

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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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

UCCA POLICY BOARD AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS HOLD MEETING

PROF. CHUBATY RELIEVED OF POST AS EDITOR OF "THE UKRAINIAN QUARTERLY" NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 23.—A regular meeting was held here of the Policy Board and the Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America...

Pioneer in Ukrainian American Musical and Organizational Life Honored

Mr. Theodosius Kaskiw of Newark, N. J., director for the past 48 years, of the famed Boyan Choir of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church of that city, teacher for many years of its parochial school, active in various patriotic and cultural Ukrainian affairs in that city...

Opening of U.N.A. Home in Aliquippa, Pa.

The dedication of the new home of Aliquippa, Pa., Br. 120, of the St. Nicholas Society of Ukrainian National Ass'n on Saturday, November 9th — reported on these pages two weeks ago—had quite a bit of a write-up in the local newspapers...



UCCA Representatives Address Baltimore Meeting

With over three hundred members attending, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America branch of Baltimore, Md. held an impressive meeting at the International Center in that city on Sunday, November 17 last.

15th Anniversary of UPA Observed In New York

The 15th anniversary of the formation of the well-nigh legendary UPA [Ukrainska Povstanska Armiya—Ukrainian Insurgent Army], which fought at first against the Nazis and then against the Bolsheviks, for Ukrainian national independence, and which continues to be a foe worth reckoning with by the occupants of Ukraine...

Iya Matsiuk Gives New York Recital

The Ukrainian Brazilian soprano, Iya Matsiuk, gave a recital last Saturday, November 23rd, in the spacious auditorium of the Junior High School, on Avenue B, New York City. The recital was held under the sponsorship of the Ukrainian Literary and Art Society of New York City.

U.N.A. ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO

The Ukrainian National Association courses for Secretaries and Organizers, sponsored by the District Committee of the U.N.A. Branches of Chicago and Vicinity, was given at the Ukrainian-American Civic Center on November 16, 1957 with Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme President of the U.N.A. and Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, Supreme Advisor and Organizer of the U.N.A., as guest speakers.

New York Bookseller Honored in Canada

On occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the first Ukrainian book published in Canada in 1907, two recognition diplomas were handed over to two Ukrainian pioneers in the field of the publication and distribution of Ukrainian books and bibliography...

"Dumka" Male Chorus Being Rejuvenated

The famed Ukrainian Dumka Male Chorus of New York City, now being directed by Mr. L. Krushelnitsky, has gone into high gear in admitting new members and planning an active season for the coming year. This rejuvenation of chorus personnel and activity was stressed at a social held by this 8-year-old group at the Ukrainian National Home in New York City, last Sunday evening, November 24th...

Elevated to High Church Rank

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—In a front-page picture and story on November 18, 1957, the "New Britain Herald" reported the elevation of Rev. Peter Kowalchuk, pastor of St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in New Britain, to the rank of very reverend. The investiture was conducted on November 17 by Archbishop Mstyslav Skrypnyk, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in this country...

Ohio League Honors Hanulak, Cleveland Browns Football Star

A revived and rejuvenated Ukrainian Youth League of Ohio started their way back to the top with a bang, when over one hundred Ohioans met at the fashionable Hickory Grill in downtown Cleveland Sunday, November 24th to honor Chet Hanulak, Cleveland Browns football star and his charming wife Betsy, reports Eugene Woloshyn. The former All-American half-back from the University of Maryland, previously honored by the UYL-NA in New York City, was presented a \$100.00 gift certificate to be spent on his hobby of hunting. Mrs. Hanulak was presented with a beautiful corsage. The youthful star expressed his thanks and appreciation to the fans gathered from Youngstown, Akron, Parma and Cleveland and related interesting incidents connected with his playing days at Maryland and currently at Cleveland. Chet's Cleveland Browns buddy "Big Mo" Modziejewski and wife attended the dinner and were introduced by the Toastmaster, Terry Szmagala, who handled these duties in a very capable manner. The informal program began with each guest announcing his name and city to the group. Past UYL-NA Presidents Gene Woloshyn of Youngstown, Bill Mural and Mike Zadorecky of Parma, Councilmen Bilinski, Bemko and Zadorecky were introduced to the group and all responded with words of praise for the youthful star and honored guest. Arrangements for the successful affair were very efficiently handled by Terry Szmagala and Mike Malesky and both are to be congratulated on a job well done. Plans are now being formulated for a similar dinner to honor the Ukrainian hockey stars now playing for the Cleveland Browns.

ANTI-COMMUNISM MEETING OPENED BY DUZHANSKY

The meeting of the All-American Conference to Combat Communism, held November 25 and 26, 1957 in Pittsburgh, Pa., was formally opened by a Ukrainian American, member of the Conference's Executive Board, Mr. John Duzhansky of Chicago, a member of the Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. One of the talks at this meeting was delivered by Dr. Lubomir Ortynsky, the text of which appears on page 2.

Promoted to Appellate Division

Pictured above is Steven G. Danielson, left, Assistant Prosecutor, County of Wayne, Detroit, Mich., an American of Ukrainian descent, being promoted to the Supreme Court Appellate Division by Samuel H. Olsen, the newly appointed Prosecutor for Wayne County, Mich. Mr. Danielson was the first-treasurer of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, founded at the First Ukrainian Youth's Congress of America, held during the Ukrainian Week at the Chicago's World Fair in the summer of 1933.



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Our President

The latest White House bulletin, as of the time of this writing, is that the outlook for President Eisenhower's complete recovery within a reasonable period of time is excellent.

We join in prayer with our fellow Americans, and other men and women in other lands, for the recovery of President Eisenhower to full health.

We need Americans like Eisenhower. A great war leader and a great President, he could easily refused the call to duty to serve a second term, rested on his laurels, relaxed, and with no strains and stresses imposed on his health. But he heeded the call to duty, and all of the vicissitudes attendant upon it. A truly great American, of whom we all are proud.

Prepare Properly for Census

At about this time our United States Census Bureau is making preparations for the 1960 census of our population. It is learned, from reliable sources, that for some time there has been a tendency to decrease the amount of information collected about the foreign born and their children. If this tendency is to be halted or reversed, immediate action is necessary.

The Common Council for American Unity of New York City, an outgrowth of some many years' Foreign Language Information Service—whose Executive Director is Mr. Read Lewis, and Associate Director is Mr. Yaroslav Chuz, an American of Ukrainian birth, publicist by profession—released last week some good advice as to what should be done in the matter of this tendency to decrease the amount of information collected about the foreign born and their children.

The advice, with which we concur wholeheartedly, is that reliable information about the foreign born and their children is of great value, especially to the American nationality organizations, foreign language press and radio.

Furthermore, detailed information about the foreign origins of our populations will be needed by Congress in considering basic changes in the national origins quota system.

Adequate census statistics on the size and distribution of American nationality groups depends upon including in the census questions about (1) place of birth, (2) country of birth of father and mother, and (3) mother tongue.

It so happened that the question about mother tongue was omitted in 1950. We believe it should be restored. Without such information, it is difficult to determine accurately the ethnic origins of the millions of persons born in countries which contain more than one nationality group, or whose boundaries have changed.

The questions to be included in the 1960 census will be decided in the near future, probably before January 1, 1958.

It is recommended, therefore, that our readers write as soon as possible to the U.S. Census Bureau, urging the inclusion of questions about mother tongue, place of birth, and country of birth of father and mother, and pointing out how one could have used or would use this information.

This latter fact is particularly important, since evidence of use by the public is a chief factor considered by the Census Bureau in reaching a decision.

Letters should be addressed to Robert W. Burgess, Bureau of Census, Washington 25, D. C.

Americans of Ukrainian descent should particularly do so. Too often the past U.S. Census statistics did not even mention them by name, until vigorous protests by individuals and their local and national organizations, such as the Ukrainian National Association, and later the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, brought about a change. Nationality—"Ukrainian" gradually entered into census, naturalization and other national and local statistics.

Read the Svoboda

We are happy to learn from time to time that there are quite a number of our young Ukrainian Americans who do read the Svoboda. And here we are not referring to the multitudes of them who were born in Ukraine and who have since then come to these shores since the last war as former displaced persons. We are specifically referring to the American born and raised. To be sure, quite a number of them have a slight bit of difficulty in reading Ukrainian, but they do it just the same.

It is encouraging, because despite the normal hindrances, encountered by and common to all foreign-language newspapers in America, the Svoboda still remains the best source of news and information concerning the Ukrainian people. Those who do read it, benefit accordingly.

The Svoboda should especially be read by those of our younger generation who strive to or do play a prominent role in Ukrainian American life, among them being those who are beginning to take over the duties and tasks of their elders in building up the Ukrainian National Association.

Without a sound knowledge of the Ukrainian people, their background, their aspirations, strivings, and activities—much of which can be obtained by reading the Svoboda—our young aspirants for leadership cannot fulfill the duties devolving upon them as such.

To be sure, there are younger generation Ukrainian Americans looking about for posts in Ukrainian American organized life, or seeking Ukrainian American support in their pursuit of public offices, city county, state and national, who do not read the Svoboda. We recall with amazement a public admission we heard some number of years ago from a young person who then was occupying a rather prominent position in Ukrainian American younger generation life that: "To be frank, I know very little about this issue under discussion for I do not get around to reading the Ukrainian press, either in Ukrainian or English." A fine person in all respects, but certainly not one responsible enough to play a prominent role in Ukrainian American organizational life.

Cultivate then the habit of reading the Svoboda. You'll gain in knowledge of Ukraine and Ukrainians, and, what is equally important, you will not forget the Ukrainian language!

THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

Thanksgiving is the typical American holiday. It is a long story about how a good dinner for a handful of half-starved men, women and children on the Massachusetts coast became a national festival for the United States. But the story of the Mayflower Compact was even more unusual.

The time was 1620 and the place the little and uncomfortable Mayflower just before its landing at Provincetown. On that ship 41 men signed an agreement for themselves and their families to set up and obey a government. The leaders in the movement were William Bradford, a gentleman of some education, with an interest in administration and government, Elder William Brewster, with his prime concern, the Independent Protestant religion, and Captain Miles Standish, a professional soldier. These three men with their vision and common sense brought the little colony of Plymouth through the first hard years of a primitive Christian communism during which half of the number died, including members of their own families, and they established a pattern which was to survive through happier days of the cooperation of the law, the church, and the armed forces.

In 1620, the old heroic age was coming to an end. That age began when the Turks took Constantinople, the City. It continued through the time when the Spanish conquistadores conquered all of South and Central America, when the British seadogs loved to go to sea and singe the beard of King of Spain, and when the Zaporozhian Kozaks under Bayda Vshnevetsky built the first Sitch beyond the rapids, in the Dnieper.

Then came the day of utilization. The sovereigns of Europe tried to exploit the new lands. In Ukraine the Kings and magnates of Poland tried to extend their power over the newly acquired Kozak lands for their financial profit. In Muscovy the tsars sought to profit from the fur trade by the conquests beyond the Urals. In England the kings formed commercial companies which would send men to the vacant lands in the West, from which they hoped in time to draw a suitable income, although they were not sure whether the money would come from fishing, agriculture or from precious metals.

This had been the case at Jamestown, in Virginia. There a group of men under a royal charter issued to the Virginia Company had formed a settlement and after a series of unfortunate episodes had made the colony successful on a small scale to establish the lasting settlement of England in the New World. The situation confronting the men on the Mayflower was very different.

They had, it is true, some sort of an understanding that they could settle in "Virginia,"

The Ukrainian Struggle For Freedom

By U. S. Senator William Langer of North Dakota

[Editor's Note: The following was dispatched to the State Branch of North Dakota of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., on the occasion of the Branch's annual meeting, held Sunday, September 29th last, in Belfield. The message was sent to Dr. A. Zukowsky, president of the UCCA State Branch of North Dakota, of 810 Avenue B West, Bismarck, North Dakota.]

through a complex process in to the General Courts and finally the Continental Congresses called during the American Constitution adopted in 1789 as a basis for the government of the United States of America. Of course, the larger bodies could not provide for the direct individual contact that was possible when the entire colony consisted of only 41 heads of families but the idea of a free government was inherent in the whole and experience and life was able to dictate the next steps. The important thing was that the beginning was made of a free government under adverse conditions.

Furthermore it is to be noted that the settlement was not only organized for trade or fighting but for life. At this period the Zaporozhian Sitch was the only other organization even in part similar but we have no definite agreement still existing providing for its formal erection. It was a men's organization of fighting men who had left their families living under Polish rule at the very time when they were fighting for their freedom and well-being. It did not develop civil and political institutions until the time of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, who realized that the Zaporozhian forces should become a state in the true sense of the world.

This was the significance of The Mayflower Compact and of Plymouth Colony. The colonists underwent many vicissitudes in their efforts to accustom themselves to life in the New World. They had to suffer many hardship. They nearly starved and, in gratitude for a relief ship supplies, they celebrated the first Thanksgiving Day. The colony was later merged with the stronger and better organized settlements around Boston into the colony of Massachusetts but the ideas which they had developed did not perish and were not lost as history went on. That is why the little group of Pilgrims have left a mark on American history and thinking that is of proportion to the number and size of the colony and through that it has influenced the whole world to demand a democratic regime and the right of all people to live under free governments of their own choosing as the only means if form a better world. Sooner or later idea their own choosing as the only means if forming a better world. Sooner or later that idea will triumph and it will triumph not only in America but among the people oppressed by Russian Communism and the whole world can celebrate each in his own way a common Thanksgiving.

During World War I, the Russians had to temporarily shelve their extreme anti-Ukrainian position, and at war's end Ukrainian patriots were able to establish the sovereign and independent state of the Ukraine. However, this independence was in name only, for shortly thereafter the Russian Communists occupied Ukraine.

Since 1920 the Ukrainians have undergone extreme hardships. Communist Russia attempted a famine in 1932-33, attempting to break the peasants' opposition to the idea of collective farms. The next step was for the Russians to destroy the Ukrainian way of life by attacking the intellectual Ukrainian leaders. Thousands of men and women finally were forced into Soviet labor camps and deported to remote frontier areas of Russia.

During World War II the Ukraine became one of many battlefields for Soviet-Nazi forces, although the Russian

U. N. A. BENEFITS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

A person taking out insurance with the Ukrainian National Association thinks of his dear ones first. In case of sudden death we wish to ease the burden that is imposed on our families. Fathers and mothers wish to provide some means for relieving the strain of the bereavement; unmarried young people wish to repay their parents for the money spent on their preparation for life.

People also wish to save for the rainy day. As the high cost of living tends to discourage savings, the insurance method is a habit-forming way of laying aside regularly. This is made possible by the modern insurance plans wherein every certificate contains withdrawal values. The endowment gives cash to the insured after maturity; but all classes of U.N.A. certificates contain withdrawal privileges which may come in handy in case of emergency. A member may borrow from the U.N.A. and continue paying his dues, or he may take the cash value of his certificate by surrendering it.

The largest expenditures made by the U.N.A. in any month is the item of death benefits paid to beneficiaries of deceased members. These benefits have accumulated to more than ten million dollars since the founding of the U.N.A. and it is a matter for imagination how many widows and orphans have been aided by the U.N.A. in their hour of distress. It is no wonder that the U.N.A. has grown in membership, for the grown children of deceased members remain loyal to the organization which was to them a "friend in need." It is not unusual to hear them say "What was good enough for my father is good enough for me."

The other monthly expenditures, paid to members, are the matured endowments, cash surrenders and loans, dividends (paid annually), and aid to the disabled. These are benefits that may be obtained by any

Poet's Corner

ALONG THE SCHOHARIE
 This river I saw as a child,
 the water like apple green
 leaves,
 a kingfisher chattering, bugs
 skimming the water surface,
 little waves slap-slapping,
 green depths weaving mystery.

The river was large, I was
 small.
 The years widen, the river narrows.
 Sunlit trees on the other bank
 are only an arm's throw away,
 and clearly it is fish and water
 weeds
 that tangle in the sun-shot
 depths.

The river flows ten thousand
 years
 with never the same water. My
 years
 go like the water. I and my
 kind
 seek the ever-the-same from
 the years.

FRED LAPE

THE NEW LOOK OF MOSCOW'S STRATEGY

[RELATIVE TO NATIONS DOMINATED BY IT]

By L. O. Ortynsky (1)

[Editor's Note: Born in Ukraine, Dr. Lubomyr O. Ortynsky completed his secondary education there. Subsequently he enrolled at the University of Warsaw in the School of Law and Political Science, continuing his studies at the University of Vienna (Austria) and the University of Munich (Germany), from which he took his Doctor of Political Science degree. Since that time he has been an active journalist and editor of various Ukrainian newspapers and magazines in Germany and in the USA.

Member of the Ukrainian underground during the World War II he is now resident of this country. He is member of the Secretariat General for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UHVR), and is also active as journalist and research editor.

Below is text of address delivered by Dr. Ortynsky at the meeting of the All-American Conference to Combat Com-

munism held in Pittsburgh, Pa., November 15 and 16—reported on these pages last week.]

I shall make an attempt to define the new look of Moscow's strategy in dominating the so-called Soviet Bloc against the background of Moscow's basic design—conquest of the whole world. Further, I shall describe briefly the reaction of nations enslaved by Moscow of this new Soviet policy, basing my analysis on the examples of Poland and Hungary. In turn, I shall give a general picture of the situation in my native land, Ukraine, so as to be able to draw conclusions from the present conditions which make it imperative for the West, and for the United States in particular, to recognize the ideals of national liberation as the main weapon capable for countering Moscow's imperialism.

In order to define the purposes of Russian Communism which celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its rule several

days ago, I wish to quote a very apt description given by The New York Times recently, to wit: "No doubt the Communist conquest was facilitated by the promises of the Communist dream, which, if it did not capture a majority anywhere, did help to paralyze resistance. In that sense communism became an instrument of Great Russian chauvinism and expansionism." In and of itself, communism is not a Russian invention. It got its start in the West as an international idea and as a corollary of the industrial revolution of the nineteenth century. But finding fertile soil in Russia to root itself as an actual force, it became tightly intertwined with Russian great-power imperialism and became its chief standard-bearer. This intertwining of the two elements is correctly characterized by Milovan Djilas when he states: "In the USSR operations are not concerned solely with communism, but are simultaneously concerned with the imperialism of the Great-Russian Soviet State." The expansion of Moscow's communism is today an extension, in different form, of the Great-Russian chauvinism and imperialism of the tsars, with the same objective which once guided them when they dreamed of Moscow becoming the Third Rome. To-

day it is a matter of establishing in Moscow of a single governing and directing center for the conquest and rule of the world. The idea of the tsars' Third Rome has now been taken up by Moscow as the center of world revolution.

As a matter of fact, we must give Khrushchev full credit for being outspoken as to Moscow's ultimate plans. He has already promised communism, in the form of socialism, to American children in an interview transmitted over TV in this country; he has openly and ruthlessly disclosed his final objective when, on the occasion of a reception in Moscow he told Western journalists: "we will bury you." What the future world is to look like, we find in contemporary Russian poetry. On the occasion of the launching of the Sputnik, "Kosmosolskaya Pravda" published a poem by Smyelakov in which we find the following: "The way to far-off skies has been opened. And about this a star talks to another star—in Russian now."

We have behind us now two periods of modern development of Russian Bolshevism: the first, Lenin's revolutionary period, that is establishment of

power in the USSR; the second, the Stalinist, based on terror, a period of cementing power within and expansion without. Now we are witnessing the entry into, or rather the first stages of a third stage: consolidation of plunder with simultaneous expansion of imperial holdings and exerting influence wherever this is feasible. It is being carried out, against a background of a policy of coexistence, by the Stalinist Nikita Khrushchev, with an acrobatic elasticity and, thus far, with signal success. He is carrying it out with new methods and tactics, but in the name of the old, never-changing purposes.

What are the basic elements of this new strategy? Even Stalin, at the 19th Congress of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union said in October 1952: "Let us pick up the banner of national liberation of enslaved nations which the bourgeoisie has jettisoned." Realization of this policy, however, actually began only after his death and with Khrushchev's assumption of Power. It was first manifested in Moscow's policy toward the Afro-Asian nations. Khrushchev, accompanied by Bulganin made a series of trips to the Asian countries. Economic aid was either granted or

promised, and a mass campaign was initiated to gain the favor of the Asian continent. When needed, Moscow utilizes and bolsters nationalism. In Asia, where the idea of national liberation is today the sole motive power, Moscow hurriedly became its defender, thus gaining sympathy and influence.

But, for the penetration of Asia to be fully successful, Moscow had to demonstrate a unity within the Soviet bloc, and hence came the reconciliation with Tito's Yugoslavia. Khrushchev made up with Tito notwithstanding the latter's "national communism" and thus widened and enriched forms of dependence on Moscow of other communist countries: in place of the former Stalinist rope around the neck of the colonial, as the sole connection with the center in Moscow, came the silk twine, with the aid of which Moscow now directs Yugoslavia and gives it, thus far only in foreign policy, the desired direction. We had an opportunity to observe this recently on the following concrete examples: 1. Yugoslavia's solidarity with the position of the USSR on matters of disarmament; 2. the Middle East conflict; 3. recognition of the Oder-Neisse as Poland's western boundary; and 4. recent recognition of East Germany.

(To be continued)

AMERICANISM AND COMMUNISM

The national conscience under free governments of law is the composite conscience of all individual citizens.

Under a centralized government by men there is no national conscience—only the will of those in control of the State.

The true test and value of all government is its effect upon the individual citizens; upon individual spiritual, cultural and material progress.

A philosopher of the 17th century defined the function of government perfectly when he wrote:

"The last end of the State is not to dominate men, nor to restrain them by fear; rather it is to free each man from fear that he may live and act with full security and without injury to himself or neighbor.

Now, let us analyze the principal differences between Americanism, as we know it here in the United States of America, and Communism as it is practiced in the U.S.S.R.

Americanism is founded upon the faith of the people in and devotion to God, whereas Communism is founded upon people's fear and submission to the State.

In America we have freedom of religion, of political expression, of speech (radio and TV included), of press, of education, for youth may always choose course of education desires.

Furthermore, American freedom stands for no unreasonable search and seizure, no excessive fines, or cruel and unreasonable punishment, and the freedom of consumers to

Soviet Sets Trap For Ex-Colonial Peoples, Refugees' Group Says

Nikita Khrushchev's surprising appeals to the Deity in recent public utterances coupled with the slight let-up in Soviet anti-religious propaganda are part of a deliberate Kremlin campaign to trap deeply religious colonial peoples into the Soviet camp.

So Garip Sultan, a Moslem emigre from the USSR, charged today in announcing the formation in New York of the Joint Committee to Combat Colonialism.

"Our principal aim is to warn the peoples in the underdeveloped areas of Asia, Africa

FROM TOTS TO TEENS... there's delightful enjoyment in this exciting, colorful picture-story book.

BOHUTA THE HERO by ROMAN ZAWADOWYCZ in Ukrainian. Translated into English by JOSEPHINE GIBAJLO GIBBONS Price \$1.00.

Ukrainian Christmas Songs Recorded on Hi-Fi

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Two long-playing high-fidelity records of Ukrainian Christmas songs and Eastern Orthodox sacred music, believed to be the first hi-fi waxings of such music, were released here on November 21 by Belfry Records.

The discs, featuring the Cathedral Choir of the Ukrainian Church of the Holy Trinity in New York directed by Ivan L. Truchly, were introduced at a press conference held in the Ukrainian Institute of America, Fifth Avenue and 79th Street.

The records are entitled "Ukrainian Christmas Songs" and "Repentance."

The Christmas recording, enclosed in a bright jacket showing carollers posed before a large abstract star, consists of traditional carols and folksongs sung during the Christmas season.

Since 1951 Mr. Truchly has been director of the Cathedral Choir of the Ukrainian Church of the Holy Trinity in New York. Two appearances in St. Paul's Chapel on the campus of Columbia University and a concert for the general public highlight his activities in the New World.

The Cathedral Choir has 25 members, all of whom study voice. All were born in Ukraine and came to this country following World War II.

S. I. Bartko, a member of the choir, and Dr. George Truchly, son of the conductor, welcomed guests at the press conference and gave introductory comments to the playing of the records.

20 Years Honoring His Holy Name Society in Jersey City

John Chayka and Thomas Lasuk represented the Society as delegates at the U.C.C.L. National Convention in Washington, D.C. from Nov. 11 to 14.

Active members were rewarded at a Thanksgiving Eve social, as in the past. Walter Sakula headed the Christmas Drive for the benefit of the St. Basil's Orphans.

During 1954, the Jersey City Holy Name Society donated \$905.00 toward needy projects worthy of their continued attentive support.

Roman Madej was elected to serve as president of the SS. Peter and Paul H.N.S. during 1955 and was installed at the Communion Breakfast held on January 9.

Members were advised that the following residents of Jersey City would serve on the 1955 National Convention Committee of the U.C.Y.L.-U.S.A.:

Mary Procyk, John Chayka, Stanley Stanislavszyn and Michael Stebelis. The annual Ball was held on Feb. 19 at the New Victory Hall with Walter Samoil and William Maday Jr. as co-

This Week in American History

November 28th, as we all know, is Thanksgiving Day. One of America's great national holidays, the observance of Thanksgiving stems from the harvest festival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1621.

Among the members of the newly-formed committee are former citizens of various Soviet nationalities including Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Caucasians, Tatars and Turkmenians. "These are peoples who have suffered Soviet exploitation within the USSR itself."

A Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir:

Too little attention has been given in recent years to the Ukrainian American contribution to sports, especially baseball. According to frequent mention in The Sporting News, men with Ukrainian names have been listed as scouts for the major league clubs, coaches, umpires, and players.

MAJOR LEAGUES

Chylak and Honochek, umpires in the American League, and often working as a team.

Andy Pafko (of Carpatho-Rusin ancestry), Milwaukee Braves, a noted veteran of many years.

Andy Semenik (also Old Rusin), Cincinnati coach, former Philadelphia catcher.

OPEN CLASSIFICATION

Ed Kazak, of San Diego, is a veteran who was in the majors briefly with the Cardinals. His real name is Edward Terry Tkaczuk, and he comes from Muse, Pa.

Mike Dorish, pitcher with San Francisco, is likewise a former major league player.

Triple A John Jaciuk, promising first baseman at Richmond, "bought" by the Yankees will be available for your

since the close of the season. Mike Gofiat, Toronto, is a well-known Ukrainian. C. Kravitz, Columbus, Ohio.

DOUBLE A Don Minnik, pitcher, Chattanooga, Washington-owned, had a great season and may be with the Senators in 1958.

Mike Lemish, pitcher, Austin, Texas League. SINGLE A Dave Wageruk, pitcher, Reading, Pa. Mike Warnitzky, pitcher, Columbus, O., Sally League.

OTHERS Mike Ostapchuk, first base (former University of Florida football star), Brunswick. Bob Kutcher, pitcher, strike-out leader of the Nebraska League.

Mike Kish from Youngstown, Ohio, was also newly signed by the St. Louis Cardinal system; and Joseph Naumchik, signed by the Pittsburgh Club for Grand Forks.

No doubt there are Ukrainian boys in baseball whose names have been changed or Americanized, such as John Logan's. Some of the readers of the Ukrainian Weekly could supplement the above list with additional baseball players that are of Ukrainian descent and are known to them.

W. HALICHA, Superior, Wis.

Linguist Finds America Losing Languages Race to Soviet Union

Some experts think America may be losing the scientific leadership of the world to the Soviet Union. What we can be sure it is losing, says professional linguist Jacob Ornstein, is the race for language supremacy.

Writing in a recent issue of The New York Times, Ornstein declares: "It is becoming increasingly evident that our ignorance of other languages is causing us expense, embarrassment and loss of prestige the world over."

Without minimizing other factors, much of this loss of prestige has resulted from our inability to communicate on a person-to-person basis with foreign peoples. Only about one out of thirty of our thousands of representatives abroad can even carry on a passable conversation in the language of the host country, much less analyze a newspaper editorial indicating which way the political winds may be blowing.

Mr. Ornstein reports a typical incident. Not so long ago, the Russians moved into Libya with a mission of fifteen Arabic-speaking diplomats. The United States had only one diplomat in Libya who spoke the language, and he was shortly thereafter transferred to a post outside the Arabic-speaking world.

Academic Freedom Blamed In U. S. Science Lag

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Former Republican President Herbert Hoover said a week ago last Thursday that the nation is lagging in science as a result of too much academic freedom in high schools.

Hoover told the group "it required Sputnik to awaken the country to certain facts of life." He continued: "The trouble is that we are turning out annually from our institutions of higher education perhaps fewer than half as many scientists and engineers as we did seven years ago. The greatest enemy of mankind—the Communists—are turning out twice or possibly three times as many as we do."

"Our higher institutions of learning have the capacity to train recruits we need. The harsh fact is that the high schools are not preparing youngsters for the entrance requirements which must be maintained by our institutions training scientists and engineers."

Hoover spoke at a meeting during which plans were announced for a new 10-million-dollar United Engineering Center on United National Plaza, East 47th and 48th streets. The 20-story building is expected to be completed three years

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH BOWLERS OUT IN FRONT

By STEPHEN KURLAK A three-game "sweep" by the Newark Ukrainian Orthodox Church bowlers over the "senior" St. John's C.W.V. team in the matches held Friday, November 22nd, and a two-game loss by the Ukrainian American Veterans quintet to the powerful Ukrainian Center group, gave the Churchmen the opportunity to push ahead of the pack by two games. Their three games were won by fairly close margins and were not outstanding as far as scores go, but they now have undisputed hold in the top-spot in the league.

The highest scoring during the evening was done by the bowlers from the Ukrainian Sitch, but it did not avail them much since they lost two of their three games with the First Ukrainian P.M.O. five, and thus continue their position in the sixth. Their high series of 2,539 pins included the high game of 928 pins, which was the only game they won. A Lissner, playing for the P.M.O. team in this match,

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDING

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

PAUSE FOR REFLECTION

Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp. recently announced a research program to develop a "folding" tire for planes designed to land on and take off from short, rough airfields now entered the prototype phase.

The new tire reportedly will have an automatic vent system for partial deflation during landing and also for complete deflation for in-flight storage. High-pressure tires, which are best for smooth runways, will not take the shocks administered by rocks, ditches, and other obstacles in rough fields.

Now, there, I think, is something all of us need, psychologically speaking. We are so tensed up and high-pressured that, on anything but the smoothest of runways, we tend to

Deacon's Home Still Stands In Shevchenko's Village

KIEV.—Home of the deacon where Ukrainian poet-patriot, Taras Shevchenko received grammar lessons—a weather-battered thatched cottage with tiny windows—still stands in the hamlet of Kyrylivka (now Shevchenkove), says "Radyanska Ukrayina" of October 13, 1957.

Built in 1782, the deacon's house is located near the village school. Site of the house where Shevchenko was born is marked by the poet's monument.

In the nearby village of Budyshche, the home of Shev-

chenko's late guardian Engelhardt is used as a grade school. A memorial tablet on the outside of the building reads: "T. H. Shevchenko was a servant-lackey of the late owner 1828-1829."

HOLY CROSS UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH CHOR OF ASTORIA OF NEW YORK INVITES YOU TO A GAY 90'S NITE

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1957 8:00 P. M. at Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church Parish Hall 37-09 31st Avenue, ASTORIA, New York "ENTERTAINMENT": "BEER AND SODA ON THE HOUSE" Donation: \$2.00 Put on your Bustle — Slick your Hair and join us in an Evening of Fun.

Увага! НЮАРК, Н. Дж. й ОКОЛИЦЯ! У місті Ньюарку відкрита нова крамниця ПОСИЛКИ ПАКУНКІВ до всіх країн Європи

263 Market St., Newark, N. J. Висяємо пошту, нові матеріали, харчі, ліки й медичні прилади, машинки до шиття, як також висяємо гроші. Висяють своїм РІДНИМ І ЗНАЮЩИМ ПАЧКУ, щоб це одержали на СВІТІ. Посляємо поштою посвідчення, як також картки з підписом відборця Валлої послідки. Усі послідки гарантовані. Масло на складі шіро на чоботи і черевичи по дуже приступній ціні, як також різні матеріали та харчові продукти. Приймаємо пакки прислани до нас поштою і подогодуємо впродовж 24-ох годин. Бюро відкрите ПОНЕДІЛНО від 9-ої рано — 6-ої вечора, в СВЯТОТУ від 9-ої рано — 4-ої по пол. Канцелрія у руках досвідчених фахівців. ПОМАНА — ВЕПЕША.

З КОНЦЕРТОВОЇ ЗАЛИ

Мирослав Скала-Старицький в Дітроїті

Час, у якому Мирослав Скала-Старицький дозрів як співак-солоїст, знаємо. 1934-х роках він був на Західно-Українських Землях добрим співаком і знаменитим. Молоді таланти стали виявлятися в нас не одиницею, як зовсім, а просто громадою і то зразу у різних ділянках музичної культури: вокальній, інструментальній, музикознавчій і композиторській. Вони набиралися знання і практики та сприяли на шлях справжніх професіоналів. При тому їх не знеохочував факт, що в тодішніх умовах музичний професіоналізм у розумінні добутти засобів прожитку був, можна сказати, музичною сиріткою.

У гурті наших молодих музик Старіцький виринув відразу. Був більше заповалений, добув усе необхідне для росту музиканта - співака, був, здавалося, невдоволений з тодішніх виконавчих можливостей і з самого себе. Все тоді був свідомий своїх данних діяти до висот відомого мистецтва.

Тепер, після ізольованих років, довелось знову йому почувати і пережити, що його молодість сподівання здійснилися повністю. Як радісно знайти у його співі ті прикмети, які в сумі дають справжнього співака-мистця: абсолютну чистоту і певність інтонації, окремі у хроматичних ходах, вирівняні сили і красні голосу, знамениту техніку вищого і глибокого забігання фрази. Велика в нього дбайливість за передачу змісту творів і добутти стилістичних відмін таких різних жанрів, як опера ари і обробка народної пісні.

У програмі дітроїтського концерту були ари давніх італійських композиторів (Джордани, Перголезі), ари з опер Бізе, Масне, Верді і Пуччіні, пісні Шуберта, а з українських композиторів крім ари з опери "Тарас Бульба" Лисенка, пісні Барвінського, Веріки великого, Лятошницького, Людкевича, Лисенка, Нестора Нижанківського і Гуцалішина, Ренягура широкій і різноманітній. Все таке і вибором і чергуванням творів (пісні композиторів та обробки народних пісень) перемішує з оперними ариями програма ця спрямована в першу чергу на виявлення вокальних даних концертанта. Вона, сказати б, більше корисна для Скали - Старицького - співака, ніж для Скали - Старицького-мистця.

Співвиконавцем вечера була п. Ольга Солоний. У її грі була технічна прещизність, прадумання творів і поше ансамблювання з солістом. Девушка, особливо у таких піснях, як "Людська", "Черешня", "Брате мій", "Барвінський", "Ой, полі тихий вітер віє" фортепіанна партія вимагала б більшого відкриття.

Дуже численно зібрані слухачі були захоплені гостем з Європи. Його концерт був для них чимсь більшим від самого естетичного пережиття. Цей вечір відривав їх від буденщини і давав дрибу такого бажаного і в емігрантських умовах не надто частого почуття радості.

На маргінесі цих рядків дозволю собі торкнутися двох справ. Перша, на концерті твір закінчується аж тоді, коли від-

бренить останній акорд, чи то фортепіанної партії, тільки тоді, а не раніше, до слова "приходять слухачі". І прити: концерти Мирослава Скали-Старицького могли б бути одною з переваг для навчання наших мистецтвців з позаукраїнськими мистецтвцями. Першим кроком для цього мусів би бути вибір відповідних концертних залів. Сподіємося, що це й станеся при наступній концертній подорожі нашого мистця. Василь Вітвицький.

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