

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

D. D. Eisenhower

СВОБОДА UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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DR. S. WYTWYCKY REELECTED PRESIDENT OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL REPUBLIC IN EXILE

BOYDUNYK HEADS THE RADA AND LIVYTSKY ITS EXECUTIVE ORGAN



Dr. Stepan Wytwycky



Mykola Livytsky

MUNICH, Germany (Special).—Dr. Stepan Wytwycky, veteran Ukrainian statesman, was reelected President of the Ukrainian National Republic in Exile, and Ivan Bahriany, noted Ukrainian novelist and



Osep Boydunyk

was reelected President of the Rada, was elected Vice-President of the Ukrainian National Republic in Exile. Furthermore, Osep Boydunyk, representative of the Organization of Ukrainian Na-

Ukrainian American Tourist Paints Bleak Life in Ukraine

JERSEY CITY, N.J. (Special).—On Sunday, November 19, 1961, Mrs. Catherine Peleshok, a veteran activist and member of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, told of her experiences and impressions of Ukraine which she gathered during a visit last August. Mrs. Peleshok's lecture was sponsored by the Ukrainian National Home in Jersey City.

"New Dance Ukraine" Performs In New Rochelle

On November 21, 1961, the members of the New Rochelle Women's Club were treated to what they considered a "unique experience." At that time Ted Carpluk's "New Dance Ukraine" performed its Ukrainian Folk dances before the audience which was present for its annual Entertainment-Meeting.

relatives, Mrs. Peleshok was not allowed to visit the graves of her parents in a village near Ternopil in Western Ukraine. She called on Americans of Ukrainian descent to redouble their efforts and to continuously press for the liberation of the Ukrainian people from Soviet Russian communist tyranny.

"New Dance Ukraine" Performs In New Rochelle

Mrs. Karp gave a lecture on some of the history and customs of Ukraine and its people. After the dance program the group was invited to join the ladies for refreshments. During that time many questions concerning Ukrainian Folk Arts were asked and answered.

YAROSLAV S. STETZKO WAS NEXT ON KGB LIST

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Special).—According to reliable information based on official reports, Yaroslav S. Stetsko, head of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) with headquarters in Munich, was next on the list of the KGB (Soviet Secret Police) to be assassinated by KGB agent Stashynsky, the confessed murderer of Stepan Bandera and Dr. Lev R. Rebet.



Yaroslav S. Stetsko

Ukrainians Took Part in Anti-Red Conference in Italy

ROME, Italy (Special).—Ukrainian delegates from Munich, Paris and one from New York took an active part in the Second International Conference on the Political Warfare of the Soviets, which was held from November 18 to November 22, 1961, in the Italian capital.

Soviet Intrigue Rules Science, Defector Says

MONTREAL, November 25.—Dr. Mikhail Klochko, a Ukrainian-born former top echelon Soviet scientist who defected while visiting Canada last August, said Saturday that science in Russia was controlled by the Communist Party and the secret police.

Over 25,000 Ukrainians in Australia

MELBOURNE.—The Ukrainian almanac, Novi Obryi, published on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the new Ukrainian immigration to Australia states that there are now over 25,000 Ukrainians living in Australia.

Malvina Leshock to Give Concert In New York City

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special).—Malvina Leshock, a noted pianist of Ukrainian descent, will give a concert at Town Hall in New York City on Saturday, December 9, 1961, at 5:15 P.M.



Malvina Leshock

given first performances of several of his works. Miss Leshock, now making her Town Hall debut, is becoming increasingly distinguished as an interpreter of contemporary composers.

New York and Philadelphia Step Up Ukrainian National Fund Drive

NEW YORK, N.Y., November 25.—On Saturday night, November 25, 1961, a meeting of representatives of Ukrainian American organizations was held at the Ukrainian National Home under the chairmanship of Dr. Vasyl Wyshywny, president of the United Ukrainian American Organizations of New York, which is a branch of the UCCA. The meeting was devoted to preparation for the annual campaign of the Ukrainian National Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Philadelphia Branch of the UCCA held on Sunday, November 26, 1961, a commemorative meeting at which UCCA Jubilee Certificates were distributed to members and donors of the Ukrainian National Fund. The meeting was conducted by Dr. Walter Gallan, president of the Philadelphia UCCA branch.

Report Metropolitan Slipy Again Deported from Ukraine

EDMONTON, Alta.—According to Ukrainiski Visti of November 20, 1961, Metropolitan Joseph Slipy, who was reported as being held in the central prison of Kiev, was deported to Rozalivka, an exile place in Northern Russia.

It is recalled that Metropolitan Slipy, now 69 years of age, was arrested in 1945 during the brutal destruction of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Western Ukraine, and he has been in Soviet prisons for the past seventeen years.

Perth Amboy Marks Shevchenko Centennial

PERTH AMBOY, N.J.—On Sunday, November 26, 1961, the Ukrainian community in this city observed the 100th anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko with an elaborate program consisting of appropriate addresses and musical numbers.

Guest speakers were Joseph Lesawyer, president of the UNA who spoke in English, and Dr. Stepan Halamaj, editor of Vistnyk, who delivered his speech in Ukrainian.

Opera Soprano and Ballerina to Star at Ukrainian Fete in Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N.Y.—Performances by a leading lyric soprano and an international ballerina will highlight a special 150th Anniversary Concert to be held in Syracuse at Lincoln Auditorium on Sunday, December 3, at 4:00 P.M.

The Very Rev. Basil Seredowych, pastor of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, 101 S. Wilbur Avenue, heads the committee sponsoring the Shashkevych Concert that will honor the contributions of the 19th century priest-poet to Ukrainian national life, language, and literature.

STEVENSON LASHES AT RUSSIAN COLONIALISM MENTIONS UKRAINE AMONG CONQUERED AND ENSLAVED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., November 27.—The United States today denounced the Chinese-Russian combine as history's largest colonial empire, "one of the most cruel and oppressive ever devised." The denunciation, contained in a statement issued by U.S. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson, came as the U.N. General Assembly approached the end of a three-week debate on colonialism. Mr. Stevenson said that more than 12 million persons had fled "the disgrace, barbarity and savagery of Soviet imperialist rule."



Adlai E. Stevenson

"Moreover, in the last fifteen years, as the process of self-determination in the ex-colonial areas of Asia and Africa was rapidly expanding the world community of free and independent nations, the contrary process was taking place within the periphery of the Soviet Union."

Jewish-Ukrainian Relations Discussed at Symposium

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special).—On Sunday, November 26, 1961, the Conference on Ukrainian-Jewish Relations held its symposium at the Ukrainian Institute of America, with more than 100 persons attending. The conference is a newly-created committee consisting of Ukrainians and Jews, and its purpose is to bring a better understanding among the two peoples.

Other participants in the symposium were Dr. Yaroslav Bilinsky ("Jews in Ukraine after the Second World War") and Alfred Berstein ("Some Ukrainian Elements in Jewish Culture"). The panel was also joined by Dr. Bohdan Korduk, a Ukrainian nationalist leader on visit from Munich, who spoke on "The Road toward Ukrainian-Jewish Understanding."

Thanksgiving Day Weekend At Soyuzivka

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N.Y. (Special).—Over 50 persons came to observe the traditional Thanksgiving Day weekend at Soyuzivka. These included members of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America from New Jersey, the Ukrainian Professional Society of NY and the "Zarevo" group of New York.

Foundation showed slides of his recent trip through Ukraine. One of the guests, a patriotic lady, was so impressed and moved that she donated \$100.00 for the work of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The "Zarevo" members held a cocktail party before dinner on Saturday and later in the evening witnessed a special talent program starring Lubko Kulynych on the guitar.

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THE LUNATIC RIGHT

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The newspapers have noticed and are publishing constantly reports on the appearance of new societies, groups, organizations and isolated waves of feeling of an extreme rightist tendency in many parts of the country. Some of these are undoubtedly sincere and in the hands of proper leadership, and we would be led to expect their appearance because of the vacillating and apparently helpless policies of all the post-war administrations toward the baffling subject of Communism and the seeming impossibility to finding any basis on which a real coexistence between freedom and Communism can be based. Yet unfortunately there are many other groupings of a far more suspicious character, for they are in the hands of fanatics who wish to carry out their policies not only by opposing Communism in the name of the American mode of life but wish to change that by throwing out the baby along with the bath water, with the result that they almost seem at times to be but a reflection perhaps in reverse of the position of the Communists themselves.

In one sense this is nothing new. During its entire history, the United States has witnessed the rise of various rightist groups to meet the challenge or the supposed challenge from the more or less revolutionary left. Sometimes these movements have resulted in the awakening of the government to its responsibilities and to its need for altering its course in some important point. This has come when they were backed by the more substantial and intelligent members of the community who have been fully aware of the goals for which they were striving and were determined to keep them within the range of American practice. More usually they have been waves of emotion artificially fanned by the prejudices of the community and led by skillful agitators for their own personal profit. That is still to be seen in the present instance but it is necessary for the public as a whole to look more carefully at all the remedies prescribed for an unthinking people by the present super-patriotic leaders.

Danger of Communism Exploited

There can be little doubt that there are in the United States trends that should alert all patriotic citizens and warn them of the impending danger of Communism. There can be little doubt that during the height of the infatuation of certain sectors of American thought and political activity with "good old Uncle Joe" many measures were accepted to please Stalin and satisfy him and resulted in the successes of Moscow in taking over millions of people and subjecting them to Russian Communist tyranny. There can be little doubt that in the beginning at least Senator McCarthy was sincere in calling for a removal of many of those infatuated individuals, even though he later became so convinced of his own infallibility in detecting Communists that he gave his opponents the chance to show up his posings and to vindicate many of the people whom he attacked unjustly. One case of that was sufficient to undo in the mind of the world the real value of what he was trying to accomplish. There can be little doubt that at times the Un-American Affairs Committees of Congress have gone off the wrong end and have acted in a way that has made them an object of ridicule and satire in some quarters, but it by no means follows that all of their activity has been wasted or should never have been undertaken.

Since World War II under various administrations, American policy has been handi-

capped by certain presuppositions and these presuppositions have grown with the years and the changing course of events. One is the necessity of preventing World War III. Even in the Korean affair this was so strong that the United Nations force, under American leadership preferred to make an armistice and leave North Korea in the hands of the Russian and Chinese Communists to risking an active interference by the Soviet Union in the conflict. In the United Nations, both in the Security Council and the General Assembly, the United States has constantly refused to use its veto power and has sided with the majority even where it has gone contrary to American interests for the sake of promoting some sort of higher unity and agreement in the future. It has been the same with Cuba where the United States has tried to galvanize the Organization of American States to act and when it refused, any assistance by the United States to the anti-Castro movements has been so weak that they have been unable to accomplish anything, even though it has been enough to have the Soviet Union raise the issue constantly in the United Nations. Apparently in the case of the Dominican Republic, American influence through the threat of intervention has rendered possible another attempt to create a democratic government in the island despite the efforts of Cuba and the Soviet Union to exploit the presence of American warships in the Caribbean as an active act of intervention, a charge that is being echoed by the more fanatical anti-American forces in the Southern continent. There have been attempts to subject the speeches of some of the more strongly anti-Communist generals and admirals in an attempt to relieve tensions with the Soviet Union and this has sometimes been done injudiciously and with more enthusiasm than practical common sense.

It is all these factors combined that have revived the feeling of many on the right that the policy of the government needs considerable strengthening and should be brought closer to the line of the real feelings of the American people. Unfortunately, this has not been recognized by many of the best known intellectual and spiritual leaders, especially among the Protestant groups and they have pleaded for the admission of the Patriarchal Soviet Orthodox Church to the World Council of Churches and have advocated more cooperation with the United Nations and laid ever greater stress on the need for the United States to go out of its way to cater to the so-called unaligned nations.

The result has been that the opportunity has been given to the lunatic fringe of the right to pose as super-patriots and preach to their hearts' content all kinds of doctrines and to belabor all of their opponents, whoever they may be, as pro-Communist. With the marked growth of anti-anti-Communists who are trying to end the cold war, often at the risk of surrender, this lunatic fringe has been able to receive more attention than it deserves and it has been reinforced by the extreme segregationists in the Southern states and by all opponents of the present American practice. Thus in the name of opposing Communism, some of these advocates would revert to the old situation where the federal government attempted to reach into the local communities only through the post office and had no responsibility for any progress in the country as a whole but left all questions of internal administration to the states, a policy impossible in the days when the air lines can span the country

CAPTIVE NATIONS—MOSCOW'S ACHILLES' HEEL

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the complete text of discussion between Dean Manion of the Manion Forum in South Bend, Ind., and Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the UCCA and the National Captive Nations Committee in Washington, D. C.; the discussion was held recently at the Manion Forum and rebroadcast by some 200 radio stations through the country.

Dean Manion: Time and again, over this microphone you have heard me and others repeat a simple statement of fact, namely, that our best allies in our war against the Soviet Communist conquest are the people of the Captive Nations now enslaved by Moscow. The hatred of these people for the slave-masters of the Kremlin and their burning desire to be free from Communist tyranny is the best weapon in our arsenal, but our leaders continue to refuse to use it.

Rather than employ this weapon, which could give us complete and final victory without the hot, world-wide atomic holocaust that the pacifists are always warning us about, we steadily retreat and bankrupt ourselves in senseless, self-defeating efforts to buy off the Kremlin's Communist lieutenants in the Congo, Yugoslavia and Indonesia. Nevertheless, our State Department to the contrary, Congress by unanimous resolution has made our interest in the freedom of the Captive Nations a matter of official concern. And, responsive to Congress, the President has proclaimed an official Captive Nations Week in this country every year since 1959. Why doesn't our State Department enforce our Captive Nations Resolution?

The chief author of that resolution, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, is here to discuss this vitally important question. My guest is neither a Congressman nor a politician. He is a scholar, a professor at Georgetown University, and the Chairman of a group of prominent patriots known as the National Captive Nations Committee, 1000 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Dr. Dobriansky, tell us why you believe so sincerely, that the full implementation of the Captive Nations Resolution could help us win the war with Communism.

Dr. Dobriansky: Dean Manion, let me stress at the outset that, for me, this is not just a matter of sincere belief based on good emotional sentiment or humanitarian inclination. Primarily, it is one of deep intellectual conviction and certitude supported by overwhelming

from coast to coast in a matter of hours.

Few of these ultra-rightist leaders have any real roots in the American cultural tradition or experience in American political life. They are ill prepared either to estimate the value of any part of the process by which the United States has developed and in their ignorance they have little regard for what they are hoping to accomplish. They are drawn from exactly those groups in American life which in England, for example, would support extreme leftist views in the Labor Party and would advocate impossible socialistic demands which would reduce them to even greater poverty. Here in the United States at the present time they are posing as the real conservatives but they have little in common with the conservative leadership or with the intellectual and scientific progress of the country. Some indeed are wealthy but in their cases wealth has not brought wisdom or discretion in fields outside of what they know.

The result of this has been, as both President Kennedy and former President Eisenhower have indicated, to try to fan a wave of witch-hunting and to create an attitude of suspicion as a whole. Instead of seeking out the real culprits, they are lumping together all supporters of the American government and laying themselves open to Communist infiltration and inspiration as to whom to attack. It is very likely that they are not as numerous as they think but real opponents of Communism need to be on their guard against these super-patriots who are lashing out indiscriminately in the name of intangible and unclear ideas. That is why their influence must be limited now if we are to strengthen our policy against Communism and work for a free world.

ing evidence, by facts, figures and tested principles.

The complete and documented story behind this resolution and how it became Public Law 86-90 was published in the Congressional Record of January 21, 1960 (pp. 918-923). The story goes back to August, 1958, and relates how we first failed with it under the sponsorship of Congressman Cretella of Connecticut.

But then, as now, I was convinced that the Captive Nations—and I mean all 22 and more—are Khrushchev's permanent nightmare and, at the same time, our 1,000-megaton political weapon. Then, as now, I felt we were allowing this weapon to rust and corrode under a heap of political clichés about simply remembering the captive peoples. We tried again and, as you know, Congress passed the resolution in July, 1959. The events that followed furnish incontestable proof of the resolution's multi-megaton potency in the cold war.

To appreciate the significance of Public Law 86-90 and to grasp the new dimensions and directions for its full implementation, it is necessary to recall these events, briefly. What many of us are perhaps unaware of is the fact that the succession of these events started in July, 1959, and has continued into the present. The resolution precipitated a series of explosions in Moscow, then and since.

We all recall how Khrushchev exploded when the resolution became law. Vice-President Nixon himself was stunned and baffled by Khrushchev's violent reaction. But how many of us realize that since then—in articles, speeches, over the air, and in the UN—Khrushchev and his puppets have repeatedly condemned the resolution?

Only this past summer President Kennedy was severely criticized for proclaiming Captive Nations Week. And our nationwide observances of the Week have proven to be anathema to Moscow's propaganda and pretensions.

Now, have you ever asked yourself: "How is it that Moscow with all its vaunted power, its missiles and bombs, its historical Messianism and also Hitlerian methods of terrorism, should itself be terrified by a simple resolution of our Congress?" In thinking about this you will doubtless wonder about the fact that this wasn't the first time our leaders and Congress spoke in behalf of the Captive Nations. Perplexing, isn't it? And yet, not mystifying at all.

In the cold war Khrushchev perceives the full import of this resolution, if many of our leaders still don't. He is sensitively aware of the decisive damage that a full, imaginative and skillful implementation of the resolution would wreak upon his colonial empire. He knows that in the eyes of the world it would destroy the projected image of the Soviet Union as a powerful, confident, monolithic state, capable of even competing with the United States.

Khrushchev also knows the tremendous leverage such implementation would provide the 115 million people of the captive non-Russian nations within the Soviet Union to assert their rights to national freedom, independence, and direct course with Free World nations, and peoples.

Khrushchev knows, too, that the resolution is aimed at all freedom-loving Russians who understand that their nation of 100 million can never be free so long as 22 and more non-Russian nations are held captive under the foreign yoke of Moscow. In short, Khrushchev fears it because it spells trouble, pressure, resistance, insecurity, and ultimate rebellion and disaster within the Soviet Union itself.

Captive Nations—Mechanism For Cold War by Western Powers

The determining fact here is this: By this resolution our Government recognized for the first time the existence of over a dozen captive non-Russian

СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

in Review

DANGER OF NEGOTIATIONS

The freedom-loving Western world, hoping to achieve peace at any price, has developed and accepted a principle in its foreign policy which says that as long as there are negotiations the cannons are silent.

The United States is the strongest follower of this policy and in its striving for peace and negotiations closed its eyes to many facts which point out that dictators, negotiations have absolutely different meanings and objectives. They negotiate not to achieve peace but to achieve their aims through peaceful methods. This sort of politics had been practiced by Hitler and Stalin.

The game is continuing exactly along the same lines with the West being the loser. It is a known fact what is happening now in Berlin. Moscow has made the crisis Red-Hot, it breaks all agreements without being punished for same and when the crisis reaches the brink of war, Moscow lets out one word and the West clings to the hope of another negotiation.

Starting with Teheran and Yalta and ending with the last negotiations between Moscow and the United States all of them amount to constant defeats of the Western political position.

VIOLATION OF PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM

Last week an event took

nations in the U.S.S.R. itself. There is no question but that these nations—White Ruthenia, Ukraine, Georgia, Turkestan and others—are strategically more important than those we are familiar with in Central Europe.

Make no mistake about it, many cold war channels are open to tap the boundless reservoir of patriotic nationalism and historical drives for independence in these occupied nations. All that Khrushchev fears in this respect can in time come to pass without inciting any hot war. In fact, his mounting insecurities within this sub-empire would definitely work against it.

Dean Manion: Doctor, this Captive Nations Resolution passed Congress without a dissenting vote. Why has so little been done about it by the Executive Branch of our Government?

Dr. Dobriansky: The reason for this anomalous and self-defeating situation rests on a combination of circumstances. These are: faulty knowledge and basic misconceptions, outright policy contradictions and, consequently, a heavy dose of specious reasoning. In combination they add up to our grave losses in initiative, in launching an offensive, and in developed opportunities for the expansion of freedom.

Let me cite a few concrete examples. This past summer the Secretary of State wrote a letter to Chairman Howard W. Smith of the House Rules Committee, opposing the creation of a Special House Committee on Captive Nations "at this time." In it he expresses concern that Moscow would not like it, particularly in the Berlin crisis. He also says that government and private sources have long been studying this subject anyway. On this I publicly challenge Secretary Rusk to produce any comprehensive study dealing, for example, with Soviet Russian economic colonialism within the Soviet Union. But, with contextual propriety, let me quote this from his letter. He says:

"The United States Government's position is weakened by any action which confuses the rights of formerly independent peoples or nations with the status of areas, such as the Ukraine, Armenia, or Georgia, which are traditional parts of the Soviet Union. Reference to these latter areas places the United States Government in the undesirable position of seeming to advocate the dismemberment of an historical state."

Ponder this statement carefully. It will be a classic on how to lose the cold war. The poor

place which probably will pass without too much notice, but for us it is very important as it is another violation of the principle of human freedom. On the road between West Berlin and Frankfurt in West Germany the East German police halted an American train, declaring that in one of its cars was an escapee from East Germany. The East German police was not allowed to inspect the train, but the Americans called a colonel from West Berlin and held a thorough search. They found the escapee and turned him over to the Communists. The train left after a 15-hour delay.

American commentators do not exclude the possibility of provocation, meaning that the escapee was planted by the Communists in order to embarrass the United States. But it is only a guess and not a proven fact. But even if it were a fact, the man should not have been turned over to the East Germans but should have been arrested and questioned as to whether he really was an agent or a person escaping political oppression, in which case he was entitled to international protection.

The turning over of any human being to the Communists is a criminal deed which is against all principles of American ideals of freedom and which favors the communist system of terror against all true and imaginary enemies of the regime.

The principle of freedom is the most important of all. It is not easy for the UNA to get new members. That is why the organization pays cash rewards to all of its organizers, whether they be branch officers or ordinary members. It is especially difficult to get American-born young people to join the UNA. This is reflected in every facet of the organization—American-born branch officers are being replaced by Ukrainian-born candidates because the new arrivals are not only gaining in numbers but are more active as well. Of course, there is nothing wrong with this, but it clearly illustrates that the American-born element in the UNA is not as strong and influential as it was in the past. Another depressing fact is that the insurance certificates of a considerable num-

ber of American-born members are maturing and very few of these members are taking out new certificates. We presume that The Ukrainian Weekly reaches many former members and non-members of the UNA. Well, we have a question for these people, and that is: "Why not do business with the UNA?" Here is an organization which was founded by our parents for the specific purpose of protecting themselves and us through fraternal life insurance—an organization all of our own, with our own officers, and dedicated to serve our people. The UNA needs a lot more support than it has been getting and, since it is a nationality group, this support must come from Ukrainian and their descendants. Why give your insurance business to the big, rich, powerful commercial companies when your own institution is ready, able, willing and waiting to be of service?

Yes, we are very familiar with the fact that you have lots of insurance. But we are not asking you to dump this protection and take out UNA certificates. Indeed not. We are asking you merely to keep in mind that there is a UNA and that is your organization. Keep it in mind when a baby is born, or when one of your policies matures and you are in the market for a new one, or when the time has come to increase your insurance. Why not write to the UNA and ask for its English-language Facts booklet, to keep on hand for future reference? Ask about UNA membership by mail. Ask about double indemnity protection. Ask about the juvenile Payor Benefit Contract. Please mention our column when writing. The UNA address is P.O. Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Get interested in the UNA and in SVOBODA and in The Ukrainian Weekly. Keep in touch with Ukrainian community life. Do not neglect your nationality group. Do not ignore the accomplishments of your people, particularly the biggest of all—the Ukrainian National Association!

garding the Soviet Union.

To appreciate why we're plagued by such contradictions, let me cite another example, one among many. The State Department has a research medium titled Soviet Affairs Notes. In the issue numbered 158, in the very first page, the reader is told the following:

"The term 'Ukraine' is itself a modern political rather than a historical term. It was invented in the nineteenth century by nationalists seeking to detach the southwestern borderlands of Russia from the Czarist Empire."

Tomes have been written by French, German, English and other writers of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, using the term Ukraine. In previous centuries, and as far back as the 12th century, this so-called borderland of Russia was widely referred to as Ukraine. But, for our State Department experts, it is only a 19th century invention. You can draw your own conclusions from this.

Dean Manion: Doctor, tell us about Congressman Flood's resolution, House Resolution No. 211. What would it accomplish and what can our listeners do to get it passed?

Dr. Dobriansky: Congressman Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania is the original sponsor of the resolution to establish a Special House Committee on Captive Nations. I have been informed that there are about 39 similar resolutions. The Republican Congressional Policy Committee is on record favoring such a committee.

Because of the mentioned State Department letter, action on the measure was postponed to the next session. Congressman Madden, of Indiana, insisted that a State Department representative appear before the Rules Committee in person, thereby giving all interested Members an opportunity for questioning, but a letter was sent instead.

It should be obvious that methodical and continuous studies by such a committee would be of great service to the State Department and

DO BUSINESS WITH THE UNA!

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

One of the reasons why many American-born Ukrainians are not members of the Ukrainian National Association is the fact that they are insured elsewhere. This is particularly true of those persons who have married and are out of touch with Ukrainian community life. Organizers who approach these people to see if they would join the UNA almost always are turned away with the remark: "We have lots of insurance elsewhere."

How did such a situation come about? Well, the UNA has no salaried agents to go from house to house to look for business; the UNA depends on its branch officers and organizers to get new members. That is because the UNA is a fraternal benefit society. The big commercial insurance companies, on the other hand, have numerous paid agents circulating throughout every community. Naturally, the UNA is no match for such competition. Large numbers of our people become insured in the commercial concerns simply because their agents reached them first. And there are other reasons, too; many people work for insurance companies and it is only natural for them to insure themselves and their families in these companies—they also induce friends and relatives to do likewise.

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other Executive agencies. They

would continually inform the public of developments in all the Captive Nations. The committee would steadily focus the spotlight of Free World attention on Moscow's colonial empire, and, I can assure you, given the chance, it would produce recommendations of the greatest value to our national interest.

Write to the Members of the House Rules Committee and also to your own Congressman, urging them to pass this measure. Copies to Congressman Flood will be put to good use.

Dean Manion: Dr. Dobriansky, in your opinion, would it be helpful to the resurrection of freedom and national independence in the Captive Nations if we would break off diplomatic relations with these puppet Communist Governments that the Kremlin has put in charge of the captive peoples?

Dr. Dobriansky: As one who strongly opposes the recognition of Peiping and also Outer Mongolia, I say yes, but at the right time. Diplomatic recognition is a powerful weapon if used prudently. At the time of the Hungarian Revolution the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. and its puppets, in co-ordination with other moves, could have liberated Hungary.

Pursuing then as now a costly policy of patched-up containment whereby we only react, are continually on the defensive, anticipate little, plan haphazardly, we ourselves reduce the power of such action.

Dean Manion: Thank you, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Chairman, National Captive Nations Committee, 1000 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

My friends, the place to begin the use of our best weapon against the Communists and the Kremlin is with the passage of Congressman Flood's House Resolution No. 211 (See Manion Forum Broadcast No. 355). Your Congressman is at home now. See him about the Flood Resolution.

Have you contributed to the Press Fund of SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY and THE RAINBOW? You may contribute at any time your donations to these publications as recommended by the Ukrainian National Association Convention.

BOOK REVIEWS

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following review, written by Tadeusz Cieplak, appeared recently in *The Bulletin of the International Peasant Union (IPU)*, with headquarters in Washington, D.C.

THE SOVIET BUREAUCRATIC ELITE
A Case Study of the Ukrainian Apparatus

By JOHN A. ARMSTRONG.
Published by Frederick A. Praeger, New York, 1959.
174 pp.

Professor Armstrong, in his recent book, *The Soviet Bureaucratic Elite*, examines a topic which, because of the scarcity of data, is difficult for the political scientist to tackle. Without exaggeration one may say that Professor Armstrong is a pioneer in the study of Soviet bureaucracy.

The author has selected the Ukrainian Communist Party's bureaucracy as the subject of this monograph. His method helps towards an understanding both of the general pattern of Soviet bureaucracy, from which the Ukrainian pattern does not differ much in essentials, and of the peculiarities of the system in Ukraine which, for reasons of their own, the Soviet rulers have always preferred to keep, to some extent, distinct from the rest of Russia.

The Ukrainian Communist Party

It is generally known that from the beginnings of Soviet rule in Ukraine, the population has been most reluctant to accept Communist government and ideology. Terror, deportations and executions among the Ukrainian nationalists, as well as among the whole population, have been frequent events in the last forty years. It is the general conviction in Ukraine that the Soviet domination has been the worst period in the millennium-long history of the Ukrainian people.

Though the Communist Party and ideology is very unpopular with the overwhelming majority of Ukrainians, this fact has not prevented the bosses in Moscow and their local quislings from setting up, over a period of time, a Party framework which has recruited a certain number of adherents. However, a Party so created could never develop the organizational strength of, for example, the Party of the Russian Federative Republic. The highest echelons of the Ukrainian Communist Party have usually been filled with persons of non-Ukrainian origin—as a rule by Russians, either Ukrainian-born or transferred from other areas. Even the rank and file of the Ukrainian Party reflects the over-proportion of the non-native elements.

"In 1940 only sixty-three per cent of the total number of Communists in Ukraine were Ukrainians, while 19.1 per cent were Russian and 13.4 per cent were minorities." It may be assumed that after the war that ratio has improved somewhat in favor of the Ukrainians, but not to such an extent as to eliminate Russian supremacy in the elite strata. However, it is significant that the 1940 ratio held for the representation to the Ukrainian Communist Party Congress in 1956. Ukrainian delegates made up 67.8 per cent, Russian 29.6 and others 2.6 per cent of the attendance.

At the lower levels of the Ukrainian Party officialdom Ukrainians are certainly better represented. However, it is not unusual, on Moscow's orders, for several hundreds (or in some cases, several thousands) of them to be relocated to other Republics, and personnel from elsewhere to be brought in to replace them.

Since 1938 the center of gravity of the Ukrainian Party structure has apparently remained in the group of men who were given power as a result of the Great Purge. This group of servile and, in most cases, corrupt Party officials, now in their early fifties, and in the prime of life, are expected to continue in their present positions until the middle 1960's.

Even under the conditions of permanent strain during the Great Purge, when the regular convocation of Party bodies in Russia was totally neglected, the Ukrainian Party's organs (Congress and Executive Committees at all levels) held their statutory meetings, all of which was done, perhaps, in order to keep a semblance of Party activity in the indifferent milieu.

Another feature of the Ukrainian Party set-up is the

somewhat wider powers allowed the local Party bosses (secretaries of the oblasts). This distinguishes them, as far as scope of authority is concerned, from their congeners in other parts of the U.S.S.R. It would seem that the local officials in Ukraine can make more decisions on their own than their counterparts in other Republics. Perhaps pure administrative expediency and the unfriendly local environment in Ukraine has determined such an arrangement.

Springboard of Khrushchev's Career

Khrushchev's significance in the Ukrainian Party elite did not arise merely from his formal position as the First Secretary of the Party for 15 years. He is a classic embodiment of the Ukrainian Party's political "territorial boss." Almost his entire career there was spent in political posts, and perhaps from this background comes his unquestioned ability at wisecracking and bluffing. Agriculture (including deportation of well-to-do peasants) was the principal field of his activities in Ukraine, and he brought the predilection with him to Moscow later.

Khrushchev took part in the struggle to establish Stalin as absolute dictator by fighting "rightist elements," and he was given his first major assignment in 1938, after Stalin's rivals had been beaten. Consequently, in spite of his being relatively old, Khrushchev fits the pattern of the elite which came to power after the Great Purge.

During the years of his Ukrainian career Khrushchev adhered strictly to the principle of unconditional Party primacy (represented in actuality by the State apparatus and the MVD. Armstrong believes that this strict adherence to this principle was the secret of Khrushchev's later successful handling of Beria and Marshal Zhukov—which would not have been possible without Party supremacy over the Red Army and the Secret Police.

Thus, "the heads of the police apparatus in Ukraine, the Ministers of Internal Affairs, since the end of the Great Purge, have apparently never been in a position of power approaching that of the Party leaders." A. I. Uspensky, a protégé of Yezhov, did not long outlast his sponsor as the Chief of the MVD in Ukraine. His successor, I. A. Serov, was amenable to playing a secondary role to the Party leaders and, after Khrushchev's ascension to supreme power, was entrusted with the direction of the Soviet security system and the execution of the most delicate police mission in the Soviet satellite empire.

Loyalty Among the Elite

One would assume that the claim, often repeated by Soviet propagandists, of "high ideological and moral standards" among both the Party rank and file and its elite is what counts most in determining promotions in the Soviet hierarchy. The facts, however, prove just the opposite. Personal groupings, like institutionalized structures, tend to form pyramids both in Ukraine and elsewhere. They have been a major ladder for the climb of such men as A. Zhdanov, L. Beria and G. Malenkov. Today's apex is Nikita S. Khrushchev, whose followers form a clearly discernible group, constituting the base of his still rapidly increasing power. But since, as in the U.S.S.R., loyalty towards one's superiors is based primarily on one's personal alignments, the moral link that keeps oligarchic society together is very frail. It has no solid basis in non-partisan respect for law and does not provide for orderly legal succession to power of a new leader.

Besides those weaknesses inherent in the Soviet constitution, there is still another danger with which the Soviets may be confronted in the near future, namely, "a conflict of generations." In the author's estimation, there will probably be an inevitable conflict between the actual holders of power, who ascended after the Great Purge, and the newer

TARAS SHEVCHENKO AND LITHUANIAN LITERATURE

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is a summary of an article entitled "Shevchenko as a Bard of Freedom," written by Dr. Alphonse Sesplaukis, Lecturer in Lithuanian Literature at Columbia University. The article appeared in the May 6, 1961, issue of the Lithuanian daily *Draugas*, appearing in Brooklyn, N.Y.



Dr. Alphonse Sesplaukis

Taras Shevchenko was in close and intimate relations with the Lithuanians. As a 15-year-old boy he was brought by his master, Engelhart, to Vilnius, where Engelhart was an aide to the General Governor of Vilnius. Taras spent a whole year in Vilnius serving as valet to his master.

During his leisure time Shevchenko tried to paint, which encouraged Engelhart to send him to a Vilnius painter to study art. In Vilnius Taras fell in love for the first time, with a Polish girl-seamstress who taught him Polish and read with him the poems of Adam Mickiewicz, who at that time was a teacher in Kaunas and wrote poems on the beauty of Lithuanian nature and the glorious historical past of Lithuania.

In 1857 Shevchenko wrote from exile to his friend B. Zaleski:

"Vilnius is very near to my heart."

Shevchenko made the acquaintance of Zaleski and other prominent leaders from Vilnius and Kaunas during his ten-year exile in Orenburg. Shevchenko also wrote a poem on Vilnius as a city with a glorious and memorable past. In 1863 there was published in Vilnius the first translation into the Lithuanian of Shevchenko's *Kobzar*. The translator was J. Antanaitis-Kalnenas, who also translated Shevchenko's poems and ballads in 1885-1886 (which appeared in *Ausra*, the paper of the Lithuanian renaissance). Several poems of Shevchenko were translated by K. Vairas-Rackauskas in 1910-1913, and subsequently other poems were translated into the Lithuanian by V. Jonuska. In 1912 Liudas Gira published in Seinai a collection of Shevchenko's poems with the title: *A Little Wreath of Poems by Taras Shevchenko*, in which we find such poems as "Three Roads," "To the Sea Run the Rivers," "In A Battle Field," "The Poplar," "My Dreams" (*dumos*) and others. The trans-

lation of the first three poems was reprinted in the Shevchenko works, published in Warsaw in 1938 in fifteen volumes (Vol. XV, pp. 290-392).

To these poems there is appended an article on Shevchenko and Lithuanian literature (in Ukrainian), written by J. Cienas. He gives also a review of Shevchenko's translations in Lithuanian up to date. In 1909 Liudas Gira, who died in 1946 in Vilnius, wrote about Shevchenko's poetry in *Viltis (Hope)*, which was subsequently under the editorship of Antanas Smetona, the late President of the Lithuanian Republic. We also find articles on Shevchenko's poetry in *Vairas (The Helm)* and other Lithuanian magazines and literary journals.

In 1920 in Kaunas there was established a Lithuanian-Ukrainian Society, which endeavored to popularize the writings of Shevchenko in Lithuanian literature. Especially such men as Prof. Mykolas Birziska (now living in Los Angeles) and Victoras Birziska (now in Chicago) distinguished themselves in this field of Lithuanian-Ukrainian relations during the time of the independence of Lithuania.

Roman Rudnytsky Lauded in Press

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are publishing some of the many clippings sent to us praising pianist Roman Rudnytsky for his performances.

"I would like to congratulate the Music and Concert Guild, Inc., of Toms River, for the most interesting opening concert of their new season, in which the young pianist, Roman Rudnytsky, was presented in a recital. I remember the first concert of Roman Rudnytsky in this town, in the school auditorium, when he was 11 years old, and I was simply amazed listening to his performance now. Here was a mature artist of exceptional ability, displaying such high-rank brilliancy of his piano-playing, such profound musicianship, such ease in performing his tremendously difficult job of playing a most demanding program, that it left me—and, I am sure, many others in the crowded hall—speechless and breathless.

"We all here can be mighty proud of Roman Rudnytsky and I dare to predict, that one day in the future not far off, people elsewhere will know and talk of Toms River as 'the town Roman Rudnytsky comes from.'"

Toms River (Mrs.) PATRICIA VAN CREST.

(Courtesy of New Jersey Courier, November 2, 1961).

"While attending Roman Rudnytsky's piano recital last Saturday, in Toms River's Hainer Hall, and listening to his inspired interpretations of great musical works, I could not suppress the feeling of envy, that Toms River possesses such a distinguished native son. A young man of only 18, already today a concert-pianist of amazing ability, he has everything to become one of our American representative artists. And how impressive is his modesty and poise on the stage, in addition to all the wonderful things he does on the piano, and all the wonderful sounds he produces on this instrument!

"My hurt local patriotism has one consolation: People of Roman Rudnytsky's talent do not belong to one town, their hometown, or not even to their own state, but to our whole American nation.

Asbury Park PETER P. VORHEES.

(Courtesy of The Ocean County Sun, November 2, 1961).

"TOMS RIVER—Pianist Roman Rudnytsky's appearance last week in Hainer Hall was a demanding, beautifully arranged program . . . played grandly indeed," according to Andrew D. Taylor, a Philadelphia reviewer.

"Mr. Taylor said the 18-year-old pianist's performance of Bach's Chaconne was 'projected in a massive way, with well-built climaxes, bringing out all the sonorities of the work.' Mr. Rudnytsky's performance of Haydn's Sonata in G Major he called 'graceful, well-proportioned, and tasteful.'"

"Finally, Mr. Taylor said the 'sky is the limit' for the young pianist, Rudnytsky's appearance was the first in a series, 'Talents of Today—Masters of Tomorrow,' sponsored by the Music and Concert Guild of Toms River."

(Courtesy of The Ocean County Sun, November 2, 1961).

group of the Communist elite, who consider themselves better educated, and therefore much superior, to the older men. Whether that conflict will materialize, and how it may affect the power relationship and whether it will result in freedom of the people in the Soviet empire is, of course, a matter of speculation.

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CACEED Supports Investigation of Russian Suppression of Hungarian Freedom

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). The following remarks were uttered by A. Pamfil Riposanu, Esq., Chairman of the Political Committee of the Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent (CACEED), at the commemoration of the Fifth Anniversary of the Hungarian Freedom Revolution, held in New York City recently:

It is my distinct privilege and honor to represent here today the Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent, an organization which includes ten American national groups, the Albanians, Bulgarians, Czechoslovakians, Estonians, Hungarians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Poles, Rumanians and the Ukrainians, with a membership of over 15,000,000 Americans.

Prior engagements prevent our President, Monsignor John Balkunas, from being with you in person today, because spiritually, as you know, he is always with you, but the Monsignor requested me to bring to you his greetings and his blessings to your activities.

I am pleased to pledge the support of our Conference to your petition addressed to Sir Leslie Munro, Special Representative of the United Nations on the Hungarian problem, demanding (a) immediate release of all political prisoners in Hungary, (b) withdrawal of foreign troops from the Hungarian territory, and (c) free elections under U.N. supervision in Hungary.

The right of self-determination, which is the core of your petition, is closer to the hearts of the members of our Conference more than any other problem. Their brothers, sisters and relatives are living behind the Iron Curtain, and they know the meaning of Communism. In pledging our support to your petition, I feel that we are paying a certain debt of conscience, because we, Americans, also have a certain responsibility in the defeat of the Hungarian Revolution.

When I said a certain part of responsibility, I did not refer to the broadcasts of the Radio Free Europe which allegedly gave certain hopes to the Hungarian people, if they revolt. I am referring to other facts which are established as a matter of record. It is well-known and established that repeated appeals addressed to the United Nations during the Revolution by the Revolutionary Government of Imre Nagy were not answered promptly, and it was our own United States delegation to the U.N. which seconded the motion brought before the U.N. by the Yugoslav Ambassador for the adjournment of the discussion of the Hungarian situation. It was in that fateful period of adjournment when the Soviet troops crushed the Hun-

garian Revolution. It is also a well-known fact that each and every government in the so-called "People's Democracy" behind the Iron Curtain was imposed by Moscow.

But to a great extent it was our economic, political and moral support which maintained those so-called governments in power. However, it was the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 which started to wake up America. During that revolution, the Communists showed their ugliest face, the most brutal oppression of all human rights.

Since then certain changes started to take place in American political life. First, the Congress of the United States voted unanimously, and the President of the United States signed the Captive Nations Week Resolution.

Delegates of our Conference took an active part in the drafting of the political platforms of both political parties, and attended the national conventions of both political parties, while other delegates met personally with both Presidential candidates. As a result, the right of self-determination for all Captive Nations obtained an honored place on the platforms of both political parties.

More than that, President Kennedy, then Senator Kennedy, in September, 1960, speaking before one of our national groups, the Polish American Congress in Chicago, stated that if elected President of the United States, he will put the issue of the Captive Nations on the agenda of the United Nations. As you know, in his recent and first speech before the United Nations, President Kennedy did put before that international forum the problem of the Captive Nations, and their right of self-determination.

These are just a few of the achievements in which the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 played indirectly an important role. For these reasons I believe that the Hungarian Revolution was not in vain.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the Press, ladies and gentlemen, I conclude with a prayer, that may God help you to commemorate the Sixth Anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, not in New York, but in a free Hungary, in a free City of Budapest. Thank you.

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY:

Many persons have brought to my attention the television program presented in the Philadelphia area by the Ukrainian Club of the University of Michigan. This has concerned me greatly and I have undertaken the responsibility of contacting the television department of the University to discuss the matter.

The film was made in 1956 for local presentation. The dance instructor was a European of considerable knowledge and ability in Ukrainian dance. However, I assume that his poor judgment in presenting certain steps in "Arkan" was due to the lack of members as this dance has always been known to me to be an all-male dance.

I am not expressing an opinion in favor of what was presented. However, I wish to point out certain factors. It is most difficult for any temporary student social organization that has no financial resources to provide costumes to coincide exactly with the dance presented.

In all probability, the Ukrainian Club took advantage

of an opportunity to inform the public that such a country as Ukraine exists and that our nationality is proud of its heritage—the arts, language, and traditions. It would surprise many Ukrainians if they realized how many persons (even at the college level) ask, "What's that?" when you say that you are of Ukrainian descent. This has happened to me on several occasions.

I was pleased that so many persons took the time and trouble to express their opinions for I am in complete agreement that too many new choreographers have adopted alien steps and figures for a more "spectacular" presentation.

The objectionable portion of the film will be deleted if possible; otherwise, I am certain that those in authority will agree that the film not be released for any future public presentation.

Sincerely,
Joanna Zaparyniuk
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

On November 4 last, a contingent of Jerseyites traveled to Pennsylvania to compete against the North and South Anthracite U. C. Y. L. Council bowlers. The keen competitive matches were held at the Holiday Lanes, Shenandoah, Pa., where stars from both areas excelled for their respective teams. After this healthful sports activity, the visitors were feted at a banquet held in the St. Michael's Club of Frackville, Pa. Achievement awards were presented to the outstanding performers of the day, from both groups. At the conclusion, an invitation was extended for the return matches to be held in Jersey City at a future date.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

RIPKA ROLLS SERIES OF 584 PINS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The match between the Ukrainian Center team and the "junior" St. John's C.W.V. quintet on Friday, November 17, resulted in a two-game win for the Centerites with P. Ripka out front with a 584 series, made up of 229, 179, and 176. Good assists were given him by Al Walker and M. Gawdun who registered sets of 549 and 533, respectively. It might have been a "clean sweep" for the Centerites had they not been up against a 100-pin handicap held by the juniors, for they lost the one game by only nine pins. A. Kalba paced the juniors with a 144-pin series.

Only one clean sweep was made that night and that was by the Number One Team of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark over the Ukrainian Orthodox Church aggregation. Veteran Leo Zol-

to was in winning form again, scoring a 546-pin series while the rest of his teammates were on the 400 plateau. For the Churchmen, L. Janick produced the high series by rolling a 546, which included a 205-pin game.

The highest single game of the evening was rolled by P. Sheremeta totalling 230 pins in the match between his Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension team and the St. John's Holy Name Society keglers. The Brotherhood won two games out of three but it did not help them get out of the "cellar" spot.

The league-leading Ukrainian Sitch quintet won two out of three from the First Ukrainian Presbyterian Men's Organization five, while the "senior" St. John's C.W.V. quintet did likewise in its match with the Number Two Veterans team.

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

	Won	Lost	Game High	Pins	Avg	
1. Ukrainian Sitch A. A.	22	11	918	2627	26678	808
2. Ukr. American Vets No. 1	20	13	899	2621	26993	817
3. First Ukr. Presbyt. Church	19	14	891	2543	26123	791
4. St. John's C.W.V. Sr.	19	14	859	2491	25630	776
5. Ukr. Orthodox Church	17	16	983	2661	27025	818
6. Ukrainian Center	16	17	940	2571	26363	798
7. Ukr. American Vts No. 2	16	17	908	2466	25216	764
8. St. John's C.W.V. Jr.	13	20	806	2185	22118	670
9. St. John's H.N.S.	12	21	854	2362	24404	739
10. Br'hood Holy Ascension	11	22	880	2444	25677	778

JERSEY CITY PARISH AND H.N.S. NEWS

The SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Holy Name Society recently inducted the following three members: Nicholas Papowich, Daniel Popowich and Stephen Skordinski. The Very Rev. Anthony Borsa, Spiritual Moderator and Dean of the New Jersey Ukrainian Catholic area, officiated at the reception ceremony conducted in the Jersey City Ukrainian Catholic Church.

These men of good-will, by joining voluntarily, became members of an established world-wide Society, that has been in existence since 1274, when one was started in Southern France, under the direction of Pope Gregory X, the "Peacemaker." This was the first Holy Name Society organized, according to the records, but it was not until 1450 that it was permanently established in Spain. Its main purpose then and today is still the suppression of blasphemy, profanity, perjury and misuse of the Holy Name of Jesus Christ in everyday life.

Future events scheduled in Jersey City for the first quarter of 1962 are as follows: January 13 — Garden State Council U. C. Y. L. Inaugural Ball at the modernistic Ukrainian Center; January 27 — SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Parish Dance and on March 3 — SS. Peter and Paul P. T. A. Cafe de Paris Nite. Additional details will be published in due time regarding the above affairs, but meanwhile everyone is alerted to be ready to support them and to make advance plans accordingly. This public notice is being given especially for the benefit of out-of-towners, whose past attendance has contributed to the success of numerous functions.

With the approach of the Holy Holiday Season, the SS. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society of Jersey City, N.J., extends its sincerest best wishes for a Blessed Christmas to all—everywhere—far and near. May the forthcoming New Year of 1962 bring happiness, good health and prosperity in all endeavors for everyone—God-willing, always.

Michael Steblecki
Publicity Director

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