

The Ukrainian Weekly  
Supplement

5¢ in U.S.A.; 5¢ in the United States; 5¢ Elsewhere

Tel. „Свобода”: BERGEN 14-0237, 14-0807 — Tel. У. Н. Союз: BERGEN 4-1016

5¢ in the United States; 5¢ Elsewhere

WEEKLY: No. 50

JERSEY CITY and NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1949

VOL. XVII

## Bandurists Chorus to Make Carnegie Hall Appearance

On Friday, December 30, crowning a successful concert tour in the United States and Canada, the Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus will make its New York debut in Carnegie Hall.

The Bandurists Carnegie Hall appearance, sponsored by the New York Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee, has been long awaited by the residents of the New York-New Jersey and Connecticut area who have watched their progress with keen interest. High praise for the Bandurists has been received from musical critics in Toronto, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Detroit newspapers.

Under the direction of Hryhory Kytasty, the thirty male singers and instrumentalists, who perform without a conductor, have been making a mark in the cultural life of America. In less than one year since their arrival from Europe as Displaced Persons, the Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus, will have reached a musical peak with their appearance in Carnegie Hall on December 30.

Tickets are available at the YMCA, 215 West 23rd Street, New York City, Monday and Thursday evening at 8:30 p.m. or by mail and at the Carnegie Hall box office starting December 17.

## THE BANDURA

The concert of the famed Bandurist Chorus at Carnegie Hall in New York Friday evening, December 30, is attracting widespread attention. The New York Young Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee, which is sponsoring this grand concert, is already being swamped with requests for tickets. Likewise the Weekly is receiving many inquiries concerning this inimitable group of European fame and within the past number of months, since its arrival here, of American fame. Inasmuch as much information concerning the Bandurists has already appeared on these pages, and we trust our readers have acquainted themselves with it, we intend now to reply to a brand new question, recently received, namely, what is the historical background of the bandura, and/or kobza, the national instrument of Ukraine.

When we characterize it as the national instrument in mind, we cannot help but recollect the words uttered on a public occasion by the well known Ukrainian authoress, Olena Pchilka (1849-1930), the mother of the still greater writer Lesya Ukrainka. She said:

"If I were to wage a fight against the Ukrainian Liberation Movement, I would command that all kobzas and banduras be collected, piled into a big heap, and then publicly burned to cinder."

These words ably illustrate the important role the kobza and the bandura have played in keeping alive the national sentiments of the Ukrainian people in their native land, as expressed in their poignant as well as fiery folk songs which the Bandurist Chorus so ably renders.

In popular conception there is a tendency to regard the kobza and the bandura as two different instruments. Actually they are essentially the same. They differ only in their origin and in the number of strings. The kobza is said to have come to Ukraine from the East; while the bandura from the West. In addition the kobza has eight strings, while the bandura

has about thirty strings.

Both instruments are usually hewn out of willow or maple wood.

It is said that the kobza originated in Asia, and that during the 12th century it was popular among the Polovtsi, a nomadic tribe then occupying southeastern Ukraine and warring with the Ukrainian rulers, as recounted in the famed epic poem, "Song of Ihor's Legion." From the Polovtsi the kobza passed on to the Tartars, whose invasions of Ukraine were far more destructive than those of their predecessors. From the Tartars the kobza passed on to the Ukrainians. At this early stage it was supposed to have had only three strings.

As for the bandura, it is claimed by some to have originated among the Arabs and the Persians, and to have entered Ukraine by way of Greece. Another version places the bandura in England, during the 16th century, from where it passed on to Spain, where it probably was known as *bandoria*, then to Italy (*bandora*), then to Poland, and then, about the middle of the 17th century, to Ukraine. By then it had developed in to a much more finished instrument and as such it attracted more attention than elsewhere before then. Here in Ukraine, because of its close resemblance to the kobza, it became identified with it and later merged into it. There is no doubt, however, that the kobza appeared in Ukraine much earlier. This is borne out, for example, by the Polish historical writer of the 16th century, Paprotsky, who wrote that the "Kozaks performed various feats, firing muskets, singing, and playing on the kobza." Khotkevich, another Ukrainian authority, claims similarly.

Nonetheless, the bandura and the kobza are well nigh synonymous in popular conception. Both of them in the hands of the bards, such as the Ukrainian Bandurists, sing about the joys and sorrows, the tragedies and the victories, the love songs and the warrior songs, of the Ukrainian people.

## Wilmington Choir Donates Books

The Choir of SS. Peter and Paul's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Wilmington, Del. voted last week to donate a complete set of books about Ukraine to its local library.

The books ordered for the Choir by President John Hrynyshyn. In a statement issued by him, he declared: "Our Choir gave a very successful concert for 'Lystopadove Sviato' and we decided then and there that the drive of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America for books, to be donated to libraries, was indeed an excellent idea. Therefore at our meeting, we unanimously adopted a motion and voted to send a

check for an entire set of books."

All other organizations might well follow in the footsteps of this comparatively small group. State leagues and district councils should start now making plans for a long range program of circulating these books. The New Jersey Ukrainian Youth League has already brought up suggestions for making a survey of all colleges and universities in the state to whom these publications might be donated. The time for action is now. Wilmington, Syracuse, and Ambridge have already purchased the "History of Ukraine." "Ukraine: A Submerged Nation," "Taras Shevchenko's

## BROADCASTS TO UKRAINE BEGIN TODAY

VOICE OF AMERICA SCHEDULES DAILY 30 MINUTE PROGRAM IN UKRAINIAN

It was announced at the State Department last Thursday that the Voice of America will institute today, December 12, a daily broadcast of thirty minutes in the Ukrainian language. It will be carried from 1:30 to 2 P.M. Eastern Standard Time each day, and will be beamed to Ukraine.

The broadcasts will be carried by sixteen shortwave transmitters, and relayed by four shortwave transmitters leased from the British Broadcasting Corporation and by three short wave and one medium wave transmitters belonging to the United States Government in Munich, Germany. The program will be rebroadcast 6:30. It will be heard in Ukraine from 9:30 to 10 P.M.

The program will feature news of life in this country, world news, political commentary, features, and will also deal with the world situation. On both American and Uk-

rainian Christmas Ukrainian carols will be broadcast.

Transmitted but of New York the program will be on the following short wave lengths, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49, and on medium wave length 2151.

The Ukrainian unit in the Voice of America studios consists of 7 persons, who upon their selection from among the many candidates for the posts were subjected to intensive training.

The inauguration of a Ukrainian language program on the Voice of America is due a great deal to the initiative and efforts of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and, of course, most of all to the Department of State itself, which from the very outset labored mightily on the project to surmount the various difficulties involved and to bring it to a successful culmination.

## American Officials at Ukrainian Congress in Washington

Senator H. Alexander Smith Sees Early Freedom for Ukraine

Speaking before the Fourth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian descent in Washington, D. C., United States Senator H. Alexander Smith, of New Jersey, pointed out that the Ukrainian independence movement was evidence of a forerunner of the great urge for nationalism and freedom throughout the peoples of the world, and especially in the areas of Central Europe and the Far East. He pointed out that the masses everywhere are awakening and throwing off the chains of imperialism and the old misguided colonialism.

In the course of his remarks, Senator Smith said:

"The yearnings of the Ukrainian people for independence and freedom over a period of many years of suffering have been the forerunner of a great wave of nationalism which in the post-war years has been effecting the entire world.

"The DP camps in Europe are evidences of the grim determination of courageous individuals to secure their freedom rather than yield to the tempting allurements of a deceptive security promised by Fascist-Nazi or Communist Marxism. I have seen people in Europe who preferred concentration camps with all their discomforts and suffering to returning to their old homes now controlled by ruthless totalitarian power.

"I have just returned from a trip to the Far East where the gropings for nationalism and freedom are becoming manifest. It is the great privilege and responsibility of our United States to lead and to assist in this effort to throw off the shackles of imperialism or the old misguided policies of colonialism and to help these strug-

Kobzar," "Ukrainian Resistance," "Ukrainian Literature," "Spirit of Ukraine," "Ivan Franko: His Life and Works," and "Ukrainians in the U. S."

Who will be next?

The officers of the Wilmington Choir are: Basil Hlywak, vice pres., Nicholas Shweda, treas., and Mrs. Paul Hrynyshyn, secretary. These young people are to be congratulated for their interest and cooperation.

These and other books are obtainable at Svoboda Bookstore.

## IN MEMORY OF HAYVORONSKY

To honor the memory of the late Michael Hayvoronsky, beloved Ukrainian composer, a Concert of Hayvoronsky Music will be presented in the Recital Hall of Carnegie Hall, New York City, on January 29, 1950, beginning 5:30. It will be held under the auspices of the New York Young Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee.

The program will be presented by singers and musicians, mostly of the younger generation, who were closely associated with Hayvoronsky. Among them are Stephen Marusevich, choral director and musician, Olya Dmytriv, pianist, Mary Polynack-Lesawyer, Mary Bodnar, Olga Pavlova, and Stephanie Noga, sopranos, and Joseph Stetsura and Lev Reynarovich, baritones.

## New Jersey Choral Society Concert A Hit

With the sides of the Ukrainian National Home in Elizabeth, N. J. nearly bulging with the crowd of 450 people, the Ukrainian Choral Society of N. J. presented its own preview concert, Sunday evening December 4.

Having had a good sample of what to expect from the chorus two weeks earlier when they sang at a *Lystopadove Sviato* in Elizabeth, the people evidently knew a good thing, reports our correspondent.

George Kirichenko, Jr., their young director, received such hearty applause that the group was forced to sing many encores and had to stop because they ran out of songs.

The chorus sang "Oche Nash" by Verbitsky, "Strashny Sud" by Demitsky, "Oy Tam Za Horoyu" by Leontovich, three songs by Yakimenko, songs by Stepovy, "Son" by Stetsenko, "Zhala Ulianka" by Stupnitsky, "Kolomeyka" by Koshetz, and "Oy u Poli Try Kirichenki" by Kirichenko—15 songs all told.

On the same program Maria Kirichenko, soprano, sang three songs by Stepovy. The audience received her singing with much enthusiasm.

A group of Ukrainian dances was presented by the Elizabeth Dancers directed by Oksanna Avramenko. The surprise ending to the Flirtation Dance, where the lady refuses the young Kozak a kiss, whereupon he pushes her off his lap and leaves, left the audience laughing for a long time after the curtain was drawn.

A very promising duet team, Dolores Seary and Catherine Kowalezyk, sang two numbers.

The Ukrainian Choral Society of New Jersey has been in existence only one year. It is a member of the N. J. State League, and the UYL-NA. It sang at the latter's Syracuse Convention. On the basis of last Sunday's performance there is a bright future in store for these young singers. Officers of the society are Joseph Laskow, President, John Mostich, Vice President, William Draganchuk, Treasurer, Mildred Shary, Secretary.

people of all religions are coming closer together in an understanding in the truer sense of the fatherhood of one God and the brotherhood of man and the profound truth that our basic freedoms are fundamentally related to this conception. People were meant by the Great Design to be free and yet to live together. It was never meant that any portion of the people on this globe of ours should be subject to the domination and control

## Editorial

## CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTIONS

Christmas season is with us once more, and again the average person with the average income is led to near distraction in his attempts to select a suitable gift for those dear and close to him.

By visiting the stores or turning the pages of his daily newspaper, he will find of course a host of suggestions. Yet so many of such possible gifts either are too expensive or lack originality and distinctiveness. The problem is difficult indeed; and the fact that he has tackled it in previous years does not make it any easier. So, as usual, he is forced to compromise on something that most closely approximates his needs.

The problem, however, need not be so difficult for us, young Ukrainian-Americans; even though very few of us realize this. For awaiting our attention is an assortment of Christmas gifts that are not only inexpensive and distinctive but even especially suited for us.

This assortment consists of Ukrainian embroidery for both home and person, and books in both Ukrainian and English about Ukraine and its people.

As can readily be seen, these gifts are especially suited for us; yet what makes them even more so is our mutual desire to preserve and perpetuate here on the American soil some of the finer elements of our Ukrainian culture and heritage. By giving such Christmas gifts, therefore, we thereby translate this desire into action.

Exactly what kind of such gifts should we give? Well, let us suppose we want to make such a gift to our family. In such a case, let us take a look around the house.

Now, would it not appear even more attractive and more Ukrainian if, for example, that table was covered with some beautifully embroidered Ukrainian table cloth? Or if hung in their proper places there were Ukrainian embroidered towels, with their roses in red cross-stitch, or groupings of geometrical designs of varying combinations? Or if hung on the walls there were pictures of Ukrainian landscape, mounted in frames of appropriate design and carving? Or if the pillows had their ends and sides embroidered in Ukrainian style? Or if on the couch there was a Ukrainian doll, with its silk or linen blouse, petticoat and apron, heavily

embroidered and full-length velvet jacket, its flowered head-dress with brocaded ribbons hanging down, and its high leather boots? Why can't we make our home like that? It's been done, and with most striking and pleasing results—as we can personally testify.

Next, let us take a look into the bookcase. Do we see any Ukrainian books there, Ukrainian histories, novels, collections of short stories, and books of poetry? If it truly is a Ukrainian home in which we live, then certainly they should be there, and read as well.

But perhaps most important of all, does our home contain books on Ukraine in English? Here is something that we simply cannot be without, especially in view of our environment. For without them we will know very little about our background, about those factors which made us what we are, and which are shaping our life even now; unless, of course, we are able to learn such things from books in Ukrainian.

Suppose, for example, our home is visited by some non-Ukrainian in whose good graces we want to bask. Suppose, further, he asks some questions about our Ukrainian background. Could we answer him adequately enough without the aid of such books? And if we could, would not our answers be more impressive if we could show him in cold print that which our ardor may have caused him to doubt? Therefore, let buy such books as Christmas gifts, for our own homes and those of our friends. (See cut on page 2)

There will be some, of certainty, who will look with some askance upon a gift of a book, especially one about the Ukrainians. They still prefer to get that shirt or tie or muffler of the most amazing color and still more amazing pattern, that they have been getting year after year. Well, disappoint them this year, and give them such a book anyway. Who knows, they may forget themselves and open it. And even read it! Everything is possible. Then our gift will not have been in vain. Rest assured that aside from such, there will be a host of others who will appreciate a gift of a book or books in English on Ukraine and Ukrainians.

They can all be obtained at the Svoboda Bookstore.

## Building Political Fences

The next Presidential election is a long way off, but the politicians of both parties are busy building their fences and cultivating their fields. The national, state and local organizations are doing the usual groundwork — and, incidentally, finding the usual difficulties in raising as much money as they think they should have.

Some men high in Republican circles think that their party must make a come back next time if it is to survive as one of the two major political forces. So far, the GOP hasn't had much to cheer about. The New York Senatorial election is in point. The Republicans put their best foot forward in John Foster Dulles, who is a world statesman of a very high order. The party, including Governor Dewey, went all out in the effort to elect him. The Democrats also had a very strong candidate in Herbert Lehman, who had a fine record as governor. Mr. Lehman endorsed the Truman program—

with one or two exceptions, such as the Brannan farm plan—and won. It was a severe setback for the Republicans.

Even so, the Republicans did make a good showing. Mr. Dulles is nowhere near as well known to the rank and file of voters as Mr. Lehman. Yet the latter's majority was less than 200,000, in an election in which a very large vote was cast.

The biggest test, it is generally felt, will come in Ohio next year, when Senator Taft must run again for seat. Mr. Taft wishes to be the 1952 Presidential candidate. He is the outstanding Republican now in Congress, and has the strongest influence in guiding party policies and tactics. His differences with the opposition are clear-cut. He is passionately opposed to the welfare state, and to the Truman program in general. He is, therefore, one of the few top Republicans who could run against Mr. Truman, or another Democrat holding Truman views, with a positive program of his own. He would not adopt the "me too" attitude which brought so much criticism on Governor Dewey last time.

There is a revival of speculation concerning General Eisenhower as the GOP candidate. It is said that he has wearied of his work at Columbia, and has developed a new interest in public service. His vast prestige and public following would make him about as formidable a candidate as he is imagined.

A tough Republican problem is how to offset Democratic strength in the great centers of population. In the New York race, for instance, Mr. Lehman carried only five counties, and four of these were in New York City. Mr. Dulles carried the rest. But the big majority Mr. Lehman piled up in the city did the job.

(Concluded on page 3)

Representatives of Each Ukrainian Territory: Their Stress Upon Unity and Desire for Independence

(Concluded) III. Statement of Prof. S. Shtefan... PROF. AUGUSTINE SHTEFAN, 56, a graduate of the University of Budapest, Hungary...

What They Say

Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration, addressing the Council of the Marshall Plan countries in Paris: "The European Recovery Program is approaching the halfway mark..."

Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, in New York: "When our government comes so near to straining its economy to the utmost to build our own defenses and strengthen those of our friends..."

Wilson Compton, United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, in an address before the Assembly's Economic Committee: "My government regularly publishes its (economic) information so that anyone anywhere who is interested may have it..."

idea in 1917, Stalin's repudiation of the principle of self-determination in 1921, and the seemingly endless unrest in the Ukrainian and Georgian regions indicate the course that these nationalities will take in the near future.

"The Soviet Man," editorial "The Reporter, a Fortnightly of Facts and Ideas," August 16, 1949, New York.

The objective of this newly established publication is to select for each issue some special problem and to advance a rounded view of it. The editorial and the several articles following it deal in this issue with many aspects of Soviet life, but in the opinion of this commentator furnish no more information on the general subject than can be found in the magazine section of The New York Times.

L. D. (Courtesy "Ukrainian Quarterly")

SUBSCRIBE TO THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY: \$ 1.00 FOR USA MEMBERS, \$2.00 FOR NON

On Record - - by Ted Victor

MUSING

After giving up some of my activities, I have now come to the stage where I actually have time on my hands. I don't honestly know whether I enjoy this overabundance of leisure. However let it never be said that I am not trying to make the best of it.

Keeping constantly busy is fine but something has to give some place and something has to be sacrificed. Lying in bed last night, I tried to determine exactly what changes had been wrought within me by this hectic but pleasurable period in my life.

First of all I think the biggest change in my life has been the amount of time I now have to myself. I find that I have time to think, write at leisure and enjoy myself in a much more quiet manner. Of course I still can't sit down and read a book as I used to.

Secondly, I have come to the stage where doing what other peo-

Books - - - by G. H.

With thousands of books published every year and with free libraries to provide storage for ideas and knowledge, we take the existence of books for granted. Many of us hardly ever step into the library to browse among the books or borrow one for the pleasure of reading.

This was forcibly brought out not long ago when I brought out of our new immigrants to the public library. His eyes lighted up and he acted as if he were in a mint.

"The Ukrainians are very poor when it comes to books," he said. "In America you can find an English dictionary almost in every home. It costs very little but is a great help in understanding the words used in the newspapers. We have very little of that in the Ukrainian language."

It seems that he hit the nail on the head when he mentioned the dictionary. We have been using the book since our school days and think nothing of it.

But try to obtain a Ukrainian dictionary and you are stumped. The best we have had for years is the very much curtailed English-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-English pocket dictionary.

prehensive and approaches the conventional American dictionary, but it is one-sided—English-Ukrainian. To find the meaning of a Ukrainian word we must first look it up in the Ukrainian-German Dictionary, published by Kuzela and Rudnykyj in 1943.

The same handicap exists in the textbooks on Ukrainian language. The latest publication, A Modern Ukrainian Grammar, by Luckyj and Rudnykyj, is an improvement on what we had heretofore.

There is food for thought in comparing the wealth of books in English language with the scantiness of Ukrainian books. Of course there are many books in Ukraine, but their number is too small to compare with the English books in America.

With the great number of educated Ukrainians arriving in America there is hope that more and more Ukrainian books will be published here. But it is up to us to provide an incentive for the task by buying more Ukrainian books and filling our public libraries with them.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTION



Price:—Top, reading left to right: \$1.75, \$5.00, \$4.50; Below: \$3.00, \$3.75, and \$1.50.

Reflections on Modern Dress

BY MARUSIA KOPYCHANSKY

"And with what skill they had, together sewed, To gird their waist, vain covering, if to hide Their guilt and dreaded shame." Bk. IX "Paradise Lost"—MILTON

Strange indeed was the beginning of clothes! From this first sartorial attempt the world has so progressed that over 3/5 of the human race uphold the saying that "Clothes Make a Man." But then, do they?

If you take a stroll down the main street of any American or Canadian city, be it Vancouver, Winnipeg, Montreal or New York, and note the number of business establishments that sell or manufacture clothes, then you will fully comprehend the amount of regard and esteem that is placed in clothing. Add to this your knowledge of radio. Is it not true that one cannot listen to the radio for 15 minutes at a time without hearing some future Texas Slim sing that "women go for a man that wears an Adam Hat"? But if you are the persistent type and continue to listen to the radio in hope of hearing your favorite mystery story, you must first listen to a very unharmonious quarter in a ditty that goes something like this:—

"Jones's for furs, "Jones's for fashions, "Jones's for values that last, "There's real satisfaction in a Jones's transaction, "Jones's furs are unsurpassed."

As a matter of fact the clothing trade is so profitable that gold is no longer where you find it, but in the clothing business. Why? The main reason for this is the competition among the American women to "out-dress" one another and perhaps get a husband. It is a well-established fact that women dress to please men, obtain a few whistles, and "capture the eligible bachelor."

The wardrobe of the said American women reflects no cultural heritage or tradition. She may simply buy a dress because it is the replica of the one that Rita wore on the day that she exchanged vows with a Mohammedan. This clearly shows the shallowness and flippancy of the female population. It also applies to the males, although not to such a great extent.

Knowing this, it is indeed remarkable that so few women of Ukrainian origin retain a love for

Impressions...

BY WILLIAM SHUST

You have probably heard people exclaim in desperation: "Once is enough! Why the constant repetition?" Laws are stressed, advertised products emphasized, until the repetition becomes unbearable and we long for surcease.

But how often do we stop and think that we thrive on repetition, that it is the mainstem of our human existence?

How else, if not for constant repetition, is anything learned or remembered? How else do we acquire proficiency if not through incessant and repeated performance?

It is true that repetition can become unbearable; yet, paradoxically, our minds and very beings demand it.

In a new, strange, and perplexing situation we feel discomfort, and inwardly desire the familiar. But what is the familiar? How came it to be familiar? Was it not once strange to us? Have we not, through frequent usage, come to know it, understand it, and accept it as our own?

The call comes back. "Yes! subconsciously repetition is needed, but when obvious it is monotonous, tiring, and unwelcome."

This too can be discounted. For, in all things, repetition is evident and, even when obvious, accepted. In music and in literature, in

their costuming, which represents so much beauty and cultural heritage. Blinded by a self-hate, they take up like jackals—a "superior" way of life to sing into a bog of mediocracy. The costume is a piece of art revealing the Ukrainian woman's love of color, beauty and her modesty. Above all she instinctively knows that to have something better does not mean to starve for something "different." Like the stars—Ukrainian costume remains everlastingly the same, yet everlastingly beautiful.

Milton's evil serpent is primarily to blame for this piece, and, good reader, on it explete your abuse. Yet, perhaps with your vexation will come a quiet after-thought—a pensive mood and, who knows, maybe an embroidered shirt.

creative art reproductive work, after the establishment of the main theme, there is harmonious and complementary repetition.

For these are human creations made by beings who conquer new fields only after exhausting the old.

The human mind works by gradual, transitional changes from idea to idea and in order to mature man must repeat himself many times.

This is most evident in human speech and acts: Here repetition reigns supreme. So much so, that when dramatists write scenarios repetition is an integral part.

How often have dramas been heightened by the repetition of the single dramatic theme? How often has comedy succeeded by skillful, well-placed repetition?

Conversely, how many dramas and works of art have failed because the author introduced too many new ideas?

A complicated, intricate pattern of unrelated ideas brings confusion and chaos instead of clarity. How much simpler and more effective to introduce one general theme with complementary, supplementary, and contrasting images of that same idea.

Even man's physical constitution proves the point. Nutrition, growth and health all depend upon the repeated application and adherence to certain practices. (In fact when man indulges in those things detrimental to his well-being that often becomes habitual.)

It has been said: "Variety is the spice of life." If variety is the spice of life, then repetition is the salt.

"SVOBODA"

(UKRAINIAN DAILY)

FOUNDED 1893

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays and holidays by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City 3, N. J.

Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Post Office of Jersey City, N. J. on March 10, 1911 under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1103 of the Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1949.



