

"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

UKRAINIAN DAILY

## The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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SECTION TWO

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SECTION TWO

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### U.N.A. DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING IN CLEVELAND



**LESYA UKRAINKA'S NEW MONUMENT IN THE UKRAINIAN CULTURAL GARDENS IN CLEVELAND, OHIO:** From left to right: Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch and Joseph Lesawyer, supreme secretary and supreme president of the UNA, respectively; Mrs. Helen Lototsky, president, Ukrainian National Women's League of America, and Dmytro Szmagala, supreme adviser of the UNA.

CLEVELAND, Ohio (Special).—On Sunday, September 24, 1961, Joseph Lesawyer and Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, UNA supreme president and UNA supreme secretary, respectively, took part in a specially-called meeting of the UNA District Committee. Both UNA officers were on their way to Cincinnati, Ohio, to attend a convention of the National Fraternal Congress and had stopped in Cleveland to take part in the unveiling of the Lesya Ukrainka's monument and to participate in the UNA District Committee meeting.

The meeting, which was attended by representatives of UNA Branches 102, 112, 240, 251, 291, 328, 334, 336, 346 and 385, was presided by Dmytro Szmagala, supreme adviser of the UNA. In his brief talk Mr. Lesawyer gave a detailed report on the progress of the UNA, highlighting the fact that at the end of August, 1961, the UNA surpassed the 25 million dollars in assets. He further stressed the importance of a systematic membership drive at this pre-convention time. The fact that the Cleveland UNA District Committee re-

cruted only 157 new members out of a total of 414 assigned to it, attests to the necessity for a continuous organizational and membership drive. He further reported on the progress of The Encyclopedia of Ukraine in the English language, the building of a new pavilion at Soyuzivka, the pre-convention membership campaign and the like.

Dr. Padoch stated that although the UNA District Committee did not meet its quota in the new membership drive, it nonetheless attained an impressive record in gaining 157 new members in the last nine months and bettered its own record of the past year, during which only 113 members were organized. He also gave a comprehensive picture of the organizational campaign and underscored the significance of competition among the various UNA district committees in their membership drives, the results of which will be announced at the 25th UNA convention which will be held in May, 1962, in New York City. He also indicated a series of new methods and means in the membership drive, which topic was thoroughly discussed by all those attending.

### New York District Committee Holds Meeting

NEW YORK (Special).—The UNA District Committee of the New York Metropolitan area held its regular organizational meeting on Friday, September 29, 1961, with several delegates, representing a total of 7,225 UNA members, attending. Joseph Lesawyer, supreme president of the UNA, who is also chairman of the N.Y. UNA District Committee, presided over the meeting, with V. Nykyforuk as secretary.

The principal matter on the agenda was the pre-convention membership campaign and the competition for new members among the various regional UNA committees. Dr. J. Padoch, supreme secretary of the UNA, reported on the organizational progress of the Association, whereafter a lively discussion on all the topic discussed at the meeting followed. Among the many points discussed at the meeting was the subject of the Scholarship Fund, reported by its chairman, Stephen Kovalchuk. Among the many veteran UNA work-

ers who attended the meeting was Peter Kuchma, supreme adviser of the UNA. At the conclusion of the meeting a series of decisions were adopted with regard to the further organizational work of the Committee in the metropolitan area of New York.

### UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA SLAVIC DEPARTMENT GETS \$5,000 AID

WINNIPEG, Man.—The University of Manitoba, Slavic Department, has been awarded \$5,000 by the Canada Council for the expansion of its library. Also received awards under the Canada Council's program to assist the departments of Slavic studies were the University of Alberta (\$5,000), Dalhousie University (\$2,000), University of Ottawa (\$5,000) and University of Saskatchewan (\$5,000).

The Slavic Department includes Ukrainian, Polish and Russian branches.

### Son of UNA Secretary — Member of Missile Sites Commission

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Mr. Julius S. Kuczma, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Kuczma of New York, was appointed executive secretary of the Missile Sites Labor Commission by President Kennedy several weeks ago. The appointment was carried in the June, 1961, issue of The International Operating Engineer, appearing in The purpose of the said commission is to insure uninterrupted work on missile construction bases. The President named the new commission on a tripartite basis with three members from each of three groups: the public, management and labor. Public members of the Commission are: David Cole, president, National Academy of Arbitrators; David Stowe, arbitrator, and Prof. John Dunlop, Harvard University.

Labor union members are: AFL-CIO President George Meany; C. J. Haggerty, president, Building and Construc-

tion Trades Dept. AFL-CIO. Walter P. Reuther, president, Industrial Union Dept. AFL-CIO.

Management members: Edgar Kaiser, president, Kaiser Industries, Inc., Oakland, Calif.; Douglas Dorman, vice-president—labor relations, The Martin Company, Baltimore, Md.; James Marshall, executive director, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.

In addition to the 11-member commission three officers were also named. The Chairman is Secretary of Labor, Arthur J. Goldberg; vice-chairman is William Simkin; director, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Services, and executive secretary is Julius E. Kuczma, who has long been a labor relations adviser in the Department of the Navy and is well known to construction union affiliates.

Mr. Kuczma's father, Simon Kuczma, is secretary of UNA, Branch 117 in New York City.

### HENTOSH REELECTED TO HEAD UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE

CENTRALIA, Pa., October 3 (Special).—Last Sunday, October 1, the Ukrainian National Association Branches of Anthracite Coal District held their annual meeting at the Ukrainian Hall.

Michael Hentosh of Mahoney City, branch 305, was unanimously reelected Chairman of the Committee for the next term. Mr. John Petrucio, of Minersville, branch 78, was also reelected to serve as Secretary. Others elected to posts during the meeting which started at 2 o'clock, afternoon were Mr. Walter Chernago of branch 1, Shalomok, Pa., as Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Helen Slovik of branch 7, McAdoo, daughter of the former president and controller Dmytro Kapitula, was reelected Treasurer.

The meeting was opened with a prayer conducted by Rev. John Chervinsky and presided over by Mr. Hentosh who after his opening remarks extended official welcome to Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, and Supreme Vice-Presidentess Mrs. Ann Herman and also called upon all representatives to submit reports on the activities of their respective branches.

Most of the reports were rather pessimistic because of the economic conditions in the district and the decrease in population especially among the younger set who are leaving the region to go to large cities in hope of finding better living conditions.

However, there was also good news. Branch 78 of Minersville and branch 305 of Mahoney City have exceeded their quota for the year and expect to organize considerably more members before the end of the year. Branch 1 of Shalomok and branch 305 of Maize-

### New Anti-Religious Campaign in Soviet Union

LONDON (NC).—Another campaign against religion is now in full swing in Soviet Russia, a Catholic correspondent has reported here.

The correspondent just back from the U.S.S.R. wrote in The Tablet, British Catholic weekly, that after talking to priests and laity, he was left in no doubt that a severe campaign against religion which began last year is now in full swing.

"I was told about cases" says the correspondent, "where believers physically resisted the seizure of their church. I was told of the intolerable taxation imposed on priests and of all manners of pressure and tricks to get the churches closed. Temporary churches in private homes appear to have been particularly hit by the wave of closures in the countryside."

ville also expect to surpass their quota soon.

Mr. Lesawyer in his speech stressed the continued growth of the UNA in membership, financially, new branches and general increase in activities in Ukrainian-American and Ukrainian-Canadian communities. The UNA President pointed out that the difficulties encountered today in organizational work are fewer than those the founders of our association had to face 68 years ago. He said that personal effort on a planned and consistent year-around basis is necessary for progress and growth. Such persistent attention to UNA matters develops enthusiasm which becomes contagious and brings about positive results that satisfy the membership and win the admiration and respect of the community.

Mrs. Herman in her remarks underlined the important role of women in the UNA since they comprise over 45 per cent of membership. She pointed out that women were given a voice on the Supreme Executive Committee in 1908, at which time the post of woman vice-president was established, long before women were given the right to vote in U.S. elections.

Father Chervinsky spoke briefly on the importance of one's culture and tradition. He said that organizations such as the UNA were founded by people who wanted to preserve their customs and religion and enrich their culture in the community.

The meeting was brought to a close by Mr. Hentosh with an appeal for more effort in organizing new members through the balance of the year so that the total figure would be no less than 100 which is higher than the figure for 1960.

### Basilian Sisters Mark Golden Jubilee, Dedicate One-Million Dollar Manor Jr. College

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (Special).—Over 1,500 persons took part on Sunday, October 1, 1961, in the observance of the 50th anniversary of the Basilian Sisters who came to the United States a half century ago and built a powerful organization which played and still plays an important part in the life of American citizens of Ukrainian descent.

At 10:00 A.M. a Pontifical Mass was celebrated in the Manor Junior College Auditorium by Most Rev. Joseph Schmondiuk, Bishop-elect of Stamford, who was assisted by the priests from the New Jersey and Philadelphia deaneries. At 2:30 P.M. the new million-

dollar building of Manor Junior College was dedicated by Bishop Schmondiuk, after which ceremony a banquet followed. During the banquet the Most Rev. Yaroslav Gabro, Bishop-elect for the Chicago Diocese, was the principal speaker. Others who spoke at the festive dinner were Very Rev. Soter Holyk, OSBM, Very Rev. Frederick J. Stevenson, principal of the largest Catholic high school in America, Brother Azarias, chairman, Department of Education, LaSalle College, Dr. E. L. Harasym, and others. The Ukrainian National Association was represented by its supreme treasurer, Roman Slobodian, who congratulated the Basilian Nuns on behalf of the UNA.

### Ukrainian Orthodox Church In Bound Brook Raises Crosses

BOUND BROOK, N.J., October 2 (Special).—On October 1, 1961, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church held a ceremony during which it blessed and raised three crosses fastening them to three domes, one in center and two on each side. The center dome is gold-plated.

The Ukrainian Church-memorial is being constructed in memory of all victims of Soviet terrorism in Ukraine. The ceremony was started at 10 o'clock with a Holy Liturgy. The blessing and raising of

crosses took place at 3:00 P.M. performed by Archbishop Ivan Theodorovych, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States. He was assisted by the Most Reverend Archbishop Matysiauk and numerous clergy. Deacon was Rev. Michael Rebachuk, a former colonel in the army of the Ukrainian National Republic and for many years secretary in 194 Branch of the UNA in New York, N. Y.

### UNA Plans Home for Retired Members at Soyuzivka

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association sent out a circular letter recently to its members requesting them to submit lists of all those elderly members who would like to avail themselves of the opportunity to settle permanently in a home for the retired members of the UNA, which the association is planning to establish at its Soyuzivka estate at Kerhonkson, N.Y.

The principal qualification for acceptance is that an elderly member of the UNA must be in a satisfactory state of health which would enable him

to take care of himself. Maintenance rates which would cover room and board would be from \$80 to \$120 a month, equivalent approximately to the Social Security old-age pension. Members capable of performing light jobs would be given an opportunity to work and thus supplement their income.

The UNA Main Office will send special application blanks to UNA branches upon request, which may be distributed to those qualified for acceptance. A special building at Soyuzivka will be designated for the retired members and its selection will depend upon the number of applicants.

### TENTH ANNIVERSARY SUMA IN YONKERS

Sunday, October 1, 1961, the Ukrainian Community of Yonkers celebrated the 10th anniversary of activities of the SUMA (Ukrainian American Youth Association) by sponsoring a banquet at its own hall, 417 Nepperhan Avenue, Yonkers. The banquet commenced at 3 P.M. by singing of the Star Spangled Banner by an audience which was filled to capacity.

Toastmaster of ceremony, the well-known Dr. Basil Kinal of Yonkers, introduced honored guests and speakers. Rev. Theodore Humanycky, pastor of St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Parish at Chestnut Street, led the participants in prayers and then explained the importance of such youth organization as SUMA to the Church, the community and to the nation.

Representing the Yonkers political organization was the honorable Christ Christensen, Mayor of Yonkers who expressed great admiration for the work performed by SUMA in the youth movement, especially in view of juvenile delinquency. Other guests present were: Republican candidate for Mayor, John E. Flynn; Democratic candidate for Mayor, Al Moczydlowski; City Judge John E. Tobin; Republican candidate for Councilman, 4th Ward, Gil-

bert Hoyt; Republican candidate for Supervisor, 4th Ward, Paul Milano; Democratic candidate for City Judge, Charles L. Curran; Supervisor, 5th Ward and candidate for Councilman, George Dutchnick; Democratic candidate for Supervisor, 5th Ward, Harold Smith; Republican candidate for Justice of Peace, James Panettiere; Republican candidate for Justice of Peace, Frederick J. Adler; Republican Candidate for City Judge, candidate for City Judge, Gilbert Landy; Republican candidate for Supervisor, 6th Ward, Richard A. Thomas. There also were prominent representatives of the Ukrainian Community. A review of the past accomplishments of the SUMA Youth Organization as well its undertakings for the future on behalf of SUMA was given by Mr. Michael Furda of New York, the National President of SUMA.

The cultural part of the program included performances by many Ukrainian artists, including performances by the mandolin orchestra and Chorus led by Alexander Stepanchuk.

The banquet was tendered under the auspices of the Local Youth Committee composed of Michael Zwarych, Stephen Kurylo, Peter Szkarofsky, and Michael Dudar and others.

### SHEVCHENKO MEMORIAL COMMITTEE OPENS DRIVE IN AMBRIDGE, PA.



Officers of the recently-founded Shevchenko Memorial Committee in Ambridge, Pa. plan their fund-raising campaign. Seated left to right: Andrew Jula, UNA supreme adviser and chairman of the Committee; Rev. J. Podoljak, assistant pastor at the SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church; Standing left to right: Nicholas Cheddar, chairman, UCCA branch, and vice-chairman of the campaign; Frank Kulon, of Branch 83 of the Providence, Ukrainian secretary of the Committee; St. Prokopovych, treasurer of UNA Branch 161 and treasurer of the drive; John Protenic, of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, assistant treasurer of the campaign; Michael Manjak, secretary of Branch 121 of the Providence and English secretary of the fund drive.

### Former Secretary of Labor Mitchell Salutes Shevchenko

The Ukrainian Citizen's Committee of New Jersey met in Maplewood, on Thursday to finalize plans for promoting their candidate for governor, James P. Mitchell, who served as Secretary of Labor in Dwight D. Eisenhower's cabinet from 1953-1961.

The following invited guests spoke in behalf of Mr. Mitchell, extolling his business and government experiences: William S. MacDonald, Essex County Sheriff candidate; Mrs. Margaret H. Reitman, Freeholder candidate; and Phillip Lindeman, N.J. Assemblyman.

The group was urged to spread the word to all their friends by phone, by letter and in person about the virtues of Mr. Mitchell and the need for an aggressive, inspired and experienced man for the office of governor of the state.

The meeting was highlighted by the reading of a printed news release, which reads as follows:

James P. Mitchell, former Secretary of Labor and candidate for Governor, today paid tribute to Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's national prophet and poet laureate, on the occasion of the centennial of his death in 1861. In his statement, Mitchell said:

"In this 100th year of the death of Taras Shevchenko, Ukrainian Americans are raising funds to honor his memory

through the establishment of a shrine in the nation's capital, the city of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln.

"This is fitting, because Shevchenko was a bard of freedom and humanism and an ardent opponent of despotism and slavery. In the face of persecution, imprisonment, and censorship, he inspired his people by his unflinching faith in the victory of democratic ideals.

"Today more than 45 million Ukrainians living under the shadow of Communism still believe in Shevchenko and his immortal words of freedom. He continues to embody their dreams, their ideals and their hopes.

"Despite the heavy chains of Communism which have choked their aspirations for some forty years, the spirit of freedom which Shevchenko represents remains very much alive in the hearts of all Ukrainians.

"I salute the memory of Taras Shevchenko."

Those in attendance were: Mr. and Mrs. Phil Chuy, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Topper, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Keybida, Mr. John Romanion, Mr. Myron Lytwyn, Mr. John Wislocky, Mr. John Atamane, Mr. B. Lorzko and Mr. George Prowe.

After the meeting, informal talks were held and refreshments were served. Mrs. Andrew Keybida was hostess.

### Soccer Upset of the Year

By OLEH ZWADIUK

PHILADELPHIA, October 1. The New York Ukrainians handed the U.S. champion Ukrainian Nationals of Philadelphia a 3-0 defeat in an inter-league match before more than 3,000 fans at 29th and Cambria Sts. today.

The surprising upset gave the New Yorkers their first victory this season at the expense of the Champion of the United States. They scored twice in the first half and once in the second. The first to score was, inside right Walter Czynowycz, a former star with the Ukrainian Nationals, followed by center forward Alex Marshall. Outside right, Thomas McLeod, was the only one to defeat the Philadelphia net minder in the second half making the final score 3-0.

The Ukrainian Nationals had many chances to score in both halves but the combination of bad luck and inferior attack and, of course, the outstanding defense of the New York team,

kept them off the tallie sheet. Some observers remarked that if the Nationals had the same forwards as last year the outcome may have been a bit different. Their star forward and -- constant goal-getter Mike Noha, is under suspension and the brilliant outside right, Harry Niss, had to return to his native Argentina where he is currently playing with his original team.

Almost all the newspapers in the metropolitan New York and Philadelphia areas reported on the surprising outcome of this game. The Philadelphia Inquirer headline said, "Ukes' Streak Ends In Soccer Upset" and The New York Journal American said "The big upset of the day was the 3-0 whitewash the New York Ukrainians administered to the Ukrainian Nationals in Philadelphia."

This Saturday the Philadelphia team will play in New York when it meets the Hakoah team in an American League match.



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Editorials

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR CAPTIVE NATIONS

In the next ten hectic weeks a breakthrough is expected in the dead-locked American-Soviet relations. Our officials have assumed rather hopeful attitude, and assurances have been uttered to the effect that there will be general negotiations with the Russians on a variety of pressing international issues, including West Berlin and disarmament.

Despite this hopeful mood, the danger still exists, as it did before. Khrushchev is stalling for time, and there are many proofs to substantiate the assumption that he deliberately manufactured a crisis in Berlin in order to bring confusion and disorganization in the ranks of the West.

Even if we begin again negotiating with the Kremlin, we will operate from the rather antiquated and untenable position of containment and the status quo position. What we are endeavoring to do is to stave off the Russian communist tide, hoping vainly that it will remain permanently behind the Iron Curtain.

What the West should do is something more dynamic and farseeing. For instance, on three occasions the West has recently indicated that it had finally understood the vital issue of the Russian communist danger. Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker of Canada, President John F. Kennedy of the United States and Lord Home, British Foreign Secretary, has each on separate occasions, spoken of the necessity of applying the principle of national self-determination not only in Asia and Africa, but behind the Iron Curtain, in the Soviet totalitarian empire as well. They all indicated that Russian colonialism should be submitted to international review and discussion as well.

Recently, New York Post European correspondent, Seymour Freidin (September 26, 1961), made a point when he expressed apprehension with respect to the general trend of the Western policy toward the U.S.S.R.:

"There isn't a sign of seeking a new frontier to regularize Eastern Europe... A Soviet whim cannot convert West Berlin into a so-called neutral town. The problem goes further, to all of Germany and all of Eastern Europe. Even if non-aligned countries are disinterested—as most are—we should not abdicate the principle of self-determination in Eastern Europe. Since the wall was built around East Berlin we have indulged in morale stunts to show our self-interest in Berlin. At the same time rather influential voices have been raised claiming that whether we like it or not, we should recognize the existence of two Germanys. This is a reinforced containment policy. The Russians, by isolating East Berlin, unilaterally upset that status quo... But we have apparently found no way of restoring the original containment policy concept of the status quo. Only very lately has a new approach been discussed, to say not yet reached the planners' level."

"Briefly, the new frontier for Eastern Europe envisions German unification—not at some indefinite date but soon. The price for that is not only German neutrality, but neutrality for all Soviet Europe—in other words, stabilized self-determination from the Rhine to the Ukraine... According to this plan, after a preparatory period, in which political parties are again permitted to form, elections must be held... Naturally this kind of political remodeling means the withdrawal of West Germany from NATO. This program in its vast outlines, sees a free and neutral Eastern Europe. The Russians claim they will never leave what they possess... The Russians cannot have it both ways. They cannot compel us to work from their interpretation of containment without committing that indefinable miscalculation..."

Our only effective and concrete argument to which the Russians would listen is the demand that the principle of national self-determination is applied to all nations and peoples, including those in the slave house of the Soviet empire.

HOME FOR RETIRED UNA MEMBERS

As reported elsewhere in this issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, the Ukrainian National Association is now in the course of realizing one of its long-planned projects: a home for elderly UNA members.

There are abundant indications that such accommodations for our retired members who have no close family, is one of the pressing problems of the day, in our Ukrainian American community. Such a home has been the subject of many discussions during UNA conventions and other meetings of our largest fraternal Ukrainian American organization.

Now the project is taking a definite and concrete form. On September 15, 1961, Supreme UNA President Joseph Lesawyer sent a circular to all Branches of the UNA, which reads as follows:

"We have received a number of inquiries about a home for members who have retired. As you know, Soyuzivka has facilities that have been designated for that purpose. If you have any members that have retired and have an interest in becoming permanent residents at Soyuzivka, please forward their names and addresses so that we can send them application forms. Only applicants who are in good health and are capable of taking care of themselves will be accepted. The cost for room and board will average from \$80 to \$120 per month. Members who are able to perform light work, and desire to do so, may have an opportunity to supplement their income from time to time as such work becomes available."

We certainly hope that this is a good news for many of our elderly members who are in retirement and solitude and who would like to live in an establishment which would at least partially substitute for their former homes.

All UNA Branch secretaries and organizers now have added opportunity to serve the welfare of UNA members. They should survey their respective areas and seek out all UNA members in retirement who would like to avail themselves of this excellent opportunity and become residents at Soyuzivka. We hope that they will do a thorough job and submit all candidates that are in need of the facilities of the UNA home for elderly members at Soyuzivka.

This is a wonderful opportunity to carry out the true spirit of fraternalism, which no UNA secretary can afford to neglect.

BOOKS MAKE IDEAL GIFTS. LOOK OVER THE SELECTION IN THE "SVOBODA" BOOK STORE. INQUIRIES BY MAIL ARE WELCOMED.

A STRANGE INTERLUDE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

A strange interlude in the modern world is the only term which can be applied to the startling withdrawal of Syria from the United Arab Republic. It was apparently unexpected by the rest of the world, especially the West which has long been indifferent or willfully blind to the proceedings in the Near and Middle East, until they force themselves upon the international scene but so far Moscow and the Communist world have not ventured to express any comment. It is equally strange that President Nasser of the United Arab Republic, after first sending detachments by sea and air to Syria to maintain his domination, almost immediately declared that he would not subdue the area by force of arms and has contented himself with broadcasts urging the Syrians to revolt against the new government and save their "liberty" in connection with his. Finally the independence of Syria, if it can be maintained, places the United Nations in a curious situation for it was only three years ago that it accepted the statement of the United Arab Republic that it had absorbed Syria and dropped the state, one of its charter members, from membership.

Syria, at the end of World War I, became a French mandated territory and it was governed as such until World War II, while a section of the country was transferred to the French mandate of Lebanon. After World War II, it became independent with substantially the territory that it had under French control. Unlike others of the Arab states, it belonged in the so-called fertile crescent with a considerable amount of arable land suitable for large scale agriculture and was a country of large estates owned by a relatively few families. It also had a large and influential trading community and many Syrians have emigrated to other countries, including the United States, where they have acquired considerable wealth and influence. The country was the prey of many conflicting political parties, not excluding the Communists, and in the early stages of Nasser's rule, there was the fear that the Communists would eventually win control. It was largely for this reason that some of the military leaders annexed the country to Egypt to form the United Arab Republic, although Syria was separated from Egypt by the territory of both Israel and Jordan.

Nasser's Double Game

During the last years and following in fact the Suez episode, the relations of Egypt and the Kremlin have been confused. On the one hand, Nasser has kept a tight grip on the Communist Party in Egypt but on the other he has secured Soviet help for building the Aswan Dam on the Upper Nile. He welcomed Soviet help against England and France and he has established close, and perhaps too close, economic relations with the Kremlin. Apparently Moscow did not achieve what it had intended when it commenced to back him and in recent weeks the tone of Moscow toward Nasser has become less and less friendly.

On the other hand, Nasser has been dissatisfied with his efforts to bring a higher standard of living to his people and has been thwarted several times in his efforts to overthrow King Hussein of Jordan or to extend his control over Iraq, which threw off the semi-alliance with Jordan and has since pursued an uneasy course of hostility to the West and of criticism of the East. With this in mind, he has attempted in recent weeks to introduce a new nationalization of most of the Egyptian industries and a severe limitation of the rights of the individual to hold land.

To introduce these new steps into Syria, he found it necessary to establish more of a unitary regime than he had planned in the beginning. At first there was to be a regional council in Syria which was to have broad powers under the common government in Cairo. This has been replaced by proposals that the entire government would meet periodically in Damascus but that the same measures would be consistently applied by the same commissions and ministries in both parts of the United Arab Republic. Apparently it was these steps and the resignations or dismissal of Colonel Serraj, the leader of the movement to bring Syria into the Union, from his post as Vice-President of the United Arab Republic that has brought on the crisis. Yet in this topsy turvy struggle, the new regime announces that it has arrested him for sabotage.

Difficulties of New Syrian Government

The new government was recognized immediately by Jordan and Turkey and later by Iran and it received at least kind words from Colonel Kasim of Iraq who is involved in his own struggle with the other Arab states for the leadership of the Arab world and specifically for the acquisition of the oil-rich sheikdom of Kuwait, a former protectorate of Great Britain, but now an independent state garrisoned against him by a Pan-Arab military force. It seems to be composed of elements of the more prosperous classes, military, commercial and land-owning and it remains to be seen whether these have learned enough during the last years to establish a progressive government which will improve the conditions of the lower classes more than Nasser has done by this attempt to secure equality by removing and impoverishing the former wealthy and upper classes.

Silence of Moscow

If it can, it may succeed but if it cannot, it will be faced again with a renewed Communist agitation which can be worked into the country through Communist infiltrators coming through some of the Mediterranean ports and by other routes. It is for this reason that Khrushchev may feel that he has more to gain than he accomplished through Nasser. So the silence of Moscow so far may be as ominous as it may be satisfactory. Apparently the Western governments, long dissatisfied with Nasser, are still unable to decide whether they will recognize the new regime at the risk of antagonizing Egypt further or

UKRAINIANS AND THE JEWS

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Editor's Note: LEO HEIMAN is an Israeli correspondent of the London Daily Mail, U.S. Worldwide Press Service, West German TP News Service, The National Jewish Monthly, The Reconstructionist and Editorial Correspondent of Maariv Laor, Israeli news weekly. Presently he is engaged in research on Jewish-Ukrainian relations. This article was especially written for The Ukrainian Quarterly, published by the UCCA, and appeared in the Summer 1961 issue (Vol. XVII, No. 2).

By LEO HEIMAN

On June 18, 1961, Israeli's President Isaac Ben-Zvi received 150 representatives of Ukrainian Jewry now resident in the Jewish State. Himself born in Ukraine, where he organized the first Jewish self-defense units at Poltava to protect the local Jewish community from a wave of anti-Semitic pogroms in 1905, the President was proud to see top Israeli Cabinet Ministers, poets, writers, educators, statesmen, parliamentary leaders and army generals among the 150 Ukrainian Jews invited to his residence in Jerusalem.

Mr. Ben-Zvi stressed again and again that the contribution of Ukrainian Jewry to Israel's growth and development cannot be overestimated. The Ukrainian Jewry, the President declared, was the spearhead of modern Zionism which redeemed the Holy Land for twenty centuries of neglect and oppression, and gave the dispersed and persecuted Jews firm soil under their feet.

Today, although the greatness and glory of the former Jewish-Ukrainian communities of Kiev, Odessa, Kharkiv, Lviv, Rivne or Berdychiv is gone—buried forever under the nameless mass graves into which the victims of Nazi massacres were dumped by their killers—Jewish Agency chief in Jerusalem estimated that there still are some 900,000 Jews within the present borders of Ukraine.

The distinguished guests of President Ben-Zvi were plainly worried about the persistent report of officially-inspired anti-Semitism filtering in from Ukraine. But for the first time in many years, perhaps for the first time in Jewish history, it became apparent to most Israeli experts and informed observers of East European affairs that the "traditional" Ukrainian anti-Semitism is now

will take no action because of the fact that the United Nations formally accepted the statement of union and they want to support the United Nations in its present chaotic condition after the death of Dag Hammarskjöld. In the same way, it will be a question for the United Nations as to whether it will allow Syria to take back its old membership quietly or will force a readmission at the risk of a Soviet veto or will try to remove the United Arab Republic from the Security Council on the ground that its delegate no longer represents the country from which the delegate was elected. All in all, it is a strange situation.

Yet there is one striking fact. Coming so soon after the conclusion of the Belgrade Conference with its loud protestation of the need for self-determination in Asia and Africa if not in Europe and for an abolition of colonialism in every form, the action of Syria in the form which it took emphasizes the fact that the leaders of the Belgrade Conference

in large part are themselves imperialists on a small scale and that they are perfectly willing to treat as colonies any less powerful peoples whom chance throws into their growing empires, even if they are called by another name. If the new government of Syria can maintain itself and develop popular support at home and receive fair treatment abroad, it will be the first nation to secure independence from the newer powers of empire. As such it will bring a new hope to the oppressed peoples of Europe and of the Soviet Union and will show again the folly of the Western treatment of the Hungarian revolt of 1956, when the people sacrificed everything for liberty only to be told that the West sympathized with them but could not interfere lest it arouse the enmity of Moscow. It may well prove that Syria and later South Vietnam will inaugurate a new stage in the eternal war against oppression in behalf of the rights of man and freedom for nations and for individuals.

The Ukrainian Weekly had its 28th birthday on October 6, and has started its 29th year of service to the Ukrainian American youth. Faithfully, every week for 28 years, it was delivered to our young people in all parts of the United States and Canada, and abroad as well.

visited the Jewish communities in Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, Vilnius, Minsk, Kiev, Lviv, Odessa, Simferopol, Yalta and Tiflis, disclosed that official Soviet anti-Semitism has many nuances and meanings. The worst anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union is in Moscow, because of the heavy concentration of Jews in the Soviet capital, and official restrictions are imposed on their employment and higher education. No Jews are allowed to serve in the Foreign Ministry, secret police, security service, regular armed forces, Ministry of Foreign Trade, and VOKS (Soviet Association for the Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries—a front organization for Communist espionage and subversion, as well as political propaganda, abroad).

This is a far cry from the late 1920's and the early 1930's when these very departments and services were almost entirely staffed and dominated by Russian Jews. A very strict numerus clausus s e l e c t i o n limits the entry of Jewish students to universities, colleges and higher academic institutes. Some branches of higher learning are entirely closed to Jews, like the Foreign Diplomatic Service School, Civil Aviation Institute, Merchant Fleet College and others.

Official Soviet Anti-Semitism

At other schools on the academic level, restrictions against Jews are never officially published, yet are very severely enforced. To be sure, Jews get around these restrictions, just as they get around most other government-imposed limitations, by paying heavy bribes to the university authorities, who register the Jewish students as "Armenians, Ukrainians, Uzbeks," and almost every other nationality, except their own.

Parallel with the official anti-Jewish measures, popular anti-Semitism in Moscow is felt everywhere—in queues for movie tickets, on the football fields, in the giant Parks of "Culture and Relaxation," in the open-air peasant market and in the Metro subway.

Jews are openly insulted and sometimes even beaten up in the streetcars and if militia patrolmen happen to be standing nearby, they do not interfere, but either turn away to look in the opposite direction or smile to encourage the anti-Semites. Popular anti-Semitism in Moscow stems from daily campaigns of vituperation against Israel and Zionism in the Soviet press and radio, from envy of the Jews who—so the Muscovites believe—live in better apartments and have more money without doing any heavy work, and from the traditional Russian attitude of "Kill the Jews—and Save Russia!"

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(To be continued)

That The Weekly has been of service cannot be doubted. Several thousands of pages of worthwhile material about the Ukrainian people, their history, culture, and aspirations much of which required research, original writing, and much painstaking translation, have been published during the years. The Weekly has publicized the activities of numerous organizations, from small social clubs to national leagues. It has proven itself to be an important part of our life in that it has treated youth problems thoroughly and in an unbiased manner.

At the time The Weekly made its initial appearance, October 6, 1933, there were not many Ukrainian American youth clubs or organizations; as a matter of fact, there were not too many active young people. Although we do not claim that The Weekly is responsible for all the progress and activity credited to the youth today, we nevertheless believe that it had much to do with it. One need but glance through back issues of the paper for confirmation of this statement. The growth and development of the Ukrainian youth movement in all its phases can be traced in The Weekly.

The Weekly has benefited not only its readers but its publishers as well. The Ukrainian National Association has made the facts concerning itself generally known, and continued publicity has resulted in bringing many new members into this fraternal benefit society. UNA youth branches also received much space in The Weekly, which helped increase membership.

The Ukrainian Weekly first appeared in tabloid form, four pages. With the increase in the number of UNA youth branches and membership figures, the UNA increased the size of the paper to six tabloid pages. Until recently it appeared in four full-size pages, eight columns to the page. Now, more often than not, one of these pages is devoted to the activities of our newly-arrived young Ukrainians and is printed in Ukrainian. The Weekly is the only periodical devoted to the Ukrainian American youth which has enjoyed uninterrupted publication from the very beginning.

The Weekly is available to members and non-members alike at extremely reasonable rates; the small rates barely pay the cost of printing and circulation in these days of high prices. Readers have the UNA to thank for this. It is another indication that the UNA has the interests of its members in particular and the youth in general in mind at all times.

Twenty-eight years! For the youth to maintain a publication for so many years is an accomplishment in itself! We have every reason to be proud of our Ukrainian Weekly.

Let us continue to support our paper with even greater enthusiasm than we have shown in the past. We all like the paper and we all like to receive it every week. Let us contribute material to it, help circulate it, and boost it and the UNA whenever we can.

MARKIAN SHASHKEYCH

By STEPHEN SHUMEYKO

(3)

MELETIUS SMOTRYTSKY

They had, to be sure, lost their native aristocracy, which fell prey to outside influences. Oftimes, also due to selfish reasons, it had turned Roman Catholic and Polish. This, mind you, despite the fact that Mohylnytsky insisted on its Ukrainian origin and background. He based his arguments on the polemics of a 17th century priest, whose name was Meletius Smotrytsky, and upon various other authorities.

Moreover, the Greek Catholic clergy up to the thirties of the 19th century also used the Polish language. What is more, some of the sons of this clergy fell under the influence of the Polish revolutionaries of that time, and thus were drawn into the struggle for the Polish independence.

But all of this had its inevitable effect in the kindling among Western Ukrainians also the idea of their own national, that is Ukrainian, liberation.

It is interesting to note here, too, that the Poles translated this treatise into their own language on several occasions, as late as in 1848 (Rozprawa o Jezyku Ruskim).

It must not be supposed, however, that the idea of a national State of their own was strange to the Ukrainian people of Galicia, though, by the middle of the 19th century, 500 years had already passed since their loss of independence.

III

THE COMING OF SHASHKEYCH

In this gradual awakening of Galician (Western) Ukrainians,

in the sense of their national consciousness, Markian Shashkevych was born, on the date previously cited here, in the village of Pidlysia, the district of Zolochiv, in Eastern Galicia.

His father was an impoverished village priest, one of many of his kind. He was determined, however, to give his son the best of education available then. After completing his primary schooling, he was sent to the gymnasium. Already then he manifested considerable interest in poetry, and wrote verses. He wrote them in Polish, for that was the style then. Following his graduation from the Gymnasium he entered the previously mentioned theological seminary in Lviv. Here he did not remain too long. He was expelled through no fault of his own.

From thence on began his "life in the world," as he later described it, a life of hardship, privations and want.

A great reader, young Shashkevych was immediately attracted to the works reflecting the rising spirit of national consciousness among the Slavic

peoples then. He read all of the available literature on the origin of the Slavs, their divisions, development, history, traditions, culture, and literary revival within this time.

In the course of such readings he often ran across books written in his native, living tongue by the Ukrainians of Eastern Ukraine, under Russia, for whom Kotlyarevsky had already pointed the way of literary and national progress.

Post-French Revolution Tendencies

To understand Shashkevych, one has to bear in mind that the period of his young age was characterized by post-French Revolution tendencies. Throughout all of Europe new social values and conceptions were rising. The common man, the villager, the peasant, was gradually coming into his own at last. No longer was it the universal custom to look down upon him. He was being placed upon a pedestal equal to that of the learned man. More and more of literary works were devoted to the defense of his natural rights. All of this was con-

current with the reawakening of the national spirit throughout all of Europe.

Growth of Nationalism Among Slavs

This growth of nationalism enveloped the Slavic peoples too. It found ardent expression among the Czechs, Poles, Croats, Russians, and also among the Ukrainians under Russian rule.

One of its symptoms was the drawing of the writers closer to the villagers and peasants. They began to greatly interest themselves in peasant life, customs, folk songs, traditions, and especially the popular, vernacular tongue.

Shashkevych immediately perceived that, for this movement to achieve any real success among the Western Ukrainians, it was necessary for it to be based on the common people themselves, especially the peasants, that is of the rank and file of them, who constituted the great majority of the populace; not because of their great numbers, but because only among the peasants

could there be found any real Ukrainian spirit, only within the peasantry had the ancient Ukrainian historic and cultural traditions had managed to survive, and, finally, only among the peasants could there be heard the real Ukrainian tongue.

Readings Help Him

Markian's resolution in this respect was further strengthened by his readings of many collections of Ukrainian folklore, especially Ukrainian songs, which, despite the ban imposed upon them, managed to filter into the Polish-dominated Austrian Ukraine from Russian-dominated Ukraine. In them he perceived that the Russian-dominated Ukrainian writers interested in Ukrainian national revival were already placing their hopes, and the main ones at that, upon the common people. And among such writers that Markian read were Kotlyarevsky and Kvitka-Osnovianenko.

(To be continued)



### CONGRESSMAN FEIGHAN SALUTES LESYA UKRAINKA

EDITOR'S NOTE: On August 30, 1961, Congressman Michael A. Feighan of Cleveland, Ohio, submitted a message to be included in a booklet prepared by the Ukrainian National Women's League, Cleveland Chapter, in honor of Lesya Ukrainka. We reprint the full text of the message.

#### LESYA THE UKRAINIAN

Larysa Kosachyba, known to the literary world as "Lesya Ukrainka," is a symbol of the rich Ukrainian culture, a mirror of the sufferings borne by the Ukrainian people and a good omen for the future of the Ukrainian nation.

Like the great Shevchenko and Franko, to whom her lifetime work is bound by the gift of genius and the power of expression, she was born into an age of ruthless censorship imposed by the imperial Russians. Her life, much like that of Shevchenko, was marked with great suffering and human tragedy. Stricken with tuberculosis at an early age, she became bedridden for long periods of time and confined to a world of books and great ideas. Through her talented mother, Olha, she came to know the literatures of the world and through them grew up in an atmosphere that reflected the thinking and literary movements of contemporary Europe. The era of Lesya Ukrainka was marked by the efforts of the Russian Czars to stamp out Ukrainian consciousness of being a separate and distinct people from the Muscovites. In 1863 Count Valuyev, a Russian political minister, issued this infamous dictum which was strictly enforced: "There never was, is not now, and never will

be a Ukrainian language." This prohibition was followed up in 1876 by an imperial ukase which prohibited the printing of books or the importation of books in the Ukrainian language, while making compulsory use of the term "Little Russian" when making reference to Ukraine. Much of the Ukrainian gentry and educated class accepted this process of Russification and allowed themselves to be absorbed into the Russian manner of thinking.

During this period of great trial for Ukraine, it was the women of the villages in that country who saved the nation from complete demise. While it had become popular among the gentry to accept Russification, the Ukrainian women on the whole rejected it as distinctly unfashionable and indeed degrading. It was the stern stand on this question taken by Ukrainian women, particularly at the village level, that kept the spirit of the nation alive. The writings of Lesya "the Ukrainian" reflect this brave spirit of Ukrainian women. To me, one poem among her many stands out as expressive of that indomitable spirit which has held the Ukrainian nation together during its long period of trials and suffering at the hands of imperial despots. That poem is Vain Tears, which merits special attention on this occasion.

#### VAIN TEARS

Laments and groans are all around,  
Irresolute, faint challenges,  
Complaints against vile destiny,  
And foreheads bowed in bitterness.

And all the time we still bewail  
Our Ukraine's ancient misery;  
With tears we wait the coming day  
For chains to break and set us free.

Such tears the more inflame our wounds,  
Delay their healing, make them ache.  
Our chains might rust from falling tears,  
But of themselves they'll never break.

What use are such despondent moods?  
For turning backwards 'tis too late.  
Much rather let us set to work  
And strive a future to create.

I commend the Ukrainian Women's League, Cleveland Chapter, for the initiative that they have taken to make possible a statue of Lesya Ukrainka in the Ukrainian Cultural

Gardens of Cleveland. In honoring this immortal poetess, you pay tribute to the courage and indomitable spirit of Ukrainian women of all ages.

### American Catholic Prelate Warns of Communist Danger

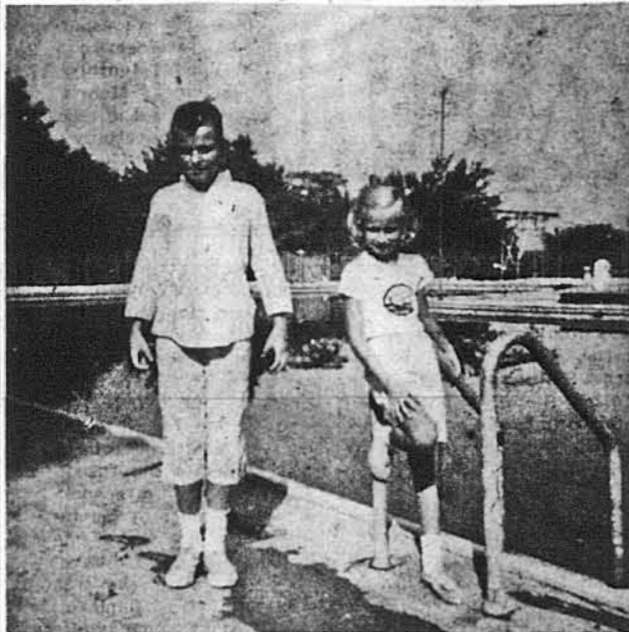
SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (NC). The apathy of the American people to the dangers of communism "is frightening," Bishop Albert R. Zurwegste, of Belleville, Ill., said here. "Communism is not a phantom; it is a diabolical reality," the episcopal chairman of the Press Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference, emphasized in an address at the banquet of the South Central Region of the Catholic Press Association here.

In social and economic status, he added. "If one is employed, his income good, his financial standing sufficient to afford all the advantages of so-called graceful living, the overshadowing dangers do not disturb him," Bishop Zurwegste said. "It appears that only an H-bomb will arouse some from their lethargy — and this has been dropped. Then, no doubt, there will not be enough survivors to wage a successful war against Communism."

The Bishop, who is honorary president of the Catholic Press Association, said Americans are unaware "that we are engaged in a war against false ideas and pagan ideas." Their only interest appears centered

The Bishop said it is the duty of the Catholic Press to prod its readers "out of their dream world" and bring them to face the imminent danger of Communism.

### Happy Memories of Children's Camp at Soyuzivka



Johanna Klawsnik and her brother Robert at Soyuzivka this past summer.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This letter was received by the Supreme President of UNA, Mr. Joseph Lesawyer. It has pleased us so much that we wish to publish it without changing one word.

Dear Mr. J. Lesawyer,

My name is Johanna, I am eight years old, and I am in the third grade. This past summer over fifty girls and I spent three enjoyable weeks at the children's camp at Soyuzivka. This was my first time away from my parents and I thought I would be homesick. However, Mrs. Ciszyk and my counselor made my stay very pleasant. The days went by fast because we were always busy playing or learning. After getting up and washing, we were taught to make our own beds. Then we went outside for our exercise time. It was the raising of the American and Ukrainian flags, followed by our morning prayers that really started our day. By that time we were really

hungry so we ate breakfast. After breakfast we were split up into groups and our group listened and learned poems by Taras Shevchenko. Next came the best part, and that was swimming with the girls yelling "last one in is a rotten egg." We all splashed and swam until lunch. After lunch came our rest period and indoor games. When it was hot we went back to the pool in the afternoon. Kvitka Ciszyk, Larissa Wachuta and I always enjoyed snack time after our swim. Both my friends helped me to learn many Ukrainian songs. Before supper we played all sorts of outdoor games. After supper we could again play games or write letters. And finally the time came for the lowering of the flags and evening prayers, which meant the closing of the day and bedtime. I had a lot of fun and hope to be back again next summer.

Respectfully yours,  
Johanna Klawsnik

### U. S. PREPARES TO FIGHT REDS BY GUERRILLA TACTICS

WASHINGTON, D.C. — A Department of State official gave a formula for combating what he described as communism's guerrilla-style "internal wars." Roger Hillsman, Jr., Director of Intelligence and Research in the department, said the United States "must be prepared to become deeply involved" in anti-guerrilla warfare of its own to cope with the new Soviet tactics.

Also, he warned that a third dimension, that of internal war, "has recently gained a new prominence in Soviet dogma." "What Khrushchev calls 'wars of liberation' or 'just wars' are now considered the most promising paths to future expansion," he said.

To counter such expansion of communist rule, Mr. Hillsman described a United States plan that would combine modern social reform with guerrilla tactics drawn from lessons learned as far back as the American Revolution in 1776. Mr. Hillsman, himself, was an O.S.S. guerrilla battalion commander in Burma during World War II.

He outlined the new U.S. formula as follows: Combat units will be decentralized into fifty-man patrols staffed by specially-trained local soldiers. Each patrol will be self-reliant and be able to operate on its own. A guerrilla-infested part of the country will be marked off into sections, with each section patrolled by one of these units. Upon contact with guerrillas, a unit will notify a central headquarters and all adjacent units. As the neighboring units converge, headquarters will also dispatch paratroopers and mobile reserves by helicopter to surround the enemy. Once an area is pacified, the government consolidates its control and moves its forces on to the next section of land to be cleared.

Mr. Hillsman added the caution that any successful anti-guerrilla war must have popular support. A major problem in some countries comes from "conservative elements in a community who struggle irrationally against all reform," he said.

### Ukrainians in Australia Give Concert for Hospital Benefit

ESSENDON, Australia, September 20 (Special). — The Essendon Gazette of Essendon, Australia, reported on September 20, 1961, that the Ukrainian Society of Victoria in its hall on Russell St., raised 200 (pounds) for the Essendon and District Memorial Hospital.

The newspaper published a lengthy article together with a photograph of 18-year-old Okana Kocumbas handing over the check to Mr. Phil Stokes, M.P.

Mr. Fraser, Chairman of the hospital provisional committee, said that it was a gesture that

was appreciated by the committee, and showed a fine civic spirit. He said that as far as he knew "this was the first such effort by new Australians for the Essendon and District Memorial Hospital, and he hoped the other nationalities would follow the example that had been set."

In supporting Mr. Fraser's remarks, Mr. Stokes said that the concert had been a spontaneous gesture on the part of the Ukrainian community. "This people," he said, "have fine traditions which stretched back for centuries."

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#### STRENGTH OF U.S. IS FEARED

In the last few years and especially in the last few months Moscow has been trying desperately to convince the world of its military and political superiority claiming that communist system will come out on top in the whole world.

For this the Communists are using all their means of propaganda, radio, newspapers and rumors. But the first place in this barrage occupy their exuberant air shows, rocket exhibitions and navy and ground troop maneuvers. Their scientific achievements in space flights gave Moscow propagandists a much needed "shot in the arm."

Some outstanding political figures and analysts of the United States fall under the influence of this massive propaganda and publish huge stories on how far the United States is behind the Russians in military and scientific fields.

Meanwhile things are completely different. An analysis of the real strength of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. shows that even the great achievement of the flights of Gagarin and Titov cannot subdue the basic fear that Moscow has of military, and especially, the nuclear power of the United States.

#### SELF-DETERMINATION FOR EUROPE

Lord Home, Foreign Secretary of Britain, gave his support to last year's speech by Canadian Prime Minister Diefenbaker at the U.N. in defense of the enslaved nations by Moscow and to last week's speech by President Kennedy also at the United Nations, who said that the right of self-determination "has not reached the communist countries to this time."

Lord Home, addressing the General Assembly last Wednesday, expressed his surprise, how can anyone have double standards towards the principle of self-determination: one, when this principle applies to Africa and Asia, and another, when it is for Europe. He reminded the delegates that Great Britain gave the right of self-determination to a number of its former colonies which as a result became independent nations, including Sierra Leone, which on this day became the 100th member of the United Nations.

Lord Home asked a very logical question: is there one rule for the Russian empire and another for the British Commonwealth...?

#### TWO IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS

President Kennedy last week made two most important nominations for heads of departments of the U.S. Government. The two departments with their character and wide scope of operations reach the interest of almost the entire world. They are the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the newly created Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Both these agencies work in close cooperation with the State Department, the Department of Defense and the Pentagon. These are departments of foreign and military politics and actions which could very well mean peace or war.

As head of the Central Intelligence Agency to succeed Allen W. Dulles the President named a Republican business man, John A. McCone, and William C. Foster, also a Republican and former foreign aid

official, was appointed head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

#### CONSTANT GROWTH

The economic situation of the Ukrainian community in the United States is constantly growing. Almost every month in these big and wide United States, amongst all sorts of Ukrainian communities, takes place either the blessing of a new church, or a new school, or the opening of a new National Home. Only in the last two weeks two events occurred that will be written in the history of American Ukraine.

On Sunday, September 17, a new school was blessed and given for the use of hundreds of Ukrainian youngsters in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The cost of the construction of this school was \$250,000. It is next to the Church of St. Nicholas and has all the modern conveniences.

Two weeks later, on Sunday, October 1, Manor Junior College in Jenkintown, Pa., was blessed. This college is under the direction of Sisters of St. Basil the Great. The cost of this college was over one million dollars. On this same Sunday in Bound Brook, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church-Memorial christened and raised its three crosses, nearing the completion date. This Church will be one of the most beautiful houses of worship constructed on the East coast of the United States.

All these achievements were the result of good organization and of great devotion and sacrifice of the parishioners. We expect that this devotion will continue, and with it the growth of the Ukrainian community will also continue, not only in material gains but in spiritual as well.

#### "BIG BROTHER" LOSES IN SYRIA

Events that took place last week in Syria point to a similar situation in Ukrainian problems. After the Union of Syria and Egypt three years ago, which created the so-called United Arab Republic, the Egyptians proceeded to play the role of the "big brother." They immediately installed their own council, their leaders in administration and their own commander of the Syrian army. In instituting social and economic reforms they did not consult the Syrian citizens.

But the most important fact is that under the mask of pan-Arabism, Egyptian leaders cancelled all civil rights in Syria and totalitarian-dictatorial regime was established with privileged bureaucracy at the head taking orders from Cairo.

Events in Syria happened so suddenly that they took the President of the United Arab Republic, Gamal Abdel Nasser, by complete surprise. He realized that in order to return Syria to his rule he would have to have a bloody war. The political situation in the Middle East prevented Nasser from taking such a risky step.

All nations desire to be free and independent. Until they have achieved this the slogans with all sorts of "isms" uttered by nations that in reality want only to play the role of "big brother" are out of the question.

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### Minister of Education Appoints Ukrainian Curriculum Committee

WINNIPEG, Man. — Mr. Stewart McLean, Minister of Education for the Province of Manitoba, has announced appointment of a "Ukrainian Curriculum Committee" which is to be responsible for preparing the program of studies for the Ukrainian language course in Secondary Schools. The course is to commence at the beginning of the 1962-63 term.

The following have been appointed to the Committee: School Inspectors John Iwanichuk and V. Friesen, high school teachers John M. Kozoris, Mrs. T. E. Kozera and F. A. Rekrut, also these representatives of the University of Manitoba: V. G. Wiens, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy at the University, and Prof. J. Rudnycky, Dean of the Slavic Department.

### U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

WILLIAM KARITKO ROLLS SET OF 581

By STEPHEN KURLAK  
Winning two games out of three in its match with the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension bowlers, Veteran Vic Romanyshyn's 573 set was second highest for the evening, and included the second highest single game of 221 pins. "Brother" M. Sheremeta did the heavy rolling for his team and was mainly responsible for the lone win in the third game when he scored 191 pins.

Another surprise was pulled by the "junior" St. John's C.W.V. five by winning two out of three from the Ukrainian Center quintet. The juniors had a substantial handicap of 83 pins, and with the help of their John Buryk, who rolled 185 and 184 in the first two games, were able to win them.

The First Ukrainian Presbyterian Church team bowed to the quintet from the St. John's Holy Name Society, losing all three games, two of which were via the handicap route.

### U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	Game High	Total Pins	Avg.	
1. Ukr. Orthodox Church	9	3	918	2582	10170	847
2. Ukr. American Vets No. 2	8	4	804	2282	8986	748
3. St. John's C.W.V. Sr.	7	5	833	2375	9331	777
4. Ukr. American Vets No. 1	6	6	899	2527	9741	811
5. 1st Ukr. Presb. Church	6	6	891	2543	9541	795
6. Ukrainian Center	6	6	850	2523	9317	776
7. Ukrainian St. A. A.	6	6	874	2451	9248	770
8. Br'hood Holy Ascension	4	8	821	2425	8508	782
9. St. John's H.N.S.	4	8	774	2200	8508	709
10. St. John's C.W.V. Jr.	4	8	750	2133	8056	671

### POPULATION TREND IN TORONTO

EDITOR'S NOTE: Leon Kossar, a staff reporter for The Toronto Telegram, wrote an article on the shifting population of this large Canadian city. We wish to reprint this article because we consider it quite informative. Kossar is of Ukrainian origin and son of Mr. Volodymyr Kossar, supreme auditor of the UNA.

Toronto's population of British origin is proportionately on the decline. Other ethnic groups, particularly the Italian and German, are on the rise — both in Toronto and Metro.

A major survey of the City of Toronto's ethnic make-up revealed recently that the most striking change in the population in the past nine years has been the decline in percentage of citizens of British stock from 70 per cent in 1951 — to "probably little more than 40 per cent of the total" in 1960.

This was one of many statistics in a study carried out in the summer of 1960 by the Toronto Planning Board. Months in preparation, it was finally presented to a monthly planning board meeting. It shows more than 385,000 newcomers moved into the Metro area from foreign countries in the past nine years.

It also represents the first reasonably-accurate estimate of group strengths in Toronto since the 1951 census.

Planning officials admit the 1961 census results may bring new light on the 1960 survey figures and statistics, but the study is certainly an indicator of group trends. It found, generally, that by 1960, eight major ethnic groups aside from that of British origin count more than 20,000 individuals, and can be considered the most prominent groups.

These are, in descending order of numerical strength for the City of Toronto (not Metro):

Italian, German, Jewish, Ukrainian, French, Polish, Hungarian and Greek.

The stated ethnic origin in 1960 of the various communities in Metro breaks down into the following figures: British, 906,000; Italian, 130,000; German, 80,000; Jewish, 80,000; Ukrainian, 50,000; French, 50,000; Polish, 35,000; Hungarian, 40,000; Greek, 23,000; Dutch, 25,000.

Others in Metro are all 10,000 or under. Toronto 1960 figures for the larger groups are: British, 276,000; Italian, 80,000; German, 50,000; Jewish, 35,000; Ukrainian, 30,000; French, 25,000; Polish, 25,000; Hungarian, 20,000; Greek, 20,000; and Netherlands, 10,000.

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# СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

## ЗА ОЖИВЛЕННЯ І ЗМЦНЕННЯ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ

П'ятий Конгрес Українського Студентства Америки, що відбувся в днях 1-го і 2-го липня ц. р. в університеті Вейн Стейт в Дітроїті, звернув увагу на konieczність оживлення, зміцнення та поширення організації й адміністрації Центрального Союзу Українських Студентських Товариств Америки.

Згідно з побажаннями й інструкціями конгресу, й пропозиціями новообраної Управи під час другого нараду Управи СУСТА, для 5-го серпня ц. р. в Клівленді свій план праці, розвою нашої організації та реформи адміністрації нашої Централі. У цій справі видало окреме меморандум. Цей меморандум подає загальний план раціонального ведення адміністрації й організації нашого студентського союзу на рік 1961-1962. Завданням цього плану є визначити місце й підставу конференції СУСТА, акцію для відновлення й оживлення деяких студентських громад, директиви до творення нових студентських клітин, окреслення й децентралізацію та передачу адміністративних обов'язків віце-президентам СУСТА та їх районним комісіям, безпосередній й неперерпний координаційний вплив Централі на всіх українських студентів в Америці. Сподіваємося, що так розподілена праця, відповідальність і авторитет дасть кожній студентській клітині, кожному студенту і кожному члену Управи СУСТА змогу виконати якнайкраще свої членські обов'язки і можливість брати якнайвищу участь в розбудові організованого студентства.

Досвід минулих років доказав, що із творенням нових студентських громад і їх вступом в члени СУСТА, різноманітно посприяло централізації студентської активності в кількох метрополіях студентських громад, які стали членами гігантами в провіді СУСТА. На конгресі, ці громадські гіганти були рішенням і перебрали провід студентського життя. Вони вибирали з-поміж себе провідників Управи СУСТА, й ексекютивних органів та видавництва. Коли менші студентські громади, тех члени СУСТА не мали того шаста, щоб мати своїх провідників в Централі, тоді вони не відчували повністю цінності організованого студентського життя. Ці громади поволі ізольовали себе і ставали неактивними членами СУСТА, і згодом зникли. Нищила студентську діяльність також й політична партійність.

Цей історичний досвід повинен бути для нас дорожчим. З-поміж клітин СУСТА, 14 громад, себто 60 процентів є діяльними. Десять громад, 40 процентів, неактивних. Не включено 9 громад, будучи членами СУСТА. Давніше, президент і його заступник, референт організаційних справ були однією, які стимулювали рух нових членів-клітин, відновлювали застаті громади, але досвід показав, що двоє людей не є в стані нести відповідальність за організацію й адміністрування понад 25 громадами-членами. Гроші, час, людська сила та витривалість були конечно потрібні, щоб удержати Централю, обслужити відділи й осноувати нові клітини, а до того ще зміцнювати й розвивати активність та вплив СУСТА. Без розподілу праці та адміністративної відповідальності, ніяка організація не може втриматися, а не то зростати і розвиватися.

Після нового плану, всі віце-президенти Управи СУСТА перебрають відповідальність за організацію й адміністрацію Централі у своїм районі. Віце-президент СУСТА є господарем свого району і репрезентує в своїм районі Президента СУСТА. Віце-президенти безпосередньо підлягають директивам Президента. Вони складають місячні справоздання зі своєї праці і розвою свого району Управі СУСТА. Віце-президенти вибирають собі Районову Ексекютивну Комісію з-поміж голів клітин СУСТА у своїм районі. Метрополітальні великі студентські громади, як і в минулому, зможуть до провідництва, до організування фінансових засобів і технічної допомоги та студентських сил для підтримки Централі. Вони повинні ставати столицями районів СУСТА і на будуче відігравати провідні ролі в розбудові сильної та скоординованої Централі Союзу Українських Студентів Америки.

Володимир Д. Прибила, мол. Президент СУСТА

## СТУДЕНТИ НЬО ЙОРКУ ЗІБРАЛИ \$21,415.70 НА ФОНД КАТЕДРИ УКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВА Громадянин Іван Худий пожертвував — \$500!

Нью-Йорк. — Згідно з інформаціями Референтури Фонду Катедри Українознавства при Українській Студентській Громаді міста Нью-Йорку, поданими в першому числі „Звіту Громадянству“, по день 22 травня в Нью-Йорку зібрано двадцять один тисяч чотириста п'ятнадцять доларів і сімдесят центів на Фонд Катедри Українознавства. Зокрема доїшли до тисячі доларів тридцять п'ять доларів і сімдесят центів передано Головні Ексекютивні Фонду Катедри Українознавства.

В згаданому звіті вчислено поимено 280 жертводавців, яких поділено на шість груп: до першої групи належать Координаційна Комісія Молодечих Організацій міста Нью-Йорку, яка збрала \$518.70, Іван Худий \$500, Мясарня Куровицького й Бачинського \$300, та Володимир Райдук \$150.

До другої групи подано 41 громадянин і організація, які вдалили вже повністю по \$100. Найбільшою групою є третя, яка нараховує 118 жертводавців, що сплачують свої сто доларові декларації ратами протягом одного року. Четверту групу складають 25 громадян і організацій, які підписали \$100 декларації і підприємства, що помістили платні оголошення в першому або другому числі „Бюлетеню Фонду Катедри Українознавства“. Ця група нараховує 83 позиції. В шостій групі поміщено прізвища дев'ятих громадян, які замість квітня на можливість своїх відвіток, або знайомих зложили пожертви на Катедру.

Акція придбування століть-фундаторів першої постійної Катедри Українознавства в Америці, що почалася в листопаді минулого року, триває далі. В ній беруть активну участь старші громадяни і студенти. Ціль акції є осягнути \$100,000. Акцією охоплено Бронкс, Бруклін, Квінс, Мангеттен і Стетен Айленд. Дотеперішні огни, подані в звіті, відкривають жертвенність українського громадянства і посьвату та наполегливість цієї частини нашого студентства, на чій плечач лежить уверх тягар адміністративного пере-

ведення акції ФКУ. Ця жертвенність і посьвота є найкращою запорукою, що перша постійна Українська Катедра для ширення правди про Україну в американських університетах вже незабаром стане дійсністю.

Пресова Референтура УСГ в місті Нью-Йорк

## РЕЗОЛЮЦІЇ V. КОНГРЕСУ СУСТА (Продовження)

### ДІЛОВА ЧАСТИНА:

#### 1. Організаційні справи:

- 1) П'ятий Конгрес Українського Студентства доручає, щоб Управа СУСТА звернула увагу на внутрішні, а передусім на організаційні справи. Підкреслюючи важливість об'єднання в організовану структуру СУСТА всього українського студентства на території Америки, а зокрема студентів середніх шкіл. Конгрес доручає студентському громадству присвятити більше уваги справам середньошкільників через вибір референта середньошкільників. Його завданням буде:
  - а) інформувати та організувати середньошкільних студентів,
  - б) влаштувати вечори і гуртки присвячені справам студентів середніх шкіл,
  - в) допомагати їм в науці,
  - г) вести в студентській традиції Баль Градуантів,
  - д) трактувати середньошкільників як членів-кандидатів,
  - е) щорічно з початком нового року згивувати Управі СУСТА про стан розвою і праці серед студентів середніх шкіл.
- 2) П'ятий Конгрес Українського Студентства доручає Управі СУСТА вибір віце-президента, як також голви Комісії середньошкільних справ. Їх завдання є координувати й інформувати, наприклад, праці окремих референтів при поодиноких студентських громадах.
- 3) П'ятий Конгрес Українського Студентства доручає, щоб організаційний референт СУСТА ретельно вивчив облік усього українського студентства і середньошкільників Америки. Цей облік подає:
  - а) ім'я і прізвище,
  - б) домашню і шкільну адресу,
  - в) факультет і рік навчання,
  - г) студентську та громадську діяльність.

Згаданий облік має бути видрукований як офіційний реєстр СУСТА і розісланий членам перед кожним новим роком.

4) П'ятий Конгрес Українського Студентства, щоб облегшити парламентарне введення засідань поодиноких громад СУСТА, конференцій та конгресів СУСТА — доручає, щоб організаційний референт СУСТА опрацював правильні парламентарного ведення зборів. Цей правильник має бути затверджений конгресом СУСТА.

5) П'ятий Конгрес Українського Студентства доручає Управі СУСТА присвятити більше уваги таким справам: а) активізувати клітини СУСТА, які перестали діяти, б) організувати клітини та приєднати в члени СУСТА ті клітини, які існують, але ще не є членами СУСТА.

6) П'ятий Конгрес Українських Студентів доручає Управі СУСТА продовжувати традицію студентських днів, високошкільників та організаційних конференцій. Їх завданням було б спонукати студентів до якнайвищої участі в підготовці цих імпресій в дискусійній формі „студентськими проблемами“.

7) Тому, що в деякі українські коледжі, інститути та висшні школи на території Америки, студенти в яких не є членами СУСТА ні ЮОНСЕЙ, — П'ятий Конгрес доручає, щоб організаційний референт зацікавився ними і приєднав їх в члени СУСТА і ЮОНСЕЙ. В цей спосіб, студентів українських коледжів та інститутів мали б право делегати до конгресів та в спільній діяльності американської студентської централі ЮОНСЕЙ. П'ятий Конгрес доручає також, щоб поодинокі клітини СУСТА зорганізували студентські комітети, які займалися б виключно справами студентських зарядів (студент government) при поодиноких коледжах та університетах; щоб вікні українські студенти були вибрані членами зарядів при своїх школах і могли бути делеговані своїми коледами чи університетами на конгрес американських студентів ЮОНСЕЙ. Як повноважні члени українські студенти могли б безпосередньо і постійно впливати на провід ЮОНСЕЙ у користь вільних змагань України.

## Студентський місяць в Аргентині

Буенос Айрес. — Союз Аргентинсько-Українських Студентів (САУС) святкував у вересні ц. р. „Місяць Українського Студента“ з нагоди 8-місячя свого існування. Голова САУС Олег Яхню та секретар Юрій Іванчик повідомили Централю СУСТА про цілісничу програму їхнього „Місяця Студентів“ („Студентського Місяця“).

Дня 3-го вересня почалася програма річним студентським концертом, в якому брали участь: Ніна Слободіна Кабанцева (сопран), Микола Голубчик (баритон), Олександр Дмитрій (піаніст) і Віктор Сталовір (скрипач). Концерт відбувся в Театральній Залі Чаркас 1155. Дня 10-го вересня, проф. Сяген Опанчик мав доповідь „Етапи ідейності“. Дня 16-го відбувся мітинг шахових змагань за чашу САУС, а 17-го закінчено мітинг-погонів змагань також за чашу САУС.

Дня 20-го вересня відбулося прийняття для членів САУС та запрошених гостей. Дня 22-го — студентська програма на радіо Колонії Уругвай. В Українськ Клубі, дня 24-го, о. Василь Зінко вголосив доповідь „Завдання українського студента на чужині“. Святкування 8-ої річниці діяльності САУС закінчилося великим балем і вибором „Місяць Симпатій“ королеви.

## Квітослава Салук королевою

Клівленд. — Дня 16-го вересня ц. р. Українсько-Американське Товариство ім. Адама Коцка влаштувало традиційний осінній бал в Лейк Шор Хотелі. В програмі забави входила коротка мистецька частина із виступом студента Юрія Кульчицького, який при фортепіановій супроводі студентки Тані Федорович перекрасно відіграв „Рухличок“ і „Ти любов моя“. Атракцією цієї забави був вибір королеви. Управа студентської громади запропонувала п'ять кандидаток, яких представлено всім присутнім. Кандидатки на королеву 1961-62 були: Мирослава Волянчик, Таня Федорович, Мотря Грушківич, Оленка Мельник і Квітослава Салук. По закінченні голосування новообраною Головою студентської громади, Ігор Куляш передав символічну корону Квітославі Салук, а присутні оплескали привітальні привітання. Під звуки доброї оркестри та в дуже приємній атмосфері всі весело бавилися до пізньої години. Богдан Футей

## 3 КАНЦЕЛЯРІЇ СУСТА

● В серпні ц. р. Організаційна Референтура вислала анкети та листи до усіх Укр. Студ. Громад, Клубів, та членів СУСТА, щоб вони вповнили список усіх своїх членів, подаючи їхні прізвище, адресу, університет, факультет і рік навчання та до 15-того жовтня ц. р. вислали на адресу Ігор Чума, 6823 Шерман Стріт, Філадельфія, Па., або до Н. Савчак, 1435 Н. Голлівуд, Філадельфія, Па. Ця інформація потрібна до нового Офіційного Адресаря.

● 19 серпня ц. р. президент СУСТА, віце-през. зовнішніх зв'язків і секретар стрінулися з членами УСГ, Шинкага, та накурили радіусу програму на тему діяльності СУСТА, яку слухали мешканці Шинкага та околиці.

● 21-30 серпня відбувся 14-тий Конгрес ЮОНСЕЙ в Медисон, Вісконсин, в привітальній Вісконсинської університету. СУСТА репрезентували — президент, віце-президент зовнішніх зв'язків та секретар; їм вдалося успішно перевести активну, інформаційну кампанію про українську справу та вичерпно вповнити жандат 5-го Конгресу.

Маруся Прибила секретарка 135 Whittier Avenue Syracuse 4, N.Y.



Американський сенатор Джейкоб Джейвітс приймає від студентської репрезентації СУСТА бюлетень „До учасників Колгейтської конференції — найголовніші факти про Україну“ і її значення в теперішній політичній веселітній боротьбі проти імперіалізму Москви. Цей бюлетень був окремо опрацьований і видрукований Централею СУСТА для поширення правди про значення визвольного руху України учасникам 12-ої Конференції Університету Колгейт на теми зовнішньої політики Америки. Конференція відбулася в днях від 10 до 14 липня ц. р. Сенатор передискутував це питання зі студентською репрезентацією й обіцяв надалі моральну підтримку. На фото від ліва до права стоять: Іван Прибила (абсолютний Сиракузького Університету, Дарія Горощевичка (секретарка УСГ при Сиракузькому Університеті), Сенатор Джейкоб Джейвітс, Маруся Прибила (генеральна секретарка СУСТА), п-ні Еверет Чейз (дружина президента Університету Колгейт) та Володимир Прибила, Президент СУСТА.

## МОЇ ВРАЖЕННЯ З П'ЯТОГО КОНГРЕСУ

О десятій годині ранку першого липня ц. р. українські студенти знайшлися перед чудовим — модерністським будинком Мен-Грегора Меморіалу Університету Вейн Стейт в Дітроїті. Будинок чудовий, як на фільмі. Малесні враження, що коли переступити поріг брами, увійдемо в світ будучності, бодай на п'ятдесят літ від сьогодні. І дійсно ми побачили модерно влаштовану вітальню, по якій спокійно ходили рестратори і члени новолі сходилися... Вони з'їждилися з різних сторін Америки, а один був аж з Аргентини. Перші прийшли делегати та студенти з Шинкаго, які зараз одержали свої конгресові легітимації та матеріали П'ятого Конгресу. Ледевісі Шинкагіські студенти та делегати на модерні крила, як до них підійшли рестратори з проханням вивозити листу всіх членів, а замінити, на яких університетах вони студіюють і на яких факультетах, рік навчання, і подати їх домашню і шкільну адресу. Це була законна, бо студенти з Шинкаго не були попереджені, що такі питання і вимоги будуть ставити до них. Вони мали досвід, що на будуче треба приготувати адресар свого відділу і всі подібні інформації та матеріали.

Найбільше враження і зворушення залишилося нам від молитви, яку провів о. Іван Прокопович. Ця молитва, це не була звичайна форма піднесення. В цій молитві були висловлені у формі молитви наші завдання, наші сподівання, наші побоювання і наша непевність.

Заголовок доповіді Д-ра Лончини був „Взаємновідношення між студентством і громадянством“. Ця проблема в пресі, але її підхід був новий, був свіжий. Доповідь не обивувачувала нікого, але зивала студентів перебрати громадське життя в свої руки, бути активними і приготувати будучні провідники.

Загальний вислід П'ятого Конгресу є такий: Конгрес був добре організований. Участь в Конгресі була великою. Студентський рух має свою ціль, до якої прагне, а це видно було зі звітів проробленої праці.

Оленка Пикава

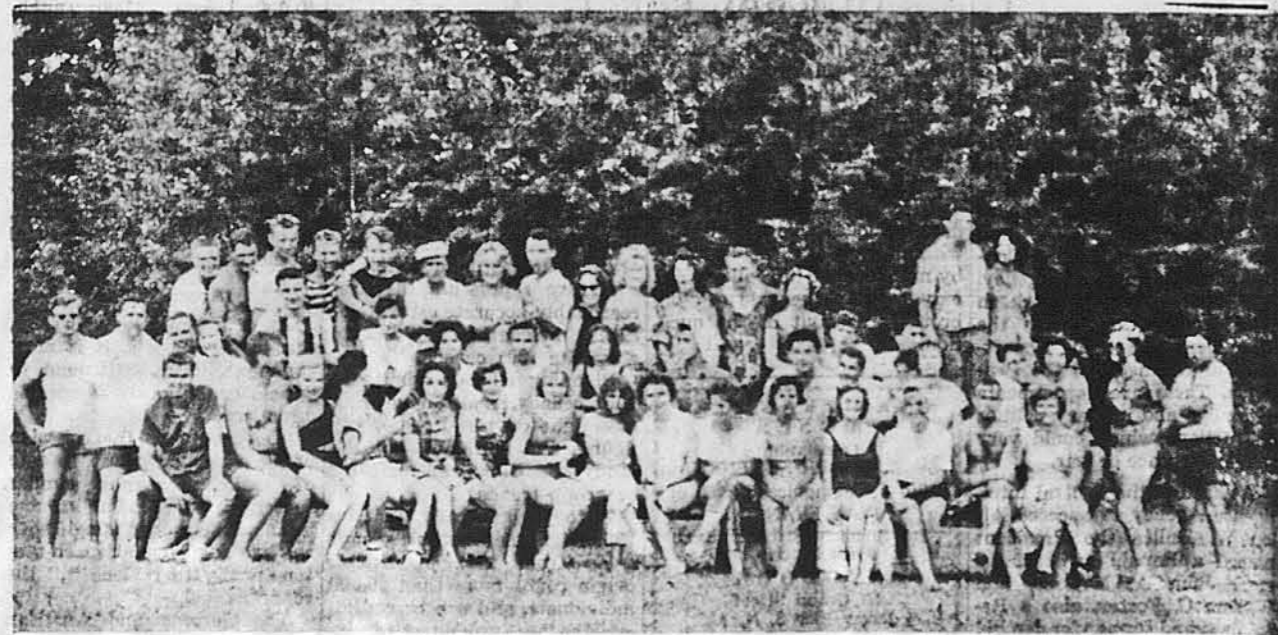
## Загальні Річні Збори УСГ ім. Адама Коцка в Клівленді

Дня 28-го серпня при великій участі студентів Клівленду та околиці відбулися річні загальні збори Українсько-Американського Студентського Товариства ім. Адама Коцка. На провідника зборів виступив Ігор Куляш, голова, а на його місце заступником Ігор Куляш, секретарка; Оленка Мельник і Марія Волянчик.

Присутні члени із зацікавленням вислухали звітування членів уступаючої Управи УСГ, Клівленд, які старались якнайдокладніше зreferувати про свою діяльність в минулій каденції, як теж про теперішній стан товариства. Опісля відбулася дискусія над звітами уступаючої Управи, в якій брали участь всі присутні.

Богдан Футей

## Перші вакаційні дні СУСТА і з'їзд Управи в Клівленді



Клівленд, Огайо. — Дня 5-го і 6-го серпня ц. р. відбувся тут з'їзд новообраної Управи СУСТА і перші вакаційні дні. З цієї нагоди місцева студентська громада ім. Адама Коцка влаштувала перший раз в історії СУСТА студентські - вакаційні дні. Вже в суботу рано, групи студентів із Балтімору, Сиракузів, Дітроїту, Філадельфії, Шинкаго та Рошестеру прибули до Клівленду. По закінченні Других Нарад Управи СУСТА, що відбулися в Пласетовій Доміні, всі учасники виїхали за місто на озеро. У дружній товариській атмосфері проведено час дуже весело. Купалися, забавлялися в безбол, оповідали і розказували про свої літні фєри та заняття. Студентська громада ім. Адама Коцка приготувала перекучку. Але те, що примало, скоро миная і треба було вертатись до міста, де влаштовано вечеру в Домі СУМА, а зливини дощ скупав нас ввечері. В Доміні СУМА, вечерка почалася вступним словом голови місцевої клітини, Богдана Футей, а по її закінченні студенти і студентки забавлялися і танцювали до пізньої години. На вечері присмону несподіванкою буди гумористичні пісні наших колег із Філадельфії, а передусім Ікс три дало гумористичну критику „нашого модерного студента“.

На другий день по Богослуженні, відбулися Треті Народи Управи СУСТА і зустріч учасників. По полудні місцеве українське радіо програма передавала спеціальну програму Української Студентської Громади ім. Адама Коцка, а її темами були резолюції та спогати з П'ятого Конгресу Українських Студентів Америки. Промовцями були президент, перший і другий віце-президенти СУСТА.

Великою несподіванкою і присмону був виступ нагород професора д-ра Михайла Папа, директора Інституту Совєтських та Східно-європейських Студій при Дюк Карол Університеті. Професор Пап звернувся до Управи СУСТА з проханням, щоб наші студенти віддавали багато часу і зусиль для підтримки цього Інституту.

Численна участь студентів у вакаційних днях була повною і зацікавлення студентським рухом.

Ігор Куляш