

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 SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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SECTION TWO

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SECTION TWO

No. 27

VOL. LXIII

THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR



(Born, Feb. 12, 1809; died, April 15, 1865)

Conn. U. S. Congressman Wishes That America Had Recognized Ukrainian Independence

Congressman Horace Seely-Brown the Iron Curtain, "Con-Brown, Jr., of the Second Congressional district, obtained that the Ukrainians 'admire unanimous consent in the American people, and they House of Representatives to the friends of the United States of America' but 'unfortunately, they are the captives of Soviet imperialism, and in the last 38 years they have been made many times the most conspicuous victims of that imperialism translated into shameful tyranny.'

Although "the Soviet lexicon calls the Ukraine a 'republic' in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics," he said "this is but a mockery of the term, as is the membership of the Ukraine in the United Nations, where it is recognized as a satellite, and where it is known by everyone that its delegates, like all of the officers of the 'republic' are but tools of Moscow."

However, Congressman Seely-Brown said, "the determination of the Ukrainian people to be really free and independent is stronger than any bonds which temporarily restrain them" and "when the shackles that bind the loftiest aspirations of the noble peoples in Europe are broken at last, the Ukrainian people will have an important part in that achievement and they will be our allies and our partners in making a better world."

Refugees Warned on Red Amnesty

An expert on Russian law warned Iron Curtain escapees last Monday, February 6th, against being lured back into Communist hands through promises of amnesty, according to a United Press dispatch from Washington, D. C.

"Even if the 1955 Soviet amnesty decree is interpreted in the most benevolent manner," said Vladimir Gsovski, head of the foreign law section of the Library of Congress, "it does not protect against later arrest and incarceration."

Gsovski gave his warning in "Problems of Communism," a bi-monthly magazine printed in

SENATOR HUMPHREY CALLS FOR SENATE CONDEMNATION OF RUSSIAN PERSECUTION OF UKRAINIANS

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) on January 20th last called for Senate condemnation of Russian Communist "terror and oppression" of the people of Ukraine. Introducing a resolution on the floor of the Senate, Senator Humphrey said, "The brief life of the Ukrainian National Republic does not diminish the significance of its existence, because the spirit which gave it birth lives on in the hearts and minds of the Ukrainians still living under Communist tyranny."

The resolution introduced by Senator Humphrey specified that Senate "call upon the State Department and the American delegation to the United Nations to ask to have this issue placed on the agenda of the next United Nations Assembly session."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Text of Resolution

Whereas, Christianity has existed in the Ukraine for more than a thousand years fostering in the Ukrainian people a profound faith in God and begetting in them an abiding moral force; and

Whereas, beginning in December 1917 Communist Russia has sought to extinguish Christianity from the Ukraine by terror, antireligious propaganda, and persecution of the Ukrainian people; and

Whereas the church was first attacked in eastern Ukraine, and by 1931, the Communists had completely liquidated the entire Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and had arrested and murdered over three thousand Ukrainian Orthodox bishops and priests, and had arrested, tortured, and imprisoned hundreds of thousands of the faithful; and

Whereas, during the first occupation of western Ukraine (between 1939 and 1941), the Communists continued their anti-Christian persecutions, murdering twenty-seven Uk-

rainian priests and arresting many more, even though article 123 of the Soviet Constitution, which is applicable to the Ukraine, was in effect and specifically recognizes freedom of religion; and

Whereas, during the second occupation, beginning in 1945, the Communists continued the anti-Christian persecutions in the Ukraine by enjoining the legal continuance of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Ukraine in 1946, and imprisoning and murdering Ukrainian Catholic bishops; and

Whereas two thousand secular priests and monks in the Ukraine have been arrested and deported to slave labor camps for refusing to acknowledge the Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church as their head, such church being now subservient to the Communists; and

Whereas, the Communists have exterminated all five dioceses of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and desecrated four thousand four hundred of its churches and chapels, together with one hundred and ninety-five religious houses; and

Whereas, the Communists continue to oppress mercilessly the Ukrainian laity for remaining steadfast to its Christian heritage, church, and faith: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate hereby express its profound disapproval and condemnation of the anti-Christian terror and persecution inflicted by the Communist rulers of Russia on the Ukrainian Christians; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate request the President, to instruct our delegates to the United Nations to take whatever steps may be necessary to place this tragic record of Communist terror and persecution against the Ukrainian Christians before the United Nations for consideration and such action as may be appropriate.

Connecticut Post No. 14 Installs New Officers For 1956

One of the highlights of this season here in Hartford, Conn. took place on Saturday evening, January 28th, when the Ukrainian American Veterans of Greater Hartford, Post No. 14, conducted their annual installation function—not spectacularly but with precision and decorum. The thrill of watching the performance-like ceremony as was witnessed by the auxiliary, friends and guests was evident on the faces of not only the viewers but also the members of the post taking part.

Within the gaily decorated Ukrainian Club Auditorium, resplendent with posts flags and colors, the participating officers and members, the newly elected and the retiring, took their places. Henry Jepeal, retiring commander took his place at the table and microphone, calling for the installing officer Sam Grogoza to proceed. Whereupon William Boyko, officer of the day, directed in military fashion the newly elected officers to their respective places, where the oath was administered by Sam Grogoza. Upon completion of

this part of the ceremony the sworn in officers retreated back to their original positions. Simultaneously, Walter Medwid, now commanding, relieved the installing officer by courtesy of salute and took his place at the microphone and table.

At this time, Comander Medwid made the annual presentation award to Henry Jepeal, the member chosen for his unstinting effort, diligence and sincerity shown during the past year. The gift, a fine leather briefcase, was graciously and appreciatively accepted by Jepeal amidst a clamor of applause.

The newly elected officers are: Commander—Walter Medwid, Vice Commander—Anthony Kutcher, Adjutant—Michael Melnyk, Finance Officer—Charles Notuck, Chaplain—Henry Jepeal, Sgt.-At-Arms—Anthony Skoryk, Trustee—Wasil Plaskonos (presently Sr. Cice Commdr. of U.A.V. of America).

Corresponding secretary for the post is Mrs. Mary Jepeal, of 145 Westminster st., Hart-

MORE PROCLAMATIONS



Ukrainian Blue and Golden Banner at Utica, N. Y. City Hall

PROCLAMATION BY MAYOR JOHN T. MCKENNAN OF UTICA, N. Y. OF UKRAINIAN DAY

Whereas, January 22, 1956, will be the 38th Anniversary of the proclamation of the free and independent Ukrainian Republic, and

Whereas, Ukrainians in America and in the City of Utica, New York, are observing this date as a memorial to a once-free Ukraine, and

Whereas, it is universally recognized that the Ukrainian people have always expressed and reasserted their belief in freedom and in the love of democracy and have always reaffirmed their conviction that the tyranny and despotism which now engulfs their nation will some day be removed, and

Whereas, the people of the City of Utica welcome the opportunity to honor the freedom loving Ukrainian people by joining in the observance of this anniversary

CONNECTICUT GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

As already reported on these pages, Governor Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut proclaimed January 22, 1956 as Ukrainian Independence Day.

A copy of His Excellency's official statement, received this week, reads as follows:

"Freedom-loving people will join with Americans of Ukrainian descent in Connecticut and throughout the world in observing January 22, 1956 as Ukrainian Independence Day.

"This will mark the 38th anniversary of the declaration of Independence at Kiev, in the capital of Ukraine. Although this hard-won freedom was short-lived, it has given hope and courage to Ukrainians that

they will one day regain their independence and take their rightful place in the family of nations.

WALTER DUSHNYCK RETURNS FROM BRAZIL

NEW YORK.—Walter Dushnyck, Director of the Mission of Catholic Relief Services—N.C.W.C. in South America returned on SS Brazil last Monday to the United States after thirty-four months of service in Latin America. Mr. Dushnyck went to South America in April 1953 on a special assignment to implement a resettlement program for political escapees, a program which is being administered by the United States Escape Program (USEP), under the International Cooperation Administration (ICA), an agency of the State Department. As director of the American Catholic relief and immigration agency (CRS-N.C.W.C.) Mr. Dushnyck was also for two years Acting Representative of the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) in Brazil.

Although the headquarters of Mr. Dushnyck's Mission was in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, he controlled and supervised USEP resettlement programs in every Latin American country—Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela, and did extensive traveling throughout South America.

Through the effort of the Mission of Catholic Relief Services—N.C.W.C. headed by Mr. Dushnyck, over 2,100 political escapees had been or are

being resettled in the United States. Mr. Dushnyck, over 2,100 political escapees had been or are

(Continued on page 5)

IN MEMORIAM

A year ago last Wednesday, February 8, 1955, there passed away a great Ukrainian American, Dr. Luke Myshuha.

The chapters of his life and career are well known. He came here in 1921 as the representative of the Western Ukrainian Republic to Washington, D. C. During his tenure in this office, he made a countrywide tour for the purpose of raising funds for the Ukrainian Cause. Due to his efforts, which sapped much upon his health, very much was raised. Subsequently he became editor of the "Svoboda." Besides that, he was one of the organizers of the nationally representative "Ob'yednanye" (United Ukrainian American Organization of America), the fraternal benefit orders. Through the inspiring leadership of Dr. Luke Myshuha, as its Secretary, its Treasurer, Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, and others associated in various capacities with this organization, which lasted late into the late 1930s, and was, in 1940, succeeded by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, much good, to put it simply, was done by it for the Ukrainian Cause, and in support of American interests in peace-time and war-time.

Many contributed to it all of this, some unsung and unheard of. Yet the dynamic personality of Dr. Luke Myshuha, his devotion to the Ukrainian Cause, his idealism, his self-effacement and inordinate modesty, constituted the motor which helped to drive ahead here in our country the movement to aid our kinsmen to regain their national freedom and independence.

The dynamism which Dr. Myshuha exhibited in his editorials in the "Svoboda" and in his speeches was supplemented by his warm personality in his relations with anyone he met, his wise counsel to them concerning every possible problem confronting them.

Dr. Myshuha served also as secretary of the Ukrainian Cultural Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, and in this capacity greatly aided in the publication of the various books published in the English language under the sponsorship of our organization. In addition, in the UNA jubilee books, he wrote original articles, based on considerable research, on Ukrainian contributions to American life, culture, and progress.

Dr. Myshuha was also of

great help in the formation of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America back in 1933 in Chicago by the publicity he gave to the project in the "Svoboda." At the congress at which the league was born, he was one of the principal speakers, and an inspirational force as well.

At the 1935 UYL-NA convention, held in Detroit, he was dubbed as "Mr. Eternal Youth." That he truly was, and he lived up to that reputation to the very day of his demise.

The coming into being of The Ukrainian Weekly was also largely due to the efforts of Dr. Myshuha before and at the 1933 Convention of the Ukrainian National Association held in Detroit.

His counsel at the meetings of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America were highly regarded. Often, during the meetings, he would, weary from a hard day's work, listen intently and patiently to some of the loquacious discussions going on, and then, when some important question or issue was raised by the debaters, he would spring into action, and either in a calm or emotional manner, whichever mood suited him just at that moment, he would express his opinion concerning the matter at issue, clarify it to support his argument, and usually it would be followed by everyone present.

As president of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, which Dr. Myshuha helped to found, he acted with skill and tact, and the authority which that office entitled him to, and thereby helped in its progress.

All in all, Dr. Myshuha remains enshrined in the minds and memories of us all, as a great Ukrainian American.

Plans to speed up the campaign to gain new members for the Ukrainian National Association, and to step up the activities in Ukrainian American organizational and cultural life in the New York Metropolitan area, were discussed and adopted at a meeting of representatives of twenty-one UNA branches, held last Saturday evening, February 4th, at the Ukrainian National Home, New York City, on Second Avenue.

Branches represented were: 5, 8, 25, 46, 66, 70, 117, 130, 184, 194, 204, 211, 213, 281, 287, 293, 325, 361, 435, 457 and 489, of New York, Brooklyn, Astoria, L. I., Yonkers, Richmond Hill, Staten Island, Jersey City, Bayonne, Elizabeth, of N. J. and other communities.

The meeting was conducted by Mr. Michael Piznak, Vice-



Late Dr. Luke Myshuha

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President of the UNA, and chairman of the N. Y. Metropolitan Area UNA Branches Committee. Secretary was Mrs. Maria Demychuk, member of the UNA Board of Advisors.

Talks were delivered by Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, Mr. Roman Slobodian, and Mr. Gregory Herman, UNA President, Treasurer and Secretary, respectively, and Mr. Peter Kuchma, member of the UNA Auditing Committee. Present, too, was Dr. Yaroslav Padoch, member of UNA Board of Advisors.

The meeting was marked by a lively discussion by all those present. It was decided to hold every year a Ukrainian cultural affair, something similar to the famed "Echoes of Ukraine" presented several years ago in Carnegie Hall.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Next Monday, February 13th, will be a national holiday. It will mark the anniversary of the birth of the Great Emancipator, President Abraham Lincoln, who was born February 12, 1809 and died by the hand of an assassin, obviously deranged in mind, in a Washington theatre.

There was much ept, as well as inept, in some of Lincoln's policies and thoughts, in relation to various fundamental issues, pertaining to his views on the national situation, there were periods of indecisions as to the formation of the Southern Confederacy, yet in July, 1862, the final Lincoln, master of himself, came out as the champion of freedom, against the enslavement of the Negroes in the South, and for the re-establishing between the North and the South of a one, united and indivisible United States of America.

Were it not for him, his leadership and courage, in the face of every obstacle, which would have led a normal person to a breakdown, he, with his thoughts and occupations, would have perished from physical natural causes. Yet he stood the strife and strain of it all. It took a bullet to stem his life, stamina and his unusually strong will, not to mention, by way of the sense he possessed of attracting the love to him of the millions of his fellow-Americans, on both sides of the Dixon-Mason Line.

The Ukrainian people in their Russian enslaved native Ukraine have long—in their struggle to free themselves and assume their rightful place in

the nations of the free world—looked up to Lincoln, just as upon George Washington, as their idea of an emancipator as a liberator of those who are subjugated and enslaved.

It is not so much the person but his high ideals and principles, his or her drive to help those who are in need of succor—individual, social, economic, and national—which causes one's heart to throb with emotion, and with it the desire not only to follow in his footsteps but, in our own way, to even try to step ahead of them.

At least some of our young Ukrainian Americans can have a try at it. Outside their humdrum, more or less, everyday existence, with all of its ups and downs, they can take inspiration from Lincoln. They should read and re-read more about him, store in memory all that he had accomplished. It will be no accident as to what will happen as a result. There will, what may be called a spark followed by a sort of chain reaction, which may cause our young Ukrainian American to join the crusade of those who are striving to be true emancipators of Ukraine.

It is quite likely that Abraham Lincoln, looking down upon which his statue is enshrined—be in Washington, D. C., Lincoln, Neb., or in the magnificent one in Newark, N. J. (by Borglum), or in other communities, would surely, within his metal covering, smile in approval upon those of us who are striving to live up to his ideal—emancipation, of the Ukrainian people.

1956—CRITICAL YEAR FOR THE WEST

Although the Communists made some dramatic changes in tactics during 1955, it appears that they have not made any spectacular gains. At least here has been nothing comparable to the take-over of Czechoslovakia in 1948; the capture of the China mainland in 1949; or the attack on South Korea in 1950—reports "January Facts Against Communism" (January, 1956) a publication of the All-American Conference to Combat Communism.

What gains they made at the Bandung Conference, in exploiting the "spirit of Geneva", and in the trade-and-arms deal with Egypt—are significant mainly in the developments they may engender in 1956 and beyond.

Most important for the world communist movement, and that includes communist activities in the United States, is the fact that a new, vigorous leadership dedicated to classic Marxism-Leninism has taken over control of the Party's world apparatus. A main emphasis of Marxism-Leninism is world revolution.

Ever since the celebration of the 38th anniversary of the October 1917 revolution, the present leadership of N. A. Sulganin and N. S. Khrushchev have been laying the groundwork for the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to be held in Moscow late in February. While many details of communist plans for 1956 will not be known until that meeting takes place, the general outlines of what to expect from the Reds during the coming year already have been stated.

First Deputy Premier Lazar M. Kaganovich stated on November 6, 1955, that internally the Soviet Union will step up its industrialization "to catch up with and outstrip... the United States... economically." In the foreign area, the Reds will promote a new "socialist internationalism" based on "close bonds linking the Soviet people with the broad masses of all countries of the world."

Kaganovich, a veteran Communist Party man as well as

the Soviet's top industrial leader, went on to say that the 1956 program would include a far-flung program of economic aid to under-developed countries, particularly in Asia, and a return to the basic communist beliefs, including the distribution of goods according to need.

Day to day statements by top Party leaders indicate that the new "Socialist internationalism" will be carried on by two general programs: 1) promotion of non-resistance to communist advances, 2) promotion of Lenin's revolutionary theory of class warfare and a political drive to establish dictatorship of the proletariat wherever possible.

The promotion of non-resistance already has begun in the United States and may well be the major problem to be faced here during 1956. In essence, this is a continuation of the "peace" crusade, the "spirit of Geneva" and the "relaxation of international tensions" campaigns. Its main characteristic: to present the Communist Empire as a peace-loving bloc interested above all in human welfare and the use of moral rather than military force in international relations. Its main objective: to break down active opposition to communist aggressions and, where possible, even to build support for communist policies.

Its specific aims fall into a wide range. At one extreme is Yugoslavia, which appears to be drifting closer to the Soviet communists. Ivan Bozicevic, Vice Chairman of the Yugoslav Trade Union Council, for example, reported on November 28, 1955, that the Soviets were "gratified" with the normalization of relations with Yugoslavia and now wanted "to have direct links with trade union organizations in our enterprises." He added, "We believe that such cooperation will contribute to further understanding and will extend Yugoslav-Soviet relations."

At the other extreme is the United States. Here, one major communist aim appears to be to weaken the American will to resist or to interfere with

communist advances in other parts of the world. This campaign, which has been highlighted by Soviet demands that the U.S. reduce its armed forces, eliminate nuclear weapons, and close down its foreign bases, is developing a new internal phase—designed to erode American will to resist by appealing to the sincere American desire for world peace.

An example of the approach which is likely to become more apparent in 1956 is a harmless looking pamphlet by Jessica Smith, called, "The American People Want Peace" and subtitled, "A Survey of Public Opinion." Issued in September, 1955, the pamphlet stresses the overwhelming force of public opinion in determining the course of governments, presents a selected number of "opinions" from various groups in the United States, and winds up with the advice that the "efforts of numerous individuals who are speaking out for peace in their own communities" can end the cold war.

Specific actions recommended include banning atomic weapons, settling the German question without rearming Western Germany, applying the "spirit of Geneva" to our relations with Red China, and promoting "peaceful co-existence". The real key to what lies behind this 48-page pamphlet is found in its promotion of the American Peace Crusade, and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, both of which have been designated as Communist Fronts by the U.S. Attorney General.

This picture is rounded out by the fact that the author, Jessica Smith, is editor of "New World Review," formerly called, "Soviet Russia Today," published by the Friends of the Soviet Union.

Between the two extremes of Yugoslavia and the United States, there are many neutral and so-called "uncommitted" countries of Asia and Africa. The Reds are stepping up efforts to encourage non-resistance (such as the recent attack on Iran for joining the Bagdad Pact) and by encouraging these neutral states to split away from Western influences, as they have in India and Egypt.

OLHA BASARAB

There have been many famous women in Ukrainian history. Some of their deeds, such as those of Princess Olha of the Kiev Empire of the Middle Centuries, when Ukraine was free and independent, or of such great literary stars as Lesya Ukrainka and Olha Kobylanska of the past century, or of such women volunteers in the Ukrainian armed forces as Olena Stepanivna of the Ukrainian Sichowi Striltsi, and others of her kind in that famed armed force several decades ago, and others of her kind who fought, and some of whom perished, in the ranks of the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army), some of these deeds, are well recorded and remembered.

There is one Ukrainian woman, however, who nowadays escapes the thought and attention of many of us, or perhaps a very few of us. She is considered as one of the greatest Ukrainian women patriots. Her name was Olha Basarabova.

A widow, Basarabova continued her activities to help free Ukraine of foreign misrule to the very end. She was arrested and jailed by the Polish authorities in Lviv.

She died in prison on February 12th, 1924, exactly 32 years ago tomorrow.

She was a victim of torture and brutality by agents who tried by these means to make her an informer upon those with whom she worked for the Ukrainian Cause. Whether she died of these tortures, of which much evidence was subsequently disclosed, or whether she committed suicide, because she could not endure them any longer, is quite not well known. But die she did, in the cause of Ukrainian freedom.

I found some interesting material about the background of this remarkable and heroic

woman, in the March 12, 1924 issue of the "Svoboda." From it, I learned that she was born in 1889, daughter of a priest Rev. M. Levitsky. She attended a girls' academy in Peremyshl, Western Ukraine, and there was an outstanding student. Even at that young age, she was very active in various communal and literary circles. She completed her studies in Vienna, and returned once again to Lviv to work in the Zemely Bank. She belonged to various women's organizations and spent much time and effort fighting for the Ukrainian Cause.

With the start of World War I, Basarabova went back to Vienna and there married Dmytro Basarab, a very talented engineer. However, her married life lasted but a few months, for her husband was killed on the Italian front.

Lovely, and heartbroken, she went back to work for the Ukrainian liberation movement. She became a member, and an active one, of "Soyuz Vyzvolenia Ukrainy." Much of her time was also spent in teaching and in visiting hospitals to aid the Ukrainian wounded soldiers. In 1923 she returned to Lviv, and because very active in the Ukrainka Viyskova Organizatsia (Ukrainian Military Organization) which later was renamed the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.

Because of her Ukrainian patriotism, and because she refused to be an informer concerning her Ukrainian patriots, she was arrested on February 9th, with the above noted results. Her body was never found; apparently it was disposed of.

I write this in tribute to a great Ukrainian woman patriot, on the anniversary of her passing away.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

REQUIEM MASS HELD FOR DR. MYSHUHA

Supreme officers of the Ukrainian National Association, and its main office personnel, editors of the Svoboda-Weekly, and type-setters and printers, and many others attended last Wednesday morning a Requiem Mass held in the S.S. Peter and Paul Church in Jersey City, N. J., for the late Dr. Luke Myshuha, editor-in-chief of "Svoboda," who died a year ago.

The Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Zenon Bachynsky, with responses by Mr. Osyp Stetsura.

Weekly Banter

New Year, Old Problem
Shouldn't add acquaintance be forgot?
I may as well confess
That, judging by the way he got,
My answer would be Yes.
— Dick Emmons.

The Third "E"
What's the matter, son?
Having trouble with your homework again? A big 12-year-old like you worrying about a simple little problem in arithmetic? Just tell your Dad what it is and he'll figure it out for you in a couple of shakes.

"Well, it doesn't look too hard, Dad, but I can't seem to get the right answer. A four-motored piston plane is flying at an altitude of 8,000 feet and the fourth engine shows 80 percent of maximum power and the plane's altimeter shows it drops 167 feet and climbs up 278 feet every time it hits an air pocket. Every third air pocket is 6,390 feet from the last one and the others are 3,724 apart. Now, here's the problem. How long will it take the plane to reach an altitude of 43,300 feet if one of the motors after 27.5 miles should suddenly catch fire and has to be feathered and the other three drop back to 3,427 rpm. I know how to get started, Dad. It's by figuring out how fast the plane goes by assuming that if all four motors are doing 4,578 rpm., which is 76 percent of normal cruising speed... Dad... what's the matter... Mother, come here, quick. Dad's trying to choke me. Help! Help!"

Water Logged
The grizzled British colonel retired after years of service in India, was ill. The diagnosis was hydropsy.

"What's that?" he demanded of his physician.

"Too much water in the body," the doc expained.

"But I've never taken a drop of water in my life," the old soldier snorted indignantly. After a moment's reflection, he concluded, "Must have been that blasted ice." — Tracks (C&O.)

Daffynition
Balanced budget: When the money in the bank and the days in the month run out together.

SVOBODA GOES TO 15,372 U.N.A. MALE MEMBERS

The Svoboda, official organ of the Ukrainian National Association, is delivered to 15,372 male members of the organization. The actual circulation is much larger, of course as many non-members also subscribe to the newspaper. Many female UNA members, who are not included among the 15,372, also subscribe to the periodical.

Of the men receiving the newspaper, 3,694 live in New York State, 2,827 in Pennsylvania, 1,963 in Illinois, 1,956 in New Jersey, and 1,238 in Ohio. The remaining men are members of branches in 24 other States and 6 Canadian provinces.

The figures are the result of putting membership cards through IBM machines at the UNA offices. The UNA uses an IBM sorter, a key punch, and an accounting machine. Every month the accounting machine prints assessment lists, in duplicate, for every UNA branch; these lists contain information on every member in the branches to enable the secretaries to collect the proper dues. There are about 500 branches and more than 71,000 members; the members are grouped in two divisions, Adult Department and Juvenile Department.

The IBM machines are used for any statistical work that may be required at any time. Much of the statistical work required for the Annual Statement (which the UNA is required to submit to every Insurance Department in every State where it is licensed to do business) is accomplished by the IBM machines.

UNA members may have noticed that their dividend checks for the past few years were IBM punch cards. These cards will be used again this year as dividend checks. The checks are not to be folded or spindled, and we urge the reader to keep this in mind when his branch secretary delivers his check. The check should be cashed promptly so as not to delay IBM statistical work.

When visiting the offices of the Ukrainian National Association be sure to see the IBM machines in operation.

Poohoo, poohoo.
Almost at once several forms could be distinguished stepping out of the shadows with mustkets pointed. One of the shadows strode forward. It was a tall, willowy Kozak with long drooping mustache and a weather-beaten face that was the color of old mahogany.

"Poohoo yourself. We could see you coming for the last ten minutes. You're a little late aren't you?"

"I was delayed somewhat unavoidably."

"Who's your friend?"

"Meet Ostop Holay, a Tartar but a Christian. He helped me out of a difficult spot."

Bosay then related what had transpired. The other Kozaks had all gathered around by this time and were congratulating the Tartar.

(To be concluded)

Theodore Lutwiniak

ed and rode off into the night.

Bosay took the lead and they rode hard for some time in order to put as much distance between themselves and the Tartars as possible before the escape was discovered.

"How far is it to the Sitch?"

"Not too far. We'll get there tomorrow sometime. I know a good spot where we can rest the horses and then it's a short distance to the Sitch."

"Oh, I see." Ostop seemed to have lapsed into thoughts of his own.

They rode on in silence, riding hard but, at intervals, Bosay would drop back and inspect the route they had just travelled. It appeared to him that he could barely distinguish the silhouettes of horsemen following in their wake but in the tall waving grass it was difficult to differentiate between the movement of riders and that of the swaying steppe grass. Bosay mentioned the point to Ostop.

"Do you think they would try to overtake us?"

Ostop did not appear to think they would.

"I can't imagine them venturing this close to the Sitch with so small a force."

"No, I guess you're right Ostop. Well, tell me some more about Father Maksym and your life with him. How did you get captured by the Tartars?"

Ostop began to recount his adventures with Father Maksym and the Tartars and in this way the time passed. It was well on toward noon when they approached the ruins of an old fortress. Two of the walls had been destroyed by fire but two sides still stood intact with a deep ditch around

Ivan Bosay and the Tartar

By MYRON LECHOW
(Courtesy, "Pace" Magazine)

(2)

The Tartar leaned back and said something for the benefit of the chieftan who nodded his head and indicated to the interpreter to go on.

"I want to talk to you. I'll pretend to ask you what the Pasha wants but I'll make up the answers for his benefit. Just say something once in a while and pay attention."

"I understand, go ahead."

"I'm a Christian. I've been with the Tartars for several years and have been living with the Horde but I've been waiting for a chance to escape to the Sitch. Say something."

"That indeed is a rarity, a Christian Tartar."

"Many years ago when I was just a little boy, I was found in the steppe by a Kozak, Maksym. He took me back with him and raised me to be a good Christian and a Kozak."

"Kozak Maksym, yes, I've heard of him."

The Tartar chieftan watched and listened with keen interest. He seemed well pleased with the information his interpreter was extracting from the Kozak captive for he beamed as the news was passed on to him.

"I lived with Maksym for many years. I knew no other parents, nor did I want to."

"Then what happened?"

"One day a Tartar raiding party surprised us. Father Maksym was killed and I was

taken captive. Because I was a Tartar, I was treated as one of them. I pretended to agree to everything they said but since that time I have been waiting for an opportunity to escape."

"All I can say is that my lucky star must have been shining last night to find you with this bunch of beauties."

"That was over five years ago. This is the first opportunity I've had to even dream of escape and a chance to get to the Sitch."

"Father Maksym must have taught you well if five years with the Tartars haven't changed you."

"Father Maksym was the finest person in the world and it was always his wish that one day I would join the Kozak Brotherhood."

"What did Father Maksym call you?"

"Ostop. Ostop Holay. He said that when he found me I didn't have a stitch of clothing so he named me Holay."

"Very appropriate."

"I'll tell the Pasha that you have agreed to lead the Horde into the country past the scouting parties of Kozaks, otherwise he'll have you beheaded on the spot."

"Then by all means tell him that. I'm quite attached to this old head of mine, stupid as it is."

"I'll come for you when it

gets dark and we'll make a break for it. It will be tonight for tomorrow this party will be joining the Horde again."

With that, Ostop turned to the Pasha and explained something at great length, pointing at Bosay and gesticulating with much vigor. The Pasha apparently accepted Ostop's suggestion for he turned on his heel and strode off.

The camp then began to make preparations for the night. Two of the Tartars hovered over their injured companion and seemed to be preparing a stretcher for him. There was also a guard set over Bosay and it seemed to the Kozak that escape might, after all prove difficult. Ostop ignored the Kozak completely and spent most of the remaining time in deep conversation with the Pasha.

Bosay was eventually fed and given a welcome drink of water. He decided that it would be a good idea to get a little sleep as most of the night would probably be spent riding if escape was possible. Bosay had hoped to see Ostop and ask him to look after Midnight, but undoubtedly Ostop must have thought of it himself. Bosay then stretched out on the grass and promptly fell asleep, much to the amazement of the guard.

When Bosay awoke it was

dark. He struggled up to a sitting position and flexed his numb arms. He tried loosening the bonds but found it was to no avail. Ivan looked around. A guard sat a few feet off watching every action. It was a new man, Bosay noted, indicating that the guard must have changed at least once while he was asleep.

The night was black and dreary. The clouds were a dingy drab-gray and drifted slowly across the sable face of the sky. The moon was out but could only be seen in the infrequent gaps of the clouds. It was still warm but a wind was rising which seemed to forecast cooling weather.

There was no sign of Ostop. Bosay decided to settle back and wait as there did not seem much else he could do under the circumstances. It was not for long. He heard a slight rustling movement in the distance, then the snap of a twig and finally a step. Ostop appeared out of the shadows of the trees. The guard whirled around at Ostop's approach but was reassured when he recognized the visitor. He raised his arm in greeting but did not complete the action for Ostop sprang at him viciously and brought him down unconscious with a blow. Ostop turned to Bosay and cut him free, gesturing to the Kozak to follow him. Silently they crept through the shadows of trees to the spot where the horses were tethered. Midnight reared and neighed softly at the sight of his master. Ostop pointed out the hiding place where Ivan's weapons lay stacked. He gathered them up. Then, together, they walked out into the steppe before they mount-

Poet's Corner

CYCLE OF SURVIVAL
Sharpened with sleet the keen wind mounts;
The traffic with its gleaming eyes
Cannot foresee its own swift pounce
And none that walks can be that wise.

Our children bedded safe from harm,
Our curtains close, a fire for two,
We slide the bolt, deny the storm
And know the peace the cave man knew
When, free till dawn to fear no more,
He dragged a stone across his door.

Maude Barnes Miller.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

UYL-NA CORNER

Baseball

The following represents matter that I had hoped to write about for the past month or so. Circumstances of one sort or another interfered with writing this "basketball" column, but we hope that this will somewhat make up for lost time.

One of the proven axioms (UYL-NA in 1947 to 1950) of our UYL-NA organizations is that a properly administered Sports Program is the best recruiter of "young blood" (the vital teen-agers plus—16 to 26 old) that we have.

Thus I am very strong for sports in UYL-NA, as it is a great conditioner and teacher for youngsters on taking care of themselves and conducting themselves in the proper manner, and at the same time, bringing them into local, sectional and national Ukrainian Youth activities of all sorts.

Lately, we've been priming the readers of this column, corresponding with known sports well-wishers in various areas and have been personally contacting others who would be interested in furthering the progress of UYL-NA.

First as a matter of record, at the 1955 Pittsburg UYL-NA Convention's Sports Commission, there was put on record a very important rule that will act as a great leveler or equalizer among the various known Ukrainian basketball teams.

It goes as follows: All UYL-NA basketball players must be of Ukrainian ancestry or married to a Ukrainian.

We have seen basketball, which in 1950 was directly responsible for the UYL-NA high water mark of 100 member clubs, organized into 16 state leagues or district councils, slowly sink to the depths through use of non-Ukrainian "fingers" who made the National Ukrainian Play-offs almost farcical. I won't comment any further on this except to say that basketball can not sing any lower, for as of right now, the bottom has been reached. From now on, we can only move forward.

I personally hope to aid the powers that be in using this above established rule as the wedge or spearhead for bringing basketball to the high, lofty and healthy plane or level it enjoyed a half-dozen years ago. Starting from scratch and using the same rules of eligibility of our players in the Eastern, Central, Western and Canadian areas, we will provide for well balanced, non-professional teams that will make the competition all the more even, and consequently, enjoyable. There's nothing to match a hard fought sporting contest between 2 evenly matched teams (cheered on by their rooters) and then enjoying a social get together after the game. Really tops!

Those clubs who wish to win above all else and violate the above rule, at the expense of the balance of the Ukrainian clubs and the UYL-NA Basketball Program itself, will be asked to leave our midst. Frankly, I think that any Ukrainian populated area in the U.S.A. and Canada has the potential in all age groups (8-12; 12-16, 16 and over), but, it is for the managers and coaches to bring them out to our Ukrainian doings and the lads to play. Enough of our lads have "lost" themselves

among others, where they could have been brought in amongst fellow Ukrainians and really enjoyed themselves.

If only half the effort used to alibi was expended in setting up our Ukrainian Youth clubs, then we'd really be going places. After all, there is no shortcut in this problem. Like anything else in life, the best way to do it is to "roll up your sleeves and really work!"

One other phase now being worked on by UYL-NA Sports Director Bill Ewaniszkyk (101 Terrace Drive, Syracuse 9, N.Y.) is a youngsters basketball league (juniors 8-12 years; intermediates: 12-16 years). We all hope we can bring this phase into proper focus next season as Wilmington, Chester, Carteret, Newark and Syracuse, among others, have "biddy" teams, a springboard for future UYL-NA activity.

Carteret, N. J.

Some men of good will recently "kicked around" the idea of an Eastern or American or National UYL-NA Championship in Carteret, N.J. and we hope that this notice will help crystallize the entire matter.

The New Jersey UYL will hold a "Pre-Festival Dance" at the beautiful quarter-million dollar St. Demetrius Ukrainian Community Center in Carteret on Saturday March 10, 1956 at 9 P.M. It was thought in several quarters that perhaps a basketball tourney to be held on that Saturday (and Sunday if necessary) would prove successful.

The scope (meaning East, or American or National UYL-NA title) would depend on the number of entries and their locales. We are certain of Carteret and Bayonne (N.J.). There is a possibility of Chester (Pa.) and Wilmington (Del.) Johnson City and Syracuse (N.Y.) who won the UYL-NA titles in 1954 and 1955, respectively, are other likely starters. Toronto, Canada will also play in the National tourney.

We'd like to see Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, Passaic, Perth Amboy, Garwood, Millville, Camden, Trenton, etc. in our own New Jersey area join the basketball plans. Also we'd like to see Philadelphia, Scranton and Pittsburgh (Pa.), New York City and Auburn (N.Y.), Bridgeport (Conn.) and Woonsocket (R.I.), Rossford (Ohio), Detroit (Mich.) and any other areas that are or were interested in basketball.

If one area can not field a team by themselves, perhaps an amalgamation of a couple of areas just for this year will help start the ball rolling. Then next year, with proper publicity and work, each could join in on their own. How about it, sports?

Send your letters of inquiry in this proposed tournament to any of the following: Gene Wadiak (50 Lincoln St., Carteret, N. J.); Sport Director John Laszek (143 Van Horst St., Jersey City, N. J.); N. J. proxy Walter Bodnar (414-10th St., Newark, N. J.) or yours truly at 347 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.

Letters are going out to known sports enthusiasts on this matter. We urge complete cooperation and prompt replies from all, no matter what the answer is.

Wilmington, Del.

Mike Kosowsky, who is doing a bang-up-job of publicity

COMMISSIONED ENSIGN



Ensign Michael Dearcot

Ukrainian American, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael E. Dearcot, of 414 West Market street, Mahony City, Pa., has been assigned as Naval Aviator and commissioned Ensign in the United States Naval Reserve after completing training at the United States Auxiliary Air Station, Cabiniss Field, Corpus Christi, Texas, the "Record-American" of Mahony City reported.

Ensign Dearcot, member of Branch 305 of the Ukrainian National Association, attended Pennsylvania State College prior to attending the naval cadet training program at Willow Grove in 1952. He received basic training at Pensicola, Florida, before being assigned to Texas.

His father, Mr. Michael Dear-

cot, received the following letter from E. R. Eastwald, Captain, U.S. Navy, Commanding Officer:—

"I take great pride of informing you that your son, Michael, has met and passed the rigid requirements of the advanced flight training program at Cabiniss Field.

"Through diligence and perseverance your son successfully completed a syllabus consisting of formation flying, instrument flying, navigation, night flying, gunnery, bombing, tactics, rockets, and classroom work. Under the guidance of combat experienced instructors, he has learned the precision, coordination, and teamwork required of the present day Naval Aviator.

"Your son has been designated a Naval Aviator and commissioned Ensign in the United States Naval Reserve. He will shortly take his place in one of the Fleet squadrons. I am confident that he will be a definite asset to that organization.

"Michael's training has not been easy. You may feel justly proud of his splendid accomplishment. It has been a real pleasure to have had your son at my command."

DUSHNYCK RETURNS

(Concluded from page 1)

for the Wilmington Orthodox Ukrainians, enclosed a clipping about a Ukrainian couple who might be the best husband and wife basketball combo in the country.

Walter Hatz and his wife, the former Florence Andrusko, are the leading scorers of their respective teams at the Atlas Powder Co. in Wilmington. Walt averages over 25 points per game while wife Florence averages 20 points. Incidentally both are great all around athletes as they're outstanding in "baseball" (and softball), bowling and swimming. Incidentally Flo's sister Lorraine is also a great basketball player for the Atlas gal's quintet.

We hope that Walt Hatz will lead the Wilmington Ukrainians in the UYL-NA tourney, too.

Incidentally, Wilmington is holding a "Snow Ball Hop" at the Ukrainian Citizens Club at 623 So. Heald St. there tonight. We know of several cars going down for the dance and we expect to see many Eastern Ukrainians there.

More on "basketball" next week.

Executive Secretary

This will be our final notice for persons to apply for the UYL-NA Executive Secretary's job. Any person who thinks that he (or she) can organize districts, maintain and compile records, co-ordinate UYL-NA activities and is of Ukrainian descent, by all means write to UYL-NA proxy Walter Hubchik (25483 Elton Drive, Dearborn 6, Mich.)

Letters of application should reach Mr. Hubchik no later than February 15.

Sports Briefs

George Kimak of Elizabeth, N. J., who rolled a perfect 300 game in a 3 game 758 series last December 4, last week received his "loot" at the Hy Way Bowl in Union, N. J. at a regularly scheduled New Jersey UYL bowling session. It

George the only Ukrainian to ever bowl a perfect 300 game in a Ukrainian or non-Ukrainian league? ... John Druze, former All-American at Fordham who made Al Yaremko's first "All Ukrainian" grid teams in 1935-37, was recently named head coach at Marquette U. Mike Souchak (who with "All-American" brother Frank made past "All Ukrainian" grid team selections, is really living up to his billing as one of golfdom's new young stars. Mike in 6 tourneys on this year's winter pro circuit has won 2, placed 2nd twice, tied for 6th place and finished out of the money once.

to be resettled in various Latin American countries. All these escapees had been screened and security-cleared by the USEP Teams in Europe before they could be resettled in Latin America. Moreover, over 2,500 non-USEP refugees and displaced persons found new homes and employment in Brazil and other Latin American countries thanks to the effort of the Mission of CRS-N.C.W.G. and the ICMC Field Office.

In the course of his difficult assignment, Mr. Dushnyck found cooperation and support not only on the part of the various Latin American countries, but of the United States, German, Italian, Dutch, and Greek Embassies in Latin American capitals. Immediately after the departure of Mr. Dushnyck to Latin America three years ago, a special cable signed by Secretary of States Dulles was dispatched to U. S. Embassies in Latin American requesting them to lend full support and cooperation to Mr. Dushnyck in his USEP assignment in Latin America.

In Rio de Janeiro Mr. Dushnyck cooperated with the various exiled leaders organized in the "Brazilian Center for a Free Europe, which had been extremely helpful and instrumental in assisting the escapees from various nationalities, including the Ukrainian, in their difficult initial period of readjustment and rehabilitation.

Mr. Dushnyck made some 47 tape-recorded interviews in eight different languages with recent political escapees for the utilization of U. S. psychological warfare agencies' mination.

Mr. Dushnyck is going to remain on the staff of his organization in New York and will continue to work on the resettlement of USEP escapees in the United States.

Mrs. Walter (Mary) Dushnyck who returned to New York in October 1955, due to the severe illness of her mother, had been quite active in the social and community life of the foreign diplomatic colony in Brazil. She was once program chairman of the Women's Club of Rio de Janeiro, and presented two Ukrainian cultural soirees to a group of American, Brazilian and European women in Rio de Janeiro.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION TODAY!

Nationalities Division Holds Conference

On January 29, 1956, the Nationalities Division of the Democratic National Committee held a conference at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., which was divided into two sessions.

The morning session, on Immigration and Naturalization, was conducted by a panel, whose Chairman was G. Menen Williams, Governor of Michigan. Senator John Sparkman conducted the afternoon session on problems relating to foreign policy.

Stephen J. Jarema, a National Chairman of the Ukrainian Division and Executive Director of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Walter Bacad, State Chairman of the Ukrainian Division of the Democratic Party, and others members of the Ukrainian Division attended the conference and participated in the discussions had therein.

It was recommended that the Democratic party, in its platform this year, adopt, and every indication was given that it would be, a clear and concise statement that the Democratic Party, as a whole, is in support of the ethnic self-determination of all peoples and that they are entitled to their inalienable right to freedom and to be governed in accordance with their individual desires.

The evening was devoted to an overwhelmingly successful dinner which was attended by a great number of Senators, Congressmen and other officials. Over 900 attended. The principal speaker was Senator Herbert H. Lehman, who stressed the necessity of a change in the Walter McCarran Act and criticized the failure of the present administration to carry out its promises to advocate such a change.

Student's Bandura Passport To Relaxation From Ordeals

Under the above headline, the "Utica Observer-Dispatch" of Utica, New York, featured its January 21st number, the following story about a young Ukrainian American, a former displaced person:—

Yesterday when he took the last of his final exams at Utica College, Jerry Lykety has survived one of the lesser ordeals of a life full of them.

Nothing about it could compare with fleeing the Nazis and the Soviets, but one thing hasn't changed. Jerry still finds in a battered, lute-shape instrument his passport to complete relaxation—whether it be after a college exam or finding haven from persecution. "I've lost everything else, but I still have this," he says, bringing out from its case the stringed bandura and running his fingers capriciously over its strings.

You sense immediately that there is no ordinary tie of musician to instrument. You know by the way Lykety holds the cello-like head and gently cradles the body of it.

"You won't even find bandura listed in the dictionary in the Ukraine," he remarks regretfully. "The Soviets saw to that. But they will remember the bandura and so do the oppressed people of the Ukraine." Lykety's expressive brown eyes take on a sadder look as

he thinks, perhaps, of his parents, sister, uncles, aunts, and cousins apparently forever lost to him somewhere in Russian-occupied Ukraine. Then he plays a haunting familiar strain, and he is relaxed again.

"You may think me foolish," he says, letting music accompany his words, "but I honestly believe the bandura is indestructible." Then he points to deep gashes on its face and a place where a knob on the head is broken off. "It was a symbol of the uprising of the Ukrainians against the Russians in the 17th Century. It will play its part in fighting for freedom again some day."

Lykety has led a full if not always happy life for a young man barely 27. The Nazis invaded his homeland in 1944, and that started for him, years of living the rootless life of a displaced person. Finally, in 1949, Peter Lykety, an uncle who owns a store at 458 Columbia St., sponsored his entry into this country. He moved back and forth between Utica and other friends and relatives in Detroit before being drafted during the Korean War. After discharge, he enrolled at Utica College, where he is a junior majoring in English. Last year, he was selected as one of two Utica goodwill ambassadors. Hespert last summer in Yugoslavia.

Receives B.A. Degree At Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Wladimir R. Hnatkowsky, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Hnatkowsky, 66 Academy St., Amsterdam, N. Y., completing his courses at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., with the close of the fall semester, has been awarded bachelor's degree in both mechanical and management engineering. He has accepted a position with Goodyear Aircraft Corp., Akron, Ohio, and reports there on February 1.

The Hnatkowsky family reached Amsterdam from a refugee center in Germany in 1947 and young Wladimir's first job was with the Bigelow Sanford Carpet Co. where he worked for nearly four years while completing college preparatory work which he had begun at Lviv, Ukraine, and had taken further at Munich University in Germany. While pursuing his work at Rensselaer he supported himself with part time and summer job with the Robert Pinker-



Wladimir R. Hnatkowsky

town boiler works and steel fabricating plant in Green Island just across the Hudson. He was helped in the organizing several Ukrainian programs in which he and friends presented music and dancing, sometimes in costume, and served Ukrainian dishes. He ran with the cross-country team and was a member of numerous scholastic societies in his departments of major study.

ON YOUR READING LIST:

MOSES

— by — IVAN FRANKO

translation of WLADIMIR SEMENYNA'S

the great Ukrainian poet, whose anniversary was observed last month. — Price of book 50¢

Order from: "SVOBODA"

83 Grand Street

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

UKRAINIAN SITCH KEGLERS FORGE AHEAD IN NEWARK DIVISION

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Winning three games handily from the Penn-Jersey quintet in the matches held Friday, February 3rd, the Ukrainian Sitch team increased its first-place lead to three games over nearest rivals, the Ukrainian American Veterans. The Sitchmen took all honors for the night both in team and individual play. Their high series totalled 2,520 pins, which also included the high game of 862 pins. Their Ed Komon came through with a high single game totalling 221 pins, and a high series of 614.

Second best team results were produced by the Veterans quintet which registered a series of 2,428 pins, which included the second highest

single game score of 552. In the Jersey City matches held the same night, the "A" team of the Holy Name Society held its own by winning two games out of three from the Blacksheep five, and registered the highest single game and series, 884 and 2,511, respectively, in the process. The Blacksheep were runners-up in the series with a pinfall of 2,403, while the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club had the second best single game with a pinfall of 863.

Best individual performers for the evening were W. Hoekkele whose series of 597 was tops, and A. Gulka who mowed down the timber for a single game of 226 pins.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1956

Table with 2 columns: Jersey City Division and U.N.A. Branches 435 (1). Rows include Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A (2), Samoil, W., Zimowsky, P., Pawelko, M., Hoeckele, W., Maday, W., and Totals.

Table with 2 columns: Jersey City Ukes (2) and U.N.A. Branches 435 (1). Rows include Tizio, A., Kostick, J., Waleczuk, S., Gnyra, J., Rychalsky, M., Chelak, S., and Totals.

Table with 2 columns: Jersey City S. & A. Club (3) and Sts. Peter & Paul HNS. B (0). Rows include Tizio, M., Tizio, G., Chelak, S., Jr., Lasuk, T., Handicap, and Totals.

Table with 2 columns: Newark Division and Penn-Jersey S. C. (0). Rows include Watson, J., Fera, W., Kowtko, J., Chuy, J., Komon, E., Chuy, P., and Totals.

Table with 2 columns: Ukr. American Vets (2) and Ukr. Orthodox Church (1). Rows include Romanyshyn, V., Zalto, L., Lytwin, M., Kalba, J., Struck, P., and Totals.

Table with 2 columns: First Ukr. P.M.O. (2) and Tridens (1). Rows include Golombuski, J., Dragon, A., Grentus, M., Weisbecker, W., Zelder, J., Melychuk, J., and Totals.

Table with 2 columns: Ukrainian Y. W. Club (2) and St. John's C.W.V., Srs. (1). Rows include Chymiy, A., Quinn, B., Wallinger, J., Prowe, G., Rewiski, M., and Totals.

Table with 2 columns: U.N.A. Branch 272 (3) and St. John's C.W.V., Jrs. (0). Rows include Banit, W., Sawchak, T., Brick, A., Wowchuk, P., Gawdun, M., and Totals.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Table with 4 columns: Jersey City Division, Won, Lost, High 3 Gme Total, and Avg. Rows include 1. Sts. Peter & Paul HNT A, 2. Jersey City Ukes, 3. Ukrainian Blacksheep, J.C., 4. U.N.A. Br. 435, N.Y.C., 5. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B, 6. Jersey City S. & A. Club, Newark Division, 1. Ukr. Sitch A. A., Newark, 2. Ukr. Amer. Vets, Newark, 3. Penn-Jersey S. C., Newark, 4. Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark, 5. 1st. Ukr. P.M.O., Newark, 6. Tridens, Newark, 7. Ukr. Y.W.C., Newark, 8. St. John's C.W.V., Sr., 9. U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood, 10. St. John's C.W.V., Jrs.

ST. VALENTINE DANCE

sponsored by SS. Peter & Paul Ukrainian Catholic HOLY NAME SOCIETY at the NEW VICTORY HALL, 188 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1956 Commencement 8:30 P.M. Music by TWO BANDS FRANK GUTKOWSKI and Orchestra ERNIE KRICKETTS T.V. Orchestra Donation: — \$1.25. LEAP YEAR SURPRISES??? All parishioners, Socialists, Holy Name members, U.C.Y.L. friends and members of neighboring parishes are cordially invited to attend this ST. VALENTINE DANCE.

