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"...It would be surprising and also contrary to American traditions if our citizens of Ukrainian descent failed to retain interest in their former homeland or to show concern for the fate and future of Ukrainians there..."

JOHN F. KENNEDY

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

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AMERICAN DELEGATION TO PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE IN 1919 HAD INSTRUCTIONS TO PROPOUND ESTABLISHMENT OF INDEPENDENT AND SOVEREIGN UKRAINE

RESEARCHER DR. MARY KLACHKO FINDS OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, INCLUDING MAPS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Delegation of American Plenipotentiaries to the Paris Peace Conference in January-June of 1919, had explicit instructions to propound the establishment of an independent and sovereign Ukrainian state including Eastern Galicia and the Crimea, on condition that "Ukrainian nationalism is strong enough to justify that decision." Dr. Mary Klachko, a research analyst at Columbia University, has discovered original documents and maps with regard to the political problems of Eastern Europe and Ukraine in particular. One of these documents, bearing the date of January 21, 1919, and titled "Outline of Tentative Report and Recommendations Prepared by the Intelligence Section, in accordance with instructions, for the President and the Plenipotentiaries," concerns Ukraine and it reads as follows:

THE UKRAINE

It is recommended:

1) That there be established a Ukrainian state, provided Ukrainian nationalism is strong enough to justify that decision. See maps 4-7.

2) That Eastern Galicia be included in the Ukrainian state, if the state is strong; otherwise, in Poland as a self-governing province, guaranteed the right to determine its allegiance at a later date.

3) That the Crimea be given to the Ukraine.

Discussion

1) It is recommended that there be established a Ukrainian state, provided Ukrainian nationalism is strong enough to justify that decision.

The Ukraine to-day is in a state of chaos, and it is still uncertain which will gain the upper hand, the Russian sympathies of the upper classes or the Bolshevist or anarchist tendencies of the masses.

If the population can be pulled together and a state established as outlined on maps 4 and 7, the Ukraine would have an area of nearly 600,000 square kilometers, or somewhat larger than the German Empire, and a population of nearly 37,000,000.

2) It is recommended that Eastern Galicia be included in the Ukrainian state, if the state is strong; otherwise, in Poland as a self-governing province, guaranteed the right to determine its allegiance at a later date.

The boundaries of the proposed Polish state might include on the southeast the hotly disputed and very puzzling territory and population of Eastern Galicia, included between the solid and the dotted lines on the map. The region should be assigned to Poland only if the Ukraine is in its present state of chaos, and then only as a self-governing province, guaranteed by the League of Nations the right to decide its own allegiance at a later date.

If at the time of decision by the peace conference the Ukraine should give evidence of vitality, the disputed belt should be assigned to it, because in that region the Ukrainians (although very backward in culture) outnumber the Poles two to one.

3) It is recommended that the Crimea be given to the Ukraine.

The population of the Crimea is predominantly Tatar and Great Russian. It seems best, however, to attach the Crimea to the Ukraine, since: a) it is cut off from Russia proper by a belt of unmistakeable Ukainian territory; b) the creation of a small Crimean state seems inexpedient; and, c) the Ukraine has at best but a restricted outlet upon the Black Sea.

This significant and most enlightening document, one of several found by Dr. Mary Klachko, reveals the basic principles of American policy with regard to Ukraine during the period immediately following the end of World War I. Further research, leading possibly to new documentary finds of paramount historic significance, may shed new light on the specific political developments and events of the post-World War I period. Dr. Mary Klachko is continuing her research work in this field, and will soon publish a scientific study on the subject matter.

Photostatic copy (smaller) of the original map No. 4, referred to in the document, with specifically delineated borders of Ukraine and other East European countries, whose political independence was to be propounded by the American Delegation at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. This map, marked as "Inquiry 662," is titled "Proposed borders of Russia." An additional thin line (not visible on the photostatic copy) can also be detected on the original map, with an explanation that it represents the "language borders." The ethnographical border line of Ukraine coincides mostly with the proposed political borders of Ukraine, although it does not encompass the Crimea, but includes the Kuban area and Transcarpathia.

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEES MEET

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE INTENSIFIED

A series of meetings of the UNA District Committees, as well as individual branches, took place in the first weeks of November, in conjunction with an intensive drive to gain new members for the Ukrainian National Association. At the meeting of the UNA Supreme Executive Committee, held on October 22, it was devided to launch a new campaign for the purpose of acquiring at least 2,700 new members before the end of 1962, and thus attain the assigned quota of 6,000 new members. Consequently, the supreme officers of the UNA, as well as all branch officers, organizers and delegates to the last convention have been intensifying their efforts in the membership campaign. Regional meetings of UNA branches have been considering new ways and means to organize members as well as to implement various plans and resolutions adopted by the 25th convention of the Ukrainian National Association.

PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT COMMITTE ELECTS STEPHEN HAWRYSH TO CHAIRMANSHIP

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia District Committee was held on November 4, at the Ukrainian Citizens Club. Thirty four UNA Branches were represented at the meeting which was chaired by O. Bakay, with M. Senyk and R. Bednarsky serving as secretaries. The meeting was attended by Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, UNA Supreme Secretary, who spoke on the general organizational achievements during the last quarter of the year. Dr. Padoch pointed out that the Philadelphia District represents one of the largest regional branches of the UNA, consisting of 34 individual branches with approximately 7,000 members, represented on the supreme assembly level by three officers: Dr. W. Gallan, chairman of the Auditing Committee; Helen Shtohryn and John Odezhynsky, Supreme Auditors. Dr. Padoch appealed to all representatives to maintain administrative efficiency within their branches, to elect the best possible officers at their respective annual meetings and to invigorate active campaigning for new members.

Following Dr. Padoch's speech and the reading of the reports by the executive officers of the District Committee, presented by Dr. Gallan (chairman), I. Skira (secretary) and M. Senyk (treasurer), a lively discussion on various issues was held, with the following members participating: A. Rakochy, M. Senyk, R. Karbiwnyk, H. Tymchiy, S. Slobodian, I. Andrusiw, J. Stolar, O. Bakay, and others.

A new slate of officers was elected unanimously for the comming year and they are as follows: Stephen Hawrysh, chairman; R. Karbiwnyk and M. Kowalchuk, vice-chairmen; R. Bednarsky, secretary; M. Senyk, treasurer; and H. Tymchiy, member. Also included in the executive committee were the Supreme Advisors Helen Shtohryn and John Odezhynsky. Dr. W. Gallan declined to accept the chairmanship of the District Committee, but in view of his numerous achievements on behalf of the UNA, he was unanimously elected honorary chairman of the Committee.

NEW YORK DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETS

On Friday, November 8, the UNA District Committee comprising branches of the New York City area, held a meeting at the Ukrainian National Home. The meeting was presided by the chairman John O. Flis, who reported on the activities of the District Committee over the last three months, and he was followed by the officers of the Committee, W. Klawsnik and W. Ciupa. The New York District is the largest among the UNA districts in terms of the number of branches and members, and it has been one of the most successful districts (being superceded only by the Chicago district) in organizing new members.

The principal speakers at the meeting were J. Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President, and Dr. J. Padoch, UNA Supreme Secretary. Mr. Lesawyer reviewed the activities of the past year and outlined new methods of organizing members of the UNA, advising the secretaries and organizers to apply techniques similar to those used by the large insurance companies and to work out a planned drive to gain more members.

Dr. Padoch gave a comparison of the organizational efforts of the District during the pre-convention and the post-convention periods, noting a relative letdown in the work over the latter period of time. He urged the members to intensify their efforts during the next two months so as to attain better results by the end of the year, — results which the District is quite capable of achieving. Dr. Padoch also informed the participants that the third annual course for the secretaries and organizers will be held at Soyuzivka, beginning November 30, and he urged them to take part in it.

A very lively discussion followed in which a number of members participated. Later on, Mr. J. Kulynych presented a half-hour film of the last UNA Convention.

"DNISTER" BRANCH IN ORANIZATIONAL SESSION

The UNA Branch 361 "Dnister" held a special organizational meeting on Friday, November 8, in its own quarters. Special speakers at this meeting were J. Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President, and Dr. Padoch, Supreme Secretary, both of whom discussed exhaustively and constructively the new ways and means of invigorating the organizational life within this branch which constitutes one of the largest in the UNA structure. The "Dnister" branch has suffered a number of losses in membership during the last few months, and it was resolved that new methods, coupled with vigorous efforts on the part of all members, would have to be implemented immediately in order to gain an upsurge in the present membership drive. Consequently, the discussion which followed the reports of the officers and the speeches of the members of the Supreme Committee, was extensive, lively and encouraging. The following members were given the floor by the chairman W. Wyshyvany: M. Piznak, S. Kowalchuk, P. Kuchma, B. Levytsky, R. Krupka, M. Meletych, I. Halychyn, P. Khomitsky, I. Pryhoda.

The discussion reflected the anxiety over the losses in membership, but the firm and resolute spirit of a renewed drive was prevelant. All participants resolved to renew their efforts during the remaining two months of the year in order to conclude successfully this year's membership campaign.

UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC PARISH IN JERSEY CITY MARKS 75TH JUBILEE

CHAPEL BLESSED IN THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING

The new parish school of SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Jersey City, New Jersey, erected according to the plans of A. Osadca, well-known Ukrainian architect.

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — The SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church celebrated its 75th Anniversary on Sunday, November 18, with special blessing ceremonies f the Chapel in the newly-erected school building and with a Jubilee banquet held at the Ukrainian Community Center in Jersey City.

The second Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States was founded in Jersey City in 1887 by the late Rev. John Volnianskyj who was the first Ukrainian priest to arrive in this country. The present Jersey City Ukrainian Catholic Church was built in 1901. Since 1958, the pastor has been the Very Rev. Anthony Borsa, currently the Dean of the New Jersey Deanery of Ukrainian Catholics.

Inspite of inclement weather, the Jubilee was solemnly initiated with a procession from the parish rectory to the Chapel in the new school at Bergen and Bentley Avenues, where the blessing ceremony of the Chapel took place. The first Holy Mass ritual was celebrated by Rev. Krochmalny of Ambridge, Pa., assisted by the Rev. Fathers M. Mykhailiw, W. Tanchak, M. Fedorovich and S. Sulick. The sermons were delivered by Rev. Bodnar in Ukrainian and Rev. Sagan in English.

The blessing ceremony of the Chapel was performed by Vicar General Msgr. Michael Poloway, who represented His Excellency Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn, now attending the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council in Rome. The responses to the Mass were sung by the joined choruses of the Bayonne and Jersey City parishes, conducted by I. Zadorozhny, with O. Stecura rendering solo parts.

The Jubilee banquet commenced at 6 P.M. with a large number of parishioners, clergy and special guests in attendance. The principal speaker at the banquet was Very Rev. Msgr. S. Chehansky, supreme president of "Providence" Association, and Very Rev. W. Bilynsky, pastor of Passaic, N.J. The toastmaster at the banquet was S. Magura, Jersey City lawyer.

The Ukrainian National Association, which was intrumental in the erection of the school and chapel through the granting of a sizable loan, was represented by Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President, and Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer.

Among numerous dignitaries present at the banquet was Jersey City Mayor Thomas Gangemi who also delivered a speech. Official greetings were received from Richard G. Hughes, governor of the State of New Jersey.

Very Rev. Anthony Borsa, who has been the moving force behind the efforts to erect this magnificient new school building, also spoke at the banquet which was concluded with a prayer by Rev. Msgr. M. Poloway and with the singing of Bozhe Velykyi.

UKRAINIAN BANDURIST CHORUS COMPLETES SUCCESSFUL TOUR

DETROIT, Mich. — The famous Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, consisting of 25 singers and instrumentalists under the direction of Ivan Zadorozny, toured eight states from October 3 to October 23, with extremely gratifying results. They made successful appearances in 15 colleges and universities in Ohio, Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, Nebraska, Texas and New Mexico. The concerts were attended primarily by university students in large numbers, the audiences frequently exceeding four thousand listeners. The Bandurists presented musical numbers ranging from ancient liturgical chants and sacred music to the folk songs and heroic legends of the Ukrainian people. In every concert, the Bandurists received standing ovations from enthusiastic and most appreciative audiences, and the reviews in the newspapers were superlative to say the least, as the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus garnered yet another in a long series of successful acclamations in their 40-year history of propagating the Ukrainian art and culture. The excerpts of some reviews, the writers of which were exposed to Ukrainian music for the first time, follow:

"Appearing under the sponsorship of Northern Hills Community Concert, the 26-man Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus presented a program that ranged from the melancholy songs of their fatherland to a stirring rendition of „America, the Beautiful," — their new homeland. The English rendition of the number was their final selection of a four-encore group and brought the concert to a thrilling climax...

"The audience was reluctant to let them go, even after four encores, knowing that perhaps never again would the area enjoy such an outstanding performance of a chorus whose resonant voices blended like the chords of a mighty organ."

(Wynnifred Lindstrom of the Lead Daily Call, Lead, South Dakota).

"Only the stone-hearted could deny the warm rush of feeling that surged through the audience as this group of men who have slipped from under the Soviet heel paid tribute to their adopted land with unmistakeable fervor. It thrilled the listener, not only because the magnificent baritone voice that sang it was impressive, but because it obviously came from hearts that knew its real meaning.

"Musically, the group produced a whole sound that defied classification. The combination of the strings, the rich, full-bodied male voices and the colorful, rarely-heard literature set the concert apart.

"From furious dance tempo to the cathedral-like majesty of the sacred literature of the ages, the Bandurist Chorus gave each selection in the six groups of numbers dedicated treatment, imbuing their music with their own deep appreciation of its worth and determination that it will live on. This reviewer is among those who share in that hope."

(Shirley Jarvis of The Sheboygan Press, Sheboygan, Wisconsin).

"The chorus achieves glorious utterance with its thrilling virile impact and the deeply moving sincerity of its expressive aims. Outstanding solo voices provide special moments of heightened appeal, notably the challenging vigor of Michael Minsky's baritone, the ringing notes of the dramatic baritone, Lev Reynarovych, the dramatic tenors Nikola Buchowsky and Ihor Saifert, and the exquisite lyric tenor voices of Ivan Hosh and Stephan Shulha, all voices of operatic or oratorio soloist amplitude, and striking evidence of the high standard of musicianship and experience throughout the entire company of performers....

"The last half of the evening was devoted to music of a lighter nature, folk songs, ballads, and dancing songs. The audience was enraptured, and on two occasions rose to its feet to give added meaning to the enthusiastic applause. Encores followed among which a rendition of "America the Beautiful" was especially touching in its pognant implications."

(H. R. Behrens of The Advertiser Tribune, Tiffin, Ohio).

International Anti-Communist Conference in Malta Voices Support for Captive Nations

VALETTA, Malta. — The Internationl Conference on Communism, held here on October 27 through November 4, adopted unanimously a series of resolutions condemning Soviet-Russian imperialism and the tyranny of the Kremlin regime, at the same time voicing strong support of the captive nations enslaved by Moscow. The principal resolution was submitted by the Hon. Charles J. Kersten, former U.S. Congressman from Wisconsin, and it expresses, among other points, full support of the firm and courageous policy adopted by President Kennedy with regard to Cuba. Also, the resolution calls for the continued maintenance of American defensive bases, as a safeguard against Communist aggression, until the final withdrawal of Communist occupation from Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, Etonia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and other captive nations of the USSR, as well as from Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and other Communist-dominated nations.

Attending the week-long conference were also: Y. Stetzko, Mrs. Y. Stetzko, W. Yaniw, and W. Mykula, each of whom spoke at the conference on various topics dealing with the struggle against the Communist menace.

Among other resolutions adopted unanimously at the conference was one by W. Yaniw calling for the defense of the communist-persecuted Christian Churches and their imprisoned hierarchy, including the Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan Joseph Slipy. The proposed resolution of Mrs. Y. Stetzko, calling for an intensified political offensive against Moscow, also received unanimous support.

More Students Study Ukrainian

WINNIPEG, Man. — A marked increase in enrollment for the Ukrainian language course has been reported by the University of Manitoba officials. During the first week of the academic year 1962-63, over 50 students attended lectures conducted by Prof. J. B. Rudnycky, head of the Slavic Department, and by staff lecturer B. Klimash.

Next year a fully-accredited course in the Ukrainian language for teachers will be given during the summer semester.

Plan Publishing "Collection of Ukrainian Folk Melodies"

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Plans are now being activated by a special Committee to publish a vast "Collection of Ukrainian Folk Melodies," containing over 12,000 various songs from all parts of Ukraine. This voluminous treasury of musical creativeness of the Ukrainian people has been collected by one of our leading musicologists, Prof. Z. Lysko, who has spent nearly 40 years studying and collecting folk songs of the Ukrainian people. The collection would be published in 10 volumes under the joint sponsorship of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences and the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the two leading Ukrainian Societies of scholars in the free world.

The special Committee in charge of publication has made an appeal to all Ukrainian physicians in the United States and Canada to provide the financial assistance needed for the appearence of this valuable collection. It is felt that since the Ukrainian doctors and physicians represent the leading professional stratum of the Ukrainian community, their help would be of paramount significance in this worthy undertaking. The Committee on the publication of the "Ukrainian Folk Melodies" consists of the following members: Dr. M. Antonovych, musicologist, Holland; Dr. A. Vyrsta, musicologist, France; Prof. V. Hrudyn, composer, USA; Dr. W. Vytvytsky, musicologist, USA; N. Horodovenko, composer and conductor, Canada; S. Hordynsky, artist, USA; J. Hirniak, actor and director, USA; Rev. V. Zhukevych, Canada; B. Maksymovych, concert pianist, USA; Prof. R. Prydatkevych, composer and musicologist, USA; P. Kholodny, artist, USA. M. Koc, member of the board of directors of the Ukrainian Self-Reliance Credit Union in Jersey City, is in charge of administration.

Wowchok and Mynyk Elected to Executive Board of Pennsylvania Fraternal Congress

PITTSBURG, Pa. — At the 51st annual convention of the Pennsylvania Fraternal Congress held in Pittsburg, Pa., on November 12 and 13, 1962, Mrs. Stephanie Wowchok, treasurer of the "Providence" Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America, was elected second vice-president for the year 1963, and Theodore Mynyk, supreme recording secretary of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, was re-elected to the Executive Board. Mr. Mynyk, who is ill, was unable to attend the sessions.

The Ukrainian National Association, which is a member of the Fraternal Congress, was represented at the sessions by Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President, and Andrew Jula, Supreme Advisor.

The convention was attended by 116 delegates and officers representing 53 fraternal societies.

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Editorials

UKRAINE IS NOT A 'TERRA INCOGNITA' TO WASHINGTON

For the past year or so the Ukrainian American community was furiously incensed over the two letters which Secretary of State Dean Rusk had written to Congressman Howard W. Smith regarding the proposed establishment of a special committee on the captive nations. In one of these letters it was thoughtlessly (or perhaps ignorantly, we don't know which) asserted that some "areas," such as Ukraine, Georgia and Armenia were mere parts of the "traditional Soviet state" and therefore could not be enrouraged to political freedom and independence.

This position was not only highly irrational, but also inconsistent with established U.S. foreign policy, which aimed at giving U.S. support to all nations fighting for their national freedom and independence. That this was so in 1918-1919 we know from the enunciation of the historical 14 Points of President Woodrow Wilson, one of which emphasized the right of all nations to self-determination. Ukrainians were chagrined, and rightly so, because this principle was not extended to Ukraine.

But, as we can see from a newly-uncovered U.S. government paper, the U.S. delegation to the Peace Conference in Paris was instructed to support the claim of Ukrainians to full sovereignty and independence.

We have to be grateful to Dr. Maria Klachko of New York, a research analyst at Columbia University, who unearthed this important document which may yet prove to be an embarrassement to some U.S. State Department officials for their short memory or their deliberate attempt to hide certain facts from general knowledge.

The document in question is an official memorandumn, entitled, "Outline of Tentative Report and Recommendations Prepared by the Intelligence Section, in accordance with instructions, for the President and the Plenipotentiaries," and it provides a three-point instruction to the U.S. delegation at the Paris Peace Conference, as follows:

1) To recognize Ukraine as a free and independent republic under the condition that Ukrainian nationalism is strong enough to survive the prevailing chaos;

2) Eastern Galicia (Western Ukraine) must be incorporated into the Ukrainian state, if this state is strong enough; otherwise it should be attached to Poland as an autonomous unit with a guaranteed right to decide its ultimate fate at a future date;

3) The Crimea should be incorporated within Ukraine.

The document also contains two maps showing the future boundaries of Ukraine, as outlined by the U.S. government memorandum. Each point has a few paragraphs motivating the decisions. By Art. 1 of the memorandum it is said that if the Ukrainian population could be organized and sustain the newly-created Ukrainian state, the Ukrainian republic would be larger than the German empire. Regarding Eastern Galicia, the memorandum stressed that although the Ukrainian population in that area is on a level of culture lower than that of the Poles (?), the country is overwhelmingly Ukrainian. Finally, regarding the decision on the Crimea, the American government pointed out that although the Crimea was populated by Tatars and Russians, the logical solution was to attach it permanently to Ukraine, because a) it is separated from Russia by a belt of undisputed Ukrainian territory; b) the creation of a small Crimean state would be impractical; c) Ukraine has the best although limited access to the Black Sea.

It is deplorable that the U.S. delegaion in 1919 did not pursue this logical course, which was certainly dictated by historical justice and by the right of self-determination. It must be recalled that although there were some opinions regarding the eventual incorporation of the Crimea, the Ukrainian government never officially voiced any claim to the Crimea for fear of being labelled "imperialist." Yet, American practicality saw no other solution than to attach the Crimea to Ukraine for economic and strategical reasons, which would benefit both the Ukrainian and the Crimean people.

This important document will certainly be a powerful weapon in the hands of Ukrainians and Americans of Ukrainian descent who have been fighting vigorously for the right of Ukraine to be recognized. Now it would seem that our policy-makers should study carefully the said document and draw from its wisdom and far-sighteness, which may yet convince our present Secretary of State of the immaturity and the lack of logic in his letter opposing the recognition of Ukraine, Georgia and Armenia as captive nations, entitled to be free of Russian control and domination.

THE MID-TERM ELECTIONS OF 1962

One of the typical features of the congressional and gubernatorial elections of 1962 is the fact that the predominant majority was won neither by the Right nor by the Left, but by the center. The big Republican victories east of the Mississippi — in New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan — were won by progressive Republicans, such as Rockefeller, Javits Scranton and Romney. Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, whom many regard as an ultra-conservative, was defeated in California.

As for the Democrats, they have lost only a handful of seats in the House. As a rule, the party in power usually loses more, and that it did not lose many this time, would seem to give President Kennedy a sizable vote of approval and confidence.

The elections also proved that the Democratic Party is the majority party, although not united, in this country. And it is the center of this pary that gave the President the biggest vote. The Republicans may draw a lesson from this and identify themselves with what the great majority of the American people want and thus improve their chances in 1964

THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS

By Clarence A. Manning

The elections of 1962 are over and the votes are all in, even though there were many close races where one or the other or even both candidates are going to call for a recount to make sure that no over-zelous or over-lax inspectors submitted in the excitement of election night inaccurate returns, for it seems almost incredible that in such a state as Massachusetts with approximately 2,000,000 citizens voting, the candidates could be separated by a margin of barely 3,000 and in other states with fewer votes cast the differences have been scarcely 100. The next step in the constant political debate is to attempt to evaluate the results and to find the reason for them. It has been indeed an extraordinary election for more reasons than one and so while any general interpretation of results is probably inaccurate, there are many questions to be raised and answered, if possible.

For the first time in at least a quarter of a century, the party in power in Washington has not decidedly lost ground in the mid-term elections. President Kennedy and the Democratic Party have increased their hold on the Senate and have lost in the House only a minimum of seats. This is a startling reversal of the usual rule and there are several explanations for it. The most favorable to the Democrats is to ascribe the victory to the hold that President Kennedy has over the American people and to see in the elections a sign that the American people are going to put pressure on Congress to carry out more fully the political program which he set before them as to education, medical care for the aged, and the other measures which failed to secure the approval of the last Congress. Others will see in the election the personal appeal of the President but will look for arguments to show that his legislative program was not in the least involved and that the new Congress will be as critical as the last of many of his measures.

Effects of Cuban Crisis

There will also be considerable debate as to the significance of the Cuban crisis and the influence that it exerted upon the voting. There has rarely been a time when the President saw himself required along with his chief campaigning officials to cancel all his speech making and remain in Washington attending to the foreign policy of the United States in a case that involved the question of peace or war. In this connection it is interesting that such opponents of his policy as Senator Capehart of Indiana, a vociferous advocate of strong action against Castro and Communism, should be defeated during the very middle of the Cuban crisis, apparently on grounds other than the policies which he advocated and the same fate happened to some of the other pronounced anti-Communist spokesmen, who also lost for other and local reasons.

Another factor that has influenced the total picture in Congress has been the shifting of population with a necessity for reconsidering the size of the House representation. According to the Constitution, after every ten-year census, the seats in Congress are to be reapportioned and once it was decided that the size of the House was to remain at the same number as before, some states as California and Florida gained a considerable number of Representatives. On the other hand, for the first time in history, the New York delegation was reduced and so were those of some of the other Eastern states which have not increased in population as rapidly as those on the Pacific coast. This has led to drawing new lines delimiting the districts and the party in control of the state government in every case has undobtedly endeavored, even at the risk of being accused of gerrymandering, to draw new districts so that it will secure the maximum number of seats. More than that, there are other states which have witnessed the movement of the state population from the country districts to the cities which have consistently for many years declined to take note of this shift with the result that hey have finally been compelled by the court decisions to redistrict, even though the total size of House members from that state has not been affected. The new districts have not always shown themselves in the election to be as safe or as secure for one party as the leaders who designed the boundaries expected.

No Definite Party Allignment

Two other phenomema have marked the election, even though they do not seem to be connected in any sense of the word. These are the surprising number of governorships that have fallen into the hands of the opposite party in both directions and the number of senators that have been elected by the party that lost the governorship. Let us take the first case.

While there was only a minor change in the House delegation, the Republicans won the governorship in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. All of these states have had Democratic governors for a considerable number of years. In each case the margin for the Republican candidate was impressive with the result that some of them as Scranton of Pennsylvania and Romney of Michigan and perhaps Rhoades of Ohio have emerged from the elections as national figures who will have a possibility of figuring prominently, if they have ambitions, in the Republican convention of 1964 as candidates for national office to oppose President Kennedy, who is sure of the Democratic nomination if he wishes it. For this reason the election of any Democratic governors has not been so striking or called for so much comment, since it is fair to presume that Vice-President Johnson can also have the renomination if he wants it. Besides, the margins of some of these governors who are succeeding Republicans, especially in New England, have been very small and it is hard to say whether it marks a distinct trend or not. It may well be that in many states, the voters by a large or small majority simply wanted a change for reasons that arose purely from intra-state developments or general dissatisfaction. This was not the case in New Hampshire where the Republicans were so badly split in the pre-election rivalry that it was almost certain that the Democrats with a reasonable amount of unity could capture the election.

In New York Governor Rockefeller won easily as was expected, but he did not equal his majority of four years ago and the vote for the reelection of Senator Javits was almost double that which he received. This was to some degree a surprise but it was nothing extraordinary in view of the manoeuvering in the Democratic Party as to the choice for candidates. Morgenthau had never run for an elective office and was almost unknown upstate and Donovan, the candidate for the Senate, spent much of the pre-election period negotiating for the release of the Cuban prisoners and this likewise reduced the probability of his election. The result will be probably a considerable shift in the balance of the Democrats with the idea of strengthening the party in the northern counties of the metropolitan area.

Nixon's Downfall

One definite result was the apparent complete elimination of Richard Nixon as a national figure. After his defeat in the campaign of 1960, Nixon returned to California and hoped to recover some of his past influence by securing the governorship of his own state so as to become again a prominent Republican office-holder and a potential candidate in 1968, if not in 1964. Whether his campaign was mismanaged or not, it is hard to say but he was decisively defeated and thrown back to being a private citizen. More than that, the bitter tone of his remarks to the press on his defeat will rankle so severely that it is very doubtful whether he can ever come back for an office in Washington as Senator from California. There have been too many cases when a bitter remark after election has removed the individual from the political arena, even though he may be well qualified in other ways.

The other phenomenon that came out clearly was ticket-splitting in the election of Senators. In the old days when Senators were elected by the legislatures, it frequently happened that a Senator with considerable seniority and reputation would be elected, even though the legislature passed into the hands of the opposition. This was often the case with small states which had sent to Washington their most outstanding man. Now we see it again in the reelection of Senator Lausche of Ohio as opposed to a Republican governor and of Senator Clark of Pennsylvania as opposed to a Republican governor, while in Vermont Senator Aitken was reelected despite the narrow margin by which a Democrat was elected governor and in Massachusetts, Edward Kennedy won by a landslide far greater than the Democratic candidate for governor received.

Yet while it seems that President Kennedy has secured a Congress that should be more sympathetic to his proposals, it is by no means certain. In both the Senate and House the Democratic members from the South form an important block which often prefers to join with the Republicans rather than the northern Democrats on many points of controversy and through their seniority, they are often able behind the scenes to stymie the best laid plans of a Democratic President. Whether they will continue this policy remains to be seen or whether the narrow margin by which Senator Hill of Alabama was elected means anything in the future alignment of the South.

The campaign and the elections are over and the new Congress when it meats in the New Year will of course organize itself in the traditional way. Only after that can we judge what policy it is going to adopt but in the meantime we can be sure that the members will consider carefully the wishes of their own states as well as the nation. A new Congress always presents a new problem or a new aspect of the old problem but it will do what it considers best for the country without that fierce partisanship that rages before the elections. That is the saving grace and strength of the American system.

Student Opinion On U.S. Foreign Policy

80 % of the U.S. students polled by the Students Foreign Policy Poll Committee believe that the U.S. should become more aggressive in the Cold War. The Committee consisited of representatives of several student groups in America, among them — E. Lashchyk, representing the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA). The students, polled at twelve universities and colleges throughout the United States, believe in turn that the Communists, not the U. S., always initiate Cold War moves. The surprising point, however, is that many students are not sure that the Communists are actually gaining the most in the Cold War despite their aggressiveness: only 45 % seem sure that it is the Communists who are actually gaining the most. Nevertheless, those who think the U. S. is gaining or that neither side is, generally admit that the U.S. is gaining only "stand-firm victories" while the Communists are acquiring territory and winning the battle for men's minds through propaganda.

Few students are prepared to ask for the U.S. openly to invade communist-held territory (even in the case of Cuba). Instead, most ask for an increase in the more subtle methods of waging modern warfare, opting for an increase in the number of U. S. specialists trained in guerilla warfare, a great increase in the amount of propaganda exported to neutral and communist nations, and for a shoring up of the home front with courses on communism. In line with concentration on the power of ideas and tactics rather than on raw manpower, money, and materials, students generally feel that foreign aid and trade with communist countries should be decreased or abolished in favor of a step-up in cultural exchange with these nations. The Peace-Corps also gets a vote of confidence, though not with such enthusiasm as does a guerilla action and propaganda confrontation with the communist menace.

Students ask that South Vietnam, with U.S. material aid, go on the offensive by undertaking guerilla action in North Vietnam. The specific international problem such as that posed by Vietnam, Cuba, and Hungory-style revolt brings out best any individual differences between the various colleges polled, the colleges being the University af Washington, Michigan State, Harvard University College of Medicine, Southern Connecticut State College, Minnesota, Yale, the University of Connecticut, Drexel Institute of Technology, Oregon, Purdue, and Syracuse. Eleven of the twelve colleges resemble each other's performance rather closely. Purdue, however departs from the other eleven considerably, almost half of the Purdue students polled favoring a Cuban invasion and U.S. military intervention in a Hungarian-style crisis. On the question of arms development Harvard is differentiated from the rest of the colleges: 20 % of the Harvard students polled favor unilateral U.S. nuclear disarmament, three times as many as favor this position elsewhere.

One conclusion that might be drawn from the data is that students desire a more Machiavellian U.S. approach to international politics. 70 % agree that the U.S. should continue talking to the Soviets at the conference table while a the same time they call for a more aggressive and flexible posture. It seems that Teddy Roosevelt's "speak softly and carry a big stick" is coming back again. Most indicative of this attitude is the belief on the part of nearly three-quarters of the students polled that the U.S. can indeed go on the offensive in the Cold War and support revolt behind the Iron Curtain just as the Communists do in the Free World.

UNA NOTES AND COMMENTS

INSURANCE HAS VALUE

By Theodore Lutwiniak

When members of the Ukrainian Nationl Association are suspended because of non-payment of dues, their "system cards" are removed from the goodstanding file and transferred to the suspended file. When they pay their back dues, the cards are transferred back to the goodstanding file. At the end of the year, however, a number of cards usually remain in the suspended file. These cards are carefully checked out and separated into two groups: one group of cards represents insurance certificates which have value and the other group represents those which have no value. An experienced UNA clerk, working with the first group of cards, computes the actual cash value in each individual case and then computes the term of automatic extended insurance the cash value covers.

What is automatic extended insurance? Well, when a member, because of indifference, lack of information, or inability to read or understand his certificate, ceases to pay his dues because of one reason or another and fails to apply for an option such as loan or cash surrender, or partial paid-up insurance, his insurance is continued in force as automatic extended insurance for a period of time determined by the cash value of the certificate. This term may be quite short or it may be for a good number of years. As time goes on, the cash value dwindles; when the cash value reaches zero the insurance is void. However, if the member should pass away before the term expires, his beneficiaries may fiile claim to the full face value of the certificate (less any loan and interest, of course). The UNA has paid a considerable number of claims on certificates which were of extended insurance status. Occasionally, claims are received on certificates no longer in force and "We regret to inform you" letters have to be sent to the claimants.

The point behind all this is "Insurance Has Value." A certificate does not necessarily expire simply because the insured stopped paying dues. Every certificate issued by the UNA contains a table of equities which shows loan or cash surrender values, paid-up insurance values, and extended insurance terms. Any certificate holder can easily determine the value of his insurance by figuring how long he had paid dues and referring to the table of equities or withdrawal values.

For his own good a UNA member should read his certificate and, should the necessity arise, take advantage of an option dictated by the circumstances. We urge readers who have parents or relatives who do not understand what is in their certificates to review them and inform the insured of the contents. We urge this because partial paid-up insurance may be better than extended insurance in some cases. What is partial paid-up insurance? Well, this is the amount of insurance the cash value of the certificate would purchase at the time the payment of dues ceased. This paid-up value may be claimed by the beneficiary upon the death of the insured, regardless when death occurs. In other words, the insured is protected for life on the partial paid-up insurance basis; there is no risk of insurance expiration. It is important to keep in mind that, when paidup insurance is desired, the certificate must be endorsed by the UNA as such. In almost every instance, we wish to point out, it is far better to continue the payment of dues and keep the insurance in full force. Informed members do not hesitate to apply for loans against the cash value of their certificates when they are in need of money. They pay their dues and, when their circumstances improve, they pay back the loans.

UNA insurance certificates are not difficult to understand. They are printed in the English language. Should there be any questions, however, a letter to the UNA would bring a prompt reply. Be sure to give full information about the certificate in question, including all numbers.

Loneliness of November 1

The winding river floes,
In a path of woes.
The blood spet land,
By a known hand.
A village by the shore,
A house by the road,
The lifeless core —
Of an empty episode . . .

Forgotten years,
Of lonely tears.
A thoughtful dream.
Not quite supreme.
Forsaken heart,
A lonely phase,
That cannot part —
A moment's daze . . .

The frightful wind,
That does not rescind.
The joyful ease,
That will not please.
A shattered mind,
A broken whole,
Forgotten soul —
Of all-mankind . . .

William Slobodian

HISTORY OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE – A SURVEY

By VICTOR O. BUYNIAK
University of Saskatchewan
(Courtesy of: **The Alpha Omega Society Digest**, May, 1962)
(I)

From the point of view of science, language is a means of communication among people. From the point of view of a nation, language is a proof and a guarantee of the vitality of that nation. In order to exist and to survive, a nation must use the language which connects it with the history of its forefathers, their nationality and culture. The fate of the Ukrainian language, through the centuries, is a striking example of the role a language played, and continued to play, in the preservation of the nationality. The purpose of this short survey is to present the highlights of the origin of the Ukrainian language, its history during the periods of its development, and its fate during the present days.

Long before the beginning of our era, several millennia ago, even before the human being invented a system of writing, somewhere in Europe and Asia lived people who, in respect to their language, belonged to one family called presently the Indo-European linguistic family. In the beginning these people used a more or less uniform tongue which all speakers could understand. Gradually, various groups of this family began to shift away from the center, establishing new communities in other regions. For a long time the language of one such community differed little from the language of other communities but slowly, during centuries and finally millennia, owing to the disrupted contact, the difference began to appear and to develop progressively in reference to time and distance. In the meantime, people from other linguistic families migrated and settled among the original groups. This process continues even today, and such is the scientific explanation of the diversity of the world's languages in general.

Still in distant prehistoric times, the Indo-European linguistic family was disrupted into two groups: one in European languages in Europe and one in Asia. But this was not the end. In Europe, too, the process of differentiation continued, and its result, still in prehistoric times, was the evolution of the three important linguistic units: Balto-Slavic, in East-Central Europe; Germanic, in North-Central Europe, and Romance, in South-Western Europe. In the early historic times, at approximately the beginning of our era, even these units began to branch off into separate languages, the majority of which gradually developed into present day European languages. The Balto-Slavic linguistic unit also began to disintegrate, forming two different groups which underwent a separate development: the Baltic languages, around the Baltic coast in the East, and the Slavic languages in East-Central Europe. It is difficult to establish the time of this disruption. The Slavs, inhabiting originally the territories of Central and Eastern Europe, migrated, by peace and war, southwards, westwards and north-eastwards during the first eight centuries of our era. The result of these migrations was a certain disruption of the Slavic linguistic unity itself, which later, due to other historical factors, took the shape of a tripartition into Eastern, Western and Southern groups. Languages belonging to each group had certain common linguistic features, characterizing a given group, but otherwise each of them developed in its own way. Despite the tripartition of the Slavic linguistic family and the subsequent evolution of a number of separate languages, Slavic tongues as a whole form a fairly close unity.

The Ukrainian language belongs to the Eastern Slavic group, in view of its geographical position and hte linguistic phenomena, caracteristic of that group. Two other languages of the same group are Belorussian and Russian, with the geographical location north and east of the Ukrainian linguistic territory. However, one ought to keep in mind that the Ukrainian language followed its own separate path of development, different from the development of either Russian or Belorussian, and that this development was instrumental in the shaping of the present Ukrainian language.

Starting with the ninth century A.D., some important historic developments occured in the Slavic linguistic territory which, in the near future, were to exert a decisive influence on the formation o the Slavic languages, including Ukrainian. The two Christian Empires — the Frankish in the west and the Byzantine in the south-east — began to expand into the Slavic territories. Thus far the Slavs were heathens, and both these Empires wished to establish their own religious, political and cultural influences over various Slavic states and tribes. A kind of rivalry over the Slavic question arose between the Byzantine and the Franks, one competitor trying to outwit the other.

(To be continued)

UKRAINIAN AMERICAN ON THE WAY UP

Eugene Woloshyn – Expert In Metallurgy

Gene Woloshyn, member of management, has been presenting a paper "Hand Tool Safety" before various safety groups and conferences these past two years.

The paper is based on Gene's experience and investigation of hand tool failures and resulting accidents when he was the Maintenance Metallurgist at U. S. Steel's Youngstown District. The paper deals with various metallurgical factors associated with the failures and recommendations to reduce and prevent these accidents which often result in serious injuries.

Eugene Woloshyn addressing a conference of metallurgists.

The paper was primarily written for the 1960 United States Steel Advisory Committee meeting held at Hotel Shoreland in Chicago but has also been given before the following groups:

Trumbull County Manufacturers Association's Safety Committee in Warren, Ohio;

The McKinley Chapter of the American Society of Safety Engineers in Youngstown, Ohio;

The Western Pennsylvania Safety Engineering Conference and Exhibit 1961, Railroad Section, Hotel Hilton, Pittsburgh, Pa.;

National Safety Congress and Exposition 1961, Electrical Equipment Section, Hotel Conrad Hilton, Chicago, Illinois;

Greater Akron Safety Congress — Akron, Ohio;

Western Pennsylvania Safety Engineering Conference and Exhibit 1962, Construction Section, Hotel Hilton, Pittsburgh, Pa.;

Dayton, Ohio Chamber of Commerce's Safety Council, Hotel Biltmore, Dayton, Ohio.

Other papers written and presented by Gene Woloshyn are "Maintenance Metallurgy at U. S. Steel Youngstown District," which was presented before the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers, Youngstown Section and "Primary Mill Application of Maintenance Metallurgy" for the Corporation's Primary Mill meeting at Youngstown. He has also authored two chapters for the "Metallurgy of Iron and Steel" text published by U. S. Steel Corporation for their advanced Technical Study Program.

Gene is now the Specification and Steel Application Metallurgist at the U. S. Steel's McDonald Works in Youngstown, Ohio. He is a supervisor in U. S. Steel Management.

E. Woloshyn is well-known among Ukrainian-Americans for his numerous activities, particularly in youth organizations. He is a former president of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America and also president of the Ukrainian Professional Society. He was instrumental in organizing and promoting the highly successful UNA Penn-Ohio Bowling Tournaments which may now be expanded to include all UNA bowling teams throughout the country.

G. Woloshyn is married to the daughter of D. Szmagala, UNA Supreme Advisor from Ohio. Mrs. Woloshyn was a delegate to the last UNA Convention in New York City.

Magura Appointed to Citizenship Committee

Sylvester C. Smith, Jr., President of the American Bar Association, announced the appointment of Stephen J. Magura as a member of the Standing Committee on American Citizenship for the Association for a three year term. The purpose of the Committee is to promote the elevation of the standards of American citizenship and Magura will be one of the seven Committee members covering the United States.

Magura, who is a member of Branch No. 287 of the Ukrainian National Association, has his law offices at 921 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey. He is a member of Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society and also a member of the New Jersey State Bar Association Americanization Committee.

He is also a professor af law at Seton Hall University.

HAVE YOU BROUGHT YOUR FRIEND OR RELATIVE TO THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION? IF NOT, DO SO AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE SOYUZIVKA
especially on
THANKSGIVING DAY
on
Thursday, November 22, 1962
you may take part in the TRADITIONAL
THANKSGIVING DAY
On THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1962
SOYUZIVKA
Turkey Dinner
We suggest a Manhattan COCKTAIL or French WINE.
SALADE: Mixed Vegetables with French or Soyuzivka Special dressing or Paste.
SOUP: Beef Broth — Fruit Cocktail — Juice.
ENTREE: Roast Butterball Turkey with home made stuffing and special gravy. Cranberry sauce — Peas and Carrots — Mashed Potatoes.
DESSERT: Deep dish apple pie — Ice Cream — Jello — Fresh fruit compote — Pumpkin pie — Marble cake.
BEVERAGES: Special blend fresh ground coffee — Ceylon Tea — Milk.

On SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1962
Entertainment Program & Dance
with ORCHESTRA.
GAMES — ENTERTAINMENT — PLEASANT ATMOSPHERE in the heated premises of this all-year-round resort amid the incomparable autumn scenery of the Catskill hills.
All this for the current season's LOW PRICES.
Make reservations ahead of time by telephoning
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Kerhonkson, N. Y.
Please reserve for (your name) .....
a dinner for ..... persons. Accomodation for .....
persons. From (date of arrival) .....
to (date of departure) .....

Fedir P. Pigido, 74, Dies; High Ranking Statesman of the Ukrainian National Rada

MUNICH, Germany. — Fedir P. Pigido, leading Ukrainian statesman, vice-chairman of the Executive Organ of the Ukrainian National Rada and member of the cabinet in charge of Finances, died on Sunday, November 11, 1962, after a long illness. He was also member of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party.

An engineer by profession, F. Pigido was vigorously active in Ukrainian political life since 1913. He was engaged in various capacities in civic and political organizations, gradually assuming positions of responsibility during the turbulent phase in world history and Ukrainian history in particular. Those were the days of the Ukrainian liberation movement, the days of Ukrainian independence and statehood, attained amidst rapidly changing political climate of World War I. He was one of the men who created, fought, and suffered through the hardships of the revolution, war and eventual occupation of Ukraine by the onrushing hords of Communist invaders from the north. He stood bravely by his principles and ideals at the risk of being persecuted, arrested or exiled by the Soviet authorities.

A political refugee since 1943, F. Pigido continued his activity in all spheres of Ukrainian life abroad.

Detroiter Is Named Ukrainian Of Year

By J. K. ANDERSON

Although a relative newcomer to Detroit, Dr. Denys Kwitkowsky has been chosen "Ukrainian of the Year" by the Ukrainian Graduates of Metropolitan Detroit and Windsor for his contributions to the community since coming here 10 years ago.

Kwitkowsky's award was the eighth to be presented since the graduates began conferring it in 1955 and he is the fourth American to be selected.

Other recipients include Mayor Michael J. Patrick, of Windsor; John Yaremko, Ontario minister of transport, and John Panchuk, of Battle Creek, an insurance company executive.

When Leo Hulyk, executive board member of the group, made the presentation in Windsor, Kwitkowsky said he considers the award "an obligation — a responsibility for my future actions in the American and Ukrainian communities."

WSU Graduate

He urged that recipient of the organization's scholarships turn their thoughts, talents and efforts toward their fellow men behind the Iron Curtain.

Kwitkowsky, a native of Bukovina, was educated there and at Kaiser Wilhelm University in Berlin. His law degree in the U.S. was obtained in 1955 from Wayne State University.

He is a member of the central executive committee of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, Ukrainian National Association, Delta Theta Phi law fraternity, Detroit Press Club, the Michigan Cultural Commission, Detroit and Michigan Bar Associations, Ukrainian Graduates, and was president four years of the Detroit branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee.

Kwitkowsky, as a Ukrainian nationalist, was imprisoned by the Romanians when Bukovina was under their rule and by the Gestapo in Germany during World War II.

Wrote History

Kwitkowsky co-authored a 1,500-page history of Bukovina that was published in Paris in 1956.

In World War II, he was secretary general of the Ukrainian National Association in Germany, which rescued some 100,000 Ukrainians and organized their emigration to the United States.

Kwitkowsky has been instrumental in Detroit in organizing Ukrainian independence day celebrations, Ukrainian language courses, Taras Shevchenko memorial programs, the committee to raise funds for the Shevchenko memorial in Washington and several other endeavors.

Married, Kwitkowsky, his wife, Maria, a caseworker at the International Institute, and son, Ostap, live at 13116 Corbett.

(Courtesy of: The Detroit News, October 28, 1962)

Artistic Is the Word for Mrs. Berwecky

Editor's Note: The following article appeared in **The Jersey Journal**, Jersey City, N. J. sometime ago. Because Mrs. Berwecky is active in the Ukrainian American community in Jersey City, N. J., we thought our readers would be interested in her artistic talents.

Alice Berwecky has a flair for art. She excels in painting, designing, illustrating, handicraft, millinery, sewing and cooking.

Five years ago, when her husband, John Berwecky, a Jersey City fire captain stationed at Engine Company 22, Dwight Street and Ocean Ave., became the first manager of the new Ukrainian Center at 90 Fleet St., she became concerned over its walls.

SHE VISUALIZED how she might put color and a modernistic touch to work and give character to the building.

Given permission by the board of director, she started out with brush and paint and husband.

"The bar," said Mrs. Berwecky, had no feeling of closeness.

So she painted the foot-wide soundproof ceiling squares in coral pink and turquoise blue stripes across the room, leaving a natural color stripe between each and terminating the stripes at uneven lengths several feet down the side walls. This lowered the appearance of the ceiling. Husband John did the actual brush work.

ON THE WALL at one end of the room she painted a mural. Three life-sized figures, Ukrainian dancers, were painted, their costumes in the same color scheme, coral pink and turquoise blue. On the remaining wall she painted a life tree and a composite of ancient symbols used to decorate Easter eggs.

In the entrance hall her mural over the main door has a sunburst with the American and Ukrainian flags and a composite of symbols, shields representing different parts of Ukraine.

In the cocktail lounge she painted a mural across the 30-foot wall, depicting ribbon ballerinas dancing in and out of gray arch-ways and clouds. The dancing girl were painted in turquoise blue, lime green and orchid.

At the windows are cutout frames in coral, each centered with a ballerina.

FOR THE BACK wall of the main hall she designed a three-dimensional of diamonds in lime green and cadet blue.

Mrs. Berwecky is a graduate of the Phoenix School of Design in New York and before her marriage did illustrating for story books.

She is graduate of the Traphagen School of Fashion and the New York School of Modern Millinery.

At the age of 16 Mrs. Berwecky started making her own hats. She copied models from magazines and newspapers.

TODAY SHE sews all her own suits, coats and dresses and all the clothes worn by her twin daughters. She designs and hand-sews all the family millinery.

Four summers ago it rained most of the weeks the family was on vacation. "However while the rest of the family were bored and didn't know what to do with themselves. I was having a wonderful time learning how to design and work with metals from an instructor at the resort," she said. "I made an aluminium tray and a copper wall plaque which graces the wall in my living room."

Mrs. Berwecky also finds time to do her own housework in her home at 25 Sunset Ave.

At one time when a crack showed in the wall of her bedroom Mrs. Berwecky was quick to solve her problem. She painted a mural on the wall, the bark of a tree branch in dark brown entirely erasing the crack from view. An expensive plastering job was eliminated.

Mrs. Berwecky is a member of the Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Parent Teachers Association and she and her husband are members of the Cana Group in Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Church. They are also members of Br. 270 of the UNA.

The Berwecky 9-year-old twin daughters, Patricia Gene and Elizabeth Kay, and son, Kenneth, are students at Sts. Peter and Paul School.

Ukrainian Scientist Wins Acclaim

Dr. & Mrs. Sydoriak, attired in Ukrainian national costumes, at one of the recent cultural programs in far-away Los Alamos, New Mexico.

One of the scientists who recently won world-wide acclaim for his work with two other colleagues in deriving a Helium-3 Temperature Scale in the Los Alamos, New Mexico Scientific Laboratory, is a Ukrainian American, Dr. Stephen G. Sydoriak.

Dr. Stephen Sydoriak is the son of Catherine Sydoriak and the late Rev. Eustace Sydoriak (a Ukrainian Catholic priest whose last parish was in Lancaster, New York). He was graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Buffalo, receiving his B.S. degree in 1940, his M.S. degree from Yale in 1946 and his Ph. D. from Yale in 1948. He is married to Stephanie Chopek - Sydoriak (the sister of UNA Supreme Advisor Anna Chopek) who received her B.S. in Physics from Northeastern University in 1945. Dr. and Mrs. Sydoriak are members of Branch 307 of the UNA, and have six children.

The new Los Alamos scale involves the use of an intricate equation by which temperatures can be determined to a few ten-thousandths of a degree. This scale has been in use at several U.S. laboratories for almost a year, and on October 9, 1962, at a meeting of the International Committee on Weights and Measures, held in Paris, France, its use was recommended for general worldwide use.

Dr. Stephen G. Sydoriak, together with two of his colleagues, was acclaimed some time ago for being the first scientisits to liquify Helium-3. He has authored some twenty papers published in scientific publications, and has had sixteen papers presented before Inernational scientific conferences.

Dr. and Mrs. Sydoriak's hobbies include Ukrainian dancing, and they have appeared frequently in Los Alamos, New Mexico with Ukrainian dancing programs and Ukrainian exhibits.

Chicagoland Bowling News

By HELEN B. OLEK

With just about the first quarter of our 6th bowling season over with, St. Joseph's Mixed Bowling League bowling late on Fridays has the following team standing to report:

1. Ukr. Nat. Ass'n Br. #22
2. March Photos
3. Olenec Bros
4. Humboldt Meat Market
5. Chicago Metal Service
6. Kaniuk Funeral Home
7. Alex Plumbing
8. Trident Savings & Loan Ass'n.

High 3 games (men)

S. Grushesky	649
J. Zuff	628
E. Milker	607

High single game (men)

G. Kuzma	281
M. Krawchuk	261
M. Kozak	245

High 3 games (women)

Helen Olek	600
Olga Marinoff	585
Jean Stym	568

High single game (women)

Helen Olek	237
Jessie Gawaluck	235
Olga Kozak	231

Bowling in their 7th season, early Monday evenings at Stratford Recreation, the Ukrainian Bowling League of Chicago have the following to report:

1. Tigers
2. Lions Old Boys
3. Lions Aces
4. Lions Stars
5. Wings "A"
6. Olenec Bros
7. St. Joseph's
8. Ukr. Orth. League
9. Saintly Old Bowlers
10. Hey Hey

High team 3 games

Tigers	3057
Lions Aces	2840
Wings "A"	2835

High team game

Lions Stars	1032
Lions Old Boys	1019
Tigers	986

High Ind. 3 games

W. Shlapak	733
J. Dutka	674
Helen Olek	666

High Ind. game

E. Bardo	251
W. Padiak	248
G. Romaniuk	244

Appointed as chairman of standing committees are: Vera Strawniak of By-Laws; Ann Lass of Social Affairs; Ann Kozyra of Banquet; Bill Rodgers of Nominating; Walter Gawaluck of Auditing; and Peter Skalchuk of Grievance.

The last Saturday of every month will find our bowler, Ann Kozyra, broadcasting bowling news on the Ukrainian Sports Hour at 2:30 PM on Station WOPA, which is directed by one of our bowlers, Roman Dublan.

This week will find all the bowlers rolling for Thanksgiving turkeys.

Since the announcement in **The Ukrainian Weekly** several weeks ago that the West Penn-Ohio Ukrainian National Ass'n. Bowling Tournament, to be held in Cleveland on May 11, 1963, will be open to out-of-district Ukrainian National Ass'n bowlers, Chicagoland bowlers are getting quite enthused about this tournament if others will join to compete with us.

How about you Detroit, Rochester and other Ukrainian National Ass'n. bowlers — will you bowl against us in Cleveland on May 11? Let's hear from you.

СЛОВНИКИ
Англо-Український Словник — 50.000 слів і виразів, 792 стор. в оправі— М. Л. Подвезько 5.00
Замовляйте:
"SVOBODA", P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Sports Scene

Nats Outclass Sitch, Win Game, 6-1

By OLEH ZWADIUK

Philadelphia. — The Ukrainian Nationals, Champions of the American Soccer League, outclassed their brethren Newark Ukrainian Sitch, 6-1, on Sunday, Novembef 11, in an American Soccer League match here.

The Newarkers were the first to score in the early moments of the game on a goal by former Nats winger Alex Chayka. But from that moment on, the Nationals controlled the game piercing the Sitch defense at will.

The Philadelphia eleven held a 3-1 edge at the end of the first half on goals by Ismael Fereira at the 16th and 42nd minute and a single counter by Walter Czyzowycz.

In the second half Czyzowycz scored again for the winners to make the count 4-1, outside left Larry Oliver scored the fifth goal and M. Noha closed the scoring with the sixth marker.

The loss dropped the Sitch eleven to 5th place in the league standing. Ukrainian Nationals are still leading the league but are followed very closely by Newark Portuguese. The Portuguese scored an impressive 7-2 victory over the lowly Philadelphia Uhricks. The Inter S.C. tied 2-2 with Fall River, which left them three points behind the Philadelphia Ukrainians.

Violence on the Field

In New York on Sunday, November 11, the New York Ukrainians were playing against the German-Hungarian eleven in a German-American Soccer League match. The Ukrainians were the home team.

At the 35th minute of the first half, Luis Karbiener scored for the visitors. In the 55th minute, the Ukrainian side seemingly tied the score, but referee Joseph Lacko decided that the goal was scored from an offside position and disallowed it.

At that point an irate spectator, who apparently thought his judgement was better, ran out on the field, and with a right to the jaw knocked out Mr. Lacko.

Men who attack one another with raging violence — on or off the field — committ an assault and should be liable to a criminal charge. Brutality of any kind is horrible enough but it is particularly distasteful when it occurs during athletic events.

For several years the game of soccer has been blemished because of the savage outbreaks of violence among players and spectators. There is one cure which the major soccer leagues can administer: the players who engage in physical violence should be suspended for long periods of time. As for the spectators — police should be provided and upon such outbreaks as last Sunday, the offender should be arrested and charged with a criminal assault.

The promoters of the game are, in the final analysis, responsible for the conduct of players, and as far as the spectators are concerned the police authorities should not hesitate to use the criminal code to prevent people from causing each other actual bodily harm, and to protect genuine soccer fans from the spectacle of blood-letting which has become all too frequent at our games.

Bulgaria beat Portugal, 3-1, on November 7, in their first round first leg European Nations cup soccer match. The first half score was 0-0. In Budapest, Hungary defeated Wales, 3-1, in their first round first leg European Nations soccer cup match. The Hungarians led 2-1 at half time.

UVAN Anniversary Celebrations In Winnipeg

Winnipeg, Man. — The Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences — UVAN of Canada, Inc., marked the anniversary of the founding of Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev, in 1918, during Ukrainian independent statehood under Hetman Paul Skoropadsky, by an Art Exibition on Saturday (10.11.) and a Special Convocation on Sunday (11.11.), both in the Hall of the Ukrainian National Home at 7:30 P.M. Prof. J. B. Rudnycky was master of ceremonies.

The Art Exhibition included paintings of Mrs. Mika D. Harasowska of Chicago, Ill., who came especially for this event from the USA.

The guest speaker at the UVAN Convocation on Sunday was Prof. O. Duchyminska of Minneapolis, formerly of the Ukrainian Academy at Podebrady, Czechoslovakia.

Attention! Attention!
ROCHESTER, AUBURN & MANCHESTER!
ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING
of the
District Committee
of
Ukrainian National Association
Branches of
ROCHESTER, AUBURN & MANCHESTER
will be held
Sunday, November 25, 1962
at 5:00 P. M.
at the UKRAINIAN WEST SIDE CLUB,
289 Glide Street — ROCHESTER, N. Y.
All branch Officers and Convention Delegates of the following Branches are invited to attend:
36, 38, 202, 217, 269, 283, 285, 289, 316, 340, 343, 367, & 437.
Many important matters will be on the agenda for discussion and resolution.
Jaroslaw PADOCH — Supreme Secretary of UNA
&
William HUSSAR — Supreme Advisor of UNA
will participate in this meeting.
All GUESTS, MEMBERS and NON-MEMBERS, are WELCOME.

The Muse in Prison
Eleven sketches of Ukrainian Poets killed by Communists in translation
by
YAR SLAVUTYCH
Price $1.00
Order from SVOBODA BOOKSTORE
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12 famous Ukrainian folk songs played in American dance style by SAL DeFEO
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СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

ПОКОНГРЕСОВІ МІРКУВАННЯ

Після Восьмого Конгресу УККА студенти повинні призадуматися над тим, що вони можуть зробити для української справи в рамцях Конгресового Комітету і що вони очікують від цієї організації.

Українське студентство поза межами України — це майбутня інтелігенція, це майбутня провідна верства; ми повинні бути горді з тієї ролі, яку прийдеться нам відіграти в майбутньому, але рівночасно на нас тяжить великий обов'язок та відповідальність за це майбутнє, коли ми прийдемо на зміну теперішнім провідникам і переберемо від них керму української спільноти в діяспорі.

Щоб добре вив'язатися з цього обов'язку, ми повинні зарання не тільки вивчати українську проблематику, але також активно включатися в українське громадське життя в Америці; ми не можемо сидіти осторонь і дивитися, як це життя проходить мимо нас, а мусимо вже від тепер приготовлятися до того, щоб бути добрими провідниками, беручи спершу пасивну участь, а опісля перебираючи на себе чим раз більш відповідальні обов'язки.

Не тільки ми студенти уважаємо цей шлях за доцільний, але подібні думки виходять також і від старших громадян, які добре розуміють, що громадянство мусить цікавитися і допомагати студентам та давати їм змогу набирати досвіду. Ми бачимо на власних очах, як відношення поміж студентством і громадянством міняється; ще кілька років тому СУСТА з великим трудом здобула членство в Політичній Раді УККА, а вже сьогодні зацікавлення громадським життям, яке виявили студенти, українське громадянство вітає дуже радо. Теперішні громадські діячі шукають контакту з студентством, стараються пізнати його погляди на різні актуальні проблеми та в загальному приготовляють студентство до будучої праці в громадському житті. Найближчі роки покажуть, наскільки студенти є готові і спроможні перебирати на себе відповідальні обов'язки, і під проводом теперішніх провідників приготовлятися до своїх завдань в майбутньому.

Численна участь студентства в нарадах Конгресу, хоч в більшості пасивна, була позитивним явищем; вслід за цим треба очікувати активної співпраці поміж громадянством та студентством у біжучих акціях, зокрема таких, які можуть мати вплив на зміну становища урядових чинників до української проблематики. Студентів менше цікавить розподіл місць в органах УККА поміж поодинокими угрупуваннями, але зате вони живо заінтересовані практичною дією цих органів для загальної української справи. Такі проблеми, як створення постійної конгресової комісії для Поневолених Націй, нав'язання дипломатичних взаємин поміж Вашингтоном і Києвом, вага українських голосів в американських виборах тощо, є цими засадними питаннями, що на них мусить бути знайдена відповідь, як не тепер то в майбутньому.

М. С.

Ідеологічна Конференція ТУСМ-у у Філядельфії

Заходом Головної Управи Товариства Української Студіюючої Молоді ім. Миколи Міхновського і при співучасті Осередку у Філядельфії відбулася в суботу 20 жовтня ц. р. дуже успішна Ідеологічна Конференція, присвячена 20-літтю УПА.

Конференцію відкрив голова ГУ ТУСМ-у інж. Богдан Кульчицький коротким вступним словом, в якому з'ясував значення 20 річниці створення УПА та по якому однохвилинною мовчанкою присутні вшанували поляглих героїв УПА. Рівнож заявив голова, що, з метою звеличання ролі УПА у визвольно - революційній боротьбі України, присутні сьогодні матимуть змогу вислухати 20-хвилинні доповіді, приготовані теперішніми українськими студентами, членами ТУСМ-у, вихованими вже на еміграції.

Першу доповідь, на тему „Нарис історії УПА" виголосила студентка Пенсильвенійського університету Рената Шаран. У своїй доповіді вона докладно з'ясувала початки та обставини, в яких постала УПА. Другу доповідь на тему „Вклад ОУН в УПА", приготовану інж. Ігорем Чумою, прочитав студент Темпл університету Юрій Федорук. В цій доповіді була мова про великий вклад ОУН під проводом Степана Бандери, одинокої тоді активної революційної організації, в створення та скріплення кадр УПА. Студентка Темпл університету Зірка Колінко виголосила з черги третю доповідь на тему „Жінки в рядах УПА". Вона вміло схопила значення української жінки, героїні, яка завжди плече-об-плече була вірною подругою українського повстанця - революціонера та разом із ним захищала свою Батьківщину. Чергова доповідь була виголошена учителькою гайскулу, Христиною Кульчицькою на тему „Літературна творчість УПА". В своїй цікавій доповіді п. Хр. Кульчицька подала обставини, п о р и в а н н я, психіку та творчість повстанських авторів на тлі цитат з поем та оповідань УПА. Остання та п'ята з черги доповідь „УПА і українська еміграція", виголошена мґром Володимиром Будзяком, була короткою аналізою відношення українського суспільства на еміграції до дії УПА. З приємністю треба ствердити, підкреслив шановний доповідач, що більша частина української еміграції горда за Українську Повстанську Армію та її боротьбу за визволення України, хоч може і є деякі одиниці, що сумнівалися в її існуванні.

Підсумовуючи Конференцію ТУСМ-у у Філядельфії, можна сміло ствердити, що студенти цієї організації склали добре іспит перед зорганізованим українським суспільством.

З. К.

ВОСЬМИЙ КОНГРЕС УККА ПІД ЗНАКОМ МОЛОДІ І СТУДЕНТСТВА

Восьмий Конгрес Українського Конгресового Комітету Америки, який відбувся в днях 12-14 жовтня ц. р. в Ню Йорку, можна б розглядати та аналізувати в багатьох аспектах і в залежності від вихідних критерій приходити до тих чи інших висновків та оцінки його ролі і значення в житті української спільноти на американському терені. Однак, чим би не керуватись, аналізуючи цей Конґрес, не можна не ствердити, що він, як ні один Конґрес перед тим, відбувався наскрізь під знаком молоді і студентства. Це твердження унагляднює передусім атмосфера нарад і праць Конгресу. Серед багатьох важливих справ, що їх розглядав і над якими радив Конгрес УККА, та всупереч запланованій програмі, проблеми молоді і студентства зайняли чільне місце. Широку і ділову дискусію численних делеґатів навколо цих проблем можна, коротко підсумовуючи, звести до таких стверджень: Щоб бути чинною на всіх секторах громадського і політичного життя та виконати свої повинності супроти Батьківщини, українська спільнота в розсіянні, а її частина на американському терені зокрема, мусить здобутися на гармонійну співдію всіх своїх складових елементів. Всі здорові творчі сили мусять бути включені в процес реалізації основних завдань. В таку працю, зокрема, необхідно залучити молодь і студентство. Наголос на молодь зумовлює не так факт, що вона є ще найменше політично чи ідеологічно зрізничкована, як те, що вона вже в недалекому майбутньому мусить прийти на зміну старшим та дати з-поміж себе провід нашого організованого життя. З другого боку цей аспект, що під ним проходив Конгрес, посилює участь счисленних представників організацій української молоді і студентства в нарадах Конгресу, як повноважних делеґатів.

Союз Українських Студентських Товариств Америки репрезентували як делеґати на Конгресі Лариса Ганущак — віце-президент Управи та Марта Савчак — головний редактор офіціозу СУСТА „Студентське Слово". Участь представників молоді і студенства в Конгресі УККА є дуже вимовним і позитивним явищем. Вона показує, що виростаюче молоде покоління, стисліше, його провідна частина цікавиться не лише своїми професійними справами чи справами своїх організацій, але й цілістю проблем, що ними живе і для розв'язки яких працює у к р а ї н с ь к а спільнота на терені ЗДА. Ці проблеми і провідні ідеї — праця для визволення України і добра Америки — є, як стверджувала у своєму виступі делеґатка СУСТА, рушійною силою діяльности українського студентства в огнищах науки і культури ЗДА та серед американського студентства.

Для реалізації цих ідей значна частина мережі організованих клітин СУСТА працює наполегливо. До цих завдань сьогодні і в майбутньому студентство підготовляється, здобуваючи потрібний досвід і знання. Більш, ніж будь-яка група молоді, студентство відчуває потребу своєї активної співучасти в керівних центрах нашого суспільно-громадського, наукового і політичного життя.

Тому виступ делеґатки СУСТА Лариси Ганущак на пленумі Конгресу і її вимога представництва для студентського союзу не була лише реторичною фразою, а радше природньою вимогою, подиктованою тими настроями, що нуртують серед провідної частини українського студентства, яка відчуває потребу активної участи в організованому житті й активного голосу при співвирішуванні цілости справ, що стоять перед УККА, як централею американських українців.

Вимогу цю так розуміли і її так оцінили делеґати Восьмого Конгресу УККА, які гаряче і прихильно оплескували діловий виступ делеґатки СУСТА, які й самі до справ молоді і студентства знову й знову нав'язували чи поверталися у своїх виступах.

Вимогу цю скріпили і в усьому піддержали представники всіх центральних організацій української молоді і студентства на трьох спільних нарадах, що їх відбуто в часі Конґресу для узгіднення дії й акцій молодечо-студентського сектора на форумі Конґресу УККА.

Домігшися частинно заступництва в Екзекутиві УККА, організації молоді і студентства зробили спільно перший важливий крок в напрямку здобуття співвирішального голосу для молоді в централі та практичного і ефективного влучення організацій молоді і студентства у працю УККА для визволення і добра Батьківщини.

Це останнє слід вважати корисним почином в напрямку забезпечення дієвої тяглости поколінь на центральному керівному форумі нашого громадсько-політичного життя та одним із кращих осягів триденної праці останнього Конгресу УККА.

М. П.

Ювілейна Конференція Студентського Товариства в Клівленді

В днях 15-16 вересня ц.р. відбулася в Клівленді Ювілейна конференція з нагоди 10-ліття існування УАСТовариства ім. Адама Коцка, яку влаштувало згадане Товариство у співпраці з СУСТА. Конференція відбулася в дуже гарнім, новім українськім банку „Парма Сейвінгс".

На це відзначення українського студентського організованого життя в Клівленді приїхали студенти з різних частин Америки. Також члени Товариства взяли в цій ювілею численну участь.

Програма конференції складалася з двох частин. До першої входили: відкриття, молитва, вступне слово, промови основника УСГ і президента СУСТА та привіти.

Друга частина складалася з панелів на загальну тему: „Український студент України".

Богдан Футей, другий заступник президента СУСТА, відкрив Конференцію привітом для гостей та подав короткий життєпис патрона Товариства, Адама Коцка. Він звернув спеціяльну увагу на ролю А. Коцка в боротьбі за український університет у Львові, і однохвилинною мовчанкою вшанували учасники пам'ять Адама Коцка та інших студентів, які згинули в боротьбі за волю. Молитву перевів всч. о. Шиманський.

Вступне слово виголосив проф. М. Пап з Джон Кароол університету, в якім він коротко накреслив ролю студентства у світі і заявив, що головним завданням українського студента є боротьба за визволення України, передусім з допомогою науки.

По зложенню гратуляцій основник УСГ в Клівленді д-р З. Винницький розповів про зорганізування студентського життя у Клівленді. Він сказав, що створення цього і інших студентських товариств у ЗДА відбулося за почином Управи ЦЕСУС-а в Европі.

Згідно з інструкцією ЦЕСУС-а студентські товариства в нових місцях поселення мали задержувати традиції українського студентства і брати участь у визвольній боротьбі. Друг Винницький заявив, що саме з ініціятиви Клівлендського Товариства був скликаний Перший Конгрес Союзу Українських Студентських Товариств Америки в 1953 році.

Голова СУСТА Володимир Д. Прибила, склав ґратуляції й офіційно відкрив Ювілейний рік з нагоди 10-ліття існування СУСТА, пропонуючи студентам і студентським громадам влаштування Ювілейних конференцій, видання Пропам'ятної книги СУСТА та активну участь в реалізації Катедри Українознавства.

З черги представники різних центральних та місцевих організацій складали усні та письмові привіти.

Друга частина конференції складалась з трьох панелів під кличем „Український студент України". Тема першого панелю була — „Завдання в середніх і вищих школах". Мґр А. Кармазин, колишній член управи СУСТА, говорив про завдання студентів по коледжах та університетах. Він ствердив, що тому, що наша нація є поневолена, ми маємо спеціяльне завдання допомагати в її визволенні, вивчаючи історію і культуру Східньої Европи, беручи участь в шкільних клюбах, як теж у місцевих українських студентських товариствах та піддержувати СУСТА морально і фінансово, щоб цей Союз міг гідно репрезентувати українське студентство.

Любомир Зобнів, голова комісії середньошкільників при СУСТА, підкреслив конечність більше цікавитися середньошкільною молоддю і впливати на неї у виборі добрих університетів, а навіть переконувати не дуже охочих їти на вищі студії.

Головною темою в доповіді третього панеліста Ігоря Чуми, першого заступника президента СУСТА, була потреба єдности усіх українських студентів, а також і більша внутрішня співпраця студентських товариств для зреалізування успішнішої репрезентації українського студентства в американських студентських організаціях.

В другому панелі на тему „Український студент серед американського громадянства" взяли участь В. Д. Прибила та Юрій Кульчицький, голова Українського клюбу в Кент Стейт Університеті. Володимир Д. Прибила виголосив доповідь на тему: „Вишкіл провідників і роля університету", в якій він особливо підкреслив важливість участи в „студентських урядах" для вивчення різних способів демократичного провідництва. Юрій Кульчицький в своїй доповіді про пресу і пропаґанду з'ясував, що треба вивчати й уживати американських способів інформації.

Останній панель на тему: „Становище українського студента на Рідних Землях" зробив найбільше враження на слухачів, бо в цім панелі брали участь українські студенти, які недавно приїхали з-поза залізної завіси. Панелістка, Надя Тимчук описала життя студентів на Україні, їх русифікацію, примусову працю під час ферій, тяжкі вимоги в науці і про різні перешкоди і труднощі створювані для тих студентів, які не є членами комсомолу чи комуністичної партії. Її слова: „Україна наших мрій не існує" глибоко зворушили усіх на залі, бо в тім зрозуміли, що прагнення, яке ми маємо тут на чужині до волі нашої Батьківщини, там не можна виявляти. Українські студенти не мають нагоди вивчати правди про Україну, але потайки будують радіо, вишукують старі книжки і навіть так дізналися правду про смерть сл. п. Степана Бандери.

Надя Тимчук закінчила свою доповідь словами, що це є наш обов'язок вивчати історію й культуру України і поширювати її, бо студенти за залізною куртиною цього не мають змоги робити.

Ярослав Чомко і Микола Дупляк, які недавно студіювали в Польщі, представили стан української еміґрації і спеціяльно становище українського студентства в Польщі. Друг Чомко в більшості говорив про переселення і переживання українців в Польщі та їх проблеми, як меншости у ворожій країні.

Микола Дупляк розповів декілька прикладів національних виявів серед українських студентів у Польщі. Він відмітив, що під час відвідин на Україну побачив, що там нема багато свідомих націоналістично українських студентів, але коли б прийшов певний момент, вони відгукнулися б.

На закінчення відбулася студентська забава та прогулька на озера в неділю, по Службах Божих.

Л. М. Г.

Ліна КОСТЕНКО

Ліна Костенко народилася у 1930 р. в місті Ржищеві, на Київщині. Після закінчення Літературного Інституту в Москві в 1956 р., вона певним кроком увійшла в українську поезію. Перша збірка її поезій „Проміння землі", була видана у в-ві „Молодь" в 1957 р.; в 1958 р. вийшла її друга збірка поезій п. н. „Вітрила". Після появи цієї збірки поетка зазнала нападів від „літературних критиків", і тому щойно недавно почала друкувати знову свої вірші.

Гуде вогонь — веселий сатана,
червоним реготом вихоплюється з печі . . .
А я чолом припала до вікна,
і смуток мій бере мене за плечі.
Сама пішла світ-за-очі — аби
знайти від тебе кришту порятунку.
Мої думки, як дикі голуби,
в полях шукали синього притулку.
Сама втекла в сніги, у глухомань
щоб віднайти душевну рівновагу.
І віднайшла — гірку печаль світань.
І ню, немов невиброджену брагу.
І жду якогось чуда із чудес.
Читаю ніч немов би чорну книгу.
Якщо кохаєш — знайдеш без адрес
оцю хатину за морями снігу.
І відпливаю поночі одна
на кризі шибки у холодний вечір.
І спить в печі веселий сатана,
уткнувшись жаром в лапи головешок.
І так до самих синіх зоряниць,
до світанкових поїздів ячання —
до безміру, як в темряві зіниці,
тривожно шириться чекання . . .

З життя УСГ Ню Йорк

Дня 29-30 вересня ц.р. відбулися в Ню Йорку Студійні Дні, улаштовані студентською громадою цього міста. В програму цих Студійних Днів входив ряд доповідей, велика студентська забава та студентський концерт.

В суботу 29-го вересня виголошено в Українському Інституті Америки три доповіді під загальним гаслом: „Українське студентство після Другої світової війни", на такі теми: „Українське студентство та УПА" — хорунжий В. Хома; „Українське студентство в Америці та його майбутнє" — мґр К. Савчук; „Українське студентство в УССР" — мґр В. Голубничий.

В своїй доповіді про студентство в УПА, хор. Хома доказав, що українські студенти в воєнних часах брали масову участь в УПА, а багато з них було також на високих та відповідальних позиціях в українській армії.

Мґр Савчук в своїй доповіді ствердив поміж іншими цікавими фактами таке: українські студенти на еміґрації, які є будучою провідною верствою української нації, повинні не тільки бути виключно студентами, але вони повинні бути студентами-громадянами, які беруть активну участь в громадській праці. Мґр Савчук висловив надію, що на майбутнє українські студенти будуть більше цікавитись та займатись політикою, бо тільки через політичну працю ми будемо могти виборати незалежність для української нації.

Мґр Голубничий представив присутнім у своїй доповіді наступні тези щодо студентів на Україні: теперішні студенти не є переконаними комуністами, вони виказують велике бажання вивчати українську мову, історію, літературу та звичаї і в більшості виступають проти батьків, яких вони посуджують в скриванні правди від своїх дітей.

Після доповідей виз'явилася цікава дискусія, в якій один із дискутантів виступив проти тез мґр Савчука та Голубничого і твердив, що студенти не повинні займатися політикою, бо політика не принесла Україні добра, що студенти в сучасній Україні — це комуністи, які свідомо підтримують комуністичний режим. Цей виступ викликав рішучий спротив збоку присутніх.

В суботу увечері відбулася дуже успішна забава, а в неділю студентство і багато громадян були присутні на студентськім концерті, на якому виступали: литовські та мадярські танцювальні групи; І. Кондра та М. Цісик — фортепіянові соля; І. Стефанишин та танцювальна група п. Р. Петріни з українськими народними танцями; Х. Боднар — сольоспів (акомпаніямент — М. Чапельська) та студентський квартет (В. Лащик, Г. Качмарська, М. Король, Д. Турчин) під диригентурою п. Ковалика.

СМ

ДО ІСТОРІЇ СУСТА

Звітна доповідь президента СУСТА Константина Савчука за час від липня 1959 до квітня 1961 рр.

(Закінчення з попереднього числа)

Внутрішня діяльність Союзу

За звітну каденцію праця на внутрішньому секторі була настільки багатогранною й великою, що просто неможливо у короткому звіті описати всі хочби навіть і найважливіші її моменти.

Конференції С У С Т А. — Четверта Високошкільна Конференція СУСТА відбулась 26-27 вересня 1959 року на Союзівці, присвячена тематиці „Гетьмана Івана Мазепи і його доби". Доповідачами на Конференції були: Іван Вівчар, Роман Леґедза, Константин Савчук і Теодозій Онуферко. — Подібна Конференція відбулась 7 лютого 1960 року в Дітройті, темою якої був „Стан освіти за доби гетьмана Івана Мазепи". Доповідачами були: В. Гнатчук, Т. Рогатинська, М. Мигаль і А. Кармазин. — 18 червня 1960 року в Нюарку відбулась Шоста Організаційна Конференція СУСТА під загальною назвою „СУСТА і Ваша Студентська Громада". Доповіді виголосили наступні особи: проф. д-р Микола Чировський, Микола Голінатий і Константин Савчук. — Наступна Конференція СУСТА відбулась 10 і 11 вересня 1960 року в Клівленді на такі теми: „Вплив Тараса Шевченка на Українське Національне Відродження" та „СУСТА і Ваша Студентська Громада". Доповіді про Шевченка виголосили В о л о д и м и р Попель, Дарія Голубець, Анатолій Бедрій і Василь Голод. На організаційні теми говорили Адріян Кармазин, Константин Савчук і Степан Хемич. — П'ята Високошкільна Конференція СУСТА відбулась 8 жовтня 1960 року в Вашингтоні під загальною темою „Політично - правний статус України". Доповідачами були: Константин Варварів, Петро Потічний і Олег Єржківський. Святочну доповідь про Адама Коцка виголосив Зенон Голубець. — Наступна Конференція СУСТА відбулась 18 і 19 лютого 1961 року в Дітройті. Темами цієї Конференції були „У ч а с т ь студентства в будівництві української держави, 1917-1920 рр." та „Діяльність українського студентства в ЗДА". Доповіді виголосили Степан Хемич, Ігор Іваницький, Зенон Голубець, Таня М а т і й ц і в, Константин Савчук, Іван Вівчар та Богдан Федорак. — 29 і 30 квітня 1961 року в Балтиморі відбулась Перша Середньошкільна Конференція СУСТА на якій обговорено ряд проблем, зв'язаних з українськими середньошкільниками. Доповідачами на Конференції були Осип Зінкевич, Константин Савчук і Юрій Чапельський.

Треба ще згадати відбуття щорічних Студійних Днів в Балтиморі, які влаштовувала місцева Студентська Громада в порозумінні з Управою СУСТА. За звітний час відбулось дві такі імпрези; перша — 8 листопада 1959 року і друга — 5 листопада 1960 року. Ці дві імпрези, з черги Треті і Четверті Студійні Дні, мали наступну тематику: „Україна і питання коекзистенції" (3-ті Студійні Дні) і „Як розуміти сучасну Україну?" (4-ті Студ. Дні). Доповіді на Третіх Студійних Днях виголосили наступні особи: К о н с т а н т и н Савчук, Юрій Іллінський, Теодозій Онуферко і Х. Макарушка. Доповідачами на Четвертих Студійних Днях були: Марта Пісецька, Павло Дорожинський, Константин Савчук і Ігор Кошман. Також треба відмітити імпрезу Української Студентської Громади в Нюарку, влаштовану в порозумінні з СУСТА 31 жовтня 1959 року. На цій імпрезі зі словом виступили Степан Хемич, Константин С а в ч у к, Марта Савчук, Теодозій Онуферко, Михайло Почтар, Оксана Смішкевич, Роман Андрушків, Христя Бук і Ростислав Ратич.

На окреме відзначення заслуговує відбуття Першого Студентського Ідеологічного Конґресу в ЗДА, який відбувся з ініціятиви СУСТА 30 квітня і 1 травня 1960 року в Філядельфії. Крім СУСТА в Ідеологічному Конґресі брали участь такі товариства: „Зарево", ТУСМ ім. М. Міхновського і студ. секція ОДУМ'у. На Конґресі було виголошено вісім доповідей на загальну тему „Україна між Сходом і Заходом".

Організаційні поїздки. — Управа СУСТА старалась відвідати всі Громади й Клюби, щоб в такий спосіб нав'язати якнайтісніші зв'язки між поодинокими клітинами Союзу і його централею. З тією метою відбуто дві довші організаційні поїздки.

Нові Студентські Громади. — За останні два роки прийнято до системи СУСТА три нові Громади з таких міст: Рочестер, Ню Гейвен і Бофало. Громади напр., Вашингтону й Гартфорду, які за минулої каденції не проявляли жадної діяльности, за звітний час активно взялися до праці. Прийнятий на Ч е т в е р т о м у Конґресі СУСТА в членство Союзу Український Студентський Клюб при УТІ не проявив будь-якої праці. Клюб при Мерилендському університеті також не показує ознак ширшої діяльности. Це саме можна сказати і про Український Студ. Клюб при Мишиґен університеті, ЕНН Арбор.

Преса й інформації. — Як і попередніх років, так і за звітну каденцію постійно появлялось „Студентське Слово" — офіційний орган СУСТА, що виходило як додаток до „Свободи". В „Слові" містились статті здебільша інформативного характеру про українське студентське життя в Америці і взагалі на еміґрації. В деяких статтях — і особливо в редакційних — ставилось ряд проблем, на яких, в той чи інший спосіб, шукано розв'язки. Редакційна колеґія „Слова" складалась з таких осіб: Константин Савчук, Роман Мац і Наталка Глоба.

З браку фінансових засобів появилось тільки одне (подвійне) число англомовного журналу „Горизонти", який знайшов надзвичайно прихильну оцінку серед громадянства й студентства. Головним редактором журналу був Юрій Мацик, а головним адміністратором — Зенон Баб'юк. Члени редколеґії й адміністрації: Володимир Прибила, Тарас Гунчак, Константин Савчук, Юрій Тарнавський, Альберт Кіна, Джеймс Вудбері, Борис Пачовський, Марта Савчак і Лариса Ганущак.

Справа с е р е д н ь о ш к і л ь н о ї молоді. — Управа СУСТА звернула увагу на проблему середньошкільників і при допомозі УСГ-Балтимор та її середньошкільного гуртка зорганізувала Першу Середньошкільну Конференцію СУСТА.

Зв'язки з ЦЕСУС'ом, СУСК'ом та САУС'ом. — Управа СУСТА знаходилась в постійному дружньому контакті з Управою ЦЕСУС'у, особливо з його президентом Євгеном Гановським. Також з САУС'ом, себто Союзом Арґентинсько - Українських Студентів, був певний зв'язок, звичайно кореспонденційним шляхом. Та безумовно найбільш тісні взаємини існували між Управою СУСТА і Управою СУСК'у, — Союзом Українських Студентів Канади. Майже на всіх Конференціях СУСК'у були представники СУСТА і навпаки. Співпраця між цими двома студентськими Союзами становила дійсно один з найбільш позитивних моментів в історії українського студентського руху на еміґрації.

(Доповідь виголошена на П'ятому Конґресі СУСТА, який відбувся 1-2 липня 1961 року в Дітройті).

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