

"To promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity."

D. D. Eisenhower

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UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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1961 is "Shevchenko Year" in the United States

SHEVCHENKO MEMORIAL COMMITTEE MAKES APPEAL TO ALL UKRAINIANS

NEW YORK. — The National Shevchenko Memorial Committee officially proclaimed the year 1961 as SHEVCHENKO YEAR.

In an appeal issued this week to all Ukrainians in this country, the Committee, which was especially created by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America for the purpose of coordinating the events planned for the centennial of the Ukrainian Poet's death, reminded all the Ukrainians in this country that on March 10 of this year will be 100 years from the time when in the "far and foreign St. Petersburg, at the age of 47 died... the Greatest Son of the Ukrainian Nation, its Prophet and Champion of Liberty for all mankind, Taras Shevchenko."

It goes on to say that on the initiative of the Congress Committee, a special national Shevchenko Memorial Committee was formed, comprising the representatives of all the Ukrainian central organizations and community institutions, and which now makes the proclamation of the Shevchenko Year.

To mark properly this im-

portant anniversary, the Committee calls upon all Ukrainians to:

— Study and spread Shevchenko's ideals of freedom, and to fulfill the wishes expressed in his Testament.

— Popularize Shevchenko's works among the Ukrainian communities and the American people in general.

— Organize mass cultural events commemorating the centennial of the Poet's death.

— By generous support and contributions, to aid the Committee in erecting the proposed monument of Shevchenko in the nation's capital.

The appeal also calls upon all the Ukrainian communities to organize local Shevchenko Memorial Committees which would be in close contact with the national Committee.

At the end of the appeal, which is signed by the Executive Board of the National Shevchenko Memorial Committee, are listed all the organizations which make up the Committee.

The full text of the Appeal will be printed in the next issue of The Weekly.



TARAS SHEVCHENKO AS A YOUNG MAN

Shevchenko Year Proclamation of Buffalo, N.Y.

BUFFALO, N.Y. — This city was among the first to declare 1961 as Shevchenko Year by proclamation of its Mayor Frank A. Sedita, issued on January 3 (The Weekly, Jan. 6, 1961).

The following is the text of Mayor Sedita's proclamation:

Proclamation

Whereas, almost one third of the world's population is today suffering the duress of Russian Communist domination; and

Whereas, freedom of press and speech is suppressed and denied to the subjugated peoples, the Ukrainian people among them, and overt declaration of freedom is persecuted there most severely; and

Whereas, the year 1961 marks the centennial of the poet laureate of Ukraine — TARAS SHEVCHENKO whose works reflected the spirit and aspirations of the Ukrainian nation and mankind in general for liberty and independence; and

Whereas, Taras Shevchenko was deeply inspired by our American traditions, marked by struggle against imperialism and foreign colonial occupation, and in his strongly worded poem, called on his Ukrainian nation to bring forth her own George Washington to liberate his Ukraine from Russian, then Czarist, oppressors; and

Whereas, we the free people of the United States of America have a moral obligation to

tangibly symbolize the spiritual unity in freedom between our country and that of the enslaved Ukrainian Nation, along the ideas expressed so ably in writings of Taras Shevchenko; and

Whereas, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America have authorized, by Public Law 86-749, the erection of a statue of Taras Shevchenko on public grounds in the District of Columbia in recognition of his untiring fight for dignity and freedom of men and nations; and

Whereas, many people of Buffalo and the Niagara Frontier have shown solidarity and identified themselves with the high moral values set forth by great and valiant Freedom Fighter of the XIX century, Taras Shevchenko.

Now, therefore, I, Frank A. Sedita, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, do proclaim the year 1961 as

"Shevchenko Year"

in the City of Buffalo and take this opportunity to call upon all residents of our City, regardless of their ethnic origin, to join with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and other Ukrainian civic organizations in celebrating the Centennial of Taras Shevchenko throughout the year 1961, thus expressing support of the Ukrainian people in their just struggle for freedom and independence.

Frank A. Sedita
Mayor of Buffalo

Shevchenko Avenue Intersects Pulaski Street — in Auburn

"We live on Shevchenko Avenue now." This is what the residents of Auburn, New York, whose homes are on the former Heany Ave., are saying.

According to The Catholic Courier-Journal, official newspaper of the Rochester Diocese, Auburn's City Council recently passed a resolution renaming Heany Avenue "in honor of the Ukrainian poet and patriot, Taras Shevchenko." The request to change the street's name came from the pastors

and parishioners of SS. Peter and Paul Church in Auburn.

"The original name of the street," the newspaper reports, "was adopted on Nov. 25, 1884, when the street was named Heany Avenue for the John Heany estate which owned the surrounding property. In 1917 an extra 'e' was added to the name of the street."

For those who want to know how to find Shevchenko Avenue in Auburn, it runs north off Perrine Street and intersects Pulaski Street.

Fellowship Grants for Modern Languages At Syracuse University

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — An impressive number of inquiries had been received by the Department of Slavic Language and Literatures at Syracuse University as a result of the report that among the Slavic languages for which U.S. government grants were available, was also the Ukrainian language (cf. The Ukrainian Weekly, December 31, 1960), according to Dr. Ephraim Levin, Associate Professor of Slavic Languages at Syracuse University. In a letter to SVOBODA, dated January 9, 1961, Prof. Levin gave extensive information regarding the graduate fellowship under the National Defense Education Act (NDEA).

Among the directives accompanying these fellowships the following is stressed:

1) Candidates must be citizens or nationals of the United States, or residents who have such immigration status and personal plans as to provide reasonable assurance that they will make a continuing contribution to the manpower resources of this country;

2) Be willing and able to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and subscribe to the affidavit of loyalty set forth in Title X of the National Defense Education Act;

3) Preference is given to a) non-natives; that does not mean that natives are excluded but that they are not high on the priority list; and b) candidates whose age is such that they will have before them a substantial career in teaching or in public service;

4) Have received at least a B.A. or comparable degree by the time study under Fellowship begins;

5) Be accepted by the graduate school of a college or university for advances training in the foreign language of his choice and related studies.

Park Named For Young Ukrainian Killed in World War II

PERTH AMBOY, N. J. — Stanley Rudyk Park was dedicated recently before approximately 300 representatives of Veteran groups, their families and friends in Perth Amboy. The project was initiated by the local American Ukrainian Veterans of World War II.

At the ceremony a plaque was unveiled in the memory of the late Stanley Rudyk who lost his life in the 1939-45 conflict as member of the United States Army.

Sophie Rudyk, mother of the deceased soldier, and other members of the family were introduced by Msgr. Jaroslav Gabro, pastor of the local Ukrainian Catholic Church, of which Stanley Rudyk was a communicant. After the service, Mrs. Rudyk was presented the flag used in the dedication, by Peter Lukach, member of the Naval Reserve which provided the color guard.

On March 22, 1943, Rudyk

was killed at Gaffa, Tunisia by German artillery fire at age 26. He was one of the first Americans to take part in the beachhead invasion, and first Ukrainian boy from Perth Amboy to die in the War. His decorations include the Purple Heart, the American Defense, European, African, Eastern Service, and Good Conduct medals.

At the dedication ceremony, attended by the representatives of the City Commissioner, Albert Pignone made the introductory remarks, and Harry Fedyshyn Past Commander of the Ukrainian Veterans gave the eulogy. The others who took part in the officiating were: Freeholder George Orlowski; Chief John Swallick, first Ukrainian American Police Chief in Perth Amboy; Rev. George Boyd, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and representatives of Veterans' organizations.

Michael Fedyshyn

CONSTANTINE BOHACHEVSKY, FIRST UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC METROPOLITAN IN U.S., DIES AT THE AGE OF 76

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The Most Rev. Constantine Bohachevsky, Archbishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Philadelphia and first Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan in the United States, suffered a heart attack at his home on January 6 and died on the way to hospital. He was 76 years of age.

He was Metropolitan-Archbishop of the Philadelphia Archeparchy of the Byzantine Rite, Ukrainian Catholic Church, which is a branch of the holy Catholic Church. In this capacity he was the head and spiritual leader of over 300,000 Ukrainian Catholics in the United States.

Metropolitan Bohachevsky was to have celebrated Mass at 10:00 A.M. Saturday morning, which was Ukrainian Christmas according to the Julian calendar, at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Philadelphia.

Doctorate Degree from Innsbruck

Metropolitan Bohachevsky was born on June 17, 1884 in the village of Manayiv, Western Ukraine, where his father, Rev. Sylvester Bohachevsky, was parish priest. As one of seven children, all boys, he attended elementary and secondary schools in Stryl, and the archdiocesan seminary in Lviv, upon which he was sent to the Jesuit University in Innsbruck, Austria, where he studied philosophy and theology under some of the most renowned scholars of the day. After ordination by Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, he earned his doctorate in sacred theology at Innsbruck and was named a lecturer on the faculty of the theological school in Lviv. Subsequently, he was assigned to the parish of the Transfiguration, in the same city but when World War I broke out, he became an army chaplain and served with the Austrian army on the Italian front, for which services he was decorated by the Vienna government with the "Pius Meritis" medal.

On June 24, 1924 Father Bohachevsky was consecrated Bishop in Rome and assigned

to the United States as a spiritual leader of Ukrainian Catholics upon the death of Bishop Stephen Soter Ortynsky.

Established Schools, Seminaries

Under his guidance and leadership the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States has attained a great degree of power, prestige and organization. To assure the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of a steady growth and development he established the Ukrainian Catholic Minor Seminary of St. Basil in Stamford, Conn. and St. Josaphat's Major Seminary in Washington, D. C., where a number of young priests were and are now being trained. There are about 200 Ukrainian Catholic priests in both the Philadelphia and Stamford eparchies.

Bishop Bohachevsky's keen foresight was also in his care and solicitude in establishing the parochial school systems in the U.S. Realizing the needs for Catholic education, he exhorted his priests to build parochial schools and give religious instruction to children. He was instrumental in bringing into the diocese a new religious community of women, the improvement of church properties, the establishment of the Ukrainian Catholic press, a summer vacation camp, high schools, and other Ukrainian Catholic institutions. He also established a museum and library at Stamford, Conn. which continue the traditions and culture of the Ukrainian people.

Metropolitan and Roman Count

In 1950 he was named assistant to the Papal Throne and Roman Count. In 1954 he was made Titular Bishop of Beroe and on August 6, 1958, when the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese was raised to the dignity of a Metropolitan See, he was named its first Metropolitan.

Metropolitan Bohachevsky is survived by two brothers, Daniel and Emil, who reside in Philadelphia.

NEW YORK WILL AGAIN OBSERVE UKRAINIAN DAY

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (Staff)

"It is a great honor for me to issue this proclamation," said Robert F. Wagner, Mayor of New York, before reading and signing the document which proclaimed January 22, 1961 as the Ukrainian Day in this city, marking the 43rd anniversary since the proclamation of Ukraine's Independence.

The ceremony took place just before noon yesterday in one of the reception rooms of the City Hall with Ukrainian community leaders, members of youth organizations Plast, SUMA (Ukrainian American Youth Ass'n), MUN (Youth for the Rebirth of Ukraine), pupils of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic School, city officials, and the press, in attendance.



Members of Plast, SUMA and pupils of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic School with Mayor Wagner after the Proclamation ceremony.

With a large oil portrait of President James Monroe and the blue yellow Ukrainian flag as background, stood a table behind which sat the Mayor, along with Rev. Josaphat Kuzniak, OSBM, of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Dmytro Halychyn, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Ivan Vynnyk, who heads the United Ukrainian American Organizations Committee of New York, and Mrs. Catharine Peleshok, of the Ukrainian National Women's League.

Walter Steck introduced the Ukrainian delegation to Mayor Wagner, after which the Mayor made the introductory remarks and read the proclamation.

Later, Orysia Kramar of St. George's School thanked Mr.



Metropolitan CONSTANTINE BOHACHEVSKY

Mark Anniversary of UMI Founder's Death

(Special to The Ukrainian Weekly)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — A musical concert is scheduled to take place tomorrow here to mark the first anniversary since the death of Prof. Roman Sawytsky, founder and first director of the Ukrainian Music Institute in America.

According to the sources close to the UMI the concert will feature close associates of the late Professor and some of his students, and will constitute the major commemorative event in his honor. It will be held in the Ukrainian Hall on Franklin Street at 7:30 PM this Sunday, January 15.

Ihor Sonevsky, who was

appointed as the Director of UMI upon professor Sawytsky's death will deliver an address on the Founder in the course of the evening, and Prof. G. Oransky, head of the Philadelphia Branch of the Institute will make the opening remarks.

The following people will take part in the commemorative program: Yaro Mygasiuk, Mykola Fomenko, Martha Shlemkevych, Oksana Sovaik, Ina Chernikivska, Oleh Muzychenko, and Carol Worn.

The seats for the event are reserved, and will be on sale at the door of the Ukrainian Hall, according to a spokesman of UMI.

REUNION AFTER 26 YEARS

NEW YORK — Fifteen years of trying to obtain permission for their elderly mother to join them in the United States came to a successful end for Walter and Steven Butkowsky, just before the Ukrainian Christmas, on January 6.

According to Pan American World Airways, whose plane brought Mrs. Julia Butkowsky 73, of Tarnopol in Western Ukraine, to New York's International Airport, Walter Butkowsky emigrated to the United States in 1935, and was followed here a few years later

by his brother Steven. Neither saw their mother since that time.

Both sons are U.S. citizens, and soon after World War II they began to make arrangements to bring Mrs. Butkowsky to America. Fifteen years later the mother and sons were reunited.

Mrs. Butkowsky arrived here by Pan-Am Jet Clipper from USSR via London, according to the Airline's release.

ALIENS: DO NOT FAIL TO REGISTER!

Time is running short for aliens residing in the United States to file their annual address reports. The Immigration and Naturalization Service reminds that less than three weeks remain to the end of January, at which time all aliens must be registered.

E. P. Bouchard, New Jersey District Director of the Immigration Service stated that the procedure is a simple one. All that an alien has to do is obtain a special form at the nearest post office, or immigration office, fill it out and return it to the official who issued the form.

A friend may pick up one of the address cards for an alien, let the latter complete it and return it for him if the alien is ill or otherwise unable to do it personally, said Bouchard.

But he added that under no circumstances can the address report form be mailed. Parents of children under 14 must submit a report for them.

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GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR OUR YOUTH

A few weeks ago (cf. The Ukrainian Weekly, December 31, 1960) the Syracuse University announced that it will start giving instruction in several modern languages by granting fellowship to deserving students...

As announced by The Syracuse Daily Orange, the basic stipends under the fellowship will cover tuition and all required fees, plus another \$2,250 for the academic year and \$450 for a summer session...

Among the requirements under which an applicant may qualify for receiving a fellowship is U.S. citizenship and the possession of at least a Bachelor's degree by the time the fellowship is to begin an acceptance by the Graduate School...

It is understood that Syracuse University will receive applications from other American universities and colleges and will not restrict them to its own graduates. Preference will be given to those applicants who will know at least one of the languages prescribed in the curricula...

Significance of the Grant

There is no question that the introduction of the Ukrainian language at Syracuse University has a great potential significance for both Ukrainian American students and the Ukrainian American community as well. Its importance derives from the fact that these fellowships are provided under the National Defense Education Act...

This development is one of the greatest opportunities ever available to young Ukrainian boys and girls who are willing to pursue course in the Ukrainian language. For many of the older generation it should seem that the millennium has finally come to us...

Whether this criticism is wholly justified or not, the fact is that in the last decade or so, understanding and appreciation of the Ukrainian problem, and consequently, of Ukrainian history, literature and language, has been on a steady and consistent increase. Let us mention the fact that the U. S. Government initiated Ukrainian-language broadcasts over the "Voice of America" in 1950...

Up to Our Youth and Community as a Whole

This is a wonderful beginning at Syracuse University and it must be welcomed and supported not only by our university and college youth, but by our entire community as well. First of all, all Ukrainian youth organizations, such as SUSTA, SUMA, MUN, PLAST, as well as individual university clubs throughout the country, must see that as many applicants should apply for these fellowship as possible...

Also, the acceptance qualifications are not such as would deter many potential applicants. Most of our newly-arrived Ukrainians are already U.S. citizens, and most members of our Ukrainian American youth organizations in this country are fluent in the Ukrainian language...

The problem thus is reduced to finding those willing and courageous young men and women who would tackle the task. Therefore, it is up to our youth organizations to find in their ranks those who are willing and capable to qualify for fellowships...

In the rapidly accelerating course of events in 1961, Eisenhower has to keep this in mind. We only need to look at the situation in Cuba, in Laos, in the Congo and elsewhere to realize that the course of events, humanly speaking, cannot be allowed to drift for nearly two weeks, while eighteenth century standards of communication are preserved in the twentieth century...

It is our understanding that there is a Ukrainian section in the Syracuse University library, with some 500 volumes which will be available to students.

This is a concrete and unique project which our youth and our community as a whole cannot afford to lose or mishandle.

CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN WASHINGTON

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

On January 20, 1961, John Fitzgerald Kennedy will succeed Dwight D. Eisenhower as President of the United States and will deliver his inaugural address. New men or the same men with new appointments will occupy the higher positions in the government and the new administration will set out upon its new course...

Same Disputes

One thing is already certain. The long expected millennium is still a long way off. The new Congress has taken office but it is already engulfed in the same disputes over the rights of senators to unlimited debate that were already old story when George Washington left the Presidency in 1797...

There will be differences in both domestic and foreign policies due to the mode of thinking of the new President. We need only go back to 1909 when the Republican Party was in full control of Congress and William Howard Taft succeeded Theodore Roosevelt...

It was likewise true when Harry S. Truman succeeded Franklin Delano Roosevelt and suddenly found himself face to face with Stalin at Potsdam. How much more change there is likely to be, when there is added to personal attitudes the need of satisfying the basic demands of the opposite party!

Fantastic Schemes

In the last days of the political campaign, both Senators Nixon and Kennedy outlined more and more fantastic schemes for dealing with the present foreign situation. Despite the fact that he had not been invited, Nixon was going to visit behind the Iron Curtain and send ex-Presidents Hoover, Truman and Eisenhower as travelling salesmen for democracy...

Under the American Constitution Eisenhower is President until he leaves the White House and his successor takes the oath of office. However much or little he may consult his successor, his is the responsibility, even if on January 19, there came a new Pearl Harbor. There have been two disastrous efforts of the President to wait for his successor. One was a century ago when James Buchanan chose to do nothing and allowed the Southern States, one by one, to secede and set up the Confederate States of America...

In the rapidly accelerating course of events in 1961, Eisenhower has to keep this in mind. We only need to look at the situation in Cuba, in Laos, in the Congo and elsewhere to realize that the course of events, humanly speaking, cannot be allowed to drift for nearly two weeks, while eighteenth century standards of communication are preserved in the twentieth century...

Khrushchev Always Has Plans

We can see the apparent goal of Khrushchev and his stooges. Once he had been admitted and feted in the United States in accordance with the "spirit of Camp David" and been entertained also by Democratic leaders, he worked for a "Summit Conference" which he intended to break up. The U-2 episode furnished him an excuse to humiliate the President of the United States and then to try to argue that it was only President Eisenhower to whom he was opposed...

Little Chance of Soviet Invasion

There is of course an infinitesimal possibility that Kennedy will completely overturn all of Eisenhower's policies, on his first day of office, that Khrushchev is planning to land a Soviet army and seize Washington on Jan. 20, or that a detachment of men from the planet Mars will land and appeal to Khrushchev for help...

The general prospect is rather than Khrushchev's actions during these last days are going to force Kennedy to come closer to the Eisenhower line than he had perhaps intended and in his administration be troubled rather by the attempt to remove old appointees who claim rights to seniority and tenure under the Civil Service laws...

Khrushchev Can Help Ukrainians

Everything indicates that whatever the fate of such disputed domestic questions as agricultural parity, medical care for the aged, and integration, fit subjects for inter-party and intra-party debate, there will be little or no change in foreign policy for the better or the worse. There are indications that the same "Russian-frsters" and Russian experts will maintain their position under the new administration and that the friends of Ukrainian freedom will have to rally as in the past and renew their efforts to convince the State Department and its highest figures that Ukraine must be truly free...

SOVIET IMPERIALISM

By O. Pidhaini

The article below appeared first in The Review, published by the Free World Society of the University of Toronto. It appears here by permission of the Editor of The Review, Oleh Pidhaini.

(1)

If we look at the world today, the most marked fact of the present day shall fall into our eyes — the fact of Soviet imperialism. We shall see Moscow as the centre of the world system of slavery and destruction. To the south, her satraps are destroying the Ukrainian nation, to the west, the Baltic nations show desperate resistance, the Turkmen and the Caucasian are sharpening knives against the hated "Urus". We see destruction of man and nation find success, even if only by Soviet statistical data.

Unacceptable Alternatives

If we are to look past the Soviet bloc, to the rest of the world, we see that Khrushchev has put before the Free World an unacceptable set of alternatives. Either war... Many of us have seen war and remember it, and all the many sufferings that war brings. What a blow would civilization take! How much more terrible is the possibility of an almost total nuclear destruction. Or... "peaceful coexistence and total disarmament". This alternative means a slower destruction of the Free World by the Soviet imperialism, but a much more thorough one. This other alternative implies the spread of the Russian Communist dictatorship over the entire world.

Fedotov, perhaps the only anti-imperialist Russian historian, assessed the lot of the

world in such a case as follows: "It is easy to imagine what the world would be like in case of victory by Russia. Spread of the Communist system over the entire planet. Destruction of higher and of all carriers of culture, who breathe the air of freedom and do not wish to renounce it. Mass murders in the early years, forced labor camps for an entire generation. Enslavement of all professions to the service of the universal state. Its direction, centralized in Moscow, under a formal independence of the federated nations."

"Gradual (or quick) stifling of all the higher spheres of culture for the sake of technical knowledge... The world empire of Moscow shall be as solid as the ancient totalitarian empires of Egypt, China, Byzantium. Of course, stifling of freedom shall lead to the gradual fall not only of humanities, but, finally, also of the technical knowledge itself. End of "progress". A slow decline of levels. Weakening, that may last centuries and which would finish by a new barbarism."

Such frightening, and at the same time, reasonable guesses in regard to the possible fate of the present colonies of Moscow and of the rest of the world, makes a thorough study of the nature of Soviet imperialism indeed imperative.

What then is Soviet imperialism? Soviet imperialism is a natural synthesis of Rus-

Editor's Correspondence

WANTS PROGRAM TO FAMILIARIZE AMERICANS WITH UKRAINE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY:

Ukrainian youth organizations do an excellent job within their own community, but do little to attract the sympathy of the American public. It was shown after W. W. I that, if Ukrainians were to secure their national aspirations other nationalities must know who Ukrainians are, what they desire, and the difference between them and some of their "geographic neighbors." Many Americans do not know the answers to these questions. Too many Ukrainian young people discuss past glories in preference to what can be done here now. What is needed is a program which will help Americans become familiar with and understand Ukrainian people and problems.

The opportunities for such programs exist in many school systems. In the elementary schools of Montgomery County, Maryland, different nationalities are invited to talk about and explain the customs

of their native lands. The program was designed to broaden the outlook of the American children — children who would go home and tell their parents about what they saw. To date, no Ukrainian organization has taken advantage of this program. The program could be conducted by college students who have time during public school hours. Every Ukrainian home has all the necessary apparatus — folk dress, embroidery, wood carving, etc. A program exactly similar to this could be used in the senior high school political science and history classes. Here the political aspects of the problem could be stressed and publications similar to the UCCA's The Ukrainian Quarterly could be distributed.

I am sure that a program of this type would receive full support from public school officials. The opportunity is available to act — here and now.

Danny C. King Hyattsville, Md.

PREFERS LIVING IN THE CITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY:

I was happy to learn of Mr. Spontak's interest in the first of a series of my articles entitled "Ukrainian Organized Life in the 60's," published in The Weekly (December 31, 1960).

His proposal for Ukrainian Co-operative Apartments is one that deserves further study. I myself intended to offer several suggestions in subsequent articles and I wish other people in the Ukrainian community would likewise devote some time and study to the very serious problems that threaten the existence of Ukrainians as an ethnic group in the community. I would not however think that the explanation offered by Mr. Spontak for the decline of the Ukrainian community is altogether valid, although it is true to a certain extent.

The gradual clearance of slums and their replacement by high-rise new apartment houses is not solely the reason that forces Ukrainians to move to the suburbs. My conviction is that the main reason is that the Ukrainian who has moved up the socio-economic ladder wants to provide a better environment for his children. If it were not for children, I doubt whether suburbia would have made such tremendous progress that it has in the past 15 years. I may be

wrong in this hypothesis, but I would like to see a survey made among Ukrainians to either validate or invalidate it. Only then will we know in which direction we can move successfully. The problem may not be resolved by building Ukrainian co-ops within the city, but a solution may be found by the construction of a suburban development for Ukrainians, or an organized movement of Ukrainians to a suburban area with Ukrainian institutions following. For those Ukrainians who prefer the city (myself included), perhaps the co-op idea will work to keep them integrated and help preserve the Ukrainian cultural traditions. Slum clearance and the construction of luxury high-rise developments may then act to drive Ukrainians who prefer city life out of the city. I therefore think Mr. Spontak's idea will help alleviate the problem of disintegration, but not solve it altogether.

Further discussion about the part Ukrainian ghetto society plays in maintaining Ukrainian organized life and the threat imposed by slum clearance is offered briefly in Part 2 of my article which will appear in the next issue of "Promin" in The Weekly.

O. V. Riznyk

UNA Member - Don't Quit Now!

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

For quite some time now the Ukrainian National Association has been striving to attain a total membership of 75,000. It had hopes of reaching this goal in 1960, but the odds were against it. Now it is 1961 and the UNA is continuing its campaign to achieve its aim, and surpass it. Let us hope that this is the year.

Why is the UNA having so much trouble in boosting its membership to 75,000? Well, we cannot blame it on suspensions, deaths and cash surrenders because they are inevitable. These losses are comparatively small considering the number of new members that are enrolled. What, then, is keeping the UNA from forging ahead? The answer is: matured membership certificates.

Thousands of Certificates Are Maturing

Twenty years ago large numbers of young people joined the UNA and, being young people, they took out 20 Year Endowment and 20 Payment Life certificates. These certificates are now reaching their maturity dates and the holders of them are no longer active, dues-paying members. Thousands (we are not exaggerating) of certificates have already matured and additional thousands will mature. That is situation in the Adult Department. Very soon this situation

sian messianism and of the reactionary thought, Socialism.

Development of Empire

Let us look at the development of Russian messianism against the background of the development of the Russian Empire.

The Muscovite princes of the XIIIth century looked upon their principedom, as their personal property, a piece of goods. At the time when in other Kievan (old-Ukrainian) principedoms, the princely power was transferred from hand to hand as the result of his justice, in Muscovy, the Muscovite principedom, lands, people and all, were transferred to the new prince as a piece of private inheritance, as a piece of goods, where no distinction had been made between truly private property and lands and people. In many Muscovite inheritance charters we meet things like, 'I give my son Ivan my black fur and the village Ivanovka'.

Being private property, and used as such, Moscow, by the will of its rulers, did not bother to think twice before going against the principles of the old-Ukrainian (Kievan) law, did away with remainder of liberty within its borders, and went off grabbing pieces of property in neighboring principedoms, and eventually the principedoms themselves. The usual process was the establishment of some sort of relationship with certain promised guarantees between the ruler and the district in question, with a progressive systematic elimination of the true guarantees. Thus, in a century, or two, the charter, ever duly copied would bear no relationship whatever to the true state of affairs, and would cease to have any meaning.

The usual means of overcoming any resistance was wholesale murder of leading citizens, or their transfer to Moscow, resettlement of local population with the more purely Muscovite element, terrorism and systematic elimination of any attempts at self-government.

Nicknamed Princes

The Muscovite princes of these early centuries usually bore nicknames of Bully (Zabiyaka), Pinchist (Skupodei), which testify to their major characteristics even today. The great Russian historian, an admirer of the development of the Russian state, Klyuchevsky, has described Moscow of this period as a "puny beast of prey". This preying nature, this ability to steal, a bit at a time, gradually, yet permanently, based indeed on all absence of the principle of lawfulness of possession, has entered blood and bone the successor of the Muscovite principality, the Russian Empire, its successor the Soviet Union, and its present form, the "Communist camp".

While bullets were flying in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, during the short-lived rebellion recently, Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, U.S. Delegate to the United Nations, calmly sat on the floor of her hotel room, out of range of stray bullets, and wrote her Christmas cards.

Progress in any community depends upon an informed alert citizenry, as well as responsible public administration.

will be duplicated in the Juvenile Dep., for the UNA began issuing 20 Year Endowment and 20 Payment Life certificates to children just a little short of twenty years ago. When the juvenile certificates start maturing, later this year, the losses in membership will be stepped up considerably. That is why we stated in our opening paragraph, let us hope this is the year the UNA attains its goal, because, as in 1960, the odds are against it, only more so this year.

Campaign was Successful The campaign for new members has been successful, and their ranks are increasing all the time. But the losses caused by matured certificates more than offset the gains and the climb upward is very slow.

The solution to this problem is quite simple and we stressed it in several previous columns. Holders of matured certificates should take out new certificates, simply because they still need protection. But, despite the appeals via The Ukrainian Weekly, the Svoboda, letters to the members in questions, and the efforts of branch secretaries and organizers, only a small percentage of these members have continued their UNA membership by taking out new certificates. The UNA, itself, has done everything possible to help matters; it no longer requires physical examinations of applicants up to 55 years of age who desire \$500 insurance, up to age 50 for \$1000 insurance; children up to age 15 need not be examined for up to \$2000 insurance. Adults may have double indemnity coverage. Children's certificates may have Payor Benefit Contracts attached. The results are disappointing — the majority of the holders of matured certificates are not renewing membership.

You are the UNA If you, Dear Reader, are the holder of a matured certificate or a certificate which will mature soon, do not hesitate one day, but take steps to renew your membership. Your Branch Secretary will advise you on how insurance. Stay with the UNA! Keep in mind the fact that the UNA is the pride and joy of the Ukrainian people in the United States. It actually is your organization. Its officers, members like yourself, are elected from the ranks; there are no outside influences. The members are the UNA! Numbers mean strength! By all means keep the UNA strong by continuing your membership!

And you non-member readers: what are you waiting for? You need the UNA insurance! Write for the free English-language information booklet, read it, and then join the UNA.

TV Program to watch this Saturday — hour-long documentary entitled "Girls and Gangs", and filmed on the streets of New York. The presentation deals with the work of agencies working with teen-agers, and may be seen over WOR-TV at 6 PM, January 14.

There were no Canadian citizens, until January 1, 1947. On that date the Canadian Citizenship Act came into force. Prior to 1947, all citizens of the British Commonwealth of Nations were known as British subjects, as there was no distinct citizenship of any country of the Commonwealth, not even of the United Kingdom or Canada. Now all Canadian Citizens are automatically British subjects, and "Commonwealth Citizens."

While bullets were flying in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, during the short-lived rebellion recently, Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, U.S. Delegate to the United Nations, calmly sat on the floor of her hotel room, out of range of stray bullets, and wrote her Christmas cards.

May We Quote That?.. Progress in any community depends upon an informed alert citizenry, as well as responsible public administration. — WALTER V. CHOPPY

About the Ukrainian Mummies, Their Burned Uniforms and A Readers' Reaction

By ROLECH

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Although the Ukrainian group in the 61st Annual Mummies' Parade finished 14th, it nevertheless received publicity in the local and even New York press. The distinction was due to the fire which destroyed a third of the satin uniforms of the Ukrainian American String Band after it completed its 21st participation in the Parade.

The annual frolicking which takes place in Philadelphia each New Year's Day occurred on January 2nd this year and drew over a million and a half spectators to the City's Broad Street to watch the assortment of clowns, weird and grotesque figures and string bands pass by. Cash prizes of \$2,000 and more were awarded to the winners in the various divisions.

The Ukrainian American String Band which only recently had sent out an appeal for funds to defray the expenses of its costly uniforms, promised that it would definitely continue the twenty-year old tradition and march in the Mummies' Parade this year which it did.

From the news items that appeared in the press the day after the parade it was learned that the Ukrainians marched to their clubhouse on N. Franklin St. from the parade, took off "aqua satin, gold-trimmed uniforms", tossed them about the stage, and went downstairs for dinner and refreshments.

Fed and refreshed, most of the bandmen strolled home before midnight. By 12:30 A.M. someone in the building smelled smoke, and soon discovered that it was coming from the burning uniforms on the stage of the auditorium. Apparently the floodlights which were left on, were hot enough to ignite the aqua satin uniforms with the gold trim. Using hand extinguish-

ers, and reinforced by the detachment of the City's Fire Department, the remaining band members managed to put the fire out. The final count showed that 21 uniforms were destroyed, and 39 saved.

The news items about this incident varied from a nine-inch front page story in Philadelphia's *The Evening Bulletin*, to a two-inch item inside New York's *Herald Tribune*.

The whole episode had further consequences. For example the prominence given it by *The Bulletin* angered Alexander Yaremko of Philadelphia, publicity manager of the Ukrainian National Soccer Club here. Mr. Yaremko in his letter to the Editor of *The Bulletin* was critical of the policy which allows "a silly incident, a freak accident or a quiet murder to make big headlines and front page presentation," as he put it.

In his letter Yaremko explained that the Ukrainians do not mind getting all this publicity, "because they are so often erroneously referred to as 'Russians,' which is the worst thing you can call a Ukrainian. (It's like wearing orange at St. Patrick's Day Parade, "to bring home a point.")"

What angered the soccer promoter was that "good and revered accomplishments of the Ukrainians such as when they won the U.S. Soccer Championship or observed Ukrainian Independence Day may get back page two-inch report, whereas this costume fire hit the jackpot."

The Ukrainian Mummies had another problem on their hands, meanwhile. They were scheduled to appear in the Camden Show of Shows on Sunday and had to replace the twenty one aqua satin uniforms with gold trim which perished in the fire on very short notice.

Roma Pryma: "A Dancer To Her Fingers-Tips"

By Lev OLEKSANDROVYCH

"Other dancers always ask me where I learned my unusual dancing steps, but it is very simple really, because all the steps I use in my choreography are exclusively stylized Ukrainian folk dance steps."

This is how Roma Pryma, Ukrainian-born dancer, who now lives in New York, modestly explains her success as originator of unique dance routines. We visited this attractive, young artist at her Manhattan apartment, just a day after her return from Europe—a recital tour, during which she "conquered" both Paris and London, if the reviewers' raves are any indication.

The Ukrainian element prevails throughout Roma Pryma's work. She uses mostly the Ukrainian music, for her dances, her choreography is based on traditional Ukrainian dance steps, her original costumes incorporate the lines of folk dress design, even the mood-setting introductions, read before each of her number during a recital were written by Ukrainian writer Roman Kupchynsky, and their text are drawn from the Ukrainian history, legends, and beliefs.

Miss Pryma explained that the reason for her approach is not only to thrive in originality, through this aspect is nevertheless prominent as far as international audiences are concerned, but it also allows her to reach perfection, for as she believes, Ukrainian dances come naturally to her and she is better able to develop and

quite demanding in many respects. Miss Pryma recalls how just before a performance in Toronto's Eaton Auditorium she acquired a severe cold, and was hardly able to walk, let alone perform. She did not cancel her appearance, however, but with the aid of a doctor she went on stage in the best of the showbusiness traditions, and completed the whole recital. The doctor, of course was in the house, and ran backstage to check on his patient's condition after each number.

Education and Inspiration

For her recitals, Roma Pryma is accompanied on the piano by her mother, Mrs. Joanna Pryma. The program consisting of ten or twelve numbers, each requiring a costume change, is given continuity by the readers who read the specially written, mood-setting script before each dance. The original, written in Ukrainian is translated to whatever language is necessary with certain additions or changes. Professional actors are usually hired to read it. Rather than explain the dance, the script attempts to set the audience in a certain frame of mind, with a snatch of a poem here, or a line of a familiar song there. Then Miss Pryma appears on stage and it all becomes "an education and an inspiration," as a reviewer wrote in *London's Stage and Television Today*, after her debut in that city.

According to the same reviewer, who also said that

she is a dancer to her fingertips," Miss Pryma's particular talents lie in the character dancing. Her repertoire includes such dances as "The Horrors of War", "The Lapping", "The Nymph", "Harvester" and others. Her latest creation is called "Icons". This dance is unusual in that it uses limited movement, linking a series of formalized poses. Miss Pryma acquired the idea for this number while touring Turkey and Greece, and in particular Istanbul, once known as Constantinople.

The impression made by the many Byzantine icons there is recreated in the "Icons" number.

Demanding Costumes

Roma Pryma's exquisite costumes are made by Mme. Rapinska of New York, and designed by herself in consultation with Ukrainian artists and painters, like Butovych and others.

Mrs. Pryma explained to us that costumes which her daughter wears must have good stage presentation, must be comfortable for the many intricate steps, and must be adaptable for quick changes. Not an easy task, but one that must be accomplished.

Miss Pryma's latest tour of London and Paris has made her known to the sophisticated European audiences, and she already received offers to return for a more extensive tour this fall.

Benefit from Rich Heritage

Hard training, constant development and love for the Ukrainian folklore, are greatly responsible for the success of this youthful adept of the dance. "Her choreography gives a great expression of her native land..." said critic S. Wolffe in *Parisian L'Entracte*. And Roma comments: "It's our duty to draw upon the rich heritage of our country."



Dancer Roma Pryma

In one of the formalized poses in the number called "Icons."

express them, which makes for best result all around.

Excels in Ukrainian

"Of course I could dance, say, some Spanish dances for example, and work on them so that they would be faultlessly performed," said Miss Pryma. "But that would only be a faithful imitation of someone else's creation. Being a Ukrainian, the dances of Ukraine come naturally to me. In them I can do my best, and create for myself," added the dark-haired, enchantress of the dancing stage.

Miss Pryma lives in New York, but her dancing engagements have taken her throughout the United States, to Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Cuba ("We were in Cuba four years ago," she adds, "which was before Castro"). Before coming to the United States from Europe (she was born in Lviv, Ukraine), she went to Canada for two years, during which time she crossed that country from West to East with recitals and other stage appearances, which started in Edmonton and ended in Montreal. In Winnipeg she appeared with the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, and in Montreal she was asked to take a ballet role in a stage play, which gained for her very favorable reviews.

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Capt. Barabash Retired After 36 Years In Music

The man who once was the teacher of Jazzman Benny Goodman, and is the composer of the widely played march, "The 124th Field Artillery" is retiring this month from active music directing, to devote his full time to writing and arranging music, as well as to aid young musicians gain prominence.

Captain John H. Barabash ends his thirty-six year long musical career on January 27, and last Wednesday, Jan. 11 a testimonial dinner took place at Chicago's Sheraton Towers Hotel for the man who did much for the music and its enjoyment in and around the Windy City.



Capt. John H. Barabash

Life-time Career as Band Master

Captain Barabash's position on retirement is that of director of Wright College Band in Chicago, which he has been holding for the past twenty-one years. Before that he was the director of Harrison High School Band, from which he had graduated a few years earlier. With the Harrison Band, Capt. Barabash won ten consecutive city championships, and three national championships.

His activities as band master include the direction of many other bands, among them the 124th Field Artillery National wrote the now-famous march bearing that regiment's name. A whole number of trophies, awards and presentations were accepted by Captain Barabash in his capacity as successful Guard Band, for which he leader of marching bands and orchestras.

Came Here as Immigrant

In 1912, John Barabash was a sixteen-year-old immigrant, who came to this country from his native Ukraine without his parents. He had to support himself, and it was by playing at theatre houses and with dance bands that he managed to graduate from high school, and later earn the Master of Music Education Degree from Chicago Musical College.

He took part in the First World War, and upon his release, he was the bandmaster of the 166th Infantry Brigade.

Active Among Ukrainians

Within the Ukrainian community, Capt. Barabash organized and conducted the first Ukrainian adult band in Chicago in 1925, and later founded the St. Nicholas Catholic School (boys') Band. He also gave guidance to the establishment of the Ukrainian Arts Club of Chicago, and was first president of the Ukrainian Professional Association of United States and Canada.

Ukrainian Waitress Has Eyes on Operatic Stage

Martha Kokolska does not care what an operatic role will pay, as long as she gets a chance to sing. This young Ukrainian girl whose main source of income at present comes from serving at tables in a restaurant is not alone in her outlook. Besides her there is a biochemist, an American Indian, a musical comedy bit player, and others, whose common desire is to sing one day on an operatic stage.

New York's *Sunday News* of January 1, carried a story by Michael Iachetta about Martha and those like her, who use Experimental Lyric Theatre in Manhattan as a stepping stone to a professional company.

The ELT is very important, according to one of the students quoted in the article because no one will listen to a beginner. The operatic hopeful must know the roles and there is no way of getting this experience unless he actually gets a change to perform.

"Under the direction of Grace Panvini, Anthony Stivanello and Curtis Rice—the founders of ELT," writes Iachetta, "they undergo 14 intensive three-hour lessons in character analysis, motivation and stage presence, until they know their operatic roles almost as well as the librettists who created them."

About Martha Kokolska he writes that to her, ELT means "a chance to spread her operatic wings as Madame Butterfly and sing the Puccini roles she's lived for since her childhood days in the Communist Ukraine she 'flew away from to come to this glorious America.'"

Miss Kokolska is a scholarship student at the ELT. She is included in the picture which appears with the article in the *News*.

During the performances of the Experimental Lyric Theatre, which are held at the High School of Fashion Industries in New York, maestros, managers, and opera stars sit in the audience to see and hear what the opera stars of tomorrow look and sound like, according to Iachetta.

Martha Kokolska is one of those future stars.

SPORTS SKETCHES

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

STEVE HOLOTA FLASHES WITH 604 SERIES

By STEPHEN KURLAK

For the first time this season, Steve Holota, bowling for the St. John's Holy Name Society, broke out with a pin barrage totalling 604, made up of two twin-century games of 224 and 211. He not only rolled the highest series for the night of December 23rd, last but helped his team make a clean sweep of three games over the "senior" St. John's C.W.V. quintet. In this, he was aided greatly by his teammate, Nick Merosh, whose 584-pin series was second highest for the evening. The Veterans, paced by J. Horishny whose 579-pin set was third high, could not stop the Holy Names although they came close to doing so in the first, which they lost by one pin via the handicap route.

The Ukrainian Sitch quartet (one player was missing) also made a clean sweep in its match against the "junior" St. John's C.W.V. team, in spite of a 65-pin handicap in favor of the juniors. It begins to look as though the latter are in the league "cellar" to stay. Junior M. Orinick tried hard to stave off complete defeat by rolling a set of 514 pins, but 526 and 518 series registered by Sitchmen J. Watson and P. Chuy, respectively, more than offset his high scores.

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church team scored the night's highest team series of 2,593 pins in its match with the keglery from the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension, and won two games out of three in the process. The third game was lost via the handicap route in spite of four 500-plus combos registered by the Churchmen.

The Ukrainian Center five rolled up the highest single game of the evening of 902 pins in its match with the Number One Team of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark, and also won two games out of three. Centerite Al Walker led his team with a 549-pin set, while Joe Kalba did likewise for the Veterans with 533.

The Number Two Veterans team fared badly at the hands of the first Ukrainian P.M.O. quintet, dropping the first two games, and won the third only by the handicap.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BOWLING LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

| Rank | Team | Won | Lost | Game | High | Pins | Avg. |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|------|------|-------|------|
| High 3 G/me Total | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Ukrainian Sitch A.A. | 32 | 16 | 930 | 2672 | 40355 | 840 |
| 2. | Ukrainian Center | 31 | 17 | 982 | 2861 | 41985 | 874 |
| 3. | Ukr. Orthodox Church | 30 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 946 | 2606 | 40071 | 834 |
| 4. | First Ukrainian P.M.O. | 26 | 22 | 897 | 2520 | 38356 | 799 |
| 5. | Ukr. American Vets No. 1 | 24 | 24 | 937 | 2687 | 40457 | 842 |
| 6. | Br'hood Holy Ascension | 23 | 25 | 901 | 2587 | 39453 | 822 |
| 7. | St. John's H.N.S. | 20 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 960 | 2557 | 37009 | 771 |
| 8. | Ukr. American Vets No. 2 | 19 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 861 | 2520 | 35533 | 740 |
| 9. | St. John's C.W.V. Sr. | 18 | 30 | 917 | 2566 | 38917 | 810 |
| 10. | St. John's C.W.V. Jr. | 13 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 848 | 2273 | 34113 | 710 |

USC MOVES UP TO THIRD PLACE

USC NEW YORK — ELIZABETH S.C. 3:0 (1-0)
 JUNIORS BURY WHITE PLAINS 17:0

SUNDAY, January 8, 1961. more goals and a clear victory. Ukrainian American Athletic Field.

After involuntary recess in Metropolitan soccer, caused by the weather, USC was able to play again, defeating the ambitious eleven from Elizabeth. Mainly because of the long idleness and poor field condition, this game failed to produce more than ordinary soccer. Still, USC showed her technique, and deserved to win over hard playing Elizabeth club. USC's goals were scored by Walter Czynowych, who is after scoring laurels in "Big Ten Division" of the German American Football Association.

Only in second half New York Ukes were able to put much needed pressure on their opponents which produced two

Goals: 30 min. 1:0 56 min. 2:0 (penalty kick), 82 min. 3:0 W. Czynowych.

Corner kicks: 4:1 for USC. Referee: Mr. Grossinger. Attendance: 500.

Newark H.N.S. Installed New Officers for 1961

Installation ceremonies for the new officers elected to serve for the year 1961 were held following the 8:30 A.M. Mass, December 11, 1960 by the Holy Name Society of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J.

Rev. P. LaPuta, Spiritual Director of the Society, administered the oath to the following members: President, Myron Orinick; Vice-President, Frank Hosonitz; Secretary, Wesley Czap; Treasurer, Andrew Maybo; Marshall, Walter Sakala; and Junior Holy Name Guidance Advisor, Clement Daly.

Following the installation of officers, the Annual Communion Breakfast was held at "The Coronet" Restaurant, Irvington, N. J. Principal speakers at the breakfast were Rt. Rev. Monsignor Cornelius J. Boyle, Moderator of the Essex County Council of Catholic Men who spoke on the current campaign to eliminate smut in all its forms from sale in stores and newsstands, and from appearing in movies and on television; and Mr. Hugh X. Connel, President of that organization, who spoke on the responsibilities all laymen have toward the Holy Church.

Wesley Czap

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Wesley Czap

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4. СПОКІЯ ТА ПЕВНІСТЬ (На сторожі майна стоїть не приватна, але державна влада ЗДА)

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