



The Ukrainian Weekly

Supplement

№ в З. Д. Америки; 5¢ За кордоном

Тел. „Свобода“: BERGEN 4-0237 — Тел. У. Н. Союз: BERGEN 4-1016

3¢ in the United States; 5¢ Elsewhere

WEEKLY: No. 26

JERSEY CITY and NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1949

VOL. XVII

THE END OF A CHURCH IN EASTERN EUROPE

The brutal persecution of the Catholic Church in Hungary and Czechoslovakia has justly aroused the indignation of civilized mankind. Yet the events now taking place in Central Europe are but replicas of what happened to the Catholic Church in Western Europe and Carpatho-Ukraine in the years following the last war.

The vital facts about the destruction of the Ukrainian Catholic Church were properly reported in the Ukrainian press here and in Canada. Unfortunately, the world as a whole did not fully grasp what happened to the Ukrainian Catholics who fell under the rule of Soviet Russia.

A comprehensive survey dealing with the "liquidation of a church" appeared in the April 1949 issue of Plain Talk, a New York anti-communist monthly. Mr. Robert Dall, author, presented the details of "a mass death sentence," the death of an entire church.

When in 1945 the Soviet Union saw that the war was won for Communism, a diabolical plan for the destruction of the Greek Uniate Church in Eastern Europe was conceived. This church had about 10,000,000 faithful in Poland, Ukraine, Rumania and Czechoslovakia (Carpatho-Ukraine). But the methods by which the Politburo has succeeded in the forcible destruction of that church are of extraordinary interest and importance.

The onslaught of Soviet Russia against that church did not occur until after a coalition between the Moscow Patriarchate of the Orthodox Church and the Politburo was effected. It was Patriarch Alexei of Moscow who decided to subordinate the Uniate Church after 350 years of "exile." He said that this church should "return to the bosom of the only true faith, the sole Orthodox Church."

The first act of tragedy, writes Mr. Dall, took place in the summer of 1945 in the form of a solemn mass in the St. George Cathedral of Lviv soon after Western Ukraine was occupied by Soviet troops for the second time. The last act was a high mass in the Bucharest Cathedral in October 1948, during which Rumanian Patriarch Justinian, a friend of the Communists, declared the submission of the Rumanian Catholic (Uniate) Church to the Russian Orthodox Church.

What happened during the interim three-year period? Eastern Europe saw an endless chain of murders of bishops and lower clergy of the Uniate Church; the erection of special concentration camps near Horodok in Western Ukraine; constant punitive expeditions of the MVD against the Ukrainian villages with mass shootings, the burning to the ground of entire communities and the deportation of the inhabitants to slave labor camps in the Soviet hinterlands. The counterpart to these high masses in the cathedrals of Lviv and Bucharest is the final development of an underground Greek Catholic Church in Western Ukraine, which holds its services in the forests, as the Christians of ancient Rome gathered in the catacombs.

History of the Uniate Church

Mr. Dall deals with the history of the Greek Catholic Church as far back as the year 1569 when the Uniate Church arose in what was then Poland and extended to the east into Ukraine. It was introduced into Transylvania, which now belongs to Rumania, and into the Hungarian Banat some one hundred years later by the Hapsburg emperors. From Eastern Galicia (Western Ukraine) it later spread to Carpatho-Ukraine which was part of Czecho-

lovakia between 1918 to 1945, and which finally was incorporated into the Soviet Ukrainian Republic.

In its inner structure the Uniate Church had many of the customs which were typical of the Orthodox Church. But it recognized the Roman Pope as its highest ecclesiastical authority. During the centuries, however, the Uniate Church became so strong that it was able to withstand all pressure to lead it back to Orthodoxy.

Significantly, the great dignitaries of the Russian Orthodox Church were at that time as much on the side of the Czars as are the present Orthodox patriarchs on the side of Stalin. When in 1914 Russian troops occupied Eastern Galicia, Metropolitan Eulogius of the Russian Orthodox Church, later head of that church in exile in Paris, advocated the forcible submission of the Ukrainian Catholics to Russian Orthodoxy. For his resolute stand Metropolitan Sheptytsky, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, was deported by Russian troops, and was able to return only after the February Revolution in 1917. The author goes on further and writes that the reactionary Czars of pre-Bolshevik Russia were but weak boy scouts in comparison with the Stalin administrators of the Russian Orthodox Church.

They forced, he writes, a Ukrainian prelate by the name of Gabriel Kostelnik, to lead a supposedly spontaneous "popular movement for the reunion of the Ukrainian Uniate Church with the Orthodox mother Church of Russia." This pressure on Kostelnik began in 1940, the author writes. (This is incorrect as in 1940 the head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church was still Metropolitan Sheptytsky who died November 1, 1944. He was succeeded by Metropolitan Slipiv, and never by Father Kostelnik.)

It was not until 1945, with the return of the Bolsheviks to Western Ukraine, that the pressure against the Ukrainian Catholic Church began with renewed violence. Kostelnik's son was arrested by the NKVD, and when all the Ukrainian bishops refused to abandon their church, Kostelnik gave initiative to an apostate church. Although he was made an Orthodox bishop, Kostelnik never saw his son released from the Soviet dungeon. In September 1948 Kostelnik was murdered near his palace in Lviv.

There are two versions of his death. One, coming from Ukrainian Catholic circles in Europe, argues that Kostelnik fell into despair when he discovered that his son was dead at the hands of the MVD, and threatened to issue a pastoral letter to the faithful with the aim of telling them to follow their own Catholic faith. The other version states that he was murdered by the Ukrainian underground army, the UPA.

Regardless of which account is correct, the Russian terror in Western Ukraine continues unabated. Of the seven Ukrainian bishops not one is still in office; all were deported into the interior of the Soviet Union. At least two of them, Bishops Khomyshyn and Kocylovsky, are dead or murdered, and the greater part of some 3,000 Ukrainian Catholic clergy is

Fourth Congress of Ukrainian Americans, in Washington, Nov. 5, and 6th

The Fourth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian descent will be held November 5 and 6, Saturday and Sunday, of this year, in Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America announced last week.

A record number of delegates of Ukrainian American societies throughout the country is expected to attend the convocation.

The Congress program will consist of (1) business sessions, which will reveal progress made by the UCCA in support of America's

peace effort and of Ukraine's struggle to free itself of Soviet Russian domination, (2) of open forum sessions at which basic issues and problems of Ukrainian American life will be presented and discussed, (3) social events, including a banquet and ball, and (4) election of officers of the UCCA.

Previous congresses of Ukrainian Americans were held in Washington in 1940, in Philadelphia in 1943, and again in Washington in 1945.

PLIGHT OF UKRAINIAN DP MINERS IN BELGIUM

The plight of hundreds of Ukrainian displaced persons who contracted to work in Belgium coal mines and who upon fulfillment of their contracts were denied exit from the country and herded in prison barracks, is told in a recent letter, signed by a number of them, addressed to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, asking for its intervention with the proper authorities in the matter. Steps are being taken by the UCCA in that direction.

According to the communication, it would appear that a couple of years ago a large number of Ukrainian displaced persons were persuaded to go to Belgium under a two year contract to work in the mines. The International Refugee Organization, they assert, promised that upon completion of their term of work they would be permitted to return to Germany, from where they could emigrate as displaced persons to various countries for permanent settlement. Belgium, they were told, was not prepared to absorb them permanently into its population.

either dead, in concentration camps or in the underground forces.

The Ukrainian Underground

That the Ukrainian anti-Soviet underground even now, more than four years after the war, is a living force is established by the numerous "victory bulletins" of the MVD, which time and again announces the final "destruction of the Fascist bands," in one or another part of Western Ukraine.

From 1945 on the partisans received a strong current of Ukrainian deserters from the Soviet armies, of Galician-Ukrainian intellectuals who fled from the cities, of Soviet-Ukrainian officials who had dealings with the Germans and other elements. They conducted guerrilla war against the Russian troops and are considered as national liberators by the Ukrainian population.

The popularity of the partisans among the peasants is very great. They supply the green army with food and hold religious services of the Eastern rite, with the clergy who had fled to the woods. Thus the underground Catholic Church in Galicia has become the church of the poor and nationally oppressed, while the Russian Orthodox Church has become a symbol for the foreign rule of the bureaucracy and of national betrayal.

(Editor's Note: The full description of the destruction of the Ukrainian Catholic Church is contained in Martyrdom in Ukraine, published by the American Press in 1946, with Cardinal Spellman's imprimatur. It deals with the detailed martyrdom of the church as well as the people of Western Ukraine.)

Late last year their contracts expired. Resting upon the assurance given them by the IRO they requested permission to leave the country, especially since there was no other type of work, outside of coal mining, available to them in Belgium.

This request was made in person by some 420 men, women and children at the IRO offices in Brussels. They constituted the first batch of Ukrainian miners to finish their contracted work. To their amazement, the request was refused. When they protested, police appeared and arrested them all. The men were thrust into the "Petit Saten." Their wives and children were herded into primitive barracks near Brussels, which formerly housed prisoners of war.

As succeeding contingents of Ukrainian DP miners arrived in Brussels, the lot of them all became increasingly worse. Unjustly they were put into the category of war criminals, the letter states, and have been treated as such.

The husbands and their wives, the latter with their children, are kept segregated, some 180 kilometers apart. They are not permitted to correspond with one another. The men are allowed but one hour of recreation outside their confinement a day. And yet no specific charges of any sort have been brought against any of them.

Youth to Observe U.N.A. Jubilee

The Ukrainian National Association, the oldest fraternal organization serving American Ukrainians, observes its 55th anniversary this year.

In honor of this event, the youth of various U.N.A. branches in the New York-New Jersey area have banded together as the "Youth of the U.N.A." to celebrate the Jubilee.

On October 15, 1949 the "Youth of the U.N.A." will hold a banquet and ball at the Hotel Edison in New York City. The subscription for the entire affair is seven dollars (\$7.00) and includes everything connected with the banquet and the subsequent ball, plus a few added surprises. For those unable to attend the banquet there is a two dollar admission to the ball alone.

Music will be supplied by two orchestras: Milton Olekson and his Amuke Recording Orchestra, and Wally Steck and his Latin-American Orchestra.

Sale of tickets has been started, but since the capacity is limited to 450 people it is wise to order tickets now. Tickets may be obtained by writing or phoning to Mr. Peter Kuchma. The address is: Peter Kuchma, 95 East 7th St.

Tragedy Beclouds DPs' Happiness

The joy of Mrs. Helene Iwanec when she reached New York city June 17 last with her daughter, Irene, and more than 800 other displaced persons on the steamship General Stuart Heintzelman, was overshadowed by the Russians only a few weeks before the ship sailed, the New York Sun reports.

Mrs. Iwanec and her daughter are Ukrainian Catholics who were brought to America under sponsorship of War Relief Services, National Catholic Welfare Conference.

The husband, former Judge Volodymyr Iwanec, was kidnaped in broad daylight while on the way to the post office, Mrs. Iwanec said. She said the family had been living in a displaced persons camp for a number of years. Newspapers quoted eye witnesses as saying four of the eight men who kidnaped Iwanec were in Russian uniforms, Mrs. Iwanec said. She could think of no reason for the kidnaping, she added, except that "they do not want to see people coming to America or that he might have made enemies when he was a judge in Ukraine, Poland."

CRUELLY UNFAIR

Although most progressive in the matter of settling Europe's displaced persons within its borders, including a goodly number of Ukrainians as tillers of the soil, the State of Maryland has nonetheless misguided persons who oppose the settlement of DPs in this country. One of them, Representative Gossett, recently made a cruel attack upon them. Immediately he was answered editorially, and eloquently, by the Baltimore Evening Sun, the text of which follows:

"Representative Gossett's attack at College Park yesterday on European displaced persons and the program which has settled some of them in this country was so cruelly unfair and so violent—to judge by the quoted excerpts—that it carries its own refutation.

"Speaking at a general session of the University of Maryland's short course for rural women, Mr. Gossett described the people in the D.P. camps as being "by and large" the "refuse of Europe." The camps he said are "filled with bums, criminals, black marketers, subversives, revolutionists and crackpots." He charged that many have been "planted" in the camps in order to "infiltrate in this country to serve alien causes."

"To be sure, being a displaced person is not a guarantee of an individual's virtue. But to picture a mass of homeless people as "refuse" is brutally unjust. The chairman of the Maryland Displaced Persons Committee rightly pointed out that a very large proportion of the D.P.'s are in fact men and women who, having suffered under the Nazi dictatorship, do not wish to be returned to their native lands precisely because those countries are now in the thrall of a Communist dictatorship. In short, they are moved by principles which are the very reverse of subversive and crackpot."

"Naturally, some D.P.'s will prove unfit. But they are not brought to America without investigation. And once here they are not simply turned loose. There is no evidence to support Mr. Gos-

New York 3, N. Y. Telephone: GRamercy 7-1054.

EDITORIAL

HETMAN IVAN MAZEPPA

Today, June 27, 1949 marks the 240th anniversary of the great Battle of Poltava, in which the main contenders were Peter I of Russia (then called Muscovy) and even the more famed Charles XII of Sweden.

The Battle of Poltava has been adjudged by historians as one of the "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World"—to quote the title of a history book.

Often overlooked, however, is the fact that the crucial figure in this battle was Ivan Mazepa, Hetman of Ukraine, from 1687 to 1709.

But not by all. Cresson, attached to the American Embassy in Petrograd before World War I, and whose imagination was kindled by his studies of the history of Ukrainian Kozaks, characterized Mazepa in his "History of the Cossacks" as follows:

"To have held for an instant the balance of power in the momentous struggle which fixed the supremacy of Russia among the 'Powers of the North'; to lose by a narrowest chance a great place in history; to be remembered only as a hero of a romantic Poem (Byron's), the central figure of a popular opera (Tschalkowsky's),—such has been the strange fate of the Cossack Hetman Mazepa."

Cresson wrote the above in connection with the Battle of Poltava, at which Mazepa together with his ally Charles XII (whom the great English poet Ben Johnson described in his Vanity of Glory) went down in defeat, with the result that Ukraine became enslaved and Russia launched itself upon an aggressive, imperialistic course which has brought it down to the point where she not only enslaves millions upon millions of human beings today but is also upon world domination.

Possessing great personal charm, well-educated, a brilliant soldier, keen politician, and a connoisseur and a patron of arts, Mazepa was indeed a colorful figure, so much so that those who wrote about him dwell far more upon this aspect of his personality than upon his other sterling qualities.

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that Mazepa became known to the outside world chiefly by a legendary episode in his life, concocted by a personal enemy, Christopher Paseka (1630-1701), a Pole, wherein he was supposed to have become enamoured with a beauty, which incurred the enmity of a Polish noble, who had him tied naked to a horse and drove the horse galloping off into the wild steppe. The legend appeared attractive enough to Byron to base his poem upon it, and for many other writers as well, including some from Germany, France and Italy. It was not until Victor Hugo wrote his poem about Mazepa that other writers began to perceive that which this great writer had discerned, that Mazepa was a great champion of his people and of his native land Ukraine.

In striving to free Ukraine of Moscow's domination, Mazepa attempted that which appeared well-nigh impossible, and missed succeeding by the narrowest margin.

GRADUATES WITH B.S.

Mr. Stephen John Shymon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Shymon of 68 Beach St., Jersey City, N.J., received his Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry on June 20, at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. He was an active member of the Student Chemical Society, Newman and German Clubs, and was commissioned 2nd Lt. in the reserves upon completion of his R.O.T.C. training. He is also a member of the Ukrainian National Association (Branch 286 of Jersey City), as are the members of his family. His father is employed by the Svoboda as pressman.

set's accusation that they are "bums" or "revolutionists," or his statement that their alien blood means "pollution."

"It is lamentable that the Maryland rural women gathered at Callege Park have been exposed to such mischievous prejudice concerning a group of people whose only fault "by and large" is that they have suffered wretchedly from war and love liberty too much to submit themselves to Communist regimes."

Ukraine, as we know, was then bound to Russia by the Treaty of Pereyaslav, which Hetman Bohdan Khmelnitsky, who had freed his country, had concluded (1654) mainly as a defensive pact against aggressions of Poland, the Turks and the Tartars. This treaty, however, between two sovereign states, Russia and Ukraine, proved to be an excellent means for the former's machinations to extend its sway over the latter. Coming ostensibly as an ally, Russia garrisoned various strategic spots in Ukraine under the guise of protecting the Ukrainians from the Poles, systematically spread dissension among the Ukrainians and their Kozaks, poisoned their minds against their leaders; and at every successive election whittled away some of the Ukrainian rights.

With the ascension of Peter I upon the Muscovite throne (1682), Ukraine, already weakened by many years of warfare, was quite well under Russian domination. When Mazepa became Hetman of Ukraine (1687) prospects of freeing Ukraine appeared very dark indeed.

Mazepa immediately realized that if he were to hazard an open war for Ukraine's freedom, it would have to be only after careful planning and long preparation. Utmost secrecy, however, was of the very essence, for the slightest suspicion would quickly bring about his execution by the ruthless Czar.

Because of this he took hardly anyone into his confidence. As for the Czar, he won his admiration by his brilliant generalship during Russia's war with Turkey (1695). Yet all the while, too, he never missed an opportunity of rebuilding the ruined and devastated Ukraine. The famous Academy of Kiev, also the Pecherka Lavra, for example, became objects of his beneficence.

This necessary secrecy, however, in the matter of his true intentions proved to be Mazepa's undoing, for many of his people, seeing in him but another tool of Peter's oppression and denationalization of them, began to distrust him. So when opportunity became ripe, when the Swedish warrior-monarch penetrated Ukraine with his forces to join the hosts of Kozaks that Mazepa had promised him, he was met with only a bare fraction under Mazepa's command, for the other Kozaks, about 45,000 in number, confused by this sudden change of policy by their leader, their minds poisoned by well planted agents of his enemies, refused to join Mazepa in his bid for Ukrainian freedom.

That is why the outnumbered in men and guns Swedish-Ukrainian forces were defeated by the Russians at the Battle of Poltava. Despite Poltava, however, the spirit of Mazepa has remained to this day as an inspiration for those who endeavor and fight to free Ukraine.

ATTENTION UKRAINIAN TALENT

If there are any Ukrainian choral or dance groups interested in participating in the Music and Dance Festival to be held in connection with the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America's 12th Annual convention in Syracuse, New York, please contact Mrs. Stephanie Andrusiewicz Homenick, 4641 Schlaff Avenue, Dearborn, Michigan, immediately.

Mrs. Homenick, newly appointed director of the gigantic Music and Dance Festival, is giving this opportunity to all outstanding and exceptionally talented groups who, up until now have been unheard of or who, perhaps, are known only in their own immediate area.

It is important that any such groups contact Mrs. Homenick as soon as possible in order to enable her start compiling the program.



Neglected Subject - - by G. H.

It is a rare phenomenon to come upon a group of young Ukrainian Americans and find them discussing any event in the history of Ukraine. It is something not taught in schools. The world history texts are primarily interested in the ancient and western European nations, and touch but lightly on Ukrainians in connection with the period after the World War I. Our youngster usually grows with a notion that Ukrainians are of recent creation, and that notion is further reinforced by the politicians' "Newer Nationality" classification at the time of elections.

And yet, history of our Ukrainian ancestors is more than a thousand years old. That these ancestors were at one time a threat to a powerful Eastern Roman Empire, never occurs to the mind of a young parent when he or she tries to answer the question of nationality to a curious son or daughter. "Ukrainians are something like Russians and Poles" is often the final answer that is intended to satisfy the youngster's searching mind. The parent might as well say that the Poles are something like Ukrainians in that they both stem from Slavonic race, but even that is asking too much.

History is not an interesting subject to people confronted daily with a problem of making a living or with its pleasure-bent opposite. The radio quiz gives numerous proofs how little of American history is known by the Americans although references to historical events may be found in newspapers every day and the schools are doing their share in teaching American history. Libraries are bulging with books on every phase of American history and the historical novels entice those in search of easy reading matter.

What then can we expect of Ukrainians in the knowledge of their history when, instead of advantages, their reading meets with one handicap after another. Many of our elders migrated from regions without schools, where the word "Ukraine" was discouraged by our enemies. Many of our self-styled "Russians" came from such regions—they came from ignorance and determined to remain in ignorance as to their nationality. Others learned of Ukrainian his-

tory in fragments, from short sketches and newspaper articles. Very few have read the history of Ukraine in its entirety.

One of the handicaps attending the study of Ukraine's history is the scarcity of books and our reluctance to purchase those that are available. Americans are not in the habit of purchasing history books—these are always found in the library. But our libraries do not have books about Ukraine unless the Ukrainians have prevailed on the librarian to purchase them, or unless the Ukrainians have donated the books to the library as has been frequently done.

Of course, the best place for the study of a country's history is in that country. That is obvious because that country will have plenty of literature available whenever desired. After the wholesale destruction that came with the communists, Ukraine has been impoverished of its literary treasure and would be the last place to provide a true version of Ukraine's struggle for survival. For our information about Ukraine we must now rely on the materials that have been salvaged and brought to America.

Fortunately the English speaking world has access to the books about Ukraine that were published by the Ukrainian National Association. They are easy to obtain and easy to read. The latest publication in Ukrainian language is the large History of Ukraine, published by Iwan Tytkor in Canada in monthly instalments. Its first number is a fine sample of what we need in the way of history.

The Ukrainians in America must realize that no government agency will publish or compel schools to teach their children the history of Ukraine, that to save their children from ignorance of their national origin they must begin with themselves in learning the history of their people, and that books about Ukraine must be disseminated through their own efforts. It is a duty dictated by the conscience of every American of Ukrainian descent to have a copy of the History of Ukraine in his home and another one in his public library. Failure in the performance of this duty will result in ignorance, which is a punishment in itself although it may not be recognized as such.

Impressions...

By WILLIAM SHUST

June is the month of graduates. Among the nostalgic remembrances of things past and the eye to the future is the account and comparison by graduates of the merits of their school as opposed to the school of their friends.

One of these is the controversy over the benefits of a Christian education (or more specifically a Catholic education) versus the "liberal" training received in many of our universities today. Adversaries have always maintained that Christian education is a vehicle for the indoctrination of slanted and one-sided principles. In lieu of this they advocate "liberalism," which in effect is nihilism.

The keyword in their argument is "indoctrination," consequently they approve the teaching of (or rather exposure to) all philosophies and doctrines—those erroneous and those true. In this way the student would be able to observe all and glean the best. In theory it is utopian but in practice it has failed.

The usual results of this system of education are:

1. The curriculum is so arranged as to fit all of the theories within a specified time. As a result they are only lightly touched upon.
2. The course is designed to be presented in a neutral light so that the student can formulate his own opinions and draw his own conclusions. Each professor, however, is opinionated in one particular aspect of the field and, even

if he tries to be objective (which is rare in a professor), he will not fail to interject his own opinion on the students.

The results are obvious. The student emerges confused rather than enlightened and he falls easy victim to false and distorted ideologies such as Communism and Pragmatism.

On the other hand a Christian education bases its philosophy on the existence of God (whose existence is neither denied nor affirmed by the "liberal" schools). Any honest thinking man recognizes the existence of a Creator who has given meaning and life to him, and to whom he, man, belongs.

With this basis, Christian education teaches a positive philosophy of life and at the same time resolves erroneous doctrines and points out their false concepts.

Christian education is not "indoctrination" but rather "revelation." A revelation of God's enormous charity and love, and the duty that man, the insignificant, owes to the Author of his existence. A revelation that man's life is not meaningless, and that worship to God is not a subjective caprice or whim but an objective obligation.

The key to the entire problem is that men erroneously try to draw education out of human nature itself, ignoring the Supreme Creator without whom nothing has any meaning. In utilizing education to prepare for the future, man must realize that the future is God.

UNIVERSITIES IN EXILE

By PROF. JAROSLAW RUDNYCKYJ

A former professor of Slavic languages at the Ukrainian University in Prague. Since the cessation of hostilities and prior to his emigration to Canada he was in charge of Educational Branch of Central Ukrainian Relief Committee (CPUE).

(Continued)

From the beginning particular importance was attached to the teaching of the English language. The English language was used in administration. The courses, however, were offered in German, as the language was best known by the greater part of its professors and students who at this time were obliged to live in Germany. About 200 lecturers and professors were teaching. Experienced professors from all countries, having recognition in science were invited to give lectures at this University.

The end of U.N.R.R.A. University came in 1947. It was liquidated together with U.N.R.R.A. and also on the demand of the Bavarian German Government. I.R.O. refused to finance the university. The Liquidation Commission ended the work of the institution in February of 1948.

The experiment of an international University in exile ended with a full fiasco.

Baltic University in Hamburg-Pineberg

The Baltic University in exile represented the scientific work of three Baltic nations in exile; Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians. Founded in 1945 at Hamburg under the auspices of the British Occupation Authorities in Germany, this University was transferred in 1947 to the small town of Pineberg near Hamburg. There it was re-organized as a Centre of Baltic studies in Germany. With the emigration of professors and students this academic centre liquidated itself in 1948.

There were efforts made to transfer the Baltic University to North America. The Canadian minister of immigration, Dr. Keenleyside, expressed the opinion that "he saw no reason why it should not be possible to transfer the University as a unit to Canada, provided the necessary funds could be found in the United States..." (Scholar, Nr. 2/3, p. 174). Until now these efforts have been without success.

Ukrainian Free University in Munich

Contrary to both mentioned international universities, the Ukrainian Free University in Munich represents a national university in

exile. It is the oldest academic school in the emigration in the world.

Ukrainian Free University was founded in 1921 in Vienna by the teachers and professors of the universities of Lviv Kiev, Chernivci, Kharkiv and with the co-operation of the Union of Ukrainian Authors and Journalists. It was intended to express by the very name, that this university was to be free from the yoke of foreign control such as was mercilessly exercised by the bolshevik rule in colleges in Ukraine. The Ukrainians were well aware of the part that universities play in their national existence and made every effort to found at least one university which might serve the aims of instruction and research free from the totalitarian yoke. Thus UFU was founded.

But the situation in Vienna in 1921 was not favorable to the young Ukrainian university in exile and it moved the same year to Prague when invited by Prof. G. Masaryk, president of the Czechoslovakian Republic. The UFU received an annual subsidy and thereby was able to develop on large scale pedagogical activity, and carry on real research work.

Various scientific societies and organizations came into existence at this University, e.g., the "Jurists Society," "Ukrainian Philological and Historical Society," the "Society of Physicians," and others. It was also within the UFU circles in Prague where the idea originated to establish a museum where historic documents and articles connected with Ukraine's fight for independence should be collected. A library was founded at the UFU with the aim of collecting all works that have a bearing on the problems of Ukraine. The University publishers were to publish books relative to the matter—primarily academic lectures and textbooks. During its existence in Prague the UFU kept going with the two faculties; the Faculty of Philosophy and the Faculty of Jurisprudence and Political Science. Special consideration was given to the Ukrainian-istic sciences. The number of professors and students increased so rapidly that during the thirties, the staff of teachers consisted of 46 members, while the number of students rose to an average of 300.

On Record - - by Ted Victor

Book and Music Store

One never knows what is going to be encountered when one walks into the Surma Book and Music Company in New York City. The actual name of the store is a bit misleading. Of course Surma's sells books and music but besides these two commodities one can find a thousand and one other items there. In fact it should really be called a Honey of a Book and Music Store since honey is giving both music and books a good bit of competition. Information, Easter eggs, calendars, post cards, washing machines, radios, all sorts of Ukrainian works of art, frames with or without pictures, postage stamps, printing service and a general errand service. (I almost forgot: Health foods and typewriters too). And even though Surma has no public phone, it still handles more phone calls than many a pay station. (I speak from experience). Surma's therefore is more of a country general store located in the heart of Ukrainian Row, little old New York (7th Street between 2nd and 3rd Avenue).

I walked into Surma's one evening last week after having been away from there for almost two weeks (our Echoes of Ukraine rehearsals having ended we New Jerseyites truly enjoy staying home now). As usual the sidewalk in front of the store was crowded with Ukrainians discussing a variety of topics. From within the store could be heard the very beautiful chants of the Gregorian Mass being performed by a choir of monks from an abbey in France. Of course this might seem unusual to a stranger or even to a Ukrainian. One at least that has been used to hearing the wildly gay strains of a "kolomeyka," polka, or the lusty singing of a Ukrainian chorus. However to an old customer like myself it meant but one thing. "Mr. Surmach was out of the store and there were no customers present. Result: his daughter Gloria (Slavka), was listening to one of her two great favorites, the other one being Verdi's great Requiem Mass which I had sold to Gloria at half price no less (Note to Bill Mural of Cleveland: I can get it for you half price which is better than wholesale, no?) I understand that

During the academic year 1923-24 the highest peak was reached, when 800 students were enrolled.

Constitutionally, the Ukrainian Alma Mater was attached to the Prague Charles University, the Senate being the supreme authority in all scientific-pedagogical questions and the Advisory Board being responsible for all economic and administrative matters.

The period of German occupation of Czechoslovakia (1938-1945) was characterized by a general decline, particularly with regard to the libertas academica. The "Mandatory of the Reich Protector for Slavic Scientific Institutions" in Prague "controlled" and restricted the freedom of action of the Senate as well as of the Advisory Board.

In the spring of 1945 the professors and students of the UFU left Prague and Czechoslovakia; the Red occupation began. Most of them settled in South Germany, in Bavaria. After American and German authorities had given their approval the UFU resumed its activity at Munich in 1945. Thus a new period began in the life of the university, and great effort, self-sacrifice and perseverance was required from both, the teaching staff and the students. The UFU had no outward support except its own means; no U.N.R.R.A. help, no allocated rooms and only very few technical means were at its disposal. They started with free lectures and exercises in a small rented room; but after four years of activities they are proud to have an academic school with 7 lecture rooms and 2 offices with a special library in a building undamaged by war in Munich and having other educational bodies and a staff of 83 teachers and 492 students (in 1947-48).

A Strange Conception

The reason and right for existence of the UFU in Prague and

Gloria has just about worn the set out from playing and it in turn has just about worn Mr. Surmach out. Enough of this meddling though, I have an article to write.

I walked into the store, looked about in amazement and had to make certain I was in the right place. Why? Simply because there were some very radical changes made. The calendars that covered the right wall were down, making the place look twice its original size. The counter down front was sparkling from its newly sanded surface and shellack. Everything looked neat and different. A painting of Professor Kosetz was holding down the reserved space for the forthcoming Summer Exposition of Ukrainian Contemporary Paintings. Gloria was in her usual place just behind the door in the next room working on one thing or another. School is over but the work continues. It is from this same desk that the completed UYL-NA Trend comes completed, at which the art work for the very interesting "Echoes of Ukraine Journal" was done and to which a continuous stream of extra work flows day in and day out.

For a while everything was just perfect in Surma's. Good music and even a breeze. As usual however everything started at once. A Displaced Person from Europe wanted someone's address. Gloria got him that plus the gentleman on the phone. A few customers for the Svoboda and some other papers. Then the two most interesting people of the evening came in. Two music lovers??? that wanted to hear a certain type of polka. That of course brought an end to the quiet soothing music of the chants. Soon the entire neighborhood was beating time to a good healthy, loud polka.

I personally like polkas, but lately a number of them have been turned out loaded down with morose lyrics. For example: "Helen, Helen so nice and mellow, go and find yourself a fellow." Or, "Hey Mike! go chase Rosie, etc." The two girls were in a dilemma as to what they liked and what they did not like. I posted myself behind the counter with papers and pencil, pretending that I was doing some tall figuring when in reality I was trying to set down some of their comments.

After listening to a number of the polkas the purchaser to be just could not make up her mind. To her one record seemed like another. The store resounded to the music of the polka and she came out with: "I want something more flowing, something with more music in it." I was going to suggest the "Moldau" which depicts the river's flowing down to the sea by Smetana and of course being played by a hundred piece symphony orchestra. However I thought better of it and kept my mouth shut. After a few more records she started thinking about a number she had heard someplace. It was something about a Ukrainian Dumka. Of course Gloria knew what she wanted but as for myself, well I admit she had me guessing. Some ten records later the standing young lady decided she might like the "Volga Boatmen." The young lady sitting down, evidently being much more frank about the entire situation said, "Ah, she'll take any kind of man, what d'ya mean Volga Boatman?" Finally Gloria sold two records and we returned to the serene companionship of good music.

Before leaving I had Gloria play some of the very latest records (Ukrainian) which had arrived from England. These were made by a Ukrainian male choir, "Burlaky," with bandura accompaniment on some of the numbers. There are four records in the set and each is a must for the lover of Ukrainian choral music. The choir does a number of very interesting folk and church songs and the recordings themselves are of the highest quality. Although they cost a bit more than domestic records, I suggest that you try and get hold of a set at once. In this way we can show the world that we appreciate good music and that if good records are made we young Ukrainian Americans will buy them. These records were published by the Association of

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH

Casting tradition to the winds the Ukrainian American Veterans of Greater Newark are by-passing their annual private picnic this Summer.

For several years it was customary for the friends, families, wives and sweethearts of the veterans to be their guests at a picnic in Berkley Heights, New Jersey. On hot dogs, barbecued hamburgers, corn-on-the-cob, steamed clams, beer and soda they were royally feasted and, in turn, feasted upon by ants and numerous other denizens of the insect world. Invitations were prized and vied for. But, the old order changeth.

No longer the peace, the stillness, disturbed only by the gently humming bees or the gurgling of the creek as it tumbles round some stones or a fallen tree.

Crass materialism decrees that this shall be no more! At least for a while.

It seems the boys need a clubhouse.

The solitude of a day in the country, surrounded only by intimate friends, chatting with each other or mildly arguing the fine points of Poker or Gin Rummy between swallows of cold beer and hot dogs, is being marred by the larger demand—a Building Fund.

Children will not fiddle dangerously close to the green, cool shade where their fathers are taking a valiant stab at softball against overwhelming odds... their mothers. Demoralization of the stronger sex usually began at home about two weeks before the picnic. No steak or potatoes while Mother got in 4th. Despondently the fathers could not but lose. Even the children jeered.

Swimming in the doubtful waters of the creek it was unusual for the boys tenderly to try drowning the girls. An occasional wild yell heralded the fall of comradeship which walked the plank along with the hapless veteran whose "friends" thoughtfully threw him into the creek to cool off.

Nostalgia will grip the hearts of the Newark veterans and those of their former guests on Sunday, in August, when they will all gather in Danish Grove, Metuchen, New Jersey where the Ukrainian American Veterans of Greater Newark will hold their First Annual Grand Picnic. Long drawn-out sighs will be heard above Russ Binert's 9½-piece orchestra from 1 p.m. on as the boys discuss the most important matter of the day... who will buy the next beer?

See you there!

ANNE MITZ

the Ukrainians in Great Britain. I might add that this chorus is made up of members of a very famous Ukrainian division. Many of the original members (of which I have been fortunate in obtaining records) were killed during the war. Today the remaining men are singing together, once again in a free and democratic land. They are excellent.

Besides listening to the very latest releases I bothered Gloria to put on some old favorites of mine so that before I knew it my time was up. I just about managed to send out a few special recordings to a dear friend of mine which Mr. Wozniak, Surma's jack of all trades, packaged and mailed out for me. I bid Gloria "So long" and rushed uptown to the rehearsal of the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey which has resumed rehearsals once again. Convinced as never before that Surma's can help a person out with just about anything. Just to prove it to you: It gave me an article for this week, didn't it?

"SVOBODA"

(UKRAINIAN DAILY)

FOUNDED 1893

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays and holidays by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City 3, N. J.

Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Post Office of Jersey City, N. J. on March 10, 1911 under the Act of March 8, 1879.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1103 of the Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1918.

Socialist Realism and the American Success Novel

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

(Continued)

There were only two things to be added, the cult of Stalin and the sneers at America. Both occur even in Simonov's Days and Nights, the story of the siege of Stalingrad. There are many jokes about American inaction and no sign of American assistance. Above all, the voice of Stalin heard over the radio gives the hero the strength and the courage to perform his dangerous mission of passing through the enemy lines in order to fulfil his obligations as a Soviet hero. It is all in the best vein of the old-fashioned adventure story, but obviously controlled and guided from the top. The authors are so obviously saying what they have to say that their heroes become even more wooden and stereotyped than before. In the early period the Communist became such a strong and silent and single-minded man that he often proved easy to deceive, even though he won out at the end. Today this is true of all the characters, with action the main thing in a story.

In the novels intended to give a proper Communist orientation to the people, the theoretical treatises are usually lugged in bodily. Very often, as in some of the scenes of Panferov's Bruski, they have little more connection with the plot than did the geographical descriptions in the novels by the Williamsons, who used the coming of the automobile to inject into popular novels a detailed view of some section of the world a la Baedeker. It may provide the necessary information, but it is rarely done in an artistic manner.

Its Positive and Negative Qualities

It is not difficult, therefore to estimate the positive and negative qualities of socialist realism. It is not an affirmation of faith in life, but of faith in Soviet life. It is a literature that supports not only the regime, but also the ideas that regime fosters. By its very nature it is opposed to the fundamental principle of Russian literature before the revolution, when literature was in the opposition and interested in pointing out the tragedies and hardships and failures of the population. It is optimistic, for it stresses that the regime is going forward. The Soviet literary critics are far more inclined to judge eighteenth-century writers kindly for their support of the various czars than were those in the late nineteenth century, who contented themselves with condemnation of the tasteless flattery and the high epithets of praise and laudation. Socialist realism is sharply opposed to the bourgeois literature of the West, which has somehow learned the ideals of the older Russians and is trying to apply them. But it is close in underlying themes to all those American writers who believed in their country and were willing to stand by it, right or wrong. It is only necessary to read the Soviet criticisms of such authors as Mark Twain, who became disillusioned, to realize this.

(To be concluded)

Two psychoanalysts met on the street. Said one of them, "You're fine today. How am I?"

UYL-NA Bowling Crowns Taken by Binazeski's and Horhota

The Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, Northern Sectional Men's Handicap Bowling Tournament held in Rochester, N. Y., came to a close on the week-end of May 28th. The two day affair was sponsored by the Ukrainian American Club of Rochester. Individual, 2-Man and 5-Man events were rolled off on the tough 16 lane Mink's Franklin Bowling Center. Eleven teams were represented in the tourney, one from Auburn, Buffalo, Syracuse and eight from the host city.

High scoring Binazeski's Grill of Rochester took top honors in winning the 5-Man Team Northern Sectional Championship which covered an area of New York State (excluding Metropolitan New York City), Pennsylvania and the Area of Toronto, Canada. Captain Peter Rizaneski was presented with the team Championship Trophy and \$70.00 at the Victory Bowling Dance, held Sunday night at the

Ukrainian American Club. Binazeski's team roll in the Seneca Lanes Classic League during the bowling season and they hold a 860 team average. The team in rolling their 3121 winning score with a 294 pin handicap, had 14 splits, 4 of these being picked, a barrage of 66 strikes and only 16 misses. Starting off with an average 873 game, the boys really got going with a big pin busting 1047 scratch second game, in the third game they slowed down to a 897 for a 2827 total net score. Big gun for the victors was Arnold-Magin rolling a fine 620 triplet on games of 187, 254 and 179. Ed. Bilecki helped with a 565. Another Rochester team, Shewchuk's Market, took runner up honors with games of 858-893-821 plus 402 pin Hdep. — total 2974. John Shermeta put the team in the running with games of 202, 226, 168—596. Ukrainian American A. C. finished third.



THE CHAMPS: Left to right, Michael Leschuk, Buffalo (with 2-Man Trophy), William Hussar—Chairman, Peter Binazeski (center with 5-Man Trophy), Harry Kashmaier—President Ukrainian American A. C., and John Horhota, Buffalo—Individual winner.

Binazeski's Grill (3121)

P. Binazeski	147	220	173	540
E. Bilecki	198	196	171	565
D. Knapp	174	163	169	541
B. Ehmann	177	209	175	561
A. Magin	187	264	179	620
Net	873	1047	807	2827
Hdep.	98	98	98	294

Standings and 5-Man Prize List

1st (\$70.00 and Trophy) Binazeski's Grill (2827-294-3121) and (\$50.00) Shewchuk's Market (2572-402-2974)

3rd. (\$35.00) Ukrainian American A. C. (2335-555-2890)

4th. Joseph Hriczko Post—Buffalo (2428-390-2818)

5th. Hank's Atlantic III Arc (2288-510-2798)

6th John Onufryk Post (2309-483-2792)

8th. Paul W. Harris (2340-417-2757)

9th. Syracuse Ukes (2313-441-2754)

10th. Air Mailers (2281-471-2752)

11th. Ukrainian National Club—Auburn (2008-369-2377)

Team High Individual Single Hdc. Game (\$3.00) Arnold Magin (254-12-266)

J. Horhota-M. Leschuk Win Double Title

A couple of boys from Buffalo captured the Northern Sectional 2-Man Championship. Outrolling a field of 26 doubles teams, John Horhota and Michael Leschuk paired up for some hot pin toppling in winning the Title. High scorer J. Horhota contributed a three game total of 579, while Leschuk added 363 for a scratch 1142 total, plus a 150 pin spot. The Buffalobians summed up with a 1292 winning score. Their score was 94 pins better than the next closes team. Horhota had the tough breaks in the first game, missing twice and drawing a foul in the tenth frame, for a 162. However he came back to pile up games of 206, and 211. Only one split marred the last twenty frames. Leschuk started off with

two flats, followed with strikes, in spite of another miss he came back strong for a 190 game. The next two games were consistent, rolling 185 and 188. Besides the Trophy the Champs collected \$38. The team of Edward Gliniski and John Sukman also of Buffalo, came in second rolling 1045 plus 153 pins for a total of 1198.

John Horhota - Michael Leschuk, Buffalo (1292)

John Horhota	162	206	211	579
M. Leschuk	190	185	188	563
Net	352	391	399	1142
Hdep.	50	50	50	150
Total	402	441	449	1292

Standings and 2-Man Prize List (26 Teams)

1st. (38.00 and Trophy) John Horhota - Michael Leschuk, Buffalo (1142-150-1292)

2nd. (25.00) Edward Gliniski - John Sukman, Buffalo (1045-153-1198)

3rd. (18.00) John Sorokti-Michael Andrews, Rochester (964-216-1180)

4th. (12.00) Peter Holowka-Stephen Holowka, Rochester (1020-159-1179)

5th. (7.00) Charles Zimmer-John Cupik, Rochester (990-183-1173)

Special Prize—High Individual 3 Game Hdep. (\$4.00) J. Horhota (579-84-663)

John Horhota Takes Individual and All-Events Honors

John Horhota the Windy City boy was the hottest bowler at the Northern Sectional Tournament. Besides pairing up to win the Doubles, Johnny also took the Singlers and All-Events Championships. Horhota hit the wood for games of 206, 170 and 189 giving him a net 565, with help of 84 pins for a 649 total and the Individual Title. The Champ had two open frames in his three games. In taking first place in the All-Events, Horhota rolled three game totals of 505, 579, 565 and a handicap of 252, for an All-Events total of 1901. For the

Syracuse Convention Items

NEW JERSEY:—The New Jersey State League has written to Syracuse requesting information concerning the reserving of an entire floor in the Hotel Syracuse for the UYL-NA Convention. The Jerseyites are set on outdoing Detroit this year and from all reports, they may do it.

DETROIT:—A great friendship train to the Syracuse Convention is being planned for the Ukrainians from Chicago, Detroit and Canada. It is planned to have the train start in Chicago, pick up in Detroit and then across the border into Canada. The boys from Club Boyan and Grayling Doroha are already saving a few dollars each week for the express purpose of coming to Syracuse.

CHICAGO:—Over four months ago it seems the Brudny Sisters of this city started a penny savings bank. Pennies, all sorts of coins going in like mad in order to have enough for Syracuse. Any spare pennies can be mailed directly to Chicago. All donations big or small will be appreciated.

LOS ANGELES:—Patsy Salvatore adopted member of the Ukrainian Social and Athletic Club of Jersey City, writes from the West Coast that he is coming out expressly for the Syracuse Convention. Patsy attended the Akron convention with the club last. When asked what he misses most out in Los Angeles, Patsy admitted it was the "Joisey Ukrainians."

MINNEAPOLIS:—Following the Akron Convention the "Ukadet" official magazine out in this Midwestern city mentioned that some of the girls that travelled to Akron could hardly wait for Labor Day 1949 to roll around. Well it is almost here and Syracuse is hoping to see a large delegation, this time for pleasure and business as well.

CANADA:—Syracuse this year will draw the greatest number of Canadians in League history. Not only because it is so much closer to the border but also because of the very fine impression made by the UYL-NA during the National Basketball Tournaments a few months ago in Toronto. Many of the players from New York are already making plans to renew friendships started in Toronto during the games.

United States and Canada: All over young Ukrainians are making plans for the Syracuse Convention. Are You? A. D.

nine games he averaged 183.2. During the regular season J. Horhota bowls in the American Legion League at Grand Alleys and holds a 160 average. Runner up was Ed. Bilecki of Rochester with 1557-315-1872.

Individual Prize List (45 Entries)

1st. (\$30.00 and Trophy) John Horhota, Buffalo (565-84-649)

2nd (\$20.00) Al Kucy, Rochester (537-102-639)

3rd (\$10.00) Steven Namisnak, Auburn (536-90-626)

4th. (\$8.00) Ed. Bilecki, Rochester (515-105-620)

5th. (\$7.00) Michael Melnyk, Rochester (481-111-592)

6th (\$6.00) Bill Enmann, Rochester (581-27-588)

7th (\$5.00) Four Tied \$1.25 per. (578 total score) John Sukman, Buffalo; Michael Danylyshyn, Arnold Magin, and John Plekan (all of Rochester)

Special Prize—High Individual Single Game Hdep. (\$4.00) Michael Andrews (Rochester) 213-37-250.

All-Events Prize List (39 Entries)

1st (\$8.00) John Horhota—1901

2nd. (\$5.00) Ed. Bilecki—1872

3rd (\$3.00) Arnold Magon—1844

4th (\$2.00) Steven Holowka—1799

5th. (\$1.50) Dick Knapp—1781

Total cash prizes given out was \$378.50. This represents 100% of the Entry Fees returned to the bowlers.

The Tournament Committee, William Hussar—Chairman, Hank Sauer—UYL Northern Sports Di-

PERTH AMBOY BEATS BAYONNE PASSAIC TROUNCES JERSEY CITY

The first round of play of the New Jersey State UYL softball League materialized this past weekend with two well-fought games and a very fine social program highlighting the festivities for the day. Drawing a crowd of over 200 members from the various participating clubs plus a considerable amount of "outsiders"—the program commenced with a top-notch, hard fought battle between manager Johnnie Plek's highly-touted Perth Amboy Ukrainian American Vets and the Bayonne Ukrainian Sporting Club. On the mound for Bayonne was 'Fireball' Gene Wisnewsky while for Perth Amboy Ace Grega took the hill... From the very beginning it was apparent that this would be a closely contested tussle, insofar as both pitchers kept mowing down the opposition with their speed. However, in the fourth inning, Perth Amboy's receiver, Johnnie Baralecki drew a walk which ultimately split Bayonne's downfall. He stole second, moved to third on a sacrifice and scored on a long flyball. This was the only score of the game with both chuckers giving up only three safeties apiece.

The Passaic-Jersey City game started somewhat in a similar fashion as the above mentioned Game. Both pitchers appeared to be in form, and so it was for the first two innings. Then in the third with one man on, JC's chucker, Johnnie Lapszuk, better known to all his girl friends as "Mickey Rooney," tossed a shoulder high ball to Kryfaham and boom... a big four bagger over the left fielder's head. The side was retired after this surge but in the ensuing frames Passaic compiled 12 additional runs thanks to their big gun, Mike Kryfaham. For JC,

Nickie Kostick was the offensive star with his two safeties while defensively, Mike Blasiewicz excelled making numerous catches to justify his title as the "team's ace."

New Jersey State League Standings

Perth Amboy Uke-Vets	1	0	1.000
Passaic St. Nick's	1	0	1.000
Elizabeth Ukrainians	1	0	1.000
Jersey City U.S. & A.	0	1	.000
Bayonne U. S. C.	0	1	.000
Carteret U.S.C.	0	1	.000

News Notes:—After the games all the players and fans alike enjoyed themselves at an outdoor picnic with plenty of refreshments available to all... Mike Tizio, president of the Jersey State UYL, was all over "giving all he had" to make certain of the fact that everyone was enjoying themselves... Mike Labinski and Pete Yarem—the two fellows that selected and reserved the ball field and picnic grounds and Gene Woloshyn and Eddie Polowczak, who did all the administrating—all deserve unlimited praise for their fine work in handling all the arrangements... "Mickey Rooney" Lapszuk tells me that the JC Ukes are planning to play Allentown, Chester and Mahonoy City just as soon as they in a few good practice sessions... Gaining momentum at this picnic was the plan to reserve one whole floor at the hotel which will be used at the UYL-NA's national convention in Syracuse. This plan will undoubtedly materialize if Mike Tizio has his way... And as usual, the affair ended with our unbeatable Ukrainian singing.

WALTER W. DANKO, Sports Director UYL-NA

Youth and the U.N.A.

DO YOU KNOW THAT?
The Ukrainian National Association is the oldest Ukrainian fraternal benefit society in the United States, having been founded February 22, 1894!

It has more than 52,000 members? It has assets exceeding ten million dollars? It has 475 branches in the United States and Canada? It strives to promote fraternalism and unite the Ukrainian people into a powerful and influential body?

It issues modern forms of life insurance protection? It offers many benefits and privileges of membership not readily obtainable elsewhere?

It has the interests of the youth foremost in mind at all times?

It sponsors and subsidizes athletic teams?

It aids student-members attending colleges and universities?

It pays dividends to certificate-holders after two calendar years?

It publishes the Svoboda and the Weekly for the benefit of members and non-members alike?

Its branches elect officers at annual meetings?

The members of the branches elect delegates to its quadrennial conventions?

Any member can be elected a branch officer or convention delegate?

It pays liberal rewards for new members?

And Do You Know?
That the Ukrainian National Association is conducting a member-

ship campaign to increase its membership to 55,000 before the end of 1949, its 55th year of existence?
That, in order to accomplish this goal, everyone must cooperate?
If You Know All This Then—
Do your share! If you are a U.N.A. member, go and bring in new members! If you are not a member, join without further delay!
The U.N.A., as you know, is all out for the youth and would appreciate anything the young people may do for it in return. Write to the U.N.A. Home Office, Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J., for additional information. You can't go wrong by joining the Ukrainian National Association, for this organization was formed primarily for the Ukrainian people and their American born children. Join the U.N.A. without delay!
T. L.

rector and Harry Kashmaier—Sec. Treas. thank the bowlers for their cooperation and participation, also the girls and fellows for keeping score. Many thanks to the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, the Times-Union newspapers, the Associated and United Press and The Ukrainian Weekly for printing write-ups and pictures to help us make the Tournament a success. We hope we can give you bowlers a bigger and better tournament in the future, with a larger turnout from you Out-of-Towners.

JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NAT'L ASSOCIATION. DO IT NOW!

ANNOUNCING
11th National Convention
of the
Ukrainian Catholic Youth League
(Founded 1933)
in BUFFALO, N. Y.
(HOTEL STATLER)
July 15, 16, 17 - (Fri. Sat. & Sun.)
The "CITY OF GOOD NEIGHBORS" welcomes you to a complete weekend on the Niagara Frontier.
FRIDAY: Registration; Get Acquainted; Welcome Festival.
SATURDAY: Low Mass; Holy Communion; Communion Breakfast; Business Sessions; Gala Banquet; Grand Ball.
SUNDAY: Pontifical High Mass; Concert; Ukrainian Frolic; Farewells.

NOTE:
THE CONVENTION PROGRAM WILL BE GRACED BY SPECIAL GUESTS OF WORLD RENOWN!!!

THIS ENTERTAINING, GENEROUS PROGRAM FOR ONLY \$12.50

Those who remember need no urging; "First-timers" are urged to attend.

To secure reservations for you and your group, send registration to:

1949 U.C.Y.L. CONVENTION COMMITTEE, 308 Fillmore Ave., Buffalo 6, N. Y.

MANY PLEASANTRIES ARE BEING MADE READY FOR YOU.

New Jersey State League Meeting in Spring Valley, N. Y.

That's right, it's Spring Valley, New York not New Jersey that played host to the meeting of the Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey which is affiliated with the UYL-NA. Some forty people travelled over forty miles to attend this particular meeting, from various cities in the northern part of New Jersey.

President of the UYL-N.J. Michael Tizio called the meeting to order and brought under immediate discussion the most important matters concerning the League. Plans were made and committees appointed for the great Ukrainian Youth Day which is going to be held in Linden on July 31st. Of greater importance was the following discussion concerning the Ukrainian Youth League of North America. The remarks passed by the assembled delegates proved beyond a shadow of doubt that a greater interest was being taken in the national organization. Good constructive criticism was the result and plans were made to have a special meeting prior to the convention in Syracuse at which the State League's resolutions for the convention might be proposed.

A good part of the meeting was taken up with a discussion of the program for the Youth Day picnic. Everyone present agreed that it was up to the young people to improve the type picnics as well as the concerts and dances that our

Ukrainian people have been giving for these past years. A program consisting of folk dances, choral singing, games and tournaments was proposed. Members of the League agreed to go out to the grounds a day in advance and fix everything up so that all would be in tip top shape for the Youth Day. Anne Stec from Elizabeth was delegated to handle the food situation. Helping Anne will be young girls from the various cities in the state. A most enticing menu is being worked out. George Tizio and his boys from the Social and Athletic Club of Jersey City will handle the refreshment sales. George T. Senchy of Passaic and his club mates were put in charge of tickets sales and gate receipts. Treasurer John Boyko of Bayonne would continue to handle all finances. Members from all the other organizations were requested to help in the various other jobs of which there would be plenty.

Following the business meeting, the girls from the St. Peter and Paul Choral Society brought out a most delicious Friday buffet. Refreshments were served and everyone enjoyed himself. Responsible for the real work of preparing everything in Spring Valley for the meeting and social were: Olga Yurewicz Brega, and Jackie Sywenci. The next meeting of the Jersey League will be held in Jersey City. Watch the Weekly for further details.

UNIVERSITIES IN EXILE

(Continued from page 2)

(since 1945) in Munich was, and is even today based on the pedagogical and scientific consideration given to the Ukrainianistic disciplines, as e.g. the Ukrainian language and literature, the history of Ukraine, folklore and Ukrainian history of arts, archaeology, and similar subjects. These fields of endeavor attracted not only the Ukrainian professional circles but also Ukrainian students. Unfortunately even today we are still eye witnesses of a strange conception of the Slavic Philology, which identifies Slavistic science with the knowledge about Russia, and which is not interested in problems of Eastern Europe except Russian language, literature and culture. "Slavistica" is in America, with few exceptions, identified with "Russica." Therefore, it is apparent that a Ukrainian University with many faculties is of greatest importance and of interest to European and American specialists.

In 1947 three American and Canadian scholars received honorary doctor's degrees: Prof. G. W. Simpson, in Saskatoon, Sask.; Prof. C. A. Manning and Dr. S. Margolin, in New York.

(To be concluded)

We Missed You...

Months of preparation and planning, last minute details to iron out and finally the day itself arrives. Paint brushes, scotch tape, thumb tacks, crepe paper, dust clothes, brooms, etc., everything found its way down to the Ukrainian club on Saturday afternoon of June 11th to insure the success of the June Frolic. There was no lack of cooperation that day for everyone pitched, right in and washed glasses, swept the floor, put up decorations, rigged up an auxiliary bar... all this in anticipation of the scores of guests expected to attend the dance that evening.

The convention committee certainly is deserving of any praise you may care to bestow upon them. Helen Dydyk and Walter Vaga, Chairman and Co-Chairman, respectively, worked tirelessly throughout the period before and during the dance. Not even the minutest detail was overlooked in publicizing the Pre-Convention June Frolic. Five radio stations were blaring out announcements a week before the dance. Two local newspapers carried accounts and pictures, printed posters, and hand painted posters, welcome signs all over the club. Each and every out-of-town guest (and of course our own dear Syracuseans) was made to feel very much at home. Lapel tags carrying the words "Hello, My Name Is—What's Yours?" certainly helped create new friends.

The Syracuse Convention Committee is sincerely grateful to all of the out-of-town guests present at this dance.

Winner of the \$50.00 Savings Bond raffled at the dance was Nick Kicak of Syracuse. Mrs. Mary Wachna, also of Syracuse won the \$25.00 (So help us, it was not a put up job) Boris Pishko, Financial Secretary of the UYL-NA drew out the names. "Professor" Pishko's students had a chance to try their "Koketka" steps... Pete Kamenyuk of Fulton did some spectacular Ukrainian dance steps to the enjoyment of all on lookers. Everyone had a marvelous time, judging from the happy faces and dancing feet. By the time the convention rolls around, the entire area around Syracuse will be one great, big happy family, which is as it should be. If future activities are to be as well attended by surrounding communities, the need for one big united state league seems imminent to insure successes for all Ukrainian youth activities in this area.

ANNE DYDYK, Chairman
Publicity & Public Relations

A Great Day! **UKRAINIAN YOUTH DAY SUNDAY**
By UKRAINIAN YOUTH LEAGUE OF N. J.
WILLICKS GROVE, LINDEN, N. J. **July 31**

