

Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.

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СВОБОДА

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IN TWO SECTIONS

No. 45 VOL. LXV

DR. KUBIYOVYCH ESTIMATES 10.5 MILLION UKRAINIANS LIVE OUTSIDE UKRAINE

NEW YORK. — More than 10½ million Ukrainians — or close to 25 percent of the total Ukrainian population — live outside the borders of Ukraine.

Of this number, some 7,800,000 are settled in Asia and 1,700,000 in America and Australia. In Eastern Europe there are roughly 1,300,000 and in Central and Western Europe about 500,000.

The statistics were released here March 1 by Dr. Volodymyr Kubiiovych, general secretary of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, during a lecture on "The Ukrainian Diaspora" (dispersion of Ukrainians beyond the ethnographic territories of Ukraine).

Dr. Kubiiovych pointed out that his figures — based on a personal study — were approximate, since most countries do not record specific data concerning the country of origin or native language of their citizens, either native-born or naturalized.



Dr. Kubiyovych

The Ukrainian scholar urged the establishment of an institute for scientific study of the world's Ukrainian population.

Largest aggregation of Ukrainians outside U.S.S.R. — one million persons — is found in

the United States, Dr. Kubiiovych said.

Canada follows with 450,000, then Argentina and Brazil with 120,000 each.

Ukrainian emigration in other countries was broken down as follows: France — 50,000, England — 25,000, Australia and New Zealand — 25,000, Paraguay — 7,000, Uruguay — 5,000, Belgium — 3,000, Venezuela — 2,000, and other countries — 3,000.

Dr. Kubiiovych estimates there are some 200,000 Ukrainians in Poland, 200,000 in Czechoslovakia, 20,000 in Germany and 5,000 in Austria.

He went on to say that Ukrainians of the Diaspora living in North and South America and in Australia are permanently settled, while those in Europe and England feel they are in "temporary" residence. Because there are few possibilities of marriage and development of family life for European exiles, many of them look forward to living in established Ukrainian communities such as are found in the United States, Canada and South America.

Dr. Kubiiovych, editor-in-chief of a two-volume Encyclopedia of Ukraine now being prepared for publication in English by the Ukrainian National Association, lives in Sarcelles, France, the general headquarters of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. Since last November he has been visiting Ukrainian communities on this continent in order to stimulate interest in the Encyclopedia and raise funds for its publication. About one-third of the required \$60,000 has been raised.

He plans to return to France on March 26.

The lecture, sponsored by the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in U.S.A., was held in the Ukrainian Institute of America. Prof. Michael Vetukhiv, president of the Academy, opened the meeting and conducted the discussion period which followed.

Roundup of Recent Happenings

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — A new branch of the Ukrainian Doctors' Society of America was organized here February 1. Officers of the new organization are: Dr. Osyp Tymochko, president; Dr. M. Lohaza and Dr. Ivan Kindrat, vice-presidents; Dr. Mary Kozmarska, secretary, and Dr. Ivan Zhovnirovych, treasurer. Status of psychiatry in England was discussed by Dr. K. Terrence, director of the State Hospital in Rochester, and a film on latest advances in radiology was shown by Ukrainian Dr. R. Gremyak.

TORONTO. — At the conference of members of Executive Committees of the Ukrainian Revolutionary-Democratic Movement in the United States and Canada, held here February 22-23, it was decided to create a coordinating council to integrate the work of the various committees. M. Stepanenko was elected chairman. Other officers are: Vice-presidents, M. Voskobynyk and Y. Bulat; heads of standing commissions, M. Dalny, P. Shynkar, O. Sosna, V. Novytsky, Y. Fedorenko.

LONDON. — Very Rev. Paul Maluga, who recently came to England from Canada, has been named general vicar of the Apostolic Exarchy for Ukrainian Catholics in England. Born in Galbert, Man., in 1924, Rev. Maluga was a professor in the seminary at Roblin, Man., and pastor for Ukrainian Catholics in Yorkton, Sask.

WINNIPEG. — This city's Ukrainian mayor, Stephen Juba, has been named to the Royal Commission on Distribution of Natural Gas in the Winnipeg area. Chairman of the commission is John J. Doich, head of the University of British Columbia's department of economics and political studies.

LVIW, Ukraine. — More than 200 works of celebrated artist Olena Kulchytska were exhibited here early in February at the Museum of Ukrainian Art. The exhibit included the artist's illustrations for "Slovo o Polku Ihorovi".

EDINBURGH. — Yaroslav Stetsko, head of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, visited ailing John F. Stuart, leader of the British societies of friends of Moscow-enclaved nations.

PHILADELPHIA. Dr. William Isayev was elected president of the Ukrainian Catholic Academic Union "Obnova" of the United States, at the organization's general meeting here February 22. It was decided to change the league's name to Federation of Ukrainian Catholic Intellectuals "Obnova".

SALZBURG. — Thirty-four delegates, representing 23 branches of the Ukrainian Central Relief Union in Austria, met here for the organization's 10th annual convention. Rev. Ivan Dashkovsky was elected president.

TARAS SHEVCHENKO

1814-1861



Portrait by I. Kayvan

Ukrainians the world over tomorrow begin commemorating the birthday of their national genius, Taras Shevchenko. In his celebrated poem "Zapovit" (The Testament), Shevchenko speaks of his life's dream — Ukrainian freedom from bondage, to which he dedicated his life.

The Testament

*Dig my grave and raise my barrow
By the Dnieper-side
In Ukraina, my own land,
A fair land and wide.
I will lie and watch the cornfields,
Listen through the years
To the river voices roaring,
Roaring in my ears.
When I hear the call
Of the racing flood,
Loud with hated blood,
I will leave them all,
Fields and hills; and force my way
Right up to the Throne
Where God sits alone;
Clasp His feet and pray...
But till that day
What is God to me?
Bury me, be done with me,
Rise and break your chain,
Water your new liberty
With blood for rain.
Then, in the mighty family
Of all men that are free,
May be sometimes, very softly
You will speak of me?*

(Translated by E. L. Voynich)

'Cellist Bemko Warmly Received By Town Hall Audience

NEW YORK. — Ukrainian-American cellist Gregory Bemko was warmly received by the audience at his recital here in Town Hall February 28.

With William Cory at the piano, Mr. Bemko played the Haydn-Piatigorsky Divertimento, Beethoven's Sonata in A (Op. 69), Schumann's Three Fantasy Pieces, Tchaikovsky's Variations on a Rococo Theme and shorter works by Dvorak, Fauré and Kougell.

The Kougell composition, entitled Ukrainian Fantasy, was an arrangement of the Ukrainian folk song "Oy ne khody Hrytsyu" (Don't go dancing in the evening, Harry).

Called back again and again during his recital for bows, Mr. Bemko acceded to audience enthusiasm by playing two encores.

The New York Times of March 1 pointed out "moments of sensitive playing" and said "his musical ideas were valid."

Mr. Bemko, a native of New York City, held a fellowship with Felix Salmond at the Juilliard Graduate School of Music and was also awarded a New York Philharmonic scholarship with Joseph Schuster. He has studied with eminent masters Berce, Eisenberg, Alexanian, Dannis and Casals.



Gregory Bemko

SENATOR LAUSCHE WILL SPEAK AT UNA CONVENTION BANQUET

CLEVELAND. — Reporting on preparation for the 24th annual convention of the Ukrainian National Association, which will be held here at the Hotel Statler the week of May 26, Dmytro Szmagala said that Senator Frank J. Lausche of Ohio has accepted an invitation to speak at the convention banquet May 28.

Among other speakers will be the mayors of Cleveland and Parma, Ohio.

The banquet program will include a concert portion in which two local choirs will perform.

Mr. Szmagala, who heads the UNA convention committee, gave the report at a meeting of UNA branches of Ohio, held here March 2 with representa-

tives of 22 of the state's 28 branches in attendance.

Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme UNA president, and Mrs. Genevieve Zarebniak, Supreme UNA vice-presidentess, were also present.

Mr. Halychyn said that Ohio state branches deserved the honor of hosting the convention, since they had achieved first place in UNA organizational work during the past four years. Membership in Ohio state increased seven percent as compared with three percent increase of the general UNA membership, he pointed out.

Mrs. Zarebniak, a native Ohioan, called for greater efforts in securing even more new members before the convention.

N. J. Congressman Admires "Amazing" Ukrainian Spirit

By HELEN PROZAK

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — New Jersey Congressman Robert W. Kean says he has a "great admiration" for the Ukrainian people because of the "amazing" spirit of independence they have retained despite more than 300 years of subjugation by Russia.

The Republican Congressman, who recently announced his candidacy for the U. S. Senate, voiced these feelings at a breakfast press conference for Hudson County editors at the Hotel Plaza here February 28.

He spoke knowledgeably of the centuries-long Ukrainian struggle for freedom from Russian domination and said he hoped that Ukraine would soon regain her independence.

Queried by this reporter about his views on President Eisenhower's foreign aid policy,

Congressman Kean said he fully supports a mutual security program to help this country's allies wherever it is "in the best interests of the United States."

Now completing his 10th term in Congress, Mr. Kean officially entered the political arena in 1934 when he made a speech in Hoboken, N. J. on behalf of his father, the late Senator Hamilton F. Kean (Rep.) of New Jersey.

He entered Congress in 1939 as the representative of the 12th New Jersey District. A 1915 graduate of Harvard, Mr. Kean served in the New Jersey National Guard at the Mexican border in 1916 and was with the U.S. Army's American Expeditionary Force during World War I. He was decorated with the D.S.C. and the Silver Star medal.

Two Ukrainian Men Appointed To Dodd Campaign Committee

HARTFORD, Conn. — A delegation of the Greater Hartford Democratic Club, including President Russell Huk and Michael Melnyk, recently called on former Congressman Thomas J. Dodd who is now seeking the Democratic nomination for the U. S. Senate seat from Connecticut.

Mr. Huk and John Seleman were appointed to Mr. Dodd's campaign committee.

Ukrainian members of the delegation told Mr. Dodd that efforts were being made to organize "Ukrainians for Dodd" committees in the state.

Spokesman for the delegation said that Mr. Dodd, a prosecutor during the Nuremberg trials, believes that America must provide the free world with great leadership and he has dedicated himself to the task.

Mr. Dodd has seen first-hand the plight of Ukrainian and other displaced persons and is sympathetic with the fight of oppressed peoples for freedom.

During his term in Congress, Mr. Dodd served on the foreign relations committee of the House.

Ukrainian-Born Artist, 19 Completes First Commission

HIBERNIA, N. J. — A life-size painting of Christ completed by a 19-year-old Ukrainian-born high school senior will be dedicated in Holy Trinity Lutheran Church here on Sunday, says the Newark Evening News of February 28.

The seven-by-four-foot painting, the work of Walter Nestoly of Wharton, N. J., was the young artist's first commission as an artist.

Walter's art teacher at Morris Hills Regional High School, Theodore Guerin, recommended him for the job. The finished product was achieved through conferences with church officials and the pastor, the Rev. Philip Qualben, who had several suggestions. Walter put them into effect with help from Mr. Guerin.

"The work is in the tradition of the old masters," says Mr. Guerin. "But it is Walter's own interpretation. It has allegorical symbols. Besides the figure of Christ, the background gives a feeling of serenity and the foreground a feeling of turbulence and trouble."

For the face of Christ, Walter studied the traditional paintings. His father posed for the hands.

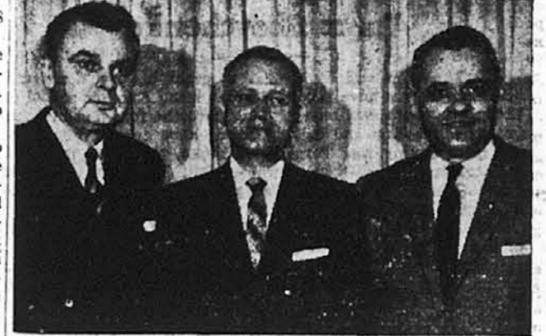
The young artist hopes to continue his art studies after graduation with an eye toward entering the advertising field as a commercial artist. He came to this country seven years ago when his family left their native Ukraine.

BANQUET PROCEEDS AID UKRAINIAN COURSES

DETROIT. — Dr. Steven Fisher, professor of Eastern languages at Wayne State University, and John Panchuk, the Ukrainian Graduate (Detroit and Windsor) "1957 Ukrainian of the Year" were guest speakers at the "Amity Banquet" of the newly-organized Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's Association recently. More than 150 persons attended the banquet, which was held in the Leland Hotel here.

Proceeds were designated for the Ukrainian courses at Wayne State.

PRIME MINISTER DIEFENBAKER RECEIVES M. LIVYTSKY IN OTTAWA



Prime Minister Diefenbaker, Mykola Livytsky and Hon. Michael Starr.

OTTAWA. — Prime Minister John Diefenbaker received Mykola Livytsky, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Rada (Council), on February 24.

Mr. Livytsky informed the prime minister of the aspirations of the Ukrainian people and the status of the Ukrainian liberation movement.

The meeting took place at the prime minister's official residence in Ottawa.

Later the same day, Mr. Diefenbaker met with Mr. Livytsky, Labor Minister Michael Starr, first Ukrainian-Canadian to become a member of the federal government, and Prof. Paul Yuzyk of the University of Manitoba.

Mr. Livytsky has been making appearances in Canada during the past two months. He has given addresses in Winnipeg, Edmonton, Fort William (Ontario) and Toronto.

Later this month he will begin a series of lectures in the United States.

"Fight Will Continue" In Edmonton, Mr. Livytsky told a rally of 1,000 persons

that "the fight (for independence) will continue until the oppressor is gone and a sovereign Ukrainian state is re-established and democracy is restored," reports the Edmonton Journal of February 3.

He said the Ukrainian people and other enslaved nations of the Soviet Empire are "a real anti-Communist force that might eventually contribute to the downfall of the Soviet regime and its vast empire."

Mr. Livytsky called upon the West to give aid, since these struggles for freedom and independence were indirectly contributing to the defence of the Western world.

The Ukrainian National Rada, which has its headquarters in Munich, Germany, is represented today by 35 members and a seven-member executive committee.

Financed by contributions from Ukrainians living throughout the world, the Rada along with other Ukrainian representations in the free world helps keep alive the hope of a free and independent Ukrainian state.

UCYL To Hold Sports Rally In Youngstown End of May

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio. — A three-day national sports rally, the organization's third, will be held here May 30-31 and June 1 by the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, reports William Danylychak.

Sponsored by the Ohio Council of UCYL, the rally will have its headquarters in the Hotel Pick Ohio, where a Grand Ball will be held May 31 and a banquet June 1.

The sports program will open with a golf tournament Saturday morning, May 31, at the Mahoning Country Club golf course. An 18-hole competition, it is under the chairmanship of Charles Yours-towsky.

Bowling competitions will

be held at the Gran Lanes beginning Saturday afternoon, and will include team events for five-man and five-woman entries and double and single competitions.

National sports director Bill Jaskaw says the handicap system will be used in all bowling events. Handicap for men will be 70% difference with 200 scratch and for women 70% difference with 130 scratch.

Presentation of bowling and golf trophies will be made at the Sunday afternoon banquet. It is expected that outstanding speakers and clergymen from the Philadelphia and Stamford exarchies will attend the banquet.

Walter Bacad Re-Elected President of Folk Council

NEW YORK. — Walter Bacad, longtime director of Ukraine Dancers of New York City and active Ukrainian community worker, was elected to a third term as president of the Folk Festival Council at the annual meeting here March 3.

The Council, comprised of music and dance groups in the New York Metropolitan area, represents twenty nationality groups. It has sponsored international festivals and a series of nationality groups. It has sponsored international festivals and a series of nationality evenings at which the member groups perform their songs and dances and display their folk arts.

Other officers are: William Deike, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Deike, Upper Montclair, N. J.; and Dr. Helen Halley of New York — vice-presidents; Mary Kachan, New York secretary, and Eugene Tso, New York, treasurer.

Mr. Bacad is an account ex-

ecutive with the firm of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, and is a national board member of the American Federation of International Institutes. He is a member of the board of directors of the Ukrainian Institute of America and vice-president and a trustee of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Foundation.

DR. PANKEVYCH DIES

PRAGUE. — Dr. Ivan Pankevych, well-known Ukrainian linguist and teacher, died here February 25 at the age of 71.

Dr. Pankevych until recently was director of the Ukrainian section in the department of philology, Karlovo University in Prague.

The noted educator was the author of several linguistic works and studies on the Ukrainian dialects of Transcarpathia. Since 1939 he was lived in Prague, devoting himself to the preparation of a Ukrainian-Czech dictionary.



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Taras Shevchenko

It has been said by some that great historic deeds and accomplishments have produced great men. Another school of thought is that great men have risen to the fore and by their initiative, idealism and driving power have created history.

Such a man was Taras Shevchenko, the great poet and national prophet of Ukraine, whose birth (March 9, 1814) and death (March 10, 1861) are being commemorated this month by Ukrainians everywhere in the world.

In the struggle of the Ukrainians for freedom the spirit of this poet remains their guiding star. Shevchenko proved that the pen is mightier than the sword. Born under the most humble of circumstances, the son of a serf, a condition which the Russian rulers inflicted upon the enslaved Ukrainian people, his life was symbolic from the first of the Ukrainian destiny. To the end it remained symbolic.

In his tremendously moving poetry, Shevchenko painted with bitter strokes the plight of the Ukrainian folk... how they tear even the skin from the poor cripple's back when they snatch off his ragged jacket, all because, forsooth, he can pay no tribute to the fattening, upstart squire; a widow, he sees, crucified because she can not pay her head tax; the bright hope of some family, the only child, its belly swollen with hunger, he sees lying beside the fence while his mother cuts the grain of the rich squireling; he sees the unwed mother disowned by her family, cast out by the young squire, who is responsible for her plight, stumbling along like a dying person, swaying with dizziness.

These were his themes of social persecutions. His themes on national persecution began with his first great work "Haydamaki" (1841), a long poem in eleven cantos with a prologue, an epilogue and an introduction. It tells of the terrible massacre of 1768 when the oppressed Ukrainian peasants on the west bank had to rebel against their Polish overlords and under the leadership of Zaliznyak and Gonta caused quite a gory night.

From such purely Ukrainian themes and sympathies, Shevchenko turned to the broader world. His naturally peaceful and sensitive soul became filled with a great pity for all suffering humanity, especially for all suffering Slavic humanity. His poem "The Dream" is the fulfillment of this broadly human sympathy. It is a protest, done with burning pen against all oppression. "Rare, in world literature," wrote the Czech critic, "are such bold and progressive political songs as Shevchenko's 'The Dream.'"

Thus Shevchenko's poetry, born of the folk poetry and of the soul of Ukraine, written with the highest artistry, yet with Biblical simplicity, was dedicated to the extermination of what to the poet was the greatest evil in the world, human bondage, particularly, the brand of the Russian Empire. It is not strange that Shevchenko was crucified for his dream of human freedom.

Yet before he was, he did manage to instill into his countrymen that spark which ignited their torch of freedom, one which they have bravely and resolutely held high ever since.

His services to the Ukrainian people were simply told by another great Ukrainian writer and patriot, Ivan Franko (1856-1916). The characterization, one of the finest and tersest of its kind, is taken from Franko's article about Shevchenko, which appeared in its English translation in a 1924 issue of the London "Slavonic Review." It is as follows:

"He was a peasant's son, and has become a prince in the realm of spirit.

"He was a serf, and has become a Great Power in the commonwealth of human culture.

"He suffered for ten years under the Russian soldiery, and has done more for the freedom than ten victorious armies.

"Fate pursued him cruelly throughout life, yet could not turn the pure gold of his soul to rust, his love for humanity to hatred, or his trust in God to despair.

"Fate spared him no suffering, but did not stint his pleasures, which welled up from a healthy spring of life.

"And it withheld till after death its best and costliest prize—undying fame and the ever new delight which his works call forth in millions of human hearts."

Truly a great tribute by a great man to another great man.

That tribute is in the hearts and minds of all of us. But, obviously, it is not enough. The greatest tribute we can pay to Shevchenko is to read his inspiring "Kobzar" collection of poetry, especially the "Last Testament," and gather inspiration from his life and works to work as hard as possible for the cause he espoused and suffered for—the liberation of the Ukrainian people from foreign misrule and oppression and the re-establishment of a free and independent Ukraine.

Ukraine Today

By TARAS SHEVCHENKO

... The people die—
Within their prisons they are slaughtered
Children without a God or friend—
The Kozak children—and the daughters,
The beauty of the native land,
Are held in bondage...

Ukraine is flaming to the skies;
Through villages the naked children
Weep for their fathers.
Faded leaves
Are rustling o'er the lifeless meadows,
The clouds are drowsing, sun's asleep,
And villages draw howling shadows
Which scent the corpse...

(Translated by W. Semenyina)

DID YOU KNOW THAT

Shevchenko composed the music to approximately 10 of his own songs and that some 180 composers of various nations have written more than 800 compositions based on Shevchenko's works?

THE NORTH AFRICAN MESS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The situation in North Africa has been deteriorating seriously and steadily ever since the Algerian struggle for independence from France commenced. So far no one has found even the slightest glimmer of hope of solving the various problems which are involved in the development of the area which contains some of the largest American air bases in the Old World and the resulting situation is one that is almost made to order for Soviet interference.

Let us look at the reason for this. When the Mohammedan Arabs started their period of expansion, they found themselves blocked before the walls of Constantinople. They turned west and pushed along the North African coast as far as Gibraltar and from there they crossed into Spain. The once flourishing Christian provinces of the Roman Empire were devastated. The natives, especially the Berbers, were converted to Islam and North Africa became a Mohammedan land.

The Arabs were finally succeeded by the Turks, but they cared relatively little for the expanses of North Africa and exerted their control chiefly over Egypt. Yet Egypt soon acquired an almost independent status, although nominally under the Sublime Porte. The more western sections were bribed by large sums of money paid by the different European countries to refrain from preying on European ships. The situation became intolerable, and even the United States was forced to engage in war on the Barbary pirates on several occasions.

A Pious Fiction

It was in this position that England and France finally built the Suez Canal nominally under Turkish control, although every one knew that this was merely a pious fiction. France conquered Algiers and made Algeria a part of Metropolitan France so as to induce French settlement of the country, but they took few steps to prepare the native Algerian population for the enjoyment of the rights of French citizenship. She followed this up by protectorates over Tunisia and Morocco, while Spain also put in her claim to part of Morocco. This was the situation at the end of World War II. Then the North African states were joined by an independent Libya over which Italy had claimed the same kind of protectorate, after the Italian-Turkish war of 1911.

When the agitation for independence began, it proved relatively easy for both France and Spain to get out of Tunisia and Morocco, although Spain insisted on holding on to the little enclave of Ifni in the south because it had been formally incorporated in Spain. Yet the Algerian question remained unsolved, for France insisted that the area was an integral part of Metropolitan France and hence not a subject for international discussion. Both the Tunisians and the Moroccans sympathized with the Algerians and in both cases have winked at arms

shipments to the Algerian rebels and other violations of international law. At the same time the relations of both peoples with France became more strained, for the French still continued to feel that their future development should be along French lines and they resented any interference of other countries in the area and any arming of the Tunisian and Moroccan troops with other than French weapons.

Worse than this all these countries have ill-defined southern borders somewhere in the Sahara Desert, over most of which the French have a sort of vague control. Now it has been discovered that there is oil in the Sahara and the French are trying to exploit it but the problem of transportation of the oil is very difficult for the roads run across territory that is infested with Algerian rebels and discontented nomadic tribe.

Nasser's Seizure of the Suez Canal

This was the situation when Nasser in Egypt began to acquire Soviet arms and to bring Egypt into the Soviet sphere of influence. He openly sympathized with the Algerians and began in his turn to ship arms into the other states, especially Tunisia, for the rebels. This was one of the reasons why the French took so bitterly his seizure of the Suez Canal and joined with the British in the ill-fated attack of 1956, which in its inconclusive manner only infuriated the Egyptians and threw them more strongly into the Soviet camp.

It was at this point that a local commander of the French air force with a sublime disregard for consequences saw fit to bomb a Tunisian border village and killed seventy nine persons, chiefly women and children. To make matters worse, it was done at a time when an International Red Cross Mission was due in the area. This was able to make an eyewitness report at the time when the French government was announcing that it was an attack on a military objective in obvious disregard of the facts.

The indignation over this raid has caused the Tunisians to demand the withdrawal of all French troops in Tunisia and the evacuation of the great French naval base of Bizerte or its transfer to NATO control. Again with legalistic reasons France has refused and this refusal has raised at least the possibility that the pro-Western government of Tunisia and later that of Morocco will be overthrown or forced into the arms of Nasser and Egypt, something which would deeply imperil the Allied position in North Africa and would have further repercussions among the Mohammedan Negroes of the area south of the Sahara.

Attempts to Mediate the Dispute

Both the United States and Great Britain are attempting to mediate the dispute but it is hard to see how they can achieve results, so long as the

French refuse to allow any discussion of the Algerian situation which really started the whole ferment in the area. It has long been obvious to all that sooner or later that question will have to be brought before some international body or congress with the additional risk of having the Soviets interfere openly.

It is at this moment when the odds are favoring the anti-Western forces that Nasser has chosen to start a new tempest in the Sudan. This is newest of the Moslem states and for more than a half century it was under the joint control of Britain and Egypt. The Sudan is another very undeveloped state, Moslem for the most part but with a strong pagan minority in the south. It controls the upper reaches of the Nile and some of its sources. Years ago a rough agreement between Egypt and Great Britain put the boundary at twenty-two degrees North Latitude but by tacit consent this was changed administratively to suit local conditions and the movement of some of the more nomadic tribes.

Nasser, flushed with success at absorbing Syria in his Arab National Republic and perhaps Yemen, has now sent troops into those portions north of the twenty second degree formerly held by the Sudanese. They have resented it on the eve of an election. They have appealed to the UN but this has failed previously to hold back Nasser and does not have the power to force his will against the Sudan by armed force. Again this involves Ethiopia and the districts on the African shore of the Red Sea which are slated for independence in the next years. Yet while Nasser and Egypt are riding high with their successes, there is also the possibility that many of the North and East African peoples may become aware that Nasser is indulging in that same form of imperialism and colonialism that he has long accused the West of practicing against the African and Near Eastern peoples. He is obviously inspired by the Soviet methods of expansion and is trying to the newest of the Moslem states without regard to the wishes of the rest of the Mohammedan population.

Freedom and Liberty are Indivisible

Coming so soon after the explosion in Tunisia, this Sudanese question may restore to the West the opportunity to think soberly about the entire situation in North Africa. It may, if the French change their attitude in even a small degree, furnish some hope for a new settlement of the African situation. Yet to clinch the position of the West, it will have to find some way of stressing its concern for the peoples not only oppressed by Nasser but by all who are under the domination of Moscow. The notion that the new African situation may make it expedient to compromise with the Soviets now becomes more dangerous than ever, for Africa is making it clear that freedom and liberty are indivisible throughout the world and that

Excerpts from Shevchenko's Kobzar

THE REAPER

Through the fields the reaper goes
Piling sheaves on sheaves in row;
Hills, not sheaves, are these.
Where he passes howls the earth,
Howl the echoing seas.
All the night the reaper reaps,
Never stays his hand nor sleeps
Reaping endlessly;
Whets his blade and passes on...
Hush, and let him be.
Hush, he cares not how men write
With naked hands against the scythe.
Wouldst thou hide in field or town?
Where thou art, there he will come;
He will reap thee down.
stark
Serf and landlord
Great and small;
Friedless wandering singer,—
all,
All shall swell the sheaves that
grow to mountains;
Even the Tsar shall go.
And me too the scythe shall find
Covering alone behind
Bars of iron; swift and blind,
Strike, and pass, and leave me,
And forgotten in the dark.

BUT I CARE!

I care not, shall I see my dear
Own land before I die, or not
Nor who forgets, buried here
In desert wastes of alien snow;
Though all forget me,—better
so.
A slave from my first bitter
years,
Most surely I shall die a slave
Ungraced by any kinsmen's
tears,
And carry with me to the grave
Everything; and leave no trace,
No little mark to keep my place
In the dear lost Ukraina
Which is not ours, although
our land,
And none shall ever understand;
No father to his son shall say:
—Kneel down, and fold your
hands and pray;
He died for our Ukraina.
I care no longer if the child
Shall pray for me, or pass me
by.
One only thing I cannot bear:
To know my land, that was be-
guled
Into a death trap with a lie,
Trampled and ruined and de-
filed...
Ah, but I care, dear God; I
care!

Transl. by N. Semenyina

AT THE ROADSIDE

... At the roadside
Not far from where I stood
A girl was picking hemp
She heard my sighs and sobs
And came the cause to seek,
Then wiped my rolling tears
And kissed me on the cheek.
(Translated by W. SEMENYINA)

slavery in any country is a menace to all the rest of mankind. If this can be clearly expressed now both upon Europe and the Mohammedan peoples, the way will be open for a new consideration of the all-important question, the Soviet Union versus the free world.

UNA QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

We have some more questions and answers of general interest which concern the Ukrainian fraternal benefit society in the United States.

Q. My branch secretary refuses to give me a transfer letter to another branch. I have moved to a different State and desire to pay my dues to the branch in my new locality. Why was the transfer letter refused me?

A. We have communicated with your secretary and he advises us that you are in arrears with your dues. By refusing you the transfer letter he was conforming with the UNA By-Laws, which stipulate that members must be paid to date before being allowed to leave the branch. If you will send your dues in arrears to your secretary he will send you a transfer letter.

Q. Two months ago I gave my insurance certificate and completed an application for change of beneficiary. My certificate still has not been returned to me. Why?

A. Applications for change of beneficiaries and change of name are processed once monthly by the UNA. Sometimes forms are received which are not completed, or which lack signatures and these are returned to the branch. By the time the forms are back in the UNA Office again a new business month has arrived, and processing is delayed. Processed certificates are returned to the branch secretary and he returns them to the members. If he waits for a regular monthly branch meeting to return the certificates to the members there will be additional delay. Normally, however, members get their certificates back within thirty days.

Q. I have looked over my insurance certificate and failed to find an reference to double indemnity. Other members in my branch have certificates containing the double indemnity. How come?

A. When you joined the UNA there was no such thing as double indemnity in the organization. If you will see your secretary, however, you will get an application to sign;

this form, together with your certificate, will be sent to the UNA by the secretary; in due time you will receive your certificate with the clause attached. Your dues will be increased a few cents monthly. No charge for back dues for the clause will be made unless you are the holder of a 20 Payment Life certificate.

Q. My husband and I have separated. He has my certificate and refuses to return it to me. What can I do? I'm afraid he may surrender it for its cash value.

A. He cannot surrender it for its cash value simply because its your certificate and only you have the right to sign papers pertaining to it. The certificate is of no value to him and, as soon as he realizes this fact, he will probably return it to you.

Q. I see that my name is misspelled in my certificate. How do I go about having it corrected?

A. Bring it to your secretary. He will have you sign a form which he will send to the UNA with your certificate. In due time you will receive your corrected certificate. The same procedure should be followed where names are changed due to marriage or by court order.

Q. There was a fire in my home recently and the insurance certificates of the entire family were destroyed. Can duplicate be made? Is there a charge?

A. Your branch secretary will supply you with applications for duplicates. He will send the completed applications to the UNA and the duplicate certificates will be in your hands shortly thereafter. There is no charge.

Q. Somehow, somewhere, I lost my dividend check. What should I do?

A. You were correct in notifying the UNA. Payment on your check has been stopped. A duplicate check will be issued in due time, which will be sent to your secretary. He will give it to you.

Q. I lost my membership pin. Can I get a new new?

A. Yes, but there is a fifty-cent charge. Please order the pin through your branch secretary.

On the Eleventh Psalm

Merciful God, how few
Good folk remain on earth,
Behold, each one in heart
Is setting snares for another,
But with fine words,
And lips honey-sweet
They kiss—and wait
To see how soon
Their brother to his grave
Will find his way.
But thou who art Lord alone
Shuttest up the evil lips,
That great speaking tongue
That says:—
"No trifling thing are we,
How glorious shall we show
In intellect and speech
Who is that Lord
That will forbid
Our thoughts and words?"
Yea, the Lord shall say to
Thee

"I shall arise, this day
On their behalf—
People of mine in chains
The poor and humble ones
Whose will I glorify.
Little, dumb and slaves are
they,
Yet on guard about them,
Will I set my Word.
Like trampled grass
Shall perish your thoughts
And words alike.
Like silver, hammered, beaten,
Seven times melted o'er the
fire
Are thy words, Oh Lord,
Scatter these holy words of
Thine,
O'er all the earth,
That thy children
little and poor
May believe in miracles on
earth.
(Trans. by A. J. Hunter)

ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE

By DIMITRI HORBAV

Lykishenko's naivete had made him wonder why it was also necessary to arrest these Socialists for "reasons of security?" Were not they, too, bitter opponents of Fascism? From these Socialists he learned the Soviet Union had signed an alliance with Hitler; had crossed the Polish border on September 17, and reclaimed Western Ukraine and Western White Russia for the "Ukrainian and White Russian peoples." That is why, they told him, "Western Ukrainian and Western White Russian Socialists now were here as prisoners." These last words had been steeped in bitterness.

This influx of transitory civilian prisoners from Western Ukraine went on unabated for over a year-and-a-half. Then, in the early part of July, 1941, Lykishenko and the other prisoners with him learned that Germany had invaded the Soviet Union on June 22 of that same year.

There was a new undercurrent of excitement and tense expectation among the prisoners. They recalled with what swiftness Hitler's panzer divisions had rolled across Poland. Would the same repeat itself now? What might their fate be in the face of this new development? Some days after having learned this startling news, about thirty of their number, who had come from local districts, were taken away. They did not know what became of them, nor did they possess any means of finding out.

The day finally arrived when they could hear cannon fire from the west, and the drone of airplanes overhead accompanied by occasional bomb bursts. Now Lykishenko and the rest of the prisoners were taken outside the prison daily and set at building fortifications. As the Germans advanced nearer, and the bombing of Kharkiv by artillery and air power became intensified, he and the others felt certain that something would be done with them very shortly.

more excited, angrier than usual. They alerted everybody and yelled out orders for everyone to be ready to move in ten minutes. Somehow without even being told they all knew that today they were not going out to work on fortifications. When the time expired they were herded outside, arranged in a double column and began marching toward the heart of the city. After the one brief stop, when the NKVD guard had been changed, they were again moving along slowly.

Lykishenko broke off his reverie again and looked around him. The surroundings were very familiar. They were marching along Konushny Street. Up ahead a little was the Institute of Psychiatry. As they came abreast of it the NKVD man at the head of the column of prisoners, who was apparently in command, abruptly halted the column and called the other five NKVD men to his side. After a brief conference, they started walking the length of the column detaching from it those who, for one physical ill or another, were preventing the column from moving at a more rapid pace.

Fifteen were sorted out and grouped together a few feet in front of the column. Lykishenko, who had injured his leg while constructing fortifications, was among them. With his hand, the NKVD man in charge motioned towards the building housing the Institute of Psychiatry, yelling at the fifteen, "Zhdajte tam!" The little group started hobbling towards the wall of the designated building in obedience of the order to wait there. Lykishenko wondered if there could be a medical contingent inside the Institute which would tend to their injuries and maladies. Looking at the building as he moved towards it with the other fourteen prisoners, he noted the numeral "46" on it. He shook his head as he mused that it did not contain his lucky number, five. Adding the two, he got ten, that might be the total of two fives, but still this left no number five in sight.

Lykishenko's mind skipped from the thought of lucky numbers just as speedily as it had taken to it. He wondered if they would have long to wait in front of this building. Perhaps a motor lorry would shortly pick them up? He hoped the wait would not be too long, as the biting October wind chilled the bones if you stood in one spot.

As the fifteen came up to the wall of the building, they turned around slowly and faced the column. Lykishenko saw the NKVD leader, flanked on either side by an armed lieutenant, standing directly in front of them. Any second, thought, Lykishenko, he will give the order and the column will be on its way again. Suddenly wild fear gripped him. His mind flashed back to the many stories, recounted by others at the prison, telling what contemptuous little value had been set time and again on the lives of political prisoners like themselves by the NKVD.

A Letter to the Editor

UKRAINIAN PROFESSIONALS

There are many indications in our Ukrainian-American life to point to the fact that we have been moving forward. New churches and schools, community centers, organizations like the Congress Committee, Academy of Arts and Sciences, Shevchenko Society, Technical Institute, Ukrainian Institute, UYL-NA Foundation, Organization of United Ukrainian Youth Groups, etc., are but a few shining examples of progress to meet specific needs. The Lawyers' Association, Medical Society and Engineers' Society are noteworthy achievements. From these mature developments in our organizational life stems a need to develop another kind of organization—The Inter-Professional Society.

From among our individual members, we could very easily compile an impressive WHO'S WHO listing, the high honors and far-reaching achievements of our numerous professional people. These individuals possess vast resources of untapped knowledge, wisdom, and abilities that could be harnessed to produce much fruitful work. They could be an inspiration, challenge, and a guiding light to every young person of Ukrainian heritage.

We know that we have many professionals who are participating actively in many of our Ukrainian organizations, thereby enriching them and helping them to progress. We know, too, that we have many professionals who are not drawn into our fold. There are many reasons. One reason is that these individuals need to feel useful and give in their own way. They, together with others of their level, can best stimulate each other in finding the area of greatest contribution.

The Ukrainian Professional Society of North America published a directory of membership for 1956-1957 in which is found the following information:

"The Ukrainian Professional Society was organized in 1933 in Chicago. During the war years it was inactive. Reorganization began in 1948 and was formalized in 1949 through the adoption of a new constitution. The purposes of the U. P. S., as stated in the constitution, include: to stimulate friendly association among its members; to promote inter-professional education through informal lectures, or papers; to promote interest in research and publication on scientific subjects relating to Ukrainian culture and Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian society; to promote financial sponsorship of scholarly undertakings as mentioned above, and to publish annually a directory of its members."

It could be very enlightening as well as interesting to mingle the various professions. The outcome would be a dynamic approach to problems that would be revitalizing not only to our Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian Communities, but to each member participating. A new slant on old problems would result. How would we continue to grow? New viewpoints, new approaches, new catalysis would be inevitable!

We are ready. We have ripened and become stabilized. We have rich and varied resources. Let's produce! Let's form active inter-professional groups in every region. There is an excellent example in the Detroit-Windsor area of such an inter-professional society showing a record of long years of productive work and very social relations.

This letter specifically appeals to Ukrainians in the region of New York, New Jersey and Long Island. "Each one bring one and have fun," can be our motto for growth. When shall we start?

P. D.
Lynbrook, N.Y., Feb. 25, 1958

A Red Election

During the past Presidential election, several Soviet observers were invited by the United States, and they saw how they are run in our country. They found the system very novel indeed.

Very novel, too, will it be for three American observers, especially invited by the Soviet government, in a reciprocal gesture, to see what goes on in the Soviet electoral campaign in its last two weeks.

The Americans are Richard Scammon, chief of the political section of the Government Affairs Institute; Cyril Black, Princeton University history professor, and Hedley Donovan, managing editor of the "Fortune."

The novelty for the Americans will be that they will see no campaign trains, no siren-screaming motorcades, and not even any arguments. There is only one candidate for a job, and it could not be quieter.

JOHN O. FLIS TO LECTURE ON INCOME TAX

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Proper methods of filing federal and New York State income tax returns will be explained at the Ukrainian National Home here on March 9 by John O. Flis, prominent young attorney of New York City and an income tax specialist.

Mr. Flis will cover specialized situations as well as the routine problems encountered by tax payers.

The discussion, scheduled for 5 p.m., will be held in both Ukrainian and English, and is open to all Ukrainians and their friends in the New York area.

Personalia

Dr. Alexander Sas-Yaworsky, popular contestant on "The \$64,000 Question", and Mrs. Sas-Yaworsky visited the Ukrainian National Association and "Svoboda" offices last week. Patrons of a nearby restaurant stopped eating when the easily-recognized doctor and his wife arrived there for luncheon with UNA Supreme President Dmytro Halychyn, Treasurer Roman Slobodian, Advisor Dr. Yaroslav Padoch and Svoboda editor Anton Dragan.

Bohdan Romanenczuk, editor and publisher of the Ukrainian publication *Kiev*, received a Ph.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in February. Dr. Romanenczuk, a member of UNA branch 375, was enrolled in Slavonic and Baltic studies and wrote his thesis on "Modernistic Trends in Ukrainian Literature."

The engagement of Ann Fedirko of Colonia, N. J., to William (Bill) Polewchak, a former president of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, has been announced by Miss Fedirko's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fedirko. The wedding will take place May 25 in Elizabeth, N. J.

Miss Fedirko was editor last year of the New Jersey Youth League's publication "The Jersey Jabber" and is a member of the UYLNJ bowling league.

Her fiancé, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Polewchak of Elizabeth, graduated in 1950 from the University of Michigan. He was national UYLNJ president in 1951 and was a League advisor for several years.

Mr. Polewchak is co-director of the Ukraine Dancers of New York and heads the financial committee of the UYLNJ Foundation. He is a member of UNA branch 102 and is employed as the New York division field engineer of the Shell Oil Company.

For the second straight year, Mike Matias (UNA branch 133) of Newark, N. J., was voted "Man of the Year" by his company. He works for the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company.

A May 30 wedding has been set for Yvonne Duzansky, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Duzansky of Chicago, and Anton (Tony) Kit. The bride-to-be, a member of UNA branch 221, is a graduate of Columbia University. Mr. Duzansky is president of the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, Inc.

Hryhory Kohut, uncle of UNA Supreme Vice-president Michael Piznak, died February 19 at HERNERSVILLE, N. Y. Mr. Kohut, who became a member of UNA branch 70 in 1923, was born in 1873 in the village of Lyppe, Turka province in Western Ukraine.

The Westinghouse Company has promoted Volodymyr Kachor, a graduate of Lviv Polytechnic Institute, to a highly responsible position as a construction engineer of powerful turbines.

Recently announced in Philadelphia was the engagement of Dorothy Bronsky of that city to Emil Senkow of Clifton Heights, Pa., national commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans and a member of UNA branch 128.

Peter Grentus of Newark, a member of UNA branch 490 and an active member of the New Jersey Youth League, recently won an award for "Outstanding Salesman". Mr. Grentus works for the Heinz Company.

While spending a week in the East compiling information on the Ukrainian Youth League's 25-year history, Jennie Kohut of Rochester, N. Y., UYLNJ publicity director, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Pronchick, of Newark, N. J. (Mr. Pronchick was Youth League president in 1956-57). Miss Kohut (UNA branch 343) studied back numbers of *The Ukrainian Weekly* at the Svoboda offices and talked with original organizers and long-time members of the League.

A son was born February 1 to Dr. and Mrs. Walter Pressey (nee Helen Demydchuk) of Toronto. Mrs. Pressey is a daughter of Dr. Simon Demydchuk, of New York, Ukrainian journalist and community worker who was a member of the editorial staff of *Svoboda* for some 15 years, and Mrs. Maria Demydchuk, a Supreme Advisor of the UNA.

Members of UNA branch 374 in Boston, Mass., recently honored Mr. and Mrs. Mykola Bilak on their 50th wedding anniversary. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bilak have been members of the branch since its inception in 1927, and Mr. Bilak was one of its organizers as well as its treasurer for many years.

Wed in the village of Sniatyn (Western Ukraine), the couple came to the United States in 1912.

Sofia Marko of Forest Hills, N. Y., and Theodore P. (Ted) Carpluk, director of New Dance Ukraine in Brooklyn, are betrothed.

Miss Marko, a graduate of Queens College (New York), is a speech correctionist for Lynbrook public schools (Long Island). She is a daughter of Paul Marko, president of UNA branch 204, and Mrs. Marko.

Her fiancé, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Carpluk, is a supervisor in the drafting department of Caisson Engineering in New York City.

Michael Jaroszewski of Bayonne, N. J., vice-president of the Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey, was graduated recently from Seton Hall University. His major was chemistry.

William Pawluk, a student of the University of Alberta, has been awarded a two-year scholarship to study in Great Britain. He will leave for England in September.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

UYL-NA Sports Rally

The Ukrainian Youth League of North America will hold its annual National Sports Rally at the modern facilities—full U.W.A. Ukrainian Community Center (440 Wyoming Ave.) in Scranton, Pa. over the May 9, 10, 11, 1958 weekend. Plans now call for bowling (men's and women's singles, doubles, and 5 man teams), basketball, soccer, and swimming, plus the usual great time socializing with fellow Ukrainians in the Friday, Saturday and Sunday night dances and Sunday afternoon Victory Banquet, at which all trophies and cash prizes will be awarded.

Last week's edition of this publication gave me the idea for the following item. First, we wholeheartedly concur with the lead editorial piece on Unity of Action among our three leading Ukrainian youth groups, the Ukrainian Orthodox League, organized in Carteret, N. J. in 1932, the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, and the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, both organized at the Chicago World's Fair in 1933.

The editorial was titled "Who Will Be the First to Take the Initiative"—thus my reason for writing this particular item.

I would like to address the following words to the UOL, the UYL, the UYLNJ, the Ukrainian American Veterans, MUN, SUMA, Plast, Sports Clubs, etc. among the newly-arrived, and to all four fraternal organizations:

How about sending your best bowlers and basketball teams to the UYL-NA Sports Rally next May, carrying your respective organization's name, banner and colors—to play and actively participate—and having the eventual winners in each of these two highly competitive sports declared not only champion of your respective group but a truly National Ukrainian Champion!

Thus, one person could become not only the UYL-NA champ, but also champ of his fraternal group, his religious group, vets group, all at the same time and if it came to pass that we Ukrainian youth acted as good Christians and practiced Brotherhood by getting together in Scranton, Pa. next May, then perhaps we could really give our common enemy some headaches and not bicker so foolishly among ourselves in the future.

Personally, we think that SPORTS would be an excellent medium to get the various Ukrainian groups together, and since the UYL-NA Executive Board will be meeting then at Scranton, perhaps an informal (if not formal) initial meeting could be arranged with several representatives from each group sitting in for an honest, straight from the shoulder (that's my kind of talk) exchange of opinions and ideas—all for the benefit of the great Ukrainian Cause! How about it, people?

Ukrainian College

Last week on these pages, we read with very great interest Prof. Clarence A. Manning's fine article entitled "Why Not a Ukrainian College?"—as we are highly interested in ambitious project, but we felt Prof. Manning would make a good dean.

Just about a month ago, I had the honor of composing a 6 page letter on behalf of the Newark-Essex County, N. J. Ukrainians to the U.N.A. Supreme Board. Our letter suggested and outlined a rather ambitious project, but we felt Prof. Manning would make a good dean.

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U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The Ukrainian American Veterans bowling team suffered the loss of two games out of three at the hands of the league-leading Ukrainian Orthodox Church quintet, and possibly lost its chances for a try to take the leadership away from the Churchmen, in the matches held by the UNA Bowling League of New Jersey on Friday, February 28th. The two crucial games were hard fought all the way and the Vets lost them by small margins, registering the evening's highest team series of 2,552 pins, which also included the highest single game total of 934 pins.

The First Ukrainian P.M.O. team, which looked so promising before the last matches, also lost two games out of three to the "senior" St. John's C.W.V. keepers who now are on the second rung in the team standings by one-half game. St. John'sman Salaban paced his team with a 506 series, which although not outstanding, was better than most of the results gotten by the P.M.O.'s.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDING

	Won	Lost	Game	High	Pins	Avg.
1. Ukr. Orthodox Church	51½	26½	926	2613	63859	818
2. St. John's C.W.V. Sr.	46	32	909	2533	61732	791
3. Ukrainian American Vets	45½	32½	934	2617	65083	834
4. 1st Ukrainian P.M.O.	45½	32½	935	2561	61224	784
5. Ukrainian Center	42½	35½	977	2759	65772	843
6. Ukrainian Sith A.A.	40½	37½	922	2578	63333	811
7. Br'hood Holy Ascension	40	38	911	2693	62759	804
8. St. John's H.N.S.	36	42	819	2348	56041	718
9. Ukrainian Y.W.C.	35½	42½	923	2577	62583	802
10. St. John's C.W.V. Jr.	7	71	777	2061	50513	647

N. J. Ukrainian Basketball League

Going into the homestretch of the basketball season, the N. J. Ukrainians have a hot and heavy race for the championship. Last Sunday, found two of the top clubs upset when the Carteret Ukes scored their first win of the season over the heretofore smooth-functioning Passaic quintet, 27-24, while the Newark Sith lost, two.

Carteret was led by Pukash and Zazworsky, although the entire squad deserves raves for their hustle and spunk and "never say die" spirit in several tight spots. Passaic, which tumbled from second to fourth spot in this defeat, was led by Trush and Rozum, while Mazepa played a fine floor game. Passaic is traveling to Scranton, Pa. today to participate in a Sports Festival at the U.W.A. Ukrainian Community Center, and we hope this junket will open up the entire Eastern area for Ukrainian basketball.

In another game coach Tom Lasuk's Jersey City quintet came from 6 points behind at the half, to win going away over the Newark Holy Ascension team 44-33. Tom Koche-

On the Sports Scene

WILMINGTON, N. Y.—Members of Ukrainian ski societies from New York City, Toronto and Syracuse, N. Y. gathered at White Face Mountain near here for inter-club competitions February 22-23.

The ski meet, organized by the Carpathian Ski Club of New York, included downhill races, slalom and Alpine combinations for both men and women.

The New York club led the competitions with 20½ points. Top individual contenders in the women's division were Motrya Voyevodka of New York and Lida Paley of Toronto, and in the men's division, George Kupchynsky of New York and Theodore Stupnysky of Syracuse.

EASTER DINNER PLANNED BY DETROIT GROUP

DETROIT.—Martin Wichorek was re-elected chairman of the Ukrainian Section, International Institute of Detroit, at the annual meeting February 19.

Other officers are: Frances Natushko, vice-chairman; Arlene Pinkos, secretary, and Ivan Panczak, treasurer.

The group's first project for 1958 will be a traditional Ukrainian Easter dinner at the Institute on March 18, with Mrs. Emily Zaporozetz as chairman. The program will include a display of Ukrainian hayivky and vesnyanky by the Plast group directed by Mrs. Daria Bojczuk.

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