

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

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



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MEMORIAL DAY

1869 1967



UNA N. Y. Metropolitan District Meeting Held

NEW YORK, N.Y. (MD). — The UNA New York District Committee, at its May 12 meeting, held at Dnister Hall, discussed matters of import for the UNA branches comprising the N.Y. District.

John O. Flis, chairman of the committee, opened the meeting, stressing the urgent need for a program of expansion of branches which are not keeping pace with the attrition within them. Fourteen branches were represented at the meeting, at which Ivan Maletz, secretary, took the minutes.

More Youth Programs

Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, UNA Vice-President, noted the UNA should strive to strengthen and expand its contacts with youth through lectures before college groups, etc., and through sports programs such as tennis, bowling, swimming, soccer, etc., which should not be dismissed lightly. She also spoke of her participation in the Wilkes-Barre UNA District Committee's Mother's Day program and voiced optimism for the area with the election of Mrs. Olga Malachuk, first woman elected chairman of a UNA district committee. Mrs. Dushnyck said she believes more women should be engaged actively in UNA growth programs.

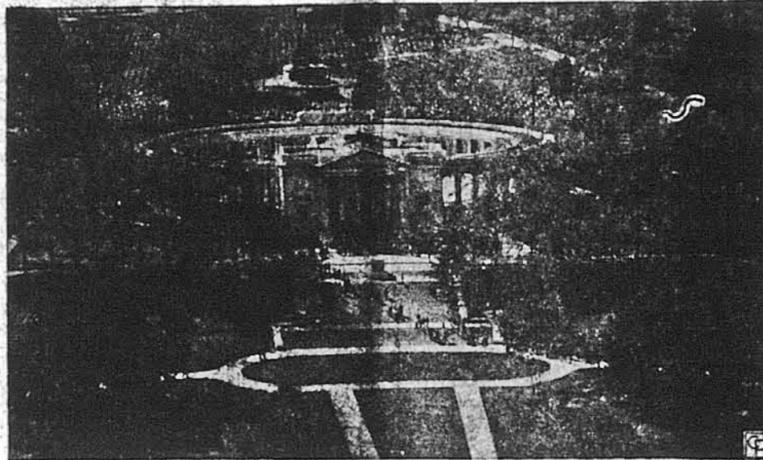
President Speaks

Mr. Flis introduced the UNA President Joseph Lesawyer, who analyzed the growth or dormancy of each UNA branch in the N.Y. area. Armed with prepared statistics, the speaker alerted those secretaries whose branches are unable to show growth, that they may be replaced or their branches merged.

Also broached was the matter of having the UNA eventually change to direct billing of members from the central office, which many fraternal groups already have. This would relieve branch secretaries from collecting dues and give them more time for organizing members. Mr. Lesawyer stressed that most UNA members are underinsured and should increase their UNA coverage. The next speaker, Mr. Wal-

ter Sochan, UNA Vice-President, spoke of the recent UNA soccer match, other sports events and cultural manifestations and their value to the UNA's youth programs. Also, he discussed a plan now being studied to have UNA members turn in their dividends for extra insurance, depending on amount of dividend and age of insured.

WE PAUSE FOR A MOMENT



Memorial Day finds the thoughts of the nation at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers

New Crisis Dominates Foreign Policy Conference

EDITORS, BROADCASTERS HEAR STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS DISCUSS SITUATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The rapidly deteriorating situation in the Middle East which threatens to erupt into a military conflagration between Israel and the Arabs dominated the two-day national foreign policy conference for editors and broadcasters held here Monday and Tuesday, May 22 and 23.

The conference, attended by some 400 journalists, radio and TV broadcasters, consisted of two plenary sessions and several round-table discussions focusing on specific issues of U.S. foreign policy. Specialists and high-ranking officials of the U.S. State Department, led by Secretary of State Dean Rusk, were on hand to discuss the problems and to answer questions posed by the attending representatives of the press and other media of communication.

The conference's ground rules specify that all sessions are on a "background only" basis, meaning that participants are free to write everything without identifying the speakers. Included among the participants were the following representatives of the Ukrainian press: Rev. Dr. Constantine Berdar (Misionar), Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki ("The Way"), Dr. Walter Dushnyck (UCCA publications), Mstyslaw B. Dolnycky (America), Dr. Matthew Stachiw (Narodna Volya), Volodymyr Mazur (Ukrainian National World), and Leonid Poltava (Svoboda).

Aside from the Israeli-Arab question, which was constantly alluded to by the State Department officials, a great deal of attention was given to the war in Viet Nam, the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, international economic development programs, the question of European unity and the concomitant problems of East-West relations, and other problems.

Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, chief of U.S. delegation to the United Nations, who was scheduled to speak at one of the plenary sessions, was unable to attend because of the Israeli-Arab situation. It was apparent that the sudden impact of the Middle East conflict overshadowed even the Vietnamese war a question that heretofore dominated the conferences held twice a year.

All State Department spokesmen exercised extreme caution in commenting on this recent conflict, explaining that the situation was quite fluid though extremely dangerous. They voiced hope that the conflict can be localized and that the parties involved will show restraint in seeking a non-military solution.

(Continued on p. 3)

Eastern Rite News Agency Established in Chicago

CHICAGO III. — The Eastern Rite Information Service (ERIS), sponsored by the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of St. Nicholas here, has been established to disseminate news about the Catholic Eastern rites.

Father Jaroslav Swyschuk, director, said the service will cover news events of the churches in this country, Canada, South America, Australia and Europe.

"We will also direct our efforts to accumulating pertinent information about the Orthodox Church with an idea of fostering a friendly relationship and understanding among the laity of all churches," he said.

The service was formed with the encouragement of Bishop Jaroslav Gabro, oparch of St. Nicholas of the Ukrainians in Chicago.

Prof. Petryshyn to Lecture at Math Institute

CHICAGO, Ill. — Dr. Volodymyr Petryshyn, University of Chicago mathematics professor, has been invited to lecture at the Second International Mathematical Summer Institute, it was announced here recently.

The Summer Institute will be held from July 3 through July 11 in Ispra, Varese, Northern Italy. Director of the Institute is Prof. Jacques L. Lions, Universite de Paris.

Prof. Petryshyn will deliver three lectures entitled "Iterative Methods."

The session will be devoted to numerical analysis of partial differential equations, a

Plast Members Plan "Moonlight Cruise" Up the Hudson

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The "Chornomorti" and the "Shostokryli" groups of the Ukrainian Plast organization are planning a "Moonlight Cruise" up the Hudson River on Saturday, June 3.

The second such cruise sponsored by the two groups, it is being held this time on a finer and more luxurious vessel. In 1965, some 600 adults and youths took part in the cruise which was termed a great success. This year, the organizers expect the attendance to exceed that number.

UNA SUPREME ASSEMBLY MEETS IN ANNUAL SESSION

KERHONKSON, N. Y., May 24. — The annual meeting of the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association opened here Monday, May 22, and continued through Friday, May 26, as all twenty-six officers from cities in the United States and Canada assembled at Soyuzivka to present reports and evaluate the diverse activity of this the largest and oldest Ukrainian organization in the free world.

Many of the Supreme Assembly members arrived at Soyuzivka last Saturday and Sunday. Saturday, the UNA Scholarship Committee met in a separate session to review scholarship applications and other matters relating to this area of UNA activity. Special committees, composed of Supreme Assembly members and designated last year by the Executive Committee, met Sunday. The committees are as follows: press and public relations, sports, women's youth, Canadian affairs and finance.

Honor Patron

Prior to the opening of the week-long meeting on Monday, the officers assembled at the foot of the Taras Shevchenko statue for a brief wreath-laying ceremony. Reading of the poet's "Testament" was rendered by Bohdan Zorych in Ukrainian and Miss Ann Chopek in English.

Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer opened the meeting at the Veselka auditorium by calling on the officers to stand in silence in tribute to the deceased members of the UNA, including the late Helen Shtogryn, Supreme Advisor. Mr. Lesawyer also noted in his opening remarks that this year Ukrainians in the free world are observing the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian national revolution which led to the revival of national statehood.

"Let us pay tribute to this historic anniversary in the name of our 87,000 members," said the president, "by opening our annual meeting with the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem."

Taking part in the annual meeting are the following officers: President J. Lesawyer, Vice-Presidents Stephen Kuropas, Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, Bohdan Zorych and Walter Sochan, Secretary Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, Treasurer John Kowalski;

Auditors: Dr. Walter Galan, Peter Pucilo, John Evanchuk, Ivan Hewryk and Ivan Waszczuk;

Advisors: Taras Szmagala, Taras Shpikula, Stepan Hawrysz, Myron Kuropas, Wasyl Didiuk, Anne Dubas, Walter Zapanianuk, Dmytro Popadnyec, Ann Chopek, Maria Demychuk, Helen Olek, John Odezynsky, Dr. Michael Danyliuk, Andrew Julia;

Also taking part in the sessions are: Roman Slobodian, former long-time Supreme Treasurer and life-time honorary member of the Assembly, Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svoboda, and Walter Hirniak, regional organizer.

Reports

The first day of the meeting was devoted in its entirety to reports by individual members of the Executive Committee, Svoboda editor-in-chief members of the auditing board and three advisors, T.

Szmagala, T. Shpikula and S. Hawrysz.

Mr. Lesawyer, who was first to report, stated that by and large the year 1966 was a good one for the Association. By means of statistical tables, the president illustrated UNA's growth in numbers. He said that the net gain in membership of 994 in 1966 brought the total to 87,053 by the end of the year. The total number of insurance in force rose to \$109,100,000. The increase in assets of \$1,773,000 brought the total to \$32,159,524.59 by the end of 1966.

The UNA president devoted some time to each department of the organization, discussing the financial operations as well as organizing, publishing and cultural activity. In conclusion, Mr. Lesawyer said that in 1966, UNA's convention year, the Association continued to provide low-cost life insurance protection to members as well as social, educational and cultural benefits to the Ukrainian community.

Strive for Ukraine's Liberation

"We continued our policy of the past 50 years of backing fully the free world's efforts to thwart Communist aggressions. We firmly championed liberation of the captive nations, including the land of our kinsmen, Ukraine. Our dedication to this cause will never waiver as we strive ever more strenuously to make our voice heard on their behalf. We pray and hope that our continued growth in membership and resources will provide the prestige and influence that is needed for our voice not only to be heard but also to be acted upon."

Mr. Kuropas reported briefly on his activity as supreme officer and offered a series of suggestion on how to proceed in attaining UNA's next major objective of 100,000 members by 1969, the year of UNA's diamond anniversary.

Mrs. Dushnyck, elected to the post of supreme vice-president at the last convention, also gave a report on her personal activity as the Association's supreme officer. She said that she was particularly interested in promoting UNA activity among women and youth. She cited many examples of her efforts to acquaint the broader segments of our younger generation with UNA objectives, efforts and activities.

Recording Department

Mr. Sochan, also elected to the post of vice-president at the last convention and placed in charge of UNA's recording department, gave an exhaustive report on the movement of membership, the issuance of new certificates, correspondence, the forwarding of monthly bills to branch secretaries (Continued on p. 3)

UYL-NA HOLDS SUCCESSFUL SPORTS RALLY

By GEORGE PANKRATH

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — For the second time in the last three years, basketball teams representing Ukrainian National Association Branch 161 of Ambridge, Pennsylvania, won both the junior and senior division crowns at the Ukrainian Youth League of North-America Sports Rally held last weekend in Rochester, N.Y.

For the juniors it was their fifth straight title, having won the first one, oddly enough, at the last rally held in Rochester in 1963.

With only three teams entered in this year's junior competition, Ambridge drew a bye, while awaiting the outcome of the Endicott-Rochester game which Endicott won 35-7.

In the final game the New Yorkers were no match for the driving team from Pennsylvania. Ambridge outscored the losers 16-5 in the first quarter, took a 25-10 lead at the half, scored 23 more points in the third quarter, while Endicott only managed six and then won the game with a 16-point splurge in the final period to win the game 64-22.

High scorers for the winners were Scheib with 21, Duzicky with 14 and Vladuchick with 10. Danko was high for the losers with 12. A much closer contest developed in the senior loop finals between Ambridge and last year champion Syracuse Ukrainians.

Many people may remember that these two teams were



Senior Division basketball champions, UNA Branch 161 of Ambridge, Pa. Seated, left to right: Joe Rodio, coach, David Syvyn, Rich Kuhel, Danny Wuycik, Mike Ollar. Standing, left to right: Gary Zawarsky, Bill Lazoration, Allan Cybak, Bill Lewicki, Lysie Patrick, Joe Boyt.

in the finals of last year's competition held in Philadelphia, and Ambridge was looking forward to getting even for the beating they received then.

Four teams, representing Binghamton, Toronto, Syracuse and Ambridge entered this year's senior competition with Syracuse beating Toronto in the first round 65-64, while Ambridge was taking care of Binghamton by a score of 68-42.

To many of the fans Syracuse was by far the superior team on the court, but a poor first quarter, with Ambridge scoring on 14 foul shots to Syracuse's six, is what later proved to be the undoing for the defending champs.

In the first quarter, Ambridge totaled 20 points, while Syracuse managed only seven, the second quarter saw the New Yorkers come back and outscore Ambridge 18-15. At the half Ambridge led by four, 35-31.

The third quarter saw both teams score 19 points each, while in the final period it was Syracuse scoring 15 to Ambridge's 14. The final score read Ambridge 68, Syracuse 65.

Leading the winners with 26 points was Denny Wuycik. High man for Syracuse in a losing cause was team captain Cas Kowalski with 25. Cheering the winners was UNA Supreme Advisor Andy (Continued on p. 3)



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Editorials

Memorial Day

Memorial Day takes on a much more poignant significance when America's armed forces are engaged in battle against mankind's greatest enemy.

Ordinarily a time of remembrance, pride, honor and prayer, Memorial Day of 1967 becomes a mixture of sorrow and a strong determination to right the wrongs for which men are dying and their loved ones weeping.

Tuesday of next week thousands of those who enjoy the blessings of freedom will be paying tribute to those who fought and died for it.

In Arlington, at the tomb of the Unknown Soldiers, the country will pay a special tribute to those countless heroes who fought in wars past. The inscriptions on the three slabs are simple: "Here rests in honored glory an American soldier known but to God." Soon, there may be a fourth unknown hero joining the others, as the war in Viet Nam is taking its toll of the country's best.

Like those before them, they are not dying for the glory of one country, but that all peoples might be free. In honoring them on the day set aside for a tribute, we should not try to find merely a sentimental release out of the deaths of these fallen heroes or of the many thousands for whom in their silence they eloquently speak.

For this Memorial Day is not an occasion we observe only in retrospect, paying homage to those past generations of soldiers who spent their days too soon on the battlefields of history.

With America's and other nations' soldiers engaged today in an ugly war against communism's oppressive tyranny, our observance becomes a supreme occasion for our own times.

It is a day in which we are painfully, but nobly, reminded that our generation has a clear and present duty to preserve for future generations what past generations so nobly preserved for us.

Our tribute must be an abiding memory, as abiding as the valor that was theirs in time of need.

Support the National Fund

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, our central representative body in the United States, has just issued an appeal to the community calling for contributions to the Ukrainian National Fund which forms the sole basis of UCCA's financial support.

No organization can operate successfully without funds, as each and everyone of us knows from experience. The UCCA, as the central organization representing all Ukrainians in this country, is in need of vast sums of money to implement the many programs designed to benefit our community here and our people in their enslaved land.

The UCCA's objective, moreover, is to inform America and the free world about the present situation in Red dominated Ukraine and the unrelenting struggle of the Ukrainian nation against the oppressor from the North.

In its appeal, the UCCA aptly reminds us that this year marks the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian national revolution that resulted in the reestablishment of Ukrainian statehood in the form of the Ukrainian National Republic.

It is also the year of the 25th anniversary of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) which continued the noble struggle for freedom during the Second World War.

In November of this year, the World Congress of Free Ukrainians is scheduled to meet in New York for what is going to be a historic assemblage of vast political significance.

These are meaningful events that must be properly planned and efficiently executed to be successful. To be sure, there are disagreements in our ranks as to how best to conduct the work that the UCCA must do day in day out. There is no disagreement as to what ought to be done, but perhaps how it should be done.

This should not deter, however, the work from being done at all. It is all too important for all of us. Without our support the UCCA cannot be in a position to represent us adequately and to pursue objectives that are conducive to our common aspirations.

By contributing to the Ukrainian National Fund we are fulfilling our civic obligation to an organization which we have designated as our representative body. To keep it strong, viable and prestigious is in the interest of all Ukrainians in this country. Let our contribution be the measure of our support.

THE UKRAINIAN REVOLUTION

By JANICE KOZOVICH

(The author of the article is a second-year student at New Britain, Conn. High School).

(1)

With the abdication of Tsar Nicolas II on March 15, 1917, the Romanov dynasty's long rule in the Russian empire came to an end. While rioting broke out in Petrograd and Moscow, the non-Russian nations decided to move for independence.

In the case of Ukraine, the revolution began as a cultural and social transformation. Political parties that had formerly operated underground quickly came to the surface. The Ukrainian factions were represented by the Ukrainian Revolutionary Party, which advocated complete and total separation from Russia, and groups such as the Ukrainian Progressive Party, the Ukrainian Social Revolutionary Party, and the Ukrainian Social Democratic Party, which all wanted political autonomy.

The Ukrainian Radical Democratic Party hoped for a position within a federated Russia. In 1917, the majority of Ukrainians felt that this would be the outcome. Two days after the abdication of Nicolas, the principal Ukrainian organizations established a Ukrainian Central Rada (Council) which led the Ukrainian movement for freedom. The first president, Prof. M. Hrushevsky, stated the Rada's purpose to be the "establishment of the territorial autonomy of Ukraine and the guarantee of the rights of the national minorities in Ukraine."

On March 22, Hrushevsky issued a proclamation calling on the people to fight for their rights. Farmers began electing congresses and soldiers took up arms. During a demonstration staged by 11,000 Ukrainians, Hrushevsky

THE NEW TURMOIL

By CRARENCE A. MANNING

The steadily growing list of crises that are arising at the present time does not promise a peaceable future during the next few years.

No one can yet define the seriousness of the new events. They may be merely an unusual coincidence of flurries and this is certainly the sense in which nearly the entire world, at least the free world, desires to regard them. But the suspicion cannot be excluded that all of them are more or less closely connected and if this is true, the situation bears too close a parallel to the last days of the old League of Nations.

Failure From Start

That had been compromised almost from its first day. Certainly when the League of Nations found it necessary to award an indemnity to Mussolini's Italy for its attack on Corfu, it showed its essential impotence and this proved even more true in the Ethiopian crisis, followed by aggression of Japan in China. When later the same moves of joining and leaving were adopted by Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union, it was but a step to World War II.

The United Nations has fared little better. It was built to correct certain aspects of the constitution of the old League, but its power depended on the old assumption that the five permanent members of the Security Council would feel a due sense of responsibility for the maintenance of peace among the smaller countries which were presumed to be more reliable. This was soon disproved by the Soviet use of the veto both for its own purposes and to facilitate the spreading of Communism.

The United Nations met its first great crisis when the boycotting of the Council by the Soviets at the moment of the attack of North Korea and subsequent counteraction with the help of the United States raised the prestige of the organization and embarked it on the idea of peace-keeping operations.

Yet the securing of an armistice after some years and the appointment of an armistice commission of India, Sweden and Poland to supervise the armistice line brought a strange twilight over the situation. This was but the first of a relatively long and complicated series of tentative agreements to supervise the scene of other localities where dangerous cross currents were running.

General Disintegration

In the meanwhile the membership of the United Nations grew by leaps and bounds and more and more underdeveloped countries in Asia and Africa submitted their own demands in an endeavor to bind the better developed nations to serve their purposes in various ways.

In a dangerous sense, it now seems that the ground rules for all of these agree-

ments are being undermined, while the reluctance of the nations of the West to speak clearly and explain their capabilities both for development and for maintaining order are being undermined in a spirit of general disintegration.

The most recent crisis is in the Near East in the almost perennial feud between Israel and the Arab states over the Arab refugees who are in displaced persons' camps in various Arab states.

There have been many cases of sabotage in Israel but when the least hostile state of Jordan was invaded by a large-scale modern force from Israel, the always uneasy situation was intensified. It has now culminated in a definite movement of a full scale mobilization by Syria and the United Arab Republic and the demand by Egypt that the United Nations Emergency Force posted along the Gaza strip in Egyptian territory be withdrawn.

Since Israel had never consented to have that force enter Israel territory, U Thant could only respect Egyptian wishes and so for the first time since Great Britain, France and Israel attacked Egypt in 1956, the two forces are brought face to face.

New Ferment

Yet at the same time, a new ferment has been injected into the Arab world. The situation in Yemen in the Arabian Peninsula is not clear for the republican forces with Egyptian assistance are busily engaged in fighting with the royalist troops who are supported by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Even this does not represent the whole of the mess. Great Britain is planning to withdraw its garrison in Aden, an important commercial port, and is also trying to weld together the various sheikdoms in the area into a country of South Arabia.

Both in Aden and throughout the area, native violence against the British and opposing factions is increasing by leaps and bounds.

The optimists have a tendency to believe that for these reasons, President Nasser has some other purposes than that of forcing a showdown with Israel and that the present crisis in the Gaza Strip is really serving other interests within the Arab world. Yet no one can be sure.

In the same way there have been flareups in all the other troubled centers in Asia, between Pakistan and India.

Communists are infiltrating Thailand, there has been a renewal of Huk activity in the Philippine Republic and the sabotage from North Korea seems to be more extensive than in the past and in every case any commission which has been appointed with Communist members finds itself completely stymied and unable to make any meaningful report to the

The Innovations of Archipenko

(The article on the late Ukrainian sculptor, written by Hilton Kramer, was published in The N.Y. Times of Sunday, May 14, 1967).

When Alexander Archipenko died in 1964 at the age of 76, his reputation was at a low ebb. Connoisseurs of the art of sculpture granted him a historical position of some consequence. He was, undeniably, one of the first artists of his generation—a great generation—to apply the esthetics of Cubism to the creation of new sculptural forms. Yet the feeling was widespread that Archipenko had developed, in the course of a long career, into an artist of eccentric tastes and wild, but not necessarily interesting or cogent, ideas. Encountering one of the more bizarre constructions of his later years—I recall from a Whitney sculpture annual of the nineteen-fifties a particularly memorable horror, consisting of motorized parts and forms of plastic and mo-

United Nations or to anyone else.

Wherever any meeting does take place, it is filled by renewed demands that the Western powers put pressure on South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal to compel them to change their racial policies even though what is being asked is a savage war between the white countries in the more temperate regions of Southern Africa.

Acting Behind Scenes

No one knows whether all these threats and disturbances are the result of racial feeling alone but there are again suspicions that the two Communist states of Moscow and Peking are acting behind the scenes in the hope of fishing in troubled waters.

All that is definitely known is that both Communist states, no matter how they deride each other, are both concerned to see that under no consideration will North Viet Nam conclude a peace on any fair and just terms which do not make it clear that in the "wars of liberation" the Communists states must move as a unit to defeat any other free state which it brands as "capitalist, aggressive, imperialist."

There maybe some grounds for criticism of some acts of President Johnson, but the consistent disregard and abuse of him by so many self-styled idealists and intellectuals who are ostensibly supporters of the United Nations as a new and higher source of authority even while they throw obstacles in the performance by the United Nations does not seem the work of sober thinkers.

In fact, if both peace and any authority of the United Nations is to be preserved, there will have to be a serious rethinking and reapplication of the limits of both force and misplaced idealism. That is the only way for the leaders of all sides to set the wheels of progress and development moving again on the path of democracy and freedom.

Great Artist

No doubt, if one had been asked whether Archipenko was not in fact a greater artist than the authors of the more benign and acceptable works in that particular survey, one would—reluctantly—have granted the point. But the question was not asked. Archipenko seemed to be without any partisanship.

If I mention the matter now, it is because it was very much on my mind recently when I visited the memorial exhibition of Archipenko's work at the U.C.L.A. Art Galleries in Los Angeles. This exhibition, organized by Frederick S. Wight and consisting of 67 sculptures and 50 graphic works, does not include the particular piece I recalled. Nor does it include the best single work by Archipenko I have seen—a painted plaster, entitled "Carrousel Pierrot" (1913), exhibited at the Guggenheim Museum a few years back. The sculptures on view in Los Angeles are of a material (mostly bronze) and of a size (mostly small) suitable for large, traveling exhibitions. The current show will move shortly to the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, and thereafter to eight other museums around the country. It will not, so far as I know, be coming to New York, though sooner or later there is certain to be an even more extensive Archipenko retrospective here (including, hopefully, all the important pieces too fragile for this sort of road show). Whatever doubts one may still harbor about his ultimate standing among the major sculptors of the century, Archipenko is clearly a more original and accomplished artist than has lately been admitted.

He had the essential sculptural gift—the ability to envision three-dimensional forms of compelling strength—and he had, too, an essentially modernist view of what those forms should be. Astonishingly early, Archipenko conceived not only of breaking up the solid sculptural mass into discrete planes, more or less according to the Cubist scenario, but of opening these planes in order to enlist their interior space as an integral part of the sculptural idea. This use of "open form," which underlay the most radical developments in sculpture during the first half of the century, would have been enough to secure Archipenko's position among the important innovators of his generation.

Step Further

In fact, he carried this radical idea a step further. As Katharine Kuh remarks in a

Fedir Dudko's Autobiography Reflects Temper of an Era

Fedir Dudko. "Moia Molodist" Jersey City, N.J. Svo-boda Press. 1965. 78 pages. \$1.50.

Fedir Dudko's autobiography is interesting despite the fact that it is unfinished and describes only the early years of a famous Ukrainian writer. The autobiography is rare and inadequately developed in Ukrainian literature. This was stressed by the critic and bibliographer V. Doroshenko, who encouraged Fedir Dudko to write his autobiography. However, illness and an untimely death did not permit Dudko to finish his work. Even in this form it gives the reader information about Ukrainian life in the tsarist Russian empire.

The non-Russians, particularly the Ukrainians, provoked the strong resentment of Alexander III and Nicholas II. "One Russia, one Creed, one Tsar," was to them a living motto, and there began a ruthless Russification of the subject races by means of force and coercion.

Fedir Dudko was born and attended schools during this time. His observations are realistic, almost documentary. He is not ashamed of admitting his limited youthful knowledge about his nation's past. Without adequate knowledge about his origin, he often rebelled against the school-administration which he considered unjust, purposely hiding Ukraine's past, which was to become important to him in his later years. Only through correspondence with a friend, Vira Lytvyn, did he begin to understand

his Ukrainian origin. From her letters he read, for the first time the verses of T. Shevchenko written in "Kulshivka" (Ukrainian way of writing) which appealed to him.

Dudko sensibly takes as his broad theme his own national aspirations and briefly analyzes his own achievements and failures. His freshness of approach is stimulating throughout. He speaks with great reverence about his mother who died in her thirty-fourth year of life. The scene of his last stay at home and the mother's blessing, are very touching.

His style is swift, his sentences rich and picturesque. However, he is not always coherent since he describes the events of his life in chronological order. His first sight of revolutionary books is described with extraordinary feeling and in great contrast to other events.

It is, of course, impossible for anyone not intimately familiar with the general conditions of this particular area to pass judgment on the author's feelings and findings. I am inclined to accept in their entirety his conclusions, which the author based on careful observation.

What I gained from this book is the definitely interwoven relationship of the author's life with the historical and psychological changes which took place in Ukraine in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

W. Zyla

Subjugated

By OKSANA LUKASZEWYCZ

Quiet moments of despair. Hidden longings... secret...

Captivity! Despair!

Freedom—the friend of solitude and carefree days. Rejoice they say—you are home again. Thunder strikes; my body shakes. Rejoice I never will!

The fog is thick—I am blind again. I fight to see, to hear and be.

In vain such foolish thoughts. They will never be!

foreword to the U.C.L.A. catalogue. "As early as 1912 Archipenko combined wood, glass, mirror, metal, canvas, and wire in dynamic constructions (or should we say assemblages) where light was manipulated with meticulous control, and where reflections and transparencies were deliberately exploited." Indeed, in the years immediately preceding the First World War, when Archipenko was still in his twenties, he had effectively stated the material, syntactical, and spatial principles that advanced sculpture would continue to observe for 50 years. In addition, he applied color to sculpture, most notably in his early painted plasters, with an assurance and success that a-

main exceptional even today. The U.C.L.A. exhibition, as I have indicated, does not give us anything like a complete view of this many-sided achievement. The show is strongest in its many orthodox Cubist works, but even some of the most interesting of these exist at a certain remove from their originals. The impressive "Head" of 1913, for example, is a bronze cast from an original polychromed wood construction, and there is no use pretending that a bronze replica can contain all the qualities originally envisioned. The same holds true for a number of other impressive pieces; they have the look and feel of bronze "adaptations" rather than of works direct from the artist's hand. And this is no less true even though a number of these bronzes, especially the reliefs, are astonishing feats of casting in which a subtle variety of colors and patinas have been employed to simulate Archipenko's intended modulations of color and surface.

Innovator

But if Archipenko emerges from this survey as a true innovator (Continued on p. 8)

the constitutional committee of the Rada. Even at this point, it is evident that the Ukrainian leaders did not expect total separation, but still hoped for autonomy within a federated Russia. With this in mind, they sent their constitution to St. Petersburg to have it approved.

The "Statute of the Higher Administration of Ukraine" was moderate. It defined the authority of the Rada and the General Secretariat, and established the relationship between these administrative bodies and the Provisional Government. (To be continued)

UNA Supreme Assembly Meets... Church in McAdoo to Observe Diamond Jubilee

(Concluded from p. 1)

aries, and other technical work. Mr. Sochan also illustrated his report with extensive tables offering statistical data on the past growth as well as projections for the future. He said that the potential in the U.S. and Canada for UNA was vast since only eight per cent of all Ukrainians in the U.S. were members of the UNA, and only one and one-half per cent in Canada.

Mr. Zorych, raised to the post of vice-president from supreme advisor at the last convention, reported on the UNA activity in Canada, a special sub-department which Mr. Zorych heads. He said that by the end of 1966, there were 8,361 members in Canada insured for a total of \$11,287,934. He reported on the improvements that were made last year in UNA development in Canada and stated that he was optimistic of further growth in the future.

Dr. Padoch, who is in charge of UNA's organizing activities, provided a detailed analysis of the membership gains and losses, as well as plans, procedures and techniques in conducting organizing work in the field. He stated that despite the fact that traditionally convention years are not productive in membership organization, last year was an exceptionally good one for the UNA. A gain of 4,994 new members brought in a net gain of 994 new members to the Association. Dr. Padoch also reported on the efforts to accelerate the membership drive in the next two years to reach the 100,000-membership plateau by 1969.

Finances

Mr. Kokolski, elected at the last convention to the post of supreme treasurer, gave a detailed account of UNA's financial operations, investments, expenditures, income and other matters handled by his department. He explained in detail every position in the tables that he provided as a supplement to his oral and written reports.

Speaking briefly after Mr. Kokolski concluded his report was Mr. Slobodian, his predecessor, who imparted some warm remarks of encouragement to the entire assembly.

Reporting for the publishing department was Mr. Dragan, who gave a run-down on the accomplishments in 1966 in this area of activity. He also dwelt at length on the work in process now relating to the publication of books, special works as well as the SVOBODA daily, the Ukrainian Weekly, the Veselka monthly, and other publications.

Good Management

The general report for the Board of Auditors was given by Dr. Gallan. The board's report in printed form was distributed to all participants. Supplementary remarks were

given by each of the five members of the board who also devoted some time to their activity in the community. Dr. Gallan moved that reports of the executive committee officers be accepted as presented.

He also stated that on the basis of the annual audit the board found the management and the administration of the organization to be in perfect order. He noted that the UNA was continuing to make progress in every area of activity, and pointed to some of the problems that must be dealt with to assure a faster growth.

Remaining part of the first day and the entire second day of the meeting were taken up by reports of supreme advisors, each of whom spoke on his activity and offered suggestions on improving the over-all work of the UNA. Following the reports, the meeting was opened to discussions which were stimulating and to the point. The debates lasted all of Wednesday.

Alternating in chairing the proceedings were Messrs. Lesawyer, Kuropas, Mrs. Dushnyck, Mr. Zorych, and Mr. Sochan.

Wednesday night, Supreme Assembly members gathered for the traditional dinner at which Mr. Kuropas served as master of ceremonies.

Earlier in the day, several guests whiled at the sessions and addressed the assembled officers.

Prof. Volodymyr Kubijovych, editor of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia who is currently working on the manuscripts for the second volume of the UNA financed book, spoke briefly on the progress in preparing the material which is being readied for publication by the University of Toronto Press.

Prof. Kubijovych was accompanied on his trip to Soyuzivka by Bohdan Krawciw, Leonid Poltava, both members of the SVOBODA editorial staff, and Mrs. Luba Lapychak, SVOBODA administrator.

Mr. Poltava imparted some of his impressions of the Washington national foreign policy conference for editors and broadcasters which he attended earlier in the week.

Mr. Michael Terpak, chief of the Voice of America Ukrainian desk, was another guest at the meeting in the early afternoon hours.

The Rev. Lubomyr Husar, pastor of the newly established Ukrainian Catholic parish at Soyuzivka, attended the dinner and took the opportunity to thank the UNA Supreme Assembly for the plot of land given by the UNA to the parish for a new church.

Discussion of reports and adoption of resolutions were on the meeting's agenda Thursday, May 25.

McADOO, Pa. — Parishioners of St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 210 West Blaine Street, McAdoo, Pennsylvania, will celebrate the 75th anniversary of the parish's founding Sunday, June 4.

Archbishop Ambrose Senyshyn of Philadelphia will celebrate a Pontifical High Mass beginning at 11 a.m. Responses to the Mass will be sung by St. Mary's reorganized A-cappella choir. A banquet will be held at O'Leary's Fiesta Room beginning at 1:30 p.m. followed by an informal dance in the Candle Light room. Reverend Bohdan Lewycky, pastor, extends an invitation to the public to participate in all phases of the jubilee celebration.

The three oldest Ukrainian Catholic Churches are, respectively: St. Michael's of Shenandoah, Pa. 1884; Transfiguration of our Lord of Shamokin, Pa., 1886; and Saints Cyril and Methodius of Olyphant, Pa., 1888, St. Mary's, the fourth oldest, was organized in 1890.

First Ukrainians to arrive in the McAdoo area were from Galicia and Trans-Carpathia in the late 1880's. These first pioneers left their beloved homes because of severe hardship suffered under a semi-feudal system and economic want. The Ukrainians locating in McAdoo were chiefly from the Boikian and Lemkian regions of Ukraine. St. Mary's church recently has undergone extensive renovations. Mr. Norbert Grunenburg, well-known artist, has added a completely new panorama of religious Byzantine paintings to the interior of the church. The result has been one of excellence.

Additional renovations will be made to the over-all entrance of the church. The contract for this work has been awarded to the outstanding architect, Mr. Julian Jastremsky, nationally known for his Byzantine cathedrals and edifices.

UYL-NA Sports Rally...



Junior basketball champions, Ambridge UNA Branch 161. Seated, left to right: J. Rodio, coach, Dick Soldre, Michael Duzicky, Andrew Hrenkevich, Mark Julia. Standing, left to right: Tim Scheib, Tom Bartolac, Charles Protencik, William Vladuchik, John Mitsak.

(Concluded from p. 1)

Jula of Ambridge, who along with Supreme Advisor Helen Olek of Chicago were representing the UNA at the rally which started Friday night.

At the awards banquet held Saturday night at the Ukrainian-American Club, basketball chairman Alex Loj presented the trophies to Ambridge. Most Valuable Player awards were presented to Tim Scheib of the Ambridge junior team and captain Wuycik of the seniors.

For Wuycik it was his second major achievement this year in basketball. Earlier this year he had been selected as a member of the Pennsylvania State High School All-America team.

Jerry Pronko, representing the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, who this year

donated the trophies, presented the Walter Danko Memorial Trophy to Ambridge coach Joe Rodio. Donated three years ago by the UNA, the trophy, named in honor of the late, long-time UYL-NA Sports Director, is presented each year to the top senior team. Ambridge was the first recipient in 1965 and gave it up to Syracuse last year. Any team winning it three consecutive years gains permanent possession.

In golf, the father and son combination of Gene and Theodore Zastawny of Rochester won the Class A handicap trophies, while in Class B former UYL-NA president, William Polewchak, walked off with the honors.

The Rochester Sports won the men's bowling handicap award with a score of 2,956, while the scratch team prize went to Ukes #2 of Auburn with 2,668.

In the women's division the Frontenacs of Syracuse took first place in the handicap division with a 2,712 score, while the Auburn Sports Club, shooting a 2,444, won in the scratch division.

Father Stephen A. Chomko of Rochester's St. Joseph Ukrainian Catholic Church acted as toastmaster at the awards banquet held at the Ukrainian American Club. Chairmen of the banquet were Stella Hoshowsky and Frank Kubarich.

Two special awards were presented to Jean Maynerick of Toronto and former UNA Supreme Advisor William B. Hussar of Rochester.

Prior to Kick-Off of Ukrainian All-Stars, Dundee Soccer Game



Exchange pennants: Bobby Cox, left, captain of Dundee F.C., and Zenon Snylyk, captain of the Ukrainian All-Star team, exchange pennants before the game. Looking on is Joseph Lesawyer (fifth from the right), Supreme President of the UNA, sponsor of the game, John Kokolski (behind Snylyk), Supreme Treasurer, Mayor Francis Rodgers, of Harrison, N.J., and Mayor Wilbert Hotaling, East Newark, N.J. The international game was played at Harrison's JFK Stadium May 10, 1967.

N.Y. UNA Dist. Committee Meets

(Concluded from p. 1)

ganizer courses, say two hours a week, and that branches be visited by UNA officers. He stated the secretaries-organizers course will be held at "Soyuzivka" beginning June 18. Dr. Padoch would like programs initiated to get more people to attend their branch and district meetings.

Merge Branches

Mrs. Maria Demydchuk, UNA Advisor, is of the opinion there should be more merging of inactive branches. She thought the plans for the branches were good ones and that New York was a difficult area to find an organizer and keep him.

In the discussion period, Dr. W. Wyshywny, vice-president of the N.Y. district committee, expressed some doubt about direct billing, but Mr. B. Lastowecky said this

was something which the UNA Convention would decide. Mr. I. Pryhoda spoke of expenses involved in organizing. Drs. R. Holiat, I. Palidwor and A. Sokolyszyn, and Mr. M. Saldan also spoke.

A plaque was awarded to the N.Y. Area Committee for having had the greatest number of organizers, in 1966, who obtained 10 or more members. Dr. Holiat received a plaque and star for organizing 33 members in 1966 for Br. 19. The following received stars, for plaques already received, for having organized 25 or more members in 1966: A. Kopystiansky (43 members); Mrs. Dushnyck (41); I. Wasylyszyn (27); Dr. Palidwor (25); and Dr. Padoch (25).

A motion by Mr. M. Khomanchuk to have N.Y. branches pay \$5 dues to the N.Y. District Committee was passed.

The Innovations of Archipenko

(Concluded from p. 2)

redited and innovator, certain other qualities are also evident. He was a Ukrainian by birth, and remained close to the visual and spiritual values of Byzantine culture throughout his career. He had a deeply developed taste for Assyrian, Egyptian, and Gothic art — a taste that not only persisted throughout his involvement with Cubism, but often dominated it. What is often a weakness in his sculpture is the degree to which this diverse heritage states itself as a facile rehearsal of Art Nouveau gesture. His interest in these ancient styles seems always to have been hostage to their metamorphosis into a kind of streamlined Art Nouveau slickness, for Art Nouveau somehow became for Archipenko the modern repository of all those sensuous forms and decorative details that he savored in the art of the past. An ambitious polychromed relief of 1957, "Cleopatra," in wood and bakelite, is as firmly fixated in this streamlined mode as many an early figure.

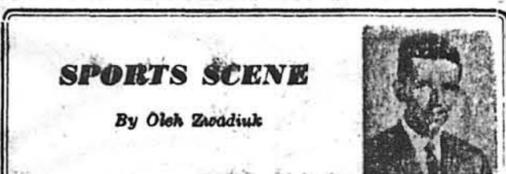
The persistence of this streamlined mode, in alliance with a basic Cubist syntax and an unabated daring in the use of materials, gives Archipenko's oeuvre a very chequered character, and this, in turn, is perhaps to some degree a reflection of his odd career. Mrs. Kuh speaks of him as a "displaced loner, a man who always seemed to be looking in from the outside," and it is certainly true that from his arrival in New

Ambitious

York in 1923 until his death here over 40 years later, he remained something of an outsider. He had already by that time been acclaimed in Paris and Berlin. He had shown with the great men of the School of Paris, been exhibited at Der Sturm in Berlin, and been written about by Apollinaire. New York was an anticlimax, and his work shows it.

But it is also true that Archipenko remained, throughout the vicissitudes of this history, amazingly copious and persistently ambitious. Mr. Wight suggests that the last decade of his career rivals in strength the extraordinary achievements of the first decade of his maturity. For myself, the late sculptures are — to say the least — problematic. But there are, in the U.C.L.A. show, a series of lithographs from the nineteen-sixties that are stunning in their masculine force and clarity.

The effect of the show as a whole, however, is not so much to disarm criticism as to postpone it. For we are only at the beginning of a rediscovery of this artist's true accomplishment. I doubt, frankly, that in the end we shall place Archipenko beside the greatest masters of modern sculpture, but the likelihood is that these will not be fully comprehensible to us without taking this "outsider" into account.



SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zozodiuk

'Old Timers' in Name Only

They have put on a few extra pounds here and there, the hairline has receded and their speed is not what it used to be, but the former greats of Ukrainian soccer give no indication that they have settled for a rocking chair, slippers and a pipe.

This was evident as some of them met on a soccer pitch in New Jersey last Sunday in an 'old timers' game. To the more than 400 spectators the affair was more than just nostalgia, it was also an exciting match.

The game, between Toronto-Ukraina 'old timers' and Newark-Elizabeth Sitch 'old timers', provided some fine moments as the Torontonians blanked the Sitch aggregate 2-0 in the first-of-two such matches.

This is the second year that Toronto is involved in such series. Last year the team played against a Chicago squad winning that series in two games. Toronto won 3-0 at home and then went on to tie the Chicago side 3-3 in Chicago.

Both Ukraina goals were scored in the second half. Left winger Myron Bereza connected for the first marker midway in the half and right winger Evstachij Haba scored the second goal. Eugene Chyzowych missed a penalty kick with Ukraina leading 1-0.

Among the better known players taking part were Ostap Stecki of the Lviv Ukraina fame; Walter Zakaluzny, Peremysl Sian; Ivan Pawlichka who was also well known here in the early 1950's, and many others.

The return match will be played in Toronto, according to informed sources, but the date has not been established.

Weekend of Soccer In New York

The German-American Soccer League's major division championship is up in the air as four clubs have definite chances to get it. The four are: Hellenic with 19-11 points and three more games to play; New York Ukrainians with 18-12 points and four games left; Blue Star and Hota have the same record as the USC.

Ukrainians played to a 2-2 tie with the German-Hungarians last Sunday and wind was the better player on the field as it controlled play. The German-Hungarians were the better team in the first half, with the help from the wind. They scored two goals.

The New York metropolitan area will be treated to a lot of soccer this weekend at Yankee Stadium in the Bronx. The New York Generals of the National Professional Soccer League will conclude their three-game home stand with a game against San Francisco Saturday afternoon.

The United Soccer Association, which is recognized by the United States Soccer Football Association, will open its season on Sunday, and the New York Skyliners, represented by Cerro Uruguay, will meet Toronto City's representative, the Hibernian Football Club of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Violinist Wins Contest

CLEVELAND, O. — George Both are students of the Ukrainian Music Institute, their teachers being Mr. Myron Shyan (violin), and Mrs. I. Wynnytsky (piano).

George has performed successfully in public on numerous occasions. He is a top student at St. Ignatius High School, where he belongs to the Speech and Drama Clubs, and the track team. He is also captain of the soccer team, and is a member of Plast.

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announces that

THE FIFTH CENTRAL TRAINING COURSE

for

SECRETARIES and ORGANIZERS

will take place during the week of

JUNE 18 through 23, 1967 at SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N.Y.

PROGRAM OF THE COURSE:

a) Advanced training for Secretaries.
b) Basic training for Secretaries and Branch Officers.
c) Training for membership Organizers.

PARTICIPANTS OF THE COURSE: Secretaries, organizers, Branch officers

and other persons, especially youth, who are interested in fraternal work.

REGISTRATION for the Course should be mailed to the UNA Home Office in Jersey City not later than May 31, 1967.

OPENING of the Course: Sunday, June 18, 1967 at 5 P.M.

The cost of the lodging will be covered by the UNA. The participants will travel to and from Soyuzivka at their own expense. Family members of the participants will be accommodated at Soyuzivka at the decreased rates. In case of unsatisfactory registration the Course may be rescheduled. District Committees and Branch officers should seek out capable candidates for Branch officers and organizers and encourage them to participate in the training course.

UNA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Application for Admission to the UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES

UNA ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N. Y.
August 7, 1967

Name: _____
Address: _____
Age: _____ Member of UNA Branch: _____
Ability to speak Ukrainian: slight fair good
Enclosing deposit of \$ _____

(Total fee for the Courses is \$120.00. A deposit of half of the amount is requested with Application.)



СТОРІНКА ТУСМ

В. Д.

ТУСМ ПРИ ПРАЦІ

В дні 17-18 грудня минулого року відбувся в Нью-Йорку студентський семінар ПАННА — Американських Приятелів АНН. Семінаром, що розглянув цілий цикл проблем, керував головною Центральною Управою Українського Відділу ПАННА, д-р В. Процик. Участь із доповідями взяли: мгр Володимир Кульчицький, ред. Ігнат Білинський, п. Уляна Целевич, д-р Зевон Винницький та мгр Аскольд Скальський, голова ОД ТУСМ в Нью-Йорку, який говорив про можливість і доцільності дії української студентської молоді на зовнішньому відтинку в цій країні, зокрема участі СУС-ТА і ТУСМ в діяльності в ролі борців за правдиве насильствлення української справи на сторінках американської преси.

25-ЛІТТЯ УПА

Доручення Осередкам і членам

Цього року випадають 25-літні роковини постанови Української Повстанської Армії (УПА). По всіх країнах поселення української політичної еміграції творяться громадські комітети для відзначення роковин важливої події, що стала зворотним пунктом у визвольній боротьбі нашого нескореного народу в останні десятиліття.

Головна Управа ТУСМ доручає усім Осередкам Діяльності ТУСМ і всім членам ставати активними учасниками в існуючій громадській комісії для відзначення 25-ліття постанови УПА, а де їх немає, зацікавити їх створення.

Наша спадів в тієї громадської акції, як і в усіх інших, повинна проходити в діяльницькому контакті з організаціями Визвольного Фронту.

Основною тематикою всіх доповідей, гурток і панелів у наших мітингах повинна бути революційна зброя боротьба української нації за її самостійність і соборність.

Тамара Дужа
голова Г. У. ТУСМ-у

Зенон О. Лисяк ПРО ЗУСТРІЧІ — ТІ ІНШІ (НА ПЕРЕХРЕСТНИХ ШЛЯХАХ)

Був час уже привикнути — зокрема нам, молодшим — що українці зустрічаються, коли найменше цього сподівасмося.

Ось — хоча б майже чотири роки тому — в Греції, на скатовому Джемборі, ми українські пластуни, зустріли родину українців, що живе тут уже від часів закінчення першої світової війни...

Або — минулого року на кадетському старшинському таборі, коли я перебував у шпиталі, віднайшов мене там товариш з ТУСМ-у, "Канарок" — Волошук, який якраз відбував там свою службу. Несподіванка велика почути раптом у телефоні українське: "А ти що тут робити?"

Не кажу вже про зустрічі на світових шляхах у таких місцях, як Париж, Мюнхен чи Рим. Там українці "у себе вдома", і зустрічі із своїми є чимось зовсім нормальними.

Але це зустрічі звичайні. Вони були справді. Ви бачили своїх партнерів зустрічі, поговорили, подали руки на прощання.

Але бувають інші зустрічі. Такі, яких насправду не було. Але вони ні раз дожді за ві, справні. І дають більше додумання...

Це було минулого року. Відбулися останні вправи і остання велика парада на великому військовому таборі в Індіанті Геп у Пенсильванії. Я мав час лише прийти додому, запакувати свій мюнхенський наплечник, шатро, таборове причаїдала і — вже дорога вела на північ шляхом канадських піонерів до Нової Скотії і Гаспе вздовж ріки Святого Лаврентія. Мій заслужений мотоцикл BMW 500, який носив мене вже до Мехіко і Каліфорнії, радісно співав на високих оборотах, коли шлях вів через Нью-Йорк, Бостон, Монреаль, Квебек... Він теж любив простір.

Але лихо не спить. Хоч чи можна це назвати лихом? Якщо не те, що якраз тоді, коли я залишив містечко, назване Рівсв ді Люп, мій BMW рішився піти на страйк, взагалі не було б тієї моєї зустрічі з приятелем людським із Ст. Фабіса і не було б тієї зустрічі, що її, зрештою, ніколи не було...

Це трапилося зараз після містечка, що називається Труа Пістоль — три пістолі, так, як за часів мушкетерів — коли в мотоциклі трапилися аварія. Вкортці показалося, що в Канаді або бодай в цій її частині нема взагалі представництва БМВ. Треба було телефонувати до Філадельфії за потребою частинною... треба було чекати, поки частинна прибуде поштою.

Очевидно, була проблема. Я вмію по-французьки лише кілька слів, а навколо не було нікого, хто вмів би по-англійському. Все такі вла-

В новій історії американських українців день заснування першої і постійної Катедри Українознавства в одному з передових американських університетів буде другою найважливішою подією після відкриття пам'ятника Тарасові Шевченку в Вашингтоні. Здійснення цього буде найкращим причиною для належного шанування Золотих Роковин, 50-річчя Української Національної Революції, та Срібних Роковин, 25-річчя створення Української Повстанської Армії. Заснування Катедри Українознавства буде нашою найкращою відповіддю тим, що переслідують українських науковців і працівників української культури в повоєнній Україні. Підтримуйте кампанію і ставайте членами Фонду Катедри Українознавства!

УНІВЕРСИТЕТСЬКІ СТУДІЇ ТЕХНІЧНИХ НАУК

(ДОВОДЬ ВИГОЛОШЕНА НА КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СЕРЕДНЬОШКОЛЬНИКІВ СОЮЗУ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ СТУДЕНТСЬКИХ ТОВАРИСТВ АМЕРИКИ, 12 Листопада 1966 Р., У ФІЛАДЕЛФІЇ ІНЖ. МЕТОДИСМ БОРЕЦЬКИМ).

Bucknell University, Lewisburg	1929
Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh	1936
Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia	1931
Lafayette College, Easton	1936
Lehigh University, Bethlehem	1930
Pennsylvania Military College	1954
Pennsylvania State University, University Park	1919
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	1930
Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh	1923
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore	1936
Villanova University, Villanova	1922
New Jersey: Fairleigh Dickinson College	1929
Newark College of Engineering, Newark	1936
Princeton University, Princeton	1932
Rutgers University, New Brunswick	1936
Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken	1936

Технічні студії можна розділити на три стадії. Першою стадією являються основні студії, після закінчення яких одержується науковий ступінь "бакалавра наук" (Bachelor of Science Degree).

Друга фаза студій кінчається ступенем "магістра наук" (Master of Science Degree). Третя і остання стадія технічних студій завершується ступенем "доктора технічних наук", згідно доктора філософії (Doctor of Philosophy).

В деяких університетах існують технічні програми, які ведуть безпосередньо від початку студій до наукового ступня доктора філософії.

Однак, не всі ці наукові ступні є кінцевими для набуття фаху або одержання фахової праці.

В загальному ступень бакалавра наук є тою мінімальною вимогою до набуття професійного фаху чи професійної праці. Вимоги наукових ступнів залежать від роду праці або позиції і від роду професії. Якщо по закінченні студій хтось захоче викладати технічні предмети в університеті, тоді йому потрібно як мінімум (звичайно!) ступінь магістра наук, а то й докторату з технічних наук.

Нагомості хеміки, наприклад, не можуть одержати доброї професійної праці, якщо не мають докторату з своєї діяльності. Це так взагалі. Виявляється тут і там існують, і без другого й третього наукових ступнів професіоналізм здобувають незвичайні успіхи у своїх професіях.

Коли молодий і недосвідчений студент вступає до "акредитованого" університету, він повинен:

— Не чекати на готовий сконденсований матеріал, бо його не дістане; це треба зробити самому, і робити це систематично.

— Вивчати призначений матеріал послідовно і тоді, коли інструктор або професор вимагає.

— Пристосувати себе до нових обставин: виготовити відповідний розклад годин для навчання і його строго додержуватися.

Якщо молода людина з пересічними здібностями сповнить вище наведені передумови, вона напевно може чинити на успіх. Чим більші намагання, тим більші й кращі висліді.

ХІ КОНГРЕС ТУСМ

ХІ Конгрес ТУСМ відбувся в дні 24-25 червня 1967 року у Філадельфії, Пенсильванія. Головою Конгресу був ОД ТУСМ у Філадельфії під проводом голови О. Боднара.

ХІ Конгрес повинен вирішити справи реорганізації нашого товариства, зміни статуту, пов'язані з ТУСМ, добре призадуматися над вибором своїх студій або фаху. Якщо його вибором будуть технічні студії, тоді він стане перед проблемою вибору інституту технічних наук (університету, інституту або коледжу).

У З'єднаннях Джерях існує під оглядом деякі великі зриваючі технічних інституцій. Одні стоять на високому науковому рівні, інші на зовсім низькому.

Учні з пересічними або надзвичайними здібностями повинні вибрати гілки "акредитовані" університети, інститути, або коледжі, згідно їх технічної програми. Це означає, що вони повинні вписуватися гілки до таких університетів, інститутів або коледжів, технічні програми яких визнані як задовільні такими установами, як Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (MSACSS) або Engineers' Council for Professional Development, Inc. (ECPD) Адреса останньої: 29 West 39th Street, New York 18, N.Y.

Технічні інженерні і неінженерні програми або "карікуле" акредитовані при таких наукових інституціях в стейтах Пенсильванія і Нью-Джерсі:

Пенсильванія:

Дата визначення-ECPD (Акредитація)

НАШЕ ЧЛЕНСТВО

Доповідь про совєтську господарку — Д-р Микола Богатюк, професор совєтської міжнародної економіки в Ле Мойн Коледж у Сиракузах, Н. Я., вилосив 29 квітня ц. р. в університеті Боуфало, у рамках Регіональної Конференції Католицької Економічної Асоціації західного і центрального стейту Нью-Йорк, наукову доповідь на тему "50 років совєтської господарки".

В листопаді минулого року на Конференції Південно-Економічної Асоціації в Атланта, Джорджія, д-р М. Богатюк прочитав доповідь на тему "Переміщення технологічного знання та сучасні взаємини між Сходом і Заходом". Ця доповідь знайшла прихильний відгомін у наукових та економічних колах ЗДА.

Д-р М. Богатюк є головним редактором журналу "Фенікс".

Відзначення мгра К. Савчука — Коледж св. Петра у Джерсі Сіті нагородив 11 професорів, надавши їм цілорічні стипендії на закінчення докторських праць.

переломовим у житті нашого товариства. В останньому доповіді помітно зросло членство в поодиноких осередках, і то головню зпоміж молодих студентів, поживалася робота на місцях і постав окремих організаційний центр у Канаді. Це вказує на те, що наші ідеї здобувають широкі прихильників і визнають, а тим самим наше товариство набирає сили і розмаху в своїй роботі серед української студентської молоді.

Нещодавно одна студентка українка похвалилася, що вона пише працю про "Слово о Полку Ігоря".

Як гарно! Ви маєте нагороду доказати, що це зрхитвір української літератури!

О, ні, — сказала вона, — я мушу писати згідно з тезою московської літератури і його професора. Інакше оцінка праці буде негативна.

Іншими словами, якась частина української студентської молоді, очевидно неслідово, сама починає допомагати ворогам грабувати найцінніші духові твори... Можливо, і в школах пото-

грудні минулого року видав за власні гроші жовті наліпки для авт з написами англійською мовою великими буквами: "Підтримуйте Київ, а не Москву!". Вимагають національної незалежності для республік Совєтського Союзу". Наліпки Юрія Волошина є не лише на його авті, але і на кількох інших українських автах, однак не всі наважуються їх ліпити, побоюючись, щоб комуністи не позиційні авт.

Московська мова й українські студенти

Багато української молоді на високих школах ЗДА студіює в рамках славетних московських (російських) мову. Це дивне замилування до мови ворога й жорстокого окупанта мотивують потребою знати мову ворога в дипломатичних і інших зв'язках та доброю нагодою опростовувати російськомовні на українську історію і культуру. Тому вибирають, чи одержують до своїх наукових праць українські теми й проблематику. І яка доля такої теми?

Професори - москалі (росіяни), а вони здіблешко викладають московську літературу й мову, а часом й очолюють факультети славетні, не думають іти проти здобутих користей московської мови.

Причиною, чому деякі українці досить часто беруть московську мову на університетах, є те, що ця мова, як східно-слов'янську, порівняно легше вивчити українцям, як наприклад, англійцям, чи німцям. Але, чи мова політичної еміграції, яка бореться за визволення рідного народу з московської неволі, має моральне право користуватися такими полегшеннями?

І яке маємо тоді право очікувати від молоді на рідних землях, щоб вона боролася з московською мовою, яка служить ворогові для русифікації України, для політики "злиття націй"?

Найцінніші побажання молодій Парі!

З нагоди вичинання панни Тамари Дужої, голови Головної Управи ТУСМ із Романом Куропасем, кол. головою ОД ТУСМ у Філадельфії, Редакційна Колегія Сторінок ТУСМ при "Свободі" висловлює їм найщиріші побажання на новій дорозі життя!

Затверджується Організаційна Комісія, завданнями якої є підготувати і провести Перший Світовий Конгрес Українського Вільного Студентства, до якого увійшли представники, Управ ЦЕСУС-у, СУСТА, і СУСК-у, як слідує:

1) Богдан Футей — Голова Комісії СКУВС (СУСТА), 2) Євген Гановський — Голова Управи ЦЕСУС-у, (СУСТА), 3) Богдан Сацюк — Президент СУСТА, 4) Любомир Жила — Президент СУСК-у, 5) Ігор Чума — Член Комісії СКУВС (СУСТА), 6) Богдан Сороколіт — Член Комісії СКУВС (СУСК), 7) Любомир Шуляк — Член Комісії СКУВС (СУСК), 8) Богдан Валків — Член Комісії СКУВС (СУСК).

Крім названих осіб, до Організаційної Комісії СКУВС делегують по одному представникові: Студентська Організація САУС — Аргентина, СУСТЕ — Європа; ЦУСА — Австралія, та Голови Управ ідеологічних та конфесійних студентських товариств. Рівночасно доручається Організаційній Комісії СКУВС в порозумінні з усіма Українськими Студентськими Союзами у вільному світі покласти потрібні комісії для підготовки Конгресу.

Закликається Українські Студентські Союзи та ідеологічні й конфесійні Товариства у вільному світі активно включитися в підготовку і проведення Першого Світового Конгресу Вільного Українського Студентства.

За Управу: Богдан Сацюк, СУСТА, Євген Гановський, ЦЕСУС, Любомир Жила, СУСК.