це контакт. Відомо, що кожний студент українець має бути активним членом в громаді і в студентських організаціях при своїх університетах. Українські студенти, що живуть в Америці є в дуже щасливим положенні. Ми володіємо англійською мовою, ми маємо американський досвід, а крім цього ми володіємо також українською й іншими світовими мовами, бо ми жили в різних країнах, знаємо їх звичай і їх змагання.

Контакти поживляють нашу працю і скріплюють товариські взаємини. На сходах студентських правління, та в організаціях університету — ми маємо не тільки слухати, але також брати активну участь. Нашою метою має бути не тільки членство, але ми маємо увійти в їх провід і дати напрямні їх праці.

Ми маємо ставати першими в науці, а тоді без труднощів станемо першонами в чужих студентських організаціях і зарплатах. В той спосіб допоможемо до розвою УСГ та нашої централі СУСТА.

Вол. Прибила — Президент СУСТА

## РЕЗОЛЮЦІЯ

П'ЯТОГО КОНГРЕСУ СОЮЗУ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ СТУДЕНТСЬКИХ ТОВАРИСТВ АМЕРИКИ, ЩО ВІДБУВСЯ В ДНІХ 1 І 2 ЛИПНЯ 1961 РОКУ В ДІТРОЙТІ, ПРИ УНІВЕРСИТЕТІ ВЕЙН СТЕЙТ

### ЗАГАЛЬНА ЧАСТИНА:

1. Ствердження:

П'ятий Конгрес Українського Студентства, що відбувся 1961 року, для вшанування пам'яті Тараса Шевченка в студії його смерті, прийняв за кляч української молоді: „Учітеса брати мої, думайте, читайте, і чужого научайтеса, свого не дурайтеса!“

Зі зрозумінням, що кожне покоління мало завдання активізувати ці слова відповідно до своїх обставин і потреб, сьогоднішня українська студентська молодь повинна йти за клячем нашого Понта-Пророка.

Світ не стоїть на одному місці, він поступає вперед. Якщо хочемо йти з поступом, якщо хочемо зайняти відповідне нам місце в громаді студентів молоді світу, мусимо йти вперед. Прогрес, наука і технологія поставили свої вимоги і до студента — змінили його світ. Заклик Тараса Шевченка стоїть літ тому є для нас живий і обов'язуючий!

Сучасна українська студентська молодь мусить собі здати справу, як важливе з сьогоднішнього, щоб якнайбільше нашої молоді вступало на високі студії, бо вчені та експерти формують опінію світу і ми по закінченні високих студій будемо в спроможності допомагати у визволенні нашої поневоленої батьківщини.

Українські студенти та середньошкільники повинні здати собі справу, що вони мусять досягнути певний рівень і не лякаться вступати до найкращих університетів, бо вибір університету рішати про їхній вплив на американське та міжнародне суспільне життя. Однак, не можемо обмежуватися тільки до студій, але мусимо організуватися і творити скоординовану діяльність, щоб мати вплив на студентський світ.

Теперішні українські студенти мають обов'язок бути амбасадорами української справи. На нас студентах тяжить цей обов'язок і ми повинні його виконувати на своїх академічних терені при університетах, коледжах та в середніх школах. Напрямом нашої праці належить від нас самих. Нашим завданням добитися до того, щоб були створені факультетів українознавства при американських університетах і в цей спосіб активізувати питання України в науці. ФКУ була б власне першою нашою інженерною працею в реалізації наших стремлінь.

2. Привіти:

а) Учасники П'ятого Конгресу Українського Студентства Америки перешлюють привіт Президентів Джанові Ф. Кеннеді та піддержують його політику.

б) Учасники Конгресу перешлюють привіт переслідуваному комуністичною Москвою — Українським Церквам на різних землях, непоборним борцям українського визвольного руху, всієї антикомуністичній українській студентській молоді в поневоленій Україні, українській молоді насильно розпорощеній по цілому СССР, та всім волеюлюбним і знедоленому українському народові.

в) Конгрес вітає високі Єпархії українських Церков на еміграції, все українське студентство і ЦЕСУС, наукові, громадські та політичні установи й організації, які евокую працюю наближають день тріумфу української волі та свободи. — зокрема УККА, українську молоді і її організації, українське громадянство в США і по всьому світі.

(Далі буде)

## GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES FOR A SUCCESSFUL 14TH CONGRESS TO THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION.

### FEDERATION OF UKRAINIAN STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS OF AMERICA

## КОМУНІКАТ

### ПРЕЗИДИ П'ЯТОГО КОНГРЕСУ СОЮЗУ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ СТУДЕНТСЬКИХ ТОВАРИСТВ АМЕРИКИ (СУСТА)

П'ятий Конгрес СУСТА відбувся в дніх 1-го і 2-го липня 1961 року в приміщенні Мек-Грегора Меморіал на Вейнському Стетейтовому Університеті в Дітройті, Мішиген.

В нарадах і рішеннях Конгресу взяло участь 50 урядованих делегатів з 14 студентських клубів і громад, а саме:

1. Українська Студентська Громада в Балтімор, Меріленд — 4 делегати.
2. Українська Студентська Громада в Борофо, Нью Йорк — 2 делегати.
3. Український Студентський Клуб в Гантер Коледж, Нью Йорк — 3 делегати.
4. Український Студентський Клуб при Вейнському Стетейтовому Університеті в Дітройті, Мішиген — 7 делегатів.
5. Українське Студентське Товариство ім. Адама Коцка в Клівленді, Огайо — 5 делегатів.
6. Український Студентський Гурток при Колумбійському Університеті в Нью Йорку, Нью Йорк — 2 делегати.
7. Український Студентський Клуб при Університеті Мінесоти в Міннеаполісі, Міннесота — 1 делегат.
8. Українська Студентська Громада в Ньюарку, Нью Джерзі — 3 делегати.
9. Українська Студентська Громада в Нью Йорку, Нью Йорк — 5 делегатів.
10. Українська Студентська Громада в Рочестері, Нью Йорк — 1 делегат.
11. Український Студентський Клуб ім. Луки Мишигу при Сиракузьському Університеті в Сиракузах, Нью Йорк — 2 делегати.
12. Українська Студентська Громада в Філадельфії, Па. — 7 делегатів.
13. Українська Студентська Громада в Шикаго, Ілліной — 6 делегатів.

Крім того по одному головному керівним органам СУСТА.

Про діяльність Головної Екзекутивної Фонду Катедри Українознавства (ФКУ) вів президент ФКУ, Степан Хемич. Також обговорено справу Українського Студентського Фонду, ЦЕСУС і середньошкільної молоді. Офіційно відбулася дискусія.

На пропозицію Статуту Комісії 5-ий Конгрес доповнив Статут СУСТА і створив при Управі СУСТА віце-президенту і комісію для справ середньошкільників і таку ж віце-президенту та комісію для справ Фінду Катедри Українознавства.

У вівторок нарада Конгресу відбулася в день 15 січня 1962 року автоматично сусупендувати з членства в СУСТА ті клуби і громади, які до кінця 1961 року не вирівняли своїх зборів. Товари в СУСТА або не вирівняли зі своїх зобов'язань по відношенню до приднання призначеного числа столітніх фондаторів першої постійної Катедри Українознавства в США.

В суботу, 1-го липня, в Ветеране Меморіал Блдінг відбувся репрезентативний Студентський Конгресний Вальс, під час якого роздало членські грамоти ФКУ тим клітинним СУСТА, що стали столітніми фондаторами Катедри Українознавства, а саме: УСГ — Балтімор, Мл., УСГ — Вашингтон, Д. К., УСГ — Нью Йорк, Нью Йорк, УСГ — Рочестер, Н. Й., УСГ — Нью Йорк, Нью Йорк, УСГ — Шикаго, Ілліной.

На внесок Номінаційної Комісії Конгрес одностайно вибрав нову Управу СУСТА. Контрольну Комісію і Товариський Суд в такому складі:

Володимир Д. Прибила — президент, Ігор Нума (Філадельфія, Па.) — віце-президент організації справ, Богдан Футей (Клівленд, Огайо) — віце-президент зовнішніх зв'язків, Богдан Федорак (Дітройті, Міш.) — віце-президент культ. - освітніх справ, Тарас Хархаліс (Балтімор, Мл.) — віце-президент етнічно-допомогових справ, Євген Лашик (Нью Йорк, Нью Йорк) — віце-президент преси й інформації, Лариса Гауцук (Нью Йорк, Нью Йорк) — віце-президент для справ ФКУ, Зенон Голубець (Клівленд, Огайо) — віце-президент середньошкільних справ, Маруся Бішко - Прибила (Сиракузи, Н. Й.) — генеральний секретар, Мирослав Краєс (Сиракузи, Н. Й.) — скарбник, Юрій Савчак (Філадельфія, Па.) — голова Комісії Організаційних Справ, Олег Послушій (Філадельфія, Па.) — голова Комісії Зовнішніх Зв'язків, Надя Загородна (Ньюарк, Н. Дж.) — голова Комісії Культ. - Освітніх Справ, Люба Кучин (Балтімор, Мл.) — голова Комісії Ступендію - Допомогової, Тая Матійців (Шикаго, Ілліной) — голова Комісії для Справ ФКУ, Ігор Іваницький (Дітройті, Міш.) — голова Комісії Середньо - Шкільних Справ

Контрольна Комісія: Константин Савчук (Нью Йорк, Нью Йорк) — голова, Мирослава Пришляк (Ньюарк, Н. Дж.) — член, Іван Вівчар (Нью Йорк, Нью Йорк) — член.

Товариський Суд: Степан Хемич (Нью Йорк, Нью Йорк) — голова, Юрій Галуцький (Філадельфія, Па.) — член, Богдан Федасюк (Ньюарк, Ньюарк, Н. Дж.) — член.

П'ятий Конгрес СУСТА схвалив ряд резолюцій, що були вислідом праці поодиноких комісій.

Привіти для 5-го Конгресу уложили представники різних українських установ та організацій включно з відпоручним Вейнському Стетейтовому Університету. Зокрема Конгрес вітали представники братніх студентських організацій, а саме: ЦЕСУС, СУСК і САУС.

За вірною технічною підготовкою 5-го Конгресу учасники висловили щирі подяки господарям — Українському Студентському Клубові при Вейнському Стетейтовому Університеті в Дітройті, Мішиген, Конгрес пройшов успішно в надзвичайній дружній і приємній атмосфері.

За Прездію 5-го Конгресу СУСТА:

Богдан Федорак — голова, Родіон Палажій — містоголова, Іван Боднарчук — містоголова, Марта Крамарчук — секретар, Марія Зубаль — секретар.

Дітройті, липень 1961 року.

П'ятий Конгрес СУСТА прийняв трьох нових членів СУСТА, а саме: Український Студентський Громаду в Борофо, Нью Йорк, Український Студентський Громаду в Нью Йорку, Коннектикет і Український Студентський Громаду в Рочестері, Нью Йорк.

Змістовну доповідь на загальному студентському академічному зборі вів д-р Богдан Лончина. Про найближчі завдання українського студентства в США говорив студент Колумбійського Університету в Нью Йорку, Ярослав Лешко. Він підкреслює чотири моменти - справи в майбутній праці СУСТА, а саме: 1) зв'язок з середньошкільною українською молоддю, яка доповнюватиме ряди СУСТА в майбутньому; 2) посилення праці поодиноких студентських громад в напрямі створення Катедри Українознавства; 3) співпраця з молоддю українських організацій в громадянстві, та 4) навішання тісніших зв'язків з етнічними популяціями Москви, Нью Йорку та етнічними організаціями Конгресу Студентів Поневолених Націй.

Звіт з діяльності установами Управи СУСТА прочитав президент СУСТА Константин Савчук і його одобрив делегати довшими та щирими оплесками. Першим разом іменування СУСТА Конгрес відзначив надзвичайно сяду і повну посляти праці установами президента, що буде заохочено другим працівниками для добра організованого українського студентства в США і для української справи загально. На внесок Контрольної Комісії Конгрес одностайно ухвалив абсолютну уступку керівним органам СУСТА.

Володимир Д. Прибила — президент, Ігор Нума (Філадельфія, Па.) — віце-президент організації справ, Богдан Футей (Клівленд, Огайо) — віце-президент зовнішніх зв'язків, Богдан Федорак (Дітройті, Міш.) — віце-президент культ. - освітніх справ, Тарас Хархаліс (Балтімор, Мл.) — віце-президент етнічно-допомогових справ, Євген Лашик (Нью Йорк, Нью Йорк) — віце-президент преси й інформації, Лариса Гауцук (Нью Йорк, Нью Йорк) — віце-президент для справ ФКУ, Зенон Голубець (Клівленд, Огайо) — віце-президент середньошкільних справ, Маруся Бішко - Прибила (Сиракузи, Н. Й.) — генеральний секретар, Мирослав Краєс (Сиракузи, Н. Й.) — скарбник, Юрій Савчак (Філадельфія, Па.) — голова Комісії Організаційних Справ, Олег Послушій (Філадельфія, Па.) — голова Комісії Зовнішніх Зв'язків, Надя Загородна (Ньюарк, Н. Дж.) — голова Комісії Культ. - Освітніх Справ, Люба Кучин (Балтімор, Мл.) — голова Комісії Ступендію - Допомогової, Тая Матійців (Шикаго, Ілліной) — голова Комісії для Справ ФКУ, Ігор Іваницький (Дітройті, Міш.) — голова Комісії Середньо - Шкільних Справ

Контрольну Комісія: Константин Савчук (Нью Йорк, Нью Йорк) — голова, Мирослава Пришляк (Ньюарк, Н. Дж.) — член, Іван Вівчар (Нью Йорк, Нью Йорк) — член.

Товариський Суд: Степан Хемич (Нью Йорк, Нью Йорк) — голова, Юрій Галуцький (Філадельфія, Па.) — член, Богдан Федасюк (Ньюарк, Ньюарк, Н. Дж.) — член.

П'ятий Конгрес СУСТА схвалив ряд резолюцій, що були вислідом праці поодиноких комісій.

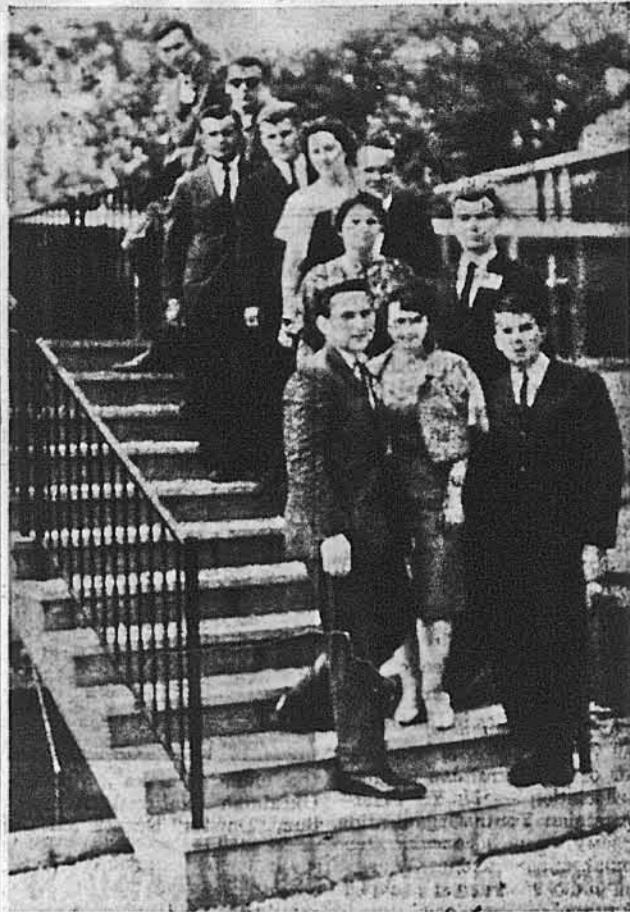
Привіти для 5-го Конгресу уложили представники різних українських установ та організацій включно з відпоручним Вейнському Стетейтовому Університету. Зокрема Конгрес вітали представники братніх студентських організацій, а саме: ЦЕСУС, СУСК і САУС.

За вірною технічною підготовкою 5-го Конгресу учасники висловили щирі подяки господарям — Українському Студентському Клубові при Вейнському Стетейтовому Університеті в Дітройті, Мішиген, Конгрес пройшов успішно в надзвичайній дружній і приємній атмосфері.

За Прездію 5-го Конгресу СУСТА:

Богдан Федорак — голова, Родіон Палажій — містоголова, Іван Боднарчук — містоголова, Марта Крамарчук — секретар, Марія Зубаль — секретар.

Дітройті, липень 1961 року.



Нововибрана Управа СУСТА, вибрана П'ятим Конгресом Українського Студентства Америки: перший ряд від лівої сторони: президент — Володимир Д. Прибила; секретарка — Марія Прибила; голова комісії зовнішніх зв'язків — Олег Послушій. Другий ряд від лівої сторони: голова комісії Фонду Катедри Українознавства — Тая Матійців і віце-президент пресової і інформаційної служби — Євген Лашик. Третій ряд: віце-президент середньошкільних студентських справ — Зенон Голубець; віце-президент Фонду Катедри Українознавства — Лариса Гауцук; віце-президент академічних справ — Тарас Хархаліс; другий віце-президент та референт зовнішніх зв'язків — Богдан Футей; голова комісії середньошкільних студентських справ — Ігор Іваницький і перший віце-президент та референт організаційних справ — Ігор Чума. Неприсутні: Богдан Федорак — віце-президент культурно-освітніх справ; Мирослав Краєс — скарбник; Юрій Савчак — голова організаційної комісії та Надя Загородна — голова комісії культурно-освітніх справ.

## З КАНЦЕЛЯРІ СУСТА

2 липня, при Вейн Стетейт Університеті відбулося перше засідання нововибраної Управи СУСТА. Члени Управи взаємно познайомились, поділилися думками щодо праці у своїх ділянках та вислухали ідеї Президента, який з'ясував, як він поправляти працю СУСТА під час своєї каденції. До чергового засідання кожний референт має здати коротенький звіт з праці своїх ділянок та доповісти свою ділову комісію п'ятьма членами. Постановлено, що наступне засідання Управи відбувається 5, 6 серпня ц. р. під час Вакаційних Днів в Клівленді, Огайо.

2 липня, під час містечка ввечера, який відбувся в Студентському Осередку Університету Вейн Стетейт, нововибраний Президент СУСТА обговорив з Богданом Ковалем, довголітнім представником САУС, справу співпраці двох союзів та Пан-американську українську студентську діяльність. Була мово теж про можливість скликання світового конгресу українських студентів у США.

5 липня, Президент СУСТА розіслав меморандум ч. 1, яке відноситься до особистих інформацій потрібних до нового адресару, до усіх членів Управи, Контрольної Комісії, Товариського Суду СУСТА та редакційної колегії „Студентського Слова“ і „Горизонтів“ прохаючи їх винести його до 16 липня та відіслати на адресу Секретаріату.

10 липня ц. р., Президент СУСТА розіслав меморандум ч. 3, яке відноситься до відповідного відзначення Тижня Поневолених Націй і просяч членів Управи СУСТА дописувати до часопису в своїх містах, та університетах і поширювати правду про Україну, де тільки треба. Також доручив Управі писати до конгресмена Флада, підтримуючи його акцію, щоб створити постійну комісію у справі Поневолених Націй.

10-14 липня ц. р. відбулася 12-та Колгейтська Конференція на теми Зовнішньої Політики Америки в якій брали участь Президент і Секретар СУСТА, як також деякі студенти УСГ громади при Сиракузькій Університеті. Студенти зробили світлинні з сенатором Нью Йорку Джейкоб Лжейтсом, з президентом Колгейтського Університету

30 вересня і 1 жовтня ц. р. відбуються З'їзд Управи СУСТА та Студійні Дні УСГ-Нью Йорк в Лоб Гол в Нью Йорк Університеті.

Програма З'їзду Управи СУСТА: Субота: 9:11 рані — Спільне засідання попередньої та нововибраної Управи СУСТА, 4-5 попол. — П'яте засідання Управи СУСТА та „районові“ звіти. Неділя: 11:1 рані — Обід в честь бутих президентів та членів Управ СУСТА, 1-3 попол. — Семінар-зустріч скарбників всіх УСГ-громад зі скарбником СУСТА.

Програма Студійних Днів УСГ-Нью Йорк: 10 рані — Реєстрація учасників та гостей, 11 рані — Відкриття, спільна молитва. Голова УСГ-Нью Йорк та Голова Управ СУСТА — Привіти. Субота: 12:1 попол. — Перекуса на місці — уладжус УСГ-Нью Йорк, господар Студійних Днів, 1-4 попол. — Доповіді та дискусія. 8:30 веч. — Забава.

Маруся Прибила — генеральна секретарка СУСТА



П'ЯТИЙ КОНГРЕС УКРАЇНСЬКИХ СТУДЕНТІВ АМЕРИКИ В ДІТРОЙТІ ПРИ УНІВЕРСИТЕТІ ВЕЙН СТЕЙТ. На фото: понад 65 делегатів, заступників делегатів й обсерваторів, що репрезентували 18 студентських клубів СУСТА на П'ятому Конгресі Українського Студентства Америки. П'ятий Конгрес відбувся в новозбудованому будинку Мек-Грегора Меморіал, який збудовано в японським модернім стилі з холодношкілками і всіма найновішими вигодами. П'ятий Конгрес був дуже чисельний, бо крім делегатів брали участь около 200 студентів та гостей і заступників преси. САУС — Союз Аргентинських Українських Студентів вивела на цей конгрес, як свого представника Богдана Ковалю (перший ряд, перший з правої сторони), довголітнього голову САУС та секретаря міжнародної антикомуністичної організації в Південній Америці „Вільна Європа“. УСГ при Вейн Стетейт Університеті була господарем П'ятого Конгресу. Проводили нарадами: Богдан Федорак, Родіон Палажій, Іван Боднарчук та секретарювача Марта Крамарчук і Марія Зубаль.

## Повідомлення

Оцим подається до відома, що нова Редакційна Колегія „Студентського Слова“ до кінця року 1961 складається з таких осіб: Володимир Д. Прибила — голова редакційної колегії, Ігор Чума — редактор Організаційних Справ, Богдан Футей — редактор Зовнішніх Зв'язків, Ромал Швед — редактор Гумору і Скечів, Зенон Голубець — ре-

дактор Середньошкільних Студентських Справ, Олена Гікана — „фінтор едітор“. Управа СУСТА просить поодиноких Укр. Студ. Громад вислати свої дописи, статті, повідомлення та світлинні на адресу: Walter D. Prybyla, Jr., President, SUSTA, 135 Whittier Avenue, Syracuse 4, New York. (Telephone: GRanite 5-3904).