

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 SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

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A JOURNEY THROUGH UKRAINE

I do not have in mind to discuss any of my travels through Ukraine, because if I would say something good about the country or the people I might be accused of being prejudiced. The journey I am planning to write about is the one made by a French journalist, Mr. Victor Tisnot, who after returning from his sojourn to Ukraine back to his native France, in 1884 published a book "La Russie et les Russes."

Starting from Lviv, Tisnot gives an account, almost day by day, of his experiences, his talks with various peoples, their customs, stories, legends. His descriptions of the nature of Ukraine are most enthusiastic.

Tisnot was deeply impressed by the beauty of the Ukrainian peasant girls, and even gave a story of one, in which he describes Kilyna's (the name of the heroine) attire of the embroidered shirt, "plakhto" and "vinok"—a beribboned wreath of flowers. Describing the wedding he speaks of the way the Ukrainians make "korovay," and, of course, he couldn't miss the famous Ukrainian "borshch."

The author freely uses the name "Ukraine" throughout his book, but the name "Little Russia" is also mentioned. The author did not want to go to the city Kiev directly, but decided to take a tour through the country, because he "wants to go to the heart of Ukraine—the land of the steppes without end, of the clear waters, of the superb plains, abundant harvests; of the nights full of stars twinkling like diamonds; the fertile and beautiful land of the Kozaks who, free like the birds, in the days of the past were galloping on their black horses, not obeying any master, but the thunder and the winds" quite a poetical picture!

In the description of his travel Tisnot had interwoven the informations about the riches of the Ukrainian lands—"Ukraine can provide the whole Europe with grain and sugar"—about the herds of cattle, "tabuny" of horses, flocks of sheep in the Ukrainian steppes. He gives an inspiring description of the appearance of the Ukrainian Steppes in the Spring, which ends in another poetical remark:—"The air vibrates, filled with harmonious sounds, songs of the birds, buzzing of the bees, whispering of insects, rasping of the grasshoppers,—a concert formed by the millions of voices, the morning serenades which are being sung to awaken the nature, the beauty of the sleeping fields eternally young, who reopens her eyes in the midst of her palace, revived and smiling."

The author describes how the young peasant men and girls, after the work in the fields, gathered together around the "Kobzar" playing the "Bandura," to sing and to dance. He gives a translation of some songs which are so familiar to us and which we used to sing so often,—such as "Doshchyk," "I Po Toy Bik Hora," "My beautiful girl please water my horse" etc. But Tisnot is really elated when he speaks about the Ukrainian past, the Kozaks and their embattled Hetman Boh-

dan Khmelnytsky; Shevchenko, his life and poems; the Ukrainian language—"more harmonious, more expressive and more imaginative than that of the Russians or the Poles." Tisnot dwells on the differences between the Muscovites and the Ukrainians: "The contrast is striking not only in the products of soil, climate, architecture, costumes, but also in the character, morals, customs, language... When you speak with a Ukrainian, you will be astonished by the vivacity of his spirit, sensitivity of his soul, his passionate and deep love of liberty. Strongly attached to his country, he leaves it only with a regret and with the hope to return. The great Russian—to the contrary—is a nomad, a vagabond, a wanderer... Compare the role which the women plays in the songs of Ukraine and in those of Russia. In the folk songs of the latter the woman always appears as material being; only her outward beauty, the sensual form of her body is praised.

"In the Ukrainian songs the moral beauty of the woman is placed well above the outward charms. Moreover, from the point of the physical appearance, the Ukrainian peasant girls have more grace, femininity, extraordinary allurements, than their Russian counterparts, so big and dull. In the Ukrainian girl there is something joyful, surging, subtly tempting; her figure is lively and spring-like, full of personal charm, native elegance, youthfulness and warmth. There is a sweet attractive sadness in her look, care in her voice, because the language of the Ukrainians is the sweetest of all the Slavic languages. And how her costume is more colorful, more original and coquettish! Around her neck there are several strings of coral necklaces, in red cascades falling toward her breasts; around her waist there is a kind of woolen apron of home-woven cloth "Zapaska and plakhta," and to complete her somewhat complicated attire, there is a long shirt, all embroidered, enveloping her figure, round and firm, with the bare feet, on Sundays and holidays dressed in red or black boots, often ornamented on the heels." There is a picture of a very pretty Ukrainian lass in the book, with "vinok," "plakhta," "Zapaska," "korali," holding a rake among the fields of wheat.

Tisnot gives us a description of a Ukrainian "khata" and "kymnata" the house and the living room; of the Ukrainian "mohyly," the ancient burying places, various legends, stories and superstitions of the "chumaks"—a type of Ukrainian trader; festivals, songs and dances, and of many things which would make enough material for several articles.

Finally Tisnot arrived to Kiev—"the enchanting city of the rose colored houses and green roofs, of terraces, magnificent parks, the city of an unexpressible and luxurious charm." He was especially elated by the unique and extraordinary sight of Kiev in the moonlight: "The steeples of the Byzantine churches, standing conspicuously in the skies of polar transparency, gleaming like the spires or the peaks of glass; the blue domes of the St. Sophia, St. Andrew and the Lavra, adorned with stars, glistening like fragments of the azure floating in the sky; the white walls disappearing in the black shadow with a semblance of the fleeting phantoms; the gold crosses scintillating and trembling like luminous visions; the tall wooden baroque towers, casting colossal shadows on the deserted public squares; the trees everywhere spreading out their still silver foliage,

"Echoes of Ukraine" Festival Slated For Carnegie Hall Next January

"VECHERNITSI" AND CONCERT ON MAY 26th SERVES AS PRELUDE

The plain facts are these: Rehearsals are now in progress, open to Festival veterans, UYL-NA graduates and members, and newcomers, every Monday at 8:15 P.M. at the Ukrainian National Home on Second Avenue, New York City. In rehearsal is Nischynski's "Vechernitsi" and a few choral numbers for the formal concert portion of a program to be given on May 26th at Fashion Institute on West 24th Street. Proceeds for the affair will go to the UYL-NA Foundation, of which we shall hear more in days to come. The May 26th presentation is designed primarily as the initial appearance of a singing-dancing group which will be training for an appearance at Carnegie Hall next January in an "Echoes of Ukraine" Festival, celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Proclamation of Ukraine's Independence.

Those are the facts. But how it all started. Well, Stephanie Zborowski Pronchick was the one who started it. She is the wife of Alexander Pronchick one of the UYL-NA trustees and vitally concerned with funds for the Foundation. She had the bright idea it is about time another Festival was in the making.

So she called Olya Dmytriv and Stephen Marusevich and Mildred Milanowicz and a meeting was held and all agreed—yes, it was time. Then Olya started her Festival machinery—post cards, phone, letters—and, before you could say "Where's everyone?" there was a nucleus of a chorus seated before that seasoned Festival Music Director, Mr. Marusevich and our Stephen was cueing Mykhaylo Moroz into "Po si-nyo-mu moryu..." My! He enjoys directing! Only now he can rest a bit after his 40-

and the Dnieper, like a brilliant zigzag of lightning, flowing in the distance over the immense plains."

In Kiev, Tisnot visited the Lavra, the caves of the Saints, the famous Kievan bazaar Khreshchatik. In writing about these places Tisnot gives ample information about the Ukrainian port, the legends, stories and superstitions and everything else of interest.

A whole chapter is devoted by Tisnot to the description of the University of Kiev, the students life and more. His descriptions are always vivid, full of interest and enthusiasm. His admiration for Ukraine and the Ukrainians is genuine: "There is no people whose soul is more poetic than the Ukrainians. And how could it be otherwise, in the presence of the nature and grandiose, of the steppes changing and superb like the sea, giving a stimulus to the endless dreams... At the sight of these limitless horizons, of mighty sun, lighting golden fields of wheat and the hazy greens of grass... At the view of the marvelous flora white bursts suddenly open in the spring, like a bouquet radiating with the fire of beauty. Under the canopy of those starry enchanting nights something vibrates and sings inside of you, something which you cannot express,—the poetry and a prayer emanating from your heart ascending to mingle with the celestial songs of the swallows and the larks."

This is only a small part of the story about Ukraine—the land so beautiful and so unfortunate, so freedom loving and so oppressed.

mile trips to the rehearsals, because his co-Director, Hannah O. Prydatkevych, will be ready to spell him in choir directing.

At her usual place at the piano was Olya Dmytriv, General Director again, with one eye on Stephen and one eye on the door, smiling at old friends arriving late and even later, but excited and happy to join this new style "commuter's" chorus.

Bill Dragan, a precious bass, ushers in his Bayonne friends, among them our Scotch allies from the Clan MacKinnon, another bass and a soprano. There's not a trace of Scotch in the MacKinnon's "Ee za vahs, ee za vahs."

Now one can see why the name Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Chorus is quite appropriate: In groups, for a chauffeur-passenger system prevails, the chorus members come in—from Westchester, Phyllis and Stanley Terply; from North Arlington, Olga Maksakowska; from Newark, the Pronchicks; from Leonia, Emile Huzar; from Jersey City, the Pochynoks; from Long Island, Bill Chupa, Miriam Kuriak; but none so far, from Elizabeth. And there is that nice new Turnpike extension for them to use! New Yorkers? Mary Bonar, Slavka Surmach, Ann Mille, ever faithful, the Shumeykos are well represented, the new Tommy Shepko, the ubiquitous Emil Marak, our staunch friend Mr. Bohachevsky and, of course, Walter Bacad, president of the Met Area Committee and Business Manager for the Festival.

Faces new to Festivals are appearing too. The striking Pearl Perack has joined us and has the promise of a handsome bass singer to write the words to "Vechernitsi" in phonetics for her.

No dancers have shown up yet, since rehearsal for them is on Monday nights too. John O. Flis, again Dance Director for the Festival, peep in from his busy law practice to assure Olya that the dance problem is under control.

The chorus tries "Cherevychky" and responds pretty well to the director's shadings. So Stephen makes them sing another song and the rehearsal is over. The members mingle, greet old friends, meet new ones. Stephanie Pronchick, as General Secretary of the Festival, asks for more addresses or phone numbers of prospective members. Her husband Al, as Foundation Representative, has found an appreciative audience and is happily talking about it. Mildred and Stephen stay awhile to hear Olya play Ouglitzky's "Cantata" possible presentation. The others have gone downstairs to the restaurant. "Long time." "What happened to—Alice—Walter—Paul?"

We would love to hear from them, or, better yet, to see them. M.M.

Organization For the Defense of Four Freedoms For Ukraine Holds 10th Anniversary Convention

Last weekend, March 9 and 10, the Organization For the Defense of Four Freedoms For Ukraine, held its annual convention and, at the same time, observed the tenth anniversary of its birth, which took place in Newark, N. J., where the organization's first branch was organized.

Last week's convention of the ODFFU was held at the Ukrainian National Home in New York City, 240 Second Avenue. It was attended by 72 delegates, representing 27 branches of the organization in various cities.

Prof. Ivan Vovchuk was re-elected as president of ODFFU (in Ukrainian, Organizatsiia Oborony Chotyrokh Svobod Ukrainy).

At the banquet held Saturday night in conjunction with the anniversary convention of the organization, greetings were personally extended by Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, President of and Mr. Stephen Jarrem, Executive Director of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Mr. Michael Piznak, Vice-President of the

Ukrainian National Association, Mr. Sprynsky of the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America, Mr. Zibilkevich, editor of the latter organization's "America."

Various written and wired greetings were received from the White House, members of the United States Senate and Congress, and various Ukrainian American organizations, including the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODWU), the SUMA, all dedicated to the cause of Ukrainian national freedom. A greeting from Dr. Lev Dobriansky, chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, was read by Mr. Stephen Jarrema.

The principal speakers of the UNA and the UCCA representation expressed their combined views to the effect that Ukraine's fight for freedom is America's fight, too, for the defeat of Russian imperialism and Communism. And they called for firm and enlightened support of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and its policies.

Columbia Students' Groups to Sponsor Ukrainian-Jewish Relations Talk

Through the efforts of the Ukrainian Circle of Columbia University, Dr. Joseph L. Lichten, of B'nai B'rith and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, has agreed to speak on "Ukrainian-Jewish Relations Between the Two Wars." The Polish-born doctor of law and scholar of world affairs is a member of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in New York City and assistant to the head of the Academy's Committee on Ukrainian-Jewish Relations. Before 1941, Dr. Lichten was engaged in international diplomacy with the Polish government. From 1941 to 1946 he was consultant and advisor on Eastern European affairs and nationality problems at the Embassy of the Polish government-in-exile in Washington, D. C. He left his country's diplomatic service when the Communists acquired control of Poland. Later, he became an American citizen.

Since 1945, Dr. Lichten has been director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. His special interests include international affairs dealing with conditions in Iron Curtain countries, world immigration, minority group relations in the United States and the integration of new immigrants. He has edited and contributed to many books and publications. Among his written works are "The White Ruthenian Problems in Eastern Europe" and "The Study of Ukrainian-Jewish Relations." He also is actively associated with other organizations con-

cerned with international affairs and human rights. Among them are the American Academy of Political Science and the Board of the American Immigration Conference. Thus this rich background shows that the Ukrainian Circle has chosen a good speaker to present the controversial Ukrainian-Jewish relation topic. Relations between these two peoples have been held in different lights so that they have constituted a serious and distorted problem. This is especially true concerning Petlyura's and the Ukrainian Rada's Jewish policy. Like the late Arnold Margolin, Dr. Lichten is another Jew who is a friend of the Ukrainians. Therefore, his talk should clarify and straighten out many of the problems and stories that exist regarding Ukrainian-Jewish relations.

In line with its policy to further understanding and cooperation between itself and other organizations on Columbia's campus, the Ukrainian Circle has gotten the Russian Institute and the Russian Circle jointly to sponsor Dr. Lichten's talk, which will be given on Thursday, March 21, at 8 p.m., in Fayerweather Hall Lounge (R. 301). Admission will be free and refreshments will be served, as usual. The 242nd St. express of the Broadway-IRT subway line goes directly to Columbia which is at 116th St. The evening of March 21st offers a chance of acquiring facts of hearing stimulating debates and of enjoying less stimulating, but, nevertheless, delicious refreshments.

UTICA "AMBASSADOR" TELLS OF TRIP

In an extensive report the Utica (N.Y.) Observer Dispatch (March 7th last) writes of an interview held by one of its staff writers with Jerry Lykety, who went to Jugoslavia two summers ago. The account tells of his experiences over in Jugoslavia. A native of Ukraine, Lykety is a senior at Utica College, majoring in English. He served in U.S. Army in the Korean War.

Shevchenko Anniversary Observed In N. Y. C. by Ukrainian Scientific Society and Gala Concert

Tribute was paid to Taras Shevchenko, — the great bard of Ukraine, Shevchenko, originally a serf, who revitalized the Ukrainian national movement, and was hounded, imprisoned by the Tsarist authorities on that account, and who died on March 10, 1861 (born March 9, 1814) in form of special exercises held in New York City during the past week-end by the Ukrainian Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U. S. and by a concert, at the Fashion Institute Auditorium on West 24th street.

During the meeting of these two eminent societies, in a public gathering, held at Shevchenko Scientific Society last Saturday night, opening remarks were made by Prof. Mikola Zaytsev. His theme was that of the misinterpretations of the context of what Shevchenko truly wrote in his poetry by Soviet Russian misrulers, who have portrayed Shevchenko's life and poetry in a distorted fashion, styled to that of the dogmatic doctrines of the eternal enemy of the Ukrainian people. One of the most absurd portrayals of Shevchenko made by the Moscow-dictated writers has been, the speaker stressed, the attempt to paint Shevchenko as a great friend of Moscow, of that citadel of Russian imperialism and aggressions which enslaved the Ukraine which Shevchenko so dearly loved and which was the cause of Shevchenko's sufferings and early demise.

The meeting of the two Ukrainian educational scientific societies featured also addresses by Prof. Wasyl Lev, whose topic was "The One Hundredth Anniversary of Shevchenko's Return from Exile." Another talk was given by Mr. Paul Hrytsak; his topic was "The Ideal of George Washington as Imagined by Shevchenko."

The meeting was closed by Prof. Moichael-Vetukhiw, the president of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. In the course of his talk, he stressed the importance of the fact that here, in the USA, a person, be he a scholar or just a person simply interested, can freely delve into the story of Shevchenko, study it and his writings as well. He said that that freedom should be utilized to the fullest advantage.

The traditional Shevchenko Concert was held at the Fashion Institute auditorium, on West 23rd street. A well-nigh capacity audience attended it.

The concert featured the singing of the immortal Shevchenko's "Zapovit" (Last Testament) by the Ukrainian Mixed Chorus directed by Ihor Sonevetsky.

Principal address was Mr. Bohdan Krawciw, associate editor of the Svoboda. His subject was "His Word Became Inflamed." The speaker noted that Shevchenko's message to the Ukrainian people in form of his poetry stirred them out of their lethargy—prevalent then because of the Tsarist Russian misrule imposed upon them—and lighted the spark of the flame of the modern Ukrainian national movement, and caused to fall upon him the wrath of the Tsar, which, in course, caused him to be imprisoned, then exiled to barren fastnesses, disallowed him the right to have a piece of paper and a pencil to write. All of this Shevchenko had to endure. Yet his courage, tempered by the hardships he had to endure, steered his will not to have it broken down by the Russians but to keep on fighting for Ukrainian freedom to the very end, and that he did.

Soloist at the concert was Mrs. Mary Polynack-Lesawyer, well known younger generation Ukrainian American soprano and a soloist in the New York Civic Opera Company. She sang in fine fashion several selections composed by Hayvoronsky and Lysenko, based on Shevchenko's poems. She was accompanied on the piano by Ihor Sonevetsky.

A declamation of a portion Shevchenko's poem "Haydamaki" was given by Maria Hrytsiak. Several selections were played then by Miss Kalyna Chichka-Andrienko. They were those of Kosenko, Barvinsky, Revutsky, and Liszt. This was followed by a declamation of Shevchenko's "Poslanya" by Ihor Shuhan.

The concert was concluded by the Ukrainian Mixed Chorus with the singing of Sichynsky's "Lichu v Nevoliyi," soloist was baritone Lev Reychnovich.

Talk on Ukraine by Chopyk Praised

Walter V. Chopyk, secretary of the Department of the Public Works of Buffalo, N. Y., delivered a talk on Ukraine at the Lillian Fairchild Travel Talk Wednesday afternoon, February 27th, at the Buffalo, Museum of Science. He also showed a sound movie, "The Treasures of Ukraine."

In a letter to Mr. Chopyk, who is a member of the Ukrainian National Association, Josephine E. Andrews, Assistant Curator in Charge, Visual Visual Education Divi-

tion, wrote as follows: "Your talk yesterday on Ukraine will be long remembered as one of the most forceful, dynamic, and 'live' of the 1956-57 Lillian Fairchild Travel Talks. The wealth of authentic data you have gathered over a period of years was so expertly condensed into a talk of limited length that, along with your picturesque and charming film, it was one of the best-rounded programs it has been my pleasure to present."

Attains High Post

Theodore Shumeyko, a younger generation Ukrainian American who dwells in Ridgewood, N. J. and is a member of the Ukrainian National Association, has joined the Chemstrand Corporation as product information co-ordinator, the Bergen Record of Bergen, N. J. reported on February 26 last. The concern's main office is in the Empire State Building, New York City.

Mr. Shumeyko has been assigned to advertising, merchandising and promotion department headed by Bernard F. Berland, where he will coordinate products on both trade and consumer level. Before joining Chemstrand, Shumeyko was vice-president of Melva Chesrown, Inc., public relations consultants, and prior to that he was an account executive with the Eldean-Bulgi-Chestrown, Inc. He is a graduate of Seton Hall College of South Orange, N. J. and is a member of the Public Relations Society of America. Ted has also been a contributor of commentary articles to The Ukrainian Weekly.

Chicago U.N.A. Branches Plan Intensified Membership Drive

A meeting of the District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association Branches of Chicago was held on January 31, 1957 at the Ukrainian American Civic Center. Presiding over the meeting was Taras Shpikula, member of the Supreme Advisory Board of the Ukrainian National Association and president of the District Committee. The main topic of discussion was the U.N.A. pre-convention membership drive in the Chicago area and its vicinity. Plans were formed to utilize the benefits of radio advertising,

distribution of leaflets and U.N.A. literature, as well as the placing of U.N.A. posters in the most strategic points where Ukrainians gather and where the maximum of people, especially non-members, can be reached. For this task, we need the cooperation of all the U.N.A. branch officers and members. We believe that advantages can be derived with the spreading of propaganda whereby we can reach and even go beyond our designated quotas, to assure the successful results of this membership campaign.

PROF. M. H. HAYDAK (Courtesy, "UKRADEY" Minneapolis, Minn.)



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**A Memorable Month**

On the night of March 13, 1939—18 years ago—simultaneously with the well known demands then on Prague, members of the Ukrainian Sich armed force of Carpatho Ukraine revolted against the Czech garrison in Carpatho Ukraine. On March 15 of that year Carpatho-Ukraine declared its national independence.

Let's go back a bit from this event. In October 1938 events in Central Europe caused the Ukrainian hopes for national freedom to rise. Czechoslovakia had been split, under German inspiration, into three parts, one of them was Carpatho-Ukraine, which thus blossomed out as a quasi-independent Ukrainian nation. Its Premier was a Ukrainian priest, named Augustin Voloshyn, who formerly had devoted his life to education in Carpatho-Ukraine and now had the distinction of forming a cabinet composed largely of his own ex-pupils. The formation of that "splinter state" had the same effect as an electric shock upon the seven million Ukrainians in the Eastern Galicia section of Western Ukraine, just across its frontiers, who promptly tabled a resolution in the Polish parliament demanding autonomy.

Throughout Carpatho-Ukraine members of the Sich, the Ukrainian volunteer corps, trained hard. Voloshyn had been confirmed in power, in the one and only election held in the state, by the high majority of 95.4 per cent of the total votes cast. Then strange events happened in Carpatho-Ukraine. On the night alluded to above the Sich revolted against the Czech garrison took place. That rising was a failure; the Czechs had tanks and used them. A few hours later, on March 15th, two European armies were on the march. The Germans were occupying Bohemia and Moravia; the Hungarians were invading Carpatho-Ukraine, which had been under Hungarian domination before the first world war. The Hungarian army had been massed only 16 miles away and they beat to it by a comfortable margin. Faced with the news that Germany was occupying the whole of Czechoslovakia, they saw their final chance of re-incorporating Carpatho-Ukraine with the Hungarian state and achieving that long coveted common frontier with Poland, strategically beneficial to both countries. Poland was very apprehensive also about Carpatho-Ukraine's emergence to independence, for a free Carpatho-Ukraine would then have become a base of operations for the national unification and independence of the 45 million Ukrainian people, including that portion of it under her own misrule.

The Carpatho-Ukrainians were on the spot, and they knew it. Their armed forces were but sketchily armed; the Czech forces could not be trusted to resist invasion (and, actually, they withdrew without fighting). A hurried defense was organized, and the Carpatho-Ukrainians fought fiercely, so fiercely that five days later a large Hungarian force was still held up by the Ukrainian fighters for freedom.

Without aid there could, however, be only one end. The Sich force was reinforced by volunteers from Eastern Galicia, who infiltrated through the Polish borders of Polish-occupied Ukraine, despite the guards stationed to prevent them from doing that.

On the morning of March 16th, 1939, Father Voloshyn and leading Ukrainian officials were destroying government papers, ready for flight. Voloshyn went to Rumania, from where by radio he denounced the Hungarians and Germans. The Hungarians were expected at any hour. A military detachment of Ukrainians, who had formed themselves into a suicide squad marched out of Khust in the direction of the advancing Hungarians. They went to fight for Ukrainian freedom—went, and did not return. They were wiped out to the last man.

The Hungarians captured Khust, and triumphantly paraded their tanks and cavalry along a muddy road for the sole purpose of giving a mock salute to the German Consul-General, whose nation they had "beaten to it," and then proceeded to round up and execute more than a dozen Ukrainian citizens, only two of whom were taking part in the fighting. And the latter had fought as officers of the regularly constituted Sich volunteers and were entitled to be treated as prisoners of war, whom civilized nations are not supposed to execute.

Their's was gallant fight, one they conducted quite awhile afterward in the fastnesses of their native Carpathians as guerillas. They added another page of glory to the history of the Ukrainian nation.

Today, Carpatho-Ukraine is "united" with Western and Eastern Ukraine, with Khust, L'viv and Kiev linked in common bondage. Soviet Russia has them all in good grip. The union of Ukrainian lands which the Ukrainians achieved on January 22, 1919, an ideal towards which Ukrainians aspired for so long, is now that of the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics.

Times and the vagaries of history do change. The indomitable spirit and heroism of the Ukrainian people everywhere on their native land will bring about the resurrection of Ukrainian national independence.

As H. Hessel Tiltman, prominent British writer, and newspaper correspondent (as well as one who back in 1941 was one of the speakers at a series of lectures at Columbia University sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association) wrote in his book, "Peasant Europe," "For six hundred years the Ukrainians have fought to remain Ukrainian. They have preserved their own distinctive language, their own Church, their own clothes, their high standard of husbandry. And, at the end of that fight for centuries, as at the beginning, they face the world undaunted alike by poverty, persecution, and repression—demanding the right of 43 millions of people having a common stock and common life to rule themselves. That demand may be resisted for a year, a generation or a hundred generations. But at the end of that time the Ukrainian people will still be asking for their freedom. And there will be neither lasting peace nor the reign of justice in Eastern Europe until that right is granted, and the alien troops withdrawn, leaving the Ukraine to control its own destinies and enrich all the lands by its example."

**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 DANTE B. FASCELL of Florida

Mr. Speaker, on this, the 39th anniversary of the formation of the free and independent Ukrainian National Republic, it is fitting that we pay tribute to the Ukrainian people's continuing aspirations for national freedom from the yoke of Russian communism. Within two years after the establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic, proclaimed on January 22, 1918 the Soviet promises of national self-determination for the Ukrainians and other nationality groups were revealed to be a cruel hoax. The destruction of the free Ukrainian National Republic in 1920 and the subsequent enslavement of the Ukrainian people should serve as a tragic warning to colonial peoples currently looking to Moscow for assistance. Similarly, the unrelenting struggle of 40 million Ukrainians against their Russian oppressors shows that the spirit of freedom which inspired the brave Hungarian freedom fighters is not dead even in those areas which have been under the heel of the Communists for over a generation.

By CONGRESSMAN EDWIN H. MAY, Jr. of Connecticut

Mr. Speaker, freedom and dignity of the individual and the right to choose the form of government under which he will live and conduct his daily affairs means much to every American, but is too often taken for granted. Our Ukrainian-American friends well recognize that the light of freedom in their homeland has been extinguished. A distinct and separate nation of 40 million people lies subject to Moscow oriented Communist colonialism and imperialism. Rich in the talents of its people and in a wealth of natural resources a free Ukraine would certainly become one of the leading nations in the world. In order to keep alive the hopes and aspirations of the captive peoples everywhere we must do everything possible to implement a policy of peaceful liberation. We must work together diligently to insure that Ukrainian Independence Day will soon be celebrated by free men in a free land.

By CONGRESSMAN GORDON L. McDONOUGH of California

Mr. Speaker, today marks the 39th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine, an independence that the Ukraine people were permitted to hold only a few short years before the wave of Russian communism engulfed the Ukraine in 1920. The Ukrainian people, however, have never ceased their struggle for independence as a nation and for personal freedom from Communist tyranny, and the Ukrainian freedom fighters have continuously resisted Soviet domination in spite of the brutal retaliation which the Communists have inflicted upon the Ukraine including purges, deportation of Ukrainians to Siberia, and destruction of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The American people join with the people of the Ukraine, and with those of Ukrainian ancestry on this 39th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine in the hope that they be liberated from their oppressors and once again regain their rightful place in the free world as freemen in a free nation.

By CONGRESSMAN B. KEATING of New York

Mr. Speaker, America has profited greatly from the contributions of people from many lands who have come to our shores in search of freedom and opportunity. We Americans, regardless of our national origins, should observe the significant anniversaries in the history of people who have helped to make this Nation great. Such an occasion we mark today. Today, 29 years ago, the people of the Ukraine formed the free and independent Ukrainian National Republic. This should be a bright and happy day for these people, whose separate, distinctive, and proud national history dates back to the ninth century. But unfortunately there is little cause for celebration on this January 22.

Destroyed by the advance of invading Russian Communist armies in 1920, the independent government of the Ukraine has since been wiped out by the despotic rule of the men in the Kremlin. However, this oppressive yoke of Soviet tyranny has not destroyed the will to be free and the ancient yearnings for independence of the Ukrainian people. Bloody massacres, yearly purges, and deportations to Siberia lend mute testimony to the manner in which the Soviets have attempted to stamp out this ferment of freedom. Recent reports, filtering through the Iron Curtain, indicate some-

**BOSAY WEARS A DISGUISE**

By MEROS LECKOW (2)

The column reached the gates of the walled town and proceeded to pass through. They clattered over the wooden bridge into the town square and continued in single file into the courtyard of the prison. At this point they were greeted by the Prison Commandant, a paunchy, puffed-up individual who seemed to enjoy the importance of his position on the present occasion. Bosay greeted him and endeavored to get the business over with as quickly as possible for every moment the Zaporozhians remained in Braclaw was filled with the danger of their being unmasked. He presented the orders for the removal of the prisoners, which he had removed from the uniform of the captain of the Dragoons and intimidated that Baron Chalinski was most anxious to effect the transfer without delay. The Commandant bustled about giving orders and the three prisoners were brought up from the depths of the cells below. Bosay was relieved to note that they did not recognize their disguised comrades. They appeared emaciated and

**THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION**

Last March 12th marked the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution which overthrew autocracy in Russia, and which gave the chance for the Ukrainian people to strike out for their national freedom. This they did by establishing their independent Ukrainian National Republic, which, however, was overthrown by the superior might of Communist Russia and other national enemies.

Concerning the Russian Revolution, an interesting account of it has been released by the American Committee for Liberation. It is in form of a facts sheet, prepared by William Henry Chamberlin, journalist, publicist, historian, author of "The Russian Revolution," and of "Ukraine: The Submerged Nation" (the latter published by the MacMillan Press and sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association). Mr. Chamberlin was the Moscow correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor of Boston and of the Manchester Guardian of Manchester England, between 1922 and 1934. Text of the facts sheet—in form of questions and an-

swers on the Russian Revolution follows:—  
 I. Q. Was it the Communists who overthrew the rule of the Tsars in Russia?  
 A. Certainly not. Eight months before Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin and their followers seized power in November 1917, Tsar Nicholas II was deposed and replaced by a provisional government of liberals and moderate socialists.

1. Q. Where was Lenin when the Tsar was overthrown?  
 A. In Switzerland where he had been in exile for years.  
 2. Q. Where was Trotsky when the Tsar was overthrown?  
 A. In New York where he came upon his expulsion from France where he had lived in exile.  
 3. Q. Where was Stalin when the Tsar was overthrown?  
 A. In remote Siberia in the fourth year of exile.  
 II. Q. So the Communists (or Bolsheviks, as they were then called) did not overthrow a tyrannical autocracy?  
 A. No. The Bolshevik Revolution, when it came (counter-revolution might be a better word) was carried out against a government that was undertaking to establish basic democratic rights and liberties.

III. Q. Who took the lead in the movement to overthrow Nicholas II?  
 A. The movement was unplanned, without known leaders. It was the product of generations of struggle for liberty, brought to a head by the strains and suffering of war. It began with demonstrations against the shortage of bread in what was then the capitol, Petrograd. Then followed work stoppages and student demonstrations. Finally the troops simply collapsed. The rest of the country followed the lead of Petrograd; there was no attempt anywhere to defend the old regime. This March Revolution in Russia was very like what we recently saw in Hungary, a freedom movement of the whole people, with individuals who were active in student and worker organizations and liberal political movements giving a local lead. During the last phase of the overturn in Petrograd, representatives of Duma, the Parliament which existed under the Tsar, and of the Soviet which sprang up in the course of the demonstrations gave some organization and discipline to the movement and made possible the creation of the Provisional Government.

IV. Q. Was this Soviet created by the Bolsheviks?  
 A. No. The word Soviet in Russian means council. Such councils were set up in the cities and in the armies at the front. There were Bolsheviks in the councils; but in the beginning they were a small minority. The majority of the members were Socialist Revolutionaries and Mensheviks, moderate socialists who believed that Russia's political future should be decided by a freely elected Constituent Assembly.

V. Q. What were some of the measures of the Provisional Government?  
 A. Abolition of all Tsarist restrictions on freedom of speech, press, assembly and trade-union organization and of all measures of national and ethnic discrimination. Recognition of the need for land reform. It was intended to have the details worked out by a Constituent Assembly, elected on the basis of universal suffrage.  
 VI. Q. So it was not the Bolsheviks who gave these basic personal and political rights to the peoples of Russia?  
 A. No, what the Communists did was to deprive these peoples of these rights, and on a scale unknown under Tsarism.  
 VII. Q. How could this be proved?  
 A. Well, under Tsarism there was a parliament, the Duma. It was elected under a limited franchise; but it included representatives of opposition parties, among them the Bolsheviks. Under Communism, no opposition party has been tolerated. At the high point of repression under Tsarism there (Concluded on page 3)

"Very well." Bosay turned to the Kozak in the sergeant's uniform and gave him the command to move off. Under his breath he ordered him to get out of Braclaw as quickly as possible and not to wait for him. The troop filed out of the courtyard and clattered off smartly in the direction of the gateway. In a few moments they were out of sight. Bosay waited until he was assured that they were safely of their way, then he turned and entered the quarters of the Prison Commandant with some misgiving. His host was most effusive. He gossiped noisily of army matters and of the revolting wine from the Zaporozhe but he did not much respond from his guest who was moodily inspecting the interior of the room with the aim of a possible avenue of escape should the occasion arise. The proceedings went along without any unforeseen incident. Bosay signed the transfer papers, joined his host in a drink and prepared to leave. As he stepped out into the courtyard he breathed a deep sigh of relief. It was at precisely this moment that Bosay found himself standing face to face with another captain of Dragoons. He tried to brush past the man with an acknowledging nod of the head but the other blocked his path. The Prison Commandant endeavored to explain. "This is Captain Rilski." "Captain Rilski? I don't know who this man is but he isn't Rilski, I know Captain Rilski very—"

Bosay whirled around. The game was up and that was certain. He took to his feet and made for a railing to which several horses were tied. It was a hopeless gesture. By the time Bosay had reached the railing he was surrounded by armed men. He drew his sword from its scabbard but quickly realized that it was not his own Kozak blade but some heavy unwieldy thing that the Dragoons used. He didn't stand a chance with it. He dropped it to the ground and raised his hands in surrender. Bosay was led back into the prison and when the Commandant learned that he had released his prisoners to the Zaporozhians, his face turned to an ash-gray and his knees shook visibly. He understood only too well that the Baron would not spare his head unless, by chance, his present prisoner turned out to be someone of importance. When ques-

**This Week in American History**

On March 12, 1902—55 years ago—John Peter Altgeld, American politician, died in Illinois at the age of 55. As an infant, he was brought to this country from his native Germany in 1847. After serving as a private in the Civil War, he taught school in Missouri and became a lawyer there. Coming to Chicago in 1875 Altgeld became prominent in the Democratic Party. He was judge of the superior court of Cook County for five years, then elected governor of Illinois in 1882. His program of reform included improvement of prison conditions, education progress, and the regulation of working conditions in factories. His pardoning of three surviving anarchists who had a part in the Haymarket Square Riot in 1886, and also his letter to President Cleveland protesting the use of federal troops in the Pullman strike of 1894, aroused the opposition of conservative elements and cost Altgeld his reelection as governor. He was a champion of free silver and supported Bryan for the presidency. Altgeld ran for mayor of Chicago in 1899, but was defeated.  
 On March 15, 1767—190 years ago—Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, was born in South Carolina. Andrew Jackson is the only President both of whose parents were immigrants. They arrived in this country from Ireland only two years before his birth. Famous as a soldier, frontier lawyer and statesman, Andrew Jackson was one of the most colorful of our Presidents and the first representative of the new West to enter the White House. Founder of the Democratic Party, he was a firm believer in the people and during his two terms of office, 1827-37, proved himself an opponent of such monopoly control as the National Bank of the United States. The free public school system, and the first cheap daily newspaper (the so-called penny press) started to function while he held office. On the other hand, his administration initiated the spoils system, set up a "Kitchen Cabinet" of intimate advisers, and checked the program of federal internal improvements. Jackson's administration was notable for the expansion of Presidential power. After the inauguration of Van Buren, his choice for the Presidency, Jackson retired to his home, "The Hermitage" near Nashville, Tennessee, where he died in 1845.

**This Week in Ukrainian History**

On March 15th, 1923—34 years ago—the Conference of Ambassadors at Paris recognized the occupation of Galicia, Western Ukraine, by Poland. Western Ukraine had declared its independence on the historic November 1, 1918, but lost that independence a few years later at the hands of the Poles and other enemies of the Western Ukrainian Republic.

The Conference at Paris in recognizing the occupation of Galicia by Poland, also approved the Riga Treaty whereby Poland and Soviet Russia divided up between themselves

the other parts of Western Ukraine. This Paris decision was based upon two provisions, whereby Poland recognized that "the ethnographical conditions necessitate an autonomous regime" for this region, and guaranteed to respect the pledges Poland had made at the signing of the Treaty of Versailles on June 28, 1919 of preserving the national rights of the Ukrainian people within her borders. This meant that Poland received not only Eastern Galicia but Northwestern Ukraine as well, including Kholm, Pidlisshe, Polissya, and Volhynia, and area of 137,000 square kilometers (35 per cent of her entire area), inhabited by a Ukrainian population upwards of 7,000,000.

From the very outset of her occupation of Western Ukraine, Poland was guilty of not only breaking all these pledges she made guaranteeing Ukrainian rights but also of the grossest abuses of their elementary human rights, all in an attempt to polonize the Ukrainians. Many of these abuses reached incredible lengths. Ukrainian national and economic progress was retarded at every step. Thus, from 1920 to 1934 the number of Ukrainian schools had been reduced from 3,600 to 120; 2794 were made bilingual, but only a few unimportant subjects were taught in Ukrainian. Not a single Ukrainian technical school existed. Restrictions were placed upon the number of Ukrainian students entering higher schools and universities. And finally came that shameful Polish "pacification" of Ukrainians of 1930.

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tioned on this point Bosay laughed heartily. "I'm afraid gentlemen, you've got a very poor pigeon in your net in my humble person. The Zaporozhians will be glad to get rid of me." The captain of Dragoons who had unmasked Bosay took charge of the affair. He ordered the Commandant to imprison the Kozak while he volunteered to ride and inform the Baron of what had transpired. "But maybe," put in the Commandant nervously, "we should escort this brigand to the Baron without delay." "Impossible," the Captain objected, "the road from Braclaw is probably infested with this rabble waiting for a chance to rescue him. I'll get to the Baron and he can decide what he wants done with him." "You're right, of course. When will you start out?" "Immediately." Bosay, closely guarded, was led away to be incarcerated within the forbidding walls of Braclaw prison. He sat on a wooden bench fixed to the stone wall ruminating with a rather jaundiced outlook on the unfortunate circumstance of the chance meeting with the Dragoon captain. A few seconds either way and he would have been merrily on his way back to the Sich. However Bosay was not one to lament very long on something that he could no longer do anything about. The problem at hand was to devise some plan of escape. To this task Bosay set himself to work. He reasoned that it would take the Captain several hours to reach the Baron with the news. By that time it would be dark and it was unlikely that the Baron would have him moved before the following morning. Escape would have to be managed in some manner that night. Bosay lay back on the bench and, in between thoughts of escape, longed for the pipe that the jailer had removed from his person with so little consideration for his welfare. Bosay was still in the same position some time later when a movement in the corridor brought him to with a start. He peered out of the small barred window and saw a Jesuit monk standing in the passageway. This individual was apparently proceeding from cell to cell visiting the hooded figure with a great deal of interest, then, scratching his head meditatively, made his way back to his bench and proceeded to wait.

GUIDE POSTS TO AMERICAN REALISM

(Excerpts from talk given by Dr. M. J. Kozak at Ukrainian Independence Day celebration, held in Minneapolis, Minn., on February 3rd, under the auspices of the Minneapolis and St. Paul branches of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America)

The following is stated in the Declaration of American Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal;

That they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; That among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness..."

With these words the forefathers of this nation founded the United States of America almost two hundred years ago.

In the name of the same high principle of freedom and independence, the Ukrainian people responded to the idea of self-determination of American President, Woodrow Wilson, and threw off the chains of Russian slavery and on January 22, 1918, restored the independence of the Democratic Ukrainian Republic.

This independence was proclaimed during the time when Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Georgia, Turkestan and others formerly oppressed nations experienced their great national revival on the ruins of the Russian Czarist empire.

Unfortunately, the freedom of Ukraine and several others newly liberated nations was short-lived. They soon fell victims to the Russian bolshevik aggression. The newly established freedom was destroyed and one nation after another became enslaved.

Ukraine had to fight not only the Red Army, but also the Czarist army under General Denikin, and the Polish Army under General Haller, supplied by the West with all possible military equipment.

Why the West supported anti-Ukrainians is one of the mysteries of that time. But today we can say this:

The ignorance of Eastern Europe and the ignorance of Russian history on the part of Western statesmen of that time destroyed a newly established Ukrainian independence, gave the victory to the Reds, and enabled Moscow to build up the strength and to become a No. 1 enemy of our civilization, enemy of our freedom and a danger to American independence.

In spite of the loss of this Ukrainian heroic war, in spite of lack of support from the West, the struggle for freedom continued in Ukraine. The people fought and are fighting for freedom. As Voltaire described them:

"... they always aspire to freedom, though they are still dragging the chains of subjugation." The fight is being conducted on all lands of Ukraine, as a passive resistance and as an armed conflict which is conducted by the Ukrainian underground—the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

Never has the world been threatened by such danger, never, perhaps, has it faced to such extent the destruction of its material, and what is more vital, its spiritual and ethical

LETTERS FROM AMERICA

Every letter sent abroad—letters to friends and relatives overseas—helps give a picture of America. Describe every-day examples of democracy, things that happen to you, your family and your neighbors. Friends and relatives abroad know they can believe your letters. That's why your words are important. Make them count.

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U.N.A. Campaign Showing Results

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

During the month of February the Ukrainian National Association admitted a total of 403 new members, making it one of its best months in recent years. In January, when the UNA launched its pre-convention campaign, 329 members were admitted. The total for the two months is 732, a very encouraging beginning for the campaign, which will end December 31.

All branch officers, aided by organizers, are participating in the campaign. The UNA hopes to have a membership of 75,000 by the end of the year and, since it has only a little over 71,000 right now, it is obvious that much remains to be done. Each UNA branch has been assigned a quota of new members to be obtained during the campaign, and if each branch attains its quota the campaign will be a success.

The campaign needs all the help it can get. Quite a few branches have not admitted even one new member during January and February, and that, of course, doesn't help at all. What would help a lot is more cooperation from the members themselves. The UNA pays rewards for new members, and we all have friends and relatives who are not members. Why not help the cam-

paigned, the branches, and ourselves by organizing our friends and relatives into UNA membership? Every single new member is important, so if you know only one friend who isn't a member don't hesitate to talk to him. Write to the UNA, Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J., for information, or see your branch secretary.

March has arrived. Spring is just around the corner. Newspapers are printing items about baseball. And, of course, many of us are looking forward to vacations. Which strikes us as good time to remind all the members and friends of the UNA that its estate at Kerhonkson, N. Y., offers a fine vacation at reasonable cost, complete with excellent meals, swimming, hiking, games, casino, and other items. So, between now and your vacation time, think about the So-zuzivka.

It is located in the Catskill Mountains, which is a scenic wonderland. Don't forget—those who make their reservations early are the ones who will not be disappointed. Write directly to the Ukrainian National Association Estate, Foordmore Road, Kerhonkson, N. Y., for further information.

Alexander Hamilton's Descendants Cooperate with Treasury Dep't in New Plan for Babies Education

Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, would have been proud of his great-great-grandfather who, at the ripe age of 20 days, is the owner of a United States Savings Bond. Shown here with tiny Linda Woods are her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Woods, both staff members of the Duke University Medical School. The bond was the gift of the baby's paternal grandmother, Mrs. W. Randolph Burgess, wife of the present Under Secretary of the Treasury and herself a great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton, the bi-centennial of whose birth is being celebrated this year. He was a profound believer in the importance of higher education, and he would have encouraged these descendants of his to cooperate with the U.S. Treasury in a new plan for safeguarding the future education

of American babies. If Linda's parents continue to buy each month a similar U. S. Savings Bond in her name, by the time she is 18, her college education will be already provided for with an amount of more than \$5,600.

Recognizing the importance of helping young parents to plan for the future education of their babies, the American Hospital Association is cooperating with the U. S. Treasury, to bring to the parents of the approximately 4 million babies who will be born in the United States this year a message from the Savings Bond Division, showing how, by establishing a simple system of small but regular saving and purchase of U. S. Savings Bonds, they can assure the benefits of higher education for their brand new babies—America's citizens of the future.



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.

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The Spring in the Carpathians

By MICHAEL KOTSUBYNSKY

(A fragment from THE SHADOWS OF FORGOTTEN ANCESTORS)

On a warm spring morning Iyan started for the "polonyna." The forest still exhaled chills, the mountain brooks foamed over the rapid, and the "ply," the mountain path, gaily rose between rail-fences to the top. It was hard for him to leave his girl behind him, and yet the sun and the rustling green spaces, which supported the sky with their summits, filled him with boisterous spirits. He leaped from one rock to another, lightly like a mountain brook, greeting the passers-by just to hear his voice.

"Praise be Jesus Christ!" "Forever and ever!"

On the distant hill-tops there stood alone quiet Hutsul settlements, cherry-red from the pinewood smoke, in which they wrapped, pointed roofs of haylofts with fragrant haylofts with fragrant hay, and in the valley the curly Cheremosh river angrily shook its gray mane glittering against the sun and glared under the overhanging rocks with an ominous green fire. Leaping over one brook after another, passing gloomy forests, where occasionally a cow-bell rang or a squirrel dripped the shells of pine cones, Iyan climbed higher and higher. The sun grew hot, and the rocky path tired his legs. He met with huts more and more rarely. The Cheremosh stretched in the valley, like a silver thread, and its rustle did not reach here. The forests gave place to mountain meadows, soft and succulent. Iyan waded through the lakes of flowers, bending now and then to adorn his hat with a flower. The slopes of the mountains caved in forming deep ravines in which a man's foot had never trod, from which were born chilly brooks, in which lived only the brown bear, the terror of herd, the "vuyko." The water grew more scarce. But when he leaned over it, finding a brooklet, it was a chilly crystal, which evaded every yellow root of pines and even to this place brought with it the rustle of the forests! At each such rivulet some good soul had left a small pot or a pail of sour milk.

And the path led always on and on, somewhere among broken rocks, where rotted, one upon another, bare prickly dwarf pines, without bark and needles, like skeletons. It was empty and wild in those cemeteries of forests forgotten by gods and people, where wild hens cackled and snakes lay in coils. There was silence here, the great calm of nature, severity and sadness. Behind Iyan's back mountains rose and grew blue in the distance. The eagle rose from the rocky summits, blessing them with wide sweeps of his wings. One could feel breathing of the "polonyna" and the sky stretched above one. In the place of forest there was the "zhrep," the black carpet of creeping pines, in which the legs became entangled, and the moss wrapped the stones with green silk. Distant mountains, one after another, uncovered their summits, bent out their backs, rose like waves in the blue sea. It seemed that the sea waves had frozen in the very moment as the storm lifted them to dash them against the earth and to flood the world. The summits of Bukovyna supported the skies upon blue clouds, while the close-by summits of Sytytsya, Dzembronya and Bila Kobyla wrapped themselves with blue color, while the ihravets steamed with white fog, the Hoverla cut the sky with its sharp summit and the Chornohora pressed the earth with her heavy body.

Polonyna! He stood already on it, on this high meadow, covered with thick grass. The blue ocean of stormy mountains surrounded Iyan in a wide circle and it seemed that it seemed to circle and it seemed that the endless blue breaks were marching upon him, ready to fall to his feet. The wind, sharp, like a well-honed axe, cut into his chest. His breathing became one with the breathing of the mountains, and pride-filled Iyan's soul. He wanted to call with the full strength of his lungs so that the echo should reverberate from one mountain to another to the very horizon, so that the sea of summits be stirred. But suddenly he felt that his voice would be lost in the stretches as if it were a mere buzz of a mosquito.

THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

The American automobile industry represents one of the most striking aspects of U.S. economic life—an industry that helps shape the country's living patterns. The United States today is notably different from what it was two or three decades ago because of the automobile—and because most families own a car and have come to use their car as both a luxury and a necessity.

It is the family car that enables a worker to live farther from his job if he so desires. It is the family car that makes new shopping centers—serving relatively large suburban areas—successful. And it is the family car that turns many of us into tourists and campers on weekends and during vacations.

Designing, manufacturing and selling the American car is, of course, an important and well-publicized part of the nation's economy. Last year it reached its all-time record—the production of almost eight million cars. This year there is still a good deal of uncertainty about total output since it is spring sales that help determine the trend of the year's market. But many industry spokesmen have predicted sales slightly better than last year and production of more than six million cars. These sustained rates of pro-

duction are part of the pattern of widespread ownership. Today there are almost 65 million vehicles—including about 55 million passenger cars—on American highways. Some 37 million families—or 73 percent of the total—own cars. Only a few years ago, in 1948, the percentage was just 54 percent.

The industry that supplies these bright-hued automobiles is a thriving and highly competitive business. It employs more than 600,000 workers and pays average wages of about \$90 a week. These wages are slightly higher than the national average for manufacturing. And they provide an income sufficiently high—as any visitor to the auto-making city of Detroit can testify—so that the auto worker can himself buy the product he makes.

The auto industry expends a great deal of effort toward meeting the needs and desires of the American consumer. The result has been an American product—a large car with engines that seem to climb in horsepower year by year. But it is notable that our home market is also a good one for small European cars—representing a sizeable gain over previous sales here. Thus American highways carry an ever-increasing number of travelers in vehicles of all shapes, colors, and sizes—what is virtually a nation on wheels.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

UKRAINIAN AMERICAN VETERAN KEGGLERS STILL RIDE HIGH

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Another three-game sweep by the Ukrainian American Veterans quintet in the matches held Friday, March 8th, last, over the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension team, makes it appear that the former will have smooth sailing for the balance of the bowling season. A first game totalling 908 pins and a third of 918, with a middle game of 828, gave Vets the night's highest series of 2,654 pins. The two 900-plus games were also the night's highest single games scored by any team.

Mainly responsible for this heavy scoring was Victor Romanynshyn, whose three-game series totalled 652 pins. He was aided by teammates Leo Zolto, who registered a series of 537, Pete Struck, who scored 538, and John Kalba, who rolled a 519-pin set. Romanynshyn's 257-single game, which automatically makes him a member of the "250-Club," also set a high mark for the evening among individual results.

The second-place Ukrainian Orthodox Church bowlers took

the measure of the senior St. John's C.W.V. quintet, but they split one of their games in a tie. Their series, of 2,564 pins was second only to that registered by their top-notch rivals. A single game total of 905 pins was also run-up to that made by the U.A. War Vets. Best bowling for the Churchmen was done by Singalewitch who scored a series of 549 pins, followed by Janick who rolled up a total of 538.

The Ukrainian Center five bowed to the Ukrainian Stich team in the first game by the margin of two pins via handicaps, but came back to win the last two handily. The Centerites are still breathing down the necks of the Churchmen, and the contest for second place should be interesting.

In their match against the Junior St. John's C.W.V. team, the Penn-Jersey Social Club had no difficulty in taking three games out of three, while the First Ukrainian P.M.O. keglers won two from the Ukrainian Y.W.C. quintet.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Table with columns: Rank, Team Name, High 3 G's, Won, Lost, Game High, Total Pins, Average. Lists 10 teams including Ukrainian American Vets, Ukr. Orthodox Church, Ukrainian Center, etc.

Immigration and Naturalization

Question: I have a tailoring establishment in the United States and have been unable to replace the foreman in my made-to-measure department. I know of a tailor abroad in a country with an oversubscribed quota who would like to emigrate to the United States. How can I bring him over? Answer: You can file a petition in his behalf for a first preference quota visa with the nearest office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Whether the tailor in question will be granted the preference depends chiefly on the degree of skill and experience which he can show. Highly specialized tailors have been granted such preferences while tailors who only had an ordinary degree of skill of experience have been denied the preference. Your petition, therefore, should include any facts indicating the tailor's special skill.

The Russian Revolution

(Concluded from page 2)

were about 30,000 political prisoners, as against many millions under the Communist dictatorship. When Tsar Alexander II was assassinated in 1881, five persons were executed; and all were actually implicated in the killing. When Stalin's lieutenant, Sergei Kirov, was shot under obscure circumstances in Leningrad in 1934, many hundreds of persons, few, if any of whom had anything to do with the murder, were shot in savage reprisals.

VIII. Q. Was a Constituent Assembly ever held? A. Yes, in January 1918, after the Bolsheviks were in control of the central government. Because they were a minority (about 25%) in the Constituent Assembly, Lenin ordered this first parliament elected by universal suffrage in Russia to be broken up by armed force. There has never been a free election in Russia since.

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