

Dedicated to the Ideals and Interests of young Americans of Ukrainian Descent. Informative, Instructive, Supplement of Ukrainian Daily Svoboda. Published by the Ukrainian National Association.

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

"UKRAINE IN PICTURES" PHOTOALBUM PUBLISHED



A truly novel and valuable publication appeared early this month. It is a photoalbum entitled "Ukraine in Pictures" (12x9 inches in size, 256 p., 1,128 pictures, \$12), published and edited by a young, new immigrant, Mykhailo Boretsky. The volume presents a panorama of all Ukraine, from the Carpathian mountains to the Kuban steppes, a gallery of pictures showing people who lived and labored in Ukraine, a pageant of monuments of the Ukrainian past and mementos of recent historical and cultural events. It also contains a short pictorial review of the history of the culture of the Ukrainian people and of the history of their struggle for an independent existence. The photoalbum is divided into three sections: 1. "Ukraine—the Land (668 pictures), which shows views, types of people, customs, etc. in an attempt to show more or less systematically the historic, geographic regions from East to West; 2. "Ukraine—the Arts" (163 pictures), a pictorial representation of characteristic features of Ukrainian art, including some examples from the art of Ukraine's pre-history; 3. "Ukraine—Pictorial History" (297 pictures), people prominent in Ukrainian history, some historical events, places and objects. So that all might derive equal advantage from the work, a parallel Ukrainian and English text has been provided. "In bringing out this album," Mr. Boretsky writes, "it is our

hope to remind those who came from Ukraine of the old, and show them some things they might not have seen before. It is an attempt to show Ukraine to those of her children who have never seen her, and to show Ukraine to those of who have never seen her, and to show Ukraine to interested non-Ukrainians. "We firmly believe that this volume will contribute to a better understanding of Ukraine and her character, and that it will strengthen the love for their motherland in the hearts of Ukrainians; further, that it will create more good will for her on the part of strangers as these are what she needs the most. For Ukraine is such that all who know her, love her. The realization of these hopes is all the reward we could wish for." "Ukraine in Pictures" editor Mykhailo Boretsky, assistant editor Vadym Pavlovsky, editorial assistant Vyacheslav Davydenko, translations into English Roman Olesnytsky, maps and titles Petro Kholodny, cover and jacket designed by Yakiv Hnizdovsky.

Elect New American Committee Trustees

The election of four new trustees of the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism, Inc. was announced following a plenary meeting of the Committee at which a resolution was adopted unanimously expressing regret over the resignation as its President of retired Vice-Admiral Leslie C. Stevens and appreciation of his services. The four new trustees are: Mrs. Mildred A. Ahlgren of Whiting, Indiana; President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of America. Mr. J. Peter Grace, Jr., of New York, President of W. R. Grace & Co., international banking and shipping concern. Mr. Grace is also a director of National City Bank and a number of large corporations. He is President of the Catholic Youth Organization and a member of the Boy Scout Council. Henry John Heinz, II, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; President of the H. J. Heinz Co. and international company dealing in foodstuffs. Mr. Heinz is a Director of the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh and Trustee of the Carnegie Institute. Dr. John W. W. Studebaker of New York, publisher of scholastic magazines, former United States Commissioner of Education. The Committee voted to accept the resignations as trustees of Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt and retired Rear Admiral George F. Mentz. The resolution concerning Admiral Stevens reads: "The Board of Trustees according to the Admiral's request does hereby and with deep regret accept his resignation as President. The Board is desirous of making known its deep appreciation of Admiral Stevens' splendid and unique contribution in furthering the work and aims of the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism, Inc. as evidenced by his long, arduous and untiring efforts during his tenure of office. The Board wishes to express to Admiral Stevens its pleasure and gratification over the fact that the Admiral will continue to work with the Committee not only as a member of the Board of Trustees, but as a consultant." The trustees heard a report by the new President, Mr. Howland Sargeant, outlining the Committee's plans to support practical work projects in partnership with the anti-Communist emigration.



The Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre in Winnipeg, Canada is currently observing its 10th anniversary. Above in the library of the Centre: Dr. P. Macenko, secretary and Mrs. T. Koshetz, supervisor of library, archives and museum; and the table several rare items of the Centre.

UYL-NA BOARD HOLDS MEETING TO WORK AGAIN WITH U.N.A. ON SOYUZIVKA COURSES

Plans are in the making for an annual memorial award to be given by the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America in honor of Walter Danko, of Bayonne, N. J., recent publicity director, who passed away September 17th. The first UYL-NA nation wide executive board meeting since Labor Day chose this manner of expressing their feelings on the loss of one of their most active members who contributed so much materially and morally to the betterment of the UYL-NA, especially in the field of sports. Michael Solomon, newly elected president, presiding over the two day gathering held in Youngstown, Ohio, at the Pick-Ohio Hotel, October 2nd and 3rd, announced the following appointments: Mary Gulick, corresponding secretary; Joanna Draginda, cultural director; Natalie Koshey, art director; Olga Zepko, publicity director; Mary and Helen Brudny, Trend editors; La Verne Korduck, Trendette editor; Walter Shipka, Ohio, Pete Kochirka, Western Penna, Charlie Tyranski, Delaware, and Mary Hawryszkow, Illinois, district organizers. In addition to the above appointees, other elected officers present were: Alex Pronchick, Ann K. Dudynsky, Walter Warwick, Stella Zacharek, Mike Molecky, John Mitchell, Walter Bacad, William Polewchak, Harry Kasha, Joe Smindak and Michael Wichorek. Additional district organizers approved were: Mary Sawruk, Eastern, Pa.; William Spasyk, Minnesota; Olga Maksymowich, Fla.; Hrs. Helen Dudek, Auburn-Syracuse-Buffalo area. Andrew Wichorek will be the new League Sport director. Leon Kossar of Winnipeg was appointed Canadian district organizer. Reports revealed: 1) the second edition of the Ukrainian Arts book will be available by Christmas. 2) the League directory is being reprinted, names appearing in last year's directory will be relisted without charge. Deadline for the new listings is October 30th and the tentative distribution date is November 20th. 3) the Dance book committee is seeking the names of all active Ukrainian dance groups. 4) bids for sites of the 1955 sports rallies are now being accepted. 5) five commissions were proposed for topic discussions at the 1955 Pittsburgh convention, they are: sports, publications, finances, culture and organization. Pledging further wholehearted support of the Summer Courses at Soyuzivka, the UYL-NA board has asked Joe Smindak and Stella Zacharek to work with the Ukrainian National Association on next year's program. William Polewchak was selected to represent the UYL-NA during the Ukrainian Congress Committee meetings and Alex Pronchick will be the League representative on the 1955 Olympia Committee. Discussions covered such subjects as Christmas cards, convention resolutions, and the use of the new League mailing address, Post Office Box 5067, Detroit 35, Mich. On Saturday evening the members of the board were treated to a chicken dinner by the Youngstown Ukrainians.

NEW 1955 UYL-NA DIRECTORY

The newly elected executive board of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, at its first meeting in Youngstown, Ohio, decided upon the policy to be followed in regards to the new 1955 UYL-NA Directory. The board decided that individuals who are listed in the 1954 Directory (this year's) will not need to pay to be listed in the new 1955 Directory. Individuals who are not listed in the 1954 Directory will pay one dollar to be listed in the new 1955 UYL-NA Directory. (A listing consists of name, address and phone number of an individual or married couple.) Each individual listed receives a copy of the Directory. It was felt that a much larger and truly representative League Directory can be built up in this manner. A larger Directory is more valuable to all concerned, so it is necessary to have as large a Directory as possible. The more individuals listed in the Directory, the more use each one can make of it. Advertisers benefit more by a larger Directory in that many individuals will have their advertisements at hand for a full year's use in making purchases or requesting services. Advertisers may place advertisements for a minimum of five dollars and multiples of five dollars. All UYL-NA executive board members will accept listings and advertisements for placement in the Directory. Persons not in contact with board members should send their listings or advertisements to UYL-NA Executive Secretary, Michael Wichorek, 13814 Vassar Drive, Detroit 36, Michigan by November 1st at the latest. Individuals who are listed in the 1954 Directory and have changed addresses or phone numbers should send these changes immediately to Michael Wichorek. This will assure an accurate Directory. Present plans call for printing and distributing of at least 1000 Directories with 1500 set as a goal for this issue. The Directory is organized by states. Each state is broken down into cities. Individual listings are alphabetically arranged in each city. This

UKRAINIAN FLAG TO FLY OVER NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD

"It is a great pleasure to be here with you on this inspiring occasion, when the flag of the gallant Ukrainian nation is presented to the City of New Haven," declared Connecticut Governor John Lodge at a ceremony held at the Towne House last Saturday night, October 19, in which the blue and gold Ukrainian national banner, was presented to the City of New Haven. Carrying the neatly folded Ukrainian flag on an embroidered pillow, a committee of three persons led by Mr. Tulek, representing New Haven branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which sponsored the affair, presented it to Mayor Richard Lee, Fire Commissioner Edmond Markiewicz and Miss Loretta Mackey of the Board of Education. The presentation was made to the accompaniment of the singing by a male chorus of the Ukrainian national anthem, "Sche ne vmerla Ukraina." Mayor Lee declared that the Ukrainian flag shall fly on each and every Ukrainian Independence Day, January 22nd. "What we do in New Haven may indeed set afire the whole free world," he said. Addressing the large assemblage, Congressman Albert W. Cretella, 3rd District Congressman, highly praised the courage, spirit of perseverance of the Ukrainian people. "Ukraine" is truly worthy," he declared, "of all the support we, as American, can give. As a member of the United States Congress, I have and shall continue to work for the day when Ukraine casts off the shackles of this tyrant and its people can once more live without fear." Principal Ukrainian American speaker was Michael Piznak, Esq. of New York, Vice-President of the Ukrainian National Association and General Counsel of the UCCA. "The Ukrainian people were first to rise and fight Soviet Russian communism and imperialism," he said, "And they are the only people behind the Iron Curtain who have not been conquered by these evil and predatory forces." Similar sentiments were expressed by the concluding speaker, Governor Lodge, who remarked that "although the people of the homeland (Ukraine) are now under the domination of Russian Communism, we remember with pride that the free citizens of Ukraine were among the first to understand the aggressive policies of Russia and were among the first to resist the political and military expansion of Communism." Governor Lodge declared that on next January 22nd the Ukrainian flag will fly over the capital of Connecticut, Hartford. The Governor received a Certificate of Award "on behalf of the Ukrainian State Organization as a symbol of gratitude and appreciation for his recognition of the Ukrainian Cause." It was signed by Wasyl Nebeluk, president and Wasyl Gina, secretary. The latter acted as chairman of the meeting.

Win Prizes for Embroidery

One of the featured exhibits at the Minnesota State Fair held early last month were Ukrainian embroideries, Ukrainian Easter eggs, and Ukrainian ceramics. They were shown by Mrs. M. Procai, Mrs. L. Perchishin and Mrs. T. Luliu, who won premiums and first prizes for their artistic works. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) sent Mrs. Luciw a letter congratulating her on her "prize-winning award in the Minnesota State Fair exhibits. "You can be proud," he continued, "of your enterprise and hard work and the recognition you received. It is a tribute that you have been awarded state-wide recognition. The State Fair this year was a wonderful event. Mrs. Humphrey, our children, and I enjoyed it immensely. The Fair is indeed a high spot in our community's activities."

Talk on Ukraine to Legion Meeting

A talk on Ukraine at the convention of the Red Falls County American Legion was given in Milroy, Minn. on September 27 last by Mr. Ted Luliu, commercial teacher at the Milroy High School. The Milroy Legion Hall was filled with representatives of some 15 neighboring towns and villages. After presenting the history and the goal of the Ukrainian people and their struggle for national independence, Mr. Luliu—who came to this country in the 1920s and was a delegate at the First Ukrainian Youth Congress held in Chicago in 1933—pointed out the mistakes made by Napoleon and Hitler who ignored the nationalities under Russian yoke and consequently lost their campaigns. "A crusade against Communism," the speaker declared "or any kind of Russia, can be successful only when it is done with the aid and understanding of the enslaved nations. The Ukrainian nation is the greatest non-Russian nation that would fight for its independence." At present some 37,000 Ukrainians reside in Yugoslavia, according to Ukrainsky Samostynyk of August 29, 1954, of Munich. They live in the autonomous republic of Vojvodina and in Republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The national assembly of Vojvodina has three Ukrainian deputies, while two Ukrainians serve in the Republic and one in the Federal Assemblies of Serbia. In addition, 34 Ukrainians are members of various oblast and city councils. There are 9 Ukrainian schools where instruction is given in the Ukrainian language; there exist also Uk-

UKRAINIANS TESTIFY BEFORE CONGRESS GROUP TO SOVIET ATROCITIES

Victims of the Soviet Russian communism gave a House group last Monday and Tuesday, October 11 and 12, eyewitness stories of Soviet atrocities in Ukraine, the New York Times and other newspapers reported. Their testimony of mass murders, starvation and persecution in their homeland between 1929 and 1943 was given at the United States Court House in Foley Square, New York City in the first two days hearings by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Communist aggression. Representative Michael A. Feighan, Democrat of Ohio, subcommittee head, said in his opening statement that the hearing was aimed at showing that the Communists had "degraded a great many people" with their propaganda. He said they had hidden their aggression within the Soviet Union, creating the idea that the country was ethnically united. The witnesses described forced labor camps and the discovery in 1943 of the mass graves of more than 9,000 massacred in Vinnytsia between 1938 and 1940. They charged that Moscow had intentionally created a famine in 1932-33, as a result of which "6,000,000 died in Ukraine." How the Communists "staged" tours for prominent visiting foreigners, even to changing price tags on merchandise as "window dressing," was brought out. UPA in Underground Today One of the highlights in the testimony was that armed resistance to Soviet brutality is still being carried out on within Russia's borders by an underground anti-Communist army in Ukraine, the famed UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army). This testimony was given by Mikola Lebed of New York City, official representative of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council. Lebed said the UPA forces—who are dedicated to the cause of Ukrainian national liberation—had fought the Nazis during the German occupation and continued their battle against the Red Army after World War II. He said that in 1949 the army went underground but is still supplied with weapons and so far has avoided annihilation despite efforts of the Red Army to suppress it. Earlier this year, Lebed said, Moscow had ordered increased efforts to wipe out this liberation movement and had branded them "tools of Wall Street and the Vatican." As reported in the press, he emphasized that "our forces will not rest until complete freedom has been won for Ukraine." The Vinnytsia Massacre Main testimony concerning the Vinnytsia Massacre was given by Petro Pavlovych, former Ukrainian dramatic circles, reading rooms, orchestras and choruses. In Bosnia are to be found Ukrainian cultural societies, such as that of Taras Shevchenko in Prinjavor; that of B. Lepky in Lisan; the society "The Ukrainian" in Gajevica. In Banja Luka a union of Ukrainian cultural societies has been formed recently. member member of the Ukrainian Commission to investigate the massacre. He testified the findings of his and other commissions; how 9,429 bodies of people killed by the NKVD were exhumed from mass graves. He also presented pictures and certified documents to the House group concerning the Vinnytsia Massacre. Testimony by a Ukrainian Jew Joseph Schwarz of New York, a Ukrainian of Jewish faith who speaks Ukrainian fluently, told about his appeal to Ilya Ehrenberg, well known Soviet writer, for help on stopping persecution of the Jews in the USSR; how he was promptly rewarded with arrest, tortured by the NKVD, and then deported to a slave labor camp. He left Ukraine in 1941. The facts about the terrible Soviet instigated and promoted famine in Ukraine in the early 1930s were calmly albeit vividly given in the course of his testimony by Yuriy Lawrynenko, one of the sufferers of it. He spoke of his life at the University under Soviet control, his years in a slave labor camp in the Arctic tundra, and the results of the Yezhov purge of 1937-38 in the slave labor camps. Hryhorij Sydorec testified concerning the Soviet crime of genocide in his native village of Zhornokloby, Poltava, Ukraine—how the peasants were killed for refusing to join the Communist collective farms, and his own deportation to Siberia in 1932. In emotion-laden tones he told of the beating his mother suffered from the Reds for refusing to reveal his hiding place before his capture. Ivan Pushkar testified how the communists stage their conducted tours for visiting diplomats, business men, etc., and of his deportation to the Kolyma slave camp in Siberia. Rev. Kost Danylenko-Danilevsky, a Ukrainian Orthodox priest testified about Communist methods of collectivisation and the man-made famine in 1932-33 when millions of men, women and children were starved to death; his arrest by the NKVD, followed by deportation to Siberia. The Red Fifth Column The Bolshevik Fifth Column in the ancient capital Kiev of Ukraine in 1918—when the newly established Ukrainian National Republic was in the throes of a deadly struggle to preserve its existence against the Reds and other enemies—was the subject of testimony by Yakiv Zozulia, a former member of the republic's governing body, the Ukrainian Central Rada. He said the Red fifth column was ordered into action by Leon Trotsky. The eye-witness of the events described the occupation of Kiev by the Russian Bolsheviks led by Antonov. He saw wagon-loads of corpses being carted away by the Reds of executed Ukrainian patriots, among them his friends, High School pupils, wounded soldiers, and children as well. Upon the conclusion of Zozulia's testimony, Congressman Feighan declared that the atrocities perpetrated by the Reds then on the Ukrainians fighting for their freedom could be compared to the atrocities of the hordes of Genghis Khan (a Mongolian warrior who caused the death of over five million people—Ed.)

UKRAINIAN UNIVERSITY — OUTPOST OF FREEDOM

By WILLIAM MAHONEY, Staff Writer
(Courtesy The Stars and Stripes — Sept. 27, 1954)

Oppression by the Russian czars, continued under the Soviet Union's Communist government, directly caused the creation of the oldest Slavic university in the western world — the 33-year-old Ukrainian Free University in Munich.

Under the czars the freedom-loving Ukrainians were not allowed advanced schooling and this, naturally, resulted in large emigrations to countries where an education was possible.

In 1917, after the collapse of czarist Russia, the Ukrainian state proclaimed its independence and almost immediately found itself in a three year war which ended in defeat and new oppression by the Communist victors. Since the Ukrainians once again were denied higher education, the necessity of founding an education center in a free democratic country became obvious.

The first Ukrainian Free University was founded in January 1921 in Vienna. Many of the best educated Ukrainians had to emigrate to Vienna in the years following World War I and there they conceived the idea of founding a university to meet the needs of the many young people who had been forced to leave their homeland for political reasons.

After the catastrophic end of the Ukrainian army in Galicia in May 1919, some divisions of the army were handed over to Czechoslovakia and were interned in the Josefstadt and Deutsch-Gabel military camps. The large group of young Ukrainians proved to be just the student body the university needed and in the fall of 1921, the university moved to Prague.

Masaryk Aided

The move was carried out with the knowledge and encouragement of Czech President Thomas Masaryk. Masaryk, a philosopher-politician, also saw to it that the university was officially granted the right of sanctuary in Czechoslovakia; that the university received material support from the state, such as necessary lecture halls in Czech universities; and the Czech government put scholarships at the disposal of deserving students.

The faculty of the university was composed of Ukrainian professors who had been forced to leave Russian and Polish universities for political reasons and of scholars who had not yet taught at any university.

The UFU structure was that of all universities in Czechoslovakia and its charter was similar to that of the Czech Charles University at Prague. Two faculties were opened to meet the requirements of the emigrés: The philosophical faculty with a historic-philological faculty and natural sci-

ences department and the juridical faculty with the juridical and economic departments.

The name "Ukrainian Free University" was chosen to indicate that it was not a state university but fully independent.

In 1939 Czechoslovakia was occupied by German troops and the free republic became a protectorate of the German Reich. Even in those critical times the university managed to preserve its independence although a German was appointed its curator.

At the end of World War II the university leaders hoped to be able to stay in Prague. However many of its faculty and students were forced to flee again, this time from Prague, which had been so hospitable to them, to the West where bolshevism had not been able to take over. Toward the end of 1945 a small group of professors began to rebuild the university in Munich.

Re-established in Munich

The move was approved and supported both by the American Military Government and the Bavarian ministry for education and religion.

The university grew slowly, both in funds, size of the student body and faculty. It was located in a German school building at 2 Versailler Street. By the winter term of 1947-48 there were 7 members of the faculty and 500 students.

Since that time, however, the university has had a growing problem: where to get the students.

Since the Iron Curtain rang down the great flow of emigration from East to West, the number of potential new students trickling across each year dwindled until only 100 were enrolled in the last semester. Students are Ukrainian, Polish, German, Lithuanian and Russian. All classes are taught in Ukrainian.

The faculty size has shrunk to 24. A great many of both the faculty and the student body have emigrated to the U.S. and Canada.

Prof. John Mirtschuk presently is rector of the university. He sees a silver lining in the huge migration of the Ukrainians. The university is supported chiefly by contributions of Ukrainian groups all over the world. The more than 400 such groups in the U.S. are the chief contributors. The new emigrés will swell the ranks of such supporting groups, he says.

Prof. Mirtschuk said that there are already more than 1,000,000 Ukrainians in the U.S. and more than 500,000 in Canada.

He said there are no American students attending the university at present, but some American soldiers, of Ukrainian descent, have taken courses.

According to Prof. Wasyl Oreleckyj, a member of the faculty, some of the students who appeared before him at the Munich site had also been students of his when the university was in Prague.

Oreleckyj said that when the Kersten committee on Communist aggression held meetings in Munich, Rep. Charles J. Kersten (R-Wis.) together with other members of the committee, visited the university.

Edward M. O'Connor, who is staff director of the Kersten committee, received an honorary doctor of laws degree from the university while in Munich with the group.

Expect More Students

Prof. Mirtschuk said that during the summer vacation, with the decrease in the student load, the faculty staff has been spending a great deal of time preparing for the next surge of students that world unrest may deliver them. They are doing a great deal of research and preparing scientific publications.

The university is approved

MY DISCOVERY — UKRAINE, HER HERITAGE AND CULTURE

By AGNES LOUISE HOVDE
(2)

This was the starting point of an experience and orientation of a country and a people. An individual, ethnic group which traces its heritage and culture to the earliest civilized eras, a nation whose inherent fidelity to their special quality of culture became the badge of warriors, determined never to lay down the weapon until they have achieved their salvation within the bulwarks of a democratic self-administered nation with access to the feast of the nations, untrammelled by the brute hand of superior forces.

This is the factual expression to the question: why is the story of the distressed nation, Ukraine, of interest in your literary work? But there is also the mystical interpretation, equally determinative. The impalpable, that which cannot be explained, by the medium of faith, that which cannot be defined by common experience and by common terms must also be counted among the earth's efforts which shape the destinies of men.

Therefore the selfsame question might be answered in this parable: "And the angel of God appeared unto me in a dream, saying, — Defend my people; for they are sorely afflicted." And I answered, "Lord, who are Thy people?" And the Lord answered, "Seek and ye shall find."

The word and name, Ukraine, in English; Ukraina, in French; and Ukraina, in the mother tongue, bears signal invitation to the poetic faculty for limitless poetic adventure. The word of itself has a captivating charm to the ear sensitive to sounds, such as night at twilight; wind on leafy trees; rain falling in the hush of night; bird cries in the storm.

Ukraine is the sea maiden idling in the brilliant sun, wetting her feet in the wash of Black Sea tides. Close to her heart are the Dnieper and the Dniester Rivers; constant at her side are the Carpathian Mountains, ever at vigil for her sake.

Ukraine is the coveted daughter of riches: the harvest of the grapes, the ripe loads of wheat and rye, the rich black loam, and the hidden minerals, and the vast forests are her inheritance. Ukraine, the mother of immortal offspring, — the incomparable poetry of Shevchenko and the vibrant utterances of Franko; the leadership of Hrushevsky; the distinct language; the art seen in the dress of the peasant and his household implements; the haunting beauty of the songs and folk dances; the splendor of the religious rites; the sanctity of the family bonds; and the imperishable imprint of the insti-

tution of the Sich, the domain of the Kozaks, gallant warriors and dauntless bearers of the heart of liberty! The present tragic situation of Ukraine finds her victimized by the practice of Soviet genocide which is an extension of the earlier traditional imperialistic Russification of minorities and conquered nations. Genocide is the calculated killing of a nation by systematic destruction of its peculiar quality or parts. These may be intellectual, moral or esthetic. Deprived of its particularized parts, a nation becomes an ineffectual entity. It is readily assimilated into the dominant society.

A visible means of genocide is recognized in the Soviet system of slave labor camps which have received and slaughtered thousands of innocent Ukrainian nationals and suspected political offenders. The records of victims who have lived to escape reveal the incredible misery met with, the hunger, the physical exhaustion, the slave labor, and the ultimate killing of the prisoners who can no longer toil and endure the torment. Other gruesome incidents add to the length and the horror of the testimony: bodies discovered along the roads leading to the camp; mass graves, notable those in the city of Vinnitsia; and the unforgettable to human conscience, and a black stain on the chronicles of the Christian world, the great famine of 1931-33, a man made strategy imposing stark starvation upon 5 million of Ukrainian people for forcible subjection to a brutal political system.

Let no man deceive himself, that these crimes of cold blood are not related to men and women everywhere who profess to hold faith in the eternal truth of God. Their condemnation and festering in the moral integration of people of principle rising above bestial levels are the black rot in the core of society. Allowed freedom and forgetfulness, the disease will destroy society whether it be directly affected or remotely.

It therefore follows that it becomes the duty of Christian minds and hearts to lend all means and energy in possession to be used against such arch examples of fratricide. These are the summons to act in the still voice of God, speaking to the human conscience. The blood of our murdered brothers is called to us from brothers is calling to us from the ground. Now will it cease calling until the idea becomes a reality: "No greater thought has ever occurred to the mind of man than the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

Extracted from Woman's World.

British Columbia Relics prove Indians Came Early

The atomic age has opened a window into the past which shows British Columbia's Indians have been around there at least 2,000 years longer than anyone thought, according to a story by Mr. John Sexton of the Vancouver Sun.

Two years ago, a professor of archaeology at the University of British Columbia, Dr. Charles E. Borden, discovered a treasure of historical Indian relics under 14 feet of earth in the City of Vancouver.

Using a very sensitive geiger counter to test radio active carbon found in the vicinity of burier relics, a technique developed at the University of Chicago, Dr. Borden discovered that the relics were approximately 2,430 years old. The finding is considered accurate within 160 years one way or the other.

Previously it had been thought that Indian life in British Columbia dated back only about 500 years.

Another find, made farther inland, also dates back to an identical period, nearly 2,500 years ago.

But the relics, in this instance a product of the B. C. Interior Indian family, were much different than those discovered in Vancouver. These Indians had not learned the

value of slate, and crude cutting instruments made from quartz and other less efficient materials, were discovered.

the people who work for me plan how they will do a job. When it is apparent that a job will take 500 hours, spending a few hours are few better places to learn than in League activities. Every committee, every affair, every yearly program at local or national level needs concentrated planning to achieve the best results. Don't start running until you know where you are heading. Plan and avoid much confusion and misunderstanding. "Ability to make decisions." This attribute is important not only in professional life but in everyday living. You are always called on to make them. If you have a job with any responsibility someone is continually looking for your guidance. One way to train yourself is to take responsibility in organizational activities and put yourself in a position of having to make decisions. Those of you who have experiences on banquet committees know that the hour will strike when you must say how many reservations you want, and printing of club bulletins and periodicals have deadlines. The cost resulting from postponement of making decisions is huge, and results in lower efficiency and effectiveness. "Ability to speak". This attribute is also of paramount importance. Today we live in a world where communication is an everyday necessity. In order to advance, we must be able to convey our ideas to others and often times to large groups of people. If you are unable to do this your abilities will certainly not have the impact that they could have on your associates, and often times, one who is able to speak gets the reward for your efforts. There is no better place to develop your speaking ability.

(Concluded on page 3)

UKRAINE MOST POTENT ENEMY OF REDS

By WALTER V. CHOPYK

(Talk delivered on the occasion of the celebration of the 300th Anniversary of the Treaty of Pereyaslav, at Klienhaus Musical Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., September 12, 1954)

On this, the 300th anniversary of the ill-fated Treaty of Pereyaslav, it is appropriate and timely that the whole free world be made aware of and be made to recognize that in the Ukrainian people, both behind the iron curtain and outside it, it has its most potent weapon against communism and has its most determined ally. Where, but from the Soviet Communist Regime, by its own admissions, through its acts and attitudes both now and in the past, toward the Ukrainian People, can better proof of this be found.

Since the infamous abrogation of the Treaty of Pereyaslav by the Tsars then ruling Russia, the Ukrainian people have been the bitterest enemies of every Moscow regime that has ruled the Ukraine. This treaty was entered into in 1654 by the free and sovereign state of the Ukraine with Russia for mutual protection against the Tartars and other invaders. In it Russia guaranteed an independent foreign policy for the Ukraine, a national army and free elections of its liegemen, or leaders. In pursuance of the purposes of the Treaty, that of mutual military protection, the Ukraine had no alternative but to open its doors to the Russian armies. This treaty became a Trojan Horse against the Ukraine, for, as it happened, the Russians used it, and the Tartar threat, as a means of betraying the Ukraine and of furthering its own imperialistic designs. This treacherous betrayal has never been forgotten by the Ukrainian People.

Since the rise of communism in Russia, the red leaders have endeavored to suppress the deep rooted and nationalistic feelings of the Ukrainian

People, because they very early realized the potent force ever present in the Ukraine that would some day rise and destroy them. The intensity of the measures taken against our people is proof of the overpowering fear the reds have for us.

The whole world knows and remembers the crimes against humanity that have been perpetrated against the Ukraine, motivated by this fear, I need only remind you of a few of the most glaring atrocities.

To begin with there was the mass starvation of three to four million Ukrainians by the Russians during the Great Famine of 1932 and 1933. Then later, the Russians, realizing how important a role the church has played in keeping the spark of freedom alive in Ukrainian hearts, set out methodically to destroy it by persecuting thousands of religious leaders and destroying their churches. They also undertook mass deportations of Ukrainian families to other parts of the Soviet empire, a step designed to submerge and disperse the feared Ukrainian culture.

Despite their efforts, the Russians have failed to erase the Ukrainian desire for freedom by force and annihilation. This, however, does not mean that they have given up, because today, they have more cause to fear the Ukrainian people than ever before.

The Soviet regime has switched from a policy of force and is now actively seeking to undermine the Ukrainian People with the "velvet glove" approach. They are trying to accomplish by false friendship, what they could not by force, and have resorted to this more sinister and indirect method.

(To be concluded)

WHAT THE LEAGUE CAN DO FOR YOU IN YOUR PROFESSION

(2)

"Make friends and influence people." People write books on the subject and stress that attribute as being most important. How do you get that training in the League? Well, did you ever try to lead a committee by getting everyone angry with you? You don't get very far with those methods and you end up doing all the work. I am sure you will all agree that doing a good job in this respect makes things easier for you. In any profession such attributes are of major importance.

"Ability to think clearly". This attribute is most important. If a person does not think clearly he can get started off in the wrong direction and expend a lot of effort on side issues. The faculty of thinking clearly must be developed by action. In the League a person gets this practice by participating in local clubs, regional and national events. Such activities are excellent media for training. We recognize that mistakes will be made, but through the process of making mistakes and rectifying them a person learns to think clearly.

Plan Effectively

"Ability to make decisions". Industry stresses this attribute highly. One does not have to work very long to realize that planning or lack of planning makes or breaks a company. Misdirected effort wastes more time and money than any single thing. Regardless of your brilliance, if you channel your efforts badly you do not realize their full benefits. Through experience, I always insist that

the people who work for me plan how they will do a job. When it is apparent that a job will take 500 hours, spending a few hours are few better places to learn than in League activities. Every committee, every affair, every yearly program at local or national level needs concentrated planning to achieve the best results. Don't start running until you know where you are heading. Plan and avoid much confusion and misunderstanding. "Ability to make decisions." This attribute is important not only in professional life but in everyday living. You are always called on to make them. If you have a job with any responsibility someone is continually looking for your guidance. One way to train yourself is to take responsibility in organizational activities and put yourself in a position of having to make decisions. Those of you who have experiences on banquet committees know that the hour will strike when you must say how many reservations you want, and printing of club bulletins and periodicals have deadlines. The cost resulting from postponement of making decisions is huge, and results in lower efficiency and effectiveness. "Ability to speak". This attribute is also of paramount importance. Today we live in a world where communication is an everyday necessity. In order to advance, we must be able to convey our ideas to others and often times to large groups of people. If you are unable to do this your abilities will certainly not have the impact that they could have on your associates, and often times, one who is able to speak gets the reward for your efforts. There is no better place to develop your speaking ability.

(Concluded on page 3)

The Svoboda Fund

The response of the Svoboda readers to the Svoboda-Ukrainian Weekly-Veselka Fund is most heartening. In a way, however, it is disappointing. Among the list of donors we find an absence of names of the younger generation Ukrainian Americans. The best response in this category is a \$5 contribution by a younger generation Ukrainian American from Chicago who prefers to remain anonymous.

The "Veselka" is dedicated also to the children of the younger generation. And it falls upon the parents of these children to teach them to know and love Ukraine, the native land of their forefathers.

You, younger generation married sons and daughters of the older immigrants, are the connecting link between them and your sons and daughters. Perhaps you may have been derelict in learning Ukrainian. If you have been, then brush up on it, with the aid of your parents or of the new immigrants. And then make it a point to teach Ukrainian to your children, with whatever aid you may have available. Remember in this connection that the leaders of our country, from the President down the line, have time and again urged that the young Americans should know another language besides English, particularly that of their forefathers, in your case—Ukrainian.

The "Veselka" in text is easy reading. It gives pleasure not only to the youngsters but, as confirmed by letters, to the grownups as well. The cartoons, the drawings interweaving the fairy tales are charming. And, aside from pleasure, by reading the stories and poems to the children, knowledge of Ukrainian is imbued into their minds, and little by little they learn to read, speak and sing in Ukrainian. What is more pleasurable than to hear

a little tot speak in the beautiful Ukrainian tongue!

The parents are duty bound to give this knowledge to their children for upon them lies the burden of upbringing future community leaders. The parents are duty bound also to their forefathers in fulfilling their obligations toward the Ukrainian National Association, which is making possible the appearance of the "Veselka" and the numerous other publications.

The Ukrainian Weekly is in its twentieth year. It has accomplished a great deal. It is not necessary to praise the Ukrainian Weekly because it is of the high standard associated with a Ukrainian National Association publication. Whatever one says, it is a source of correct informative material from which streams of knowledge flow to the far corners of the world. Throughout its twenty years of existence it has supplied the truth, combatted the lies pertinent to the Ukrainian problem. It has promoted in a fine Ukrainian spirit the kinship between Ukraine and readers of other nationalities. As you will note, articles have been condensed so as to allow more space for more news. Now it is up to you. Keep it and make it even finer by contributing news items from you communities, and also contribute financially, and thereby give your youngsters the opportunity which your parents could not give you.

You, newly arrived younger people, should also take a more keen interest in the "Veselka". Don't let your children forget what they have learned. The future of Ukraine and the Ukrainian National Association is also upon your shoulders. You must continue to instill that knowledge into the minds of your children. They too are future leaders.

JOSEPHINE GIRAJLO GIBBONS

THE AMERICAN WAY

Weekly Newspapers Important

By GEORGE PECK

For some time, the trend of population in America has been toward the large cities. With the ever-increasing mechanization of agriculture, it is requiring fewer and fewer farmers to produce the food necessary to sustain our citizenry. But despite this fact, the people living in our big cities are still outnumbered by those who live outside of them.

It is true that we do have a great number of large cities within the confines of these United States and that this number is growing. It is also true that the big cities continue to grow bigger and bigger, despite all attempts to decentralize them. Nevertheless, the larger proportion of our population still lives in the smaller towns and rural sections of the country.

Statistics, as a general rule, are rather boring, but if you will bear with me I would like to cite a few which prove that us "hicks in the sticks" do outnumber the "city slickers."

Only in twelve of our states does more than half of the population live in cities of 10,000 or over. These states are California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Washington.

In the other thirty-six, more than half the population lives in towns of under 10,000 or on farms. This means that 75 per cent of our United States Senators are elected in states which are more than 50 per cent rural.

In 268 of the total of 435 congressional districts, more than half of the population lives in towns of under 10,000 or on the farms, which means those rural constituencies elect 61.6 per cent of the United States Representatives.

The twelve states which can be classed as urban have a

total of 240 electoral votes for president and vice-president, which leaves those states which can be classed as rural with 291 electoral votes of the nation-wide total of 531.

These statistics plainly indicate that the people living in the rural states and in rural congressional districts can control the election of the president and of a majority of our Senators and Congressmen.

Therefore, one is forced to the conclusion that the power of the metropolitan press, which serves the large cities, has been greatly overrated and that here in America, the real power of the press is vested in the smaller centers of population.

Many times over the years this column has paid tribute to the editors of the nation's small town weekly newspapers. I have pointed out that these men and women who pilot the rural weeklies are the real molders of public opinion, and that upon their shoulders (or rather I should say pens), rests the responsibility of saving the nation from the subversive forces that seek to undermine our system of government, our institutions and our ideologies.

From reading the editorial pages of the many hundreds of weekly newspapers which come to my desk each week and from the numerous letters I receive from these local editors, I am glad to be able to assure the readers of this column that the rural press is on the job, alive to the dangers which threaten America and doing its "darkest" to sound a warning to its readers.

In America's hour of need her rural editors are not failing her. When the final and authentic story of this distressing era, through which we

(Concluded on page 3)

Poet's Corner

THE LOVING-CUP

We found a shallow pool, as clear
As friendship's unbetraying eyes,
It held a remnant of the skies,
And four reflections bending near;
But only three of us would stare

At our white faces looking up
From the earth's amber loving-cup;

He said that once, in such a glen,
From such a forest drinking place,
Something stared back beside his face

He did not wish to see again.
A very brave man or a fool
Would choose to look if he might see

What he discerned; but which were we
Who gazed enchanted in the pool?

ROSALIE BOYLE.

For the Common Good

By MYKHAILO KOTSYUBINSKY
Translated by FERCIVAL CUNDY
(10)

Tykhovych threw away the last rootlets, lifted his head and looked up into the sky and—O God! in the sky he saw an immense heap of dark rootlets, which flew apart, whirled, and flashed before his vision, assuming fantastic patterns... He struggled his shoulders rubbed his eyes, and then looked down at the ground. But there the industrious Gypsy was awaiting him with his head humbly inclined to one side and with a whole heap of roots on his spade. Roots—beneath the vines, the Gypsy with more roots, roots in Tykhovych's hands, roots round his feet... Truly, it was enough to drive one crazy with this deluge of roots, brown, yellow, white, thin, thick; roots with earth on them, and roots without!... Six hours of peering at one and the same thing, and in addition, roasting in the June sunshine of Bessarabia... Tykhovych felt on the point of fainting, felt that his eyes were ready to close, but he mustered the remnant of his energies in order to finish this vineyard.

Suddenly something, which gave him the impression of a stream of cold water poured down his back, struck on his hearing. But it was only a fleeting impression and he again lowered his upraised head. At the same moment, however, he heard a second time Savchenko shout in a loud voice: "Phylloxera!"

Tykhovych felt as though a searing flame shot from his brain and ran down his spine. The drowsiness suddenly fled from his eyes; his head became clear. He paled slightly and, sighing as though with relief, he uttered the monosyllable: "So..."

The Gypsy was still pecking away at something under a vine, but Tykhovych thundered at him, "Dig!", in such a tone, that the unfortunate "Pharaoh" let the pipe fall from his mouth in fright, and dashed headlong to fulfill the command.

It may be, perhaps, that the fighting spirit was aroused in Tykhovych. Forgetting his fatigue, with a firm step he strode briskly in the direction whence came Savchenko's voice. In a moment, Tykhovych was gazing on the enemy, while the enemy, so tiny as to be almost imperceptible, was calmly sitting in yellow nodules on the severed roots of the vine.

"To some it's an enemy but to me it's a friend," joked Savchenko, pointing at the phylloxera. "If it weren't for this creature, I should have dropped off to sleep underneath the vines; it's so hot and humid today."

Tykhovych felt far from joking. A sort of irritation gripped him, everything angered him, enraged him: Savchenko with his eternal facetiousness; this undesired phylloxera; Savchenko's laborer whom Tykhovych liked so much—yet here he could not look on in patience at the deliberate movements with which the man went about the disinfecting; washing his

spade with gasoline, carefully shaking off his clothing, and so on. In order not to make any disagreeable remarks to the unoffending workman in his present state of irascibility, Tykhovych hurriedly dampened the soles of his boots in gasoline and was about to proceed farther, when Rudyk shouted from the other end of the vineyard:

"Gasoline here! Phylloxera!" Tykhovych ran thither, his clothing catching and tearing on canes and stakes, which only exasperated him the more. Now it would be the loose cord of his magnifying glass, which got tangled on some bush and pulled him with a jerk, or else a clump of vines interwoven into a solid wall would halt his onward progress, as though they were beseeching him not to cut down their comrades still full of strength and vitality. But Tykhovych with a violent, nervous, effort would tear the matted runners apart and hasten forward.

"The pest is still in an early stage," said Rudyk, showing a rank spotted with lead-colored pustules and tiny phylloxera about the size of poppy seeds. It then appeared that the disease was scattered over the entire vineyard, and that though the infection was still young, it was strongly entrenched.

"Who owns this vineyard?" Tykhovych cried to the Gypsy. The latter perceived that something had happened, but what it was he did not comprehend. Frightened, with staring eyes, he came running at the sound of Tykhovych's voice.

"Who's the owner of this vineyard?" Tykhovych asked again.

"Zamphir Neron." Noting down the proprietor's name, Tykhovych told the Gypsy to dig around a vine root chosen at random, and the first spadeful of earth yellowish roots, roots covered with phylloxera. A second one—there it was; a third—the same result. Rudyk shouted, "Phylloxera!" Savchenko bawled for gasoline.

Everywhere, over the entire area of almost two acres and a half, phylloxera had begun its quiet, slow, but destructive work without any consciousness that now there stood over it a being whose strong hand could take away the life from myriads of the vine's enemy... but only by eradicating the pest and its destructive effect at the cost of laying waste the vineyard itself.

Tykhovych stood in the center of the vineyard, and with the eye of an experienced general surveyed the coming battlefield. He had already forgotten his weariness, the stifling atmosphere, the burning heat, his empty stomach, which was demanding its rights. It would be interesting to find out how large an area exactly the phylloxera had seized upon, but it was already too late for that—past two o'clock, and even for such an unusual day as this, neither Rudyk nor Savchenko would be content to deny the demands of their

SVOBODA, ITS UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, ITS NEW "VESELKA," AND ITS SPECIAL FEATURE PAGES NEED YOUR MORAL and MATERIAL SUPPORT. CONTRIBUTE to the SVOBODA PRESS FUND GENEROUSLY

QUESTIONS' AND ANSWERS

Once again we have some questions and answers of general interest concerning the Ukrainian National Association.

Q. I read in the Weekly that every adult U.N.A. member pays 15 cents monthly for "funds". Does this include a sick benefit fund? A. Each adult member pays 15 cents monthly in addition to the basic insurance dues. The Indigent Fund (8 cents monthly) is most important to every member because from this fund are paid disability benefits in time of member's prolonged illness, and in case of amputation or loss of sight. The Convention Fund (5 cents monthly), as the name implies, is used for defraying the cost of conventions held every four years. Publications of books about Ukraine, scholarships, and donations to Ukrainian charitable and cultural institutions have been paid from the National Fund (2 cents monthly).

Q. I have examined my U. N. A. certificate. Why am I actually paying less dues than shown on the first page? A. The amount of dues, as stated in the certificates of male adult members, include the subscription for Svoboda. This is done in order to comply with the U.N.A. By-Laws. American-born male members are exempted from paying for the paper and their dues are 50c per month lower than is shown in the certificate.

Q. To whom should I report a change of address? A. Your branch secretary should be notified immediately. If you are a Svoboda or Weekly subscriber ask your secretary to report your change of address to Svoboda; it is customary to pay 10c for the cost of a new stencil.

Q. I plan to spend my vacation at the Soyuzivka next year because I have heard and read much about it. I am not a U.N.A. member, however, and am wondering if this makes any difference. A. One does not need to be a member in order to enjoy a vacation at the Soyuzivka. We hope you have a fine time when you visit our estate next year. We also hope you'll join our organization in the near future.

Q. I understand that the limit on the amount of insurance a child may have with the U.N.A. has been raised. I already have \$1,500 for my child, which was the previous limit. What is the new limit? A. The new limit is \$3,000, which means that you apply

for an additional \$1,500 for your child.

Q. My father died recently. Among his papers I found a U.N.A. insurance certificate in my name. I don't need this insurance and would like to cash it in. How do I go about it? A. See your branch secretary, who is the same person your father paid dues to, and let him have your certificate. He'll send the certificate to the U. N. A. and the U.N.A. will issue a cash surrender application in your favor. The application has to be signed by you. You'll have your check shortly after the application is mailed back to the U.N.A. We are sorry you're withdrawing from our organization. Why not learn more about the U. N. A. before dropping out? Your father was a member many years, and he must have thought highly of the U.N.A. because he signed you into membership and paid your dues himself. Please reconsider.

Q. I expect to be in New York City in the near future. Will it be all right if I visit the U.N.A. Building in Jersey City? A. Do visit us, by all means. You do not need an appointment. The building is open from 8:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily except Saturdays, and Sundays and holidays. The best time to visit is after the lunch hour because all departments are very busy during morning hours.

Theodore Lutwinski

American Way

(Concluded from page 2)

are now passing, is written, the editors of the weekly newspapers will be given a large share of the credit for having prevented this nation from making a very fatal blunder. A grateful nation will express its thanks, but, unfortunately, perhaps too late for some of them to hear.

So, let's thank them now, remembering that flowers to the living are a joy to the recipient, while flowers on the coffin shed not the slightest fragrance backward over the weary way by which the deceased has traveled.

Why not drop in to the office of the editor of this newspaper and express your appreciation of the things he is doing for his community, his country and his Maker? Do it soon, while he is still around to listen.

HOUSEHOLD CHEMICALS SHOULD BE HANDLED WITH CARE

Greater care in handling drugs and household chemicals, particularly in homes with small children, was urged recently by the Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare of Canada, as a result of a detailed study of figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on deaths from accidental poisoning in Canada.

Mr. Martin said that officials of the Food and Drug Divisions of his department were alarmed when it was found that over one-quarter of the deaths from accidental poisoning in 1952 had occurred in children under four years of age. A total of 35 children died in this manner. Further investigation disclosed that of these deaths of children under four years of age, over one-third were caused by accidentally swallowing substances which were not drugs, including such common household chemicals as kerosene, turpentine and lye.

10% more nickel, 9% more lead and 7% more copper was mined in the first 6 months this year in Canada, but 15% less zinc and 3% less silver was produced.

Jersey League Rolling

The Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey is now going into the fourth week of its Mixed Bowling League. The scene of all the activity is the Hy-Way Bowl, Route 22, Union, N. J. Pins usually start flying on Sundays at 6:30 p.m., but for this coming Sunday, October 17, the pinboys will have to start ducking at 2:30—starting time has been advanced because of the Carnegie Hall concert that evening.

Leading the League in the highest team 3-game total plus the highest team average in the series is Team No. 6 of Elizabeth. At present, Mary Genega of Elizabeth tops all the other girls with the highest single game score (170) and the highest series average. Honors among the fellows are split between Mike Labinsky of Elizabeth with the highest single game score (223) and George Semen of Elizabeth with the highest series average. Latecomers still have the opportunity to join in the fun, and despite the above, low scorers have plenty of company!

WHAT THE LEAGUE CAN DO FOR YOU IN YOUR PROFESSION

(Concluded from page 2)

ities than in your local club or committee meetings or by participating actively in session or speaking programs on national level. Remember, no one expects your delivery to be perfect, but again, the only way to learn is by "doing".

Running Meetings "Ability to run meetings". Do you run a meeting or does meeting run you? Are you able to keep the discussion on a particular subject or do you allow the participants to stray widely?

Occasionally it will mean partially giving up what you may have been accustomed to considering a good time. From personal experience, I can assure you that your ideas as to what constitutes a good time will be greatly broadened. You will get an intense satisfaction in doing a good job which will amply repay you for the few things that you will curtail. I cannot describe fully the satisfaction you get from working and cooperating with the wonderful group of people with whom you come in contact.

You have to experience it to appreciate it

So resolve today to start and

1. Enroll in your local club.
2. Participate actively.
3. Chairman committees.
4. Become officers in local clubs and councils.
5. And then, after you have earned the right and honor, maybe you will be elected to the executive board of the UYL-NA.

With such training your advancement in your chosen profession should be aided greatly. So remember by any "what's in it for me" standard, the UYL-NA offers you compensation where your reward will be commensurate with your expenditure of effort, but if you cut too many classes, you flunk just as surely as you do in school.

There were more males than females in Canada at the start of June this year in all age groups under 25 years and in all groups from 35 to 74 years, but there were more females than males of 25 to 34 years and over 74.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N TODAY!

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

U.N.A. BR. 272 TAKES LEAD IN NEWARK DIVISION

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Two former U.N.A. league championship teams, U.N.A. Branch 272 of Maplewood and the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark, met head on in the matches of Friday, October 8th, and the Maplewoodites emerged triumphant in three games out of three. In so doing, they nosed the Veterans out of the first-place spot which they have held since the season started last month.

The Branch 272 kегlers scored the night's second highest single game totalling 878 pins, and the second highest three-game series of 2,521 pins. The Ukrainian Sitch quintet registered the top-high single game score of 948 pins, which was highest of the season thus far, and a series of 2,603 pins, which likewise sets the season record high. Ed Komon's series of 581 pins, which included the night's high game of 224, was mainly responsible for the new marks.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1954

JERSEY CITY DIVISION		
Jersey City S. & A. "A" (3)	Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A (0)	
Switnicki, P. 126 174 156	Mackowski, P. 135 151 156	
Lasuk, T. 141 180 169	Zidiak, G. 105 110 169	
Zimkowski, T. 159 122	Zomowsky, A. 166 140 158	
Chelak, S., Sr. 133	Hueckele, W. 139 145 143	
Laszek, J. 228 188 170	Pawelko, M. 193 149 146	
Chelak, S., Jr. 143 146		
Handicap 16 16 16		
Totals 803 823 810	Totals 738 695 772	

Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B (2)	Jersey City S. & A. "B" (1)	
Chomiak, H. 167 183 169	Chelak, S. 137 198 137	
Stebleski, M. 130 167 140	Tizio, A. 105 — 124	
Pipchick, E. 124 106	Krychowski, R. 132 — 165	
Samoil, W. 181 158 161	Walczuk, S. 172 152 —	
Zidiak, G. 155 182 146	Rychalsky, M. 186 193 145	
Chayka, J. — — 119	Gnyra, J. — 165 157	
Handicap 59 59 59	Zazula, M. — 148 —	
Totals 816 855 794	Totals 732 856 728	

Sts. Peter & Paul HNS C (2)	U.N.A. Branch 435 (1)	
Mandra, W. 120 123 129	Wasylkow, P. 119 — 140	
Barychko, J. 127 189 168	Kosbin, J. 131 133 —	
Mayerski, J. 121 133 162	Kurlak, S. 173 190 143	
Palac, T. 166 122 215	Kolba, J. 158 244 185	
Stebleski, M. 152 139 148	Kapcio, P. 165 167 163	
Handicap 81 81 81	Kondrasky, M. — 167 179	
Totals 767 787 903	Totals 746 901 810	

Sts. Peter & Paul HNS D (3)	Ukrainian Blacksheep (3)	
Elynych, A. 139 132 113	Kanocak, J. 152 166 187	
Maday, W. 105 124 113	Baranik, S. 134 172 129	
Pelto, B. 215 140 175	Stise, D. 130 129 113	
Mamrosch, J. 154 163 156	Karyczak, W. 113 163 160	
Hotra, J. 123 115 136	Turezynski, W. 173 169 134	
Handicap 33 33 33		
Totals 769 707 726	Totals 702 799 723	

NEWARK DIVISION		
U.N.A. Branch 272 (3)	Ukrainian-American Vets (0)	
Banit, W. 111 — 208	Prychoda, A. 188 126 190	
Wowchuck, P. 154 138 —	Popac, M. 156 121 111	
Chymly, A. 217 148 178	Lytwyn, M. 136 160 168	
Kalbam, J. 173 162 170	Zolto, L. 150 140 162	
Reviski, W. 175 166 159	Romanyshyn, V. 157 161 148	
Sipsky, J. — 199 163	Handicap 15 15 15	
Totals 830 813 878	Totals 802 723 830	

Ukrainian Sitch (3)	St. Johns C.W.V. (0)	
Watson, J. 175 143 182	Kacaper, S. 170 154 134	
Zelder, H. 164 168 165	Salabun, M. 165 164 146	
Chuy, P. 123 — —	Tango, M. 117 145 149	
Fera, B. 161 178 187	Janick, L. 181 165 179	
Komon, E. 188 169 224	Tarnow, A. 168 160 157	
Chuy, J. — 180 187		
Handicap 3 3 3		
Totals 814 841 948	Totals 801 788 765	

Ukr. Orthodox Church (2)	Tridents (1)	
Margarits, J. 195 149 148	Grantus, P. 154 150 134	
Karitko, W. 171 176 146	Karnick, A. 120 145 128	
Scheskowsky, N. 105 155 179	Prisco, R. 137 — —	
Porozok, J. 152 179 170	Szeremeta, P. 161 130 134	
Hubka, F. 135 214 191	Singalevich, P. 186 171 184	
	Rogowsky, P. — 132 173	
	Handicap 33 33 33	
Totals 758 873 834	Totals 791 761 786	

St. Johns C.W.V. Juniors (2)	Penn-Jersey Social Club (1)	
Yaroshko, P. 136 — 145	Fedrov, M. 182 177 152	
DeCarvalho, J. 151 158 —	Magalas, B. 111 — 183	
Buryk, H. 132 — 175	Molinsky, P. 155 156 172	
Samila, J. 167 147 —	Kufta, J. 137 135 —	
Hrycyshyn, S. 173 166 131	Molinsky, W. 160 136 169	
Warechkowski — 116 126	Tofel, W. — 137 160	
Kiselyk, M. — 156 132		
Handicap 7 7 7		
Totals 766 750 716	Totals 745 741 836	

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE

TEAM STANDINGS		
Jersey City Division		
	Won	Lost
1. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "A"	9	3
2. Jersey City S. & A. Team B	8	4
3. Jersey City S. & A. Team A	7	5
4. U.N.A. Branch 435, N.Y.C.	6	6
5. Sts Peter & Paul HNS "D"	6	6
6. Ukrainian Blacksheep, J. C.	5	7
7. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "B"	5	7
8. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "C"	2	10

High 3 Gme Total		
	Game	High
1. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "A"	848	2374
2. Jersey City S. & A. Team B	856	2376
3. Jersey City S. & A. Team A	807	2388
4. U.N.A. Branch 435, N.Y.C.	901	2457
5. Sts Peter & Paul HNS "D"	832	2169
6. Ukrainian Blacksheep, J. C.	820	2317
7. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "B"	796	2288
8. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "C"	822	2214

Newark Division		
	Won	Lost
1. U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood	11	4
2. Ukrainian Sitch, Newark	10	5
3. Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark	10	5
4. Ukr.-Amer. Vets, Newark	10	5
5. St. Johns C.W.V., Newark	7	8
6. Penn Jersey S. C., Newark	6	9
7. St. Johns C.W.V. Juniors	5	10
8. Tridents, Newark	1	14

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\$1.00 for individual listing of name, address, and phone number.
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Send listings and advertisements to UYL-NA
Executive Secretary:
MICHAEL WICHOREK,
13814 Vassar Drive, Detroit 35, Michigan
by NOVEMBER 1.

A GIFT THAT WILL BE TREASURED A LIFETIME
Hand painted CERAMIC figurines in authentic Ukrainian costume exquisitely detailed in cross stitch design. Colors are underglaze with the finish in a high fired glaze. Girl is 6 1/2 inches tall boy in kneeling position is 4 inches. Girl has black or dark green jacket (your choice) trimmed in gold, cherry red patterned skirt. Bright red boots, multi-colored ribbons. Boy has dark green pants, bright red sash and black boots. Many delighted customers throughout the U.S. — your satisfaction guaranteed.
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