www.ukrweekly.com

"WE INTEND TO BURY NO ONE AND WE DO NOT INTEND TO BE BURIED."

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address: The Ukrainian Weekly 81-83 Grand Street Jersey City, N.J. 07303 Tel. HEnderson 4-0237 New York's Telephone: BArclay 7-4125

Ukrainian Natioanal Ass'n Tel. HEnderson 5-8740

РІК LXXII Ч. 188 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1965 15 ЦЕНТІВ — 15 CENTS No. 188 VOL. LXXII

POPE PAUL MAKES HISTORIC VISIT TO NEW YORK; PLEADS FOR WORLD PEACE IN ADDRESS TO UNITED NATIONS

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Pope Paul VI climaxed his historic one-day visit to New York with a dramatically impassioned plea for universal peace as he addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations on that memorable Monday afternoon, October 4, 1965.

Appearing before an audience that included a glittering array of world political leaders from 116 nations, the Supreme Pontif of the Catholic Church was addressing all of mankind when he pleaded, "no more war, war never again! Peace, it is peace which must guide the destinies of people and of all mankind."

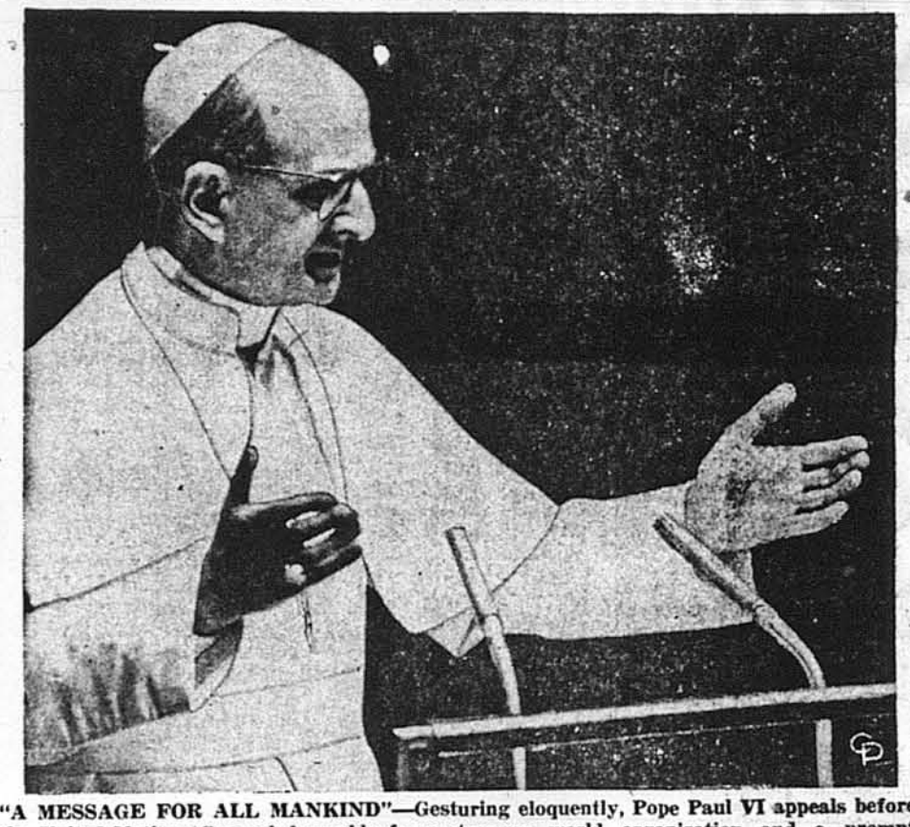
In an era marked by great scientific progress, the Pope said that there is "need for an appeal to the moral conscience of man." He went on to state that "the danger comes not from progress nor from science ... but from himself, building ever more powerful arms, which can be employed equally well for destruction or for the loftiest conquest."

He exhorted the world at the UN to seek peaceful resolution of conflicts and praised the UN as the world's foremost instrument for peace. "If you wish to be brothers, let the arms fall from your hands; one cannot love while holding offensive arms."

Pope Paul had written history with virtually every word and action of his on this, the first visit to the New World by a reigning Pontiff. During his long, arduous day he met with President Johnson, addressed the UN, conferred with American leaders of other faiths, offered a spectacular outdoor Mass of Peace at Yankee Stadium and managed a late evening stop at the Vatican Pavilion of the N.Y. World's Fair.

For the first time the somber silence of St. Patrick's Cathedral was sundered by applause and cheers after Pope Paul had responded to Francis Cardinal Spellman's brief address of welcome.

New York City responded magnificently to the Pontiff as close to three million people lined the streets despite chilly weather. From the moment the plane taxied to a stop at 9:30 A.M. at Kennedy Airport, where a delegation of some 200 clergymen, government officials and other important figures awaited him, the Pope displayed warmth and dignity, as well as freshness of appearance that was in evidence throughout the day until he boarded the special TWA jet airliner at 11:29 P.M. which took him back to Rome.



"A MESSAGE FOR ALL MANKIND"—Gesturing eloquently, Pope Paul VI appeals before the United Nations General Assembly for a stronger world organization and a prompt beginning on nuclear disarmament. The 68-year-old "Pilgrim of Peace" told the delegates that "It is peace which must guide the destinies of peoples."

The famous Yankee Stadium, not unaccustomed to cheers, was shaken to the rafters by the deafening ovation of the 90,000-throng as the Pope raised his almost ascetic hands to bestow his apostolic benediction on the mass of worshipers. But stillness enveloped the vast sports arena when the Pontiff spoke in strong voice, "peace be to this house, to this continent and to all those who inhabit it."

Wherever he went on this memorable day, Pope Paul carried this note of urgency, the plea for peace, that had marked the entire mood of his epic journey here. As in the midst of thousands so in the more somber atmosphere of serious talks with the President, the Pope radiated a feeling of serene dignity yet warm affection that shone from his gentle features and intensely searching eyes.

He came as he departed—with a message, a plea and a blessing. "God bless America, God bless you all," were his parting words at the airport just before he boarded the plane that took him home.

Ukrainian Language May Be Taught in Montreal Schools

WINNIPEG, Man. — Quebec Premier Jean Lesage said that he will speak to his education minister about the possibility of Ukrainian being taught in Montreal public schools to students of Ukrainian origin.

According to a Canadian Press report, carried in the October 4th issue of the "Toronto Daily Star," Mr. Lesage, who made the statement following a meeting with the Ukrainian Committee of Canada, said there were some 20,000 persons of Ukrainian origin in Montreal.

Senator Paul Yuzyk, speaking for the committee, said it recognizes that Canada is bilingual and supports the point of view which maintains that French must be used in schools in all parts of Canada where the French-speaking minority group is sufficiently large.

Asked whether this agreement in principle with representatives of 400,000 Canadians of Ukrainian origin could be considered the main achievement of his Western tour, the premier replied:

"I couldn't say. I want to be able to judge the effects of my tour from a distance, and as a whole."

Lesage said his promise to discuss the needs of Montrealers of Ukrainian origin with Education Minister Paul Gerin-Lajoie applied equally to that city's Italian population.

"I don't see why Ukrainian could not be taught as a subject in Montreal's public schools, on the elementary school level. This also certainly applies to the Italian community of the city, which is certainly larger."

The premier announced that he will publish in book form a condensed version of all the speeches and the subject matter of all press conferences, radio and television appearances he has made during his goodwill tour of Western Canada.

FOUR UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC PRELATES TO BECOME MEMBERS OF SYNOD

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The newly-created Synod of the world's Catholic bishops, recently announced by Pope Paul VI, will include four members of the Ukrainian Catholic Episcopate, according to reports appearing in Ukrainian Catholic newspapers in the United States and Canada.

Major Archbishop Josyf Cardinal Slipyj, Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn of Philadelphia, Metropolitan Maxime Hermaniuk of Winnipeg, Canada, and another prelate to be chosen by the Ukrainian Catholic Bishops' Conference meeting in Rome during the Ecumenical Council will be members of the Synod.

The first three prelates named will be "ex officio" members of the new body by virtue of the position they hold in the Catholic Church.

The creation of the Synod, a consultative body of approximately 100 members, was announced by Pope Paul VI in his opening address to the fourth session of the Ecumenical Council on September 14, 1965.

Bishops' Conference Meets

It is also reported that the Ukrainian Catholic Bishops' Conference has already held two separate sessions in Rome. The first meeting was held on September 13, the eve of the Ecumenical Council's fourth and final session, the second on September 23, with all Ukrainian Catholic prelates in attendance. Presiding over both meetings was Josyf Cardinal Slipyj.

The Conference is said to be deliberating on a plan to urge the Soviet government to restore religious rights in Ukraine. The proposal, submitted by Bishop Jaroslav Gabro of Chicago, calls for two separate memoranda to be sent to the Soviet government and to Patriarch Alexei, head of the Russian Orthodox Church.

The memorandum to the Soviet government would express the Bishops' concern for the spiritual and moral welfare of the faithful in Ukraine and those in their own eparchies. It would assert that millions of Catholics in Ukraine are not allowed to practice their religion, although Article 124 of the Soviet constitution guarantees each citizen freedom of worship. The memorandum would also seek to enjoin the Communist regime to review its policy of discrimination against the Catholic Church and restore the rights which prevailed in past centuries.

The report goes on to say that if approved, the memoranda would be signed by all Ukrainian Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in the free world.

National Fraternal Congress Holds Annual Meeting In Washington

LESAWYER RE-ELECTED TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, PADOCH BECOMES OFFICER OF FRATERNAL SECTION

ODUM Dancers of Philadelphia perform at the Fraternal Spectacular in Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Two supreme officers of the Ukrainian National Association, Joseph Lesawyer, President, and Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Secretary, have been elected to the governing organs of the National Fraternal Congress of America at the closing session of the organization's 79th annual meeting held here from September 26th through the 29th.

Mr. Lesawyer was re-elected for another term as member of the national body's nine-man Executive Committee.

Dr. Padoch will serve on the NFCA's fraternal section, which, among other things is in charge of the fraternal spectaculars held in conjunction with the annual meetings. Next year, the NFCA will be convening in Minneapolis, Minn.

10 Million Members

The National Fraternal Congress of America comprises over 100 fraternal benefit societies with a combined membership of close to 10 million and more than $30 billion fraternal insurance in force. The Ukrainian National Association, as well as the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association and the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America are all members of the Congress.

Representing the UWA was its president Anthony Batiuk, while Mrs. Stephanie Wochok, supreme treasurer, and Stephen Sprynsky, supreme recording secretary, represented the Providence Association.

Launching the four-day convention at the Statler Hilton Hotel was the Fraternal Spectacular, an excellently prepared show featuring scores of vocal and dancing groups representing member-societies of the NFCA.

Appearing in behalf of the Ukrainian National Association was the ODUM folk dancing group of Philadelphia, Pa., under the direction of Semen Lobodenko. Performing in colorful Ukrainian folk costumes, the group almost stopped the show with their renditions of "Metelytsia" and "Hopak". By far the best in the show, they were rewarded with thunderous applause at the conclusion of their performance. Founded in 1930, the group consists of eight girls and five boys. Their choreographer, Victor Litwynenko, has been successful in imparting to them the dazzling vigor and the graceful beauty of the Ukrainian dance, which was so brilliantly displayed at the Fraternal Spectacular.

The exhibit of UNA English language publications, one of several displayed here during the four-day conference, attracted the attention of numerous delegates and guests. The book that seemed to arouse most interest was "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia", published for the UNA by the University of Toronto Press in 1963.

Addressing the delegates on

(Continued on page 3)

UYL-NA Executive Board Holds First Post-Convention Meeting

BINGHAMPTON, N.Y. (GP) —The Executive Board of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America held its first meeting of the newly elected council last Saturday at the Sheraton Inn in Binghamton and approved Detroit, Michigan, as the site of the 1966 convention.

The convention, the fifth to be held in the Motor City, is being sponsored by the Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor. Previous conventions held there were in 1935, 1941, 1951 and 1957, and as UYL-NA president William Polewchak put it, "they have all been a huge success."

The Executive Board made the following appointments: Anne Polewchak of Clark, New Jersey, Corresponding Secretary; Gloria Smolen of Yonkers, New York, Art Director; Nadia O'Shea of Washington, D.C., District Organizer; Taras Maksymowich of Miami Beach, Florida, "Trendette" Editor; and George Pankrath of Rochester, New York, Publicity Director.

Polewchak then appointed various members to the following eight internal committees: executive, financial, sports, publications and publicity, credentials, sites, auditing and constitution.

An extensive membership drive will be undertaken by financial secretary Taras Herbowy, in which the League will try to bring back clubs and members that have been more or less inactive during the past few years.

All club membeships should be sent to Taras Herbowy, 1400 Burrstone Rd., Utica, New York.

Ray Mandzuk, UYL-NA Canadian vice-president, put in a bid for the 1967 UYL-NA convention to be held in Toronto. The question of hotel accommodations was brought up and it was pointed out that the Canadian National Exhibition, which is always held at the same time, was one of the main reasons that the convention was never held there due to lack of hotel space. Mr. Mandzuk pointed out that he had been promised one of the centrally located hotels and 300 rooms.

The Board accepted the Canadian's bid, making it the first time in the history of the UYL-NA that the convention will be held outside the United States.

Chicago has indicated it will bid for the 1968 convention and Philadelphia for 1969. This marks the first time that the convention sites have been chosen so far in advance by the Executive Board.

A site for the Sports Rally, scheduled tentatively for May 14th and 15th will be chosen by the Board. Several cities are being considered which the sites committee will check out in the forthcoming weeks.

The next Board meeting will be held on January 22nd and 23rd at a place to be named later. All those present at this well attended conclave, agreed that an ambitious start was underway to revitalize the oragnizational structure and youthful interest in the UYL-NA.

Gov. Hughes Adresses Nationality Groups at Rally

WOODBRIDGE, N.J.—Gov. Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey, currently on a campaign tour of the northern parts of his state, addressed a gathering of nationality groups here on Wednesday, October 6 after brief stopovers in Elizabeth and Perth Amboy.

In his campaign for re-election, Gov. Hughes is opposed by GOP candidate Sen. Wayne Dumont Jr., member of New Jersey State Legislative Assembly.

More than 4,000 persons jammed the Woodbridge Armory for a rally sponsored by the All Americans Council of the State Democratic Committee, and heard the governor tell them that "all of us, unless we are Indians, are minorities and all of us are immigrants." In criticizing his opponent for having allegedly stated that "minorities have too much power," the governor said that the Democratic party has always been responsive to the needs of minority groups and has sought to find a place for all of them in the ranks of the party. He scored Dumont on a number of other issues that have become the focal points of this crucial campaign.

Among representatives of 17 ethnic groups attending the rally was a large delegation of Ukrainian civic leaders, including Joseph Lesawyer, Asst. State Attorney William Gural, Michael Fedynyshyn, John Berwecky, Michael Warchol, Michael Matiash and several others.

Ukrainian Dancers of Carteret, N.J., led by Mrs. Kay Symchik, were among scores of other groups, including bands, orchestras and choruses, which provided the entertainment. Master of Ceremonies was comedian Henny Youngman.

READ "STUDENTSKE SLOVO," PAGE OF THE FEDERATION OF UKRAINIAN STUDENT ASSOCIATIONS IN AMERICA, ON PAGE 4 OF THIS ISSUE.

Ukrainian Press Commended on TV

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Ukrainian press, and especially that portion of it that carries some of its news in English, was commended on television here for its role in helping news-starved New Yorkers to learn what is happening in the world during the news blackout.

"The New York Times" was struck by the Newspaper Guild, an AFL-CIO union, on September 16, and other papers not members of the New York Publishers Association closed down in sympathy with "The Times." "The New York Post," not a member, continued to publish, and "The Herald Tribune" withdrew from the Association and resumed publishing.

Meanwhile, New Yorkers have been reading "The Philadelphia Inquirer," "The Boston Herald," "The Christian Science Monitor," and Ukrainian papers.

The commendation was carried in an hour-long discussion of "The Press in Peril," a channel 5 WNEW-TV presentation with an audience numbered in the millions. The program was aired on Sunday, October 3.

The remarks came from William M. Freeman, a long-time staff member of "The New York Times," who said that while he was unable to read Ukrainian he had been able to obtain considerable news by reading the English pages.

Rare Ukrainian Book Donated To the University of Toronto Library

TORONTO, Can. — A rare Ukrainian book, the "Pateryk," was recently donated to the University of Toronto Library from the estate of John B.C. Watkins a former Canadian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

It was one of 500 Slavic books including "some valuable and very rare items illustrating the development of early Ukrainian printing."

The most important item of the whole collection is, undoubtedly, the first printed edition of the Church Slavonic version of the so-called "Kievo-Pecherskiy Pateryk" (The Patericon of the Kiev Cave Monastery) published in 1661 (it was preceded in 1635 by an abridged Polish version). This masterpiece of hagiographical literature consists of a collection of tales dealing with the lives of Orthodox saints, monks and hermits connected with the famous Cave Monastery in Kiev, which came into being about the middle of the eleventh century and soon became the most renowned religious center of all Eastern Slavs.

The oldest manuscripts of the "Pateryk" date from 1406 and 1462, but its original version goes back to the first half of the thirteenth century. The technical execution of the edition acquired by the Library is of a remarkably high quality; it should be noted, moreover, that clean and well preserved copies of this edition are so scarce that even the cataloque of the Library of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev lists only the second edition (1678). The first two, and many subsequent editions, were published by the printing house of the Cave Monastery, founded at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

UNA Branch in Astoria Marks 50th Anniversary

ASTORIA, N.Y. — A huge gathering of members and distinguished guests filled to capacity the spacious hall of the Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church here on Sunday, October 3, to take part in the festivities marking the 50th jubilee anniversary of the St. Nicholas Brotherhood, Branch 5 of the Ukrainian National Association.

One of the oldest and most dynamic UNA branches in the greater New York metropolitan area, the Brotherhood continues to serve as the center of virtually all activities in the local community life.

The day's program of festivities consisted of a Holy Liturgy, celebrated by the Rev. A. Andreychuk, CSSR, pastor of the Holy Cross Church, a late afternoon banquet and dance that continued late into the night.

Addressing the festive gathering of guests in the course of the banquet were UNA Supreme Officers Joseph Lesawyer, President, and Roman Slobodian, Treasurer, as well as Mr. Anthony Dragan, Editor-in-Chief of "Svoboda" and Atty. John O. Flis, chairman of the New York UNA District Committee. A message of greetings from Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, UNA Supreme Secretary, was read by Mr. Ivan Sydor, one of the pioneer members of this Branch, its long-time secretary and leading civic leader of the local community.

Introducing the guests and delivering brief opening remarks was Andrew Malan, president of Branch 5. Atty. Albert Dachuk served as Master of Ceremonies.

At the conclusion of the program, Mr. Lesawyer presented certificates of merit to the Brotherhood's three charter members in recognition of their long years of service for UNA and the Ukrainian American community. The honored members were: A. Klymyshyn, M. Kozak, and S. Liszak. Other recepients of merit awards were I. Sydor and M. Kurochka.

Among numerous guests and representatives of Ukrainian organizations attending the fete was Atty. Walter Steck, Republican candidate to the New York State Assembly from the 67th District.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY
FOUNDED 1985
Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays & holidays (Saturday & Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Ass'n, Inc. at 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Subscription Rates for The UKRAINIAN WEEKLY $3.50 per year
U.N.A. Members $2.50 per year

Second Class Postage paid at the Post Office of Jersey City, N.J. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for by Section 1130 of Act of October 3, 1917 — authorized July 31, 1918.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
P. O. Box 346 Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Editorials

Pilgrimage For All Mankind

The epic journey of Pope Paul VI, constituting as it does a momentous and heartfelt mission in quest for peace, must be viewed in terms of what it will accomplish for all mankind in the years to come. The very choice of time and place indicates clearly that the Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic Church had the intense desire to speak to all peoples on a subject that is of deep concern to men everywhere.

And as he stood before the United Nations assembled, a frail yet powerfully majestic figure of a world spiritual leader, he epitomized peace, that elusive goal that man so fervently strives to attain. He not only spoke of peace, he symbolized it.

A man who "has no temporal power", the Pontiff came here as "a messenger who finally succeeds in delivering the letter that has been entrusted to him, after wearying pilgrimage in search of a conversation with the entire world." His power, fully encompassed in spirituality and religiosity, is directed at the moral concience of mankind. But then this is the fundamental precept of peace, for politics or temporal power "does not suffice to sustain a durable peace... to make of peace a source of happiness and of true human progress." It is in wisdom that peace must have its roots, and "wisdom must draw nourishment from the true concept of life, the Christian concept."

In speaking to the people the Pope also spoke in the name of people, those of the Catholic Church and "other Christian faiths, the poor, the disinherited, and the suffering, those who hunger and thirst for justice, for the dignity of life, for freedom, for well-being and progress."

In this as in many other ways, the Pope surpassed all the orators and statesmen who have spoken at the United Nations, for in his words was love, compassion, understanding and concern as against tyranny preached by men who seek conquest and domination. His impassioned appeal to the people, for the people and in the name of the people, delivered with humility yet ardent desire to serve peace, will raise new hopes in the hearts of those who know no peace but yearn for it as much as they do for freedom and equality. In this sense it was indeed a pilgrimage for all mankind.

Remember Veselka Press Fund

Traditionally, the month of October is designated by many Ukrainian newspapers on this continent and overseas as the press month. Special appeals are sent out to readers asking for funds and support to meet the ever climbing costs of publication.

At the root of these appeals is the desire to provide better and more effective service to the readers, who, in turn, demand greater coverage, faster reporting, more interesting articles and feature stories. This is as it should be, but the costs must be met and thus the appeal for funds.

Of all publications, periodical and non-periodical alike, brought out by the Ukrainian National Association and the "Svoboda" Press, it is the children's magazine "Veselka" which is need of your support. This fine magazine, now in its twelfth year of uninterrupted publication, is of immeasurable value to our children, who are to preserve and cultivate the cherished ideals of our great heritage.

With subscriptions hardly sufficing to cover half the cost of publication, it is essential that all our readers respond generously to this appeal for contributions to the VESELKA PRESS FUND. It is clear that our youngsters like to read "Veselka." We need but read some of the letters written by the children to the editors of the magazine to realize how happy they are to receive it each month. To make sure that it continues to appear with the same regularity, in greater volume and with more intesting stories, we must not neglect this opportunity to do our share in providing "Veselka" with the necessary resources. The UNA has been doing its share in financing the publication of this extremely valuable magazine for children.

Now it is up to our readers, young and old alike, to show their understanding and generosity during this month of October, the month of the VESELKA PRESS FUND.

COUP AND COUNTER-COUP IN INDONESIA

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

There have been some more unexplained happenings in the tortuous history of Indonesia and so far it is difficult even to guess at their significance, but there is no doubt of their importance in that they shed more light on the curious character of the Indonesian leader Sukarno, one of the simplest and most enigmatic men who came to the top after World War II.

Before the war, Sukarno, who is now about 64, was one of the most violent advocates of Indonesian independence. The Dutch, who held control, on several occasions imprisoned him for his seditious activities in Java. Yet despite or because of this he emerged from the war as the most popular of the Indonesian leaders, and in the revolt that he staged against the Dutch after the liberation of the islands, the government of Holland soon yielded and recognized the independence of the entire holdings of Holland, except for the western part of the island of New Guinea which was inhabited by Papuans, a primitive but non-Malay people.

Competition in Arms Supply

Once he had achieved this, Sukarno developed further plans. He was faced by a revolt in some of the outlying islands but this failed because the United States failed to give it any support and preferred to deal with the government. Both the United States and Moscow more or less competed in supplying Indonesia with arms, but it was not long before Sukarno showed his preference for Soviet weapons and American assistance was shifted to other fields.

Indonesia had inherited what was really a going economy carried on with Dutch system and precision. It had the ports for an active international trade and the necessary facilities. But the people of most of the islands are quite lackadaisical, and as one Indonesian remarked privately, "the one thing they need to learn is to work steadily if not too hard one day after another." It appears that they have been unwilling to do so and the facilities are falling into worse and worse shape, while the currency depreciates in value. But the majority of the population have simple tastes. In the tropical islands the procurement of simple living is relatively easy and it will be a long while before the lack of civilized necessities will be felt as a hardship.

More important than this, Sukarno knew how to appeal to them by grandiose structures, arenas, etc., and his claim as leader of the largest nation in Southeastern Asia with a population second only to India and China appeals to their pride. In addition, he is reported by all who know him to have great personal charm, and this with his direct and often unaffected conduct has perhaps won their love as well as their loyalty.

The United States not only assisted him in almost every way but in connection with West New Guinea, it actually put pressure upon Holland, a member of NATO, to turn over to Indonesia that part of the island which Sukarno called West Yrion. There were required in return only a few meaningless phrases about preparing the Papuans for independence, which of course will never be given or even demanded by the United Nations.

Absolute Rule

Internally Sukarno promised to make Indonesia a democracy but as he gained in strength and apparent popularity, his own ambitions increased and he suppressed most democratic institutions replacing them with a "guided democracy," a polite phrase to cover the fact that he was introducing personal absolute rule administered through his friends and staff.

Indonesia is chiefly Moslem in religion and like all Moslem countries there are numerous more fanatic groupings who are loosely federated into a powerful Moslem block which can make its demands felt and can in a way dictate to the government. There is also the army which has been bitterly anti-Communist with its best symbol, General Nasution, who has functioned for some years as Defense Minister. Indonesia also has the largest Communist Party except for Communist China and the Soviet Union. It has been the policy of Sukarno to play these blocks off against one another so as not to allow any to obtain an overwhelming position. Yet in recent years it has seemed as if his support was being given increasingly to the demands of the Communist block, and for the last months it has been rumored that the Communists had succeeded in part in infiltrating the army and weakening its anti-Communist role.

Politically Sukarno has passed through a series of phases. First he responded to the schemes of Nasser, Nehru and Tito for starting an unaligned and neutralist block of nations. This, it was hoped, would include all the independent Asian and African nations, and as a result the first Conference of Asian and African nations was held in Bandung, Indonesia with considerable success.

Then he became more ambitious, aspiring to definite leadership of Asia, and more violently anti-Western in his opposition to neo-colonialism. He has insisted upon the breaking up of Malaysia and checked the hopes of the Malay nations that there could be at least a mutual consultation with the states of Malaysia and the Philippines. He has sworn to destroy Malaysia, boycotted Singapore, and after that city declared its independence he made the elimination of the British base a necessity for effective recognition. He withdrew Indonesia from the United Nations and seemed to go along with Communist China in calling for the formation of a new organization in which the West would have little or no influence. As his financial resources declined, his arrogance increased.

Palace Coup

Now a few days ago a group of Communist officers, including the commander of his palace guard, attempted a coup and kidnapped and killed a number of prominent generals on the ground that they were in the pay of the Americans. General Nasution escaped and the anti-Communist forces succeeded in recovering control of Jakarta, the capitol city. Sukarno claimed to be back in command, although there are persistent rumors that fighting is going on in central Java. It has been conjectured that the rebels are under the influence of and supplied by Red China.

It may mean that Peking is sick of Sukarno and wants him out of the way or, less probably, that the anti-Communist forces have decided that Sukarno must be restrained for the good of the country. There is finally the possibility that if Sukarno does recover his power, he will continue his tortuous course and his old policy of playing off the different elements of the state against each other until he does succeed in destroying the state and ending his own career.

The many facets and phases of Sukarno's life make it very difficult to judge the real nature of his thoughts and purposes. He is known as a pleasure-loving ruler. In some instances he has shown amazinb ability, though at times he has been disconcerting to both friends and enemies. Only time will tell whether he has learned anything from the present fantastic train of events. So far, he has failed to establish a firm government based on freedom and the rule of law.

WHAT DO WE WANT OF OUR YOUTH?

A CALL TO DISCUSSION CONCERNING OUR EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

(6)

By MYRON B. KUROPAS

In my opinion, our Ukrainian American community is:

1) Neither wholly Ukrainian nor wholly American (in the White-Anglo-Saxon-Protestant tradition). It is just what the name we give it implies. Our community is Ukrainian and American. It is an **acculturated** community, a heterogeneous society based on elements from two cultures.

2) A community with a 75-year history which is an outgrowth of the influence of four generations of Ukrainian Americans.

3) A society that is based on religious, economic, political, social, and youth institutions that were founded **here**, nurtured **here**, and have relevance **here**.

Our first concern, in my opinion, should be with our community here. We should be, indeed we must be, concerned with developments in Ukraine but our first loyalty must be to the acculturated community in which we live. If we ever forget our community, or neglect its growth, we will not survive. Then we will be of value to no one—not to Ukraine, not to our youth, not even to ourselves. Once again, we can look to the Jews for direction on this point. In the words of Dr. Kallen:

"Does it follow that, if Jewish education is truly to achieve Jewish survival, it may not give primacy in the total manifold of Jewish culture and ideals, to the records of the dead past, to ancient languages and letters, without relevancy or import for the urgent needs and repeating crises of Jewish life today? Particularly for the Jews of the American community, Jewish education must concern itself first with the actual Jewish community where Jewish children are growing up and where their parents live and labor and struggle in the give-and-take with the thousand other communities which together make up the state, the nation, reach out to Israel and to all the residual world."

Let us, in the structuring of our educational objectives give primacy to love, loyalty, and a sense of responsibility to the Ukrainian American community and all that that concept implies. Let's drop our "either-or" mentality and begin to think in terms of "this-and-that." At this stage of our development we can hardly afford to be overly selective about whom we will admit to the ranks of full-fledged Ukrainians. We're in no position to set up arbitrary standards such as fluent Ukrainian (which some will never attain) for our youth before we will consider them "Ukrainian."

What many of us fail to realize is that while many members of the older generation consider themselves Americans by political accident, our youth considers itself American in fact, and **Ukrainian** by accident. Those community leaders who are finding it so difficult to adjust to the American environment, to learn English, etc. and who, for a variety of reasons are attempting to remold the order to fit their image, should not find it hard to appreciate the difficulties many of our youth may be having to adjust to Ukrainian ways. If American life has little relevance for some of our leaders, despite the fact that they live here, work here, and have prospered here, think of how much less relevance purely Ukrainian activities must have for some of our youth.

I'm not stating that our educational and youth institu-

(Continued on p. 3)

WHAT TYPE OF INSURANCE IS BEST?

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

People keep asking us what type of insurance is the best or what would we recommend where they are concerned. This indicates that they do not know very much about insurance and so the first thing we do is explain the various types available and the differences between them.

We point out that endowment insurance is the most expensive. The Ukrainian National Association issues three kinds: Endowment At Age 18 for children, and 20 Year Endowment and Endowment At Age 65 for children and adults. The E65 is the least expensive. The first matures for full face value on the anniversary of the insurance nearest 18th birthday, the escond matures after 20 years, and the third matures on the anniversary of the insurance nearest 65th birthday.

Payment life insurance is not as costly as the endowment types. The UNA has 20 Payment Life and Life Paid-up At 65 for children and adults. Both are life types, but dues are payable for only 20 years on the former and to age 65 on the latter.

The UNA's Whole Life certificate is only for adults. It is cheaper than payment life. Dues are payable during the lifetime of the insured. The Double Protection To Age 60 certificate, for adults only, is also a lifetime contract; the face value is reduced by one-half at age 60, a feature which accounts for the low rates involved.

All of the insurance types mentioned provide for cash or loan values, extended insurance, or partial paid-up insurance options.

The UNA also issues Term To Age 16 insurance for children, 5 Year Term, 10 Year Term, and Accidental Death and Dismemberment certificates for adults. These contracts have no cash values and are very inexpensive for that reason.

After explaining all this and indicating rates for types and accounts of insurance at the ages requested, we tell our questioner we hardly ever make recommendations where types of insurance are concerned. We stress that it would be best for the buyer to make up his own mind for he knows his own circumstances, financial and otherwise; he should ponder the matter carefully and make his own decision. We have other reasons for rendering this advice and that involves avoiding trouble. For example, let us say we advised an applicant to take 20 Year Endowment; after 20 years he receives the face value in cash and then, in seeking replacement insurance, finds he is uninsurable. He would be bitter because we had not recommended life instead of endowment. Another example: let us say we advised an applicant to take Whole Life; after paying dues for 20 or more years he finds it necessary to liquidate the insurance and is disappointed in the amount received. He should have taken endowment insurance instead of life. These things cannot be predicted and that is why we always let the customer make up his own mind. We do not want anyone to refer to us as "that stupid man" who gave "a bum steer" to an insurance applicant.

Why not write to the UNA, Box 76, Jersey City, N.J. 07303, and ask for the ***Facts*** booklet. After receiving it you can make up your own mind, taking as much time as you please, as to the type and amount of insurance you need considering your circumstances as only you know them. Please mention our column.

KGB Hunts Down Publishers Of Religious Books

NEW YORK—Stooped over the whirring press, the head of the printing shop at the Farm Mechanization Institute in Moscow was feverishly working late at night. He did not hear as the Institute's director and its Party organizer quietly let themselves into the building.

The director, to quote a recent **"Moskovskaia Pravda"** article on underground religious publishing, "silently walked up to the stack of completed work. He looked at the prayer books... and handed them to the Party organizer. Still keeping their silence, both left the shop."

The head of the printing shop, Martynov, and his superiors will now have to stand trial for conspiracy in publishing religious books and postcards, the newspaper reveals.

The three staffers of the Mechanization Institute appear to be members of an extensive religious publishing network with outlets in Ukraine, Radio Liberty observed in reporting the story.

One of the accused, Starikov, was stopped by the Soviet secret police during a search at Moscow's Vnukovo airport as he was about to board a plane for Kiev, allegedly with a large number of religious postcards.

A secret passage led the secret police to several trunks with prayer books, church calendars and religious pamphlets in the basement of Yuri Yakuninski, an artist.

The charges leveled at the director of the Mechanization Institute and at the Party supervisor for merely keeping the affair "in the family" point to the intensified government pressure on believers, Radio Liberty commented. Far from being happy with the situation, the director wished to stop the illegal printing. To quote the Soviet account, he summoned Martynov to his office the next morning and told him: "Don't let me see any more of this pulp literature."

FLIGHT FROM A TRAP

(3)

By THEODOSIY OSMACHKA

(Translated by Michael Luchkovich)

The girl disappeared beyond the field of rye. But her grief still echoed back to the lonely person on the field. Like the rain drops on a pane of glass, the tears still kept rolling and rolling... just like it was in the hospital when Partsunia told him that they had given Onopreiovych all of his medicines.

The time passed imperceptibly on the field. Old man Brus sat near a wall of rye, grasping the soil on both sides with his hands. The tears had dried in his eyes, on his thin chin, on his whiskers, and on the stubble underneath the hooked nose. The sun had long since passed its zenith in the sky, spreading its rays over the whole world, and over the Kuchivka ryes just like a dove spreads its wings and feathers before cooing.

And now someone put a hand on Brus's head, while he sat in the same place with closed eyes. One could have thought that he had died in a sitting position there in the field, had it not been that his feet, covered with dried dust, trembled from time to time, as if bitten by some insect. It was quiet all the way to the village.

How did it happen that Hapusia came here and found the one she was looking for? She had been on the way from the Tashlyk farmstead, by Lynnikiv and Panychiv, and Hromovenkiv, to the Brus farmstead. And the pathway she was following was only fifteen steps off from the stop where Brus lay. This pathway joined at right angles with the path that led to the farmsteads. Here she found something that resembled a man. It was Brus!

Then from the corner of two fields of rye appeared the physician's attendant, the worthy Onopreiovych, who, having seen Brus, went over to him. He stood there before him, gazing intently and excitedly at the old man; then he spoke, louder than was his usual habit. He said, "Good day, Ovsiy Yukhrymovych Brus!"

Brus opened his eyes, and on his pallid and wrinkled face, there passed a flash of satisfaction. He spoke like one in a dream.

"Is that you, my dear Onopreiovych?"

The latter sat down beside him, asking, "And how can I help you, Ovsiy Brus?"

Brus spoke quietly, "Just look at me," he said, "and if it's necessary just feel me to see if I'm feeble or sick. Something's burning in my chest."

Onopreiovych pronounced his diagnosis, "I don't have to examine you to know and to say what it is. I know. You are very sick," he said. "You will have to undergo surgery. You've got stomach ulcers. But first you'll have to get better before your operation. This is all I can say."

Brus asked, "And if I get well again after the operation will you share my medicines with me so that I'll be able to live out my span of life before reaching God's boundary?"

Onopreiovych was stirred. He lifted his hat up, coughing meanwhile, "You know very well, Ovsiy Yukhrymovych, that there are no medicines around now," he said, not unkindly. "If I were to give you some, Mazdygin and all the Communists would know about it. And they'll do to me what they've done to you. For, believe me, Mazdygin had no sooner come into our village than he started nagging me to take over your medicines. He said that you travel about the villages agitating against the Soviet Government, and that there's no place for you in this world. So it wasn't really I who did this great injustice in taking away from your means of existence. Besides, when Mazdygin and Modest brought your medicines to me, he said that the one from Moscow told him that you should be isolated from the people, perhaps in the same way that Serhiy Serhiovych was isolated."

"They say that he cut his hand on some rustry tin and got blood poison, and that he died in his own bathtub."

It seemed as if Ovsiy Brus wanted to deny this, but he remained silent, listening. And now his fingers were trembling on the ground from the effort to maintain the balance of the body.

"Why," said Onopreiovych, "he isolated himself from the people; and if he had not, then his fate would have been the same as yours."

"Thank you, dear Onopreiovych," Brus said, "for listening to me, such a harassed person, and coming to me. I asked you about one special thing. Did you bring it with you in a syringe?"

"I brought it."

Onopreiovych's reply was heavy and forced. And Ovsiy Brus looked at him, directing him with his eyes to look at his left hand. Then he said, "This one is not very strong. Give it an injection, please. Then let me fall asleep and rest. It seems as if some children were here and wouldn't let me sleep..."

Onopreiovych got down on his knees taking hold of the old man's left hand, rolling up the dirty sleeve of his jacket over his elbow, then looking for the syringe in the lower pocket of the jacket. But it stuck there, and he could not get it out as fast as he would have liked. The assistant physician spoke just for the sake of saying something:

"You used to give injections to mad dogs and wounded cattle to ease their pain," he remembered. "And now we ourselves are like mad dogs and wounded animals that need this injection. Forgive me, old man, now."

While he was speaking, the hand with the rolled-up sleeve shone white against the sky, its leanness standing out to the eye. One of the veins near the elbow joint grew as blue as the cornflower that sprouted so abundantly on the pathway. Perhaps the vein grew so terribly blue because Onopreiovych's forehead began to perspire. But he finally bent over the extended hand, making the injection in the firmest part of the arm. Ovsiy Brus begged, "Lay me down so that when I begin to fall asleep I'll be facing the sky. If I do dream, it will be like the life I've led among these fields and these people of ours.

Then he was silent. And the physician laid him down putting the boots under his head. He stood over him holding the empty syringe in his hand sobbing quietly. The hat lay in back of the head and the boots of Ovsiy Brus. Time passed on. God only knows how long. Still standing, the physician looked at the old man. But it was evident that he did not expect anything unusual to happen. It was clear that he was greatly stirred by this quiet terrible scene.

Ovsiy Brus did not close his eyes. He lay there, looking upwards, so that the physician thought he was still alive. But when he took the old man's hand and felt his pulse he knew he was feeling the stillness of a corpse. He swiftly rolled down the sleeve on the old man's arm. And he bent his right hand placing the palm over the heart. Then he took off his own cap, stood awhile, and then followed the path to the village. But he was still holding the syringe in his left hand. It was only when he recalled that the people were in the habit of closing the eyelids of their dead that he hurriedly pocketed his syringe and put on his cap. He felt a weight on his mind. He began to question his own position. And now what? He knew, too, that no one would have any reason to take his medicines away from him. His knowledge of this increased his assurance. His pace quickened. Well, what of it? Such is the way of the world.

And so he entered the village where he saw four crows flying out from under the church belfry. The sun was just beginning to set in the west, to descend away from the houses and the trees. And the weeds were casting longer shadows like the fingers of that darkness which drew into its midst the copper-tinted evening sun.

— The End. —

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

The Inquiring Reporter

By ANDY V. SZUL

READERS VOICE OPINIONS ON NEED OF UNIVERSITY CHAIR

QUESTION: "Do you feel that there is a great need to establish a Chair of Ukrainian Studies at a major American university especially at this time?" (Questions asked at random).

Very Reverend Anthony Borsa, Pastor, SS. Peter & Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, Jersey City, N.J.; Dean, Jersey City Deanery; 37 Bentley Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey.

"I feel that at this time, when Ukraine is continuously being misrepresented on the international forum by unscrupulous or grossly misinformed persons, and while the Ukrainian language has lost all permanency in Ukraine and, aside for a few exceptions, has been blanketed by the Russian language, the need for the establishment of a permanent Ukrainian Studies Chair has never been greater.

"Such a center of higher learning will serve many vital purposes. First, it will open the door for the world to the great treasures of Ukrainian literature. Second, it will speak freely in the name of those whose voices are muffled by the Iron Curtain. And, finally, it will train more Americans in the basic knowledge of a major area of European studies—intrinsically useful in the event that we shall need to deal with the Eastern crisis."

— o O o —

Mrs. Olha Parfanowitch, former school teacher; 157 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey.

"I think that it is high time that Ukrainian history, language, geography, cultural heritage and folklore all received proper, objective and scholarly treatment.

"In an age when there are many voices, there need be one which will serve as a respected and correct point of reference. A permanent professorship can serve such a need.

"In addition to preserving our heritage, the Ukrainian Studies Chair will inspire Ukrainian Americans to grasp Ukrainian traditional thought in terms of modern scholarly interpretation.

"Furthermore, I believe that if such a center of knowledge is not established at this time, we may be faced with the grim reality that never again will it be possible to do so with the same ease nor with the same expected results. A time may come when the typical misinformations of today will evolve into a basic and most undecipherable mangle of biased scholarly endeavor, to the extent that all rational attempts toward rectification may be, for all practical purposes, hopeless."

— o O o —

Mr. Ivan Bandura, railroad traffic engineer, retired; 106 North 8th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

"The need for such a center of learning is, uncontestably, urgent. I am, however, surprised that, with the tremendous growth of Ukrainian capital in this country, as may be witnessed by the mushrooming of many Ukrainian-owned businesses, resorts and other profit-making enterprises, and with the inherent industriousness of our people, a professorship of some sort had not been founded long before.

"A nation can be proud of her culture and heritage only when her people understand and know the basic fabric of that culture and heritage well. And, how better can our young people learn to appreciate and treasure our nation's riches than by studying the basic subjects at one of the numerous Ukrainian Saturday instruction schools? Yet, do we realize that the corps of teachers in this area is forever and tragically dwindling, with little hope for replacements?

"Yes, the need for the immediate establishment of a Ukrainian Studies Chair is indeed crucial!"

— o O o —

Mr. John Burtyk, business and civic leader; 214 East 6th Street; Clifton, New Jersey.

"Yes, for the Ukrainian Studies Chair will prove its great worth not only to our Ukrainian community in America, but will serve as a most valuable source of learning for all scholars interested in Slavic studies.

"At long last the truth about Ukraine's history and aspirations will be available in a way that has never been known at any university in this country to date.

"Furthemore, the Ukrainian Studies Chair will be a working reference source for the various scholarly institutions, encyclopedia publishing houses and other interested parties, and will serve as a powerful countering force against the current inundations of Russophilism in the area of Ukrainian studies.

"As a father of three children I am both proud and happy of the fact that a Ukrainian professorship will be soon established. I am positive that not only our very young ones, but all of our people, dispersed all over the world, will soon feel the effects and reap the fruits of this noble endeavor."

— o O o —

Miss Jean Cymbala, junior high school teacher; 176 Terrace Place, Brooklyn, New York.

"As a second-generation Ukrainian American, and a teacher in a public school, I have had the sad distinction of hearing frequent and gross misinformations and misinterpretations about Ukraine and its alleged coalescence with Russia from my colleagues, who are otherwise intelligent and well-educated citizens. An authority, such as a professorship at a formidable American university, will, unavoidably, clinch the arguments of those who until now have had to buck the tide of erroneous printed matter on the subject of Ukraine.

"Thus an immediate reference source and, thereby, a strong and convincing factor in the argumentative defense of truth about Ukraine will finally be within our reach.

"I wholeheartedly endorse the establishment of a permanent Ukrainian Studies Chair, and hope that it will become a reality within the very near future."

Professional Ass'n Elects Officers, Plans Activities

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Executive Committee of the Ukrainian American Professional Association in an election held June 25, 1965, at the Ukrainian Institute here, nominated and elected the following officers for the 1965-1966 year:

Ihor P. Petrenko, president; Daniel Kuzyk, vice-president; Emil Hryzko, treasurer, June Feryo, secretary; Myra Mazun, social director; Walter Bacad and Walter Hendricks, members.

The UAPA was organized to provide intellectual and social stimulus to the Ukrainian American community of professionals. The organization, being broad in scope, takes its present membership from a variety of professions, thus providing an amalgam of social and intellectual interests.

Coed membership is available and encouraged to persons of Ukrainian descent who have completed their educational activities at some level of higher learning. Applications may be obtained from the UAPA, Ukrainian Institute, 2 East 79th Street, New York, N.Y. Meetings are held on the last Friday of the month at 8:00 P.M. at the Ukrainian Institute.

The first meeting of the 1965-1966 season is tentatively scheduled for October 22, 1965. Arrangement are currently being made to have the prominent Ukrainian American attorney and first Republican candidate for the New York State Legislature, Mr. Walter Steck, present his views on the election.

Ukrainian GOP Club Shows Progress in Activity

UARC president John Odezynsky, left, congratulates Atty. James McDermott on his recent appointment.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., (D.Z.)—The Ukrainian American Republican Club of Philadelphia, an organization well-known for its activities throughout the Deleware Valley area, can pride itself in having two of its members designated to posts of considerable importance. Headed by John Odezynsky, prominent local civic leader and UNA Supreme Advisor, the Club has taken part in numerous events of political, social and cultural nature. Its membership represents a solid cross-section of local Ukrainian Americans, including early immigrants, American-born Ukrainians and scores from among the newly arrived settlers. In fact, one of the Club's major projects has been the Citizenship Pilot Program, conducted with great success over the past three years. Essentially, the program entails assistance in naturalization procedures rendered free of charge to newly arrived immigrants who seek U.S. citizenship.

Atty. James McDermott, though not of Ukrainian descent, has been a member of the Ukrainian American Republican Club for several years. A good friend of the Ukrainians, he has been recently named to the Common Pleas Court in Philadelphia.

Nicholas Maksymiuk, one of the outstanding members of the UARC, has been designated GOP Ward Leader in the 16th District. Mr. Maksymiuk has been active in the Republican party for several years. He became member of the UARC in 1962.

The designations, made undoubtedly in recognition of the two leaders' personal qualities, enhance the prestige of the Ukrainian American Republican Club and, indirectly, of all Ukrainians in the greater Philadelphia area.

What Do We Want of Our Youth?

(Continued from page 2)

tions have not performed their duties well. On the contrary, I am the first to admit that they have performed a Herculean task in keeping with their objectives of Ukrainianizing our youth. These institutions have produced a host of relative Ukrainian savants, people who today are young adults, who speak fluent Ukrainian and are aware of their Ukrainian heritage. But where are our servants? We need savants, yes. We need professionals who will represent us in the non-Ukrainian world. We need Ukrainian writers, speech makers, poets and literary authorities. But we also need many more educated and dedicated young people who are willing to assume less glamorous roles **in our community**. We need priests, teachers, UNA branch secretaries, UCCA organizers, concert impressarios, choir members, youth organizers, church workers, and a host of active organizational members who do not consider it beneath their dignity to sweep floors after a meeting, to sell subscriptions, to paint walls, and to go from house to house collecting money for worthy causes. These are the pillars of our society, our dedicated servants, not our over-intellectual savants many of whom have taken their Ukrainian education (provided at great cost by the community), used it solely for their own self-edification, and organized exclusive academic clubs where they can socialize and play bridge. Of what value is a strongly defined Ukrainianism when the results are negligible? We need responsible people to come to the aid of our institutions or pretty soon there won't be any institutions to worry about.

Finally, in the selection of our educational objectives, let us realize that we must, if we are true educators, take the child from where he is when we get him. Let's stop rationalizing about the nature of American society, about the lack of discipline in American schools, about American insensitivity to Ukrainians and about all other real or imagined ills in our non-Ukrainian world. Even if all of this were true (which it isn't) it won't help us to complain because we can't change it. We must work with what we have and that's that. It's no trick, to take a child from a strongly Ukrainian home and the best possible Ukrainian environment and teach him about Ukraine, its language, culture, and history. It is a trick, however, to take a child that has had no previous exposure to Ukrainianism, who probably doesn't even know about Taras Shevchenko and couldn't care less, and to expose this child to learning experiences that will eventually lead him to the point where he is a productive member of our community. To do this, we must select the curriculum to fit the child and not select the child to fit the curriculum.

To summarize, I believe that unless we consider our community as an acculturated one, unless we strive to educate servants and savants, and unless we take each individual Ukrainian child as he is and educate him so that his and the community's best interests are served, we will have failed as educators. Now, on with the discussion.

— The End. —

Young Ukrainian Teacher

Diana L. Marmash

BALTIMORE, Md.—Diana Lee Marmash, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marmash of Baltimore, Md., received her Bachelor of Science degree from Townson State College at the school's commencement exercises on June 7th of this year.

Miss Marmash, who majored in Elementary Education, is currently employed by the Baltimore County Educational System.

In addition to her studies, she has been active with the Camp Fire Girls and numerous local community projects. Diana is a life-long member of UNA Branch 320. Her grandfather, Peter Marmash, now residing in Millville, N.J., was one of the original founders of this branch.

Medal of Honor Winner Honored With Monument

FORT HOOD, Tex. — Private Nicholas Minue, the only man ever to receive the Medal of Honor while serving with the 1st Armored Division, was honored on Saturday September 25, with a monument by his former unit, the 1st Bn., 6th Infantry.

The monument, a large stone mounted on a triangular concrete slab and enscribed with a replica of the Medal and Private Minue's name, is located in front of 6th Infantry headquarters.

Brig. Gen. George L. Mabry Jr., acting division commander, and a Medal of Honor winner himself, dedicated the "monument to Minue." In his dedication speech, General Mabry said, "Although Pvt. Minue may not have told anyone, I am sure he sacrificed his life with the thought that he was doing it for the men in his company, his battalion and division, both present and future."

Private Minue (Mykola Mynio) was born in Ukraine the son of a migrant farm worker, and immigrated to the United States at an early age. He joined the Army at Carteret, N. J., and was serving with Co. A of the 6th Armored Infantry in Tunisia at the time of his heroic deed.

According to a chronology published in the book, "The Medal of Honor," "Private Minue distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the loss of his life above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy on April 28, 1943, in the vicinity of Dedjez-el-Bab, Tunisia. When the advance of the assault elements of Co. A was held up by flanking fire from an enemy machine gun nest, Private Minue voluntarily, alone and unhesitatingly, with complete diregard of his own welfare, charged the enemy entrenched position with fixed bayonet. Private Minue assaulted the enemy under a withering machine gun and rifle fire, killing approximately ten enemy machine gunners and riflemen. After completely destroying this position, Private Minue continued forward, routing enemy riflemen from dug-out positions until he was fatally wounded. The courage, fearlessness and aggressiveness displayed by Private Minue in the face of inevitable death was unquestionably the factor that gave his company the offensive spirit that was necessary for advancing and driving the enemy from the entire sector."

Rochester's Dnipro Soccerites Win Local Cup

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — The Dnipro soccer team, one of three Ukrainian soccer teams in Rochester, recorded its tenth straight victory on Sunday, August 29th by shutting out the Rochester Rangers "B" team 6-0. It also marked the first time since they entered the North-Western New York State Soccer Football Association back in 1959 that they have won any kind of trophy.

The victory over the Rangers was the second in a home-and-home final series to decide the winners in the James McKinley Cup competition. In the first game Dnipro defeated the Rangers 4-0, thus winning the series on a 10-0 aggregate goal score.

Dnipro is currently in the second division of the Rochester Soccer League, which is composed of six teams. The others are Kiev, another Ukrainian team; the Olympians, an Italian team; the German Americans; the Excelsiors, a team composed of Dutch players; and the Rangers.

Oddly enough, it was not Dnipro but Kiev which won the the second division championship and next season moves into the first division. Kiev finished the season with eight wins, one tie and one loss. They tied the Excelsiors 1-1 and were beaten 3-2 by Dnipro in the second half of the season. In the season's first half, Kiev trounced Dnipro by a score of 6-1.

In the first four games of the season Dnipro's record showed one win, one tie and two losses. Then the tide turned when they acquired six players from Brazil. They went on to win their remaining six league games and finished the season in second place, two points behind Kiev. They led both divisions in scoring with 42 goals for and 10 against.

Much of the success of the Dnipro eleven must be credited to its co-managers Michael and John Cup, whose idea it was to form the team back in 1959. Of the original members of the team only one is still playing and he is team captain Hans Waldecker.

Through the years, Dnipro has remained near the top of the division, always hoping to advance to the first division and take its place among such strong teams as the Ukrainian Americans Sports Club, U.S. Amateur Cup finalists in 1956-57 and the Italian-Americans, Amateur champions in 1962-63.

G. P.

National Fraternal Congress . . .

(Concluded from p. 1)

Monday, September 27, was Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D.-Ill.), who spoke on "Mobocracy—America's Most Serious Threat to Democracy."

A series of panel and round-table discussions were held in the course of morning and afternoon sessions, culminating in the election of executive officers on Tuesday, and a concluding plenary session on Wednesday.

UNA District Committee Meeting

Prior to the opening session of the NFCA convention, officers of UNA Branches of the Washington - Baltimore District held a meeting at the Statler Hilton, at which a number of urgent matters were discussed following brief speeches by Messrs. Lesawyer and Padoch. Chairing the meeting was Emanuil Prytula, secretary of Branch 337 and president of the District Committee. Other branch officers attending the meeting were: Danylo Pisecky and Ivan Malko, Branch 320 of Baltimore; Anthony Lukianchuk and Mrs. M. Ivaniuk, representing Branches 81 and 290 of Curtis Bay; a large contingent of UNA members from Branch 15 in Washington, led by Ostap Zyniuk and Dr. J. Geleta.

SPORTS SCENE

BY OLEH ZWADIUK

Nats, Sich Win; USC Upset By Gottschee

The Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals won their second game of the season last Sunday by outscoring Inter S.C., 3-1, in an Ameriacn Soccer League match at the Ukrainian Field in New York. The teams were tied 1-1 at half-time.

Fewer than 300 shivering spectators came out to see the two American Soccer League teams battle on a completely refurbished field. It was anybody's game in the first half and there was little to choose between the two teams in the second half.

Nats scored their first goal at 41 minutes of the first half when a drive on goal by Ismael Ferreyra was deflected to the side by Inter goalie. Nats inside left Henry Wagner pounced on the loose ball and banged it in from close range. Inter tied the score a minute later when referee Tom Callaghan awarded a free kick against the Nats just outside the penalty area. Center forward Walter Marcolini zoomed in a powerful shot into the left side of the net giving the Nats netminder Vladimiro Tarnawski, no chance at a save.

Philadelphia's outside left Sebastian Dos Santos scored the second goal for his team early in the final stanza. His shot from 10 yards out caught the left upright and went in. The final goal came at the 20-minute mark when Wagner again snared a rebound and kicked it in to end the scoring at 3-1.

Sich Wins Again

The Newark Ukrainian Sich continued their winning streak (second match in as many starts) by beating New Britain Olympia, 3-2, last Sunday at Hungerford Park in New Britain, Connecticut. Sich led 2-0 at halftime.

Walter Czyzowycz, at inside left, registered a "hat-trick" in the game. His first goal came at 15 minutes of the initial period when he received a pass from John Sawycky and raced in to score from 3 yards. He scored the second marker at 35 minutes of play on a pass from Zenon Snylyk. Czyzowycz caught the ball in the air and banged it in from 12 yards. His final goal came 12 minutes after the start of the second half during a scrimmage near the Olympia goal.

Olympia made a strong effort to get back into the game. Led by Harry Perry, they managed to come within a goal of a tie. Perry scored his first marker at 25 minutes and added the second at 40 minutes of the final period.

USC Upset

After blasting Giuliana S.C., 5-0, two weeks ago, all bets were on USC to beat Blau Weiss Gottschee last Sunday. But the opposite happened. In a rough-and-tumble game at Metropolitan Oval, the German team blanked New York Ukrainians, 3-0, ending USC's winning streak at two games and toppling them from first place in the German American Soccer League's Major Division standings.

There could be many reasons for the defeat suffered by USC against a club that was winless until then. One of the reasons, of course, is that Peter Smethurst, the club's top scorer, was not in the line-up. Walter Schmotolocha, who is also part of USC's scoring machine, was removed from the lineup by the team's physician, Dr. Vojevidka, because of a nasty cold. The defense was weakened when Gordon Bradley was forced to leave the game because of injuries suffered during the match. But it also must be said that Gottschee played a very good game and won on their own.

Having seen all three Ukrainian teams in action over the past three weekends, our nod goes to the New York Ukrainians as the favorite to reap the major honors this season. This early prediction excludes any injuries to the team as the season goes on. Second ranked on our list is Newark's Sich. And the Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals take the third place, although the difference between the last two is slight.

Sich commands, at the moment, a good forward line and is equally strong in midfield, but it faires poorly on defense. Philadelphia still has one of the better defensive units, but their forward line is much like that of last season. Then as now, it is not aggressive enough.

Things may change, of course, but this is how the situation looks from here today.

Three Silver Anniversaries

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—On September 21, 1965, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hussar of Rochester, N.Y., Mr. and Mrs. John Zwarycz of Clifton, N.J., and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Lutwiniak of Kearny, N.J., celebrated their silver anniversaries. The three couples were married September 21, 1940; all six persons are acquainted with each other.

Mr. Hussar is a UNA Advisor and secretary of UNA Branch 289. Mr. Zwarycz, a former UNA branch secretary, is now active in Branch 42. Mr. Lutwiniak, a writer for "The Ukrainian Weekly" since its inception, is secretary of UNA Branch 287. Their families also belong to the UNA.

Have an opinion to express? Write to "The Ukrainian Weekly." Give your name and address. We will withhold them upon request.

Attention! ***Attention!***

Ansonia, Connecticut

NOTICE OF MERGER OF U.N.A. BRANCHES!

Notice is hereby given by the

HOME OFFICE of the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

that the following U.N.A. Branches of Ansonia, Conn., namely:

A. Bonczewsky Society, Branch # 10., St. John the Baptist Society, Branch # 18, "Love" Society, Branch # 262

decided at their meetings held on Sunday, September 26, 1965, to merge with

Zaporoska Sitch Society, Branch # 67

and henceforth be established as one Branch under the name of

Zaporoska Sitch Society, U.N.A. Branch # 67

The united Branch # 67 will hold meetings every other Sunday from 2 to 4 P.M. at Liberty Hall, 9 May Street, Ansonia, Conn., beginning Sunday, October 10, 1965.

Members of all 4 merged Branches are urged to attend meetings and pay dues promptly.

Secretary of the merged Branch # 67 is:

Walter Pepiuk, 28 Colony Drive, Seymour, Conn.

Tel.: 888-3320

СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

ЗА УСПІШНУ ПРАЦЮ В НОВОМУ РОЦІ

Почався новий академічний рік. З глухим гуркотом відчиняється брама, дзвонить дзвінок, і знову безконечні реєстраційні лінії, нові предмети, інші професори, нова постанова вчитися, без кінця вчитися. Поволі пробуджується дещо приспане вакаційним безжур'ям студентське життя.

Сьомий Конгрес СУСТА в липні 1965-го року дав мандат нововибраній Головній Управі припильнувати, щоб студентство в мережі СУСТА не тільки „пробудилося" до амбіцій окремих студентів, але також до амбіцій і завдань зорганізованого студентського руху. Управа СУСТА взяла на себе нелегку відповідальність, але, користуючись довір'ям й обіцянкою співпраці від учасників Конгресу, вона охоче прийняла на себе цей обов'язок.

Вірячи, що ланцюг є лише такий сильний, як його поодинокі ланки, і що сила або слабість СУСТА залежить від сили або слабости поодиноких громад, ми в Головній Управі доложимо всіх зусиль, щоб вдержати рівень громад на високому організаційному і діяльностевому поземі

В нашім понятті сильна студентська група є та, що 1) добре стоїть організаційно, 2) вміє укласти і перевести культурну, академічну і товариську програму праці, 3) активно бере участь в проєктах СУСТА, починаючи від закликів до виконання доручень чи вказівок Головної Управи і кінчаючи на співпраці у високошкільних конференціях, з'їздах, у видавничо — публікаційних заходах СУСТА, в акції ФКУ, і також 4) бере участь в корисних суспільних програмах, в національних святкуваннях, акціях УККА, і т. д. З малими вийнятками, всі ті чотири прикмети доброї, сильної студентської громади є вповні можливими для кожної громади чи клюбу в рамцях СУСТА сьогодні. Одне є ясне, що ніхто цього громадам не подасть на золотому підносі. Потрібні охота і зусилля самої громади, і кожного з її членів.

Одне з завдань Головної Управи СУСТА є „подати тон" громадам, викресати ентузіязм, захопити проєктами і скоординувати той ентузіязм на Союзовому пляні. В тім академічнім році ми постараємося саме це зробити.

І. Ч.

1965-66 — ЦЕ РІК ФОНДУ КАТЕДРИ УКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВА

ПРОСИМО ДО АКТИВНОЇ УЧАСТИ В ЦЬОМУ РОЦІ

ДО СЕРЕДНЬОШКІЛЬНИКІВ

Почався навий шкільний рік. Для багатьох середньошкільників цей рік є дуже важний, бо він вирішить, чи вони підуть в університет, на вищі студії, чи ні.

Чому ж це така важлиса справа? В Америці, як і в цілім світі, економічна структура безперестанно міняється: деякі нагоди для праці зникають, інші виринають. Автоматичні машини все більше заступають робітників. Сьогоднішнім середньошкільникам, які не здобудуть вищої освіти, буде дуже трудно за кілька років дістати добру працю. Ті, що хочуть мати колись фінансове забезпечення, добру платню, що хочуть вибирати собі таку працю, яка їм подобається, що бажають колись відігравати значнішу ролю в своїм оточенню, мусить виразно зрозуміти, що для них вищі студії є не лише корисні, але й необхідні.

Зокрема ми, українці на еміґрації, не можемо забувати, що успіх нашої інформативної праці серед американського громадянства залежить у великій мірі від числа людей з високою освітою, які хотіли б і були б здібні репрезентувати нашу еміґраційну спільноту.

Вступлення на університет вимагає підготовки, яка починається вже у середній школі. Передусім треба добре вчитися, щоб шкільні оцінки були принаймеше вищі від пересічних. Також вказано багато читати, бо це крім збагачення знання виробляє важливі мовні здібності.

Вже на третьому році середньошкільники повинні брати стандаризовані іспити „Коледж Бордз". Ці іспити можна брати скільки разів хто хоче, а університети зачисляють тільки найвище осягнення.

Вищі студії, без сумніву, коштовні, але треба пам'ятати, що цей фінансовий вклад дуже оплачується. Кращі учні повинні користати зі всіх можливостей дістати стипендії. Можна працювати під час літа, але праця в шкільнім році не є вказана, бо забирає забагато часу. Найліпший засіб фінансування вищих студій, коли існує грошева проблема — є позички, за які платиться дуже малий, а часто жадний, відсоток під час студій, і які легко сплатити після одержання доброї праці. Тому, що ці позички може дістати майже кожний студент, ті, що не йдуть на університет з фінансових причин, роблять невиправдану помилку.

Хоч це правда, що вищі студії вимагають багато труду і роботи, то рівночасно вони є одним з найцікавіших переживань молодої людини. Вони дають нагоду розвинути свої умові здібності, пізнати цілий світ нових вражень, понять, ідей, виробити свою особовість, свій світогляд. Життя студента є повне нових знайомств, нових переживань та зацікавлень. Хто цю нагоду використає, той ніколи не пожаліє свого рішення.

Хочу також пояснити середньошкільникам, чому потрібно їм вступати в українські студентські товариства та громади, коли вони перейдуть на університет. Членство громад щороку зміняється: кожного року деякі члени градуюють і відходять, і треба сталого допливу нових членів, щоб громада могла продовжувати свою діяльність.

Студентські громади існують на те, щоб репрезентувати в зорганізованій формі українське студентство в американських університетах. Ці громади інформують американське студентське середовище про Україну, її культуру і про теперішній стан поневолення нашої Батьківщини. Українському студентові громада дає змогу товаришувати з іншими українцями в околиці і утримувати контакт з українською спільнотою під час студентських років.

Тому, що середношкільники є важливою групою молоді, СУСТА має референтуру середньошкільних справ. В жовтні цього року (субота 23-го) буде влаштована при Ренселір Політехнічнім Інституті в Трой, Ню Йорк, конференція на тему „Проблеми національного виховання". До участи просимо середньокшкільників і студентів. Незабаром вийде восьме число журналу для середньошкільників ПІБ (Передуніверситетський Інформ. Бюлетень). Дописи до ПІБ прошу посилати на адресу: Nestor Tomych, 804 Fay St., Utica, N.Y.

Н. Томич

УСПІХИ СУСТА НА КОНҐРЕСІ ЮСНСА

Конґрес, на відкриття якого приїжджає віцепрезидент ЗДА з промовою і який вітають телеграмами майже всі американські сенатори і конґресмени, ясно вказує на своє велике значення в житті американського народу. Такого маштабу і ваги є щорічні конґреси Національної Асоціяції Студентів ЗДА (ЮСНА), яка об'єднує понад 300 американських університетів і коледжів, себто є речником яких трьох мільйонів студентів. З ЮСНА, найбільшою асоціяцією студентів у вільному світі, рахуються не тільки американські державні мужі, але також і уряди інших країн.

Цього року 18-тий Конгрес ЮСНСА відбувся від 22 серпня до 2 вересня у Вісканснинському Університеті в Медісон з участю понад 700 делеґатів і коло чотирьох сот різних представників і обсерваторів, між ними приблизно сто представників національних студентських асоціяцій з сорока країн світу. До чужинецьких представників зараховано також п. Бела Богнара від Асоціяції Мадярських Студентів ЗДА, п-ну Руту Пріедкальнс та п. Карла Рацкевскіса від Світової Асоціяції Латиських Студентів, і мене від Союзу Українських Студентських Товариств Америки — СУСТА.

СУСТА кожного року бере участь у конгресах ЮСНСА. Минулого року нашим представникам навіть вдалося добитися, щоб конгресові резолюції щодо Европи були базовані на брошурі, складеній членами Управи СУСТА, яку роздавано на конгресі. Цього року я рішив поширити акцію інформ. учасників конгресу про Україну й українців. З допомогою віце-президента спеціяльних доручень СУСТА, Тані Вівчаренко, і президента СУСТА, Ігоря Чуми, я привіз зі собою до Медісону три великі пачки цінних матеріялів, а саме сотки примірників вісьмох брошур. Дві з цих брошур, видрукувані на циклостилі Т. Вівчаренко, складені членами управи СУСТА за останніх два роки і вже раніше роздавані на конгресах ЮСНСА, подавали факти про брак академічної свободи і переслідування студентів в СССР і в інших країнах Східньої Европи. Третя брошура починалася великою мапою України і вміщала на своїх шістьох сторінках синоптичний огляд історії і культури України і деякі факти про економію УССР. Ця брошура, видрукувана стараннями Тані Вівчаренко на офсеті, виглядала дуже репрезентативно і своїм змістом імпонувала дуже багатьом учасникам конгресу. Чотири брошури були офіційними передруками з Протоколу Конгресу ЗДА („Конгрешонал Рекорд"), дві з них на тему комуністичної окупації України, одна з доповідями американських конгресменів про Тараса Шевченка, а четверта складалася з англомовної бібліографії про Україну і неросійські народи СССР, представленої в сенаті ЗДА в 1962 р. Восьма брошура це був передрук доповіді проф. Л. Добрянського перед Комісією Закордонних Справ американського Сенату в лютому 1965 р. на тему торговельних взаємин між Заходом і Сходом.

Учасники конгресу одержували ці брошури або особисто від мене під час розмов, або могли їх набути в залі, де були виставки різних американських приватних і урядових фірм і товариств. Багато студентів виявляли своє зацікавлення матеріялами про Україну, а дійшло навіть до того, що у конгресовому щоденнику в одному фейлетоні згадано про українців, українську мову й українські книжки. Крім того, що ці матеріяли зробили важливу інформаційну роботу між сотками студентів, які їх одержали, вони також допомогли мені в тяжкому завданні на форумі Европейської Комісії. Ця комісія складалася з яких п'ятнадцяти делеґатів і мала за завдання виготовити резолюцію про сьогоднішній стан студентського життя в Европі і про можливість студентських вимін з різними европейськими країнами. Переважно така резолюція зводиться до засудження европейських урядів, які переслідують студентів і не дозволяють їм користуватися академічною свободою. Текст резолюції, після її прийняття конгресом, секретаріят ЮСНСА висилає до Стейт Департаменту, до амбасад даних урядів у ЗДА і до самих урядів.

Представники студентів поневолених народів на 18-му Конгресі ЮСНСА. Зправа до ліва: Бела Богнар, Асоціяція Мадярських Студентів в ЗДА, Рута Пріедкальнс, Світова Асоціяція Латиських Студентів, Богдан Сацюк, Союз Українських Студентських Товариств Америки (СУСТА).

Цього року члени Европейської Комісії були в більшості ліберальних поглядів і тому вони плянували засудити тільки уряди Греції, Еспанії і Портуґалії за переслідування студентів, а уряд СССР за антисемітизм і за переслідування африканських студентів. Рута Пріедкальнс і я протягом тижня тісно співпрацювали з членами комісії, „бомбардуючи" їх не тільки вищезгаданими брошурами, але й матеріялами з різних американських, українських і латиських публікацій, які ясно задокументовували дійсний стан студентського життя і академічної свободи в СССР. Вислідом цієї нашої інтенсивної кампанії було те, що в „Европейській резолюції", прийнятій пленарним засіданням конгресу ЮСНСА 30 серпня 1965 року, засуджено СССР за: 1. Расову дискримінацію африканських студентів, 2. Ідеологічну дискримінацію при допусканні студентів до вищих наукових інституцій, 3. Етнічну дискримінацію меншостей в СССР при вибиранні кандидатів до вищих наукових інституцій, 4. Релігійну дискримінацію, якої прикладом є антисемітизм. Докладний текст цього найсильнішого в історії ЮСНСА обвинувачення СССР був поміщений в „Українському Тижневику" з 4-го вересня ц. р.

Крім розповсюдження інформацій про Україну, українських студентів у вільному світі і про СУСТА та активної праці в Европейській Комісії, мені ще вдалося мати довші розмови з деякими закордонними представниками урядових і приватних американських організацій. При кожній такій розмові, яка переважно тривала з годину, я інформував співбесідника про українських студентів, про СУСТА, про стан життя на Україні, і т. п. Не обходилося також без коротких пояснень про історію і культуру України. Всі мої співбесідники одержали від мене найновіше число „Горизонтів" і пару брошур. Особливе враження і навіть захоплення викликали „Горизонти", а деякі чужинецькі студенти признавалися, що хоч їхні асоціяції є державні, то вони такого поважного видання не мають. Брошура про історію України дуже подобалася всім, а багато студентів зауважило, що це найліпший матеріял про Україну, що вони дотепер бачили.

Під час цих розмов я нав'язав контакт з важливішими студентськими асоціяціями світу, як наприклад Національною Конфедерацією Мексиканських Студентів, Союзом Німецьких Студентських Товариств, Національним Союзом Австралійських Університетських Студентів, Національною Радою Університетських Студентів Індії (найбільша студентська асоціяція у вільному світі після ЮСНСА), і ін. Всі вони виявили бажання, щоб надалі їхні товариства вдержували контакт з СУСТА і просили надсилати всі наші англомовні матеріяли та інформації.

Хоч Конгреси ЮСНСА мають ліберальну марку, проте вони є важливим елементом у житті американського народу, на що вказує цьогорічна участь віце-президента ЗДА Гомфрі у відкритті 18-го конгресу, як також присутність десятків репортерів з усіх більших щоденників під час пленарних засідань. Тому наші успіхи в цьому конгресі є поважним вкладом СУСТА в інформативну працю української еміґрації.

Богдан Сацюк
Організаційний віце-президент СУСТА (Захід)

Резолюції Сьомого Конґресу Союзу Українських Студентських Товариств Америки

Загальна частина

І. Привіти:

а) Учасники Сьомого Конгресу Українського Студентства Америки пересилають привіт Президентові ЗДА та його Урядові і підтримують його намагання завести в світі лад і мир.

б) Учасники Конгресу вітають Кардинала Йосифа Сліпого, Первоєрарха Української Католицької Церкви та вітають Високі Єрархії Українських Церков на еміґрації.

в) Учасники Конгресу СУСТА пересилають свій палкий привіт Українському Народові на рідних землях, котрий постійно бореться проти большевицької окупації.

г) Учасники Конгресу вітають ЦЕСУС, СУСТЕ, САУС, СУСК, громадські та політичні установи, які заступають принципи українського націоналізму, молодечі виховні організації, українські станові студентські організації в цілому світі та УККА.

2. Ствердження:

Уважаючи працю для добра Америки і визволення України одним із основних завдань українського студентського руху в Америці, Сьомий Конгрес СУСТА стверджує, що запрошування представників уряду СССР чи його експозитур на форуми українського студентства в ЗДА не є згідне з духом статуту і напрямних діяльности СУСТА. Цим самим учасники Конгресу схвалюють і всеціло підтримують становище в справі культ-обміну УККА, як найвищого органу українців в ЗДА.

Ділова частина:

І. УККА:

Учасники Конгресу закликають українське студентство Америки тісно співпрацювати з УККА в його корисній праці для добра української справи та піддержувати його заходи в напрямку зміни американської політики відносно СССР, на більш сприятливу для поневолених націй, а зокрема для України. Конгрес закликає Управу і клітини СУСТА взяти численну участь в черговому Конгресі УККА в 1966 році, щоб забезпечити належну репрезентацію нашого Союзу.

Конгрес звертається до екзекутиви УККА поповнити органи УККА представниками студентства.

2. Організаційні справи:

Учасники Сьомого Конгресу СУСТА доручають наступній Управі Союзу:

а) робити всі можливі заходи для охоплення всього українського студентства в рядах СУСТА.

б) старатися творити по американських університетах і коледжах клітини та клюби СУСТА.

в) продовжувати традицію Організаційних Конференцій та влаштовувати практично ділові семінарі для голів клітин СУСТА.

ґ) задержати в прийнятті громад та клюбів до СУСТА формальність та придержуватися тих точок статуту, які відносяться до цих справ.

ґ) виготувати точний і певний адресар українського студентства Америки.

3. Зовнішні зв'язки:

Учасники Сьомого Конгресу СУСТА доручають наступній Управі:

а) продовжувати інформативну працю серед американського суспільства, а особливо серед студентства.

б) втримувати товариські та ділові взаємини з американськими студентськими союзами та іншими етнічними союзами на терені ЗДА.

в) брати участь в Конгресах ЮСНСЕЙ та виказувати зацікавлення їх проблемами та працею.

г) провадити постійно ділову переписку та вдержувати контакти з ЮСНСЕЙ.

4. Культ-освітні справи:

Учасники Сьомого Конгресу СУСТА закликають членів Союзу до:

а) поглиблення свого знання українознавства.

б) відбуття Високошкільних Конференцій і Студійних Днів в поодиноких клітинах і громадах СУСТА.

в) підтримки українських наукових установ та користування і з їх бібліотек і матеріялів.

5. Пресово - видавничі справи:

Доцінюючи належну важливість студентських публікацій, учасники Сьомого Конгресу СУСТА доручають надалі видавати „Студентське Слово", „Горизонти" і середньошкільний журнал ПІБ. Закликають українське студентство дописувати до публікацій СУСТА, користати із них та дбати, щоб студентські публікації СУСТА доходили до ширших кіл українського студентства.

6. Фінансові справи:

Конгрес доручає забезпечення розбудови фінансів СУСТА, включуючи згідно з статутом вкладку до СУСТА на потреби Союзу.

7. Справи середньошкільників:

Конгрес доручає, щоб референтура середньошкільників:

а) заохочувала українських середньошкільників іти на вищі студії та поглиблювати своє знання, особливо українознавства.

б) спрямовувати середньошкільників до участи в зорганізованому українському студентському житті.

в) улаштовувала товариські зустрічі з українськими студентами американських шкіл.

г) улаштовувати середньошкільні конференції.

8. Фонд Катедри Українознавства:

Сьомий Конгрес СУСТА стверджує критичну потребу першої Катедри Українознавства на університетному терені ЗДА для систематичної підготовки молодих науковців і учителів українських дисциплін. Відмічуючи зусилля і поважні осяги в напрямі збирання фондів на уфундування Катедри, Конгрес пригадує, що збірка ще не закінчена. Тому Сьомий Конгрес СУСТА проголошує академічний рік 1965-1966 Роком Катедри Українознавства і просить всіх українських студентів в ЗДА включитися в працю приєднування фундаторів Катедри в цьому році. Зокрема Сьомий Конгрес СУСТА запрошує українське громадянство і українську пресу до активної підтримки і спільних зусиль для осягнення цілі в означеному часі.

9. ЦЕСУС.

Тому, що ЦЕСУС є речником вільного українського студентства в світі, і тому що є актуальне питання структуральної перебудови ЦЕСУС-у, яка забезпечила б надалі широку співпрацю окремих студентських союзів з централею українського студентства, учасники Сьомого Конгресу СУСТА доручають Управі дати найбільш можливу допомогу Управі ЦЕСУС-у в її намаганнях скликати світовий Конгрес українських студентів для знайдення належних організаційних і ділових форм українського студентства.

За Резолюційну Комісію:
Богдан Футей
Світляна Луцька
Нестор Томич

ескізи над віддаллю

віддаль —
свавільний подув
далекого вітру,
що мчиться сонними
полями
і розправляє босоніжними
дотиками
кучугури зеленої трави

віддаль —
украдений дар із стятих
рож,
що приносять спогад
і тебе
на відливах рослинного
тепла

віддаль —
змучена снагою думка,
що пульсує важким
постійним ритмом
і пробивається стовбуром
самоти
крізь ґрати
калейдоскопних почувань.

віддаль —
біле мерехтіння крил
на струях долонь,
що розгалужують
хвилювання дерев
і дрож білого мармуру
на плесі синьої течії

віддаль —
біль білих акварель,
що вихитуються
у бронзових бруньках
на темних маяках
і ждуть щоб розприснутися
воском барв
і потекти рікою
липкого сузір'я

віддаль —
грудка туги
і сон білого тепла
в тенетах
золотої райдуги

олег коверко

Президія й учасники Сьомого Конгресу Союзу Українських Студентських Товариств Америки.

Найновіше число „Горизонтів"

Пару тижнів перед Сьомим Конгресом СУСТА вийшло з друку дев'яте число „Горизонтів" під редакцією Оленки Гікавої-Сацюк (Іллинойський Університет). Це 83-сторінкове, багато ілюстроване число, з двома редакційними статтями про культурну виміну між СССР і ЗДА, про необхідність створення Катедри Українознавства, і про Комісію Поневолених Народів в американському Конгресі, містить в собі також статті мґра Константина Савчука „Думки про Україну в Об'єднаних Націях" і мґра Юрія Кульчицького „Україна проти Росії в Бересті". У мистецькій частині поміщено поезії наймолодших українсько-американських поетів — мґра Іринея Ісаєва, Олега Коверка, Марії Стебельської, д-ра Ростика Зайчука та Юрія Миськова. У частині про студентську діяльність поміщено комунікат Управи СУСТА у справі поштової марки з Т. Шевченком, коротку історію СУСТА мґра Марти Савчук, текст брошури про академічну свободу в СССР, що була розповсюджена на останніх трьох конгресах ЮСНСА, і „Студентську хроніку" складену мґром Богданом Футеєм, тогочасним президентом СУСТА. Це число закінчується відділом рецензій з працями професора Миколи Андрусяка (Вінценнес Університет) про „Енциклопедію Росії і СССР", що її видала фірма МекҐро Гил, і проф. Миколи Брицького (Іллинойський Університет) про „Розкоші християнства" Дмитра Кисіля.

ЗАКЛИК

Десяте число „Горизонтів", англомовного журналу СУСТА, видаваного для інформування про українських студентів в Америці й у вільному світі і взагалі поширення української проблематики між американськими та чужинецькими студентами та науковими інституціями, мая появитися в перших днях січня 1966 р. Редакція „Горизонтів" закликає студентів, професорів і всіх зацікавлених присилати матеріяли на студентські, загально-українські чи наукові теми, як також рецензії на публікації зв'язані з українїстикою. Статті і дописи мусять бути англійською мовою, писані на машині, і обов'язково пов'язані з українською проблематикою.

Речинець на присилання матеріялів на адресу редакції є до кінця листопада цього року. Всі дописи одержані після цієї дати будуть затримані до одинадцятого числа.

Оленка Гікава-Сацюк
Головний редактор „Горизонтів"
300 S. Goodwin Ave. Apt. 509
Urbana, Illinois 61801

З КАНЦЕЛЯРІЇ СУСТА

В днях 20 і 21 листопада ц. р. відбудеться на Союзівці Організаційно Програмова Конференція. Ціллю конференції є дати змогу новій управі СУСТА зустрінутись з управами студентських громад і клюбів, як теж з студентами, щоб познайомити їх з запланованою діяльністю СУСТА.

РІК XII. СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО Ч. 4. (94)
STUDENTS WORD
Редаґує колеґія з рамени Пресової Комісії СУСТА
Ред. колеґія: Оленка Сацюк, Нестор Томич, Андрій Шуль
Головний редактор СВІТЛЯНА ЛУЦЬКА
54 East 1st Street, New York, N. Y. 10003