

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

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Carnegie Choir Sings For Brotherhood Banquet

On Tuesday, February 19, 1957, the St. Peter and St. Paul Ukrainian Church Choir of Carnegie, Pa. made an appearance for the second year in a row at the Annual Brotherhood Banquet in Carnegie. Attended by several hundred persons, the banquet is held each year by the churches of faiths who observe the Brotherhood Week in this manner.

The Choir was presented to the audience by Rev. Father Andrew Beck, pastor of the St. Peter and St. Paul Ukrainian Church. Numbering thirty voices, the choir sang several Ukrainian religious and folk songs. Also on the program was a trio composed of Miss Marlene Kapeluck, Miss Patricia Litvak and Mrs. Metro Haritan.

Highlighting the appearance of the Ukrainian Choir was the introductory talk given by Father Beck on the historical background and problems of the Ukrainian People. Father Beck's talk follows.

Before presenting the St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Church Choir I would like to give you a little historical background of the Ukrainian people. The land of the Ukrainians extends to the Don River on the East, the Caucasian Mountains and the Black Sea on the South, Roumania and Czechoslovakia on the South-west, Poland on the West and Russia on the North. It embraces 324,996 square miles, an area greater in extent than any country in Europe except Russia.

The chief rivers of Ukraine are the Dniester, Buh, Dnieper and Dnests. A greater part of the country consists of the rich black soil steppes, which have always been known as the bread basket of Europe and Soviet Russia. The largest cities are Kiev, Odessa, Kharkiv and Lviv.

The people of Ukraine belong to the Slavic race and differ greatly from their neighboring Poles and Russians, having their own language, literature, Ukrainian culture and a Ukrainian historical tradition.

The Ukrainians after the first World War were unequally partitioned by Soviet Union, Poland, Roumania and Czechoslovakia. There are well over fifty million Ukrainians in the world, over 36 million in the prewar Soviet Union, from 5 to 6 million in Poland, two million in Bessarabia, Bukovina and the Carpathian eastern province of Czechoslovakia. There are about 1 1/2 million in the United States, between five and six hundred thousand in Canada, and a smaller number in South America and Australia.

Our countrymen have a glorious past. For more than a thousand years Ukrainians fought nomadic Asiatic tribes, and thus acted as European barrier against Asiatic barbarism. But Ukraine exhausted its strength in this warfare and became the prey of nearly European nations. For many centuries the large and rich Ukrainian nation has had to endure so many buffets of fate, that it must be considered, along with the Jews, one of the most persecuted of civilized races. No wonder the greatest poet of Ukraine, Taras Shevchenko, has characterized his fatherland fittingly as "Our Land, But Not Belonging To Us."

At the termination of World War I Ukraine enjoyed a brief period of freedom, but the vicissitudes of history once more caused this nation to fall under the yoke of its former oppressors, and today Ukraine, despite the fact that it forms a compact territory of about 50 million, is divided among European nations. Ukrainians believe sincerely that there will never be any peace in Europe until they have a free democratic government. The Ukrainian love for freedom, their culture and their national consciousness have been kept alive in their poetry, their folk songs and folk dances, etc.

43 Languages Convey "Voice" Talks To World

The U. S. Information Agency's Voice of America now speaks to the world in 43 languages, its director, Arthur Larsen, said last Saturday on its 15th anniversary.

The Voice was launched during the war years with the words: "The Voice of America speaks. Daily, at this time, we shall speak to you about America and the war—the news may be good or bad—we shall tell the truth."

The first broadcast was beamed to the people of war-torn Europe in five languages over facilities not guaranteed to fall apart. Now the Voice operates its own worldwide network of 78 transmitters and represents an investment of 46 million dollars.

Beamed to Red Areas It beams 75 per cent of its broadcasts to Communist-dominated areas—160 transmitter hours a day. The whole Voice network includes 30 U. S. transmitters—14 on the East Coast, 10 on the West Coast and 10 overseas bases with 48 transmitters.

The headquarters of the

Voice are in Washington. They include 15 studios, 10 rooms equipped to make 40 disk or tape recordings simultaneously, a recording control center, a master control board, editorial offices and music and transcription libraries.

Larsen, who only recently took over as head of the USIA, said that telling the truth still is good and will continue to be the Voice's guiding principle. He added:

"Adjust to Challenges. The methods may vary... there are areas where America's story must still be told in the face of distortions and misunderstandings. The Voice must adjust to these challenges and continue its efforts to fulfill—today and every day—the promise made in the first broadcast: to tell the truth."

He said that Voice programings provide straight factual news about world developments and U. S. foreign policy objectives.

Ukrainian is one of the 43 languages the Voice employs in its broadcasts aimed at the Soviet Union.

NINA TELLS: WHY I FLED

The Germans declared war and occupied the Ukraine. We thought we would have been treated better than by the Russians. If anything, it was only a little worse.

Had the Germans not raped and plundered thousands of people would have helped them. My two brothers were taken away for Red Army service and one was killed. My sister was too young to work, and mother and I had to work hard to keep from starving.

But for the war, I would still be in Hruska. The soldiers who returned from West Germany told us of living standards unheard of in our country.

We wouldn't believe them at first. It's hard for peasants like us to imagine being treated like anything but the animals on State farms.

But it made me pray all the harder. I knew at last there was something in the world other than slavery.

I lived through another famine in 1946-47—another man-made famine. The Government took almost all the produce for reprisals against the people who helped the Germans during the war.

I nearly died in this famine. Thousands did. Odessa seemed—in my tiny world—was the best place for escape. Volunteers were called for work at a new sugar refinery at Odessa. I was accepted and moved to the city.

It was the biggest place I had seen. But I wasn't amazed by the buildings. I was shocked by the number of ex-servicemen begging on street corners.

Two years after my arrival at Odessa I got a job as receptionist-cloak-room attendant at a sanatorium for high Party officials.

Here I worked a six-day 47-hour week (only seven hours on Saturdays), but had to do overtime without pay.

If one of the girls was ill, we would have to work her shift. We would work 16 hours straight and not get even a "thank you." I found Odessa the city of rumors. "Chorny Worony" (our Black Marias) arrived in the early hours of the morning and took people away to prison prison. Many of them weren't seen again.

Everybody was too frightened to speak much in public. We believed that if we talked too much it could happen to us.

I was paid 220 roubles (24 pounds) clear a month and was

half-starved. I owned only two frocks—one for work and one for Sundays, and an old overcoat I had in Hruska.

Many nights I have gone to bed hungry and crying. Always I kept praying I might get away.

There are churches in Odessa, and it is claimed there is freedom of worship. But the few who go to church are ridiculed.

A reasonable cafe meal costs eight roubles (about 17/6), and I lived on what my friends and I could scrape together towards the end of the month.

There was a poor range of clothes in the Odessa shops. There were ample summer clothes, but the shortage of winter clothes was so acute that people had to buy what they wanted the winter before.

We all had books, which had to be filled in before we changed occupations. Unless the report was favorable there would be no other job.

In my case, I would have been sent back to collective farming at Hruska—and nothing could have been worse.

The propaganda against the "capitalist countries" is at last showing signs of falling in the Ukraine.

Workers are told of bad conditions in the United States and England and West Germany, but the tales brought back by people who have been in contact with life in West Germany are too persistent.

The workers in the Ukraine are beginning to realize the possibilities of the world outside the USSR.

The black market at Odessa is doing much to help break down this propaganda. Sailors are smuggling ashore goods from free countries. A comparison of the products is enough to make any Ukrainian doubt the propaganda from the Kremlin.

While Moscow keeps on demanding more and more production to prepare for "capitalist attack on the USSR," many people in Odessa and thousands in the Ukraine itself are praying for release.

They have lost everything under Russian rule. The government boasts of equality, but I can never see that happening.

If the Party gave us this equality, we would be back on our private farms again—and there would be a big increase in production.

But while the Party officials lived in luxury and people like

DANILO SKOROPADSKY, SON OF UKRAINE'S HETMAN PAUL SKOROPADSKY, DIES IN LONDON

Danilo Skoropadsky, son of Hetman Paul Skoropadsky, who ruled all of Ukraine from April 18, 1918 to November of that year and was overthrown by the forces of the Ukrainian National Republic government, established on January 22, 1918, died February 22nd last in London, a victim of coronary thrombosis. He was 53 years old.

The deceased was born February 14, 1904, in the town of Hadiach in Eastern Ukraine, son of Hetman Paul Skoropadsky. Studied in the Kiev Gymnasium, then, after emigrating to Western Europe, he attended school in Switzerland. He received his degree in engineering at the Berlin University, and was employed by the Krupp and Siemens companies.

Following a trip to America and Canada, Danilo did not return to Germany, but in 1938 established his residence in Great Britain, where he worked for various industrial concerns, and, near the close of World War II, in the Dzus Fastener European, Ltd., London, firm owned by the well known Ukrainian American industrialist, William Dzus, inventor of the famed Dzus Fastener, used on the fuselages of American military and civilian planes.

In 1938 Danilo was proclaimed successor to his father the Hetman, and in 1948 his mother, Elizabeth, relinquished all her rights to him. Since the death of her husband Paul in 1945, she had executed the duties of his office, including the direction of the Hetmanite movement among Ukrainians.

The Ukrainian Hetmanite movement is monarchistic in nature and is linked with such famous Hetmans as Bohdan

Khmelnitsky who in the middle of the 17th century liberated Ukraine from Polish rule, and with Ivan Mazepa who sought to liberate Ukraine from Russian rule but was defeated at the historic Battle of Poltava in 1709.

Danilo Skoropadsky together with publicist Ivan Korostovetz published an English language journal in Britain, informative in nature, about the Ukrainian people, culture and history, and their struggle to regain their national independence. He helped to found, too, the Scottish League, headed by the prominent M. Stuart, and Vice-Admiral Kingston of the British Navy. He contributed articles to various British and Ukrainian publications concerning the vital importance of the Ukrainian problem.

Until his death he was also the honorary president of the Association of Ukrainians of Great Britain.

He is survived by three sisters: Maria, Countess of Montresor, widow of Count of Montresor who was killed by the Bolsheviks in 1939 in Volhynia. Western Ukraine; Elizabeth who acted as secretary to their father; and Olena, who upon marrying a Swiss national renounced her rights, to the Hetman throne.

Danilo was not married. To the end he retained the status of a citizen of the Ukrainian State.

He was highly respected in British and American circles and also among Ukrainian circles of various political leanings.

The death of Danilo was reported in The New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune, due to the efforts made by the Svoboda.

RED PROPAGANDA FLOODS THE U. S.

According to officials of the U. S. Post Office Department, the quantity of Red propaganda material coming into the U. S. skyrocketed during past few years.

Back in 1952 Post Office officials testified that probably 100,000 packages of Red propaganda materials were coming into the country each year. In 1956, however, they estimated the amount at more than 2,000,000 packages a year.

Propaganda in Many Shapes Communist propaganda comes in many forms. First there are Communist Party publications such as "Kommunist," the Soviet theoretical

journal; the newspaper, "Pravda," and the magazine, "Party Life."

Then there are publications designed primarily for internal and satellite consumption—"Izvestia," the official Government newspaper; "Trud," the Soviet "trade union" newspaper; "Ogonek," the picture magazine, and "Krokodil," the magazine of satire.

Far surpassing these in quantity, however, are the propaganda pieces directed specifically at Americans—publications in English such as "New Times," "Soviet Woman" and "Soviet Union"; and a wide variety of propaganda booklets on Marxism-Leninism, foreign affairs, economics, and culture.

Also included in this category are the millions of newspapers, pamphlets and leaflets mailed directly to members of national groups who have ties of language and culture with peoples now behind the Iron Curtain. Post Office officials estimate that today 50 percent of all incoming Red propaganda is aimed at members of various national groups.

Red Front Pamphlets, Too. Included, too, are the newsletters and pamphlets from worldwide front organizations such as the World Peace Council and the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

There are also the daily radio broadcasts from Moscow in English and Soviet motion pictures, which are promoted by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

To all of this must be added such publications as "USSR," produced by the Soviet Embassy; the newspapers, publications and leaflets produced by the Communist Party, USA, and printed and oral propa-

UKRAINIAN NATIONALISM FACTOR IN CONCESSIONS MADE TO UKRAINIANS BY MOSCOW

"The True Story of Russia's weakness," written by G. Warren Nutter, Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Virginia, who recently visited the Soviet Union in connection with his work for the National Bureau of Economic Research, is featured in the current March 1, 1957 issue of U.S. News and World Report.

On his fact-finding tour, Mr. Nutter traveled widely and saw much. He visited Soviet cities and towns, went into factories, looked at collective farms, talked with officials and workers, and examined the whole field of Soviet Russian and Ukrainian life with a trained observer's life.

Russia's economy, Nutter reports, is half a century behind the West. As for Russian airplanes, cars, radios and modern weapons, he calls these "anachronisms" in a century that, by and large, is still backward. Particularly arresting is Mr. Nutter's observations of Moscow, Leningrad, both in Russia proper, and of Kharkiv and Kiev, the latter the capital of Ukraine.

"Moscow," he writes, "is the hub of the county. One senses almost immediately that this is the point from which the country is governed, that the political and economic networks have their focus here."

As for Leningrad, Mr. Nutter writes that it "remains the window, to the West. The city still reflects some of the harm of its past, and the people in turn the charm of their city."

The writer evidently is ignorant of how Leningrad, first called St. Petersburg, the original capital of Russia (from 1703 to 1917) then called Petrograd, was founded. It may have charm, but the historical fact remains that thousands of Ukrainian Kozaks were driven up north to build that city and that so many of them lost their lives in the difficult task of building the city on piles in the marshes.

Modern Ukrainian buildings retain the character of the shaves of wheat, ears of corn and so on. One wonders whether Kiev's relative prosperity is not the result of special treatment designed to offset Ukrainian nationalism.

that Leningrad has the reputation of being built on bones. Mr. Nutt says that, "Moscow may be described as the most active city and Leningrad as the most beautiful, but Kiev is the most prosperous." At least that was my impression. Although housing is crowded, in sharp contrast to construction work in other large cities the new buildings in Kiev are sturdy, well built and stylishly finished. Exterior walls, for instance, are covered with glazed ceramics. Construction is better not only because building materials are superior, but also because workmanship is more skilled. The Ukraine has, of course, a heritage of handicraft skills, and some beautiful handwork is still done, though on such a small scale that the products are displayed as museum pieces.

"Even more striking than the construction work is the relatively ample supply of food. Meat, dairy products and vegetables are more plentiful than in Moscow and Leningrad and the quality is better. Prices are significantly lower. The people of Kiev also seemed to be better dressed than in other cities, though I was told by one Russian that the reason for this was that large quantities of Austrian clothing had been brought to Kiev by the returning occupation army. Despite this apparent relative prosperity, the people of Kiev seem to be somewhat restive.

"One senses a strong undercurrent of nationalism; there is certainly a deep reverence for Ukrainian culture, as shown by the nature of museums and the pride with which Ukrainian art, architecture and handicraft work are shown to the visitor. Modern Ukrainian buildings retain the character of the shaves of wheat, ears of corn and so on. One wonders whether Kiev's relative prosperity is not the result of special treatment designed to offset Ukrainian nationalism."

special committee organized for the purpose. Choral director will be Stephen Marusevich. Co-directress and piano accompanist, will be Miss Olya Dmytriw, both of whom were associated with the Echoes of Ukraine.

The chorus is having its rehearsals every Monday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock sharp, at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave. Persons with a voice and a desire to take part in the Ukrainian Music Festival, which will be held at the Auditorium of the Fashion Institute on West 24th street, are invited to join the chorus.

Plans in the making for the group include participation in a grand concert to be given next January in the famed Carnegie's Hall in New York City, which will be arranged to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the historic Ukrainian Declaration of Independence of January 22, 1918.

FOREIGN-BORN OBTAINING MORE SKILLED JOBS Foreign-born Americans are getting much better jobs than they used to, according to a recent study of the U. S. Census.

The study was made by Dr. E. P. Hutchinson of the University of Pennsylvania in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Commerce. It appears in a treatise entitled "Immigrants and Their Children, 1850-1950."

Recent issues have featured such articles as "American Judge Visits A Moscow Court," in which the American judge, in relation to a court case he witnessed, is quoted as saying: "I would have passed the same sentence"; and picture stories showing Americans viewing Soviet buildings or preaching in Soviet churches.

Carnegie Ukrainian High School Football Star Honored

Ted Yustak, 18, of Margaretta Street, Carnegie, Pa. and a Senior at Carnegie High School, Carnegie, Pa. was recently named to the roster of the All-America High School Football Team, reports Danil J. Pysh. Ted starred the past season on the football team on which

he played as tackle. He weighs 240 pounds and stands over six feet tall. Due to graduate in June, Ted has plans on attending Miami University, (Florida). Bob Wengryn a Junior at the same school, is another Ukrainian who starred on the same team which lost only one game the past season.

High School Paper Picks Boy From Ukraine as "Schoolebrity"

The editors of "Torch," North Haven (New Haven, Conn.) newspaper, selected a comparatively new student to the school as "Schoolebrity" of the month in the recent edition of the paper. As reported by the New Haven Evening Register, February 15th number, the Torch editors selected Severyn Paladowycz, a senior, born in Ukraine and educated in several European countries, who came to this country and attended St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Parochial School.

Severyn is a member of Branch 414 of the Ukrainian National Association.

He came to North Haven in 1955 as a junior and immediately won a place for himself at school among the students and teachers. He gained quick acclaim because of his congeniality and interest in the school and was elected Student Council president after only one year at the school.

"Sev," his popular name, is

a well-rounded student. In his first year at the school he was president of the Latin Club. He participated in the Latin Night production. He has played varsity basketball, his favorite sport. He is co-captain of the team this year.

"Last year," the Torch says, "his clever speech accredited him with the honor of becoming president of the Student Council. He was a member of this organization throughout his junior year. His speech, which was extremely humorous and which will be remembered by all who heard it, stressed the spelling and pronunciation of his name, which still has not been mastered by the majority of the students."

He has said of his school, "a nice school, one of the best around." During his spare time Sev works at Knudsen's Dairy serving ice cream.

After graduating he plans to go to college, but he has yet to select one. He intends to study engineering.

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Statements Made in U. S. Congress By Senators and Congressmen Relative to Ukrainian Independence Day

(Reprinted from the Congressional Record)
THIRTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

By CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM J. GREEN, JR. of Pennsylvania

Mr. Speaker, on January 22, 39 years ago the Ukrainian National Republic proclaimed its independence, threw off the yoke of Russian domination and took its proper place among the nations of the world. It was a proud day for a proud people.

It was a day that marked the triumphant close of centuries of struggle for freedom and independence. It was a day that, even now, can inspire all men with the knowledge and assurance that, despite the most cruel denial of human rights, a gallant people can still overthrow despotism and regain their natural sovereignty.

By CONGRESSMAN GERALD R. FORD, JR. of Michigan

Mr. Speaker, I am addressing the House briefly in regard to the brave fight for freedom constantly being waged against Moscow by the people of the Ukraine. This region, which is essentially non-Russian and is the largest, most resourceful of those states incorporated into the Soviet Union, recognized yesterday the 39th anniversary of its independence from the Russian czars. And,

By CONGRESSMAN FRANK J. BECKER of New York

Mh. Speaker, January 22 marked the 39th anniversary of Ukrainian independence and in commemorating that occasion, I wish to pay tribute to that gallant little nation. My prayers and good wishes go to her people in their struggle for freedom.

By CONGRESSMAN PETER W. RODINO of New Jersey

Mr. Speaker, the First World War had caused misery to many millions and brought to death to many more. But it also cut the chains of subjection and servitude of many national groups suffering under unwanted, detested and dreaded alien autocrats. Many nationalities attained their freedom and their national independence in various parts of Europe as the result of that war. The Ukrainians were one of these. The Ukrainian Republic was proclaimed on January 22, 1918.

That day remains a memorable national holiday in the annals of Ukraine. For about 300 years some 30 or 40 million Ukrainians had yearned for and dreamed their freedom,

By CONGRESSMAN CHARLES A. VANIK of Ohio

Mr. Speaker, each year it is important that we who are fortunately endowed with freedom, remind ourselves of the great numbers of our fellow

PAUSE

John A. Kennedy, editor and publisher of the Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus-Leader, testifying before a House education subcommittee, following a recent tour of Russia, reportedly said: "History teaches that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton. It occurs to me that the battle of survival for the West might be lost in the high schools of America."

I don't know just what Mr. Kennedy had in mind when he made this statement. But I think there is truth in it. To the extent that our high schools turn out undisciplined, uneducated, irreverent graduates, and the outlook is dark.

Personally, I do not fear what some call our "lag behind Russia in technical and scientific studies." What I fear is our lag behind God in morals, spiritual discipline, and perception of truth in all fields. And I believe the faculty of a school is even more important than its formal curriculum.

Do you know your children's high school principal and their teachers? It might be a good idea to get acquainted with them and find out what kind of people they are. For they are, in important ways, shaping your children's lives. And it is upon the lives of today's children that the "survival of the West" will depend tomorrow.

This anniversary day is not a happy one. Today 40 million Ukrainians have been subjugated by a still more malevolent despotism than that from which they were freed on January 22, 1918, but the inspiring point is still clear to all who realize how firmly, how dearly the people of the Ukraine hold liberty, freedom, and independence. What happened once will surely come to pass again. The Ukraine will one day be free.

There are over a million people of Ukrainian descent in America today. May we all join with them in the hope that the time is not too far in the future when a new independence day will be celebrated in a newly reborn Ukraine.

though in 1920 the Ukrainian people were robbed of this independence by Communist Russia, their lamp of freedom has since continued to burn. In view of the Hungarian revolt and other hopeful symptoms of a breakdown in Moscow's influence, it is my feeling that we should continue to encourage also these Ukrainian lovers of freedom in their own incipient and defiance of Communist imperialism.

and they attained that goal only when the Czar's autocracy was overthrown and the Austrian Empire was broken up. But the Republic thus proclaimed did not last long. Its powerful and greedy Communist neighbor on the east wanted to destroy it and absorb it into the Soviet Union. This the Russian Communists did early in 1920. That was the sad fate of the Ukrainians; it was also a sad event for the lovers of freedom. But tyrannies never endure and with God's help the Ukraine may again be free.

Today Ukrainians in the free world celebrate a memorable day in their history, and I join the Ukrainian-Americans on this solemn occasion, in the commemoration of their independence day.

men throughout the world who do not enjoy the fruits of liberty that we seem to take for granted.

On this day, 38 years ago, the Ukrainian Republic was established as independent nation. Because of Soviet domination and the distance which separates our nations, we tend to forget that the citizens of the Ukraine still yearn for their freedom and a return to their sovereignty.

We must not lull ourselves into an acceptance of the Ukraine as a mere province of Russia, but rather must remind ourselves that the Ukrainian people are a proud nation and demand the right of self-determination.

Ukrainian nationals constitute the largest percentage of victims of Soviet slave labor and concentration camps. This is an indication of the degree to which underground resistance is alive in the Ukraine. The spirited adherence to religious belief and theological principle in the face of determined Soviet efforts to subjugate the Ukrainian people is indication of their refusal to be enslaved and exploited.

Therefore, it is fitting that we pause to reflect on this day on the heroic struggle which Ukrainians are waging in their own way to resist Communist domination and to achieve freedom.

In my district, Americans of Ukrainian descent look with hope to that future day when they may be reunited with their families left behind to carry on the struggle for freedom.

MEMORIES OF UKRAINIAN BISHOPS OF CANADA

Ten Years After Reds Liquidated Metropolitan See in Ukraine New Ukrainian Catholic Province Rises in Freedom-Loving Canada, Apostolic Delegate Recalls in Impressive Ceremony at Winnipeg



Most Rev. Giovanni Panico, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, and Most Rev. Maxime Hermaniuk, C.S.S.R.

Most Rev. Maxime Hermaniuk, C.S.S.R., was installed as the first Metropolitan of the newly erected Metropolitan See of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada on February 12 at an impressive ceremony at which Most Rev. Giovanni Panico, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, presided, as reported on these pages two weeks ago.

The representative of His Holiness Pope Pius XII also presented the Papal Bulls by which the Apostolic Exarchate of Toronto, Saskatoon and Edmonton, were raised to the ranks of Exarchates, which are the equivalent of suffragan dioceses in a Metropolitan See of the Latin Rite.

Most Rev. Neil Nicolas Savaryn, O.S.B.M., is the residential bishop of the Exarchate of Edmonton; Most Rev. Isidore Borecky is the residential bishop of the Exarchate of Toronto; and Most Rev. Andrew Roborecky the residential bishop of the Exarchate of Saskatoon.

The ceremony was a historic event in the history of the Catholic Church in Canada and was held in the Cathedral of St. Olga and St. Vladimir the Great, named in honor of the first Christian sovereigns of the Ukraine.

It brought memories of the first Ukrainian bishops of the Canada, Most Rev. Nykyta Budka, who died in a Russian slave camp, and Most Rev. Basil Ladyka, whose death occurred last year.

From 1912 to 1948 all the Ukrainians of Canada were under the direction of one bishop of their rite. Since the latter date the divisions of Canada into several Apostolic Exarchates marked the Church's devotion to the rapidly expanding number of Ukrainians in Canada. Today there are some 300,000 in this country.

Archbishop Panico recalled that it was in 1946 that the Communists had liquidated the Metropolitan See of the West-Ukraine, and declared that now a new Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan Province has arisen provisionally and his time "beyond the boundaries of the Ukraine, in freedom-loving Canada."

The occasion also brought back to mind that in 1955 Ukrainians on this side of the Iron Curtain had celebrated the one thousandth anniversary of Christianity in the Ukraine.

Forget the Alibi... Join the UNA!

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

We have been working for the Ukrainian National Association quite a number of years and have heard all kinds of excuses and alibis from members who dropped their membership by taking cash surrender on their insurance certificates. Here are some shining examples:

"I need the money to buy a car." "My parents took out the insurance for me when I was a baby, and I don't want it now."

"I'm married now and don't need insurance." "My husband wants me to drop the UNA and join the company he works for." "I'm entering the Army." "I consider \$500 insurance trivial and many as well get rid of it." "I married an Irishman and he wants me to break away from Ukrainian organizations."

"I'm getting a job with Uncle Sam and think it best to drop my connections with foreign organizations." "I'm canceling all my insurance in favor of Government bonds."

The UNA told the member who wanted to buy a car that he could apply for a loan against the cash value of his insurance and so keep his insurance in force; he took cash surrender anyway. The members who wanted to cancel their insurance because they didn't want it anymore because of marriage, entering the Army, Government job, "trivial amount," were informed about the advantages of UNA membership and the importance protection, no matter how little. The member who termed the UNA a "foreign organization" was informed that the UNA is as American as could be, with absolutely no foreign connections whatsoever. A few of the members responded favorably, but the majority took cash surrender.

We had approached quite a number of non-members about joining the UNA, and have heard excuses similar to those given by members desiring cash surrender. Here are some other gems: "All my friends are with Inter-

This Week in American History

On February 27, 1807—150 years ago—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, American poet, was born at Portland, Maine. A professor of modern languages at Bowdoin College, he became the most popular poet of his time with the publication, in 1839, of a collection of verse, *Voices of the Night*, containing "The Psalm of Life" and "Excelsior"—two poems which are still in most anthologies of American verse. Many of Longfellow's ballads popularized American legends. For example, his "courtship of Miles Standish," a love story of the time of the Pilgrim Fathers; "The Ride of Paul Revere," the story of how early American patriots were warned of approaching British forces; "Hiawatha," an Indian legend; and "Evangeline," a tale of French Canadians expelled by the British to Louisiana. Longfellow also popularized in America many tales and poems from Spain, Italy, Germany, Sweden, and Finland by retelling them in verse. He died in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1882.

On February 28, 1827—130 years ago—the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the

courage in defending the rights of their Church and their people became not only famous leaders of the Church, but also some of the most meritorious leaders of the Ukrainian nation.

Among these, such outstanding figures as Cardinal Michael Lewicki (1816-1858), Cardinal Sylvester Sembratovich (1882-1898) and most deserving among them glorious Andrew Sheptytsky. The last of these, Metropolitan Joseph Silpy, is today the Confessor of the Holy Faith in captivity under Communist rule.

And just as the first Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan See of Kiev was destroyed, so also this second Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan See of West-Ukraine was destroyed by the Russian regime. In 1946, at a pseudo council held in the city of Lviv, the Communist agent of the NKVD liquidated this glorious Metropolitan See.

(To be concluded)

planetary life, and I feel that I should be insured there, too." "I don't believe in insurance; all my extra money goes into the bank." "I dislike discussing insurance; it's such a morbid subject." "The UNA is a pipsqueak outfit; I'll deal with a big, reliable company." "Insurance? Who needs it? Come around when I'm an old man and I'll talk about it." "I have no money for insurance."

We explained to the guy who made the "pipsqueak" remark that the UNA is as reliable and dependent as any big company he could name, and perhaps more so; the UNA has been in business 63 years and has a reputation for honesty, prompt payment of legitimate claims, and financial soundness. The chap who told us to see him when he's an old man is only kidding himself, and we told him as much; if he's fortunate enough to live to be an old man, just what company has he got in mind that will sell him insurance at that stage of his life? As for the fellow with no money for insurance, we'd bet he has money for cigarettes, movies, drinks, girls, cars, and just about everything else; we hope he doesn't wake up when it's too late.

We ask you readers who are ex-members and non-members: What's your alibi for dropping the UNA or refusing to join as a member? Why don't you find out what the UNA is all about before brushing it aside? Ask for information; write to us via Box 76, Jersey City 3, N.J., and receive an interesting booklet of facts without obligation. After you have become acquainted with the facts we believe you'll forget the excuses and alibis and become one of us.

If the only thing that is keeping you from being a member of the Ukrainian National Association is a weak excuse or alibi you, yourself, scarcely believe, then brush it aside, not the UNA. Forget the alibi... join the UNA!

first passenger-railroad in the United States, was chartered by the state of Maryland. An ambitious project for its time, the plan was "to construct a double track between the city of Baltimore and some point of the Ohio River, by the most direct and eligible route"—a distance of some 300 miles. On July 4, 1828, the venerable Charles Carroll of Carlton, Maryland, then more than 80 years old and the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, broke ground for the construction of the railroad. As he struck a spade into the ground, he said: "I consider this among the most important acts of my life, second only to that of signing the Declaration of Independence." The old patriot was right, for without railroads, the westward expansion of the United States would have proceeded at a much slower rate, and the whole evolution of the country would have been affected. Today there are some 250,000 miles of railroad tracks in the United States, more than in any other country in the world.

UKRAINIAN PROVERBS

Gold can be seen even in ashes.
 Every misfortune lies on the road to wisdom.
 Don't shout, better teach.
 Who knows the truth, can give good counsel.
 The master is told by his work.
 A united herd does not fear a wolf.
 Learning does not lead into the forest, but out of it.

PARADOX

I am a coward complete;
 I fear Tomorrow;
 I fear defeat;
 I fear great sorrow.
 Whence comes the strength to bear.
 The faith and the hope, Strength in the Present, the Here.
 The courage to cope?
 I am a coward complete;
 I fear the Not-Here;
 Yet humanlike each day I greet Untroubled by fear.
 MOLLIE R. GOLOMB

More of Such Church Services Needed

One of the rather neglected fields of opportunity in the propagation of knowledge of our Ukrainian religious, cultural and specially national—the last in the sense of Ukraine's fight for freedom—has been that of having Ukrainian Church services in non-Ukrainian churches, attended by our fellow Americans of non-Ukrainian stock.

St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church of New York City for the past number of years has been an exception to the case. For the past number of years it has had its Holy Liturgy (High Mass) celebrated in several non-Ukrainian churches, as at the famed St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Cathedral was packed to a point of overflowing. The faithful there had for the first time an opportunity to appreciate the majestic beauty of the Holy Liturgy of the Byzantine, Eastern Rite of the Ukrainian Catholics, also the unparalleled Ukrainian Church music, which is common to the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches. They departed with the knowledge of all that, and, we feel sure, their impressions of the fine singing by St. George Church Choir, directed by its many-year director, Mr. Theodore Onufryk, still remains fresh in their memories.

A week ago last Friday, on Washington's Day, the importance of having Ukrainian Church services in a non-Ukrainian church took on an added aspect.

The occasion was the celebration of the High Liturgy, arranged by St. George's Church, which took place that day, Feb. 22, at the beautiful St. Monica's Roman Catholic Church (East 79th street). It was truly an inspiring Mass. The choir, as usual, sang very well.

What made it particularly inspiring were the two sermons, the first by Bishop James H. Griffiths and the second by the Very Rev. Provincial Father Nicholas Kohut, OSBM.

In his sermon, Bishop Griffiths dwelt at considerable length and with much eloquence upon the plight of the Ukrainian people; and their enslavement by Soviet Russia. He especially praised the Ukrainians for their embattled spirit in fighting in the underground and on other fronts against their genocidal oppressors to regain their national independence.

In his sermon, the Very Rev. Provincial Father Kohut, speaking in English, delivered what we consider was a very cogent sermon, with clarity rare to be heard, about the good fortune we have here in America to enjoy freedom, a right denied to the Ukrainians and other peoples behind the Iron Curtain. He then wished to God that the Ukrainian nation striving to free itself of Soviet Russian imperialistic, communistic and atheistic misrule may soon free itself of it.

Both these sermons left a profound effect upon those many non-Ukrainians attending the service, quite a number of whom are prominent in their fields of endeavor. This is known by the fact that they expressed themselves in that sense to those who spoke with them.

Another arresting feature of this celebration of this Mass was that throughout its length Bishop Griffiths remained on the pulpit and described to the faithful everything what was going on, the intonations of the priests, their meanings and significance, and that of the responses of the choir, all word for word.

And thus has been uncovered a fine medium for the spread of knowledge here in America about the Ukrainian people and for all of which stand and represent.

We trust that other Ukrainian church parishes throughout the country take advantage of this medium.

Red Cross Drive

This month of March is that of the drive by the American Red Cross to raise funds designed for the aid and the succor of a very great number of people who will be the victims of disaster during the coming year.

It estimates its needs for the year at \$95,000,000, which in light of past experiences may be optimistically low.

The frightful toll of storms, floods and other natural disasters during the past year strained the resources of the Red Cross to the limit, and in some cases undoubtedly forced the spreading out of its humanitarian efforts much too thin.

While nothing would please the Red Cross and the rest of us more than to have money left over at the end of this year, due to the lack of need for it, the grim prospect is that the burden of tragedy will be heavier rather than lighter than anticipated.

The great and wonderful work of the Red Cross is done in the field of assuaging the hurts and sufferings of human beings. Without that work, the disaster toll in America would be infinitely greater, in terms not only of agony and anguish but of lives of unnecessarily lost.

All of us, we feel certain, will fill the coffers of the Red Cross this year, as every year, in a great outpouring of sympathy for their unfortunate neighbors, backed by enough money to give them assurance of better days.

To do less would be to turn our backs upon the homeless and the maimed.

Aid the U.C.C.A.

Since its founding back in 1940, and especially during the post-World-War-II years running through the present one, the nationally representative Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has been the guiding spirit of the Ukrainian American in their dedication to the Cause of Ukraine's National Liberation. To keep that spirit flaming bright, the UCCA needs our moral and material support. Send in your contribution to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, P. O. Box 721, Church St. Station, New York 7, N. Y.

AN AMERICAN IN THE U.S.S.R.

By GLORIA SARMACH

(Courtesy, Jubilee Magazine (Catholic), February, 1957, 377 Fourth Avenue, New York City)

(3)

They spoke Ukrainian—the first time I had heard it since I arrived. (Russian is spoken even in Kiev). I asked if they ate kutya, the traditional Ukrainian Christmas dish of honey and wheat, and they said yes. And make pysanky (decorated Easter eggs)? No, but krasanky—the eastern Ukrainian churches equivalent. They asked me if we have any Ukrainian churches in America, and when I said yes, they seemed surprised. They edged closer and continued to ask questions; the conversation was just beginning to get interesting when the two of the "elders" appeared, annoyed that I had held up the rest of the party.

Back to the main building, where a banquet had been prepared for us: kobassa, ham, beef, eggs, cheese, bread, tomatoes, butter and almost-sour milk. But everything was literally covered with flies! Not for me!

Next morning went to Pecherska Lavra, a once-thriving Orthodox monastery which dates back to the Middle Ages. It's a huge area with many churches, a school, etc., surrounded by a wall. Only about 100 monks remain, the old cathedral is ruined, and most of the buildings have been converted into museums. But on the grounds there is a little 18th-century church that's still used. It was the Feast of the Assumption, and the church was crowded with peasants, most of them old and very poor. But they readily posed for pictures, all except one old man who said I would get the photos printed in a magazine and make fun of God!

I wanted to see the caves in which the ancient monks had lived. They're part of the museum now, and are open to the public. I bought some candles and lighted my way along a pitch-black passageway which slanted down into the earth. Suddenly up ahead I saw an eerie light which turned out to be coming from a small glass, mounted in the wall, containing oil and a burning wick. Alongside was a plaque with the name of a monk inscribed in Church Slavonic. Brought my candle down—an open coffin, and inside it the mummified body of a monk who had walked these passages in the 13th century! A hand protruded, quite well preserved. The body was dressed in brocade, the head covered with a square of black satin embroidered in gold. Every few feet there was another niche with a coffin, some of the bodies wearing an abbot's mitre. On each there was a small card with the monk's name, what he did and how he lived (a "silent one," a "miracle worker," a "martyr," etc.) and the day and month of his death. These monks lived down here in cells, some never leaving them. Many requested that after their death their bodies be sealed up in their cells.

Outside again, I found a well which someone told me was one of two filled with holy water. I asked if someone would sell me an empty bottle. "Nobody would, but one aggressive woman took one from another woman and gave it to me. I insisted on paying, but she refused. Every one of pilgrims seemed to want to help me. They were all eager for me to take some of the water home, so I filled half the bottle from one well, the rest from the other.

I found out that these people were from the surrounding towns, few of which had a church. The woman who got me the bottle, for example, had had to ride 300 km. on a bus to get to the monastery, and it had taken her all day. She was making a four-day holiday of it, spending the days on the grounds, eating picnic-style outdoors, exchanging gossip with women from other villages.

Next day, a Sunday, went to 10 a.m. Mass at St. Volodymyr's Orthodox Cathedral in Kiev. Came early and saw many people going in. Two militiamen stood outside the fence watching the people go in; I tried to get behind them to take their picture, but they noticed me and refused to pose.

Inside the church an angry woman saw me taking pictures and yelled to me stop, but a man standing nearby was on my side. Said this was no military secret and ought to be propagandized. I didn't want to start an argument, so I went down to a starosta to get permission. Said no until after the service. An old woman who overheard the conversation came over to me and told me her daughter is somewhere in Brazil; left home at 12, is now 26 and married to a Pole. We both shed tears; I felt so sorry for her. She kissed me and went out, after telling me to greet all the Ukrainians in America on behalf of those in Kiev.

The service began and the choir—about 30 voices—was sensational! An ancient monk, deep in contemplation, sat near an open coffin containing the mummified body of a medieval Metropolitan of Kiev. Many well-dressed old people, the men wearing the traditional Ukrainian shirts, but many in tatters, too. Quite a few handsome young men and women. All at once my emotions got the better of me and I had to go off into a corner and cry.

Two days later, with my time in Kiev almost up, I took a long walk through a park with a young university student I'd met. He talked freely about himself and living conditions in Kiev. It's typical, he said, for six families to share an apartment, each worker being allotted so many square meters of space. Often a whole family have to share one room. Rents are cheap—his family pays 35 rubles (about \$8.75) a month—and prices in the government stores are low. But luxuries are way beyond them, even though his family has a comparatively high income: his father makes 1,200 rubles a month, his mother, who also works, 600 to 700 rubles. He himself gets a student allotment of about 700 rubles a month. When he finishes school the government will send him away to work in his field for two years. He is studying hydraulics but doesn't like it. I asked how he came to choose it—and he answered: "You take an aptitude test, and the government decides what you'll study." Each summer he has to spend two weeks harvesting on a collective farm.

The next evening, my last in Kiev, I finally met my first—and only—Communist. Before I left home my mother had given me a rose to put on the grave of Taras Shevchenko, 60 km. from Kiev at a place called Kaniv. Whenever I asked permission to go there, however, I seemed to get a run-around. Now, with my time in Ukraine running out, I reluctantly decided to place my rose at Shevchenko's statue in the park opposite the University. That evening I climbed the huge pedestal and quietly laid my rose at the statue's feet. I hoped I hadn't been seen, but a man in his late thirties came up and asked me what I was doing. When I told him, he seemed impressed that an American could care about a Ukrainian hero. He was a technician, he said, and lived by himself—one of only two persons in Kiev I met who did. I learned that just as he was my first Communist, I was his first "capitalist"; like almost everyone I met in Russia, he refused to believe that I was an "average American." As we separated he suggested we exchange souvenirs, but neither of us had anything with us except money. So there we stood in the park in Kiev, the Soviet Communist and the American capitalist, solemnly photographed our currency (he a 10-ruble note, I a \$1 bill), exchanged them and said goodbye.

Kiev—Prague
Up at 4 a.m. for the train to Prague. The others in my compartment included a woman of 40 and her 5-year-old daughter; a balding man the Ministry of Agriculture, who looked exactly like a typical Soviet bureaucrat; and a handsome man of about 50 with an athlete's build and a Vandeyke beard. He was a horse breeder and rider and he was on his

An Exemplary Letter to the Editor Of an American Newspaper

(Editor's note: What The Ukrainian Weekly has constantly propagated has been that our Ukrainian Americans write reports and letters to the editor concerning Ukrainian American current events and also about the Ukrainian struggle for national freedom. Our advice has not gone unheeded, in the past as in the present. A good example is the following letter to the editor of the Minot (North Dakota) Daily News, dated January 24th last. Text follows:)

Steele, N. D.
Editor, The News:
On January 22, 1918 a freely and democratically elected parliament and government issued a solemn act and proclamation of the re-establishment of Ukraine as a sovereign independent nation called henceforth the Ukrainian National Republic.

This sovereign Ukrainian state was immediately and duly recognized by quite a number of foreign nations and diplomatic relations were established with them. Recognition was even granted by Soviet Russia, but this did not prevent its government and Communist party from opening hostilities against the new Ukrainian state, a maneuver repeated many times since during the past 39 years by the masters of duplicity of the Kremlin.

The free world has lived to regret the downfall of the Ukrainian National Republic before the onslaught of Communist aggression. Thus, the great French statesman Georges Clemenceau admitted in 1924 that France and the Allied Powers had made a grave mistake in 1918-1919 by withholding armed aid from the Ukrainians in their fight against aggression and conquest by Moscow; had this error not been committed, said Clemenceau, the world would not be facing such a dangerous enemy.

Ukraine's armed and prolonged resistance to Communist military aggression likewise provided the Hungarians with an opportunity to oust the puppet Communist regime of Bela Kun in 1919 because Lenin, forced to wage bitter war in Ukraine, was in no position to intervene by force of arms in Hungary, something which Khrushchev and Zhukov were quite free to do in 1956.

Ukraine was conquered by Moscow's armed forces and occupied, but the people are refusing to be slaves of Moscow to this day. The Ukrainian insurgent army fought the armed forces of Communist Moscow during World War II and for a number of years following its conclusion, maintaining an organized underground to this day. Ukrainian slave laborers and political prisoners were in the main the organizers and backbone of strikes and riots in Soviet concentration camps from 1952 through 1956. It is the spirit of independence that keeps the Ukrainian underground forces alive even today and the Ukrainian people united against the alien rule of Moscow. In May 1956, the Ukrainian partisans attacked several Soviet military supply trains in Ukraine. During the Hungarian revolution in November 1956, Ukrainian freedom fighters blew up Soviet supply trains enroute to Hungary in Western Ukraine, and in Carpatho-Ukraine and also in Kiev the capitol there was a scene of uprising for several days. At the critical hour in Hungary, many Ukrainians from the Soviet armies not only refused to fight against the Hungarians, but went over to the latter's side with tanks and ammunition to join the Hungarians in their struggle against the Russians.

Ukrainian recalcitrance and ferment against colonial enslavement by Communist Russia is proving to be a constant factor with which the world's conquerors of the world in the Kremlin have to reckon in their plans of aggression. It is therefore most fitting that the free world, and the United States as its champion in particular, should on this 39th Anniversary of Ukrainian independence pay tribute and give due recognition to this continued and heroic struggle of the Ukrainian people.

DR. ANTHONY ZUKOWSKY, Pres. Ukrainian Congress Committee of America Branch of the State of North Dakota

Immigration
Question: I came to this country on a student visa and have been studying here for a little more than a year. Some time ago I met a young man at the university, an American citizen, whom I would like to marry. I have been told that as soon as I get married, I can stop studying and change my status to that of a permanent resident. Is that correct?
Answer: No, that is not wholly correct. It is true that student status, which is a non-immigrant status, can be adjusted to that of permanent residence in the case of a person who has been in the United States for at least one year prior to marriage to an American citizen, and who, at the time of his or her application, is here in lawful status. But if you came as a student, you will have to maintain your student status not only to the date of your marriage, but also to the date when you file your application for adjustment of status. If you terminate your student status prior to filing your application you will be considered to be here in violation of the law and therefore will not be eligible for adjustment of status under the Immigration and Nationality Act. In case you came to you will be considered to be here in violation of the law and therefore will be ineligible for adjustment of status under the Immigration and Nationality Act. In case you came to the United States from Latin America, it may be of interest to note that, although generally the adjustment of status procedure is not available to natives of independent Western Hemisphere countries, such a person may use it if, in addition to his or her nonquota status as a native of Western Hemisphere country, he or she can also apply as the spouse of an American citizen.

U.Y.L.N.A. National Sports Rally

Another year has rolled around and it's Sports Rally time once again. This year you'll be heading for Auburn, N. Y. on May 3, 4, and 5th!

The Auburn Ukrainian Youth Club considers it an honor and a privilege to be host to Ukrainian Youth's League of North America members and friends from all parts of our country and Canada.

With lots of good Ukrainian spirit, much cooperation and some luck, our energetic and enthusiastic Auburn youth truly aspire to turn out the best Sports Rally to date. Our main objective is to show our fellow Youth Leaguers a good time. Plans are already under way toward this goal and we've started the ball rolling.

Auburn graciously extends a warm invitation to every member of our UYL-NA and all the many friends of the UYL-NA. Those of you who

have ever attended a Sports Rally know what fun and friendship abound when hundreds of Ukrainian Americans get together.

Whether you participate in any sports event or not, plan to attend this year's rally and let us help you to enjoy a weekend that you'll never forget.

We're waiting to welcome you to our fair city, so don't forget the time and place. It's May 3, 4, and 5th, Auburn, N. Y.

Program of events will be announced soon.

Bowling rules and entry blanks will be mailed out to all Ukrainian Youth Clubs as soon as possible.

April 10th will be enforced as the closing date for all entries. None will be accepted after this date.

Lillian Kimak

NJ-UYL BASKETBALL JAMBOREE

Tourney
The very active NJ-UYL will hold its 3rd annual "Ukrainian Youth Invitational Basketball Jamboree" this afternoon March 2, 1957, starting at 1 P.M. at the spacious Carteret (N.J.) High School gymnasium—located on Washington Ave. in Carteret, N. J. (just south of Elizabeth and Newark—Exit 12 on N. J. Turnpike).

Participants
Invitations have been sent out to all the known, active "senior" (17 years and over) Ukrainian basketball teams in the U.S.A. and Canada, including Chester, P.; Wilmington, Del.; Toronto, Canada; Syracuse and Johnson City, N. Y., the latter club being the National UYL-NA basketball champions.

This social tournament is an attempt to revive Ukrainian basketball and bring it near its once lofty heights. This tourney will also serve as a fine preparation for the annual UYL-NA Sports Rally (basketball and bowling) which will be held at the active city of Auburn, N. Y. (remember the great 1954 Sports Rally there?) over the May 3, 4, and 5, 1957 weekend, just 9 weeks off.

Teams representing the New Jersey area who will participate in this social tourney include Elizabeth, Passaic, Carteret and Bayonne.

The host club, the Carteret Ukrainian Social Club, will hold a free social buffet immediately after the basketball games at the Ukrainian Pavilion for the basketball players and team managers.

Dance
In the evening at 8:30 P.M., to round out a great day of Ukrainian youth activity, the Carteret Ukrainian Social Club will sponsor a Pre-Lenten Jamboree Dance at the intimate and cozy Ukrainian Pavilion, located adjacent to the new Ukrainian Center at 691 Roosevelt Ave., Carteret, N. J.

All are invited to partake in the afternoon-evening activities of basketball—socializing, dancing, in short—an all around good time with fellow Ukrainians.

Sunday Schedule
On Sunday afternoon (March 3, 1957) at 2 P.M., the Chester, Pa. quintet will renew their longtime friendly basketball rivalry with Carteret by playing a basketball game at the Carteret High School gym.
Also on the agenda for Sunday afternoon is a pair of games in the all-important N.J. UYL Intermediate Division (13-17 years of age) with Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark and Carteret participating.

ALEXANDER F. DANKO, N. J. District Organizer

N.J.-UYL Intermediate Basketball

Table with 3 columns: G, F, Pts. for Elizabeth Ukes-30 and Jersey City Ukes-27.

Table with 3 columns: G, F, Pts. for Jersey City Ukes-55 and Elizabeth Ukes-42.

Table with 3 columns: G, F, Pts. for Ref-S. Herila and Time-D. Herila.

The Muse in Prison. Eleven sketches of Ukrainian Poets killed by Communists in translation by YAR SLAVUTYCH. Price \$1.00. Order from SVOBODA BOOKSTORE, 83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

ONE of the FIFTEEN MILLION. By NICHOLAS PRYCHODKO. THE TRUE STORY OF ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE IN A SOVIET SLAVE LABOR CAMP. PRICE \$3.00. Svoboda Book Store, P. O. BOX 346, JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

In spite of a clean sweep of three games by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church quintet over the Ukrainian Sitch team, a three-game win by the Ukrainian American Veterans five over the Ukrainian Y.W.C. team kept the team standings in "status quo." In other words, the Vets are still the top team by six games, and the Churchmen have something to worry about if they expect to be a hot challenge to the leaders.

Altho the Vets did not make any outstanding scores that night of February 22nd, what with only four men bowling, they made out well against the Y.W.C. group even though the latter had a handicap of 55 pins in each game. The Orthodox Churchmen, however, took the measure of the Sitchmen without having need of a 24-pin handicap, and turned in the second highest three-game series with a three-pin-fall of 2,512, which included the second highest single game score of the night totalling 887 pins. The Ukrainian Center team, however, took the spotlight

with a single game score of 904 pins, and a series of 2,627 pins. Centerite Al Walker with his series total of 572 pins was second only to Churchman P. Singalewitch who registered the night's highest series of 595 pins, which also included the high single game total of 244 pins. Al's teammate, Mike Gawdun, came up with the second highest single game when he rolled a total of 222 pins. His 561-pin series, plus a 567 by Bill Banit, a 572 by Al Walker, and a 516 set by Johnny Motkack were too much for the still-hopeful Penn-Jersey Social Club.

The Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension five also made a clean sweep over the junior St. John's C.W.V. team which left the latter still sole tenant of the cellar spot. The only team which did not make a clean sweep that night was the First Ukrainian P.M.O. quintet in its match against the senior St. John's C.W.V. team. But their two-game win upped them one notch from seventh to sixth place in the team standings.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Table with columns: High 3 G's, Won, Lost, Game High, Pins, Avr. Lists 10 teams including Ukrainian American Vets, Ukr. Orthodox Church, etc.

Manor College Holds Formal Prom

One hundred young people attended the annual formal prom of the Class of 1957, Ukrainian Manor College. Fox Chase Manor, Philadelphia, Pa. Saturday evening, February 16, at the Sandy Run Country Club in Orland.

Seated on a throne surrounded with palms and with a silver moon stars overhead, Miss Furey was crowned Prom Queen by her attendant and crown bearer, Miss Marion Burbella. The five young ladies who formed the Queen's Court were the Misses Arlene Hoppe, Maureen Byrne, Anne Pendyski, Marie D'Aiuto, and Kathleen Burke; and their escorts.

Formal presentation of the prom guests took place in the country club ballroom at 9 p.m. In the receiving line were Miss Janice Furey, prom chairman, Miss Naomi Sullivan, instructor at Manor College, Mr. and Mrs. John Petrik of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Burbella of Bayonne, N. J., prom chaperons.

At 10:30 p.m. the sound of trumpets heralded the announcement that the "Queen of the Prom" ceremony was about to take place. Sealed envelopes were opened, and as each name was called the young lady was escorted to the rear of the ballroom where the procession line was formed. To the tune of "A Pretty Girl Is Like A Melody" and with all assembled forming an honor guard the length of the ballroom, six attendants carrying red roses, the crown bearer carrying the crown on a blue velvet pillow, the Prom Queen carrying a bouquet of mixed flowers, and their escorts marched down the aisle.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR
I was wondering if anyone of your subscribers would care to exchange correspondence with me in Ukrainian during my stay in Japan. My purpose is to further and keep intact my understanding of Ukrainian. Any interest on your would be deeply appreciated. My complete address is: Sgt. Michael Scycourka 1330663 USMC Marine Wing Headquarters Group Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, G-3 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, FMF c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, California.

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ERRATA
in the essay "Miguel de Cervantes and Ivan Franko" by Dr. W. Besoushko

Ukrainian Weekly of Jan. 12' Column 1. From the top. Line 22: omitted—"Don Quixote". Besides in the fate of Cervantes; line 41: instead of 1671 put 15 71! line 59: should be—Archbishop of From the bottom. Line 22: instead aspired—acquired. Column 2. From the top. Line 4: should be—petty aquire; line 54-55: should be—part and that of the work—omit lines 11 to 8 (at the bottom).

Ukrainian Weekly of Jan. 22. Column 1. From the bottom. Line 37: should be—this side. Ukrainian Weekly of Jan. 26. Column 1. From the bottom. Line 22: reach instead reached; line 18: tremulously instead of tremotously. Column 2. From the bottom. Line 19: should be—variation of life. Column 3. From the top. Line 30: should be—Franko probably.

Announcement
"HUZULSCHYNA" Meat Market, 56 First Ave., New York, N. Y. (between 3-4 Sts.) OREGON 7-1210 Home made KIELBASY Lean—ready to eat.

