



FOUNDED 1893

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays & holidays (Saturday & Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. at 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Second Class Postage paid at the Post Office of Jersey City, N. J.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1130 of Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1918

The Ukrainian Weekly

English Language Supplement

Адреса: "СВОБОДА", P. O. Box 346, JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND OUR STATE DEPARTMENT

In the November 19, 1959 issue of *The New York Times* there appeared an article by James Reston dealing with the steadily-growing proficiency in foreign languages of our country's foreign service officers. This, of course, is a welcome phenomenon. As a rule, our foreign service personnel has often been criticized at home and abroad for its catastrophic lack and ignorance of foreign languages. The proficiency in foreign languages is a great attributive quality for any foreign service official. The State Department tried to remedy this situation and began training courses in foreign languages at the Foreign Service Institute's schools in Washington, Tokyo, Mexico City, Beirut, Frankfurt (Germany) and Taichung (Taiwan).

The results thus far have been outstanding, for whereas in March of 1958 more than half of the members of the government's elite diplomatic service did not have a speaking knowledge of any foreign language, today that figure was reduced to 15 per cent. Some of the statistics are interesting not only from the viewpoint of the actual number of those who have mastered foreign languages, but also from the viewpoint of interest and areas, for which these languages were selected. Thus, the survey shows that some 1,039 foreign service officers have succeeded in mastering 47 foreign languages; there are 99 officials who are receiving full-time training in foreign languages, and at least 477 more are expected to be trained by 1965 in foreign languages. The major interest seems to be in such languages as Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Norwegian, Russian (165 Russian-speaking officials) and Swedish, as each of these languages has at least 60 specialists. Other languages in which 30 to 60 U.S. foreign service officers are proficient are Danish, Dutch, Greek, Hindi-Urdu, Indonesian (Malayan), Polish and Serbo-Croatian.

The most shocking aspect is the absence of linguists in our State Department's foreign service corps from the areas of the non-Russian nations of the USSR and the so-called satellite states.

There is only one Ukrainian-speaking U. S. foreign service officer, according to the survey, and none is training at present nor is among those scheduled to finish a foreign-language school by 1965.

Such languages as Armenian, Byelorussian and Latvian are not listed at all, while Soviet-dominated countries of Europe and Asia also have a very small number of enthusiasts among our foreign service officers.

This reflects on the whole the interest of U. S. foreign policy, which regards Ukraine, the Caucasian countries, and to a certain extent also the Baltic states, as areas of lesser interest to the United States.

If we are correct in assuming that the negligence on the part of the State Department toward the Ukrainian and other languages of the USSR stems from an apparent lack of interest in Ukraine, then it is tragic that our foreign policy is so shockingly myopic and blind as not to recognize the areas of great potential and vital interest to both the United States and the free world at large. It is specifically from the solution of the problem of the Russian empire, meaning, the full liberation of the enslaved non-Russian nations of Europe and Asia that the future peace in the world will depend. Hence, the interest of the United States must be centered on those vast areas, seething with discontent and opposition to Moscow and its oppressive and colonial rule.

Ukraine, despite its enslavement, has a separate government, though under communist control; it has a separate language, which is spoken by at least 45 million people who are proud of their language and who are fighting against constant waves of Russification. Is it not in the interest of such a great power with global views and weight, as the United States not to recognize this basic truth?

It is up to Ukrainian American organizations, such as the UCCA and others, to constantly remind our government of the vital importance of Ukraine and other subjugated nations in the USSR. Sooner or later this understanding will prevail in U.S. policy-making circles and we hope, will be expressed in our foreign policy as well. But we all have to work relentlessly and intelligently with a view of attaining that objective as soon as possible.

SITUATION IN UKRAINE TODAY

On Saturday, November 21, 1959 a series of lectures on the present situation in Ukraine was sponsored by the Foreign Representation of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council and the "Prolog" Research and Publishing Association Inc. at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York City. These lectures, given by specialists in each field, dealt with such subjects as the economy and the economic cadres of Ukraine in 1959, trade unions and the youth of Ukraine; cultural trends and policies of Ukraine; religious and national resistance and the problems of Ukrainian policies in the Ukrainian SSR and the position of the Ukrainian emigration with respect to the present situation in Ukraine.

The overall situation in Ukraine was well analyzed and presented on the basis of research and study by the speakers. The general picture is, however, too complex and complicated to be summarized in a brief conclusive statement. Impressive progress has been made in the field of technology and mechanization; the one-time Ukrainian village has allegedly disappeared as such. But on the other side, we have the constant suppression of Ukrainian culture and language, and Russification is rampant and wide-spread. While there seems to be a loosening of the rigid communist control on the lower echelons of the communist society, the overall control over Ukraine is firmly in the hands of Moscow.

Such seminars and lectures are indeed very helpful in that they bring up to date the knowledge of political situation of the Ukrainian people, and as such are contributing to a clearer understanding of the problems with which the Ukrainians in the free world are confronted today.

THE CRANBERRY MUDDLE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

When in the early part of November Secretary Fleming of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare announced that a considerable part of the cranberries on the market had been contaminated by a weed destroyer, aminotriazole, and were unfit for human consumption, it created a major sensation. Cranberries were a part of the traditional American Thanksgiving dinner and the attack upon them seemed to many people almost sacrilegious. In addition, the crop this year had been very large and the news promised a near-disaster to certain areas. Yet it was a dramatic revelation of changes that were taking place in both American life and agriculture.

The American cranberry in its natural state is found in relatively restricted areas, chiefly on the Atlantic coast. It is a low and often prostrate shrub growing in certain bog lands and as it is cultivated, it prefers the same type of habitat. It is grown chiefly in southeastern Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Oregon and Washington and then only in selected areas which have the natural or artificial bogs which it enjoys. In the places where it grows well, it forms a major crop, although the number of people raising it is limited. In those areas there has long been a question of preventing the plants from being choked with various weeds and of keeping the bogs clean to facilitate harvesting. Within the last few years the chemical companies have introduced this new compound and it has been widely used, although the conditions under which it could be employed were less well understood than its results.

The cause of the confusion is still not clear. There may have been action at cross purposes between the Food and Drug Division of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Department of Agriculture. Some of the announcements of the cranberry growers' associations may have been to blame. Perhaps some of the individual growers' associations may have been to blame. Perhaps some of the individual growers used the chemical without paying attention to the instructions. Or the chemical companies that produced it may not have appreciated all the consequences and possible results of their product. Attempts are now being made by all concerned to straighten out the misunderstanding and to determine which of the cranberries are edible.

Yet whatever the future of the cranberries, whether processed in 1957, 1958 or fresh in 1959, the episode throws into high relief the development of agricultural chemistry and of food processing which have made American life what it is today. It is but a little more than half a century since Congress at the insistent prodding of Harvey W. Wiley passed the first Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906 and it is only within the decade that the government laboratories have become the final arbiter for standards of purity with the power to determine what

standards shall be imposed. Before that the government could only prosecute for the sale of adulterated and unfit products and its views were often successfully challenged by unscrupulous firms. The millennium has not yet been reached but it is sage to say that the American people can today be surer of the quality of their purchases in food and drugs than ever before.

At the same time the chemical industry has furnished an ever growing number of chemicals for use in agriculture and in controlling pests. It has turned out sprays that are available for rather restricted purposes. Some of these are so powerful that they need careful handling and once again the question is coming up as to whether they are safe for employment by the general mass of those farmers who find them valuable in replacing hand labor, weeding and the destruction of pests.

There are not lacking serious students who question the value of many of the modern chemical products on the ground that they are destroying various forms of insect and bird life which are themselves valuable and necessary. Large scale spraying from the air of forests to prevent the spreading of certain pests has been accused of reducing the bird population. So too the chemicals need to stop the spreading of the fire and which is invading the country from the tropics and the running wild of water plants which in some places are becoming a menace to navigation. These are not merely isolated phenomena but in the most recent years the new chemicals have become the favorite object of research and agricultural science has progressed along the line of chemistry even more than in other fields which would perhaps offer equal rewards, if they were treated as thoroughly and on as large a scale.

The situation is further complicated by the growing apparent immunity of some forms of germs, viruses and plagues to the newer chemicals just as some research workers are becoming aware of the dangers of some of the antibiotic remedies which seem to have lost much of their powers to control the diseases for which they were first employed.

All indications are that the next years will see more intensive research and questioning of some of the latest results in food processing and in agriculture as newer methods of analysis come into common use and the limitations on some of the newer products are more fully recognized. This does not deny the enormous amount of progress that has been made since Dr. Wiley first began to campaign against the cruder and more open adulterants of the early part of the century when any methods of preservation were more or less hit and miss and when products, often mislabeled, were placed on the market for sale to the unwary. In the United States public knowledge has long since advanced beyond the stage when diseased

THE UKRAINIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

The Ukrainians were part of the last of the great waves of immigration which came to the United States before World War I. The wave was resumed after the war until immigration was practically reduced to a trickle by the imposition of the law on national origins. Then after World War II there came another group of considerable size among the displaced persons.

Yet it is by no means easy to estimate the number in the United States at the present time. Careful estimates put it in the neighborhood of a million of the first, second and third generations but it is hard to secure accurate figures. Since most of the Ukrainian immigration came from the western parts of Ukraine which were at the time under rule of Austria-Hungary, there was a tendency to list them on the immigration records as Austrians and Hungarians and many of the immigrants who had come to America in the hope of making money and then returning to their homelands were relatively indifferent as to how they were entered in statistics. It was only later when they were fully acclimated in the United States that they became fully conscious of their racial and national origin and commenced to build a secure place for themselves in American society.

Perhaps the most reliable estimates of their number can be secured from the membership in the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, which was the native religion of most of the Western Ukrainians. In this country some of those

lamb was doctored to sell as canned chicken but with the newer chemicals which may have far more insidious effects, than has been often thought, there is still a great deal to be done before either the government or the producers can rest on their oars and believe that they have produced a perfectly safe product. We are not yet in the stage when any scientist can mix together a few chemicals and produce with certainty a completely healthy diet.

The middle over the cranberries this year has been a dramatic example of scientific progress and some previously unrecognized error. Whatever that error was in the method of use of the chemical or in some unrecognized quality in the chemical or the soil, we cannot yet determine. Yet it has brought home to many people what a responsible part science, the government and industry have in providing an adequate and proper food supply at the present time. It is unfortunate that the cranberry growers have had to stand the brunt of the disclosure and the dramatic way in which the situation was revealed has added to their troubles. Yet it may redound to the welfare of all concerned if all participants realize that the search for better food is endless and that every new discovery may have drawbacks along with undoubted benefits.

from Galicia and the Carpathian areas joined the Russian Orthodox Church and formed a very considerable part of its membership before World I. So, if we group together approximate figures for the various religious bodies we shall arrive at about the number given and this is the estimate that has been made by Ukrainian scholars who compiled their figures on the basis of European statistics and their impressions of the Ukrainian groups in the United States.

As we have mentioned, the Ukrainians first began to come in masses in the last quarter of the nineteenth century but that did not mean that none had arrived previously. Still they had come as individuals, together with the early Polish settlers to Jamestown or with the Dutch to New Amsterdam or with the Spanish monks to the California missions. It is a fascinating study to track down these early settlers of Ukrainian origin but it is not until the period of the Civil War and the purchase of Alaska by the United States that we begin to secure more definite notices of men like Rev. Ahapy Honcharenko, a friend of Shevchenko and an Orthodox priest who appeared in the United States and commenced to edit the first newspaper in Russian and Ukrainian.

When the mass immigration began, it showed a phenomenon which sharply differentiates the Ukrainians in the United States from those in Canada. In their native land they had been chiefly occupied in agriculture and the early Ukrainian immigrants to Canada settled in the prairie provinces and attempted to transplant to the New World their old manner of living. Here on the contrary the first mass settlements were in the mines and factories of Pennsylvania and other states and the Ukrainian population set down its deepest and earliest roots in the same urban atmosphere as did many of the Poles and Slovaks. Even today the main part of the Ukrainians reside in the manufacturing states as Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Illinois.

In the beginning they showed a tendency to associate themselves rather closely with the other Slav immigrants but it was not long before they felt the need for their own religious organizations and slowly and haltingly they began to organize the Greek Catholic parishes with priests who came to the United States from the Metropolitanate of Lviv and Halych. These priests were in many cases the first educated leaders of the Ukrainian immigrants and they well fulfilled their mission. They have steadily prospered and today the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Byzantine Rite has been fully organized under the Earch Constantine Bohachevsky in Philadelphia and many of those from the Carpathians have found a similar organization in the Pittsburgh Diocese of the same Rite. The Ukrainian Orthodox only emerged as an important factor after World War II and very

A GOOD U.N.A. MEMBER

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The members of the Ukrainian National Association hold more than 73,000 certificates on which they are paying dues. These members are in good standing, which means that as long as they are paying dues, they are entitled to all of the privileges and benefits.

Most of the members are satisfied merely to pay their dues and keep their insurance in force. But some take their U.N.A. membership more seriously and take active interest in the affairs of the organization. The U.N.A. has members, for example, who serve as officers of their branches. Officers are elected by the members of their branches and are supposed to serve until the next annual election. But year after year the same people are re-elected and one result is that the U.N.A. has branch officers who have served 20, 30, and even more, years. Some of the branch officers are old and ill, but they continue to serve. It is not unusual for branch officers to die while still in office. These members are a credit to the U.N.A.

The U.N.A. has other members who strive to help the organization. These members take upon themselves the task of bringing new members into the fraternal benefit society. They make house to house calls, telephone calls, and write letters to contact prospects. It is an aggravating often disappointing, job, but the organizers carry on with it. It takes real fraternal spirit, real sense of duty, and real loyalty, to go out in all kinds of weather, spending money for transportation and other expenses, to talk to strangers about the U.N.A.

few of the Ukrainians have adopted Protestantism of various forms.

If the religious organization has been one feature of Ukrainian life, another has been the adoption of the fraternal insurance societies. These started on a very modest scale in the last century to meet the most pressing needs of the members for personal protection. Today the great societies as the oldest and largest, the Ukrainian National Association located in Jersey City, the Ukrainian Workmen's Ass'n in Scranton and the Providence in Philadelphia include in their membership a large part of the Ukrainians and conduct all kinds of socially beneficial work.

Both economically and educationally the Ukrainians as a whole have prospered. The vast majority arrived as simple laborers with little capital except their natural strength and vigor. Then they expanded and many began to secure their own small businesses and with each generation these have grown until we have such plants as that of Dzus Fastener Co. The number of Ukrainians who are teachers has also increased and in the last years many of the second generation have entered the professions, so that they offer a good cross section of American life.

The greater part of those who arrived after World War

They enjoy a certain amount of success, and if it were not for them the U.N.A. would not have maintained its present membership figures. These member-organizers are a credit to the U.N.A.

The U.N.A. also has members who, though they are not branch officers or organizers, help to promote fraternalism by attending their branch meetings, by participating in U.N.A. affairs, by reading *The Weekly and Svboda*, by submitting material to those papers for publication, by boosting the U.N.A. at every opportunity, and by correcting misinformation about Ukraine and the Ukrainian people in American periodicals by writing letters to the editors. These members, too, are a credit to the U.N.A.

So then, what is a good U.N.A. member? The member who is satisfied merely to pay his dues? Or the member who not only pays dues but also works for his organization? Just imagine how the U.N.A. would grow and prosper if every member was a good member, a working member, a cooperative member, a conscientious member, a member who is a credit to his organization! And, after all, since the U.N.A. is a fraternal benefit society, isn't that the way it should be? Shouldn't every member be a good member since it is obvious that an organization such as the U.N.A., which is literally in the hands of its own members, depends entirely on its membership? Each member is an important individual who can be a credit to his branch and the U.N.A. Be a good member!

If were men of the intellectual classes and included many professors, students and engineers. They brought to this country the centres of such societies as the Shevchenko Society which are functioning today and adding to the sum total of the American scientific and scholarly work. This new group has added to the number of trained men in all types of work and has shown that Ukrainian scholarship and science are indeed worthy of respect.

With the beginning of World War I and the Ukrainian struggle for independence, the Ukrainians in the United States began to organize so as to exert a definite influence on the course of events. They tried to found broader organizations, they sent representatives to the Conference in Paris in 1919, and contributed extensively to the relief work that was done after the First War.

In 1940 after several transformations they launched the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to represent the Ukrainians as a whole. This has published for years *The Ukrainian Quarterly*, a quarterly journal in English touching all aspect of the Ukrainian efforts to secure freedom and independence and, *The Ukrainian Bulletin* and the Committee through its Chairman Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky (Concluded on page 3)

MY MEMOIRS OF THE RED PARADISE

By MARIA VILNA

(2)

Even the dead were given no rest, for corpses were dug up, stripped naked and left. The reader may ask what the militia were doing. They had work to do far different from punishing criminals. It was making inquiries and searches of the houses, looking for spies and saboteurs. Usually at night between 3 and 4 A.M. they beat on the doors and if the doors were not opened at once, they broke them down and rushed into the dwellings often with vile barking; they looked under tables, under beds, in chests and in all store-rooms. Usually they found nothing and went away but in the morning the head of the house did not find many objects, one a watch, another a camera or something else, and there was no one to whom to complain. These raids of the militia were a severe scourge for the population. They ruined it materially and broke

its morale. The people lived in fear. For the inhabitants of the free world fear is something alien but I can say myself that there is nothing worse than fear. Fear accompanied every one to work and returned home with him, it crawled into his sleep and one's nerves were terribly strained. In the free world it is said that nerve strain is at times a normal phenomenon and that without it no one would create anything new. But when the nerves are tense day and night and this continues for years and you add to it the fear that in time it will bring stupidity and a loss of memory, the brain does not function normally and the hands tremble. I can speak for myself for I lived with tense nerves through all my experiences and all the misfortunes to which there seemed to be no end and then with the help of God I found myself outside the Iron Curtain,

although it was in one of the satellite countries. Then there came a severe reaction and I had a fever which tortured me at times and the doctors threw up their hands. For short periods the fever went down but the near feverish condition lasted for a full year even when I had reached the free countries of the West.

Another group of people living in Lviv were peasants from our village who had fled from the collective farms before the years 1947-1949. Every one of them tried to secure some work, even the most poorly paid and difficult work, to keep away from the collective farms. There was almost none of the old Ukrainian intelligentsia in Lviv. Some had been deported and others had died in prisons and concentration camps; still others were living in Siberia and were not allowed to return to their own country, others had gone into voluntary exile and if any one remained at work, he preferred to try to escape notice. There were no friendly relations between people and no one dared to speak sincerely. Every one was thinking about his daily

bread, and whether he would have enough for food till the end of the month—in a word, it was not living as in the West but an enforced vegetation. The hangmen of the Kremlin know very well that need creates order in the country for who, be he workman, official or peasant, thinks of politics when all he wants is to eat. Therefore the material level of the population is kept very low except for the Party members. White-collar workers earned from 500-700 rubles a month, a master in physics, 700-1000 rubles and a non-specialist from 200 to 250 rubles, while as for prices, meat cost 20 rubles, sugar 9.50 rubles, butter 28 rubles and bread from 1.40-3.50 rubles. The price of an average man's suit was from 1400-1800 rubles and a pair of men's boots from Czechoslovakia 350-400 rubles a pair. Technical men in the factories and plants assured me that they could make more for they were on commissions but then the planning committee of the factory, if it saw the workmen were making too much, lowered the price per piece in some details and

the workman as a result of his industry and knowledge and working more than the norm of hours did not receive the pay to which he was entitled. The administration of the factories fears that there will be an overpayment on workers' salaries, the state will not cover excess expenses and the authorities then do not receive awards and so they try by various twisting of the laws to pay less than the regulations provide. I have given this small example so that the workers of the West can see how differently labor is done in the Red empire. For example the worker made 1000 rubles but by the ways of the administration he has a black mark on his record. Here the first call is for the money normalized by the laws and administered by the "wise" leadership of the government and Party: 1) 10 percent for a loan to the state which never in any form returns it to the owners; 2) 6 percent for income tax; 3) 6 percent for unemployment; 4) up to 2 percent for union dues; 5) 1 percent to 2 percent for other charities as insurance, etc. The most bitter

payment is the tax for childlessness. Often people for various reasons have no children but the young girl has to pay a tax. So there are many solitary mothers (without fathers) to which the state gives assistance up to 50 rubles a month. What an irony is fate. The Communist-Bolshevik moral boasts of being superior to the West. So to a meeting they bring together the people who are exhausted by their work almost every day and sometimes for long periods and stuff into their heads "progress" and all kinds of plans sometimes in films and every time they attack and berate America. The least paid businesses are those connected with food. Thus a master baker makes about 400 rubles a month and for taking a piece of bread he will be tried by the court publicly for appropriating government property and sentenced for several years. There was never any state which so completely exploited labor and there is not and never will be such another state in the world.

(To be concluded)

5 Buck Deer Bagged—What a Season! Successful Weekend of Ukrainian Sports Clubs

Few hunters would argue the statement that getting deer 75% luck and 25% skill. The luck is in being in the right place at the right time; the skill is in getting your first shot in the right place, then, since the deer can travel a good distance even though wounded, tracking him down to finish him off. The latter is where team work paid off in getting the record buck.

A 12 point buck is a rarity, the lifelong dream of many sportsmen. This buck was being chased by another group of hunters when it walked into Walter Kwas. It is hard to say who was more surprised. After letting out a yell he recovered his senses quickly enough to send one shot into the deer after which it took off, the deer being much faster than our hero. Zenon Sawchuk and Myroslav Stachiw headed him off and each got a shot in. Each time, after being hit, the big beast got up and ran despite a shattered back leg. But our persistent trio patiently, (or was it impatiently?) kept tracking him by blood spots until about two miles further they found him lying down exhausted.

With his usual opening day luck, Nick-Poczynok begged a fine six point buck weighing 160 lbs. in the apple orchard. His last year's eight point trophy head adorns the fireplace in Soyuzivka.

Frank Klawnsnik who had hunted elsewhere in the state for four years says he has never seen in all four years as many deer as he has in Soyuzivka the past two years. Good fortune smiled on Frank as he took a four pointer home to his family.

Unashamed, Myroslav Stachiw took his two spiked buck to Connecticut to prove to his children Daddy is a good deer hunter.

From Daniel Slobodian, we get the following story. "I was kneeling behind a pine



Seven point Buck gotten by Dan Slobodian on the fourth day of the season.

tree for a half hour Thursday morning when I heard some leaves being rustled up behind me. I thought, some lousy hunter is walking behind me, guess I'll have to move. Turning around I saw this seven point buck stop and look right at me, 86 yards away. In that brief interval I took a quick but careful aim and fired. When he ran I thought I had missed him. Walking over to where I last saw him I found blood, decided to track him if it takes miles. Fifty yards further I found him lying dead. Contrary to my initial misgivings, it was a clean shot right above his shoulder penetrating his heart which made for a quick kill."

The Soyuzivka Hunting Club has 15 members. Eight showed up for hunting. Five deer were bagged which is good hunting for any group. Membership is open to all U.N.A. members who have safe shooting habits.

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of Georgetown has taken active part in the opposition to Communist Russian infiltration of American institutions. It is a valuable adjunct to the work which has been carried on through the Ukrainian daily, SvoBoda, the largest Ukrainian journal daily published in the free world. It is sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association and has long been recognized as one of the best of the foreign language papers in the United States.

The Ukrainian National Association has also carried on an extensive work of publishing books and articles in English on the history and culture of Ukraine and the vast majority of the impartial works on the country in English have been due to the quiet support of the forward looking leaders of this organization.

Taken as a whole, the Ukrainians in the United States have made surprising progress in the last three quarters of a century. They can count among their members many distinguished and successful Americans and they have proved their loyalty to their adopted country by their military and naval records in the vari-

ous wars as well as the contributions that they have made to the peaceful life of the United States and we can easily predict that in the next half century they will become even more important as a vital part of our free American life.

FOR UKRAINIAN BOY, HONESTY COMES BEFORE RICHES

Teenage stock, at an alltime low with gang wars and killings, got a healthy boost a few days ago from 13-year-old Jersey City boy who chose to be honest rather than rich.

Walter Bura, of Ukrainian parents, 315 1/2 Communipaw Avenue, was walking with his 6-year-old sister, Irene, at Communipaw Avenue and Haladay street when he spotted an assortment of dollar bills scattered on the sidewalk.

After scooping up the money, which totalled \$100, Walter, an eighth-grader at St. Peter's Grammar School, turned around and went directly to Fourth Precinct where he turned it over to Desk Sgt. Rodney Thomair.

The money will be held for 90 days for its owner to claim it. If no one does, then Walter will have a good down payment on his future education.

By WALTER SOCHAN

The past weekend of November 22 and 23, 1959 was a very successful one for the Ukrainian Sports Clubs. On Saturday, November 22, 1959 the Ukrainian Volleyball team "Plai" of New York took part in a big tournament of the top ten Canadian and United States teams, which was held at the YMCA indoor court in Toronto, Ont. The Ukrainians won all their games by high scores in two sets each, with the exception of the final meet with the Canadian champions—the Toronto Estonians. The defeated opponents were the two teams from Detroit, the Czechoslovak Sokol of Toronto, the Ann Arbor YMCA Team and the Toronto Estonians (twice). The second and final game with the Toronto Estonians was won by the N. Y. Ukrainians with 2:1 sets and the scores of 13:15, 15:9, 15:7. The Ukrainian Volleyball team "Plai" received a Silver Cup, the champion's plaque, and the individual trophies for each player of the team.

On Sunday, the Ukrainian Nationals of Philadelphia scored an impressive and important victory over the Jewish Hakoah team in New York by a score of 1:0 in their professional American Soccer League game. This victory over the Hakoah team enabled the Ukrainian Nationals to advance to the second spot in the League's standings.

The Elizabeth Ukrainians, who in previous years made history in state and national cup competitions, appear to be

By WALTER SOCHAN

heading for another triumphal season. Their record of League games shows 6 victories, 2 ties, and only one loss as of now. On November 22nd they emerged victorious and took first place in the New Jersey State Soccer League's top A division by defeating one of their strongest opponents—the Jersey City Parks Club. This day marked another milestone in the Elizabeth Ukrainians' history, when the Club sent on the field for the first time its Junior Soccer Team.

The Ukrainian Sports Club of New York, another Ukrainian soccer mighty, was held to a tie by the German New York Club, after the referee's decision to give the Germans two penalty kicks, thus giving them the opportunity to score twice for the 2:2 tie. In the German American Soccer League standings the Ukrainian Sports Club of New York is holding second spot in its Premier Division. Deserving of mention is the fact that the Ukrainian Sports Club of New York recently purchased a sports field and is now campaigning for contributions to meet the mortgage payments. Since this club is serving the Ukrainian American youth, it is hoped that donations from Ukrainian sports fans will be forthcoming to help a worthy cause.

Every Sunday the Ukrainian Sports Club of New York is fielding its 7 soccer teams for competitive contests. In addition the Club has active branches in other sports, such as volleyball, table tennis, track and field.

PROGRESS IN LINGUISTICS

By J. B. RUDNYCKYJ
President, Canadian Linguistic Association.

Editors' Note: A linguistic conference has been recently held at the University of Manitoba with American and Canadian scholars participating. Ukrainian linguistics was represented by Mr. B. Klymasz and Dr. J. B. Rudnyckyj. On this occasion the following article has been published by The Winnipeg Free Press, No. 44:

A new discipline has been added to the field of humanities in Canadian universities. It is linguistics, the science that attempts to understand the nature and function of language.

Linguistics has become prominent in Canada only since the end of the Second World War. Indeed, the Canadian Linguistic Association is only five years old. It was formed in 1954 during a convention of the Learned Societies at the University of Manitoba. Its purpose is to promote study and research into languages spoken in Canada.

The association now has over 500 members. It has organized summer institutes in Montreal for the past four years and in Edmonton since 1958. It was represented at the International Congress of Linguists in Oslo, Norway, in 1957 and since 1955 has published its own semi-annual Journal. Its annual meetings, held in conjunction with other Canadian learned societies, are supported by grants from the Canada Council.

The association at present is working on three important projects, the simultaneous compilation of Canadian dictionaries in English, French and Ukrainian. But another venture in Canadian linguistics was recently born at the University of Manitoba. In March this year, linguists from the University of North Dakota met with linguists from the University of Manitoba to devise a means of closer co-operation. Out of that meeting was born the Linguistic Circle of Manitoba and North Dakota.

The Circle's first conference was held in Grand Forks in May. On November 20 and 21, the linguists met again at the University of Manitoba to talk over the work they have done since the May meeting. They exchanged information gained from research, discussed technical problems that the study of linguistics runs into, and studied the relation and importance of linguistics to other academic fields.

Why the linguists have embarked on these joint studies and exchanges of information is set out in an address, which is reproduced in the Circle's new periodical, by Prof. D. Georgacas, president of the Circle.

"Manitobians, North Dakotans, and others have found that close co-operation in linguistic studies—in the study of the problem of language learning, language teaching, and translation, and of the problems of language in all schools—is not only desirable but indeed essential in present circumstances."

The Manitoba-North Dakota enterprise is a modest one, says Prof. Georgacas, but it will be persistent. Its first purposes, like those of the Canadian Linguistic Association, are to promote the growth and appreciation of linguistics as a vital science among the Canadian humanities, and to give purposeful direction to linguistic research.

The University of Manitoba is justly proud that both associations, national and international, originated in Winnipeg.

(Courtesy: The Winnipeg Free Press.)

JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N TODAY AND READ THE "SVOBODA" AND THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

Ukrainian-American General

The first known Ukrainian-American general officer in the U.S. Armed Forces is a Ukrainian who became famous in sports about three decades ago, Dr. George Kojac, now a Brigadier General in the U.S. Air Force.

Many years ago, I recall listening with my late brother Walter, to the life story of George Kojac on radio (what that?) It related how Kojac, born in New York City's mala Ukraina (the lower east side) learned to swim in the murky waters of the East River. It traced Kojac's rise as a star swimmer at Rutgers University (now the New Jersey State University), his selection to the U.S. Olympic team in 1928 and his subsequent voluntary move from his favored "free-style" event to the "breaststroke" category in order to give room to another fair country swimmer, Johnny "Tarzan" Weissmueller and thus make the U.S. team that much stronger in the Olympics. A nice sporting and patriotic gesture indeed.

The radio narrations came to a fitting and climactic close when my mother entered the living room—and the radio announcer then stated that Kojac was the son of Ukrainian immigrant parents. It also mentioned that he was brought up on his favorite foods—stuffed cabbage (holubtsi), beet soup (borsch), and sauerkraut (kapusta). Come to think of it, what else could be his favorite? I know, the story left out pyrohy.

Incidentally, Gen. Kojac has a young niece, Barbara Kojac, who as a 14 year old, won the girl's teen-age swimming events sponsored by the New York Journal American two summers ago. Young Barbara is from Astoria, N. Y.

In this regard, we hope we can promote a fine all-around Ukrainian youth program for youngsters like Barbara in athletics, culture, and education through the recently formed Ukrainian Youth League of New York (UYL-N.Y.)—and eventually housed in a true Ukrainian Community Center with full recreational and social facilities for Ukrainians of all ages in the New York City area.

We believe that the first Ukrainian-American general probably would have been the late Lt. Col. Ted Kalakuka of Scranton, Pa., a West Point graduate of the class of 1930, who was Gen. Wainwright's adjutant at Corregidor in 1941 when the Japs attacked and captured that U. S. fortress in the South Pacific. Col. Kalakuka was said to have perished subsequently in that infamous Japanese "death march" which caused the death of many fine Americans.

I'm not certain of this, but I don't believe any UAVets post carries the fine name of Col. Kalakuka. Wouldn't it be fitting and proper for a UAVets post to do so?

The 25th annual Ukrainian All-American College Football Team is now in the process of being compiled. If any interested parties know of any college or pro football players who are of Ukrainian or part Ukrainian ancestry, please send the information to yours truly at 1204—84th St., North Bergen, N. J.

Alexander Yaremko, former UYL-NA Sports Director and now the successful proprietor of the "Wagon Wheel Inn" in Philadelphia, Pa., instituted the "All Ukrainian" compilations in 1935 and compiled 10 consecutive teams.

My late brother, Walter

Wm. Danko, then took over and compiled 10 consecutive teams, from 1945 till his untimely passing at the age of 26 in 1954. Since then, I have tried by hand at these compilations and I hope to field a typical and fairly representative "All Ukrainian" squad in this, its silver anniversary season.

Coach John Michelosen's U. of Pitt closed their season with three fine wins over Boston College, Notre Dame and the number 2 team in the East, Penn State. Michelosen, from Ambridge, Pa., made Yaremko's first 3 "All Ukrainian" compilations when he quarter-backed Jack Sutherland's great powerhouses in 1935-6-7. A team-mate of his was All-American end Frank Souchak of Berwick, Pa. and older brother of golf star, Mike Souchak, who played football for Duke.

Coach Steve Sinko's Boston U. team closed with an upset win over Boston College and were steam-rollered by the nation's number one team, Syracuse U.

Captain Pat Botula, a younger brother of Navy's Bernie Botula of a few seasons ago, sparked Penn State to a tremendous season with his powerhouse running... Captain George Genyk led his Michigan U. team to a fine upset victory over Ohio State... Leon Horin of Millville, N. J. was one of the few bright spots for Villanova and was the team's leading ground-gainer and scorer... Moke Ditka, all-around athlete, is an All-American and nominee with his great defensive and offensive play for Pitt.

Friend Joe Cieply, proprietor of the "Cieply Service Station" in Monessen, Pa. writes us that rugged Myron Pottios, crack guard and center for Notre Dame, is Ukrainian. Joe also writes that big Myron (6:2—230 lbs.) is a good-looking lad who'd like to receive mail from our pretty Uke lassies. Write Myron c/o Athletic office—Notre Dame U. South Bend, Indiana. Like the song goes, "you gotta be a football hero." Incidentally, Myron was injured in an early season game and thus Notre Dame's fortunes sunk as they missed his great line-backing.

Congratulations

A couple of weeks ago, we reported in this publication that four or five Ukrainian candidates won in their respective elections. We congratulate them all. We were especially pleased by Mr. Ed. Popil's fine showing in winning the City Comptroller's job in Scranton, Pa. Ed is an attractive and intelligent fellow who I'm sure, if he wants to, will rise to the top in the local, state and even national political picture. Good luck to you all.

N. J. Basketball

The New Jersey Ukrainian Basketball League will complete plans for their third successive season at a meeting scheduled for the Ukrainian Sitch Home located at 506—18th Ave. (corner of 12th St.) in Newark, N. J.

This is the only bonafide all-Ukrainian basketball league in North America and we'd like to hear from any and all interested areas: Bayonne, Carteret, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark and Passaic. Also, how about the top UNA branch group in Perth Amboy, Whippany, Great Meadows, New Brunswick, Trenton, Camden, Millville, etc.?

Let's get our all-important youngster into Ukrainian activity with this wonderful gimmick—basketball!

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Blasting the pot-bellied sticks to register a 591-pin cluster, Leo Zolto stepped up to "front row center" in the match between his Number One Team of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark and the Ukrainian Sitch quintet, held Friday, November 20th. His 219, 201, and 171 scores gave him the highest series total for the evening, and even with good assists from Vic Romanyshyn and Joe Kalba, who registered 559 and 522, respectively, the Vets only managed to win one game from the Sitchmen. The latter were sparked by J. Watson, J. Plechy and J. Lasky whose 500 and better combos accounted for winning the last two games.

The Ukrainian Center quintet regained its hold on the first-place spot by winning all three games from the Ukrainian Orthodox Church aggregation, two of which were by close scores. Faced with four 500-plus series scored by the Centerites, the Churchmen did make a good showing in spite of their defeat, coming within one pin of winning the last game.

One other clean sweep was made that night by the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension leglers over the "senior" St. John's C.W.V. group, which could not match the evening's second highest combo of 556 pins rolled by J. Merowsky, plus the twin sets of 552 pin scored by E. Hampton and P. Molinsky.

Split victories were shared by the First Ukrainian P.M.O. bowlers and the Number Two Team of the Ukrainian American Veterans. The former won two games from the St. John's Holy Namers, while the latter took two from the "junior" St. John's C.W.V. quintet.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	High 3 G's	Total Pins	Avr.	
1. Ukrainian Center	19	11	934	2590	25150	838
2. Ukrainian Sitch A.A.	19	11	941	2598	24987	831
3. Ukr. American Vets No. 1	18	12	932	2669	24954	831
4. Br'hood of Holy Ascension	16	14	918	2629	24819	827
5. Ukr. Orthodox Church	14	16	952	2558	24935	831
6. St. John's C.W.V., Srs.	14	16	890	2482	23670	789
7. First Ukrainian P.M.O.	14	16	893	2485	23640	788
8. Ukr. American Vets No. 2	12	18	854	2438	22757	761
9. St. John's H.N.S.	12	18	854	2397	22247	741
10. St. John's C.W.V., Jrs.	12	18	854	2361	21809	728

LAST WEEK IN AMERICAN HISTORY

On November 24, 1784—1785 years ago—Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States, was born in Virginia. In 1808 he was commissioned first lieutenant and for forty years served in the United States Army, where his bluff and simple soldierly qualities won him his title of "Old Rough and Ready." He fought in the Black Hawk and Seminole Wars against the Indians. Commanding the Army of Occupation on the Mexican border in 1845, his forces engaged in hostilities which precipitated the War with Mexico. Appointed Major General, he ignored President Polk's orders to fight only in defense, and advancing into Mexico, captured Monterey and decisively defeated General Santa Anna at Buena Vista. Now a national hero, Zachary Taylor was the 1848 nominee for President in 1848 and was elected over his Democratic opponent, Lewis Cass. Opposing appeasement of the South, Taylor died suddenly in the midst of the struggle over the Compromise of 1850. November 26th 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. The first Presidential Proclamation was issued by President Washington in 1793. For decades, however, it remained chiefly a New England custom. Then in 1846, Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, author of the nursery rhyme, "Mary Had a Little Lamb," and editor of the magazine, Godey's Ladies' Book, began a campaign to make the observance national. She wrote thousands of letters to successive Presidents, Congressmen and state Governors, as well as to editors, and ran editorials in her magazine. As a result of her efforts by 1858 all but six states celebrated Thanksgiving Day on the fourth Thursday of November. It was not until 1941, however, that an Act of Congress officially named the fourth Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day.

Can Person on Visa Waiting List Come to U.S. as Visitor?

Question: My family and I are anxious to immigrate to the United States. We have been on the visa waiting list for several years. We now expect that visas will be available for us in a few more months. I have just received a cable that my mother who already is in the United States is very sick. I am anxious to see her. If I get a visitor's visa in order to visit my mother, will my name be taken off the waiting list?

Answer: According to the regulations issued by the State Department, any alien whose name is already on the waiting list for immigrant visa may apply for a nonimmigrant visa. If he can convince the Consul that he intends to visit the United States only temporarily, he may be given a nonimmigrant visa and will not be dropped from the waiting list for an immigrant visa, if he advises the Consul that he wishes to remain on it. You can safely apply therefore for a nonimmigrant visa. While in the United States, however, you must be careful not to seek employment, overstay the time for which you are permitted to enter, or otherwise violate your nonimmigrant status. An alien who wilfully violates his nonimmigrant status while in the United States will be taken off the waiting list for an immigrant visa.

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