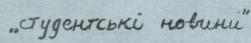
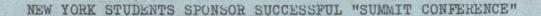
# Newsletter



140 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003

Vol. 1, No. 1

February, 1969



The Ukrainian National Home in New York City was the scene Dec.8, 1968 of a "Summit Conference" sponsored by the New York City Ukrainian Student Hromada. The event at which more than sixty area organizations were represented (including UCCA and UNA) attracted a capacity audience of approximately 250 persons, most of them adults. Many guests, in fact, had to be turned away at the door for lack of space.

The main purpose of the Conference, states Bohdan Chaban, Organizational Chairman, was "to acquaint the Ukrainian Community at large with our Hromada, its philosophy, its general goals and its needs on the first anniversary of our existence as an organization. We realize the importance of adult understanding, interest and cooperation in student activities and this "Surmit Conference" was a first effort on the part of students to initiate a dialogue between adults and students in the Ukrainian community."

The Conference itself was preceded by a cocktail hour during which guests were offered refreshments and were given an opportunity to meet informally with area students. As guests entered the conference room, they were greeted at the door by a group of young ladies from the Hromada who presented them with folders containing relevant conference materials, as well as with fresh flowers.

Promptly at 3 o'clock, Chaban, the Master of Ceremonies, opened the Conference by presenting to the audience members of the Executive Board of the Hromada who sat at the front of the conference hall. These included: Vladimir Kasian, Technical Administrator; Jarko Koshiw, Information Minister; (continued on page 7)

COMING UP SOON!

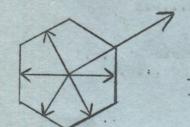
#### New Directions II

A forum for the free exchange of ideas among Ukrainian students of the Northeast. Theme: "The Next Five Years."

Sat., Mar. 1, 1969, 2 PM Ukr. Institute of America, 2 E. 79 St, NYC

Sun., Mar. 30,1969. Location to be announced

Economics Conference Details to be announced.



HOW TO GET INVOLVED Part I - The First Steps

It ecomes apparent from the articles in this issue on the Summit Conference. New Directions II, the Education Conference, etc. that the NYCUSH is moving into some really exciting and important activities. But there are still some students who ask: "How do we get involved?" On the other hand, the alreadyinvolved people are constantly looking for others to help in various projects: "Whom can I call? Who's interested?"

The question of "How to get involved" is important, because involvement means new friends, new ideas, a sense of belonging, an opportunity to build the Hromada, and to serve the Ukrainian community in a real sense.

As our organization becomes involved with the community - and the community is already taking great notice of us, and is eager to help us - in mutual projects, our activities will become even more meaningful and relevant. You will find that many of the activities you participate in will help you in your work outside the Ukr. sphere.

What can you do to get involved? Here are some very basic suggestions: 1) attend all meetings, including Executive Board meetings - these are usually held on Sundays at 1:30 in our office 2) sign up for committees. If you have just joined the club, speak to the officers at a meeting - ask about them 3) walk up to an officer or someone you know is working on a project and ask: "What can I do to help?" 4) or show your own initiative, bring your own ideas for projects useful to you, the Ukr. community or the American community. Find people who share your interests (more on this later).

Remember: the reason for our club's existence is to extend to Ukrainians (you, us, and the whole Ukr. community) an "Invitation to Greatness," to encourage Ukrainians to seek and do things of even greate significance - to impressmust be more involved. upon them what they once were in the

Summit Conference ... p.1 Editorial...p.2 Feedback ... p.3 Notes from the President ... p.3 Education Conference...p.4 Calendar ... p.4 Change ... p.5 Why?...p.8 Adults Respond to the Summit Conference...p.11 The Mutineers and the 70 Captains Report from Philadelphia...p.17 Ways of Thinking ... p.18 "Metamorphosis C"...p.20 Hromada "Odds and Ends"....p.21

The Newsletter Committee

Irene Bukojemsky Serhiy S. Djatschenko Jarko Koshiw Vera Nykyforuk Anisa H. Sawyckyj

Deadline for all materials to be included in the next issue of the Newsletter: Mar. 14, 1969

#### GET INVOLVED!

Join the Newsletter Committee. We need writers, cartoonists, circulation managers, etc. If interested, call Vera Nykyforuk, 424-0754.

world and to get them there again.

But before we can do this, we must first come closer together, work with each other, "stick together," develop a great er sense of identity and oneness --we must build ourselves up, that is, we

-s.s.dj.

by Jurij Savyckyj

(from our readers)

Some comments on the first issue of the NYCUSH Newsletter:

To the extent that it is a clumsy, bumbling attempt at do-it-your-self journalism, I think it merits the usual rush of congratulatory applause.

But to the extent that it represents the cold lective literary and creative mind of the Hromada, it is a dismal bore.

The publication lacks aesthetic appeal, literary style, originality and depth of content. The core of the problem is that people who are totally unqualified to edit graffiti on a totlet wall have been given the administration of what poses as a major breakthrough in contemporary ethnocommunication.

Those same "pro's" so disparaged in Koshiw's article on the SUSTA Convention (The Pro's and the Rebels, News-letter #1) could undoubtedly produce a far better publication."

George Woloshen N.Y.C.

We hope Mr. Woloshen's contributions in future issues will provide the Newsletter with the "depth of content" he feels it now lacks.

Uppermost in our priorities now is New Directions II and its possible significance for our community. This Conference is evolving into a forum for the exchange of occasionally radical ideas among many community-consciou. Ukrainian students in the Northeast.

The NYO Hromada staged New Directions I last year for a definite reason. We wanted to formulate some rational policies for the future. In order to do so, we needed basic information on the attitudes, interest and ideological convictions of our young people. We needed to perceive basic realities if we wished to avoid ideological bankruptcy, a malaise which, in my opinion, affects most of our Ukrainian organizations.

At NDC I, last March, students were able to discuss freely, and in English if they preferred, various basic premises of our community, without being embarrassed or shouted down. About 80 students participated in the informal afternoon seminars. They came from colleges in the N.Y. area, and a considerable number were from Ivy League schools.

We learned a lot from NDC I. We realized that most students found the current premises of the Ukr. Community shaky and inadequate. It was obvious that the students were not onterested in partisan politics. Also, they considered many of our top organizations, including the national federation of Ukrainian students, SUSTA, irrelevant and superficial in the modern world.

The students agreed that the Community was deteriorating, and little was being done to stop it. The participants also generally agreed that what united them most were Ukr. cultural values, and the concept of freedom for Ukraine. It was clear, however, that such general sentiments were inadequate guidelines for day-to-day community activity, and that much more concrete policies would have to be formulated.

Thus, NDC I did yield much useful information which has influenced the direction of our activities in the past year. The direction has been toward more involvement in the Ukr. community here and now: bringing in new ideas and professionalism into the community in order to raise the level of activities Ukrainians engage in, bringing in excitement and eliminating amateurism in the Ukr. community. Our role is to do that which only we can do, and that which we can do best only ideas and approaches to the problems which beset Ukr. community life.

Many students feel, I certainly do, that our community is worth preserving in one form or another, for the sense of identity and cultural values it brings to us are very important. All we have to do is chip away at the oppressive crust of ignorance, anti-intellectualism, hypocrisy, and factionalism which covers our community.

(continued on page 14)

As to the "pro's" ability to produce a "far superior publication" which would not be (as Mr. Woloshen feels ours is) "a dismal bore", we are all still waiting. --The Editors

After New Directions II, the next big event to hit the Ukr. Community will be the Education Conference, under the auspices of the NYCUSH.

The Education Conference will actually be quite different - different in style, different in format, different in its psychological impact from any thing else we have done so far. The Organizing Committee feels that if NDC II doesn't "take the lid off" the Ukr. community, the Education Conference will!

The theme of the conference will be: "The Total Educational Effort." It will consider many important areas of educational activity. Four important speakers (to be announced later) will share top billing. The date of the Conference has been set for Sunday, March 30, 1969 at 2 PM.

In addition to providing a forum for discussion, speeches and debate to air the whole perspective of Education in the Ukrainian Community, the Conference will seek to initiate concrete action which will serve the students involved and the entire Ukr. community. Some of the projects being prepared by the Organizing Committee are designed to be important "firsts" not only in the Ukr. community but in the entire country as well.

Ukrainian students, parents, teachers, school administrators, and all those interested in education, especially those who are unable to voice their ideas through the traditional channels in the community, are cordially invited to attend.

This activity promises to be one of the most important events of the NYCUSH this year. Its success will be significant both to the image of the club and to the whole Ukr. community, and will prepare us for greater achievements later.

We are therefore making a special effort to invite all interested students and adults to contact the organizers and help prepare for the Conference.

-Serhiy Djatschenko

General Meeting in 408 Fri. Feb 14 Loeb Center, Wash. Sq., NYU Ski Trip, sponsored by Feb. 15-16

Boston St. Hromada Mar. 1, Sat.

Mar. 2, Sun.

Fri., Mar 14

Mar. 30, Sun. Sat., Apr. 5

New Directions II at Ukr. Institute of Am. "Kruty" - a dramatic presentation by the Phil. St. Hromada. , 5 PM St. George Auditorium

General Meeting, 408 loeb Newsletter deadline

Education Conference, 2 Pi Party

445 E. 69th St, NYC

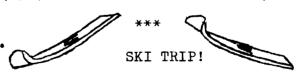
Fri. Apr.11 Sat, Apr.19 General Meeting, 408 Loeb "SPRING LQUINOX" - huge Hromada dance! 5 Univ.Pl.

\*\*\*

Ukrainian Student Club at NYU to Hold Meeting

All Ukr. students at NYU are invited to attend a meeting of the NYU Ukr. Club, to be held on Tues., Feb. 25 at 5 PM in Room 515, Loeb Student Center.

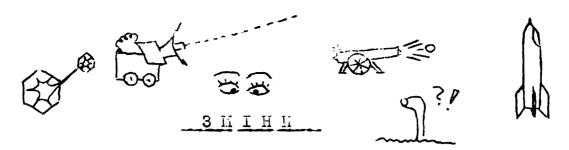
The program for the meeting will include a discussion of plans for participation in the International Festival coming up, and election of officers for 1969-1970. High school students who plan to attend NYU in Sept. are also welcome.



The Boston Hromada is organizing a ski trip on Feb. 15-16 at Soyuzivka. The program includes skiing at Cathalia or Davos on Sat, and Hunter Mtn. on Sunday. A "vechirka" is planned for Sat. evening.

Students are expected from the Northeast - the week-end last year was quite successful. Room and board at Soyuzivka - \$10.

For further info: Orest Subtelny 5 Dunstable Rd. Cambridge, Mass. 02138



Від Праги до Токійо, від полумбії до Сорбону існує буркинає сила молоді проти установ. Студенти є обурені та зрашені проводон своїх власних установ та накиненим їм способом виття. Вони противляться огомошеними страйками, протестами, бойкотуванням та вкінці навіть студенсь ним бунтеми. Приходить на думку чи цей революцийний мар і не захоняюватиме наших українських студентів і їх відношення до українського організованого руху. Виглядилоб, що більшість не дбає або цілком відчумується від того всього, що українське. А ті одиниці які носвящують свою працю для громадської справи є збентемені насовою інертністю та новільним реагуванним до найбільш болючих потреб. Вислід є такий, що більшість пурається всього свого, а старші жалібно залитують право для полодь? п

Які є причини до цего сумного стану-зеволюції чи ціжковитої байдушности. Помна перекондиво твердити, що студенти повинні з окотою включитися в громадське життя і в цей сносіб впливати на їжню долю та будучність та дати більшу мождивість до змін та почуття справжнього поступу. А, що до суспільства то їх правдивий виклик ловинен бути зосоредити якиейбільше студентів в нутрі та в сей спосіб набырати нові сили, ідей та ширні впливи до новного і тревалого існування. Вогато організацій та громадян розуміють конечну потребу дати студентам ножинвисть бути повними учасниками, дати їм відповідальність, та новими голос цодо рішень. Але і це чонусь замено. Вигняданоб, що ще щось бракус. Пеножимво працивати для чогось до чого нема вповні довіря, що до цілей та визначених пляків. Аби посвититися вповні яконусь ідеамові, то треба конечно вірити і понад усе любити той ідеал. Тут то замість дискутувати і як ли всі добре внісно критикувати ідеалізи других організацій то радше я декілька слівскаму про нашу студенську громаду. Найлінше зачати таки від своєї кати - значить своєї власної організації про ику им як провідинки найбільне знаємо.

Ідеалізы є набудь найбільш могутыні засіб. Помна порівнувати його до таблетии, що ноже збудити, кындювати, чи засиндети дюдину. Ідеалізм не може бути не визначении та генеральним, а радше поширюючим та відповідним додо людських потреб. Ідеалізм не може існувати без надії. Надія є конечна для життя і позвитку людини. Стративши надію вибухає насильство ібез надії не момпажити, та набудь тому баманиям людини с повінчити з миттям.

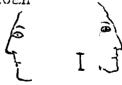
Ми студенти стараслося створити новий погляд, перетворити людей, ви гробувати нові ідей і в сей спосіб більше переконимво і ефективно виливати на суспільство. Паш рук навби бути культурниц руком стараючись перетворювати людей і цілу культуру. Цікавивонся не лише соціоскономічними та політичними справами, як то зикчайно в наших організаціях, аме том в якуських відпоченних, шистецтьом повою, стилем та снособом життя. Измірож надой громади є створити культурний, соціяльний та індивідуальний центер. Так, що для студентів ии створилиб правдивий дін, де помна знайти кори щодо почуття, знания поділення та повирення думок, та можливість присвячення до загального добра. Намою ціляю є перотворити відчумених студентів до активних учасників. В нашій громаді ми далиби індивідуальним особам можимвість до негайної участи та діл. ін далиби їн розвязку до нитання: и но я пошу вробити. шавон ножитвість вийти зі cBoloro amonivaoro bigorpennemas."

В слідуючін числі продискутую гинбше напу ідеологію яка не повинна знати ні віку, ні часу та не булаби звязана з одною тенерацією, а радше лучилаби старшу з нолодиою тенерацією.



Богдал Чабан

STUDENT ART EXHIBIT: REFLECTIVE INTERFACE I



NEW DIRECTIONS II, which will take place at the Ukr. Institute of America (2 E.79 St., NYC) on Sat., Mar. 1. 1969, willalso be the scene of the opening of "Reflective Interface I." a SUSTA-organized exhibit of art work by young Ukrainian artists.

All art students of Ukrainian descent currently enrolled in college-level art courses, as well as those who have received their degrees in art within the last 5 years may submit

paintings, sculpture, etchings and sketche A maximum of 3 works from each participant will be accepted. There is no entry fee, and no commission will be taken on works sold. All items must be received at the Institute by Feb. 20, 1969. Opening reception: March 1st, 8 PM at the Institute

M. Chereshniowsky, Ukr. Artists Assoc. president, is helping to organize the show. Further info.: Inia Hikawyj, Rn. 832, Johnson Hall, 411 W.116 St., NYC. Phone: (212) 663-1000 -Courtesy, <u>Ukr. Weekly</u>

NYC STUDENTS SPOSOR SUCCESSFUL "SUMMIT CONFERENCE" (cont. from page 1)

Oleh Ilnytsky, Films Chairman; Nester Temycz, Vice-President; Jurij Savyckyj, President; Bohdan Chaban, Organizational Chairman; Veledymyr Elijiw, Financial Advisor; and Oleh Danylevych, Boston Student Hremada President.

The main body of the conference, the three student talks, followed this brief introduction. In the first student statement, Nestor Tomycz, Hromada Vice-Presidnet, spoke about the underlying philosophy of the club (see elsewhere in this issue for his remarks). He felt that the Hromada would serve as a tool for the preservation of the Ukrainian ethnic group in America, for it is interested in attracting young Ukrainians who feel alienated from traditional Ukrainian organizations and the activities these groups sponsor. Jurij Savyckyj, President of the Hromada, speaking on the "History and Goals" of the club, described activities of the student organization since its founding in late 1967, and announced some of the projects being carried out presently by various committees: publication of a Hromada Newsletter; a film about the Cossack period of Ukrainian history; sponsorhhip of a charter flight to Europe and courses at the Ukrainian Free University in Munich for Ukrainian students and their friends: further development of a communications system to keep Ukrainian students everywhere informed of events in the student community; sponsorship of student art shows, radio programs, etc. He saw the main role of the Hromada as that of an innovator, an initiator of new ideas and projects which would be of benefit to the entire Ukrainian community.

In the third speech, Bohdan Chaban analyzed the extent of financial support needed by the students to carry through their plans and called for assistance from the Ukrainian community. Many of the guests at the conference responded quickly to the students' needs, offering money and facilities to the Hromada. The Hromada wishes to thank the following:

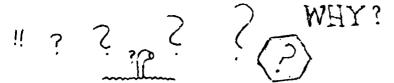
ODAK

Mrs. Maria Blyznak, for contributing a typewriter; First Ukr. Division, \$10; Mrs. M. Dontsov, \$5 per month; Mr. Michael Jaremko, \$160; Mrs. M. Jarosh, \$10; PLAST, \$25; SUMA, \$25.; H. Prociuk \$5

The students also thank the following for their pledges of aid: "Self-Reliance," \$100; Soyuz Ukrainok. (64th chapter, N.Y.), \$50.

The discussion period following the student speeches provided adult guests an opportunity to express their opinions about the student speeches, Hromada activities, and the conference itself. So many guests wished to take part in the discussion, that each statement had to be limited to three minutes. In those three minutes, the speakers applaude if the activism and projects of the Hromada, while expressing some criticism and reservations to several ideas presented in the student speeches. (see elsewhere in this issue for comments by three guests at the conference).

Many guests in their remarks reiterated the idea that "this kind of dialogue between Ukrainian students and adults, organized by the students themselves in this era of the "seneration gap" is one of the most significant events in the Ukrainian community in years." Hromada President, Savyckyj, adds: "We hope that the idea of our "Surmit Conference" will spread to other Ukrainian communities and be utilized there. In this way, our Hromada will have taken one more step in its effort to improve the quality of Ukrainian community life."



Nestor Tomycz, Cornell Medical College

(remarks from the Vice-President's speech at the Hromada-sponsored Simmit Conference on Dec. 8, 1968)

It is very gratifying to see that our organizations show so much interest in NYCUSH and its activities. I wish to speak today about matters of fundamental importance to the very existence of this student society, as well as other student organizations. This is the question of why actually does our organization exist, what are its goals, what do we hope to accomplish, and who should we be doing - in short, what is our philosophy?

The Ukrainian student movement in the U.S., instead of growing in strength, is declining: in 1962 SUSTA had many more members than it does today. I saw this decline, and I saw what caused it. Young people refuse to work for a goal that seems hopeless. We cannot seiously tell students that our goal is to work for the liberation of Ukraine. They know that at present we can do little to bring this about, and they will not commit themselves to this goal, nor work for it. This indicates, in my opinion, that the ideology of national which considers a student organization as existing primarily to inform those in the American college environment of the Ukrainian struggle for national liberation is an inadequatand insufficient ideology for a student organization

But it is not only the student sector - our whole emigre society is deteriorating. For example, in 1952-1953 the immigrants who had just settled in America were still very poorlyoff financially, and yet the UCCA National Fund amounted to over \$136,000. But today, when our community is much better off, when it could contribut ten times as much, the National Fund collects only about half of what it did 15 years ago. If you consider the fact that the dollar is worth hardly half of what it was worth at that time, then we see the our community gives the National Fund much less support than previously.

But the problem is not only financial. We note that with every year cur organizations grow weaker, and their membership decreases. It is hard to find any young people in some of them, because they do not join, and some organizations already seem to exist only on paper. Worst of all, an increasinly large percentage of students, the very people that we must count on to provide leadership in our community ten to twenty years from now, are totally abandoning Ukrainian organized life. These people depart, often with regret and discouragement, for they see no room for themselves in a community organized as ours is: one that requires loyalty to a dream that will be difficult to realize, that rejects their use of the English language, that centers most of its activity around denouncing the Russian Communist occupation of the homeland, that teaches that we live in a foreign land, and that offers them no future.

From the time we arrived in his country, the situation has changed, so that we cannot now make the assumptions we made them. Right after the war it seemed that the United States and the Soviet Union were headed for war, and that we had to continue our efforts to influence world opinion in favor of Ukrainian national independence. Consequently, our community resolved to resist the process of assimilation, to change as little as possible, and to inform the American world about who we are, our culture, history, and the brutal subjugation of our homeland. It should be emphasized here that the

"first immigration" did something very important: with their dedication and informative work, they carved out a place in this country for the newly-arrived group of immigrants and made possible for use the existence of an organized Ukrainian community in America, for which we will always be grateful.

But to return to the theme, the situation today is very different from what it was twenty years ago. Nobody would seriously deny that we are here to stay, or expect war to break out. Many of us realize that properly informing the American government will not lead to independence for Ukraine. Yet the organizational structure of the Ukrainian community, and the ideological basis of most of our emigre activity rests on such assumptions. The main factor in the decline of our community is the fact that our goals and our attitudes toward life in America have not yet changed. The young people see that the elders' understanding of our role in America does not agree with the reality, and in spite of parental pressure, leave Ukrainian communities.

It is unrealistic to expect every member of the Ukrainian community to be interested and involved in political matters. Few Americans engage actively in political activity. In Western Ukraine only a small percentage were members of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. It is unwise to give our major organizations, like SUSTA, a chiefly political character, because devoting most of our energy and resources to political activity pleases only a few in the organization. We must have organizations that will include as many Ukrainians as possible, to provide a broad base from which more specialized groups can draw their membership.

The less politically oriented majority of the students want the Ukrainian community to exist and continue, but mainly for the sense of identity that it gives them, for the friends and the social life they find in it, and for the knowledge, experience, and personal satisfaction that they gain from participation in Ukrainian organized life. It is important to understand that the majority of people are notivated by these, and not by nationalistic considerations. Organizations must plan their activities so as to enable their members to satisfy these personal goals; otherwise their membership will decrease.

We do not have to justify the existence of the Ukrainian community in America by what it can do for our homeland. Indeed, at the present time, we can do little, though one might hope that someday in the future, the existence of a strong community abroad could help stimulate Ukraians in Ukraine to a sharper realization of their own role in the world. But primarily, the emigre community should exist and grow because it enriches our lives, because it preserves for us and for our American neighbors the rich Ukrainian heritage that we have brought to this country and of which we are proud. Our entry into the life of the American nation should be not as nationless orphans but as a strong and growing community that can help all of us make the best use of the opportunities that America offers. In this context, participation in the life of the Ukrainian community would not be the burden of patriotic duty which youth considers it now, but an honor and a privilege.

The students in our age group want an organized Ukrainian community to exist in the future, and they are concerned about its decline. They would contribute their effort and knowledge so that it could grow and expand. In their motions to the 9th Congress of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, the Ukrainian Students' Union says that it has been "giving seious consideration to the structure of the Ukrainian Canadian community and to the methods it emplys to further its expansion and development. It is our belief that the future of our community will depend on our willingness to effect a realistic

## .3) WHY? (continued)

and complete analysis of our community and to set up goals and priorities for it. The creative leadership necessary for this task must come from the organizational centre of our community...A dynamic student organization acting in the context of a community conscious of its capacities and its goals can be a decisive factor in the growth of such a community. Under such circumstances projects of vital importance to the Ukrainian Canadian community can be undertaken and realized through the active involvement of students and the backing of the rest of the community."

One of the things our community will need most in the future is competent leadership, which will know how to introduce the methods and techniques of the American world into the Ukrainian community which it needs if it is to survive in the U.S.

Leadership has always been in short supply in our community, and the great need for leadership in our organizations is most evident today when the head of an organization is forced to be re-elected because a successor cannot be found. And our community of the future will need people who know how to do all kinds of things: organize trips, write articles, printnewsletters, charter planes, negotiate contracts, advertise and make films, give speeches, raise funds, and so on. The only place where students can learn how to do these things is in their own Hromada, because in other organizations the initiative usually comes from adults, who give students very little, if any, autonomy. Our community has felt the negative effects of leaders who had no experience in the most elementary techniques of running an organization; to avoid this, the community must give its students an opportunity to learn how to lead.

Student organizations should be more than just Ukrainian information agencies on the American college campuses; with encouragement and proper financial support from the community, they could expand their activities and their membership, and provide their members with a chance to gain the leadership experience that would enable them to be of service to community in the future.

# THE NEW SCHOOL OFFERS COURSE ON UKRAINE

A course on Ukraine, consisting of six lectures designed to "explore the Ukrainian problem," is being offered here by the New School for Social Research (located at 66 West 12th Street in Manhattan, between 5th and 6th Avenues).

The course, designated 1382-0 in the school catalog and titled "The Ukraine: The History of a Nation," is offered by the Department of History. The lecturer will be Dr. Henry R. Huttenbach, assistant professor at CCNY and member of the Russian Area Studies Program. He is a Fulbright Scholar and a State Department Exchange Scholar at the University of Moscow, according to

to the bulletin. He is the author of World Communism in Review.

The lectures will be given Thursdays, beginning February 6, from 8:10 to 9:50 p.m. The fee for the course is \$18.00 or \$3.50 for single admission. No registration fee is required.

The lectures of the course on Ukraine "have been or anized to provide an opportunity to assess the strengths and weaknesses of Ukrainian nationalism, to criticize the character and objectives of forces opposed to Ukrainian independence, and to evaluate the present state of Ukrainians in the Soviet Union."

-Courtesy, Ukrainian Weekly, 1.25.'69

# TOJOC YMACHUKIB

3 цим друкуванням, розночинаємо цикль опіній гостей котрі взяли участь 8. грудня 1968-р., в конференції "На вершинах" влаштовано Ню\_ Йорською Студенською Громадою. В наступних числах журналу, будем подавати опінії інших гостей тієї конференції.

Пан Олексадер Калиник від-Спілки Визволення України:

Я щиро вітарнініціятиву Студенської Громади Ню Йоркунзання скликання першої Конференції Студентів на яку запрошено представнимів всіх українських організацій, партій різних політичних напрямків анце вже доказує, що Ви не однобічно нанагаєтеся розпочати свою працю, а на загально національній площині. Я закликаю ЦЕСУС і СУСТА узяти приклад від студентів Но-Йоркуна подібні конференції, щоб запрошували не лише партійного відпоручника, а щоб були запрошені всі представники з різними концепціямині плятформани.

Я не эгідний з думнор що мовляв українська молодь не буде повертатись ніколи на Україну та й нена потреби це її робити. Такі-- думки ніякої користи не принесуть, бо виходить так, що українським студентам не потрібне-дунати про доло України і в допомозі її визволения.

Якщо в років в-Ню Морку Студенська Громада була рездіяльна, то від тепер мусить бути передовою, особливо в Ню Йорку в світовому центрі де при ОН с. 126 представників різних країн світу і тому студенти Нюйорку мусять бути авангардом в різних акціях українського життя а це буде прикладом для українських студенських громад не лише на терені ЗСА, а прикладом для етудентів по інших країнах світу. Треба затіснити співпрацю Студенської Громади з працею управи Об"єднаного Комітету українських організацій міста Ню Йорку.

Про молодь, про її виховання та про українську мову: на чужнні лише батьки є відновідальні за виховання своєї дитини в національ ному дусі, щоб вено-знала-українську мову, а далі є відповідальні неші українські Церкви, наші є вященники, які рідко в своїх промовах нага дують своїм парафіянаю щоб вени виховували дітей на українських патріотів, щоб вивчали діти-егою рідну могу. Закликаю українських студентів співпрацювати з чужинцями, але не брати поганих звичок від різних інтернаціональних брудних та лівих студенських нанер.

### 



## Ред. Роман Ільницький:

Ви цікаві, яко-моя дунка про студенську "конференцію на вершинах"? Думаю, що вона дела початок поважним духовим переформуванням серед українського студентства в Америці. Ви ж бо найбільша українська громада в цій країні і не тільки в цій, а й у цілому світі поза-Україною. Серед Вас знайшй ся динамічні і ініціятивні провідники, серед Вас постали нові думим і з ними Ви прийшли на форуи цілого українського громадського, культурного й політичного життя. Ви запросили на конференцію свіх, незалежно від їх поглядів, програм і світоглядів. Це добрий, правильний і розумний початок.

Я зокрема редію тим, що Ви гідірвались від деяких погених традицій своїх попередків. Всі ж бо ми знаємо про те, що молоді українські інтелігенти виховані в місцевих високих школах впродовж останніх

(продорження Р. Ільницький)

20 років, г більному стали осторонь від українського життя і крити кують його з позицій-пасивних спостерігачів. Не треба пояснювати, що такий процес/якщо він-втримувався довше/ довів би українську громаду в Америці до занику-і вниреслив би її з поміж етничних груп, з яких складається американська нація. Ви/ так мені здається/ завернули з того шляху і рішили-піти в громаду з своїми поглядами і думками, щоб бо ротися за їх перемогу. Це не тільки правильне рішення, але гоно й істо рично важливе. Було б приємно, коли б Ваша конференція стала початком активного і динамічного єстрявання нашого студентства у всі справи духового життя нашої суспільности.

Ви прагнете до самостійности г думанні. Ви не хочете бути тільки спо живачами духових надбань Ваших батьків, а є у Вас амбіція бути самими тгорцями ногих думек, ідей, програм і гартостей. На мійпоглядщеннай цінніша риса Вашої діяльности. Дорожіть нею і не допустіть, щоб вена заникла. Українська суспільність хоче почути Вашу думку, оригінальну і спіжу, нову і молодечу, Розумні батьки не бажають собі того, щоб їхні діти були тільки-гідгомоном їхніх думок і поглядів. Вони хочуть чогось, що є багато більше: поступу в думці, усучаснення її, збагачен ня гартостями Вешово-часу-і-достосованих до вимог Вашого життя.

Мені найбільше заімпонурало те, що Ви були оригінальними і сгіжими в своїх думках і що Ви тактовно, але з переконанняк їх борони ли. Бо скажу Вам: нічере-так дуже українська Громада не потребує, яксевіхости і різности-дужим. Як серійозної дискусії і переоцінки вартос тей! Наше життя в Анериці знаходиться на духогому закруті. Одні вартос ті відходять у вічність разом з тими, які їх принесли з України, а другі вироставть разом з Вами з соків вже цієї землі. Але, чи справді вироставть вони? До ці-нові ідеї? Ваші, інакші і нові? Хто їх творить? Де є нова публицистика, нові книги нові програми і концепції, які мают правити за дереговказ-для Вас і для Ваших вже дітей?

На ці-нитання-я-шукар-рідпоріді на Вашій конференції і-я-її знайшор: нору публіцнетику строрите Ви, Ви напишете норі книги, Ви зложете програну, що дасть рідпорідь на потреби Вашого життя і Вашої доби.

Поздоревляю Вас з Вашою підгагою і бажаю успіхіг. Не-дунайте що пони прийдуть-смеро і боз трудів. Шлях, на який Ви гступили важний але він єдино правильний. З під Ваших колодих рук вийде великий тгір: сильна, культурна, осгічена, працьовита українська спільнота в Америці!

#### 

‡

Пан Володинир Савчак:-

Новій управі-УСР троба вислогити признання за її рухливість і динамічність в нешуках "невих напрямів" і за її турботи про деле української спільнети вещій країні в 1970 і 1980 тих роках. Хоч ця упра ва працоє вебого один-ріктона виявила живу активність влештовуючи дві конференції і випускаючи перше число свого журналу, крім заходів орга нізувати студентетро нашої метрополії та наладнати організаційно техні чні справи.

Якщо-йдеться пре цілі ногої Управи УСГ, які зясовано на стор 3 і 4 цього журналу і в деповідях не конференції, що відбулася 8.XII, 1968 р. треба з радість привітати першу точку програми, а саме :

"призернути довір'я нездозолених і зідзужених студентіз в українське суспільство" -

хоч і трудно погодитись боз позажних застережень з андлізою причин цього зідчуження молодої ґенерації.

Щодо пругої цілі - "створити для ст, п нтів творчі альтернативи для заступлення сильного наголосу на націоналізм і патріотизм з зиключенням всего індого" /

треба сказати слідуюче: обгрунтовання цієї цілі в статті п. Юрка Савицького не дає ясного погляду на те, що саме голоза УСГ маз на думці пишучи про "творчі альтернатизи". Якщо ця друга ціль спирається на думках п. Нестора Томича, вислозлених в його доповіді "Чому" то думки треба підати грунтовній аналізі з думками других людей, навіть й не-українців.

Твердить напр. п. Томич до: - "молоді люди зідмозляються працюзати для цілі, яка їм виглядає без надійною..." тобто "для зиззолення України а на обгрунтавання цієї своєї тези він каже: - "Вони « знають, що в цьому часі не молемо нічого зробити для зреалізування цієї мети і вони не хочуть ставати собі неможливі цілі, ані працюзати для неї."

Перше моє зазаження до цих думок п. Томича це нічим необгрунтована ґенералівація; не покликаючись на якінебудь статисти іні цані, вібрані шляхом опитування членів VCГ, він формулює свої тверджен я в такий спосіб що виглядає мевби всі студенти думали так свею як він, що возсім певно не відповідає правді навіть в світлі анкетного опитування яке перевів п. Андрій Чорнрдольский./гл. "Горивонти" ч.1/12/ стор. 43 відповідь на питания ч. 40 під 2-де подано що 94 на 125, тобто 75.2% студентів заявило, що українські студ. органівації повинні "Euronem Ukmeiniam сецье"/.

Друге моє завзаження відносеться до знання американської дійсності в якій абреді, поляки, італійці, жиди, а останніми часами і негри активно впливають на політику американського уряду в напрямі допомоги країнам з яких вони походять...

Не хочеться прямо вірити щоби українськи студенти могли менше зробити ни були менше зацікавлені в допомозі визвльним змаганням України як не робили до тепер і робдять в наді часи представники названих вище народів і рас. Невже ж українські студенти від них гірші або обоятніці до долі країни їхніх предків, яку опанував історичний ворог — Росія?!

А коли Идеться про "ідегологію націоналізму", яка буцімто "є невистачальна і тим самим невідповідна — для студенської організації" то видно, що л. Томич є мало ознайомлений з наукозими працями про націоналізм.... Уто думає що націоналізм є сьогодні вже "перестаріла, неактуальна, чи віджила" ідеологія повинен обоз'язкозо прочитати... знамениту працю про . Снайдера "The der autionalism" (Compall University Press, Tibaca, 7.7.1933) призадуматись над його цінними аналізами і зменовками.../р.26 і р. 360/

Велика шкода, що Упраза УСГ дотенер ще не улочила які саме "творчі альтернативи для заступлення сильного наголосу на націоналізм і патріотизм" має на увазі як свою другу ціль. Чи відкидаючи український визвольний націоналізм хоче може заступити бого модерним американським націоналізмом ґльобольного засягу в наголосом на авти-комунізм, що його аналізує проус Сна дер на стор. 277-252 своєї праці?! В цьому випадку, по мойому, це не є альтернативна а тільки доповнююча розв'яска коли зважити, що ворогом ч.1 як України так в Америки с аґресивна і експанзивна Росія!

Щодо іншої альтернатизної ідегології - гуманізму /змагання за права кожної людини/ треба завзажити, що саме український напіоналізм, який бороться за свободу народів і права та гідність людини прекрасно

поєднує ці обидві ідегології. Але треба при цьому пам'ятати, що права і гідність людини там, на Україні, може забезлочити тільки і одиноко незалежний від москви уряд самостійної української держави. Коли погодитись в проф. Снандером, що - "The nationalist would me-volution has not yet been completed cope. 356 цит. праці/ то чому треба вукати альтернативи?! і якої саме?!

\*\*\*\*

NOTES FROM THE PRESIDENT (on the New Directions Conference II) (cont. from p.3)

There are good things underneath! And so our Conferences encourage free speech, stimulate conversation, and serve as platforms for initiating action.

Having obtained some basic theoretical information at the NDC I, we can now proceed towards the purpose of NDC II, which is to convert our ideas into specific concrete proposals which will constitute a plan of action for the Ukr. community for the next several years.

At NDC II we will present the community with a five year plan for the preservation and development of Ukr. organizations. The plan will be open to public scrutiny, discussion, and will hopefully be accepted. It will include what we believe to be rational principles of preservation of ethnic groups, and will offer suggestions for ways of stopping alienation of many young people from Ukr. organized life. There will be short talks by students from U. of Penn. and Harvard. These will serve as foci for the informal afternoon seminars. Throughout, the theme will be: "The Next Five Years."

In attendance will be notable Ukrainians from the academic, literary and political scene. We are extending an invitation to adults because it is then we must influence if we are to influence our community to a great degree. Students can't perform a transformation of the community by themselves, we can only <u>begin</u> the transformation by initiating some thinking processes among adults,

The time is ripe for NDC II. The Conference will host over 150 students and community leaders and will be one of our most important and interesting events this year. DON'T MISS IT!

## NEW DIRECTIONS II

Saturday, March 1, 1969 Ukr. Institute of America Fifth Ave. and E. 79th St., NYC

> 3-8PM Informal seminars 8 PM Cocktail party

Registration: NYC Hromada members, free Non-members (students), \$1 Adults, \$2 MORE NOTES FROM THE PRESIDENT:

THANKS to Bohdan Chaban, Organizational Chairman, for preparing the Summit Conference with such care. And to Mary Chupa & Dorothy DeBaylo for reorganizing our IBM addressing system, and preparing a new Hromada Directory.

This second <u>Newsletter</u> printing is being tripled to 1500 copies in response to the great interest it has generated among Ukr. students and adults!

Canadian students are putting out a very good student magazine - different from ours in that it is longer, nicely set, and is

written mostly in Ukrainian. It's called <u>Zozulka</u>, and it's a bargain at \$2/yr. For subscriptions write to: Mr. Nicholas Kolodka, 5612 Mennereuil, St.Leonard Montreal 38, Canada.

We are pleased to report that the Board of Trustees of the Ukr. Institute has expressed interest in meeting with our Hromada to discuss common goals.



THE MUTINEERS AND THE 70 CAPTAINS

7?/ by Jark

by Jarko Koshiw, The New School

On December 8, 1968, captains of 70 weather-beaten liberty ships, some of them made in Ukraine, came to hear the mutineers' plans to save all the Ukrainian ships in New York Harbor.from the constant devastating hurricanes that have been decimating the Ukrainian fleet.

Some ships stood out: Plast recently expensively remodeled its tug boat into a liner, and was looking for lost treasure to pay for the costs; the Prolog people came in a Pueblo-type PT boat, which is rumored to be getting in and out of Ukraine unnoticed; the SUMA militants came in their battleship, with Admiral Hancwsky at the helm. The rest of the captains represented a variety of boats, ranging from the medical ship Hope to ghost ships.

The mutinerrs' leader, Savyckyj, opened the conference by calling for "New Directions" for the Black Sea Armada docked in Manhattan. He briefly talked about his Robinson Crusoe adventures on his tiny raft: about how his office in shopping bags survived the rough seas, how it was difficult to hold meetings of mutineers on his small raft and how this led to the use of the brewery ship, Arcadia; how some good samaritans, Dr. Myroslaw Klufas, Dr.Zarsky, and the ladies from Soyuz Ukrain ok helped him out with supplies for his crew's bare existence.

The nutineer said that during his travels, he had encountered over 1,000 young deserters from the Ukrainian fleet, and that 100 of them had joined his crew. He said they were hoping to combine knowledge of the captains with their own youthful exuberance to preserve the Black Sea Armada. He suggested that the older captains could attract nore deserters to the fleet by changing some attitudes, sharing supplies, by being tolerant of the deserters and their views, and by ending the domination of the fleet's leadership. He also thought it was impractical to have many small ship? of which a large number are in disrepair. Said Savyckyj: "Let's have one big liner with modern facilities, including computers!"

The mutineers' ideologist, Tonycz, pointed out to the captains, that the fleet was not in sailing condition, that some ships were made of paper, that on many ships the desertion rate of young sailors was so total, that only crew members on social security were left.

He showed, mathematically, that the fleet's leadership fund, taking into account inflation, was ¼ the amount received from crew members in the 1950's. The mass desertion rate of young sailors, Tomycz said, was partially due to the young crew members' dissatisfaction with the captains' World War I plans for attacking the Soviet fleet (which is now equipped with atomic Polaristype submarines, and an aircraft carrier). Tomycz suggested, that even if we did initiate an attack against the Soviet fleet, the American fleet would not help us out.

Chaban, the mutinee's' Hospodar, listed in detail the needs necessary to hold and to attract deserters to the fleet: gold for a film on the Black Sea Cossack fleet, carrier pigeons to keep mutineers on their individual little rafts in communication, the use of a large ship where young sailors could meet, and supplies for those who will attend navigational lectures at the Ukrainian Free University steamboat in Munich in the summer of 1969.

The response of some of the captains was gratifying: "Let us pass the cap around for donations." Soyuz Ukrainok volunteered their large raft for the sailors' use. Mr. Ilnytskyj compared the present mutiny of the Black Sea Armada with the 1930's mutiny of the Galician Armada, and suggested that the captains get together and find out in which direction they are going. Mr. Chemych pointed out that it is not only the young sailors who are deserting, but pointed also to the desertion of the 30 to 40 group, many of whom have disappeared into the blue yonder.

Many of the captains, however, tended to see weeds among the nutineers: the Plast Kommandant Dorozynsky, introducing himself as one who not too long

## MUTINEERS (continued)

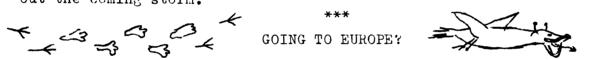
ago was a member of the young sailor corps (in 1967 he represented some youthful sailors at the First Ukrainian World Maritime Congress) wanted to know why the nutineers did not work with the fleet's sailor organizations. Another Plast stalwart, veteran of many stormy voyages, Mrs. Jarosh, also pointed out the nutineers' antagonism to the fleet's youth organizations, and added that young sailers need a new cult of Ukrainianism.

Mr. Lesawyer, captain of one of the largest ships in the fleet, objected to Tomycz's mathematical calculations of fleet disintegration, and pointed out that although the Ukrainian fleet was investing less money in established harbors, like New York, it was building new ports in adjoining areas, such as Yonkers and Long Island.

Suddenly, on the horizon, a raft appeared from Czechoslovakia's Ukr. fleet, and its captain said that he hadn't known there were so many Blue-Gold ships in New York. He then appealed to the mutineers to be less critical of the fleet's leadership. Said he: "The captains will give you all the rafts and supplies you need." He added that young Ukrainian sailors in Slovakia, because of pressure from Soviet fleet authorities, hold their meetings secretly in brewery boats.

in the hour-glass fell, a God-fearing mariner objected to As the sand having started the meeting without a prayer, and suggested that the mutineers be given albatrosses to carry around their necks.

The meeting ended with signs of storm clouds approaching; the captains pitched in \$300, promised future supplies, and quickly headed for the safety of their ships, leaving the mutineers on their small rafts to ride out the coming storm.







The Ukrainian Student Flight to London and back costs \$210 (the regular commercial fare is over \$500). The jet leaves June 24, 1969 and returns 8 weeks later, on August 27.

The flight is the result of an agreement between the NYC Hromada, and the SUSTA and CESUS flight committees. The Hromada is handling all reservations thru its Flight Coordinator, Anastasia Petryczka (212) AP 7-8822.

Pan American Airlines is demanding a "down payment" and we therefore must raise the deposit for seat reservations to \$100. Those who have already sent in smaller deposits, should send in the balance. Better yet, why not send in the \$210 to cut down on bother later? Act soon, the seats are going FAST. The flight is open to all Ukr. students, their families, and friends.

Please keep in mind that this is not a student tour, but simply a group flight. However, it is quite likely that you will find people on the plane who will be going to places you want to visit, so you might find travelling companions there. And a number of people will be travelling toward Munich to participate in the Student Conference there.

REGARDING THE COURSES AT UKRAINIAN FREE UNIVERSITY IN MUNICH: the courses will begin in early July. A package deal of 3 weeks of courses plus room and board for only \$100 was arranged last summer by N.Tomycz who visited the Dean there. Reservations for the courses must be made by May 1. (Don't confuse this with the flight reservations!) The courses, by the way, will consist of seminars and lectures on the contemporary Ukrainian social, political, economic and cultural scene, as well as on our cultural heritage. They will be taught by Ukr. professors from Berlin, Paris, London and Rome and will be informal, with no exam pressure to spoil the fun!

Future issues of the Newsletter will contain articles pertaining to travel in Europe. We might also sponsor some meetings with Europe-bound students in the area to offer advice. For further details about the flight, contact our Flight Coordinator at our Hromada address.

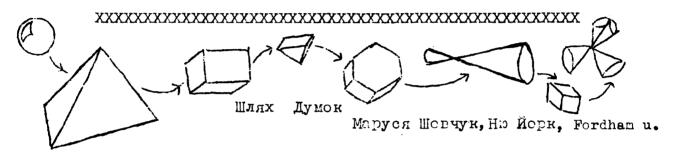
## Філядольфія теном будиться!

Іран Бережинцький голога УСГ —Філядильфія

Найкращий спосіб, як образити Філядольфійця є сказати йому що рін жире г однік з найбільших передмість Ню Йорку. Хоча до великої міри правда, що, щодо загального культурного рівня, Філядельфія є гелике село, треба похгалитися, що в нас у Філядельфії ніколи зовеім не погас ло світло. Ще коли Студентська Громада у Філядельфії спала у старосвіт ській летаргії, еходилося кілька студентів, щоби "творити культуру". Звичайно, крім багато цікавого говорення виходила з того річно тільки одна подія яка могла цікавити інших студентів, іменно стято Крут, яке через останні два роки було одиноким аван—гардним виступом між Філя—дельфійськими українцями.

Тепер, ми, законепіровані естети, пийшли з поза наших горняток кави і перебрали провід Громади, пробуємо вкючити наші ідеї в її діяль ність. Як головну причину існування нашої Громади ми бачимо давання нагоди українському студентови знайти егор ідентичність. Щоби дійти до цеї ціли, минаперід почали зі серією розвагових фільмів і товариських зустрічей на те, щоби краще познайомити студентів і розтягнути трохи стої мязи. Тепер, після дгох місяців розглядання, мипочинаємо розвивати нащу програму для поширення культуральної бази Громади. Перша імпреза г цім напрямі будо знова свято Крут. На дальше є запроєстовано: концерт одного з кращих сольістів на бандурі, мистецька виставка, семинар про тгорчість Шевченка, на якому не буде вічного українського сентименталіз му, добата про політичну ситуацію в Чехословаччині, групова інтроспекція г справах стики, і публично читання сучасної посвії. Нагколо цего фор мального скелету ми хочемо побудувати якнайбільше незорганізованих товарисько і культурно цікалих зустрічей. Для цего ми плянуємо засну гати студентську кагарию, до студенти можуть заскочити печором на капу, терариство і дискусію. Упажаємо таку карарню однею в найбільших потреб Громади з огляду на те,що дотепер студенти не мають центрального пункту (Філядольфія-продогження)

до пони могли б часто стрічатися. Тут,одначе, знаходино подібну проб лему як та, яку Но Йорк маг з іншими організаціями, —ніяка з них не по годилася дати нам місця г одній зі споїх безчисленних халупок. Ситуація отже є безвиглядна, але не безнадійна, коли гзяти під угагу те,що цего року Громада вже зробила більше, як за останних "іке" рокіг, можна зало житися, що Філядельфія ще побачить багате цікагого гід спеїх студентів. Хто знає, може колись зачнуть їздити з Но Йорку на "гікенд" до Філядельфії.



В останніх часах багато антропологіг, психологіг і інших наукогціг гинесли думку,що людина різниться гід згірят гологно тим, що вона спроможна гогорити. У могі закорінена можливість думати, пірити, тгорити і поступати в перед. Suzanne Tanger розглядаючи цю тезу в книжці Philosophy in a New Key, каже ще точніше що ссенцією моготворчости є абстрагування з природи, є трорення симполів. Вже на фізіологічнім рігні, наше пізнання сгіту є обмежене до тих даних які передають нам эмисли, та є залежне гід того як функціонують ті змисли. Але - людина не лише приймає це,що передають їй знисли,але перетворює,групує ці імпросії, ці стимули в комплекси одиниці і як групи одиниці вчиться їх г майбутнім розпізнагати. А щоб краще собі засгоїти цю одиницю стимуліг і щоб з другими поділитися нею, дає їй назгу. А ця назга, чи то згуки (сказано слово), чи знаки (рухи руками, ногами, міни), чи писані, гишкробані знаки (письмо) це симпол. Його гурт людей згодится ужигати на перний комплекс стимуліг. Дальшев, люди потребугали якось виявити який є зглзок між слопами, між тими одиницями річми, що пони уже назпали Тут початок таких частин моги як дієслого і прийменник, як і початок

граматики. Граматика гідзеркалює часовий, місцевий логічний, скіль кісний і якісний звязек ясого люди бачили кіж річами. Отож студіюючи граматику якоїсь моги можемо вийти з гисногнами про спосіб думання тих дюдей які її творили. Якщо, на приклад, поняття часу не точно окрес лене в мові, то можемо догадувамися що поняття часу точно що коли ста лося, або точно що перед чим сталося не було гажне, або не було завваж сне тими людьми що ту мову творили.

Та ці думки, хоча може гиглядають самозрозумілі на перший погляд, криють в собі багато важних висновків. Виринають питання: Чи це значить що одну могу не можна точно персложити на другу? Чи це значить що в могі криється філософія людей які її творили, і тих які нею тепер розмовляють?

Clyde Kluckholn світової слави антрополог, пише про це в своїй книжці, Mirror for Man:

"Every language is something more than a vehicle for exchanging ideas and information— more even than a tool for self expression and for letting off emotional steam or for getting other people to do what we want. Every language is also a special way of looking at the world and interpreting experience Concealed in the structure of each different language are a whole set of unconscious assumptions about the world and life in it...Rather, up to a point, one sees and hears what the grammatical system of one's language has made one sensitive to, has trained one to look for in experience."

З цього пиходить, що тому що дгі мови представляють собою дга різні способи думання, сприймання світу, одну мову неможливо точно переложити на другу. Ще важніше, бачимо з попереднього цитату, що мова нас обмежує. Ми сприймаємо ті речі й почування на які мова звертає увагу, наша думка іде за законами граматики, звязуючи речі і обставини у петний визначений спосіб, тримаючись певної, питомої мови, логіки. Мога творить рамці для нашого думання, зрозуміння і розговорення з іншими. Дальше заключення з цього є те, що ті що знають добре дві мови

1 аспести, на яких одна мога бідна, можуть бути г другій. Це можна уягити собі так: В однім стейті є пегна сітка доріг на апта. Коли я хочу кудись поїхати гибираю один із шляхіп або одну комбінацію доріг щоб зайхати туди куди хочу. Тепер можна уягити собу, що хтось переніє сітку доріг із сусідного стейту і гложиг у перший. Тепер я маю багато ногих можливостей, багато ногих доріг, щоб зайхати до мети. Таков сіттю можливих доріг якими може їздити думка цв мога. Знання більше мов, а головно добре знання з дитиньства, дуже пошироє ментальні можливості думання, зрозуміння і творчости людини.

#### 

#### METAMORPHOSIS C

by Vladimir Kasian, Cooper Union

(Vladinir Kasian's painting "Metamorphosis C" is second in a series of paintings by young Ukrainian artists commissioned by the Hromada. The first painting had been the work of Jaropolk Cigash, of Cooper Union and the New School. Kasian's work is on display at the Ukrainian National Home in NYC; it was officially unveiled before a sizeable crowd of onlookers on January 12, 1969. The artist here adds some verbal imagery to complete the presentation of "Metamorphosis C" to the public). -The Editors

Behold, what you have become, my deeply felt and painted thoughts, my creation, my love! Not long ago you were but an aspiration, a grand and noble idea, distorted and full of nuances, hedonistically sacred, beyond retention.

Yet, the spark flashed and the tiny golden ember grew--dark at first, unsure, but you became colorful and bright, you came out of the twilight and into the day--the way lilacs embrace May.

You, my deeply felt and painted thoughts, swam the streams of changing blossoms, bringing satiations of desires and relics for more hopes. You were the bearer of the anesthesia. However, you swam too perfect, too quiet, too positive, too deterministic. Many motley colors, many lives, swam with you; many whites and black, many yellows and black, many greens and black.

Suddenly, the guillotine struck with whiteness, for giveable innocence for an unexplainable act--afreak revolution. You walked to the second execution; again, for giveable innocence for an explainable crime--the taste of whiteness, the injected freedom from the previous carnival remained dormant only for a little while. Next, you ran, ran towards a martyrdom, for executions had already become trivial--no more innocence, only calculation and a smile.

You are flowing expanded, a little frail from life, but into my original aspiration...You are becoming what you seemed.

Yes my deeply felt and painted thoughts, some of you has already become real and immortal!

NEW DIRECTORY: Most members have by now received a new Hromada Directory. Let us know if you haven't.

STOCK EXCHANGE JOB STILL AVAILABLE: There are still several openings on the Stock Exchange, so if you're interested, let us know.

MEMBERSHIP CARDS AVAILABLE: You can become a member by buying a card at one of our meetings, or by sending in your \$3 to our Hromada Office.

DONATIONS TO THE HROMADA WELCOME: We can make use of typewriters, book-shelves, filing cabinets, electric staplers, and other office equipment (new or used).

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Our Newsletter costs very little - only \$1/year. If you're not a member of the Hromada, but want to keep getting it anyway, send in the dollar to our Hromada address.

HROMADA OFFICE: is located on the 4th floor, Ukr. Nat. Home. Drop by !!

SUBSCRIBE TO THE <u>UKRAINIAN WEEKLY</u>:
Many articles about our activities appear in this paper. The subscription costs only \$4.00/ year. See

back page of NEWSLETTER.

\*\*\*



# "Kruty" Presentation

The day after New Directions II, students from the Philadelphia Hromada will stage their modern production of a "Kruty" tableau.

The production is short and involves the use of film, drama, and lights to achieve a striking effect.

The production aroused much comment, interest and pleasant shock in Philadelphia last year, and our Hromada has invited the Philadelphia group to perform before a NYC audience.

Don't miss this "Kruty" Happening!!

(Sunday, Mar. 2, 1969, St. George School Auditorium, East 6th St., NYC, 5 PM)

All articles, letters and announcements must be received at the Hromada office by Mar. 14, 1969 in order to be included in the next issue of the Newsletter.

All material must be typed ... and double-spaced.

Part of the April issue might be hunorous if enough April-Fool type of material is sent to us.

WANT TO GET INVOLVED IN PUT-TING OUT THIS <u>NEWSLETTER</u>? We need writers, typists, cartoonists, circulation managers, and so on. Get in touch with Vera Nykyforuk, 424-0754...

PROGRESS REPORT:
THE FILM COMMITTEE

The latest word from the humble studios of SHF (Student Hromada Films) is progress. The first draft of the script has been written and the musical score is being assembled. The producerdirector is losing sleep trying to imagine the final product.

We still need more material before we begin filming: paintings, costumes, sculptures, anything- from the Cossack era.

Have any info. concerning possible materials? Call O. Ilnytsky -Gr 51622

#### THANKS!

to Mr. Bohdan Koziy, of Clinton, N.Y., for his contribution of \$5.00 to the Newsletter Press Fund. This is the first of many more (we hope!) donations to our Fund.

HROMADA ODDS 'N ENDS (MORE)

Hromada election of officers for the next year will be held at the April 11 meeting of the Hromada.

Prof. V. Holubnychy, who delivered a superb talk to the Hromada last year. has been asked to give a series of weekly seminars this Spring for our students and interested citizens at the Ukrainian Institute at 5th Ave and 79th St. The economics professor from Hunter College will deal with a large spectrum of Ukrainian-related topics. ranging from our Community psychology to our economic history. WE applaud this series and will keep you informed about it.

The Editors

Consect States

daired usels anisal at worth

laye say info. concerning ponethie

to Mr. Bondan Kowiy, of Clinton, M.I.

School Auditorium, East 6th St., NYC, 5 Pal

New York City Ukrainian Student Hromada says:

SUBSCRIBE to:

The Ukrainian Weekly 81-83 Grand St. Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Please find enclosed \$4.00 for a yearly subscription to the Weekly.

NAME	and have made out	THE WAR DONALD
ADDRESS	Lana de hend	
1001	Amor when the	
		ZIP

cut along dotted line



return requested

wahieve a striking effect.

NYC Ukrainian Student Hromada Ukrainian National Home Westernian National Home