

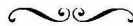
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PAPERS  ДОПОВІДІ

Ч.
No. 21

Dr. Roman S. Holiat

SHORT HISTORY OF THE UKRAINIAN FREE UNIVERSITY



Д-р Роман С. Голіят

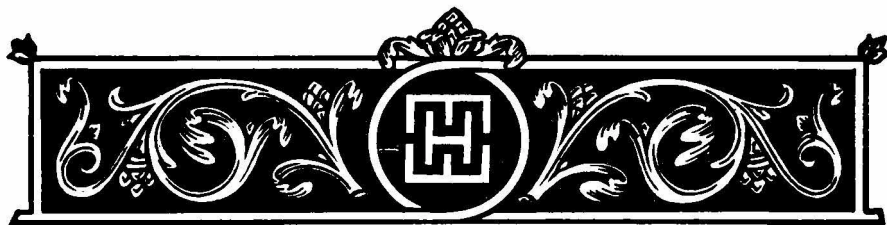
КОРОТКА ІСТОРІЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ВІЛЬНОГО
УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ



Shevchenko Scientific Society

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PREFACE

When the serious student or scholar contemplates the problems of ignorance and wilful indifference that surround the subject of captive Ukraine, he can utter and reiterate the words *Deo adjuvante, non timendum*—"God helping, nothing is to be feared." For with God's help, free scholarship on this vital subject will persist and persevere. It will cope with all forms of resistance and obscurantism until much of the world is reasonably informed about the past, present, and future of Ukraine.

The guardian and custodian of this free scholarship is by all measure the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, Germany. For years this University has preserved the historic goods, the liberal spirit, and the cultural force of the long tyrannized nation. Under brilliant leadership and self-sacrificing faculties the University has itself played an historic role in our troubled times. As I view it, this immense role has been trinitarian in character: first, to conserve the riches of Ukrainian culture; second, to transmit the truths about its 45 million people to the benefit of the Free World in its titanic struggle with Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism; and third, to prepare for the spiritual and intellectual rebirth of Ukraine once the fetters of Soviet Russian domination are destroyed.

The Ukrainian Free University which celebrated its 40th anniversary three years ago has realized for the first time in the history of European culture the idea of free university teaching, thus giving an impetus to other free universities, as for instance, the Baltic University in Hamburg and the Free German University in Berlin.

In the dynamics of history it is inconceivable that the totalitarian strait-jacket imposed by colonial Moscow on each of the national cultures in Eastern Europe can be tolerated for long. Certainly its seams cannot remain fast on the culture of the largest captive non-Russian nation in Eastern Europe. The time will undoubtedly come when a full-scale liberation in thought and expression will be needed above everything else. Such liberating forces of mind and intellect will surely be provided by the conserved resources of the Ukrainian Free University.

For these and other reasons, this *Short History of the Ukrainian Free University*, thoroughly prepared through two years research work by Dr. Roman S. Holiat, is a most welcome addition to Free World literature.

FOREWORD

Forty-three years have passed since the historic day when the Ukrainian Free University (UFU) was founded in Vienna as a protest against the violation of academic freedom in Ukraine by the foreign occupants of the country. In the fall of the same year (1921) the University was transferred to Prague, in response to an invitation by the Czechoslovak Government, headed by President Thomas G. Masaryk, which offered its hospitality and support to the Ukrainian academic institution.

Subsequently, the Ukrainian Free University witnessed the rise and fall of Carpatho-Ukraine as an independent Ukrainian Republic, the German occupation of Czechoslovakia and the final collapse of the Third *Reich*.

In 1945, when the existence of the Ukrainian Free University was threatened by the Communist occupation of Czechoslovakia, many Ukrainian scholars escaped to Munich, capital of Bavaria, which was then under the administration of the American Military Government. In 1950 the Bavarian Government recognized the Ukrainian Free University officially and validated its diplomas and certificates on the same level as those granted by German universities.

During all the time of its existence the Ukrainian Free University fought for the preservation of academic freedom, which fight goes on even at this time.

It is to be pointed out that in all the Universities of Ukraine under the communist regime of Soviet Russia, there is no academic freedom, as all science is subordinated to the communist "party line."

The Ukrainian Free University is the only Ukrainian university in the world where Ukrainian scholars can work without the pressure and coercion of the totalitarian regime. We hope that our fight for the independence of Ukraine, and, especially, for the academic freedom of the Ukrainian people will come to a successful conclusion.

The purpose of this booklet is to familiarize the reader with the history of such a rare and outstanding enterprise—a university in exile, which existed for 42 years.

PROF. JOSEPH W. ANDRUSHKIW, PH. D.,
President of the Society of Friends of the U.F.U.



**EMBLEM OF THE UKRAINIAN
FREE UNIVERSITY**

SHORT HISTORY OF THE UKRAINIAN FREE UNIVERSITY

During the first World War, the Ukrainian lands served as the battleground for the Russian and German-Austrian armies. Western Ukraine, which formed a part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, (the crownlands of Galicia and Bukovina) had enjoyed greater cultural freedom than did the Ukrainian territories under Czarist Russian occupation. Unmindful of the great struggle carried on during the war by Ukrainians on both sides of the Zbruch River to reestablish their own sovereign and independent state, the western world then, as unfortunately even today, failed to look upon the Ukrainian cause with sympathy and understanding. As a result the struggle of the Ukrainian forces with the White and Red Russian armies, and the Polish armies as well, was not crowned with success.

Lacking aid or encouragement from the Western powers, the Ukrainian armies, after a bloody two-year struggle with Bolshevik forces in the East and with the Poles in the West, were finally defeated. Many Ukrainians escaped to countries bordering on or in proximity to Ukraine, particularly Czechoslovakia and Austria. Following the close of the first World War, Austria's capital of Vienna became the first center of the Ukrainian political refugee movement. Here were concentrated the most intellectual and dynamic elements of all Ukrainians. Because Central and Eastern Ukraine now found themselves under Bolshevik occupation—an occupation whose duration was impossible to predict—the leaders of the Ukrainian refugees in Vienna began to organize Ukrainian academic activities in exile.

In November and December of 1920, a college-level program of lectures was instituted for young Ukrainians of various ages and scholastic levels, though directed primarily towards youthful high school graduates at that time in Vienna in great numbers. This program was realized through the initiative of the section for promotion of higher learning of the Society of Ukrainian Journalists and Writers, particularly of its head, Prof. Alexander Kolessa.¹

¹ *Ukrainian Free University: Prague, 1921-31*, Prague, 1931, p. 64.

Soon a decision was reached to change this program into a permanent establishment. This saw the development of Prof. Kolessa's original idea into the formal founding of the Ukrainian Free University.

The formal opening of the Free University (U.F.U.) in Vienna took place on January 17, 1921, in the "Architektenverein" Building, Eschenbachgasse, 9.²

The Council of the Ukrainian Free University consisted of Prof. Alexander Kolessa, Prof. Stanislav Dnistriansky, Prof. Ivan Hanytsky, Prof. Dr. Volodymyr Starosolsky and the representation of the Society of Ukrainian Journalists and Writers, Dr. Volodymyr Kushnir and Alexander Oles (Kandyba). Most of these men were representatives of the Ukrainian intellectual elite of Galicia, which hitherto had waged a long determined struggle for the establishment of a Ukrainian university in Lviv. During the era of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Prof. S. Dnistriansky, as a deputy of the Austrian Parliament, had given the matter of a Ukrainian university his primary consideration.

The program of courses for the first trimester, which was held from the middle of January to the end of April, consisted of 14 subjects in the philosophical department, 13 in the juridical. Seventeen educators were engaged to conduct these classes, which were held in the Vienna public schools of the 8th district at Zeltgasse No. 7 and Lechtengasse 19.³ Most of the students were Ukrainian boys and girls who attended Vienna's higher schools of learning. No tuition was charged for these courses.

The Ukrainian Free University (U.F.U.) faculty was formed of Ukrainian professors who, for political reasons, had resigned from Russian and Polish universities, and those who had taught at universities in Prague, Vienna and Chernivtsi (in the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy). The overall scholastic level of the faculty was very high; it was composed of such outstanding men as Ivan Horbachevsky, a chemist of worldwide reputation; Stepan Rudnytsky, the noted Ukrainian geographer; Stepan Smal-Stocki, famous philologist and one of the first members of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev; Dmytro Antonovych, an authority on Ukrainian art; Alexander Kolessa, first rector of the University and a former dean of the philosophical faculty in Lviv; Dmytro Doroshenko, Ukrainian historian; Stanislav Dnistriansky, noted authority on law;

² A. Zuk, "Do 40-litnioho yuvileyu Ukrainskoho Vilnoho Universytetu na emigratsii," *Suchasnist*, No. 10, Munich, Oct., 1961, p. 120.

³ *Ibid.*

Theodore A. Shcherbyna, a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg; Volodymyr Starosolsky, theorist in jurisprudence and dialectician on European standards; Alexander Odarchenko, a professor at the University of Warsaw during the Czarist era; Serhiy Shelukhyn, researcher in Ukrainian law; and younger gifted men like Dr. Mykhailo Lozynsky and Rostyslav Lashchenko.

Teaching in the philosophical department were six professors and two assistant professors; in the juridical department, six professors and one assistant professor, or a total of fifteen professors in all.

The first term of the U.F.U in Vienna was held until the beginning of May, with some courses extending to the end of May, 1921.

Almost from the outset it was apparent that the University was not obtaining adequate support either from the Ukrainian youth or from the Ukrainian community, which had promised its aid. Attendance was disappointing. The initial registration for the courses totaled but 90: 65 for the philosophical department and 25 for the study of law and the social sciences.

For the first trimester, the institution's operating costs ran approximately 30,000 crowns. Because the Society of Ukrainian Journalists and Writers had no such funds at its disposal, it solicited aid from various Ukrainian publishing firms and from writers and editors. A short time later, however, these publishing firms entered upon a period of chronic monetary crises, and were unable to honor their pledges of support.

Finding itself in increasingly trying material circumstances, the University's council began searching for a more positive form of assurance of survival. When it became apparent that the greatest number of Ukrainian academic youth were to be found in Prague, the Council of the U.F.U., at the prompting of Professor Alexander Kolessa, decided to transfer the Ukrainian Free University to Prague.

This decision was acclaimed by the Ukrainian youth of Prague. A letter, dated February 11, 1921, from the Academic Society Council in that city entreated the University's transfer to Prague "in order to satisfy the spiritual hunger existing in our scholastic world for language, literature, history and culture in general, as well as to make it feasible for the over one thousand Ukrainian students who currently live in the Czechoslovak Republic to receive instruction in their native tongue in these and other spheres of human knowledge."⁴

Actually two years before, at the end of 1919, a delegation of three well known Ukrainian university professors, Dr. Ivan Horba-

⁴ *Ukrainskyi Vilnyi Universytet v Prazi v Rokakh 1921-1931*, (Prague, 1931), p. VII.

chevsky, a former rector of Charles University in Prague, Dr. Alexander Kolessa, dean of the philosophical faculty in Lviv, and Dr. Stanislav Dnistriansky had come to Prague with the idea of organizing the Ukrainian University. As a consequence of many obstacles, a plan to organize a university in 1919 was postponed pending better times and a proper site.⁵

At the beginning of May, 1921, the U.F.U. Rector, Prof. Alexander Kolessa, and the pro-Rector and head of the juridical faculty, Prof. S. Dnistriansky, went to Prague. They were favorably received by the Republic's Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Education, and came into contact with responsible academic officials, all of whom looked with favor on the proposal to move the University to Prague. Support was received also from the Czechoslovak press. Prof. Kolessa was warmly received by President Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, Dr. Vaclav Girska, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Cerny, Foreign Minister Eduard Benes (later Czechoslovakia's second President), Minister of Education Schrobar, and other important political, educational, and public figures.⁶

All the difficulties entailed by the proposed transfer of the U.F.U. to Prague were quickly resolved.

The Ukrainian Free University was transferred to Prague and received official recognition on the basis of two decrees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Republic (Political Division), the first dated September 16, 1921, No. 191045/21 and the second, September 30, 1921, No. 35319/21; and a decree of the Ministry of Education of the Czechoslovak Republic, dated Oct. 5, 1921, No. 92477/21.⁷

The fundamentals of the Prague Charter of the Ukrainian Free University were: The institution bears the name "Ukrainian Free University." *Students*: Regular students may be those who graduated from academic secondary schools. In the case of non-matriculated students and of exchange students, the University for the present is guided by the statutes prevailing at Charles University. *Internal Structure*: The organization of scholastic activities and execution of university business affairs is to be governed by existing regulations of the Charles University of Prague, in so far as these do not conflict with any special regulation of the Ukrainian Free University.

What was the student body of the U.F.U. like? In 1920 and 1921 the Ukrainian candidates for higher institutions of learning included

⁵ Dr. Mykhailo Slachtycenko, "Do Istorii Ukrainskoho Universytetu," *Svoboda*, September 22, 1961.

⁶ A Statement by Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, Marquette University, Milwaukee, April 5, 1963.

⁷ *Ukrainian Free University: Prague 1921-1931*, Prague, 1931. p. 68.

all those students who had commenced their university studies before World War I and who, following the start of hostilities, were unable to complete them. They included those who had served in the Russian and Austrian armies (the latter subsequently also serving in the ranks of the Ukrainian Galician Army for the duration of the Polish-Ukrainian war) with many eventually becoming members of the Ukrainian National Republic army which fought the Bolsheviks to the end of 1920. The majority of the student body of that day were young men who had undergone many experiences and who had suffered a great deal, not a few coming back to their studies as war invalids. Almost to a man these survivors of the struggle for Ukraine's national liberation had earned high military decorations.

In November of 1918 the Polish-Ukrainian war had begun. Following the occupation of Lviv by Polish forces, the University of Lviv was immediately Polonized. All Ukrainian courses were canceled, and the university was renamed after Polish King Jan Casimir. Ukrainian students were denied admission to the university.

When the Polish-Ukrainian war ended the Ukrainian youth who had served in the Ukrainian army or who were released from Polish prisoner of war camps found themselves deprived of an opportunity to learn. Not only in Lviv but in Poland proper Ukrainian students were barred from the higher institutions of learning. Hence the exodus of Ukrainian youth to Austria, Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Prague had already become an important focal point of Ukrainian political, national and literary life, and, after Kiev and Lviv, was the most important center of Ukrainian learning. Following the military reverses of the Ukrainian Galician Army in May, 1919, some detachments had crossed over into Czechoslovak territory and had been interned. With the opening of the U.F.U., all the youth that had served in the General Andrew Kraus Brigade came to Prague to continue or to begin their studies. This mature youth was preparing itself for civilian life and for the realization of those tasks and ideals which it had been unable to attain through military action.

With the prohibition of teaching in the Ukrainian language in Lviv and Chernivtsi Universities and the closing of all Ukrainian universities in Ukraine by the Russian Bolshevik government, the Ukrainian Free University in Prague became the sole Ukrainian university in the entire free world. It commenced its activities with the 1921-22 academic year, its solemn dedication taking place on October 23, 1921. The main office of the U.F.U. was located at the former Western Ukrainian Republic's Legation at 49 Stepanska Street, Prague 2, and was there until January, 1934. Thus its initial goal of catering to the needs of the returning Ukrainian soldiery broadened

almost at once into that of symbolizing Ukrainian university scientific study before the world at large.

Initially envisioned had been three faculties—juridical, philosophical and natural sciences—but the perennial lack of funds did not permit for a separate faculty in the natural sciences. Hence the juridical faculty received the name “Faculty of Jurisprudence and Social Sciences,” and the philosophical faculty was divided into two sections: “Historico-philosophical” and “Natural Sciences.”

Soon the U.F.U. began to participate actively in scientific congresses, conferences and other assemblies. From 1924 to 1931, inclusively, it took part in 28 congresses and other assemblies, including nine international scientific gatherings.

Besides this, as a member of the Ukrainian Academic Committee, the University took part in the work of the International Commission for Intellectual Cooperation in the League of Nations. It exchanged its publications with many universities and other scientific institutions in Europe, America and Asia.

The Ukrainian Free University in Prague owed its existence to two factors: the work of Ukrainian scientific forces assembled at the university, and the moral and material support extended to it by the Czechoslovak government. “The Czechoslovak government revealed its sympathy to our University by word and by action,” declared Professor Alexander Kolessa, the first rector of the U.F.U., in his inaugural speech, pointing in particular to President Masaryk and Dr. Eduard Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs.⁸ On April 13, 1923, President Masaryk officially announced the establishment of ten scholarships for Ukrainian students. This fund covered the period from April, 1923 to March, 1924. Prof Roman Smal-Stocki (now Professor of Marquette University in Milwaukee) was one of those who received a fellowship to lecture on Slavic matters at the Slavonic Institute, King’s College, London University, and other British Universities. One of these scholarships was won by Dr. Matthew Stachiw, present editor-in-chief of *Narodna Volya* in Scranton, Pa. and others.⁹

With the beginning of the 1931-32 school year, the U.F.U. in Prague began the second decade of its existence, still the only Ukrainian university in the free world. While preserving the existing nucleus of older scientific scholars, the U.F.U. developed more and more younger ones. With the passage of time, however, its material resources, never robust, dwindled to the point where the faculty members could not subsist on the small remuneration they received.

⁸ *Scientific Works of U.F.U. in Prague*, Vol. III, Prague 1942, p. XIII.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 44.

During the 1938-39 academic year, attempts to bring about the transformation of the U.F.U. into the State University of Carpatho-Ukraine were unsuccessful. Plans for such a transformation had long been nurtured by scientific and political leaders following the setback handed the independence movement. A spirited propagator of this idea was the President of Carpatho-Ukraine, Monsignor Dr. Augustine Voloshyn. As a parliamentary deputy in Prague, he had broached this matter in Parliament. As early as 1927 the Uzhorod publication, *Scholastic Mother of Ruthenians*, had requested the Minister of Foreign Affairs to transfer to Sub-Carpathian Rus (as Carpatho-Ukraine was then known) both the Ukrainian Free University and the Ukrainian Academy of Technology. In 1931 various organizations, with *Prosvita* at their head, renewed this request. During the period 1933-37 national congresses of "Teachers' Societies" and *Prosvita* annually passed resolutions favoring the transfer of the U.F.U. and U.A.T. to Carpatho-Ukraine. In the meantime, of the few Ukrainian schools occupying a high academic level, the U.F.U. was the only one that managed to remain open. With the decentralization of the Czechoslovak government in May of 1938, the matter of transferring the U.F.U. to Carpatho-Ukraine began gathering momentum.

Soundings taken by Monsignor A. Voloshyn indicated official support would be forthcoming for the founding in Uzhorod of a private Ukrainian University which by degrees would become a State University. By the end of June much progress had been made among Prague government aides through the efforts of Deputy Julian Revay and Monsignor A. Voloshyn. Early in September, 1938, a meeting of the commission handling the university question was held at the central *Prosvita* branch office in Uzhorod. The commission recommended the drawing up of a detailed memorandum on establishing a university in Carpatho-Ukraine, the first consideration being the transfer of the U.F.U. from Prague to Uzhorod. In order to expedite in the autumn of 1938 the transformation of the U.F.U. into a State University, with Hust as its center, the rector kept in constant touch with the division head of Prague's Ministry of Education Beringer, with the Carpatho-Ukrainian Government, with Monsignor A. Voloshyn as Premier, and with Dr. Augustine Stefan, head of the Ministry of Culture and Education.

The government's Budget Commission appropriated 279,000 crowns for the University for the last three months of 1939.¹⁰ The

¹⁰ *Naukovyi Zbirnyk Ukraïnskoho Vilnoho Universytetu v Prazi*, Vol. III (Prague, 1942), p. 46.

Juridical Commission, in conjunction with the Juridical Faculty, worked out a bill relative to the University which was to have been enacted during the first session of the new Parliament. That it would have been passed by Parliament may be seen from the fact that the head of the Ministry of Culture and Education, Dr. A. Stefan, requested Prof. Alexander Mytsiuk, temporary rector of the Ukrainian Free University, to come to Hust during the period of March 25-31, 1939, to work hand in hand with the Ministry of Culture and Education on the highly urgent organizational tasks involved in the transfer of the U.F.U. to Hust. However, before this official request, embodied in a letter dated March 12, 1939, arrived at its destination, Hungary had begun its military invasion of Carpatho-Ukraine. The plans for a Ukrainian State University in Hust were thwarted by the Hungarian occupation of the city of Hust on March 16, 1939. As a consequence, there now appeared in Prague a new Carpatho-Ukrainian emigration, which was welcomed through the cultural relations medium of the Ukrainian Free University.

Following the 1939 German-Polish war, which ended with the defeat of Poland and the occupation of Western Ukraine by the Bolsheviks, yet another new political emigration appeared in Prague. This was the Western Ukrainian youth, who came to resume their university schooling terminated by adverse conditions in their native land. The Ukrainian Central Committee in Cracow provided financial aid from 1941 on to the students and professors of the U.F.U. Grants from the Chairman of the Ukrainian Central Committee in Cracow, Prof. Volodymyr Kubiyovich, made possible the publication of the third volume of U.F.U.'s *Scientific Works* in 1942.¹¹

At the same time Czechoslovakia was occupied by German forces. In place of the independent Czechoslovak Republic there now came into being the Czech Protectorate of the Third Reich. Even in this critical time the Ukrainian Free University was able to preserve its independence, despite the fact that a German curator had been installed in the University. This situation prevailed until May, 1945, the end of the Second World War.

The main office of the U.F.U. in Prague from Jan. 1, 1934, until May 1945 was located at 27 Ve Smeckach, Prague II.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 63.

**TWENTY YEAR STUDENT STATIS-
 TICAL RECORD OF THE UKRAINIAN
 FREE UNIVERSITY IN
 PRAGUE¹²**

Year	Semester	Philosophical Faculty	Jurisprudence & Social Sciences	Total
1921/22	winter	420	282	702
	summer	357	258	615
1922/23	winter	542	332	874
	summer	381	273	654
1923/24	winter	350	230	580
	summer	283	166	449
1924/25	winter	295	142	437
	summer	258	124	382
1925/26	winter	224	166	390
	summer	164	112	276
1926/27	winter	144	106	250
	summer	121	130	251
1927/28	winter	132	113	245
	summer	106	88	194
1928/29	winter	103	100	203
	summer	91	71	162
1929/30	winter	125	164	289
	summer	116	137	253
1930/31	winter	115	128	243
	summer	102	151	253
1931/32	winter	41	147	188
	summer	79	141	220
1932/33	winter	84	148	232
	summer	119	139	258
1933/34	winter	93	139	232
	summer	111	142	253
1934/35	winter	96	119	215
	summer	116	119	235
1935/36	winter	97	134	231
	summer	109	107	216
1936/37	winter	121	120	241
	summer	96	91	187
1937/38	winter	38	50	88
	summer	38	39	77
1938/39	winter	31	35	66
	summer	23	38	61
1939/40	winter	38	30	68
	summer	41	59	100
1940/41	winter	38	53	91
	summer	39	68	107
20 Year Total				11,068

The student body was made up of the following nationalities: Ukrainian, German, Czech, Slovak, Russian, Hungarian, Kalmuk, Yugoslav, Rumanian, Slovene, Polish, English, Lithuanian, Bulgarian, Latvian, Jewish, and others.

**REGISTER OF SCIENTIFIC-PEDAGOGICAL PERSONNEL OF THE
 UKRAINIAN FREE UNIVERSITY
 IN PRAGUE¹³⁻¹⁸**

PHILOSOPHICAL FACULTY

ORDINARY PROFESSORS:

Dr. Peter Andriyevsky—Biology and Zoology;
 Dmytro Antonovych—History of Art;
 Dr. Agenor Artymovych—Classical Philology;
 Basil Bidnov—Church History;
 Dr. Leonid Biletsky—Ukrainian Language and Literature;
 Dr. Ivan Borkovsky—Prehistory and Archeology;
 Oswald Burghardt (literary pen-name—Yuriy Klen)—German Literature;
 Dmytro Doroshenko—History of Ukraine;
 Dr. Polikarp Herasymenko—Physical Chemistry;
 Dr. Ivan Horbachevsky—Chemistry;
 Panteimon Kovaliv — Ukrainian Language;
 Dr. Volodymyr Kubyovych—Geography;
 Dr. Borys Matiushenko—Hygiene;
 Dr. Ivan Mirchuk—Philosophy;
 Dr. Simon Narizhny — East European History;
 Dr. Borys Orlov—Mineralogy and Petrography;
 Dr. Alexander Ohloblyn—History of Ukraine;
 Dr. Ivan Pankevych—Ukrainian Language;
 Dr. Natalia Polonska-Vasylenko—History of Ukraine;
 Dr. Stephen Rudnytsky—Geography;
 Dr. Nicholas Sabat—Classical Greek and Roman Culture;
 Vadym Shcherbakivsky—General Archeology;
 Alexander Shulhyn—World History;
 Theodore Shvetz—Geology;

¹² *Ukrainian Free University: Prague, 1921-1931, Prague, p. XII.*

¹³ *Naukovyi Zbirnyk Ukrainskoho Vilnoho Universytetu v Prazi, Vol. III, Prague 1942, pp. 11-55.*

Dr. Volodymyr Sichynsky—History of Art;
 Theodore Slusarenko—Ancient and Medieval History;
 Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki—Comparative Slavic Philology;
 Dr. Stephen Smal-Stocki—Ukrainian Philology;
 Msgr. Dr. Augustine Voloshyn—Education;
 Dr. Volodymyr Zalozetsky—History of Art;

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS:

Dr. Nicholas Andrusiak—History of Ukraine;
 Dr. Constantine Chekhovych—Philosophy and Dialectics;
 Dr. Dmytro Chyzhevsky—Philosophy;
 Dr. Myron Dolnytsky—Geography;
 Dr. Yaroslav Rudnytsky—Ukrainian Philology;
 Dr. Panas Fedenko—History of Ukraine;
 Dr. Alexander Ivanov—Psychology;
 Dr. Borys Krupnytsky—History of Ukraine;
 Dr. George Rusov—Biology;
 Dr. Theodore Steshko—History of Ukrainian Music;

LECTURERS:

Sophia Dnistriansky—German;
 O k s a n a Kosach-Shymanovsky — French;
 Dmytro Levytsky—Theory of Music;
 Myron Lubynetsky—Ukrainian;
 Maria Noskova—Czech;
 Martha Pankevych—Ukrainian;
 Dr. Lydia Shulhyn—French;
 Maria Slavinsky—English;

FACULTY OF LAW AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ORDINARY PROFESSORS:

Athanasius Andriyevsky—Civil Law;
 Dr. Leonid Biletsky—History of Ukrainian Law;
 Serhiy Borodayevsky—Cooperative Movement;
 Basil Chaplya—Commercial Law;

Vyacheslav Diablo—Administrative Law;
 Dr. Stanislav Dnistriansky—Civil Law;
 Nicholas Dobrylovsky—Science of Finance;
 Victory Domanytsky—Sociology;
 Dr. Otto Eichelman—Administrative Law; International Law;
 Dr. Alexander Haymanivsky—History of Ukrainian Law;
 Ivan Kabachkiv—Economics;
 Rostyslav Lashchenko—History of Ukrainian Law;
 Constantine Losky—Roman Law;
 Alexander Lototsky—Ecclesiastical Law;
 Dr. Michael Lozynsky—International Law;
 Alexander Mytsiuk—Economics;
 Alexander Odarchenko—Commercial and Financial Law;
 Lev Okinshevich—History of Ukrainian Law;
 Valentin Sadovsky—Economics;
 Theodore Shcherbyna—Statistics;
 Serhiy Shelukhyn—Criminal Law and Procedure;
 Lev Shramchenko—Statistics;
 Dr. Volodymyr Starosolsky—Constitutional Law;
 Dr. Volodymyr Tymoshenko—Economics;
 Andrew Yakovliv—Civil Procedure;

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS:

Dr. Alexander Baraniv—Roman Law;
 Serhiy Butkevych—Criminal Law;
 Roman Dyminsky—Economics;
 Dr. George Gerych—Ecclesiastical Law;
 Dr. Theodore Halip—Criminal Law;
 Dr. Basil Oreletsky—International Law;
 Dr. Constantine Osaulenko — Economics;
 Dr. Jaroslav Padoch—History of Ukrainian Law;
 Dr. George Starosolsky—Criminal Law;

LECTURERS:

Eugene Tysovsky—Administrative Law;

¹⁴ Dr. Mykhailo Slachtycenko, *Prof. Dr. Ivan Horbachevsky—Z Nahody 15-ty richchia Smerty*”, *Likarskyj Visnyk Ukrainskoho Likarskoho Tovarystva*, Vol. 9, New York, Feb. 1958.

¹⁵ A Statement by the former U.F.U. Secretary in Prague, Dr. Mykhailo Slachtycenko, October 31, 1962.

¹⁶ *Ukrainian Free University in Prague, 1921-1931*, p. 130-133.

Rectors of the Ukrainian



Free University 1921-1963



Left to right, first row: Alexander Kolessa, Stanislav Dnistriansky, Ivan Horbachevsky, Theodore Shcherbyna, Dmytro Antonovych; Second row: Andrew Yakovliv, Serhiy Shelukhyn, Alexander Mytsiuk, Ivan Barkovsky, Msgr. Augustine Voloshyn; Third row: Vadym Shcherbakivsky, Ivan Mirchuk, George Panyeko, Nicholas Vasylyv and Alexander Kulchytsky.

With the destruction of the German Reich in May, 1945, the University at first resolved to remain in Prague, although a majority of the faculty and student body departed from Czechoslovakia and headed west for the nearest sector of Germany not occupied by the Bolsheviks—Bavaria.

¹⁷ *Scientific Works of the Ukrainian Free University in Prague*, Vol. III, pp. 63-66, Prague 1942.

¹⁸ *Ukrainskyi Vilnyi Universytet v Prazi, Prohrama Vykladiv v zymovomu pivroci 1942-43*, Prague 1942.

By the end of the Second World War, the territories of Western Germany were host to a huge mass emigration. Its numbers were the greatest ever known up to that time in Ukrainian or world history. This emigration was made up of workers brought to the Reich by the Germans as forced labor, evacuee families removed from battle zones, civilians unwilling to be overtaken by the advancing Red Army, and former Red Army men who had come over to the side of the Germans against Red Moscow. The Second World War failed to settle either the political or the military problems of Europe. The Allies were unable to simultaneously rout Nazism and Russian Communism; indeed, they even greatly strengthened the position of Moscow's imperialist "world communism." The Ukrainian emigration, determined not to return to the *rodina*, attempted as early as 1945 to warn freedom-loving people of the impending menace presented by Moscow, not only to Ukraine, but to the entire world.

In those uncertain times of forced repatriation to the *rodina* the Ukrainian Free University began, or more properly, renewed its activities, this time in its third emigration capital — Munich, the capital of Bavaria. In this ruined city, where it was difficult to find a building that had escaped damage in the air raids, a small group of Ukrainian educators, under the guidance of Prof. Vadym Shcherbakivsky,¹⁹ undertook the reestablishment of the University on Bavarian soil near the close of 1945.

When the Bolsheviks occupied Prague, the functions of the U.F.U. rectorship were being carried out by Monsignor Dr. Augustine Voloshyn, who had remained behind along with many other members of the faculty. Monsignor Voloshyn was arrested by the Bolsheviks on May 21, 1945, and taken to the USSR. He died in the Liubyanka prison, in Moscow, in November of 1945.²⁰ At the same time, the Bolsheviks liquidated the Ukrainian Free University, confiscating all its possessions and proscribing its scientific activities.²¹

Prof. Vadym Shcherbakivsky's efforts to re-establish the U.F.U. in Bavaria found the support of American Ukrainian institutions and of the Bavarian Ministry of Education, so that in February, 1946, the U.F.U. was enabled to commence normal teaching activities in Munich. Classes were held in public schools and in restaurants which, although open, were scarcely patronized: food and fuel ra-

¹⁹ Dr. Roman (Holiat) Stepanovych, "To Ukrainian Science—Jubilee of Prof. V. Shcherbakivsky," *Narodna Volya*, April 26, 1956.

²⁰ Based on an interview with the former Premier of Carpatho-Ukraine, Julian Revay, on December 31, 1962.

²¹ Dr. Basil Oreletsky, "Ukrainian Free University 1921-1945," *Svoboda*, October 20, 1955.

tioning continued to be in force for several years after the end of the war. Under these difficult conditions—frequently in unheated halls—the professors of the U.F.U. began to develop new cadres of Ukrainian independent science.

Herculean efforts in establishing the University were exerted by Prof. Ivan Mirchuk,²² who became rector in February, 1946.

Disregarding pitiful university wage levels—not quite ten cents per teaching hour—the professorial body of the U.F.U., at its first conference, resolved to work for the minimum compensation, just to enable the youth to attain an education. The objectives of the Ukrainian pedagogues were the development of a new generation possessing the ability to defend and safeguard the position of free science.

During the tenure of Prof. George Paneyko²³ as rector, and because of his efforts, the Bavarian Ministry of Education and Religion, by virtue of a decree dated September 16, 1950—No. XI—60710—recognized the U.F.U. as a higher institution of learning having the right to grant university doctorates.²⁴ In the world's most authoritative catalog of scientific institutions the reader will find, alongside the Munich German University, the Ukrainian Free University with individual listings of its professors.²⁵

At first the university had to rely upon its own means for continuance of its existence. But with the aid of the Ukrainian community and the good will of the student body and the faculty, the University gradually broadened the scope of its work. With each passing week the number of learned scholars increased and the student body grew.

The two faculties grew significantly larger than they had been during the time of the first emigration. Of importance at this time was the aid rendered by the scientists of Eastern Ukraine who had wound up in the American occupied zone of Germany. Of necessity Ukrainian libraries had been left behind in the Soviet-occupied territories, so that there was a severe shortage of Ukrainian text books. To fill this void, the U.F.U. began publishing a series of scientific texts by the lithographic method.²⁶

²² Dr. Roman (Holiat) Stepanovych, "Prof. Ivan Mirchuk," *Svoboda*, August 5, 1955.

²³ Dr. Myroslav Klufas, "*Ludyna, Yakykh Malo*", *Svoboda*, July 17, 1953.

²⁴ Dr. Roman S. Holiat, "The New Rector of U.F.U.—Prof. George Paneyko," *Svoboda*, June 8, 1961.

²⁵ *Minerva, Jahrbuch der Gelehrten Welt*, Band I: Europa, pp. 563-4: Berlin, 1952.

²⁶ Collected Scientific Papers (published by the Ukrainian Free University) Vol. V, p. XVIII, Munich 1948.

As for the official attitude towards the University, it received the full support of the Bavarian Ministry of education which granted official recognition to the activities of the Ukrainian Free University in Munich.²⁷ Similarly, the department of higher education within the American Military Command in the American occupied zone of Germany, took a favorable stand on the petition of the Rector of the U.F.U.

During the course of the 1947-48 academic year, the representatives of the U.F.U. Senate had many conferences with representatives of Germany's higher institutions, and found occasion to inform the Premier of Ministers, the Minister of Education and the chief examiners of the government apparatus of Bavaria as to the goals and position of the U.F.U.

Because the U.F.U. has always cooperated fully with religious denominations, the U.F.U. Senate received audiences with the highest representative of the Catholic church of Bavaria, Michael Cardinal Faulhaber, and with the regional Bishops, Dr. Johannes Neuhäusler and Dr. Anthony Scharnagel.

Not having a building of its own, the U.F.U. found quarters in a German public school at Versailler Strasse 4, in Munich.²⁸ Consequently, representatives of the U.F.U. developed ties with the Oberbuergermeister of Munich and with the directors of the Department of Education of the Munich community. Also to be mentioned is that the U.F.U., as the sole foreign academy in exile, was invited to participate in the international student courses held in the summer of 1948 in Munich. Hence representatives of both the faculty and student body had an opportunity to become acquainted with the educators and students of European and overseas countries participating in those courses.

During the first years of its Munich period, the U.F.U., as regards its material considerations, was independent, thanks to the large number of students and the beneficence of such international organizations as UNRRA and IRO. In 1946 its material position had suffered sharp reverses as a result of the currency reform carried out by West Germany; students no longer found it possible to pay their tuition. Unmindful of the postwar economic hardship in Germany, the Bavarian Government, under Prime Minister Dr. H. Ehard, aided the U.F.U. with small but regular subsidies. Additional aid was received from Ukrainian community organizations in Europe and the

²⁷ Roman S. Holiat, "The New Rector of U.F.U.—Prof. George Paneyko," *Svoboda*, June 8, 1961.

²⁸ *Naukovyj Zbirnyk Ukrainського Vilnoho Universytetu*, Ukrainian Free University Press, Munich 1948, p. XVIII.

United States, including the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, and the Ukrainian National Association. The U.F.U. received a considerable part of its support from the Vatican, thanks to the initiative of His Excellency Archbishop Ivan Buchko, who for many years had been Chairman of the University Board of the U.F.U.

In addition to the assistance of the central Ukrainian organizations in the U.S.A. and Canada, a Committee was also organized by Prof. Wasyl Lew, Prof. Basil Steciuk, Prof. Theodore B. Ciuciura and Dr. Roman S. Holiat, on October 8, 1950, for the purpose of aiding the U.F.U.²⁹ This ad hoc Committee was headed by Prof. Wasyl Lew until two organizations of the Associates and Friends of the Ukrainian Free University were formally set up in New York. In July of 1951 a general meeting of Friends of the Ukrainian Free University convoked by the above-mentioned Committee, decided to set up the Society of Friends of the U.F.U., adopted the constitution and By-Laws of the Society and elected a board of directors under the chairmanship of Prof. Joseph W. Andrushkiw, Seton Hall University, which position he has held until the present time.³⁰ Thanks to his unceasing and dedicated efforts the Society was able to assist the University financially. At the same time an Association of Professors and Lecturers of the Ukrainian Free University was created and headed by Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, Marquette University. In February 1956 the Association was renamed the Delegation of the Ukrainian Free University, which exists until the present time. On January 15, 1962 Prof. Wasyl Lew, Marywood College, was made chairman of the U.F.U. Delegation.³¹

The Society of the Friends of the U.F.U., headed by Prof. Joseph W. Andrushkiw from its inception until now, supports the U.F.U. with contributions collected from Americans of Ukrainian origin and with membership dues of the Society.

Moreover, three of the former U.F.U. alumni, Dr. Roman S. Holiat, author of this research and a financial representative of the U.F.U. in the U.S.A. till 1953, Dr. Ivan Levkovych and Volodymyr Ivashchuk, on their own initiative collected considerable funds for the U.F.U..

²⁹ A Statement by Prof. Basil Steciuk, Seton Hall University, South Orange, N. J., April 12, 1963.

³⁰ A Statement by Prof. Joseph W. Andrushkiw, Seton Hall University, South Orange, N. J., May 20, 1963.

³¹ A Statement by Prof. Wasyl Lew, Marywood College, Scranton, Pa., June 12, 1963.

Rectors of the Ukrainian Free University

NAMES OF RECTORS	IN PRAGUE - CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FROM 1921 TO 1945																									
	1921 1922	1922 1923	1923 1924	1924 1925	1925 1926	1926 1927	1927 1928	1928 1929	1929 1930	1930 1931	1931 1932	1932 1933	1933 1934	1934 1935	1935 1936	1936 1937	1937 1938	1938 1939	1939 1940	1940 1941	1941 1942	1942 1943	1943 1944	1944 1945	1945	
ALEXANDER KOLESSA	■				■	■	■								■	■								■		
STANYSLAV DNISTRIANSKY		■																								
IVAN HORBACHEVSKY											■	■	■	■												
THEODORE A. SHCHERBYNA			■	■																						
DMYTRO ANTONOVYCH							■	■									■									
ANDREW YAKOVLIV										■																
SERHIY SHELUKHYN																■									■	
ALEXANDER MYTSIUK																		■			■					
IVAN BORKOVSKY																			■							
AUGUSTINE VOLOSHYN																				■		■				

NAMES OF RECTORS	IN MUNICH, BAVARIA - GERMANY SINCE 1945																								
	1945 1946	1946 1947	1947 1948	1948 1949	1949 1950	1950 1951	1951 1952	1952 1953	1953 1954	1954 1955	1955 1956	1956 1957	1957 1958	1958 1959	1959 1960	1960 1961	1961 1962	1962 1963							
VADYM SHCHERBAKIVSKY		■																							
IVAN MIRCHUK			■							■	■	■	■	■	■										
GEORGE PANEYKO				■	■												■								
NICHOLAS VASYLIV										■															
ALEXANDER KULCHYTSKY																		■							

LEGEND

■ ACTING RECTOR FOR FULL TERM

▤ ACTING RECTOR FOR HALF OF TERM

ROMAN S. HOLIAT - 1983

This assistance was all the more important because in the last few years U.F.U.'s student body has decreased in numbers, with many students emigrating across the ocean, frequently failing to complete their studies.

STUDENT STATISTICAL RECORD
OF THE UKRAINIAN FREE UNI-
VERSITY IN MUNICH ³²

Year	Semester	Philosophical Faculty	Law & Social Science Faculty	Total
1947/48	winter	179	314	493
1949/50	winter	61	76	137
	summer	51	87	138

The greatest degree of student participation was attained in the 1947/48 academic year.

REGISTER OF SCIENTIFIC-PEDA-
GOGICAL PERSONNEL OF THE U-
KRAINIAN FREE UNIVERSITY IN
MUNICH.

*Philosophical Faculty*³³

Ordinary Professors:

Dr. Joseph Andrushkiv—Mathematics;
Dr. Mykola Andrusiak—History of Ukraine;
Dr. Leonid Biletsky—Ukrainian Literature;
Dr. George Boyko—History of Ukrainian Literature;
Dr. Dmytro Chyzhevsky—Philosophy;
Dr. Dmytro Doroshenko—History of Ukraine;
Dr. Hans Ibersberger—History of the East;
Dr. Panteleimon Kovaliv—Ukrainian Philology;

Dr. Borys Krupnytsky—History of Ukraine;
Dr. Alexander Kulchytsky—Psychology;
Dr. Volodymyr Kubiyovych—Geography;
Dr. Zenon Kuzela—Ethnography;
Dr. Antin Kotsevalov—Classical Philology (Greek);
Dr. Peter Kurinny—Archaeology;
Dr. Constantine Kysilevsky—Ukrainian Philology;
Dr. Wasyl Lew—Ukrainian and Slavonic Philology;
Dr. Ivan Mirchuk—Philosophy and History of Culture ³⁴,
Michael Miller—Archaeology;
Dr. Alexander Ohloblyn—History of Ukraine;
Dr. Yaroslav Pasternak—Archaeology;
Victor Petrov—Ethnography;
Dr. Natalie Polonska-Vasylenko—History of Ukraine;
Dr. George Polyansky—Geology;
Dr. Alexander Pritsak—Orientalia;
Dr. Ivan Rakovsky—Anthropology;
Dr. Jaroslav Rudnyckyj — Slavonic and Ukrainian Philology;
George Shevelov (Sherekh) — Ukrainian Language;
Dr. Vadym Shcherbakivsky—Archaeology ³⁵;
Dr. Volodymyr Sichynsky—Ukrainian Art;
Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki—Linguistics;
Dr. Basil Steciuk—Classical Philology (Latin);
Dr. Gregory Vashchenko—Pedagogy;
Dr. Eugene Vertyporokh—Chemistry;
Dr. Michael Vetukhiv—Genetics, Biology;
Dr. Volodymyr Yaniv—Psychology;
Dr. Anna Zakrevsky—Geology;

³² *Ukrainian Free University Bulletin*, Winter Semester, 1952-53, p. 13.

³³ Program of lectures in the winter and summer semesters during the academic year 1949/50, Munich, 1949, including a report from the chancellery of U.F.U., from April 30, 1962.

³⁴ Dr. Roman (Holiat) Stepanovych, "Prof. Ivan Mirchuk," *Svoboda*, August 5, 1955.

³⁵ Dr. Roman (Holiat) Stepanovych, "Yuviley Prof. V. Shcherbakivskoho," *Narodna Volya*, Scranton, April 26, 1956.

Dr. Paul Zaytsev—Ukrainian Literature, Shevchenko Lore;

EXTRAORDINARY PROFESSORS:

Dr. Volodymyr Derzhavyn—General Linguistics;
Dr. Myron Dolnytsky—Geography;
Mykola Hlobenko—Ukrainian Literature;
Volodymyr Miyakovsky—Ukrainian Literature;
Dr. Michael Mishchenko — Experimental Psychology;
Andrew Olkhivsky—Musicalogy;
Dr. Ivan Rozhin—Biology;
Dr. Ivan Stankevych—Byelorussian Philology;
Dr. Ilya Vytanovych—World History (Modern);

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS:

Dr. Volodymyr Bezushko—Pedagogy;
Dr. Dmytro Bukhtya—Chemistry;
Dr. Levko Chykalenko—Archaeology;
Dr. Panas Fedenko—History of Ukraine;
Dr. Alexander Horbach—Ukrainian and Slavic Philology;
Dr. Joseph Kratokhvyi—Psychology;
Dr. Eugene Pelensky—Ukrainian Literature;

LECTURERS:

Dr. Peter Isayiv—World History (Middle Ages);
Dr. Nicholas Kulytsky—Cartography;
Dr. Bohdan Lonchyna—French Language;
Ivan Manastyrsky—German Language;
Maria Mirchuk—English Language;
Dr. Alexander Povstenko—History of Art;
Dr. Michael Sonevytsky—Greek Language;
Dr. Markian Terletsky—World History (Ancient);
Dr. Ivan Teslya—Meteorology and Climatology;
Maria Tomashivska—Latin;

ASSISTANTS:

Dr. Marko Antonovych;

Dr. Volodymyr Ostrovsky—Geography;

Dr. Ostap Oryshkevych;
Dr. Basil Rudko;
Dr. Vyacheslav Senyutovych-Berezhny;
Dr. Leonid Sonevytsky—History of Ukraine;
Dr. Ivan Sydoruk—History of Ukraine;

II. FACULTY OF JURISPRUDENCE AND SOCIAL SCIENCES³⁶

Ordinary Professors:

Opanas Andrievsky—Civil Law;
Dr. Alexander Baraniv—Roman Law and Civil Procedure;
Dr. Eugene Chraplyvyi—Cooperative Movement;
Dr. Nicholas Chubaty—Church Law and Church History of Ukraine;
Victor Domanysky—Sociology and Agrarian Policy;
Roman Dymynsky—Economics and Business Organization;
Eugene Glovinsky—Finance, Economics and Political Aspects of Industry;
Dr. Orest H. Horn—International Law;
Basil Hryshko—History of Ukrainian Law. Civil Process;
Ivan Kabachkiv—Economics;
Lev Okinshevych—History of Ukrainian Law and Philosophy of Law;
Dr. Basil Oreletsky—International Law;
Dr. Jaroslav Padoch—History of Western European and Ukrainian Law, Commercial Law;
Dr. George Paneyko—Administrative Constitutional and Criminal Law;³⁷
Dr. Lev Rebet—Constitutional and Administrative Law;
Lev Shramchenko—Statistics, and Constitutional Law;
Dr. Zenoviy Sokoluk—Administrative Law;
Dr. Tymofiy Sosnovy—Science of Finance;
Dr. George Starosolsky—Criminal Law and Procedure;
Dr. Matthew Stachiw—Constitutional Law and Sociology;
Dr. George Studynsky—Economics;

³⁶ *Index Lectionum, Semestre Hiemale 1948/49; Semestre Aestivum 1949 Semestre Hiemale Ac Aestivum Anni Academici 1949/50 of Ukrainian Free University and record-listing communication from the Office of U.F.U. in Munich, dated April 30, 1962.*

³⁷ Dr. Roman S. Holiat, "The New Rector of U.F.U.—Prof. Paneyko," *Svoboda*, June 8, 1961.

Dr. Andriy Yakovliv—Civil Law and the Civil Process;
Nicholas Vasylyv—Economics;
Dr. Rudolph Viver—Church Law and Church History of Ukraine;
Assistant Professors:

Dr. Nicholas Barabolyak—Civil Procedure;
Dr. Andriy Bilynsky—Civil Law;
Dr. Roman Bohatiuk—Administrative Law;
Dr. Theodore B. Ciuciura—Labor Law;
Dr. George Fedynsky—Civil Law;
Dr. George Gerych—Church Law;
Dr. Stepan Hyk—Criminology;
Dr. Ladyslav Yasovsky—Business Organization and Taxation Law;
Alexander Yurchenko—Documentary Law in Ukraine;

LECTURERS:

Roman Hoydysh—Accounting;
Dr. Socrates Ivanytsky—International Law;
Dr. Bohdan Kordiuk—Geography of Ukraine;

Basil Marchenko—Economics and Labor Organization;
Dr. Anthony Perehinets—Civil Process;
Dr. Ivan Yuzych—American Court Procedure;
Dr. Roman Zalutsky—Church Law;

ASSISTANTS:

Dr. Nicholas Bohatiuk—Constitutional Law;
Dr. Peter Bohdanskyy—Economics and Organization of Enterprises;
Dr. Stepan Halamay—Administrative Law;
Dr. Eugene Kotyk—Penal Law;
Dr. Vsevolod Kvasnytsky—Civil Law;
Dr. Roman Malashchuk—Civil Law;
Dr. Volodymyr Nesterchuk—Roman Law;
Dr. Eugene Pereyma—Economics;
Dr. Michael Priyma—Penal Law;
Dr. Eugene Pyziur—Civil Law;
Dr. Bohdan Rybchuk—Roman Law;
Dr. Michael Vasylyk—Sociology;
Dr. Serhiy Yarmolenko—Statistics;

With the continuing student departure across the Atlantic, there arose the problem of granting those students the opportunity to finish their studies. The U.F.U. organized delegations and examination commissions in those centers having the greatest influx of professorial and student members, for instance, New York in the U.S. and Toronto in Canada. Also, at 27, rue des Bauves, Sarcelles, S. et O., France, the Institute of Correspondence Studies was formed.

Now the U.F.U. is intensifying its scientific research and publishing activities. For this purpose it establishes institutes specializing in psychology, literature, the social sciences and the Black Sea regions.

Many researchers in institutes—especially the German—turn to the Institute for help on various questions, particularly those dealing with Eastern European matters. The Ministry of Education sends to U.F.U. those students who come from Eastern Europe and who, during the course of World War II, lost their documents; U.F.U. is requested to check their qualifications. In each case the Institute's verifications commission carries out a responsible examination.

Mention must be made of the work done by Ukrainian professors at foreign universities. Prof. Joseph W. Andrushkiw and Prof. Basil Steciuk lecture at Seton Hall University, South Orange, N. J.; Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki at Marquette University, Milwaukee; Prof. George (Sherekh) Shevelyov at Columbia University in New York; Dr.

Eugene Pyziur at St. Louis University; Prof. Wasyl Lew at Marywood College, Scranton, Pa., Dr. Basil Lencyk at St. Basil's College in Stamford; Dr. Nicholas Bohatiuk at Syracuse University; Prof. Jaroslav Rudnyckyj at Manitoba University, Winnipeg, Canada; Dr. George Gerych at the University of Ottawa, Canada; Prof. Theodore B. Ciuciura at St. Mary's University, Halifax, Canada; Dr. Ivan Pauls-Sydoruk at the University of Cincinnati; Prof. Dmytro Chyzhevsky at Heidelberg, Germany; Dr. Alexander Horbach at Göttingen and Marburg, Germany and Prof. George Boyko at Ludwig Maximilian University, Munich, Germany.

In the last few years the publishing activity of the U.F.U., primarily dealing with scientific research, has been broadened. However, with student enrollment diminishing, the pedagogic activities occasionally have had to be restricted. The publication of a more diversified list of books demands material means not at the University's disposal.

From 1945 to 1955, the U.F.U. published a total of 36 scientific works, 24 of which number were devoted exclusively to the Ukrainian problem. Many scientific studies of the Ukrainian professors can be published only in sporadic fashion: this is significant evidence of the U.F.U.'s unfortunate circumstances. The shortage of textbooks has severely plagued the University; as a stop-gap it has published a series of lithographed manuscripts. Over 30 such scripts have been prepared by such authors as M. Andrusiak, O. Baraniv, H. Vashchenko, C. Kysilevsky, P. Kovaliv, B. Krupnytsky, I. Mirchuk, L. Okinshevych, J. Padoch, A. Perehinets, J. Rudnyckyj, V. Shcherbakivsky, G. Starosolsky, B. Steciuk,³⁸ N. Vasylenko-Polonska, G. Vashchenko, G. Yurchenko.

In addition, the publishing section of U.F.U. has other valuable studies awaiting publication. Some professors have been fortunate enough to have their works published independently, through the aid of private patrons, scientific societies, or foundations.

The Ukrainian Free University merits the material support of its alumni, the Ukrainian community and, generally, those forces in the free world which are interested in seeing the development of independent science and culture.

The Ukrainian Free University is an outstanding achievement of the Ukrainian nation—a small torch, lit by a group of scholars, enthusiasts of Ukrainian science, more than 40 years ago in Vienna, and burning brightly over the decades. It is the sacred duty of all to preserve it and hand it down to posterity.

³⁸ *Ukrainian Free University: Short Review*—Munich 1958, p. 2.

On November 20, 1962, the Professorial Board of the Ukrainian Free University held its regular conference. During its course a new rectorate of this independent Ukrainian "alma mater" was elected, with Prof. Alexander Kulchytsky, as rector, at the head. Rudolph Viver, a Czech by nationality, was elected pro-rector.

At the same time the Ukrainian Free University joined, along with the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Husbandry Institute, the newly created *Die Arbeits-und Foerderrungsgemeinschaft der ukrainische Wissenschaften e. V.*, an Association for the promotion and coordination of Ukrainian scholarly activities and research.³⁹

On May 24, 1963 in Munich there took place a ceremonial grand opening of the "House of Ukrainian Culture," where three Ukrainian scientific establishments in Germany will be located. These are: European Branch of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Ukrainian Free University and Ukrainian Technical Husbandry Institute.

"Haus der Ukrainischen Wissenschaft" is located in the finest quarter of the city of Munich, at 24 Laplace Strasse.

The full address of the "Haus der Ukrainischen Wissenschaft"—24 Laplace Strasse, (8) Munich 27, Bavaria, Germany.⁴⁰

In appreciation and esteem for the meritorious service rendered free Ukraine, the U.F.U. has bestowed honorary doctorates upon the following persons:

Prince Giafranco Alliata de Monteleone—November 1, 1955;

Prof. Joseph W. Andrushkiw—September 1, 1962;

Vasyl Barvinsky—June 30, 1938;

Gilberto Bernabey—November 1, 1955;

Metropolitan Constantine Bohachevsky—August 1, 1960;

Prof. Elias Borshchak—June 13, 1950;

Archbishop Ivan Buchkó—March 9, 1949;

Prof. James Burnham—June 13, 1952;

Prof. Nicholas D. Chubaty—April 13, 1949;

Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky—June 13, 1952;

Prof. Dmytro Doroshenko—April 13, 1947;

Volodymyr Doroshenko—June 22, 1963;

Prof. Ahmed Dzhaferohliu—February 1, 1953;

Cong. Michael A. Feighan—March 15, 1955;

Prof. Alexander A. Granovsky—October 1, 1957;

Dmytro Halychyn—June 13, 1952;

Metropolitan Archbishop Maxime Hermaniuk—August 1, 1960;

Prof. Ivan Horbachevsky—April 30, 1934;

Rev. Josaphat Jan—October 1, 1957;

Charles J. Kersten—May 15, 1955;

Prof. Fiad Kipriuliu—February 1, 1953;

Prof. W. Kirkconnell—February 14, 1950;

Olga Kobylyanska—October 23, 1931;

Prof. Alexander Kolessa—April 6, 1937;

Alexander Koshets—June 26, 1937;

Edward M. O'Connor—June 13, 1952;

³⁹ *Statut Spilnoty Praci Dla Spryannia Ukrainskiy Nauci*, Munich, September 12, 1962.

⁴⁰ *Ukrainskiy Vilnyi Universytet, Naukovi Zapysky*, No. 6, p. 151, Munich 1963.

Dr. Alexander Oleś-Kandyba—October 23, 1931;
Bohdan Lepky—October 23, 1937;
Prof. Clarence A. Manning—May 1, 1947;
Prof. Arnold Margolin—May 1, 1947;
Dr. Paul Rohrbach—July 1, 1949;
Karl Schwendt, Director of the Presidential Bureau, Bavaria—March 15, 1950;

Prof. Vadym Shcherbakivsky—October 15, 1947;
Myroslav Simens—September 13, 1959;
Prof. George Simpson—May 15, 1947;
Wasył Stefanyk—October 23, 1931;
Prof. Gregory Vashchenko—June 1, 1958;
Prof. Rev. Augustine Voloshyn—October 30, 1938;

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NEW RECTOR OF U.F.U.

At the general assembly of the Senate of the Ukrainian Free University, held on December 21, 1963 DR. VASYL ORELETSKY was elected new rector of the Ukrainian Free University in Munich. DR. ALEXANDER KULCHYTSKY was elected Vice Rector of the U.F.U.³⁸

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