



# U.F.U. Newsletter

Ukrainian Free University in Munich.

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## Report on Ukrainian Free University for the Academic Year 1947/48

The academic year 1947/48 was the 27th year since the foundation of the Ukrainian Free University and the 3rd since it was transferred to Munich in Bavaria from Prague in Czechoslovakia. In spite of great difficulties, such as the lack of adequate accommodation, the shortage of textbooks and other aids, the University extended its teaching activity by increasing the number of its lectures, demonstrations and seminars. In addition, the members of its teaching staff took part in the activities of the Shevchenko Society of Learning, the Ukrainian Free Academy of Learning and also in many conferences and extra-mural lectures.

The teaching staff of the UFU comprised during the year under review, 95 members in all. Of those, the Faculty of Law and Economics accounted for 11 full and 5 associate professors, 7 lecturers, 7 professors charged with courses and readers and 6 assistants; the Faculty of Philosophy had 18 full and 14 associate professors, 8 lecturers, 13 teachers charged with special courses and readers and 6 assistants.

**Students.** The number of students at the Ukrainian Free University in the winter term of 1947/48 amounted to 492, including 80 women; the Faculty of Law and Economics was attended by 313 students, 25 being women while the Faculty of Philosophy counted 179 students, 55 being women. During the summer term of 1948 the UFU was attended by 366 men and 59 women, 249 men and 20 women being inscribed in the Faculty of Law and Economics and 117 men and 39 women in the Faculty of Philosophy. As regards creeds, the students were classified as follows: in winter term 1947/48, 354 Greek Catholics, 83 members of the Orthodox Church and 46 Roman Catholics and 9 others. In the summer term 1948 the figures were 307, 64, 47 and 7 respectively. In the winter term 1947/48 there were altogether 61 non-Ukrainian students (Poles, White Ruthenians, Livonians, Lithuanians, Germans, Russians and Jews) and in the summer term 1948, 56.

**Examinations.** The Faculty of Law and Economics held, up till October 15, 1948, 664 special examinations and examined for 8 diplomas, 11 degrees of master and 8 of

doctor, while in the Faculty of Philosophy 73 sectional examinations were held for the degree of master, 3 to qualify for teaching and 10 for degree of doctor.

**New Management of University:** On July 9 and 10, 1948, the teaching staff of both Faculties elected new office-bearers for the University as follows:

Rector: Prof. Dr. jur. George Paneyko

Vice-Rector: Prof. Dr. phil. Ivan Mirchuk

Dean of Faculty of Law and Economics: Prof. Lev Okinshevych

Vice-Dean: Prof. Nikolai Vassyljiv

Dean of Faculty of Philosophy: Prof. Dr. Vadym Shcherbakivskyj

Vice-Dean: Prof. Dr. Wolodymyr Kubijovych

Members of Senate: Professor Pantelejmon Kovaliv  
Prof. Mathijas Stakhiv.

The presidency of the Curatorium of the Ukrainian Free University since July 1948 has been held by Bishop Dr. Ivan Buchko, Apostolic Visitator of Greek Catholic Ukrainians in Western Europe; Oleksander Morhum, the well-known economist, is vice-president.

**Ukrainian Students' Welfare Organisation (KODUS).** In its report for the period from 1. 10. 1947 till 24. 6. 1948, this organization lists in the three western zones of Germany alone, 41 branches, offices or agents. In addition, the organization has 9 independent agencies in Belgium, Holland, France, Italy, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada and USA. In the three west zones, the organization looked after students' interests at 18 colleges, 3 of which were Ukrainian. Funds consisted of regular contributions and donations which, for the period under review, amounted to more than 380 000 RM. Of that about 225 770.85 RM were used for bursaries and awards in the west zones for nearly 500 students. In Austria, 137 bursaries were granted. In addition to giving bursaries and individual awards, financial support was given to students in holiday homes and sanatoriums and also to food schemes as well as to scientific research. 230 CARE parcels were distributed among 451 students.

### Scientific Work.

Prof. Dr. h. c. W. Shcherbakivskyj, vice-rector of the UFU, completed a book ready for printing, written in Ukrainian and German, dealing with the "Ukrainian Farmhouse", with some 50 illustrations, some of them colored. The same scholar is also working at a series of essays in Ukrainian folk-lore and a more extensive work on the "Educative Process of the Ukrainian Nation", which will cover about 200 printed pages and which will be illustrated. This book will probably be finished this year. In addition to his purely scientific works, Prof. Shcherbakivskyj is writing reminiscences of the time round the end of the 19th century.

Professor Lev Okinshevych: "Ukrainian Military Aristocracy in the Ukrainian Hetman State of the XVIIIth and XVIIIth centuries." This work has appeared as the 157th volume of the transactions of the Shevchenko Society of Learning (Section for history and philosophy).

The author has succeeded here in stopping a considerable gap in the research of the social structure of the Ukrainian Hetman State. The book is founded on the results of lengthy researches in the extensive archives in Moscow, Kyiv, Chernyhiy, Poltava and Kharkiv

and leads, among other things, to the conclusion that the Cossack army had included a military aristocracy before and also after 1648 and had separated itself from the mass of the Cossacks. Later they acquired the name of "noble army comrades". This institution developed along interesting and complicated lines. In time, it was divided into three groups, viz. the staff comrades, the army comrades and the flag comrades, who each had its own insignia, grades and privileges, all of which are closely examined in the work under discussion.

As a result of the incorporation of Ukraine in the Russian Empire and to the fact that the rights of the Ukrainian aristocracy were put on the same level as those of Russian nobles, the disintegration of this independent and peculiar class of Ukrainian society was inevitable.

Prof. J. B. Rudnyckyj, who has been holding lectures on Slavonic philology and Ukrainian language at the UFU since 1940, has published the following essays since the war ended in 1945: a) in the province of Slavonic philology: a jubilee edition of "Lexys" by I. Zyzanij (1596—1946), the oldest dictionary of Church Slavonic (Ukrainian); an outline of old Church Slavonic

grammar (Ukr. Munich 1947); lectures on the comparative grammar of the Slavonic languages; Part I/Ukr., (Augsburg 1948); Slavonic and Indo-germanic accent doubles (German, at the press); b) in the province of Ukrainian language: Stress in Ukrainian as a functional problem (2nd edition, Ukr. Augsburg 1946); Stress in Shevchenko's poems (Ukr. Augsburg 1946-47); Grammatical tables (Ukr. Augsburg 1946-47); Outline of Ukrainian dialects (Ukr. Augsburg 1946) etc.

Lectures on heraldry were given in the Faculty of Philosophy at the UFU in the summer term of 1948. Dr. W. Senyutovych-Bereshnyj, who was charged with this course, is also one of the leading members of the only Ukrainian heraldic society which has resumed activity in exile after a long pause. At its second conference in May of this year in Munich, several professors of the UFU who had collaborated in the research done by the Society, delivered lectures, among which the following aroused great interest: Prof. Dr. O. Ohloblyn: "Ukrainian nobility in the Hetmanate of the 18th century and its rôle in the history of the renaissance of the Ukrainian nation"; Prof. Dr. M. Andrusyak: "The last descendants of the Ukrainian Prince Roman"; Dr. W. Senyutovych-Bereshnyj: "Brotherhood of the sword among nobles and Cossacks and the birth of a new Ukrainian aristocracy from the ranks of the Cossack leaders."

A small exhibition of old heraldic documents, coats-of-arms and books about Ukrainian aristocracy attracted considerable interest.

Public courses in English at the UFU. As many Ukrainians intend to emigrate to English-speaking countries, the University organized courses in the English language for the general public with the definite aim of imparting practical knowledge. In addition to purely language lessons, lectures were given on such subjects as the history, geography, legal and economic systems and the literature of the USA and Great Britain. Attention was given not only to the students' fluency in speaking, but also to their ability to write letters, etc. in English. All were free to attend who had passed a fairly easy entrance examination. A leaving examination at the end of the course established the general level of knowledge and candidates with an adequate standard were awarded certificates testifying to their ability to act as interpreters.

A course in Slavonic languages was given to the students of Heidelberg University in the summer term of 1948 by Prof. Dr. J. B. Rudnyckyj of the UFU. This course dealt in particular with the chief problems of Old Church Slavonic and the phonetics of the root Slavonic languages as derived from Old Church Slavonic texts. The course was attended by more than 20 students (both sexes) of Heidelberg University and the final examination was held on July 14, 1948.

Publishing activity of UFU: In spite of the difficulties that were caused by the currency reform, this activity of the UFU was continued in almost unaltered form. Up till now, the following 4 manuscripts have been published: Prof. H. Vashchenko: Theory of Education, Parts I and II, Prof. Dr. J. Rudnyckyj: Introduction to Slavonic Philology. Doz. H. Jurchenko: Valid Law in Ukraine, Part I. The following manuscripts are being prepared for publication:

1. Prof. Dr. A. Baraniv: History of Roman Law
2. Prof. B. Kovaliv: History of the Ukrainian Language
3. Prof. Dr. O. Kulchyykyj: Introduction to Structural Psychology
4. Prof. Petrov: Ukrainian Folklore (2nd edition)
5. Dr. A. Perchenco: Civil Law
6. Dr. S. Ivanyckyj: International Law.

Up till now, the UFU has been in contact with the following non-Ukrainian scientific institutions in Europe and America: Congress Library, Washington, Columbia University, New York; University Library, Berne; Vatican Library, Rome; Sorbonne Library, Paris; Institut d'Etudes Slaves, Paris; Oxford and Cambridge Universities; British Museum, London; School of Slavonic and East European Studies, London; Saskatoon University; National Library, Brussels; Pontificio Instituto Orientale, Rome; Town Library, Munich; University Libraries in Cologne, Heidelberg, Frankfurt/Main, Berlin etc. In addition, some publications were sent to interested individuals abroad.

Lecture by Rector. Prof. Dr. I. Mirchuk, Rector of the UFU, held a lecture on "The Rôle of the Demonic among Eastern Slavs" on June 18, 1948 in the Discussion Club of the International Committee for DPs and political refugees in Germany. The problems he discussed touch partly on folklore and partly on philosophy. The lecture aroused great interest and was followed by a lively discussion between representatives of various nations. The lecture was based on the following ideas:

The devil as representative of the principle of evil in Ukrainian folk literature. The Russians' attitude to evil. The different forms assumed in the imagination of the two Slavonic peoples by house and water spirits. The difference in extent of the scope of the demonic in the two Slavonic peoples. Deviations in popular belief expressing the idea of evil still more distinct in literary documents. As a result, on the one (Ukrainian) side, an optimistic view of life, and on the other (Russian) a pessimistic philosophy. Tolstoj and Dostojevskij as representatives of the latter. Conclusion.

Dr. V. Holly, Slovakia, president of the working party for cultural relations, who made introductory and concluding remarks, also mentioned that some 18 nations are united in the Discussion Club where all problems concerning them, whether political, economic cultural or national, are discussed and thus brought nearer a solution.

The Ukrainian Free Academy of Learning celebrated early in November the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Learning in Kyiv which was created in 1918 by the Hetman Paul Skoropadskij. This was celebrated by a special meeting. At the beginning of 1946, a small group of enthusiastic Ukrainian scholars in Augsburg determined to continue the old tradition of the Ukrainian Academy in Kyiv, although in exile, and to perpetuate the original free spirit. They therefore founded the Ukrainian Free Academy of Learning, with its office in Augsburg for the present, and issued a constitution without delay, which emphasizes that the ideals of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Learning in Kyiv are to be actively continued and that its aims of furthering free Ukrainian learning are to be pursued by Ukrainians in exile.

In accordance with the constitution, the Academy is divided into 4 sections, viz. 1. history and philosophy 2. law and economics, 3. natural science and medicine, 4. mathematics and engineering. A section for theology is also to be added in the near future.

The Academy, which met recently to work out a program, already has 13 scientific groups and about 150 members (brain and manual workers); it has also a library and Ukrainian archives. The Academy is managed by a body of office-bearers with Prof. Dr. L. Biletskyj at its head.

The conferring of an honorary doctor's degree by the UFU on Dr. W. G. Simpson, Professor at the University of Saskatoon in Canada early in March, was the occasion of an impressive demonstration by Ukrainians in Canada in support of free Ukrainian learning, its importance for the life of the nation and its relations to other peoples. Prof. Dr. J. S. Thomson, the Rector of Saskatoon University, mentioned the honor paid to Prof. Simpson in his annual report, thus emphasizing its importance both for the scholar himself and also for the university. A number of Canadian papers published a report with Prof. Simpson's photograph.

A few days later, the Ukrainians in Saskatoon and its environs arranged a welcome for Prof. and Mrs. Simpson. Some of the most distinguished Ukrainians in Canada were among the guests, as for instance, Dr. Kushnir, the president of the central Ukrainian organization in Canada who held an interesting lecture on "The Rôle of free learning and free thought in the life and co-operation of nations." A second lecture was held by Prof Pavlychenko on "The position of the UFU in scientific and public life and the motives for honoring Prof. Simpson." This was followed by a lecture by Reader Lutsckyj on "The Organization and Activity of the UFU".

The occasion was fittingly crowned by a lecture held by the guest of honor, Prof. Dr. W. G. Simpson who gave a masterly review of Ukrainian history and its problems in the course of a thousand years.