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СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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UCCA's Policy Board Holds Meeting And Outlines Plans for Its Varied Activities in 1960

FAVORS CONVOCAION OF A WORLD CONGRESS OF UKRAINIANS UNDER PROPER ARRANGEMENT

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Policy Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America met in an all-day session on Saturday, December 5, 1959 to review its activities for the past year and to outline its policies for the crucial year of 1960. From the viewpoint of the high level debates and attendance it was one of the most successful meetings of that body held in recent years.

After the exhaustive reports on the activities of the UCCA both in Washington and throughout the country by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky and Dmytro Halychyn, chairman and president of the UCCA, respectively, there developed a lively discussion on a number of subjects brought up in the reports.

One of the most important points of discussion was the possibility of a World Congress of Ukrainians in the free world, which has been under discussion in the Ukrainian press in Europe, Canada and the United States for some time. It was the considered opinion of the Policy Board that a careful examination of all possibilities should be made before the UCCA can commit itself. Furthermore, it was stressed that the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference would be the only existing Ukrainian body on this continent which could be qualified to call such a congress. The Policy Board, agreeing in principle that such a congress would enhance the cause of Ukrainian liberation, empowered the Executive Board of the UCCA to meet with the responsible officials of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and jointly discuss and analyze all the possibilities for a world congress of Ukrainians and to issue a special report on the matter thereafter.

Important Decisions for 1960

Among the decisions approved by the Policy Board, were the following:

1. Preparations for a solemn and dignified celebration of the "Captive Nations Week" in July, 1960;

2. To prepare a bibliography of all books on Ukraine published in the English language and to try to publish it in The Congressional Record for the largest possible distribution throughout the country;

3. To prepare a publication of the history of Eastern Europe and Russia, written without

pro-Russian bias and distortions;

4. To undertake a collection of material regarding Ukraine and the Ukrainian people, as well as their aspirations to freedom and independence, with a view for effective use in activities of the UCCA;

5. To begin preparation for the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to be observed in 1960 with appropriate celebrations and manifestations;

6. To prepare a special memorandum expressing the views of the UCCA regarding the forthcoming "Summit" meeting with the Soviet leaders and its agenda, if such a meeting will be held;

7. To dispatch a memorandum to the U.S. Government, expressing the protest of the UCCA against the new deportations of the Ukrainian population from Western Ukraine to Kazakhstan and other Asiatic areas of the USSR;

8. To issue a statement on the 15th anniversary of the death of Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Western Ukraine, and another one on the 25th anniversary of the death of Prof. Michael Hrushevsky, Ukraine's foremost historian and first President of the Ukrainian National Republic.

Another important topic of the discussion was the Ukrainian National Fund, which is the financial basis of all the activities of the UCCA. The report on the progress of the fund-raising campaign was delivered by John Duzansky, Budget Director of the UCCA. It was decided to intensify the campaign and to provide the UCCA with necessary funds for the implementation of its program in 1960.

The Policy Board also accepted and approved the budget of the UCCA for 1960 in the amount of \$97,000.00 for the varied activities and publications of the UCCA.

Among those members who participated in the discussion were Dr. V. Bachynsky, D. Lymanenko, Dr. W. Gallan, Dr. V. Komarynsky, Prof. A. A. Granovsky, Prof. I. Wovchuk, S. Sprynsky, V. Dovhan, T. Bak-Boychuk, V. Borovyk, A. Dragan, E. Zyblykevych, W. Dushnyok, S. J. Jarema, Dr. M. Stachiw, T. Kulchytsky, Prof. I. Palyvoda, M. Piznak, Prof. A. Stefan, J. Lesawyer, I. Bilinsky, V. Mudry, J. Revay and P. Pavlovych.

N. Y. UCCA Chapter to Give Dinner For Ukrainian National Fund Donors

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Over 800 persons have been invited to attend a banquet in honor of those donors who contributed to the Ukrainian National Fund of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in the past year. The banquet will be held under the sponsorship of the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Greater New York on Saturday, December 19, 1959 at 7:00 P.M. in the main hall of the Ukrainian National Home, 142 Second Avenue, New York City.

The principal addresses will be delivered by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky and Dmytro Halychyn, chairman and president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, respectively.

Over 65 Ukrainian American organizations are members of the United Ukrainian American Organizations, which is a branch of the UCCA in New

York City. In a communique of the United Organizations it is stated that the banquet is given for the purpose of "thanking all those who contributed to the Ukrainian National Fund of the UCCA"

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is now conducting a fund-raising campaign throughout the United States to secure the necessary funds needed for its expenditures in connection with its political activities.

At least 5 representatives of each member organization are expected to be present at the banquet.

Both Messrs. Dobriansky and Halychyn will talk about the planned activities of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in the crucial year of 1960, in which the presidential election and the "summit" meeting in Europe are scheduled to take place.

New Deportations of Ukrainians From Western Ukraine Planned By Moscow

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On December 3, 1959 at 7:00 PM (Greenwich Time) Radio Lviv, Ukraine, reported that the regional Department of Organized Labor Recruitment and Resettlement has recently announced that as of December 1959 a planned resettlement of Lviv region families into kolchozes and sovkhoses of the Crimean region is being conducted. Similar resettlement will start in January, 1960, into the kolchozes and sovkhoses of the Nikolayev and Kherston regions of the Ukrainian SSR, and into the kolchozes and sovkhoses of Dzambul, Karaganda and Kustanal regions of the Kazakh SSR. The resettlers receive a cash grant,

free passage and free transportation of their belongings credits for home building and the purchase of cattle. Applicants should contact the District Representative of the Lviv Regional Department of Labor Recruitment and Resettlement, or the local soviet.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is undoubtedly a new wave of deportations of Ukrainians from Western Ukraine which is being conducted under the guise of "voluntary resettlement," a trick Khrushchev invented in 1954 as a weapon against the recalcitrant non-Russian nations in the USSR—especially Ukraine—opposing the communist rule of Moscow.)

Gen. Alexander Hrekiv, Ukrainian War Hero, Dies in Vienna

VIENNA, Austria.—General Alexander Hrekiv, former War Minister of Ukraine and commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Galician Army, died on Thursday, December 3, 1959 at the age of 84.

In 1918 Gen. Hrekiv was commanding officer of the Second Serdulk Division of the Ukrainian army, and in 1919 as commander of the Southern front in Ukraine he held negotiations with the French military authorities in Odessa on the matter of securing assistance for Ukraine from the Entente. Later he was War Minister of Ukraine, and in June, 1919 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the

Ukrainian Galician Army and led a victorious counter-offensive against the Polish troops in Eastern Galicia. After World War I he lived in exile in Central Europe. In 1945 he was kidnapped by the Russian NKVD in Vienna and sent to a concentration in USSR, from which he returned in 1956.

Dr. Vjcent Shandor was elected president of the "Carpathian Alliance," an organization of political exiles from Carpatho-Ukraine in the United States. Mr. Julian Kovay, former Premier of Carpatho-Ukraine, was elected honorary president of the Alliance.

Life's Reporter Repeats Moscow-Made Canard About "Ukrainian Anti-Semitism"

Anti-Ukrainian sentiment and propaganda have recently been intensified in some American newspapers in the form of ascribing to the Ukrainians, under the Soviet communist rule anti-Semitic excesses and even persecution of the Jews. The case in point is a reportage by Patricia Blake, which under the title of "New Agony For Russian Jews," appeared in the December 7, 1959 issue of Life Magazine. Here are some samples:

"It is in this historical context that 180,000 Jews now live in Kiev. Recently the Ukraine has again been the scene of pogroms. Synagogues have been broken into and worshippers beaten up. The government isn't exactly responsible for the pogroms, said a young Kiev Jew. The police puts a stop to the violence before it goes too far. Maybe the local authorities don't even know about the pogroms before they start. But on the other hand, very little is accidental in a police state. After all, he added bitterly, 'Ukrainians have always hated the Jews. The Russians are smart enough to turn local anti-Semitism to their advantage. Pogroms give the Ukrainians a chance to let off the hatred they might otherwise turn against Moscow...'"

Furthermore, the author describes her visit to Babyn Yar, a ravine outside Kiev, where "the Garmans and the Ukrainian collaborators" killed 96,000 Jews during the war. This information was given her by a man "who was dumping refuse from a truck." She also said that "a mob of Ukrainian had desecrated" a Jewish cemetery last year. In other parts of her article she writes that "in the 17th and 18th centuries the Cossacks slaughtered hundreds of thousands of Jews."

From the way her report is written one would think that

the Ukrainians are masters in their own country. She didn't bother to report about the destruction of Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic churches, of the wholesale deportations and executions of Ukrainians, the man-made famine, Russification, pillaging of Ukrainian cemeteries, historical monuments and the like.

If these anti-Semitic excesses have really taken place, then it was with the knowledge of the Soviet government, which is not the government of the Ukrainian people, and the guilty culprits should be looked for where they can be found: in Moscow.

Rochester Convention Committee Presented With Plaque

Once again Rochester had the pleasure of playing host to three members of the Executive Board of the UYL-NA on November 7th and 8th, namely Walter Bodnar, Al Danko, and Joe Yaworsky.

Highlighting the weekend was the presentation of a plaque to the Rochester Convention Committee for their efforts in making the 26th Annual Convention such a financial success. The presentation was made by Walter Bodnar on Saturday at the Ukrainian-American Club, and receiving the plaque for the Rochester group was Bill Hussar, General Chairman of the Convention. Expressing the sentiments of all the members of the Rochester Club, Bill Hussar stated that no remunerations were anticipated by the Committee, but this token was appreciated and would be cherished for years to come.

Sunday afternoon was devoted to an informal discussion period for the members of the Executive Board which included, in addition to the President and his two advisors, John

APPEAL OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION AT END OF JUBILEE YEAR

MEMBERS OF U. N. A.!

In less than a month the Jubilee Year of the 65-year existence of the UNA will come to an end. With it will close the jubilee campaign for new members for this oldest and largest Ukrainian fraternal association in the new world. The result of this campaign is important not only as far as the number of new members and the increased assets are concerned. Its weight lies above all in the realization that the mission of the UNA has only increased in new circumstances, when the connection between the Ukrainian American community and Ukraine has been forcibly interrupted. We must exert all our efforts to continue on our old pioneering path toward the great goal by attaining new successes and achievements. A successful observance of the 65th jubilee of the Ukrainian National Association—the augmentation of the UNA community, will allow us to begin the new five-year period with renewed faith.

MEMBERS OF U. N. A. ! In the last month of the organizational effort for further development of the Ukrainian National Association, let us exert all efforts and a new zeal toward the expansion of our Batko Soyz!

CITIZENS ! In the last month of the Jubilee Year of the UNA join the ranks of Batko Soyz and become jubilee members of the UNA. By your membership you will tie in your own benefit with the welfare of the community, and by insuring yourself and your family in the UNA, you will also assure the growth of our Ukrainian community in the United States and Canada.

Supreme Executive Committee of the UNA

65th U.N.A. Jubilee Observances In Rochester, N.Y. and Passaic, N.J.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Over four hundred persons attended the 65th U.N.A. anniversary observance, which was held under the auspices of the District Committee of U.N.A. Branches on Sunday, Dec. 6, 1959 at the Ukrainian American Club in Rochester, N. Y.

The opening address was delivered by Constantine Shevchuk, U.N.A. pioneer and chairman of the Jubilee Committee, who was also master of ceremonies.

The main feature of the jubilee anniversary celebration was the address of Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Vice President of the U.N.A. Other features on the program were the Ukrainian National Chorus under the baton of Myroslav Matkovsky and the SLOVA Mandolin Orchestra under the direction of Volodymyr Bozhyk, the MUN Dance Ensemble, led by Ivan Kozak, and vocal soloists Mrs. Tymochko, Maria Klymko and Anna Poruta, with Anna Sorochetyk at the piano, William Hussar, U.N.A. Supreme Adviser, introduced the main speaker.

After the observance a special meeting of U.N.A. Branch secretaries and other officers took place, at which Joseph Lesawyer reported on the general progress of the U.N.A., including the campaign for new members, while William Hussar

spoke on the U.N.A. accomplishments in the Rochester area.

PASSAIC, N. J.—The U.N.A. jubilee anniversary celebration, which was held on Sunday, December 6, 1959 consisted of a concert and a banquet. The concert program featured singer V. Pelensky, a folk dance group under M. Mykytyn, recitations by N. Mykhalyshyn and M. Salagai and O. Metryk and vocal solos of Mrs. Ivanna Kononiv.

The principal speaker at the fete was Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association. V. Novatsky, chairman of the jubilee committee and Very Rev. S. Blak, also spoke at the concert.

At the banquet, in addition to Mr. Halychyn and Mrs. Anne Herman, Supreme U.N.A. Vice Presidentess, representatives of 4 U.N.A. Branches and other local leaders were also called upon to address the gathering. Mr. Halychyn said that the Passaic district has fulfilled its quota in the membership campaign by 95 per cent, due mainly to the efforts of U.N.A. Branch 42 and its secretary P. Holovachuk, who enlisted 50 new members although the quota of his branch was only 32. V. Smetana was master of ceremonies.

Ukrainian American Professional Ass'n of New York Plans to Have Traditional Christmas Reception

The annual Christmas program of the Ukrainian American Professional Association of New York will feature a reception for new members and a traditional gala get-together of all its members, after a very brief business session, at the Ukrainian Institute, 2 East 79th Street, New York City at 9 P.M., Friday, December 18. In keeping with the Yuletide season, there will be carol singing, and informal small group discussions of Ukrainian Christmas customs as followed by first, second, and third generation Ukrainians in America as compared with their Ukrainian-born colleagues.

College and university graduates of Ukrainian descent and UAPA members with their kin or friends are cordially invited to be present on Friday, December 18 to enjoy a warm welcome in a congenial atmosphere, and to have a most delightful evening.

Prof. G. W. Simpson Honored

WINNIPEG, Man.—Prof. G. W. Simpson, noted Canadian specialist on Ukrainian matters, was honored on the occasion of his retirement from the University of Saskatchewan by receiving an honorary degree by the same University.

UNA Cultural Commission Meets And Discusses Forthcoming Publications of UNA

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The Cultural Commission of the Ukrainian National Association met on December 8, 1959 at the Main Office of the UNA and discussed a number of problems connected with the publications of the Association.

The meeting, presided over by Dmytro Halychyn, U.N.A. President and chairman of the Commission, was attended by its members—Joseph Lesawyer, Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, Dr. Walter Gallan, Roman Slobodian and Anthony Dragan, who is secretary of the Commission.

One of the most important points under discussion was the publication of The Encyclopedia of Ukraine in the English language. It was stated that the editing of the first volume of The Encyclopedia is to be completed by the end of this year and that the manuscript will be ready for printing early next year. The encyclopedia, the publication of which was inspired by the late Dr. Luke Myshuha, will be one of the greatest contributions of the UNA to the English-language literature on Ukraine.

Other projects under consideration for publication by the UNA are:

(1) A Pictorial History of Ukraine for children, which is being prepared by Prof. Roman Zavadovych and illustrated by Peter Andrusiv;

(2) A Shevchenko Almanac, a collection of articles and monographs on the greatest national poet of Ukraine, which will be published in the fall of 1960 in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the death of the poet;

(3) Publication of a small collection of poetry of T. Shevchenko in the English and Ukrainian languages for the youth;

(4) To help technically the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States to publish The Annual of Ukrainian Bibliography, prepared by O. Danko and M. Labunka.

Other matters discussed at the meeting related to the forthcoming 100th anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko, his proposed statues in Winnipeg and Washington and other problems pertaining to the cultural life of our community in the United States.

Dr. Elias Homonko Becomes UNA District Organizer in Montreal

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Dr. Elias Homonko, vice president of U.N.A. Branch 473 in Montreal, Que., Canada, has been appointed U.N.A. District Organizer for the Montreal area. The appointment was made by the Main Office of the U.N.A., on recommendation of the U.N.A. Office in Toronto, and with a view of expanding the activities of the Ukrainian National Association in Canada.

Dr. Homonko is a graduate of the University of Lviv and former professor of a gymnasium in W. Ukraine. Since his arrival in Canada several years ago he has been an active member of the Ukrainian National Association.

Dr. Elias Homonko

As among the U.N.A. Branches which distinguished themselves in the membership campaign were U.N.A. Branch 387 from Willimantic, 350 from Stamford and 277 from Hartford, Conn.

V. Samofal was secretary of who took part in the discussion, were Russell Huk, U.N.A. Supreme Adviser; I. Teluk, V. Haftkovych, A. Malanchuk, S. Olynyk, V. Romanyshyn, W. Gina and Dr. M. Sniurovych, U.N.A. State organizer.

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Presentation of Plaque to Rochester Convention Committee. Pictured left to right: Bill Hussar, General Convention Chairman and Walter Bodnar, President, UYL-NA.



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CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK AND AMERICAN COMMITTEE

In the last week issue of *The Ukrainian Weekly* a short report was printed to the effect that Ukrainian National Rada had served notice to the American Committee for Liberation that it "no longer considers itself connected" with the American Committee and suggested a "revision of policies and conditions of work" in such institutions of the Committee as "Radio Liberty" and the "Institute for the Study of the USSR," both in Munich, Germany.

If the break is really final, then it closes a sad chapter of American failure and blundering in such a vital area of contest between the United States and the Soviet Union as is the problem of the non-Russian nations of the USSR.

One of the charges of the Rada against the American Committee is the deliberate slighting by the American Committee, or more exactly, by its "Radio Liberty," of the "Captive Nations Week Resolution," which was passed by the U. S. Congress and signed by President Eisenhower last July.

The resolution, as our readers will recall, is one of the most powerful pronouncements ever expressed by our Congress and the government on the matter of Russian Communist imperialism and colonialism. It recognized some 22 nations which are languishing under the communist rule of Moscow. Khrushchev lost his temper and bitterly denounced the United States for this "provocation," and he was followed by the entire Soviet and satellite press and his minions in the United Nations, including Luke Palamarchuk, Foreign Minister of the Ukrainian SSR, who scathingly attacked the United States Congress for enacting such a resolution. The world press without exception, gave tremendous coverage to the resolution and its political repercussions in the Soviet Union.

But the American Committee's "Radio Liberty" (incidentally, for some reason known only to the American Committee the name of its radio was changed a few months ago from "Radio Liberation" to "Radio Liberty," kept mum for two whole weeks, but on the third week it broadcast a single sentence concerning the Resolution. It also broadcast a diluted text of President Eisenhower's proclamation based on the resolution, removing from it the most essential statement about American support of the captive and enslaved non-Russian nations in the USSR. Why did an American committee, which undertook to help the enslaved nations to liberate themselves from communism, ignore such a powerful and vital weapon as the Resolution directed against the very kernel of communist enslavement and domination?

Obsession of "Non-Predetermination"

For some nine years since the inception of the American Committee its policies regarding refugees from the Soviet Union have been nothing but blundering and ineffectual in a sense, alienating rather than coordinating the activities of anti-communist exiles. The principal reason for this utter failure is the espousal by the American Committee of the so-called "non-predetermination" concept, which in plain language means the untouchability of the Russian communist empire. This is the basic line of all Russian Czars and Commissars, Russian Bolsheviks and Mensheviks, Russian Socialists and Solidarists. Why this policy should be espoused by an American group which is supposed to be championing freedom and not protecting the slave-sheltering empire, is anybody's guess.

On this point of sanctity of the Russian empire the American Committee has based its policies and has tried to formulate its "anti-Bolshevik" activities. The Ukrainian political groups which represent the most active and powerful anti-Soviet emigration in the world, from the very beginning looked with suspicion upon the American Committee, a suspicion which is now being fully justified, and regarded the American Committee as a propaganda adjunct of Russian imperialist policies rather than a rallying center for anti-Soviet emigre forces. In 1952 a mission of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America was sent to Europe which tried to find a way through which all Ukrainian political groups could cooperate in this undertaking; also, prominent Americans who allegedly had their hands in the direction of policies of the American Committee, pledged and promised that the Committee's policies would be rectified in line with the American government's basic principles of self-determination and independence of all peoples.

Regrettably, such has not come to pass with the American Committee, and the majority of the Ukrainian political groups here and Europe refused to have any truck with it.

But the Ukrainian National Rada, in the belief that the policies of the American Committee would eventually be changed so as to accommodate the non-Russian viewpoint in the anti-Soviet effort, cooperated with the American Committee. But the effect of this cooperation was hardly noticeable either on the policies of the Rada or on those of the American Committee. There is only one exception, namely, the publication of *The Ukrainian Review* by the Institute for the Study of the USSR in Munich, which should be credited as one of the positive and constructive steps of the American Committee.

This is, of course, neither sufficient nor satisfying, for on the whole the American Committee has failed to find a way in which to unite the anti-Soviet emigres. It is a pity, because Moscow has been doing its own share of "uniting" much more effectively and its propaganda policy with respect to the non-Russian peoples bears disastrous fruits, disastrous for the anti-Soviet refugees, the American Committee and for the United States.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION TODAY AND READ THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY!

KHRUSHCHEV IN BUDAPEST

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

On his recent visit to Hungary, Nikita Khrushchev in rare form. He was apparently in good spirit at the Congress of the Hungarian Communist Party, he had a sympathetic and handpicked audience and he was able to talk to them as he would. Later still he made other addresses, one at the Ganz-Mawag engineering and railway factory which was reported in *The New York Times*, December 3, 1959. What is interesting to us are the apparent contradictions between his speech at the Congress and at the factory and the inferences that we can draw from them.

At the Congress he laid the blame for the events in Hungary three years ago on the Hungarian Communist leaders, who under the bad influence of Stalin had lost contact with the people and he gave the new regime an expression of his confidence and some good advice on following the wise decrees of the Party as outlined by the Twenty First Congress in Moscow. Both he and the Hungarian Communist leaders stated positively that Soviet troops would remain in Hungary until a final triumph of Communism so as to support the "well-loved" Communist leaders against capitalistic plots.

At the factory, Khrushchev boasted of still other well-known achievements. He took the personal credit for ordering the Soviet troops back into Budapest, even against the advice of some of his associates in the Kremlin, and by inference he approved all of the following acts of terror and vengeance on the Hungarian people by their Moscow-imposed leaders.

There was no reason for him not to boast. The thousands that were killed in Budapest and Hungary were a mere drop in the bucket to those millions of Ukrainians that he had put out of the way for Stalin to win for himself the proud title of the "Hangman of Ukraine." It shows merely that the conversion of Khrushchev to the cause of peace as believed in so firmly by American statesmen, business men, clergy and professors took place less than three years ago, if ever, but with his customary contempt for non-Communists, Khrushchev believed that nothing that he could say or do would awake them to an appreciation of his true nature or shake their faith in the "spirit of Camp David."

What was perhaps more surprising was his reference to 1849. That was the period when Louis Kossuth, the great Hungarian revolutionary hero, endeavored to throw off the sovereignty of the Hapsburgs and declared Hungary an independent state. Unfortunately, Kossuth, himself a Magyarized Slovak, was bitterly anti-Slav and he aroused against him most of the Slovaks, Carpatho-Ukrainians and Croats. At the same time to facilitate the conquest of Hungary, the Hapsburgs invoked the help of Czar Nicholas I, the exiler of Shevchenko, and a Russian army with the approval of Vienna crossed the Carpathians and restored order in Hungary. Kossuth and many of his troops found refuge in what was then Turkey

and a period of merciless repression began in the homeland. What part of this story was in Khrushchev's mind? His praise of Nicholas for helping suppress Hungarian liberty may have reminded him of the necessity for keeping intact large states and empires or he may have wanted to tell the Hungarians that since they were not Slavs, they had no right to consideration.

His reference to American aid to Greece and his statement that "capitalism never hesitates to preserve another capitalist regime" may have been intended as a parallel, even though the United States has not tried to dominate a free Greece which is still maintaining its own policy while Hungary is being made to follow the Moscow line.

Whichever interpretation we accept, Khrushchev reduced to meaningless words his theory of peaceful coexistence, and stressed his real idea that there are two blocs in the world, the Communist and the capitalist-democratic-imperialist, (i.e. the non-Communist group of nations). If he believes what he says, no nation in the second bloc will be allowed to join the Communists without at least a symbol of violence and thus it conveys the idea that Khrushchev used his phrase "We will bury you" in its literal meaning and not with that metaphorical sense that he gave American audiences to lull them to sleep.

These speeches must be taken into account by those optimists who feel that they can contribute to the relaxation of tension by not reminding Khrushchev of the events in Hungary in the United Nations or anywhere else. It is also instructive for those people who see a rift between the aggressive policy of Red China and the efforts of Khrushchev to relieve tension in Europe, and are hopeful that some Western concessions will bear fruit in disarmament, West Berlin and Germany as a whole.

Khrushchev then went on to his usual sword rattling boasts of the superiority of Moscow, its missiles and his ability to eliminate the West in one attack. It was the same old arguments that we have heard for years.

Yet he seems to have said little about that summit conference on which he was so vocal a few months ago. That conference is receding into the future since he has won what he wanted, a visit to the United States and an invitation to France to meet General de Gaulle. With the present successes of the Communists in their penetration of Latin America and the apparent worse for it places Khrushchev may well be seeking an excuse for postponing it as he has already at least once when it seemed as if events were shaping up for it. Then he induced Mao to start renewed shelling of Quemoy. He may well believe that a postponement for a few months will bring greater results to his slave empire than a conference now, for he is not so stupid as not to know that 1960 during the Presidential campaign will be a year when both parties will be tempted to overbid each

R U S S I A ' S O L D U R G E T O IMPERIALISM

Dr. Frank Ancewich is to be congratulated on his article, "Making Russia a Communist America." He presents very clearly what Russian Communists are after, and why. In fulfillment of their old national imperialism and Messianism, they are trying to Russify other nations of the Soviet Union. They want to create a "melting pot" of different races with one Russian language and Russian culture. I would like to make the following comments:

The Soviet Union is not Russia, as many may think. Over 10 different racial groups, distinctly separate nationalities with various religious and cultural backgrounds, are living there. The Russians are one of those nationalities. The Russian SFSR is only one of the 15 National Republics of the Soviet Union. But in this Russian SFSR have been included also 12 Autonomous Soviet Republics, 10 National Districts, six Territories and many Regions (Oblast), countries of separate nationalities. The Russian SFSR, reduced to a territory with a Russian population, is not larger than our two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec taken together, and represents about 10 per cent of the total territory of the Soviet Union. Experts on Russia estimate that only 38 per cent of the total population of the Soviet Union are Russians.

Rewriting of histories was done by the Russians before. The unfalsified history says that in the Sixteenth Century Russia was called Muscovy and the people Muscovites. Their southern neighbors — Ukrainians — called their own national territory from the beginning of their history Rus, or, later, by the double name Rus-Ukraina. The Russian Czars appropriated for themselves in their title "Emperors of the Russian Empire" and after having defeated the Hetman of Ukraine, Maze-

pa, at Poltava in 1709, ordered their country be called not Moskovia (Muscovy), but Russia.

Severe orders were given by Peter the Great to his representatives abroad to use this name only, Russia, and not Muscovy, in international documents and correspondence. Europe was forced to use that name and later got used to it. A whole school of historians was put to work to rewrite the history of the former Muscovy.

The second rewriting of Russian history took place after the Russian Communists came to power. They managed to persuade the Western World that they had nothing to do with the Russian national imperialism; they were only for a new international political and economical reform. Many politicians of today believe that. But they are mistaken. They should listen to what N. Berdyaev, a Russian philosopher, had to say. In 1937 he published a book in Russian, — *The Origin and Essence of Russian Communism*, in which he stressed several times that the Russian Communist Revolution was purely Russian and national, and that Marxism would not help to explain Russian Communism.

He finds that Russian Communism is "the third appearance of Russian autocratic imperialism, the first being the Muscovite Czarism and the second the Empire of Peter the Great. An integrated doctrine was needed, a symbol which held the State together was required... Marxism is a suitable form for that."

Unfortunately the Western nations do not understand the aims of Russian Communists properly. They do not fight them in the proper place; they have verbose meaningless, sentimental discussions of Communism as an international phenomenon, instead of presenting to everybody that Communism is a Russian national imperialism hidden behind the facades of an international idea.

The weapons of the West are also inadequate. We are afraid of nuclear bombs. Communism could be defeated without war, with the help of the subjugated nations. Russian Communists are afraid of this bomb. But the subjugated nations would have to be treated as human beings with their own national ambitions. We have to think and act accordingly in order not to be surprised by historical events.

Toronto.

Y. Onyschuk.
(Courtesy: *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto, Ont., Nov. 13, 1959)

other if a plea for peace is plausibly presented and neither party will be sure that it represents the deep feeling of the American people, unless there is some openly hostile act perpetrated by Moscow.

If on the other hand, we believe that Khrushchev made his speeches without any deep thought, the situation is even worse for it places Khrushchev in the same category as Hitler, an impulsive and irresponsible tyrant who has no regard for his own promises, his own promises or the good of the cause which he claims to represent. It is still not certain whether it is the tirades of Khrushchev or his more sober talks that show his real intentions.

Whatever the truth may be, the visit of Khrushchev to Budapest has furnished a strange interlude in the diplomacy of 1959. It has showed the present leader of the USSR in the guise that the Ukrainians have learned too well and it should be a warning to the leaders of the free world. It should rouse them to more active efforts at the liberation of the peoples enslaved behind the Iron Curtain, whether within or without the Soviet Union so that President Eisenhower's words of "peace in freedom" may have the full meaning that they deserve.

● Anthony Dragan, editor of *Svoboda*, was elected chairman of the Ukrainian Cultural Fund at a meeting of member organizations, which was held on December 5, 1959 in New York City. Organizations which constitute the Fund are the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Union of Ukrainian Writers "Slovo," Association of Ukrainian Artists, Association of Ukrainian Journalists, the Ukrainian Musical Institute and the Ukrainian Theater in America.

● The Ukrainian Theater in America under the direction of Joseph Hirniak, presented on Saturday, December 5, 1959 a theatrical skit entitled, "A Man and a Hero," dedicated to Hetman Ivan Mazepa of Ukraine, consisting of several recitations and a dissertation on Mazepa.

● A commemorative observance of the 250th anniversary of Hetman Ivan Mazepa of Ukraine was held on November 7, 1959 at the "Patriotic Hall" of the American Veterans in Los Angeles, Calif. The concert featured choral selections, recitations and an address by Prof. S. Stariv of Monterey, Calif.

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DON'T PROCRASTINATE

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Many people have a tendency to postpone certain things they must do. Their motto is "I'll postpone it to tomorrow." But tomorrow they'll postpone it to the next tomorrow. Sometimes this goes on indefinitely. This applies to many things, such as writing letters, visiting friends or relatives, making phone calls, paying bills, seeing the doctor or dentist, and so forth. We all have used the expression: "I'll do it tomorrow," time and time again and we will probably continue to do so, with the best of intentions, of course.

The expression is undoubtedly used where insurance is concerned, also. There must be a large number of people of all ages who have postponed getting insurance, due to lack of time, or who are waiting for an opportune moment to devote to this important matter. In all probability there are also many people who have resolved to increase their insurance, but have not yet done so because the proper "tomorrow" has not yet arrived.

Waiting for "tomorrow" to get new or additional insurance is not good business. Insurance represents protection and it is up to every individual to be adequately covered so that loved ones will not be left with debts in the event death should strike. It is not good business to wait for "tomorrow" because of another reason: a person may be in first class health today and in poor health tomorrow. Healthy people can purchase all the insurance they want at minimum rates, but people who are not healthy are restricted to small amounts of insurance for which they pay high rates—and some people are in such poor health that no insurance company in the land will accept their applications. Another thing to be considered is the age factor. Since insurance dues or premi-

ums are based on a person's age, it is apparent that younger people will pay less than older people for the same kind of insurance.

Where insurance is concerned it is clearly good advice not to put off until tomorrow what you can do today.

The Ukrainian National Association is anxious to be of service to all persons seeking new or additional insurance. This fraternal benefit society, organized in 1894, has 73,000 members and assets exceeding \$22,000,000. It issues insurance to individuals—in amounts ranging from \$500 to \$50,000. It also maintains a Juvenile Department where children may be insured up to \$5,000. Adults may ask for Double Indemnity coverage. Children's insurance certificates may have Payor Benefit Contracts attached. Dividends are payable after two calendar years.

People who do not have the time to get insurance through the regular channels may be interested in doing it by mail. A letter or card addressed to the UNA, Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J., will bring its writer all the material and information desired. It would be advisable to give the birthdates of the persons who want insurance if exact information is desired. The UNA does not require the examination of children if \$500 or \$1000 insurance is involved. Adults need not be examined if they are not more than 50 years old and desire \$500 insurance, or if they are not more than 45 years old and desire \$1000 insurance. This applies to healthy persons, of course. The insurance amounts mentioned include UNA insurance already in force.

Since it is possible to join the UNA by mail and without a physical examination we urge the reader not to put it off until tomorrow—do it today!

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IMPRESSIONS

By WILLIAM SHUST

(Editor's Note: The following article appeared in *The Ukrainian Weekly* on Monday, June 19, 1950. It is reprinted here in its entirety.)

"My father? How could I ever forget him."

"There are a lot of things to say about him—things that just don't come in a long continuous story, like you read in books. They're more like snapshots, of all sizes and shapes, that you put together in a picture book. You know what I mean? Well, that's the way I remember my dad."

"I guess the main reason for this is because he was always such a complicated person. He's not a man who does things regularly on an even plane, although he'd like to have you believe that. Of course he's always been a steady provider and a hard worker. But the point that I'm trying to make is that he feels he can do anything and always tries to prove it. And he can."

"I remember when I was small I got into a fight with a kid because he didn't believe my dad could do everything. I don't remember who won the fight, but I know that I've always believed it, and it's grown on me. The lesson that anyone can do anything if he puts his mind to it."

"But now I sound like one of those high school teachers. "Like I said before, I remember dad for a lot of things. "The way he used to scoff at untidiness. He was the best dressed when he was young. "Or, his sense of humor. He liked a good joke, and was always ready to hear or tell one. "He admired greatness and intelligence, but had no patience with ignorance and stupidity."

"And things had to be done his way. (He never said anything, but I know a part of him was lost when we kids grew up and did things our own way.)"

"The idea of always being on time was a fetish with him. "He had a sharp edge temper, which pinned people's ears back, especially our family. Yet, on the other hand, he'd cry unashamedly on any sad occasion. The way the modern mechanical world has forgotten."

"He was very patriotic, and loved his native soil as well as America with his whole being. "Another thing was his unshakable belief in Catholicism—something that he was always proud of. "Yeah, that's him, that's my dad. "Now don't get me wrong. From this description, he sounds like the perfect person. Like someone you read about as an "unforgettable character." Well, he wasn't exactly perfect. He had his faults. And there were a lot of

times the rest of the family got sort of mad at his reasoning.

"But one thing you could say about him—he was honest! Honest and a sincere hard worker."

"He profoundly respected authority and always got along with people. But he couldn't see the slow guy. With dad you had to do things immediately, or not start at all."

"See what I mean? That's why I say he was kind of like a group of pictures. Not uniform in ideas and reactions but a collection of different things making up a full life. "For instance, even though he liked to do things immediately and quickly, he was still sentimental enough to talk of the 'good old days'. Especially of the hard times he had in his youth. He used to say, 'Son, that's why I'm here, so that you won't have to work as hard as I did.' "And he kept his word. "Yeah, that's why I can't forget him. How could I ever forget him?"

NICHOLAS SHUST

On Wednesday, November 21, 1959, after a prolonged illness, Nicholas Shust died quietly in his sleep in New York City. He was 71. Born December 19, 1887 in the village of Plavucha Velyka in the township of Berezhany, he left his native Ukraine in 1912 after completion of military service in the pre-World War I Austrian Army. On September 30, 1917 he married Olga Melnick in St. George's Church in New York City. Once in America his spirit was inflamed with a love and delight for the freedom, mystery, and challenge of the new land. But with his desire to become an American (which he did in 1928) he never forgot his Ukrainian heritage nor did he forsake his Catholic faith. America and Ukraine and the Church seemed to be welded into a stronger unity forming a new trident. Significantly, he died on the feast day of St. Josphat—the only Ukrainian saint in the Catholic Church. He was a member of the early fraternal group called the "Free Cossacks of the Famous City of Lviv" and became a member of the U.N.A. when the "Cossacks" merged with the "Dnister" (Branch 361, U.N.A.). In 1934 he was president of the "Ukrainian National Home Corporation." His was the era of the Ukrainian immigrant in America. The time of a new kind of pioneer in the history of both countries. For he was a Ukrainian American patriot. And only those like him can appreciate the fervor with which an individual can love (in every nationalistic nuance) in two countries. He typified (in this dual patriotism) every Ukrainian immigrant, indeed every immigrant from every foreign land, who "hyphenated" their loyalties, thus enriching their national devotion to both countries. He, and all such foreign born Americans, were, and are to this day, the jewels, the precious treasure of the beautiful land of the immigrant—America. There is a Ukrainian song which well describes the emotions of the immigrant in America. "Chooyesh, Brateh Myi" ("Do You Hear, My Brother") also called "Zhooravli" ("The Cranes") with its poignant phrases: "... in a strange land I will die. Before I can fly over the seas, My wings will wear away." His lifelong wish to have it sung at his funeral was beautifully fulfilled when, on Sunday evening, November 29, 1959 at the Peter Jarema Funeral Home in New York City, "The Bells" ("Dzvony") Choir sang it as his last farewell. The burial took place on Monday, November 30, 1959 at Calvary Cemetery in New York. Officiating at his funeral mass, at the funeral services, and at Calvary was Rev. Michael Kulynych of St. George's Church. His death follows in quick succession that of his beloved wife, Olga, who died on April 9th of this year. Left grief-stricken at the loss of both parents (within seven months of one another) are: daughter Mrs. Mary Shust Filipphen, her husband Paul, four grandsons: Dennis, Kenneth, Nicholas, and Stephen; and son William Shust (a contributor to The Ukrainian Weekly and author of the column "Impressions"). His children wish to thank all of his friends who attended the funeral services and were so very generous in their offerings of masses.

Four Ukrainian National Players To Play Against Touring Austria Soccer Team

Four players of the Ukrainian Nationals were picked to play with the American Soccer League Select team, this Sunday, December 13th, when the world famous Austria Soccer team from Vienna will play at Gaelic Park, 240th Street and Broadway, New York City. Kick-off will be at 2 P.M. The four Ukrainian National players are: Andy Racz, left fullback, A. Ely, left half, A. Falk, outside-right and M. Noga, the sensational goalscorer inside-right forward.

The Austria Soccer F. C. of Vienna, 5 times Champions of Austria, is making a 14 game tour of North, Central and South America. After the game in New York City, this Sunday, they will fly to Costa Rica, Guatemala, Columbia, Venezuela and Haiti. The line-up of the Austria Soccer team will include some of Central Europe's greatest soccer stars: Paul Schweda—goalie, who has played six times for Austria's National team; Oscar Fischer, right fullback, 3 times International and Franz Svoboda, left fullback, 12 times International.

Karl Stotz, the stopper center-half is 35 times Austrian International. The "King of the Austria" Ukrainian American Professional Association of New York FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1959 at 9:00 P.M. at The Ukrainian Institute 2 East 79th Street — N.Y.C. RECEPTION FOR NEW MEMBERS

Featuring: Traditional Holiday Refreshments, Carol singing, Ukrainian Christmas Customs. College and university graduates and all members with their kin or friends are cordially invited to attend.

NOTICE! Anne Shumeyko Sedlak PRESCRIPTION OPTICIAN has opened A PERSONAL OPTICAL SERVICE at 1769 Wolbert Terrace (corner Stanley Terrace) — Union, N. J. Eye Glasses Repaired Broken Lenses Duplicated Service rendered, by appointment, at time most convenient to you. Call MUrdock 8-2389 (6:30 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.)

UKRAINIAN BOWLING CLUB OF CHICAGO

The excitement of the Tur-key Roll created quite a sensation last Monday night. Emerging victorious with prize turkeys were: Mike Dubovyk, 102 pins above average, Ark Lachiw—70, Jerry Bilecky—53, Alex Wolkowec—51, John Karaseczuk—49, Gene Kasuba—47, Vadim Mihalow—39 and John Krasnyk—38. Steve Burtnyk, a donor, had 55 pins above average but graciously withdrew in favor of J. Krasnyk. We appreciate the fine gesture immensely. Our sincerest thanks go to our sponsors and donors of the prizes... Black Steer Meat Packing Co., Trident Savings and Loan, Leon's Sausage Co., Olenec Bros. Funeral Home, Canadian Tavern, Pilot Bros, Auto Sales, Ideal Meat Market and the management of Cragin Bowl.

Standings as of November 23 are: 1. Ukr. Orthodox League Won 24 games 2. Wings A " 21 " 3. American Legion " 20 1/2 " 4. Ukrainian Arts Club " 20 1/2 " 5. Lions A " 20 " 6. Lions B " 16 " 7. Tridents " 16 " 8. Tigers " 15 " 9. Lions C " 15 " 10. Bears " 13 " 11. Canadian Tap " 13 " 12. Wings B " 4 "

Team Hi Series: Tridents 2968, U.O.L. 2957, American Legion 2936. Individual Hi Aver. (Women): A. Rogachuk 144, M. Olenec 139, R. Faryna 130.

Famous "200" Club: 22 men have bowled 200 or over games already. It appears that we will have a good race for the top place individual trophy this year.

Team Hi Single: Wings A 1042, Lions A 1040, U.O.L. 1030. Individual Hi Average (Men): M. Dubovyk 174, E. Bardo 173, W. Padiak 172.

Individual Hi Series: G. Czernobil 694, D. Zabiak 670, T. Horetzko 670. Rose Faryna, Publicity Director.

Judge Gonas' Son—an Outstanding Football Star on University of Pennsylvania Team

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 11.—John S. Gonas, Jr., son of Appellate Court Judge and Mrs. Gonas of 1512 E. Wayne Street, South Bend, Ind., is the outstanding star end on the University of Pennsylvania's lightweight football squad, according to his coach Dick Harter.

His hard blocking and tackling have been mainstays in Pennsylvania's recent victories over Princeton and Rutgers light-weights. A former Howe Military Academy football, basketball and tennis player, John is also active on the Pennsylvania University campus as manager of the tennis team, and as an announcer for the University radio station, WXPN.

Danald Chuy at Clemson

According to Clemson publicity director Bob Bradley: "We have a boy on our freshman team who will probably play varsity ball next season. He is Don Chuy, a tackle who reaped quite a few of honors at Nutley High. He is the starting left tackle. The frosh finished their season with a 4-1 record having defeated Wake Forest, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina State but losing to Georgia Tech." The coaches feel that Chuy is probably the best freshman line prospect on the squad and his play in these first three games have played a great part in their goal line being uncrossed. In the first three games, the opposition has gained practically nothing up the middle. And with Chuy's 235 pounds, it is a little wonder.

Books on Ukraine in English:

- IVAN FRANKO—Cundy 4.50
EXPERIENCE WITH RUSSIA by V. Hryshko 2.00
500 UKRAINIAN MARTYRED WOMEN 2.00
ONE OF FIFTEEN MILLION—N. Prychodko 3.00
TARAS SHEVCHENKO, POET OF UKRAINE—Manning 2.50
THE UKRAINE: A SUBMERGED NATION—Chamberlin 1.75
SPIRIT OF UKRAINE—Snovyd 1.00
TWENTIETH CENTURY UKRAINE—Manning 3.50
UKRAINE and ITS PEOPLE—Mirchuk 3.00
UKRAINE UNDER THE SOVIETS—Manning 3.50
UKRAINIAN RESISTANCE 3.00
MOSES—I. Franko 0.50
MUSE IN PRISON 1.00
SHEVCHENKO and WOMEN—Myshuha 0.50
UKRAINE and AMERICAN DEMOCRACY—Myshuha 0.50
IN QUEST OF FREEDOM—Dushnyk 1.00
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT—Shumeyko 0.35
LIFE IN AMERICA — A handbook of information for newcomers to the United States 50

Svoboda Book Store P. O. BOX 346 JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.

Eastern UYL-NA Sports Rally in New Jersey Over the Washington's Birthday Weekend

The very active Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey, at a special meeting last Sunday after their weekly bowling session in Union, N. J., voted to accept an offer to sponsor an Eastern UYL-NA Sports Rally over the coming Washington's Birthday Weekend, February 19, 20, 21, 1960.

Mr. Eugene Wadiak of Carteret, long a bulwark in Ukrainian American local, sectional and national affairs, has been selected to act as General Chairman of this event.

The sports activity and the Friday nite social and the Sunday dinner-dance will be held in Carteret, N. J. where the League of Ukrainian Clubs organization was born in 1932. The Saturday nite "Bowling Ball" will be held at adjacent Elizabeth.

The New Jersey UYL, which has sponsored annual Bowling and Basketball Jamborees, and their usual Ukrainian bowling and basketball leagues, felt that the time is ripe to branch out and include the entire Eastern areas to come to the "Garden State" and have a great time.

Since Washington's Birthday falls on a Monday and since most people are off from their respective jobs on this legal holiday, it was felt that this weekend would be ideal to invite our neighboring friends to what is expected to be a tremendous weekend.

All Ukrainian American bowlers in New England (Mass., R.I., Conn.), New York City and New York State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Canada, are invited to partake in this ABC and WIBC sanctioned handicap tourney. Further details will be released thru this publication and others.

In basketball, there will be the usual Senior (18 years and over) pairings for Ukrainian teams representing the above listed Eastern (and Northern) areas.

Last year, at the National UYL-NA Sports Rally at Troy, N.Y., the UYL-NA Sports Committee, composed of the then Sports Director, Mike Lepak of Auburn, N. Y., Adviser Joe Yaworsky of Phoenixville, Pa., and yours truly, instituted an Intermediate (14-17 years) division which proved highly successful. Since basketball is a wonderful gimmick of inducing our all-important youngsters into Ukrainian youth activity, we hope to have an Intermediate division, too, at this Eastern Sports Rally.

Ukrainian Catholics of London Begin Plans for Small Cathedral

LONDON (NC).—One of the smallest Catholic cathedrals in the world is to be built here. Measuring only 80 feet long by 40 feet wide, it will be the seat of the Ukrainian Catholic Exarchate of Great Britain. The Byzantine Rite church, with a Greek cross surmount-

Khrushchev and Kadar in Ukraine

MOSCOW, Dec 7 (AP).—Prime Minister Nikita S. Khrushchev, home bound from Hungary, arrived in Ukraine today with Janos Kadar, Hungarian Communist party chief.

Mr. Khrushchev told a public meeting at Uzhorod, "Things are going well in our country," a TASS dispatch said. "Both our agriculture and industry are on an upswing," he declared. "If everything is well inside the country, let the enemies of Communism know that Lenin's cause is winning and that no one can arrest our advance to communism."

Tells Lviv Workers: "We Shall Secure Peace" LONDON, Dec. 9, (Reuters). Premier Khrushchev said today, "I am sure we shall secure peace service TASS reported.

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U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

JOHN SIPSKY ROLLS SET OF 637 By STEPHEN KURLAK

The pot-bellied maples went sky-rocketing the night of Friday, December 4th, when John Sipsky blasted out a series of 637 pins in the match between his Ukrainian Orthodox Church kieglers and the Ukrainian Sitch quintet. His twin-century games of 238 in the second and 225 in the third enabled the Churchmen to win those two out of the three played. Co-player Bill Dudak's 238-pin game in the first almost won that one for the Churchmen but the 900-even-rolled by the Sitchmen was too much for them. However the 2,684 pin series made by the Orthodox players set a new season mark for the league teams to shoot at.

A three-game win by the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension group over the No. 1 Team of the Ukrainian American Vets quintet by close margins in all three games, brought the "brothers" up among the top-ranking teams. Most credit for this was due to the 500-plateau combos rolled by J. Merowsky, P. Molinsky, and P. Sheremeta, who scored 558, 551, and 506, respectively. Vets J. Kalba and V. Romanyshyn tried hard with sets of 545 and 534, but failed to get the necessary support from their fellow Vets.

The No. 2 Veterans team fared better in its match with the "junior" St. John's C.W.V. quintet, making a clean sweep, but it almost lost one of the games by one pin. As a result of their losses, the "juniors" again have undisturbed possession of the "cellar" spot of the league.

Split victories were made by the "senior" St. John's C.W.V. aggregation over the St. John's Holy Name Society group, and by the First Ukrainian Presbyterian Men's Organization over the top-notch Ukrainian Center Quintet. Four of the Center players passed the 500 mark in their series, but a 44-pin handicap in favor of the Presbyterians cost them the two losing games.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY TEAM STANDINGS

Table with columns: Rank, Team Name, Won, Lost, Game High, Pins, Avr. Lists teams like Ukrainian Center, Ukrainian Sitch, Ukr. American Vets No. 1, etc.

United Ukrainian American Organizations Committee of New York City BRANCH OF THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA 140-142 Second Avenue — New York 3, N. Y. will hold a BANQUET Saturday, December 19, 1959 at the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME 140 Second Avenue — New York

PURPOSE OF THE BANQUET-MEETING: — To review our recent activities; — To strengthen cooperation between 3 generations: the old, the new and the American-born; — To accelerate our program of activities in Ukrainian and in American affairs.

GUEST SPEAKERS: Chairman of the UCCA Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky: "The UCCA Activities in Washington;" President of the UCCA Mr. Dmytro Halychyn: "The Ukrainian Problem in General;" Walter Steck, Esq.: "Can Ukrainians in New York Have Their Own Congressman?"

ENTERTAINING ARTISTS: Maria Kokolska-Kobryn, Lev Reynarovich, Ivan Kernytsky (Political Satire), Kalyna Chichka-Andrienko.

TOASTMASTERS: Jaroslaw Padoch, Esq. and George Wolynetz, Jr., Esq.

We invite the Ukrainian Public and all organizations of Greater New York and the vicinity to this Banquet. We believe that this kind of meeting between the general public and our community leaders, at which political problems will be presented and discussed now, on the eve of the New Year, will find interested response among our Ukrainians, especially since our speakers will discuss some interesting facts pertaining to Ukrainian problems in America.

Please send reservations by mail to the United Organizations Committee at 140 Second Avenue, New York, or in person at the same address from 7 to 9 P.M. — TICKETS: \$5.00 Per Person. —

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