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A BOOK YOU SHOULD READ

THIS startling and important book,* just published, is a first-hand account of the secret war that has long raged in dictator-dominated countries of Europe—the fight for Christ against brutal, totalitarian atheism. The courageous priest-author who modestly signs himself in this implacable struggle ever since as a parish priest in his native Croatia he helped Jewish refugees escape Nazi persecution. Today, after his almost miraculous escape from behind the curtain, he acts as advisor to officials in America, Europe and Asia. His identity is known to the American Catholic hierarchy and his story is vouched for as to reliability and authenticity.

For Americans of Ukrainian origin the story of Father George is doubly interesting: he tells of an unknown, or at least little publicized, religious resistance against despotic and godless communism and he devotes an entire chapter to the anti-Soviet resistance in Ukraine, where he spent some time and had ample opportunity to witness the hardships and heroism of the Ukrainian people.

First, and above all, Father George was a fearless soldier of God. When in 1941 the Nazis occupied Yugoslavia, he fled to Dalmatia, then under the occupation of Italian Fascists. There he organized a secret anti-Fascist school. Discovered by the Gestapo and the Fascist secret police, he fled to Slovakia to become an officer in the partisan militia. He was forced to live a hunted life, hiding in peasant huts or in the woods, clashing with the Nazis and making contacts with units of the Soviet Army.

Having had previous training as a doctor, Father George worked with the Soviet troops in that capacity. But his real work was doubly dangerous, because he opposed Russian communism as vigorously as he opposed German Nazism, and because as a priest, he brought religion to the people under the very eyes of the Soviet commissars.

Everywhere he found stalwart Christians, who could not be driven from their faith by any force or persecution. Even among the high officers of the Soviet Army Father George found a believer in God who enabled him to obtain a military pass which took him into the Soviet Union itself.

It was in that way that the author crossed and re-crossed the Ukraine, and even reached Moscow itself. He writes that in Soviet Russia there are two kinds of underground today: one is that of spiritual resistance, which he calls "the maquis of the faith"; the other is the armed resistance, aiming at the abolition of the totalitarian regime by means of revolution and uprising.

Resistance in the Ukraine

In the Ukraine this anti-Soviet resistance is both religious and national. Father George passed through Ukraine in the fall of 1945 with a group of Soviet army trucks. He tells that when they approached one of the large cities in Ukraine, they were halted and preparations were made as if entering a front line zone. He was told by the commanding officer that the "Ukrainian bandits" were constantly harassing Soviet troops. "How many are there?"—he asked. "Well, nobody knows exactly—a million and a half, perhaps," was the answer.

Father George explains that the Ukrainian resistance forces were deployed at that time from the Carpathian Mountains to Kiev. One of the most widely known names of the resistance leaders was Stepan Bandera, he writes.

These "Banderovci" had hoped that the presence of the German armies might be used as a pretext to set up an independent Ukrainian nation of forty-five millions. However, the Germans arrested Bandera because they came to make Ukraine their colony, and as a result the Ukrainians began a merciless fight against the Nazis.

After the war's end and Germany gone, the fight for a free Ukraine was resumed with double determination. Ukrainian soldiers from the Red armies refused to turn in their arms and joined the Ukrainian resistance. Father George relates that his armed convoy was attacked by Ukrainian resistors several times. He recites the report of a Soviet commissar about the capture by Ukrainian resistors of a "town of some one hundred and sixty thousands," where every communist official, including several dozens MVD agents, were arrested and taken away.

Author's Trip Through Ukraine

In a long narrative about his trip through Ukraine, father George tells some interesting, though depressing stories. In order to deprive the Ukrainian underground of a basis of existence and support, the Russians cleared entire regions of the Ukrainian population by simply deporting it to Siberia or other parts of the communist empire. Everywhere Father George saw Ukrainian women, dressed in long linen dresses, their skins though, their faces taut and their eyes glazed with tiredness and despair. There were no signs of welcome anywhere, the people only stared with cold hostility.

"Aren't you glad that we liberated you from the Germans?" asked one of the soldiers in Father George's convoy. The Ukrainian women started sullenly, finally one of them muttered:

"We were better off as we were. The Germans had re-opened our churches though they murdered and starved us. Now the Reds have closed the churches, and they murder and starve us, too."

The Ukrainian peasant, continues Father George, could not be trusted, and the Russians decided that the safest thing for them would be to deport as many Ukrainians as possible. They were replaced by Russians brought in from the north in the same cattle trains in which the Ukrainians were deported.

A Red engineer, who was in charge of these "exchange trains," told the author that hundreds of Ukrainians were thus deported to Siberia by the Soviets.

Father George states that all these barbarities perpetrated on the Ukrainians could not break their spirit and the will to be free. "How deeply," he writes, "the Soviet system is hated by the Ukrainians! How completely the Bolshevik propaganda over the past twenty-five years has failed to win them a loyal support of the regime!"

Crossing Western Ukraine, Father George witnessed the persecution of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. In Lviv, he writes, in July 1945 three hundred Ukrainian Catholic priests assembled to warn their faithful against communist

* GOD'S UNDERGROUND. By Father George as told to Gretta Palmer. Foreword by Fulton J. Sheen. Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc. 296 p., \$3.

UKRAINIAN CHORISTERS AND DANCERS TELEVISED

The first appearance of Ukrainians on television in Ohio was witnessed by Cleveland and surrounding localities recently when the Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir under the direction on Mr. Knapp and the Ukrainian Dancers led by Mary Popovich united to give a superb performance on station NEWS, Cleveland. These two groups of Ukrainians were chosen above all other nationalities to open a series of weekly half hour broadcasts under the title of "Cleveland: Its People."

A map of Europe with the territory of Ukraine clearly outlined appeared on the screen simultaneously with the sound of the choir humming in the background. The announcer, attired in a Kozak's costume did a splendid job of conveying to unseen audience the meaning of the songs and dances with the choir continually supplying the background music.

Singing with clearness and expression the choristers dressed in full Ukrainian costume made an impressive picture on the screen. Professor Knapp directing his choir in a pleasing program which included the popular "Sontse Nizhenko" and "Oy Loppuv Obrutchi," brought the performance to a grand climax with the singing of the beautiful "Zashkalo Sebe". The group delighted the audience by dancing for the first time in this section of Ohio the "Hutul" and other numbers including "Hony vifer," "Kolomeyka" and "Hretchanki." The male members earned praise by highlighting the program with the well known "Sword Dance."

For the Sts. Peter and Paul choir this has not been their first successful performance. Under Mr. Knapp's direction they have enjoyed an excellent reputation for the past several years singing at many civic functions as well as radio broadcasts. The choir, numbering 50 members, has taken part in various plays and annual concerts presented at the Cleveland Ukrainian National Home.

propaganda and to plead with them not to join the puppet-Orthodox church.

"Less than a dozen of the priests escaped; twenty of them were shot, and the rest sent to a concentration camp."

Father George came to Slovakia and thought that with Benes and Masaryk in Prague, freedom or religion is again brought in being. But to his sad realization, it was not. He was arrested and transferred to the Czech capital. For several days and nights he was tortured and beaten by the communist secret police which tried to force him to "confess" that he was a "Vatican and Anglo-Saxon spy." He was acquitted but the presiding judge in Prague told him it was not safe to stay in the country. Again disguised, this time as a Belgian repatriate, Father George left Prague and reached this country not so long ago to tell his dramatic story.

Father George's book is an important contribution to the already vast literature on Soviet Russia and her brutal treatment of her own subjects and of the peoples enslaved by the Communists. From the viewpoint of the Ukrainian struggle for freedom, it can serve as an additional source from which our Ukrainian American younger generation could get inspiration in helping their kinsmen to regain the freedom to which they are justly entitled.

Ukrainian Band Thrills Spectators at Mummers' Parade

Representing the Ukrainian people of this nation in fine fashion with splendid musical ability and beautiful pagentry, the Ukrainian American String Band surprised millions of spectators in Philadelphia's New Year Parade, January 8th, reports William Bernacki.

With a temperature of 54, prevailing the bands theme was "Musical Graduates." Dressed in beautiful satin graduation gowns, and a headgear containing twelve plumes, the band played a consecutive set of selections which included: You Were Only Fooling, Pomp and Circumstance, School Days, Ukrainian National Anthem and God Bless America. Many polkas were also played along the route of march.

Preceded by a color guard of four Ukrainian veterans, who carried the Ukrainian flag in a place of honor beside the American flag, the band's color combination included green, for the green earth in the center, gold on either side, gold of wheat, and blue the sky. Blue and gold also represented the national colors.

Captain Edward Wolfe wore a gold gown trimmed with gold glitter cloth, and an enormous headgear containing thirty plumes. He

WOMEN'S SOVIET POLICIES

A PROPOS of women's rights, Lenin once said: "Bourgeois democracy is a democracy of showy pinnacles... and loud slogans of freedom and equality, but in reality this masks the servility and inequality of women... We say to the workers and peasants: Tear away the mask from these liars... and ask: Equality of what sex with what sex?"

The October Soviet Revolution resulted in much emphasis upon the principle of legal equality for women. It also brought more women into the labor force, particularly in that sector occupied with onerous and heavy tasks. Women do not, however, play an important role in governing the Soviet Union, and their role at the present time is even more minimal than it was earlier. Women are given conspicuous representation in the ceremonial organs of the Soviet state, but are not represented in the organs of real power.

The Supreme Soviet

Soviet propagandists make much of the fact that there are 277 women among the 1,330 members of the USSR Supreme Soviet (or 21 percent). If the Supreme Soviet were a functioning parliament, this proportion would indeed be impressive. In fact, however, the Supreme Soviet sits only a few days each year, as in 1947, when there was only one session of five days. Debate is formal, and the government's proposals go through with a minimum of amendment to final unanimous acceptance. The proportion of women in lesser Soviets (those of the Union Republics and individual localities) is even greater than in the USSR Supreme Soviet, with an average of 30-40 percent in local Soviets.

The Party

A similar situation prevails in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. There are about one million female Party members, as compared to more than five million male members. These women are represented in strength at Party Congresses and Conferences, which now operate strictly by routine whenever one is convened. Their

received many ovations from the crowd.

Entered twenty third in position the band took sixteenth prize. This is considered a remarkable feat for a first year entry. A total of twenty string bands competed for prizes.

The march which started from Broad and Porter Streets went north on Broad Street to Gerard Avenue, then east to 6th Street, a total of four miles. At City Hall the band was televised by three major television networks. Special street shows were staged at the Ukrainian Club of South Philadelphia, St. Basil's Ukrainian Orphanage at Seventh and Parrish, for the delight of the sisters and orphans and at Ukrainian Hall, 847 North Franklin Street, where the members of the band had dinner, given by the members of the Ukrainian American Citizens Association to show their appreciation for the band's efforts.

A splendid showing was made by the band, and many congratulatory messages were received from many Ukrainians throughout the city, on the success of the band. The band openly expressed its thanks to the many Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians who supported the organization.

ORGANS OF POWER: THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the central organ of Party direction, the "Areopagus," as Stalin once described it, "of Party wisdom." When it comes to electing this Committee, women seem to get lost in the shuffle. At the present time there are no women among the almost 150 members of the Central Committee. In 1934, the Seventeenth Party Congress elected a few women to the Central Committee. At the next Party Congress in 1939, only three women were elected: Claudia I. Nikolayeva, Rosalie S. Zemlyachka, and Pauline S. Zhemchuzhina (Mrs. Molotov). In accordance with the maxim that Caesar's wife must be above reproach, Mrs. Molotov was promptly removed (in 1941) from the Central Committee after she was charged with inefficiency in her duties as chief of the cosmetics industry and discharged from that position. Thus, two women were left in 1941, but have since died, leaving the sex without representation on this key Party organ.

ORGANS OF POWER: GOVERNMENT

The USSR Supreme Soviet elects two organs of real power: The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers. The Presidium is a group of 33 important leaders, chiefly heads of various regional organizations. There are now two women members. The Council of Ministers, a much more important group, comprises the administrators who direct the vast governmental apparatus in control of industry, transportation, agriculture, and military and political affairs throughout the Soviet Union. There is not a single woman in this group of about 55 persons. Furthermore, there are only a few female Deputy Ministers in the USSR Ministries. On the level of the Union Republics, there is a sprinkling of women Ministers, one or two to a republic, although half the republics have none.

Trade-Union Leadership

Women constitute a very large percentage of the Soviet labor force, most of which is organized into trade-unions. Nevertheless, the controlling agency of all the trade-unions, the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade-Unions, has but three or four women among its preponderantly male membership.

Conclusion

Thus it is clear that women in the Soviet Union are far from occupying a position of equality in the top organs of the Party, government, or trade-unions. The age-old dominance of males persists (The segregation of the sexes in urban schools (fifth to tenth grades) and the accompanying adjustment of the curriculum

Editorial
YOUTH OPTIMISTIC OVER FUTURE

A RECENT survey by the Fortune magazine indicates that young Americans are considerably optimistic insofar as their economic future is concerned. The survey asked a cross section of young people between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five what they thought their individual economic futures would be. One specific question asked was:

Considering your abilities and opportunities, what do you think you might earn a year at your peak earning period—if all goes well? Here are the results:

- (a) 4% of them said they expected to earn less than \$2,000;
- (b) 7.5% said—\$2,000 to \$2,499;
- (c) 20.1%—\$2,500 to \$4,999;
- (d) 20.6%—\$5,000 to \$9,999;
- (e) 15.7% over \$10,000;
- (f) 18.3% don't expect to work;
- (g) 13.9% volunteered no opinion.

Now, consider how much the average adult in the 45-54 age group makes today. These are Census Bureau figures. In group listed above as (a), i.e. those who earn less than \$2,000 the percentage is 29.9; group (b)—17.7%; group (c)—43.2; group (d)—7.1; group (e)—2.1.

Even a quick glance at the figures reveals how very optimistic

young people are over the prospect of making more money than their parents are earning today.

The median dollar income which the young people expect to make far outstrips—in fact, more than doubles—the median \$2,650 annually which their elders are now earning. Of course, they may fall far short of this, but such is their confidence today.

The Fortune survey also showed that in the matter of taking risks and gambles, a somewhat larger number of young people than older people are willing to take a greater risk in their careers. Of particular interest is the fact that largest single group among the youngsters (42.3%) and the oldesters (50.0%) is the group which wants security first and a good income second.

Reds Attack Fifth and Last Ukrainian Diocese

SOON after the close of World War II the Reds began a campaign aimed at the destruction of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Western Ukraine. They saw in it a formidable obstacle to the realization of their totalitarian policies. Moreover, the Ukrainian Catholic Church was independent of

Moscow. Earlier Moscow had destroyed the Ukrainian Orthodox Autocephalous Church, dominant in Eastern Ukraine, by incorporating it into the Russian Orthodox Church, headed by Patriarch Alexei, appointed to his office by the Kremlin rulers and of necessity and inclination their willing tool.

At first persuasion was used to lure the Ukrainian Catholic bishops into the Russian Orthodox fold. But none of the eight bishops succumbed to it. Forceful methods were then employed. Headed by Archbishop Slipiy the Ukrainian hierarchy was thrown in to prison, where he and some others perished.

On March 6, 1946 a "Synod" was convened by the communistic organs of the administration of Lviv, in the course of which the

"reunion of the Greek Catholic Church with the Russian Orthodox Church" was proclaimed. Most of the 3,000 Ukrainian Catholic priests were imprisoned and many executed.

On October 27, 1947 the Reds assassinated the Carpatho-Ukrainian Bishop Theodore Romzha. With the removal of this Ukrainian bishop and his diocese the way was cleared for the Red advance into Rumania and Hungary.

However, there is still one Ukrainian Catholic diocese left, that of Presov in Czechoslovakia, south of the Carpathians. Some 20,000 Ukrainians belong to it. They, too, are now being persecuted. It is quite evident that when the Communists succeed in liquidating this Ukrainian diocese, they shall next turn their attention to the Czech and Slovak churches.

RUSSIA LAYS SLAYING TO A "VATICAN AGENT"

The Associated Press reported that the Journal of the Moscow Patriarch said today an "agent of the Vatican" assassinated Dr. Lvov O. Gavriil Kostelnik, protopresbyter of the Russian Orthodox Church, last fall.

The accusation was contained in a brief statement signed by a member of the Holy Synod, Metropolitan Nikolai of Krutitski and Kolonna. The statement said Dr. Kostelnik was killed near his home on September 20.

Patriarch Alexei of Moscow, head of the church in all Russia, made a similar charge in a statement dated September 21. The Journal said.

Alexei was quoted as saying that the assassin was "one of humanity's degenerates, a member of the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalist underground, who without doubt acted at the orders of the Vatican."

Dr. Kostelnik was a leader in the movement that resulted in the Uniat Church of the Western Ukraine severing its 350-year-old ties with the Roman Catholic Church and becoming part of the Russian Orthodox Church in March, 1946.

ROME, January 8 (AP).—Unofficially but informed Vatican flatly denied tonight the Russian charge that a Vatican agent had assassinated Dr. Kostelnik, as stated in the Journal of the Moscow Patriarch. These informants interpreted the accusation as an attempt to counteract the agitation caused by the arrest of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty in Hungary.

ORGANS OF POWER: THE POLITBURO

Far more important than the Central Committee is the powerful

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Junior's Taking Singing Lessons

There are a lot of young hopefuls among our Ukrainian Americans who are studying voice. Naturally, the summit of their ambitions is the Metropolitan. And so they spare no effort and care, and their parents or sponsors no amount of money, so that they be able to advance in their chosen career.

Naturally, many pitfalls await them. Some of them are exposed in a recent newspaper interview with Astrid Varnay, Wagnerian soprano of the Metropolitan Opera. We hope that our young hopefuls, and especially their parents, will follow her obviously sound advice.

In the first place, she says to the parents, don't rush right out and get a singing teacher for Marusia, who hums over the dishes, or young Danilo, who sings in the shower, until you have given the matter careful consideration. Whether the young vocalist is being trained for a career or for social purposes, there are several things to think over.

"Too many unscrupulous people take advantage of parental pride in talented youngsters and turn teacher singing into a racket," Miss Varnay said. "They use all sorts of inducements to get pupils. Parents should be wary of glamorous promises."

No. 1 on the list of pitfalls, she said, is the long term contract. The teacher tells proud mamma that Junior is a second Caruso—in four years he'll be ready. Then teacher suggests a five-year contract. At most a year's contract should be arranged, Miss Varnay's opinion. In that time a teacher should be able to see how the pupil progressed and whether further study was advisable.

Those Promises

Promises of radio or concert contracts are something else to look out for. In many cases the teacher can't possibly come through with such jobs, she pointed out. The teacher who declines money—perhaps because a promising pupil can't afford lessons—and settles for "ten per cent of your earnings when you make good" is not always as philanthropic as it might appear.

"I know of one case where an outstanding singer is still paying such a teacher," Miss Varnay said. "The ten per cent has turned into a fortune for the teacher and a headache for the singer."

Gadgets

Watch out for teachers who employ gadgets, too. There have been several cases where pills were given to pupils before a high note so that they could reach it. "Obviously this is ridiculous," Miss Varnay said. "In another instance, I heard of a teacher who let pupils inhale a bottle filled with Italian air because it would give their voices the quality of the great Italian singers. It sounds silly but a lot of people are taken in by this sort of thing."

Other things to watch for are phony scholarships—where you end up paying more than you ordinarily might—promises of solo parts in student concerts at the end of the year and teachers who predict great careers for very young children.

"Girls shouldn't be given singing lessons until they're 16 and boys until they're 18," Miss Varnay said. "Because before this age their voices are likely to change. There are exceptions, like Patricia Munsel and Cathryn Grayson, who have high pitched voices that need a great deal of training."

Good Advice

Selecting a good teacher may be difficult but universities, colleges and church music groups can often suggest a reputable one. If you live in New York, Miss Varnay said that the Julliard School will audition students to see if their voices are being properly trained. Vocal training is a long, hard job, Miss Varnay said. You don't start off learning arias but spend a good three years taking voice lessons and another two learning roles. Five years is the minimum, she said, although her own career contradicts this. She made her debut after two and one-half years of constant study. She didn't have to worry about a teacher either, because her mother, Maria Javars, a famed coloratura of several decades ago, took over the job.

On Record - - by Ted Victor

EDUCATION:

FOR some reason or other, everyone that I have encountered is under the impression that one goes to school merely to find some sort of position after completing the prescribed courses. There are some people I know personally, who attend school because they want to learn as much as possible about their chosen courses. Of course they have to make a living, a fact of which they are more than aware. Some of them attend school and after school work at something completely foreign to their chosen studies. When these individuals are cornered by someone they're usually asked—what they are doing in school, why are they continue going to school and how much money they expect to make from their studies? Well, to say the least, they are put up a tree for a while. They can attempt to explain their reasons to their well meaning friends, but in all frankness, they are usually thought to be slightly "off the beam."

This inability of the average person to understand why people go to school just to learn, is something that the American way of life is responsible for. When one mentions that he is taking a lengthy course in English, and that he doesn't believe that he will ever make any real money from it, well, the average person immediately thinks that a trip to the nearest psycho is in order. For these harassed individuals I offer the following excuses or better yet, good, valid reasons for pursuing their chosen studies. People may laugh at these so called perpetual students, but in the end they will come to realize that it is upon these so called hopeless cases that the development of the world's culture rests.

"Education is an end in itself." The person that spends his entire life in study, is really superior to the student that is studying merely to turn professional in some field and make a few million. Of course the few million have their merits but that is not our concern at present. (How true) If you happen to know of some individual that has been going to school for

years and years and still is undecided as to what field of work he is going to settle down in, please don't be too harsh on him. In reality he is one of many that would like to spend the rest of his life in study. Since it is impossible to do this in our present day economic system he must from necessity look for some sort of occupation. If he desires to make a sacrifice, he may turn to different sorts of studies in college. Studies that will aid him in the very practical American field of industry. However, if he is stubborn, he will continue to study what he pleases and make his living from any and all opportunities, in all fields of industry. Of course, at times there is a happy marriage of scholarship and work, but these are few and far between. If a man desires to be a poet (full time) or a scholar, he must decide at an early date, to either starve or, if he is lucky, to get in with some university that has a nice thick bankroll and is willing to support him while he works. This is an all too honest fact. For proof, all one does is to observe the types of positions our best poets hold today. They are librarians. Of course it is doubtful whether they know anything about the real work of the library. Still the government has to give them something and the librarian's job is as good as any.

If there are still some people in the world today who think that the work of a scholar or a poet is unimportant, well, there is nothing much I can say right here that will convince them otherwise. Suffice it to say, these people that do all the digging in the libraries in the field, are the ones that add the parts to the whole. When finally an Edison, a Marconi, or an Einstein comes along, they are the people that put all these long sought parts together to form a whole. They are people that reap the glory of inventing. The scholar, the man that has worked for countless ages on the seeming unimportant parts of this whole, receives very little thanks from anyone or any reimbursement. He is indeed fortunate if society continues to think him sane.

Business Venture - - by G. H.

THERE was worry written all over Martin's face when we met recently. That was unusual for a jovial fellow like Martin who never seemed to have any worries, or who probably knew how to conceal them. But this time his morale was at a very low ebb and he did not try to hide his feelings.

Martin had just come from a meeting of the recently established social club where he served as a financial secretary. It was partly due to his efforts that the club obtained a license to sell alcoholic refreshments to members. In a very short time the club prospered to the extent of hiring two bartenders for steady employment.

"Did I get a bawling out at the meeting?" Martin began to explain. "They all took a crack at me. When we hired two men on a salary basis, one smart-aleck suggested that we look into the matter of Withholding Tax. Acting on club's instructions I went to the Internal Revenue Office and explained the situation. They gave me the necessary forms with instructions and I was ready to leave with a feeling that I am getting away easy."

"Just then the Revenue Officer asked me, as an afterthought, what are we doing about the social security. Of course I knew about social security as it applies to me in my work, but social security was not mentioned at the club meeting. So I listened to the Revenue Officer: one per cent of wages must be deducted from the hired man and one per cent is paid by the club; and there is a heavy fine for not doing it, he added with a grin. I took the forms for social security and applied for the identification number in the name of the club."

"I was again ready to leave when the Revenue Officer popped a question about the State Unemployment Compensation,—he was so helpful! That almost floor-

ed me, but I was not delayed any longer. He gave me the address of the State unemployment Office and I left. It was more than enough for me for one day. "Next day I called at the State Unemployment Office. Yes, I was told, there was a heavy fine for employers who neglect payments to the Unemployment Fund. What if your club decides to discharge one of the men? Then he could not collect his \$20 per week, but he could make a lot of trouble for the club, it was explained. There was no way out of it, so I filled out the necessary forms in the name of the club.

"I was ready to leave when this officer asked me what the club has done about the Workmen's Compensation, which takes care of the man in case he is injured in an accident. That is also compulsory and involves trouble if neglected. And he gave me the address to the proper office.

"To make the story short, I went to the Workmen's Compensation Office, again filled out the necessary form in the name of the club, and paid the year's premium on the accident policy. Today I made my report to the club, and did I get a bawling out! They told me I was wasting the club's profits and that I made more work for myself with complicated reports, so that nobody

could take over my job as secretary, and they said many other things. "The thing is done now and they cannot undo it," said Martin with relief, having unburdened himself. "At least I feel sure that the club is protected all around by complying with the law. But I learned what it means to go into a business venture—these days."

Alas, poor Martin, he did well. And if other clubs have their Martins, they are protected too. For ignorance of the law is no excuse, say the lawyers.

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Penalties for Refusal of Soviet Officials to Return from Abroad

The threat of "outlawry" and the threat of using relatives as "hostages" discourage Soviet officials abroad from following the example of Mrs. Kasenkina and Samorin who refused to return on orders to the USSR. These legal devices hark back to the tribal practices of primitive times, long since cast into discard in most communities.

I. Outlawry: Penalty for Refusal to Return
In 1929 a law was passed in the Soviet Union which stated that the refusal of a Soviet citizen who was an official abroad to return to the USSR was to be qualified as treason; such a person was to be declared by the USSR Supreme Court "outside the law" and subject to shooting within a day after identification. (In Soviet terminology an "official" is any person occupying a paid or unpaid, permanent or temporary, office in any state institution, trade union, or cooperative. As teachers Mrs. Kasenkina and Samorin would both be considered as officials.) The law was probably inspired by the apostasy of G. Besedovsky and S. Dmitrievsky, officials of the Soviet diplomatic service, who denounced the Soviet regime from abroad prior to the passage of the law. This form of "outlawry" reintroduced into Soviet law an ancient legal institution regarded until then by Soviet writers as a relic of the Middle Ages. Outlawry had been practiced in the Revolution and Civil War by both Reds and Whites, but it had been rejected in the Soviet criminal codes. Even in 1929 outlawry was established in a special law and was not made part of the criminal code. In May, 1947, the death penalty in peacetime was abolished and a maximum

of 25 years imprisonment was substituted in the USSR. It is, therefore, a moot point whether "outlawry" still entails shooting on identification or now entails 25 years imprisonment in a correctional-labor camp. A recent Soviet legal textbook, *Osnovy Sovyetskavo Gosudarstva i Prava* (Foundamentals of Soviet State and Law), 1947, which incorporates references to the abolition of capital punishment, mentions that the 1929 law is in force, although it does not allude to the specific penalty provided in the law. Since outlawry was in a somewhat different category from the usual series of punishments instituted in Soviet criminal law, it is possible that the change-in-penalty may not apply in this instance. In any case, imprisonment for 25 years in the USSR is not radically different from a sentence of death.

II. Hostages: Penalties for Relatives
There is no specific penalty provided by the Soviet Criminal Code, or other criminal laws, for the family of a Soviet official refusing to return from abroad. There is precedent for such a penalty, however, in other parts of Soviet criminal law.

In 1934, when "treason" was formally introduced into the Criminal Code as the most serious of counter-revolutionary offenses, penalties were instituted for the adult members of the family of a person in the Soviet military service who fled abroad ("Adult" means 18 or over; "members of family" include spouse, parents, children, and brothers and sisters; "military service" means active duty personnel of armed forces and security police.) If these relatives aided in the escape, or knew anything about it and did not tell the authorities, they are subject to 5-10 years of incarceration. Even if they knew nothing about the escape but were living with the escapee they are subject to exile to distant parts of Siberia for five years.

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If one analyzes his political beliefs from the present point of view, from the ideology of the American President, Woodrow Wilson, as to the right of self-determination of every people, one reaches the conclusion that Philip Orlyk was the precursor of that modern political point of view. He rejected political traditionalism, and for that reason the views of the leader of the Ukrainian independents regarding a nation's right to an independent existence, were in those times considered really revolutionary.

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Trivia - - - By Sophia

"BRANDED"

HAVE you ever noticed how you tend to "type" people when you hear their first names? There are many names, like John, Charles, Peter, Thomas, etc., which have no special significance and which can apply to almost anybody. But there are others which draw a picture for you in your mind's eye, especially if you've never seen the person. Such a name is Clarence.

When you hear of someone named Clarence, you unwittingly conjure up a conception of what the fellow looks like, how he acts, dresses, and you even know certain things about his character. For example, Clarence is not strong and massive. He is usually a meek individual, who has had "book learning," and is mild-mannered with a quiet voice. He seldom speaks unless spoken to, and invariably develops into a henpecked husband, (if he ever musters up the courage to propose.) Clarence never has any great ups and downs, but leads a regular life with a daily routine. If he ever tires of it, nobody ever finds out about it. Clarence is not the only fellow with these traits. There's Lester, who's very much like him, and Clement, who could almost be his twin brother.

Then there's a group of "regular guys," whose names begin with Joe, Bill, Mike and a dozen others. There's nothing distinctive about their names; they just happen to have them. They're not considered fancy, nor are they crude. They're just good, substantial names.

But there are other groups which must be accounted for. For example, there are "Mama's boys," and who are named Archibald, Cornelius, or perhaps Percy. These boys lead rather sheltered lives, and although they rebel against authority once in awhile, they never get far. Eventually they grow older and bigger, but they seldom grow up. It takes a revolution for Archie to assert himself or for Percy to accept respon-

sibility. The funny thing about these boys is that they grow so big and tall, and how they manage to get government positions is beyond me. I guess they are still at the mercy of the family, whose influence got them the jobs in the first place. And should these boys marry, the domineering mothers are heartbroken. Wanna change your name to Percy, fellows?

Oh, we must not forget the gangsters. Of course, gangsters and hoodlums can be named anything, but there are certain names that go better with gangsters than other names. For instance, there's Louie. Doesn't "Louie the Lug" sound better than, "Lester the Lug?" And wouldn't "Fightin' Frankie" make better headlines than "Fightin' Francis?" Some names just don't sound right. And if the odd gangster happens to be named Gerald, the underworld simply calls him "Gentlemen Gerald," and he becomes the crack bank robber of all time.

There are a few names which bring to mind a magazine ad for hair tonic, or a toothpaste ad. These fellows are well suited for names like Larry, Bob, Wally or Jim. Any of these names goes well with the dazzling smile of the town's most popular playboy. You may never find out the real name of the fellow in the collar but you've already christened him mentally.

There are many names which belong neither here nor there, and don't bring to mind any particular type. For example, George, Freddie, Steve and Walter don't tell you a thing about the man. And of course, even the names mentioned above in the other categories, don't always apply the way they should, but you must admit that even if the names don't "type" the individual, you tend to this or that yourself. Otherwise, why would you say about a fellow, "He's a good Joe," or, "What a Rube he is!"

The Mazeppists

THE UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT OF THE EARLY 18th CENTURY

By BORYS KRUPNITSKY

(Concluded)

In the following year (1729), however, the hetman bade farewell to his illusions as to the possible understanding with hostile Moscow, and till his death continued a policy clearly directed against Russia. He understood that the only firm basis for the Ukrainian independence policy lay in an orientation toward Turkey and France. In addition, he came to the conclusion that the decisive part in the liberation of Ukraine must be played by the strong Ukrainian elements outside and inside the borders of Ukraine, as well as by those whose interests were similar to those of Ukraine, i.e., by the Don Cossacks and the small Tatar hordes already subjugated or dangerously threatened by Russia. For that reason the formation of an anti-Russian coalition was the basic political conception of the policy of the Ukrainian headquarters in Salonica.

In his notes to the states friendly to Ukraine he called their attention to the danger threatening Western Europe from Russia on the one hand, and on the other—he compared the Russian invasion of the west with the advance of the barbarians against the European civilization. In his estimation, no country in Europe was safe from the Russian invasion from the east. After Ukraine, the next victims of this invasion would be Russia's neighbors, Sweden, Poland and Turkey. In these memorials drawn by Orlyk there is much political foresight and vision, and his fears in the present day are becoming a ghastly reality for all of Europe. Again today Ukraine is still the most important unsolved problem of eastern Europe.

Orlyk emphasized that Ukraine and Poland would join Turkey because those countries were at that time bled white by military actions, for the commander-in-chief of the Russian troops, Field Marshal Minikh, had made Ukraine his base against Turkey and was driving the Ukrainian population to despair. But the anti-Austrian policy of France won the day at the Turkish Court, and Orlyk's basic idea of forming an Eastern-European coalition against Moscow found no understanding in Istanbul or in Paris in spite of his energetic efforts in that direction through the mediation of his son Hrihor at the Court of Versailles.

In order to be closer to the theater of war as well as to Ukraine, Orlyk left Salonica and moved to the territory of Moldavia which was then a depend-

situation so broadly, the hetman of Ukraine foresaw in his vision the tragic part to be played by his beloved Ukraine. He foresaw that the autonomy of Ukraine would soon end, and that his nation would be the first victim of Russia imperialism. Orlyk considered Ukraine of that time as a defensive rampart of Europe, but he knew that that rampart had been hadly breached by the centralizing policy of Petersburg and needed immediate help from western Europe.

Another Russian-Turkish War (1735-1739) again aroused the energy of the hetman in spite of his bitter experiences and age. Turkey was forced to wage war on two fronts—against Russia and Austria, and for that reason Orlyk tried to persuade Turkey and France to liquidate the war against Austria and to concentrate all their strength against Russian expansion.

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In order to be closer to the theater of war as well as to Ukraine, Orlyk left Salonica and moved to the territory of Moldavia which was then a depend-

ency of Turkey. There he issued a fiery manifesto to the Zaporozhian Cossacks, exhorting them to a renewed struggle with Russia, while his son Hrihor secretly made a very dangerous journey to Ukraine in order to resume connections with the Ukrainian independents there and to instigate a rebellion against Russia.

Orlyk's Death

But this international turmoil did not bring any profit to Ukraine. Hetman Philip Orlyk did not return to Salonica, because he preferred to be nearer to Ukraine, and there, on the borders of his beloved Ukraine, he soon breathed his last in the seventieth year of his life.

His Son's Letter to Louise XV

The verdict of history was written for him by his son Hrihor in a letter to the French King Louis XV in which he informed him of the death of his father: "The obstinacy and patience with which my father, until the end of his days, suffered the cruellest misfortunes, the greatest disillusion, and the whims of the inexorable fortune, which resulted from his loyalty to our mutual interests, won for him respect not only in the countries interested in his plans and legitimate measures, but also in those countries against which he worked in order to maintain the interests of his fatherland and his nation."

With Philip Orlyk the first generation of the older Mazeppists became extinct. Their work in Europe for the liberation of Ukraine was, however, continued by their followers under the leadership of that extremely interesting figure in Ukrainian and French history—Hrihor Orlyk, the son of the hetman, and ardent Ukrainian patriot, and a Lieutenant-General in the Royal French Army.

The Mazeppists continued to fetter the hands of the Russian diplomacy in Europe, as in Ukraine, and for that reason were hated by the Russians. The word "mazeppists" to a Russian was tantamount to "traitor," but to a Ukrainian it meant "patriot," one devoted to the welfare of Ukraine. In the person of Philip Orlyk these seemed to be concentrated all the ideal passions of the first generation of the Ukrainian political emigration of the eighteenth century. As its leader, he propagated, and struggled for, the ideal of a free Ukrainian nation, and continually stressed the right of his people to decide their own destiny.

Ukraine—A Defensive Rampart
In contemplating the European

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1948 Ukrainian All-American College Football Team

By WALTER WM. DANKO

DIMITRO, BEDNARIK LEAD STAR-STUDED SQUAD

Once again, as in the past two years, the annual Ukrainian All-American College Football Team, originated in 1935 by Al Yaremko of Philly and composed of college players of Ukrainian or part Ukrainian ancestry, has been selected from a large group of athletes.

Selecting the first two squads was a very difficult job, especially in view of the trend of the two-platoon (offense and defense) system. If this trend of offensive and defensive specialists continues, the possibility is strong that authors of future "All" teams will have to select separate teams composed solely of offensive players and of defensive players.

Another factor that made the selections difficult was the terrific wealth of material. Ukrainians always have standout linemen as they're well built, rugged and can stand the rigors of line play, but this year's backfield crop had many outstanding performers, more than can be accommodated on the first two squads, much to my regret. However, the final vote was usually given to the "senior" classmen.

The first and second team linemen are big, strong, fast, and could wreck havoc with any line in the country. The linemen on the first squad average about 217 pounds and the 2nd team's line averages about 203 pounds.

The two backfields combine every virtue that a coach dreams of for his own team. They have leadership, speed, shiftness, power, running, kicking and passing abilities. The first backfield averages 191 pounds and the second averages 195 lbs.

It is regrettable that there are only 22 positions open on the first two teams for there are many qualified players on the "Reserve" list.

For the first time in its 14 year history, the "All Uke" team has a set of three brothers. They are the Skladany brothers, Tom and Andy of Temple and Leo of Pitt. (I've compiled the last four annual "All Uke" teams and Leo has been placed on each team). They're brothers of Joe, who was All-American end at Pitt in '32 and '33. Two other brothers, Barney and Eddie played for VMT and Fordham respectively, in years gone by. Co-captains Mike Dimitro (all-coast), Chuck Bednarik (All-American) were two of the outstanding linemen in the country and will probably turn "pro" next season. Another probable future "pro" is Hank Drost of Cornell (All-East). Several of the players were captains of their respective teams including Bednarik, Steve Woytek, Tom Zetkov and Ed Sikorski, among others. Bednarik and Chet Lipka have placed on the past four "All Uke" teams.

Johnny Papit, who was the most sought after secondary school player in the country two seasons ago, was fifth in the nation in the ground-gaining department. Ed "Butch" Songin showed that he could make the switch from fullback to "T" formation quarterback by rating fifth in the nation among the passers and mauling Boston College to a successful season. By the way, brother Fred, also did a fine job in the B. C. backfield. Joe and Chuck Drazanovich, two of the solid oaks who make Penn State's attack go and their opponents' offense stall, are also brothers.

Little Joe Dimintek, BC's great open field scat-back, made many long runs this season, including a full length 100 yard run back of a kick-off. Even smaller Steve Comkowie of Connecticut concluded his fourth year as a varsity player. Steve probably was the smallest player in collegiate ball this season but certainly no one had a bigger heart. Johnny Lasak won a prize donated by his squad's coaching staff for having made more tackles on kick-off returns than any of his teammates.

Big Bill Tomilenko, biggest man on the squad, is a member of the Bayonne (N.J.) Ukrainian Sporting Club (National Ukrainian and Slavonic basketball champs); Bill Radick, all-round athlete, is a member of the Buffalo (N.Y.) Joe Hriczko Uke VFW Post No. 6245 and Steve Romank, versatile performer for Villanova, plays for the

Pos.	Player	School	Class	Height	Weight	Hometown
LE	Leo Skladany	Pittsburgh University	Sr.	6'2"	205	Plymouth, Pa.
LT	Henry Drost	Cornell University	Soph.	6'1"	230	Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
LG	Tom Zetkov	Colgate University	Sr.	5'11"	205	Ossining, N. Y.
C	Charles Bednarik (Co-Captain)	Pennsylvania University	Sr.	6'3"	230	Bethlehem, Pa.
RG	Mike Dimitro (Co-Captain)	U. C. L. A.	Sr.	5'10"	210	Weirton, W. Va.
RT	Peter Barbolak	Purdue University	Sr.	6'3"	230	Riverside, Ill.
RE	Mike Rubish	North Carolina	Sr.	6'2"	308	Weirton, W. Va.
QB	John Papit	Virginia University	Soph.	6'0"	192	Philadelphia, Pa.
LH	Eli Marcich	Georgia University	Jr.	5'11"	177	Chicago, Ill.
RH	Mike Swistowicz	Notre Dame University	Jr.	5'11"	200	Chicago, Ill.
FB	Frank Kuzma	Minnesota University	Jr.	6'0"	195	Ely, Minnesota

Pos.	Player	School	Class	Height	Weight	Hometown
LE	Fred Sowiak	Rutgers University	Jr.	6'1"	190	New Brunswick, N. J.
LT	Chat Lipka	Rutgers University	Sr.	6'4"	230	Lowell, Mass.
LG	Steve Woytek	Denver University	Jr.	5'9"	214	Hazleton, Pa.
C	Eugene Shekitta	Columbia University	Sr.	5'11"	192	Blakely, Pa.
RG	Mike Kushinka	Rutgers University	Sr.	5'11"	192	Bethlehem, Pa.
RT	Ted Dostanko	North Carolina State	Jr.	6'2"	205	Pateron, N. J.
RE	Andy Novak	Miami University	Jr.	6'1"	187	Bradenville, Pa.
QB	Ed Songin	Boston College	Jr.	6'0"	200	Walpole, Mass.
LH	Walt Pastuszak	Brown University	Jr.	6'1"	190	North Abington, Mass.
RH	Bill Rudick	Buffalo University	Sr.	5'10"	180	Buffalo, N. Y.
FB	Paul Dubenetzky	Temple University	Jr.	6'2"	210	Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pos.	Player	School	Class	Height	Weight	Hometown
Ends:	Tom Hritzko	St. Thomas	Sr.	6'1"	180	Hibbing, Minn.
	John Smidansky	Pennsylvania State	Soph.	6'0"	190	Munhall, Pa.
	Mike Souchak	Duke University	Jr.	6'0"	190	Berwick, Pa.
	Sam Zatkoff	Illinois University	Sr.	6'0"	185	Hantramck, Mich.
	Jim Valek	Illinois University	Sr.	5'10"	185	Joliet, Ill.
	Walter Bruska	Cornell University	Jr.	5'11"	175	Mohawk, N. Y.
	Bill Nebb	Rutgers University	Jr.	6'0"	190	New Brunswick, N. J.
Tackles:	Peter Kalitka	Columbia University	Soph.	6'0"	206	Lawrence, Mass.
	Bill Tomilenko	Lebanon Valley	Fresh.	6'5"	250	Bayonne, N. J.
	Andy Skladany	Temple University	Fresh.	6'0"	215	Plymouth, Pa.
	Charles Godlasky	Penn State	Soph.	6'1"	200	Tyrone, Pa.
	Steve Hordinski	Denver University	Sr.	6'3"	205	Denver, Col.
	Nick Feher	Georgia University	Soph.	6'0"	210	Youngstown, Ohio.
	Bob Prymski	Illinois University	Sr.	6'1"	226	Hammond, Ind.
Guards:	John Lukowsky	Washington and Jefferson	Sr.	5'8"	178	Ford City, Pa.
	Frank Sukana	New York University	Jr.	5'11"	190	Fraekville, Pa.
	Mike Dzamko	Villanova	Soph.	5'10 1/2"	190	St. Clair, Pa.
	Joe Drazanovich	Pennsylvania State	Jr.	5'11"	200	Brownsville, Pa.
	Joe Sarabok	Pennsylvania State	Jr.	5'10"	190	Lansford, Pa.
	Bob Gabsewicz	Denver University	Soph.	5'9"	190	Berwick, Pa.
	Frank Semansky	Montana University	Jr.	5'8"	184	Butte, Mont.
	Walt Sergienko	Boston University	Soph.	6'0"	200	Chicopee Falls, Mass.
	Steve Nikifor	Colgate University	Sr.	6'1"	195	Valley Stream, L.I., N.Y.
	Bill Zavidny	North Carolina State	Sr.	5'10"	175	Mokesrooks, Pa.
	Emil Hordesky	Scranton University	Sr.	5'9"	168	Carbondale, Pa.
Centers:	Mike Murray	Lehigh University	Jr.	6'1"	190	Sayre, Pa.
	Leo Parahotsky	New York University	Jr.	6'3 1/2"	205	Astoria, L.I., N.Y.
	John Fierik	Cornell University	Soph.	5'11"	160	Providence, R. I.
	Jonah Juhase	C. C. N. Y.	Jr.	5'11"	200	New York, N. Y.
	Ray Maladowitz	Army	Jr.	6'1"	200	Garfield, N. J.
	Mike Sikora	Indiana University	Jr.	6'0"	180	Chicago, Ill.
	Joe Jaekura	Georgia University	Jr.	6'1"	190	East Chicago, Ind.
	Joe Esachenko	Miami University	Jr.	6'0"	190	Miami, Fla.
	Len Ekimoff	South Carolina	Jr.	6'0"	190	Chicago, Ill.
	John Lukachik	Illinois University	Sr.	6'0"	190	Urbana, Ill.
Backs:	Steve Romanik	Villanova	Jr.	6'1"	190	Millville, N. J.
	Steve Comkowiez	Connecticut	Sr.	5'4"	145	Shelton, Conn.
	John Lasak	C. C. N. Y.	Soph.	6'0"	185	Long Island City, N. Y.
	Ed Sikorski	Muhlenberg	Sr.	5'11"	180	Emmaus, Pa.
	Jack Zupetz	Minnesota University	Jr.	5'11"	188	Mt. Iron, Minn.
	Ed Lisak	Oklahoma University	Soph.	6'0"	195	Kalamazoo, Mich.
	Frank Rogel	Pennsylvania State	Jr.	5'10"	195	North Braddock, Pa.
	Charles Drazanovich	Pennsylvania State	Jr.	6'1"	215	Brownsville, Pa.
	Joe Cheplick	Manfield State Teach.	Soph.	5'10"	180	Olyphant, Pa.
	Steve Wadiak	South Carolina	Soph.	5'10"	190	Chicago, Ill.
	Fred Songin	Boston College	Jr.	6'0"	205	Walpole, Mass.
	Ed Clasy	Boston College	Jr.	6'1"	185	Natick, Mass.
	Joe Diminick	Boston College	Jr.	5'6"	155	Kulpmont, Pa.
	Eugene Zawolsky	Temple University	Sr.	5'10"	180	Plains, Pa.
	Tom Skladany	Temple University	Jr.	6'0"	206	Plymouth, Pa.
	Tom Kaminsky	Georgia University	Sr.	6'0"	175	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
	John Tillitsky	Georgia University	Soph.	5'10"	180	Canton, Ohio
	Ed Stec	Bucknell	Jr.	5'10"	185	North Tonawanda, N. Y.
	Nick Lysohir	Indiana University	Jr.	6'0"	190	Sharon, Pa.
	John Koska	Cornell University	Jr.	6'10"	186	Middleburg, N. Y.
	Bernard Babula	Cornell University	Jr.	5'10"	170	Green Ridge, Pa.
	Dick Czaplinski	Miami University	Jr.	6'0"	190	Elizabeth, N. J.
	Joe Konovalchick	Miami University	Jr.	6'0"	190	Miami, Florida
	Joe Krull	Miami University	Jr.	6'0"	190	Miami, Florida
	Bill Pavlekowski	Boston University	Jr.	5'11"	180	Boston, Mass.
	George Yourishin	Scranton University	Sr.	5'11"	180	Hazleton, Pa.

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	Walt Sergienko	Boston University	Soph.	6'0"	200	Chicopee Falls, Mass.
	Steve Nikifor	Colgate University	Sr.	6'1"	195	Valley Stream, L.I., N.Y.
	Bill Zavidny	North Carolina State	Sr.	5'10"	175	Mokesrooks, Pa.
	Emil Hordesky	Scranton University	Sr.	5'9"	168	Carbondale, Pa.
Centers:	Mike Murray	Lehigh University	Jr.	6'1"	190	Sayre, Pa.
	Leo Parahotsky	New York University	Jr.	6'3 1/2"	205	Astoria, L.I., N.Y.
	John Fierik	Cornell University	Soph.	5'11"	160	Providence, R. I.
	Jonah Juhase	C. C. N. Y.	Jr.	5'11"	200	New York, N. Y.
	Ray Maladowitz	Army	Jr.	6'1"	200	Garfield, N. J.
	Mike Sikora	Indiana University	Jr.	6'0"	180	Chicago, Ill.
	Joe Jaekura	Georgia University	Jr.	6'1"	190	East Chicago, Ind.
	Joe Esachenko	Miami University	Jr.	6'0"	190	Miami, Fla.
	Len Ekimoff	South Carolina	Jr.	6'0"	190	Chicago, Ill.
	John Lukachik	Illinois University	Sr.	6'0"	190	Urbana, Ill.
Backs:	Steve Romanik	Villanova	Jr.	6'1"	190	Millville, N. J.
	Steve Comkowiez	Connecticut	Sr.	5'4"	145	Shelton, Conn.
	John Lasak	C. C. N. Y.	Soph.	6'0"	185	Long Island City, N. Y.
	Ed Sikorski	Muhlenberg	Sr.	5'11"	180	Emmaus, Pa.
	Jack Zupetz	Minnesota University	Jr.	5'11"	188	Mt. Iron, Minn.
	Ed Lisak	Oklahoma University	Soph.	6'0"	195	Kalamazoo, Mich.
	Frank Rogel	Pennsylvania State	Jr.	5'10"	195	North Braddock, Pa.
	Charles Drazanovich	Pennsylvania State	Jr.	6'1"	215	Brownsville, Pa.
	Joe Cheplick	Manfield State Teach.	Soph.	5'10"	180	Olyphant, Pa.
	Steve Wadiak	South Carolina	Soph.	5'10"	190	Chicago, Ill.
	Fred Songin	Boston College	Jr.	6'0"	205	Walpole, Mass.
	Ed Clasy	Boston College	Jr.	6'1"	185	Natick, Mass.
	Joe Diminick	Boston College	Jr.	5'6"	155	Kulpmont, Pa.
	Eugene Zawolsky	Temple University	Sr.	5'10"	180	Plains, Pa.
	Tom Skladany	Temple University	Jr.	6'0"	206	Plymouth, Pa.
	Tom Kaminsky	Georgia University	Sr.	6'0"	175	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
	John Tillitsky	Georgia University	Soph.	5'10"	180	Canton, Ohio
	Ed Stec	Bucknell	Jr.	5'10"	185	North Tonawanda, N. Y.
	Nick Lysohir	Indiana University	Jr.	6'0"	190	Sharon, Pa.
	John Koska	Cornell University	Jr.	6'10"	186	Middleburg, N. Y.
	Bernard Babula	Cornell University	Jr.	5'10"	170	Green Ridge, Pa.
	Dick Czaplinski	Miami University	Jr.	6'0"	190	Elizabeth, N. J.
	Joe Konovalchick	Miami University	Jr.	6'0"	190	Miami, Florida
	Joe Krull	Miami University	Jr.	6'0"	190	Miami, Florida
	Bill Pavlekowski	Boston University	Jr.	5'11"	180	Boston, Mass.
	George Yourishin	Scranton University	Sr.	5'11"	180	Hazleton, Pa.

HONORARY COACHES:
 BRONKO NAGURSKI—Minnesota 1930! All-time grid great
 STEVE SINKO—Duquesne 1934; Boston University line-coach
 PAUL SOKOL—St. Thomas (Minnesota) College 1938; St. Thomas end-coach.
 EMIL LADYKO—Columbia University 1947; Columbia end-coach
 JOHN DRUZE—Fordham 1938; Notre Dame end-coach
 WALT KONDRATOVICH—Columbia 1947; Columbia backfield coach
 NICK WASYLK—Ohio State 1938; Colgate backfield coach.

Millville (N.J.) Ukes in the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America (UYL-NA) basketball program.
 Well, I hope the following lineup of the "All-Ukrainian" Team doesn't cause too much disagreement. I'd like to thank the players, coaches, and others for their fine cooperation and aid in the compilation of this team. Incidentally, permission is granted to anyone who wishes to submit this squad to his local newspaper or periodical.
JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NAT'L ASSOCIATION. DO IT NOW!

U.N.A. Bowling League to Resume Tournaments

After a month-long lay-off during the Christmas and New Year holidays (including the Ukrainian), the eight member teams of the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.J.-N.Y. Area will open the second half of their series of 30-odd weekly tournaments this Friday, January 21st.

The locale of all of the matches held (and those scheduled to be held) has been the Star Recreation Academy in Newark, New Jersey, chosen by the unanimous approval of the participants as being most centrally located. Teams from Irvington, Newark and Jersey City in New Jersey, and one team from New York City comprise the roster of the league which is now in its second year of existence, and has been a leading factor in the resurgence of an active U.N.A. sports program.

As of the close of the fourteenth tourney, held before the holiday season, the list of team standings shows two teams tied for first place, U.N.A. Branch 14 and the St. John's Catholic War Veterans, both of Newark, with 29 games won and 13 lost by each. Separated from the two topmost leaders by only four games, are the Irvington Ukrainian Social Club and the "A" Team representing the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club, both being tied with 25

