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# СВОБОДА SVOBODA
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

# The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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## SEN. WALL ADDRESSES CANADIAN PARLIAMENT ON UKRAINIAN STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL FREEDOM

In the course of the debates of the Senate, Canadian Parliament, held Thursday, November 7, 1957, Senator William M. Wall, Ukrainian by descent, in addressing the assembly on the budgetary implications of probable federal expeditions, the Dominion-Provincial Fiscal Conference, the continueing crisis in education, spoke, too, in extenso, about the "submerged nationalities in the U.S.S.R. vis-a-vis the 40th anniversary of the October revolution" which the Russians celebrated a week ago last Thursday.

SENATOR WILLIAM M. WALL

In the course of his discourse on this subject, Senator Wall dwelt especially upon the effects of that revolution upon the Ukrainian people, their establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic, its downfall brought about by the Bolshevik hordes, the sufferings of the Ukrainian people under Moscow misrule, and the undying struggle waged by the Ukrainians to rid themselves of Russian Communist domination.

Senator Wall warned his auditors that "much propaganda will be directed to Canadians and to other democratic peoples telling us how the Soviet peoples are actively preparing to celebrate the glorious 40th anniversary of the Soviet state with new and important achievements to crown great successes in developing the socialistic economy since the great October Revolution.

"Ukrainian communist leaders," he continued, "will solemnly reiterate how the Ukrainian people gained their independence and freedom in struggle and labour with the help of all the peoples of the Soviet Union, and first of all with the help of the great Russian people. But they will fail to mention that Ukraine has been a land of fear, of political straight-jacketing, of concentration camps, of genocide, of artificial famine, of religious persecution, and of persistent cultural russification. It is my purpose to bring to your attention, honourable senators, the understanding and sequential hopes and aspirations of some 400,000 Ukrainian Canadians speaking, as it were, on behalf of their Ukrainian kith and kin, who we believe are presently denied their liberties in their homeland."

Senator Wall then brought out the fact that this October anniversary marked the Bolshevik coup which actually took place on November 7, 1917, but it was on October 25, 1917, according to the old Julian Calendar. This coup which overthrew the Provisional Government of Kerensky eventually turned out to be a counter revolution by Russian Communists and their fifth column adherents against Ukraine and other non-Russian peoples, many of whom had by this time declared for freedom self-determination through their own national revolutions.

Senator Wall then proceeded to point out that during these momentous revolutionary years there were in fact two separate and eventually divergent and opposing currents, namely: (1) the Russian Revolution proper, on the territory of Russia for a change of government—over which the Communists eventually seized control, and (2) the Revolution for national liberation on the lands of Ukraine, Finland, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Byelo-Russia, and other lands, including those of the Caucasus and the Moslem world.

The speaker then proceeded to give an outline of the key happenings in the Ukrainian revolution which led to the establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic.

Among the interesting facts that he mentioned was that on "March 12, 1917 there was trouble in Petrograd, when two regiments revolted with demonstrating workmen, composed mainly of Ukrainians."

Following a review of the Ukrainian situation then, and the unification of Eastern and Western Ukraine in form of the Ukrainian National Republic, and its demise at the hands of its attackers from all sides, Senator Wall said that "These sample events portray, if you will, the long waited process of the then gradual dissolution of the old Russian Empire into its national component parts. This process was not completed in 1919, with consequences which have gradually forced the Western democracies into a position of gravest peril vis-a-vis the Communist Empire as it now exists. it could be argued , and I hope It is not agued again in light vein at some future time to come—that in refusing to extend President Wilson's doctrine of the self-determination of nations to the peoples of the former Russian Empire who had declared their independence, the Western Democratic world saved the communist October counter revolution. It could be argued that the Western world, by supporting the adventures of Denikin, Wrangel, Haller and others, so weakened the democratic movements for national liberation of the nations of former Czarist and that of Ukraine, that the West really aided the Russian Communists to maintain the communist counter revolution in Russian. Be that as it may, because of internal weaknesses and external difficulties the Russian Communists were able to reconquer the colonies of the former Czarist Empire, and among those the largest and most promising, the Ukrainian National Republic, which ceased to exist on November 20, 1920.

"This is the historical context of the problem of submerged nations and oppressed peoples within the U.S.S.R. . . . This is not a myth, nor is it misguided chauvinism, or unrealistic adventurism, or imperialistic bourgeois intrigue, as the communists term it. The fact is that the spirit of democratic Christion-orientated nationalism has continually challenged and will continue to challenge the Soviet system because its primary and central defect is the presence of subjection and absence of freedom. I believe that this unsatisfied spirit of democratic nationalism is the Achille's heel of the threatening Soviet 'monolith.'"

## UKRAINIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITED BY UNWLA AT NEW YORK EXPOSITION

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Ukrainian Day at the 34th Women's International Exposition in the 71st Regiment Armory here was marked on November 7 with a fashion show of embroidered women's and children's wear and presentation of Ukrainian songs and folk dances.

Oresta Szeparowycz, 18, of New York, was chosen Miss Ukraine.

Ukrainian participation in the annual week-long exposition included also an exhibit of ceramics, Easter eggs and embroidered articles and a booth devoted to the costumes and folk arts of Hutzulshchyna.

Theme of the exhibits "Women of the Days of the Ukrainian Princes" was depicted by miniature reproductions, with figurines, which showed the meeting of King Henry of France with his wife-to-be Princess Anna of Ukraine (1049), Yaroslavna's Lament (1185) and the conversion of Princess Olga to Christianity (956).

Models of Hutzul church and home prepared by members of Jersey City "Plast" added authentic color to the displays.

Miss Mary Bodnar, of New York, soprano soloist, was accompanied at the piano by Miss Olya Dmytriw, Jersey City, N. J.

Folk dances were presented by the Junior Ukrainian Dancing Society directed by Mrs. Elaine Oprisko, Astoria, L. I. Easter "hayeevka" and Boyko dances were performed by St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral Dancers of New York under the direction of Ted Thurslic.

Dresses displayed in the fashion show included several flared and princess-style frocks of beige linen with cross-stitch or "nyzanka" embroidery at neckbands, cuffs and ahems. Embroidered drawstring bags and hats with matching embroidered bands completed some of the costumes.

Outstanding in the collection was a full-skirted short evening dress of white chiffon, its belt and hem embroidered in dark tones. With it was worn a white chiffon stole embroidered in the same design.

A simple white linen sheath had embroidery of blue and white on its wide puffed sleeves. Another distinctive style was a smart beige dress with full-length embroidered front panel and matching embroidered panels in the short sleeves.

Children's styles included embroidered blouses, dresses and jackets and an embroidered sweater and toque for little girls there was a short beige linen coat and maching hat linen coat with orange and yellow embroidery, and a full-skirted white cotton dress whose waistband and sailor collar were embroidered with red and black.

The program was opened by Mrs. Olena Lototsky, Philadelphia, national president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. Mrs. Maria Turko was convener of the fashion show, Mrs. Anastasia Brodin commentator, Mrs. Myroslava Hordynsky, convener of the historic displays, and Mrs. Iryna Kasubyeska, costume convener.

Ukrainian exhibits and presentations were organized by the UNWLA New York area council, headed by Mrs. Katherine Peleshok, and the United American Ukrainian Organizations of New York.

## Saks Fifth Avenue Announces Promotion of Taras H. Pastushenko

SPRINGFIELD, N. J. — The promotion of Taras H. Pastushenko to manager of Receiving-Marking and Delivery Departments of Saks Fifth Avenue new store has been announced by Allan R. Johnson of Saks Fifth Avenue in New York.

TARAS H. PASTUSHENKO

Mr. Pastushenko, who started as a contingent stock man in the supply department of the New York store in March 1955, was promotel last September to assistant manager of the Receiving-Marking and Delivery Departments in the Springfield store.

His promotion to department manager in October was gained by "fine enthusiasm and great efficiency", says Mr. Johnson.

A member of UNA Branch 361, Mr. Pastushenko was a branch comptroller in 1955 and vice-precident in 1956.

## Ohio Youth to Honor Chet Hanulak

On Sunday November 24th the Ukrainian Youth League of Ohio, affiliated with the Ukrainian Youth League of North America will hold their first annual sports banquet. This year Chet Hanulak, former All-American halfback at Maryland and presently starting running back with the league leading Cleveland Brows, will be honored, reports Taras Szmagala.

The affair will take place at the Hickory Grill in downtown Cleveland immediately after the Browns Sunday afternoon contest with the Los Angeles Rams.

Chet, who was born in Hackensack, New Jersey where his Ukrainian parents and family still reside, came to the Browns in 1954, after his All-American career under Jim Tatum at Maryland. That year he was a major factor on the team, led by Otto Graham, that won the World Professional Championship. After two years in the service he is again, this year, sparking the Browns to a championship year. Also present will be many other prominent sports and civic leaders of the Ukrainian community in Ohio.

## Ukrainian Reporter Weds In Toronto

TORONTO, Ont.—Leon Kossar, columnist for The Toronto Telegram, and Zena Strilchuk, of Toronto, were married here November 2.

The Toronto reporter, an active member of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada, and one-time editor of Pace magazine, is the son of Vladimir Kossar, Supreme UNA organizer for Canada, and a member of the Supreme Tuditing Committee of the U.N.A. and Mrs. Kossar, of Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. Kossar (junior) paid a visit to the Ukrainian National Association and "Svoboda" in Jersey City, N.J., on their way to spend a honeymoon in Florida.

## M. Zaderecky Elected Councilman In Parma, Ohio

Michael Zaderecky, former President of The Ukrainian Youth League of North America and presently a member of its Board of Advisors, has been elected to the Parma City, Ohio, Council, reports Taras Szmagala.

Mike will represent the 4th Ward in which the St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church and School is located. He won by a landslide in a heated election which saw 88 per cent of the eligible Parma voters to go to the polls. Also elected was Michael's Democratic running mate, Mayor Joseph Kader.

Michael is a member of UNA Branch 334. He has always been active in Ukrainian affairs and is the first Ukrainian to be elected to the City Council in Parma, Ohio which has a large Ukrainian population.

## Olga Snihura of Toronto Wins "Miss Cheerleader" Contest

TORONTO, Ont. — Sixteen-year-old Olga Snihura, of Parkdale Collegiate, was named Miss Cheerleader of 1957 at Varsity Stadium here on November 6, reports the Toronto Telegram of November 7, 1957.

MISS OLGA SNIHURA

The blue-eyed brunette was chosen from 120 high school cheerleaders. She received a bouquet of 'mums from Miss Barry Hodgins, junior fashion counselor at T. Eaton Co. Ltd., and a handsome bronze trophy from W. C. Weber, an executive with the same firm.

Miss Snihura is the daughter of Mr. Mrs. John Snihura, who immigrated to Canada from Ukraine 20 years ago. She has two brothers, Bob, who attends Parkdale with her, and Nestor, a University of Toronto students.

She plays on the school volleyball team and is in charge of the senior B synchronized swom squad. Other athletic pursuits include basketball, badminton, tennis and archery.

The Parkdale coed claims she is an "ordinary" student, but she finished first in grade nine, second in grade 10 and second in grade 11. Last year her marks averaged 85.

Her ambition, says the Telegram, is to be a physical training teacher.

## Shevchenko Society Initiates Meeting of Slavonic Societies

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Delegates of six American Slavonic Scientific Societies, meeting here November 1, directed the executive of the Shevchenko Scientific Society of America (NTSH) to draft a constitution for the newly-organized American Federation of Slavonic Scientific Societies.

The session, initiated by the Shevchenko Society, was conducted by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki, of Marquette University, the society's president.

Byelorussian, Czech, Polish, Slovak, Croation and Slovenian scientific societies were represented.

The federation will represent Slavonic languages and literature before the American academic world, coordinate the work of member organizations and publicize their activities and the fight for academic freedom of Communist occupied Slavonic countries.

The Shevchenko Society was founded as a Ukrainian research institution in 1873 in Lviw. The American society established in New York after World War II, has a library and a large collection of Ukrainian documents publishe outside Ukraine.

## New York Police Repel Pickets Protesting Soviet Celebration

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The New York Times of November 8, 1957, says policemen swung night sticks and used horses on November 7 to control 700 shouting, jeering Hungarians and other anti-Communists demonstrating outside the headquarters of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations.

[Representatives and members of Ukrainian organizations, including the Ukrainian Youth Association of America (Suma) and the Organization for Defense of the Four Freedoms of Ukraine (OOCHSU), took part in the demonstration.]

Inside the building at Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth St., United Nations diplomats were attending a reception celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. Among the 500 guests were Dag Hammarskjold, UN secretary general, Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand, presidentt of the General Assembly, and James J. Wadsworth, deputy U. S. representative.

Five men were arrested during the demonstration, which lasted from 6 p.m. to 8:45. Five of the 100 policemen on duty were injured and one picket fainted. A window was broken, and ink was thrown on the white stone ground-floor wall, splashing into the left eye of a Hungarian woman refugee.

Demonstrations and spectators cried "You're protecting murderers!" as police attempted to remove black mourning flags from the demonstration, asserting such banners violated the city's Administrative Code.

Placards carried by pickets, 50 of whom were in black-and white striped robes, proclaimed:

"You Can Keep the Moon —Give Us Hungary!" and "Go To the Stratosphere and Stay There."

The arrested pickets were identified as Vladimir Samarin, 45, of Brooklyn, head of the U. S. Branch of National Alliance of Russian Solidarist; Alexander Redkin, 35, a Yugoslav; Gyoergy Csernovics, 33, Atilla Ersok, 24, and Lajos Horvath, 23, of New York City.

## Inaugural Banquet Marks Opening Of New U.N.A. Home In Aliquippa, Pa.

ALIQUIPPA, Pa.—Opening of the newly-constructed Ukrainian home of Branch 120 Ukrainian National Association, was celebrated by some 350 members and guests at an inaugural banquet here November 9.

Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme UNA president, main speaker, said the branch can be proud not only of having the most modern UNA home but also of being among the most active UNA branches in organizational and community affairs. In the current organizational campaign, he said, Branch 120 has gained 37 new members although its quota was 16.

Michael Piznak, Supreme UNA vice-president, noted that the majority of the branch's 270 members are children and grandchildren of the pioneer Ukrainians who organized the branch 40 years ago.

Charter members Julian Monastersky, William Monastersky and Mykola Delenka were introduced to the gathering by toastmaster Michael Komichak of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Delenko's son Michael now occupies the position of branch treasurer. Branch secretary is Walter Raft, son of the late Oleksa Raft, first and longtime secretary of the branch.

Guests included Andrew Jula, Supreme UNA advisor; Mrs. Mary Malevich, past Supreme UNA vice-presidentess; Charles Soroka, chief of police in Aliquippa; Chester Monastersky, president of the Ukrainian Professional Society of North America; Eugene Woloshyn, UPSNA immediate past president; Walter Panick, mayor of Ambridge, Pa.; Peter Gulick, Youngstown, Ohio, and Michael Yarosh, sheriff of Youngstown.

UNA branches represented were 161 and 276 of Ambridge, 53 of Pittsburgh, 91 of McKees Rocks, Pa., 63 of Ford City, Pa., 109 of Bentleyville, Pa., 230 of Youngstown and of 180 of Akron, Ohio.

The banquet was opened by Joseph Kozlowsky, president of Branch 120, and musical selections were offered by baritone Andrew Feyka. Humorists Buriak and Blazhevsky took part in the program.

Prior to the banquet, the home was dedicated by the pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Aliquippa.

## Lt. Walter A. Gallan Joins Utah Construction Company

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Walter Arthur Gallan, son of Dr. Walter Gallan, Supreme Controller of the Ukrainian National Association, and Mrs. Gallan, has completed his tour of duty with the U.S. Army and has accepted a position as a geoligical engineer with the Utah Construction Company.

[Second Lieut. Gallan completed the Engineer officer Basic Course of the U. S. Army Engineer School, Fort, Belvoir, Va., last February. He subsequatly served for four months at that camp as an ROTC instructor].

On his college graduation in June 1956 the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin reported:

"None of the usual college sheepskins for Walter A. Gallan, of 7039 Limekiln Pike, when he was graduated. He got himself a solid silver diploma. He was graduated from the Colorado School of Mines in Golden, Colorado, with the degree of Geological Engineer."

LT. WALTER A. GALLAN

A member of UNA Branch 239 in Philadelphia since 1934, Second Lieut. Gallan is presently attending his Alma Mater's "home-coming" reunion in Golden.

## Construction Business Booms For Ukrainian Immigrant

OLNEY, Pa. — Roman Paprocky, who came to this country from Ukraine just seven years ago, is one of several builders whose construction companies are putting up attractive new dwellings in this suburban Philadelphia town, says the Olney Times of October 24, 1957.

The Paprocky homes are duplex dwelings particularly desirable for home owners wishing to occupy an apartment and obtain rental income from the second apartment.

Mr. Paprocky is a member of Branch 189, Ukrainian National Association.

## Ukr. Art Studio of Philadelphia Exhibits Work of Students In New York City

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Work of students of the Ukrainian Art Studio in Philadelphia is currently on display here at theUkrainian Art and Literary Club.

The exhibit, opened November 10, includes oils, water colors, charcoal and India ink sketches, lithographed and and papier-machee works of 32 artists.

Several of the students recently won awards and distinctions at interscholastic competitions arranged by the Philadelphia Board of Education and by the Association of Artists in Philadelphia.

Aided by the Ukrainian American Relief Committee in whose quarters it is housed, the Studio aims at giving its students fundamentals in Ukrainian artistic culture as well as in world arts. Students are accepted from 12 years of age.

Since its founding five years ago by the Ukrainian Artists' Association in America, the the Studio has had on its faculty Petro Andrusiw, Dr. Roman Holubinka, Andriy Darahan, Volodymyr Kyveliuk, Petro Mehyk, Bohdan Mykhyn and Stepan Rozhok.

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# Another Red Propaganda Lie

As part of its Soviet Russian propaganda directed against America, Moscow's "Izvestia" daily ran in its October 3rd last number an article in which it is stated, to the effect, that in America there has been created a rotten atmosphere of discrimination against Slavic peoples by origin or descent, and that but few Americans of Slavic descent or birth are engaged in work which requires higher qualifications, but that, on the contrary, all of them are being exploited as laborers. In other words, American Slavs have no opportunity to rise to and occupy positions of importance in the industrial, educational, scientific and political fields.

The alleged writer of this article is Prof. Orest Makar, by profession a geodesist and mathematician. He was in the United States where he came as a refugee following the last war, became an American citizen, and was employed for awhile at the U. S. Army Proving Gronds in White Sands, N. M., and at St. Louis University. Last year (July, 1956) Makar attended an International Conference on Photogrammetry in Stockholm, Sweden. It was in Stockholm that the Swedish newspaper "Ny Dag" broke the news of Makar's defection. He and his wife, Alexandra Sophia, went on to Moscow, where the entire Soviet press welcomed him. Then went on to Lviw. A New York Times correspondent attempted to interview him, but but he was told that the professor was "busy" and "not interested in politics." Yet he was not busy, if the Izvestia reported him correctly, to declare that in America the Slavs "are regarded as people of the second class ... the atmosphere of discrimination is depressing ... (the Slavs) are utilized primarily for physically strenuous work. Take the Pittsburgh steel mills, for example. Many Poles, Ukrainians and Russians are employed there as manual laborer, and have no hope of rising even to the rank of foreman ..."

Well, let's look at the record. In the first place, Prof. Makar, while working at the White Sands Proving Grounds was making $6,500 a year as a physicist. Secondly, the Pittsburgh steel mils have had Ukrainian executive engineers, such as the late Vladimir Malevich, a former vice-president of the UNA; the youngest Malevich today has an important engineering job in the steel mills, and for we know, there may be other Ukrainian engineers there.

Many of the old Ukrainian immigrants who started out here as ordinary laborers, miners, and farmhands, today conduct business enterprises, farmers have crop-producing lands that are vast in scope and size, and their incomes are high enough to evoke a feeling of respect. In various centres, as in Detroit, a Ukrainian has virtually a monopoly in the business of window cleaning. In other cities, such a monopoly is enjoyed in the laundry, garage, gasoline, and confectionery stores. In the dairy industry, a Chicago Ukrainian is way up on top of the ladder. Another old immigrant, who started from scratch as an inventor of the Dzus fastener, named after him, and used by our government in making more fast the plates of our military planes, owns plants here and abroad and is well in the multi-millionaire category. Certainly, not one of these Ukrainians experienced any discrimination exercised against him by what this character Makar claims as discrimination against Slavs.

Now as to the professions. Records show that way back in 1937 the following numbers of Ukrainian blood were engaged professionally: sixty-one doctors, eighteen dentists, sixty-eight lawyers, thirty-four engineers, twenty-five journalists, twenty-six druggists, and sixty-six graduate nurses.

At that time there were already Ukrainian professors in leading American universities, such as Vladimir P. Timoshenko, department of economics, Stephen Timoshenko, department of engineering, and Andrew Uchenko, department of philosophy —all of the University of Michigan; Alexander Granovsky and Nicholas Haidak, both of the School of Agriculture, University of Minessota, Dr. G. Potapenko, department of physics, California Institute of Technology, and numerous others.

The children of the old Ukrainian immigrants, American born and raised, who have risen to prominence in every field of endeavor, are too numerous to mention by name here. From them there has arisen an ever growing crop of university professors, great chemists and engineers, political leaders, physicians of the first degree, state attorney generals, State Assemblymen and Commissioners, and superintendents of vast enterprises. In the last category, consider the case of chemical engineer Emil Hladky, who today is superintendent of the huge Savannah, Ga. plant of the gigantic Cyanimid Corporation of America; also on many occasions his services have been utilized by the U.S. Government here and abroad. Certainly, his Ukrainian descent did not hold up his progress to the top.

Take the case also of Michael Kasha, younger generation Ukrainian, who is considered to be one of the leading American nuclear scientists today.

As for our armed forces, there are quite a number of our "boys" who are within striking distance of the highest ranks in the Army, Navy and the Air Force. Some of them are already near the summit.

Finally, the tremendous strides made in business and professions by the newly arrived Ukrainians, now naturalized Americans, is truly well-nigh phenomenal. Consider the high positions many of them already hold, much of which has already been reported on these pages. Consider, too, the progress being made by many of them, as illustrated by a few examples on page one. Certainly they have not encountered any of the discrimination which Izvestia's "sour grapes" Makar alleges exists in America against people of Slavic background.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the Soviet press never mentions the gross discrimination being practiced against the all non-Russians in the U.S.S.R., especially against the Ukrainians.

It attempts to cover up this discrimination by Moscow and to distract the world's attention from it, by saying that, of all places, in America there is discrimination against the Slavs. And the falsity of Red charges is so palpable.

America has existed and flourished, and will continue to do so, as a land of freedom and opportunity for one and all, irrespective of race or creed.

# UKRAINIAN CHORAL MUSIC IN AMERICA

**Background**

From the very beginning of Ukrainian immigration in America, the Ukrainian church choirs have constituted the foundation of our choral music development here. Our Ukrainian songs were first heard in the churches, then at various meetings and social affairs. They were at first sung in form of the "samoilky", which was a sort of a communal songfest without a conductor. They told the tale of the unhappy immigrant in a new, foreign, but free land, and of his longing to return to his native land Ukraine which he had had to leave due to the oppressive conditions prevailing there under foreign, and despotic misrule. Ukrainian choral singing came into its own in 1893, mention of which appears in the Svoboda of that time. The Svoboda also reported that year that the Shamokin (Pa.) Ukrainians established then not only their own orchestra but also a choir, due to the efforts of Rev. John Konstantkevich. Svoboda also reported that the Olyphant Ukrainians had two orchestras of their own. In Shamokin—birthplace of the Ukrainian National Association in 1894—a Ukrainian choir sang at the Easter Services, on May 1, 1894, directed by Volodimir Simenovich (who later became a prominent physician in Chicago, and is now deceased).

At the Second Convention of the Ukrainian National Association, held on May 30th in Shamokin, the Shamokin and Olyphant combined choirs, numbering some fifty songsters, sang for the delegates and others in attendance. The first Ukrainian Concert in the USA was given on that same day, at Shamokin's Columbia Hall. Other Ukrainian concerts were presented in around that area, including Olyphant, Pittsburgh, and at the UNA convention held in Mayfield in 1897. The first Taras Shevchenko Memorial Concert in America was given in Shamokin on May 30, 1900.

Such were the early starts of Ukrainian church choirs, whose numbers increased with their appearance in ever expanding circles. Thus before World War I there were some excellent choirs in New York City, Jersey City, Newark and Perth Amboy.

The turning and modernizing point in their development was arrived at with the advent upon these shores in the early post World War I years of the world famed Ukrainian National Chorus under the direction of that genius-like choral director, the late Prof. Alexander Koshetz. The coming here also of the late Michael Hayvoronsky was of great help to the Ukrainian church choirs. Their directors, inspired by these two men, and by the singers associated with them, began to revamp their repertoires and the style of their direction. As a result, the choir membership rose rapidly, to the point where in many instances the capacious choir lofts could barely contain the choristers. And this was due to the fact that more and more of Ukrainian American youth joined their local church choir, attracted by the magic beauty and the inspirational qualities of the Ukrainian church and folk songs.

The peak in the development of Ukrainian choral music on this continent was attained during the first half of the 1930s, with the formation of the famed "Simka," consisted of seven church choirs: of Newark, New York, Jersey City, Yonkers, Brooklyn, Bayonne, and Elizabeth. A series of concerts was given one in each of these communities, with the directors alternating with one another, in order to honor Mr. Michael Hayvoronsky. One of these concerts, was given in New York City, with Mr. Hayvoronsky himself directing. The 300-person "Simka" gave such a splendid performance that Prof. Koshetz mounted the stage, and with tears in his eyes embraced Hayvoronsky and congratulated him and the choristers most warmly.

★

Outstanding choruses then were also those directed by W. Levitsky in Scranton, G. Benetsky in Chicago, C. Orlyk in Detroit, Atamanec in Detroit, and Sorochinsky in Cleveland.

★

By this time the "Simka" was in fine fettle, well trained, and with voices which can be arrived at only by constant singing under good coaching. Thereupon, it was decided to set up the "Simka" upon a sound organizational basis. Director Theodosius Kaskiw of Newark, became head of the combination, and Prof. Koshetz took over the job of coaching and directing it. During the weekdays, each of the 7 choirs, augmented eventually by the Ukrainian Youth's Chorus of N.Y. and N.J., had its regular rehearsal, but on Sunday afternoons, they would all descend by buses and cars upon the Ukrainian National Home in Jersey City, even in the most scorching of summer weather, to rehearse for hours and hours.

The result were the very triumphant concerts given by the "Simka" under Koshets in the Shevchenko Memorial Concert in New York's famed Town Hall in 1935, and the Ukrainian Independence Day (Nov. 1) concert given in the equally famed Carnegie Hall."

Unfortunately, with the passage of time and the retirement of Hayvoronsky and Koshetz, due to ill health, this magnificent mass chorus gradually passed into oblivion.

Worthy of mention, however, was the excellent concert given by a specially organized Ukrainian Male Chorus, directed by Koshetz, at the 1941 convention of the Ukrainian National Association. It was, then) in our opinion, the best Ukrainian male chorus heard anywhere (it's a pity that there were no tape recorders available then) up to the time of the arrival on these shores of the famed Dumka chorus, directed first by Mykytiuk and now by Krushelnitsky.

Another great concert was given by a specially organized mixed chorus, directed by the late Kirichenko, at Carnegie Hall, during the ceremonies held in 1944 in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian National Association.

Very worty of mention, too, have been the performances of the famed Bandurists, a unique group whose singing is to the accompanment given by each singer on his bandura.

The last and one of the most notable achievements in the field of Ukrainian music was the Ukrainian Music and Dance Jubilee of the Ukrainian National Association, which was presented on May 16, 1954 in Carnegie Hall, New York City, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the UNA. Ukrainian folk songs, folk dances, excerpts from the beautiful Lysenko's opera, "May Night," Kyshekevich's cantata "Kateryna," based on Shevchenko's poem of that name, were presented by an assemblage including the Ukrainian Metropolitan Chorus Society, directed by Stephen Marusevich, the Dumka chorus combined with the Federated Choruses of the New York Area, directed by Alexander Mykytiuk, with solo parts by Mary Polynack-Lesawyer and Mary Bodnar, Joseph Stecura and Ivan Hosch. Added to all this was the fine playing of an orches-

(*Concluded on page 3*)

# WHAT IS BEHIND THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION?

**(Excerpts)**

On the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the October Revolution which in fact is the 40th anniversary of Russian Communist tyranny, we would like to speak on behalf of our countrymen in Ukraine who are denied the freedom to speak for themselves. We also wish to warn our Canadian fellow citizens and through them the whole free world of the danger of Communist infiltration and domination.

On March 12, 1917 — forty years ago—many of the non-Russian peoples, taking advantage of the war wrought weakening in the Russian regime of terror, rose and proclaimed their national independence from the Russian Empire to which they had been annexed by force.

By a decision of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party a separate communist government for Ukraine was formed. It was composed entirely of Russians with the exception of one Ukrainian member. This bogus group followed the Russian armies into Kharkiv where it proclaimed itself the government of Ukraine, in opposition to the national Ukrainian government —Centralna Rada—already in existence in Kiev. The Communist body issued an appeal to Russian workers and peasants for armed help. The "People's Commissars" of the Russian SSR "agreed" to this and the Red Army was ordered to march against Ukraine. In this way the first Communist puppet government in Ukraine was set up. For three years the struggle of the Ukrainian people headed by their Government continued against the usurpers.

Thus the new Russian Communist tactics — combining the activities of internal agents with external military force — were successful in Ukraine 40 years ago.

After the armed resistence of the Ukrainian National Republic was broken in 1920, Moscow sought to break also the will of the Ukrainian people as a whole. Arrests, mass deportations, purges and executions took place. In 1932-33 the artificial famine which claimed millions of victims was used in an attempt to achieve this aim.

The agents of Moscow, masquerading as a Ukrainian people's government, under the leadership of special emissaries like Kaganovich, Khrushchev and others, served as obedient tools to present a façade of legality to the outside world and to implement Moscow's brutal policies in the country itself.

This year the Communist empire is celebrating the fortieth anniversary of its existence. Twice during this time it has been aided by the Western World to escape annihilation.

Thus Russian Communism survived.

Today it menaces the free free nations of Europe, Asia and other parts of the world. Sooner or later they will be faced with the same fate which met Ukraine unless international Communism is destroyed at its source—in Moscow.

In view of the threat represented by Russian Communist Imperialism, a threat menacing the freedom and indeed the very existence of the free world, we declare that:

— The Communist peace offensive has been launched in order to paralyze the free world and to disarm it, thus to achieve world domination without bloodshed.

— Communist offers of trade are merely bait to lure the democracies and to break up the security systems of the free nations.

— The Soviet campaign for the recognition of Red China, the satellites and for seating them in the U.N. is a dangerous trap for the free world.

— The free world is obliged to help the oppressed peoples in Europe and Asia in their struggle against the Communist conspiracy. By their struggle against Communism these oppressed peoples have prevented Russian Communism from consolidating for further conquests. For example, in 1919 the Ukrainian Army prevented the Red Forces from crossing into Hungary and there linking up with Bela Kun and the then-Communist Germany. By their resistance to Communism then and later, the Ukrainian people delayed the Communist drive for world domination and gave the free world time to consolidate against the common enemy.

— The threat to the peace and security of the free world will disappear only after the source and root of the Communist conspiracy — the Russian Soviet Empire—is divided into its parts, separating the non-Russian peoples from their Russian oppressors and helping them build their own national states.

— The preservation intact of the USSR after the fall of Communism without the dissolution of the Russian Empire into its component parts will neither terminate the Russian Imperialistic threat to the world nor satisfy the just aspirations of the non-Russian peoples of the USSR for a free life of their own. A Russian non-Communist empire if permitted to exist will be as much of a threat to the world as was Tsarist Russia at one time and as Red Russia is today.

— Freedom is indisible. The world cannot forever remain half free and half slave.

— May God guide the Free Nations in arriving at their decision and may He grant wisdom in implementing it.

CANADIAN LEAGUE FOR UKRAINE'S LIBERATION CENTRAL COMMITTEE
(140 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada)

November 6, 1957.

# U.N.A. Cultural Achievements

*By* THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The Cultural Committee of the Ukrainian National Association recently released a bulletin which reviewed its work for 1957. It credited members of the UNA for making possible the erection of the Shevchenko Monument, chiseled by Archipenko, at the UNA Estate (Soyuzivka) near Kerhonkson (Catskill Mountains), New York; 10,000 persons attended the celebration and unveiling of the monument on June 16th. Copies of the program book commemorating this event are available at the Svoboda Bookstore.

On May 16th the book, by Prof., Clarence A. Manning **Hetman of Ukraine, Ivan Mazepa,** appeared on the shelves of American bookstores. This is the eleventh publication in English about Ukraine, its people, history, culture, and struggle for independence, undertaken by the UNA. Published by Bookman Assocites, it contains 234 pages and is priced at $3.50. It was well received by the American public. UNA branches should take steps to donate copies to the public libraries in their respective localities. The book is available at the Svoboda Bookstore.

Volume I of the **Ukrainian Encyclopedia,** another UNA **undertaking** in English, will be published early in 1958. This work, in two volumes, was initiated by the late Dr. Luke Myshuha. The work is being done by capable Ukrainian scholars — Prof. W. Kubiyovych, general secretary of the Ukrainian Shevchenko Scientific Society, and Prof. Y. Shevch of Columbia University, with the close cooperation of Prof. Clarence Manning and other specialists. Needless to say, the UNA is putting much effort and funds into this worthy project. The book of knowledge, in the English language, is being awaited with with anticipation not only by American and Canadian born Ukrainians, but by non-Ukrainians as well. It will make a vaduable addition to all libraries, both private and public, and will do much to further acquaint the general public with the facts concerning Ukraine and its background.

The Ukrainian Cultural sponsored by the UNA every Summer at its Estate, were attended by 38 students, the largest group since this educational enterprise was initiated a few years ago.

The Cultural Committee held a meeting on July 30th at the UNA offices in Jersey City which was attended by Dmytro Halychyn, chairman; Anthony Dragan, secretary; Michael Piznak, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, members. The discussion included the Shevchenko Monument to be erected in 1961 in Washington, D. C., in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Shevchenko's death. Other subjects concerned the committee's bulletin, the **Ukrainian Encyclopedia** and other UNA publications, cultural activities, youth activities, and UNA branch libraries. The matter of the election of the Shevchenko Monument in Washington will be referred to the delegates attending the UNA Convention next May in Cleveland, Ohio.

# An Important American-Jewish Publication

*By* ROMAN SMAL-STOCKI
*Slavic Institute, Marquette University*

The Institute of Jewish Affairs, World Jewish Congress, in New York N. Y. published some months ago "The Institute Annual 1956," edited by Mr. Nenemiah Robinson, (1957, New York, N. Y., 511 pages.)

This evcellent publication deserves the careful attention of all students of Jewish affairs. It especially deserves the attention of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference because it should be a model for them for a similar publication on the Ukrainians and the Ukrainian emigration in the world by these organizations.

The Jewish Institute Annual consists of three parts. The first is dedicated to International Affairs and includes amongst other contributions the scholarly articles supported by proper statistical datas on reparations, restitution, compensation by Mr. N. Robinson, on cultural developments, education, literature and scholarship, including books — in Hebrew, Yiddish, English, German, periodicals, cultural events and institutions, by W. Blatberg, migration, natural increase, and present geographical distribution of the Jewish people by Y. Lestschynsky, the United Nations by G. Yacoby, including the review of the charter, Human rights, refugees, next a survey of anti-Semitic activities in the world by A. Goldstein, G. Jacobi, B. Kayfetz. The second chapter discusses: the Jewish Communites of the world in figures with statistics on population, education, communal and religions life; the third presents individual reports on various countries, the Soviet Union, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the Arab States, North Africa, Turkey, Argentina and Great Britain, which include the subtitles: general situation, cultural life, religious life, economic situation, international contacts, etc.

For Slavic scholars very valuable are the informations about the Jews in the Soviet Union, whose number is given around two millions for 1957; before 1939 there were over three million. The largest Jewish community is in Moscow (300,000), then follows with about 100,000 each Leningrad, Kharkiv and Odessa, with about 30,000, Lviw and Chernivtsi and Vilna with about 20,000. Jewish education is covered with the word: none. There exists still one Jewish paper in Birobidjan and, three synagogues in Moscaw, several in Lviv, one each in Vilna, Kiev, Odessa, Minsk, Cherkasy, and eight known rabbis without a school for the education of rabbis. The younger Jewish generation is strongly Russified and partly even atheistic. The once flourishing cultural life of the Jews with their press, theatres, literature is liquidated.

These are the results of the once heralded and praised in the free world Leninist solution of the nationality problem—and the same principles are applied by Moscow to all non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union.

# THIS IS COMMUNISM

**By DR. KAROL PIACEK**

If one were looking for a dictionary definition of "Communism," he might find that Webster's New 20th Century Dictionary offers this one:

"Communism is the economic system or theory which upholds the absorption of all proprietary rights in a common interest, and equitable division of labor and the formation of a common fund for the supply of all the wants of the community; it is a doctrine of a community of property or the negation of individual rights in property." (p. 346)

So much for Webster. But what of the impact of this communistic doctrine in action as juxtaposed with democracy in modern life? Just how much danger does communistic encroachment engender for us and for the free world at large? A brief survey may be in place.

In 1903, Lenin who is admittedly the father of Communism, had a following of 17 persons and with these 17 individuals he undertook to activate the theories which Karl Marx had embodied in his book **Das Kapital.** Yet because of these efforts, Lenin himself was expelled from Russia as a dangerous radical. The menace of Communism, however, was not removed from Russia with Lenin's expulsion, for in 1915 he was smuggled back to Russian territory through Switzerland by railroad car, and the ferment of communistic ideology found favorable support in Russia on the occasion of his return.

Lenin's original nucleus rapidly increased to 40,000 followers possessed with the determination to seize power. We know that with the historic October Revolution in 1917 they did attain their initial objective. This first major success was a heady intoxicant. Once communistic forces held power, the doctrine was pushed to the extreme and with the years it claimed greater and greater numbers of adherents. From 1915 to 1945 we count but 30 years, yet by 1945 Communism had enslaved more than 900 million souls.

In face of these facts, are we today sufficiently concerned about the growth and the progress of Communism: e.g., are we alive to the troubles besetting the Middle East — Egypt Saudi-Arabia, Afghanistan, Lebanon? Are we disturbed, as we should be, by the developments in the Far East—India, Indonesia, Burma, Korea, Indo-China, and their neighbors in the same plight? Do we underestimate the strength of Communism as it was evidenced in World War II, pitted against 75 million Germans and a like number of Japanese? Recall how long the second World War lasted and how many casualties it cost even apart from the material values involved.

Today's 900 million people caught behind the Iron Curtain and the Bamboo Curtain are the unhappy victims of that lethal attitude bred by an apathy or indifference regarding the evils of Communistic tenets. For Communism is in reality much more than Webster's definition would reveal; this Communism enslaving its subjects is more than a kind of political government; it is more than any kind of known business. This Communism is a veritable science. It is indeed a godless bloody tyranny, scientifically worked out to the very last detail.

The leaders of Communism know exactly what they want. Their plans are blueprinted and master-minded in Moscow, and the Kremlin is the supreme and sole depository of power inexorably directing and controlling these 900 million people for its own ends. It may sound incredible, yet it is true, that they are daily winning more and more influence and adherence for their cause. It is an astounding but incontrovertible fact that their power and their forces are daily becoming greater. By what tactics do they effect their success?

Personal experience has shown me in my native Slovakia what is equally true throughout all the world today. You will find that the printed word is pressed into the service of Communism everywhere, for in every literate country there are more pamphlets, books, magazines, radio and TV programs disseminating Communism than there are even sports interests publicized in the United States, great sports fans as the Americans may be. The powerhouse supplying these Communistic publications and public service agencies is the one indefatigable and tireless source: Moscow. Its thoughts and its designs are translated into every living language and are dispensed among all people. I have seen Communistic books edited for the Far East and published in Peiping in more than ten distinct dialects and native languages. They were admirably bound, and though they held up to 800 pages, they were available at prices as low as $1.50. I also examined periodicals prepared in German and in other European languages. Most of them contained articles on topics of general interest and on religious subjects as well. Carefully prepared articles on Communism, however, were cleverly included.

**(To be continued)**

# UKRAINIAN CHORAL MUSIC IN AMERICA

(Concluded from page 2)

tra in the presentation of Katerina.

### Suggestions

With all this serving as a background, let us pause briefly and consider the present status not of our choruses as a whole, but of Ukrainian church choirs in particular.

The simple fact remains that they urgently require a bit of new life and fresh energy to be injected into them. Their members still attend church and the choir rehearsals—but in diminishing numbers. Their enthusiasm for singing appears not as high as it was in former times. So what is needed here is for someone, be it the director, a chorister, or even some outsider whose opinion they will respect, to give them an inspirational talk, awakening them up to a realization of the beauty of this branch of Ukrainian culture which they have inherited from their parents and forbears, tell them about the background of Ukrainian church music, dating back to the earliest of Christianity in Ukraine, describing to them its various stages of advancement, including those of the 18 and 19th centuries when the Ukrainian choir was composed not only of four or even eight parts, but even of sixteen parts, allude to the great composers, such as Bortniansky, Vedel and others, and recall to them some of the things we have mentioned earlier in this article. What would help here, also, would be the playing of some fine recordings of Ukrainian choral music. That latter would not only inspire them, but would also stir an ambition in them to sing as well.

From the organizational point of view, some attempt at least should be made by each individual choir to establish a contact with one another. The responsibilty here, of course, rests upon the director, for he is the leader of the group. A good step in this direction would be to make arrangements for several choirs, at least, to form something akin to the "Simka," and to give concerts, after due preparation, in their particular localities, with the choirmaster of that locality directing the combined choruses.

Another point: Every year the Ukrainian Americans observe various Ukrainian national holidays, such as the Listopadove Sviato, or the Union of Ukraine of January 22, 1919, and also hold exercises in memory of Taras Shevchenko, Ivan Franko, and others. The choirs should forsee these events and prepare well in advance to take part in them, so that there will be no necessity to reply to an invitation that "we are not prepared to accept your invitation." They should be prepared, for outside their church singing they are conscience-bound to appear in public, and demonstrate that their knowledge of Ukrainian music is not circumscribed within the circle of church music but extends also into the circle of secular music.

While on the subject of arranging future progrem, it would well to consider one or two out of the beaten path. Once in a while present an informal program. For example Ukrainian Christmas is just around the corner, two months from now. Why not have the church choir give a Christmas party, in a Ukrainian national home or center if possible. Invite relatives, friends and guests. Admission free. Serve tea, coffee, cakes, and other refreshments. At the proper time mount the stage or platform, and sing a number of choice Ukrainian Christmas carols. If there are present guests who do not understand Ukrainian, then have someone introduce each number in English, explaining the meaning and origin of the carol. After this informal concert have a community sing of the carols, with everyone participating. This type of informal entertainment has been used on several occasions in the past by the Ukrainian youth chorus group in New York City and it proved to be very successful and popular for all concerned.

These are but a few suggestions. From them can stem many more. In any event, serious thought should be given to them, especially by the "sparkplugs" in the choir and chorus. They in turn will fire other choir members into action.

Following a period of comparative decline, Ukrainian church choirs and secular choruses should bring about a renaissance for Ukrainian music in America.

SS

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N TODAY AND READ THE "SVOBODA" AND THE "UKRAINIAN WEEKLY"

# 20 Years Honoring His Holy Name Society in Jersey City

(8)

### 1954

In 1954, John Chayka was elected for the second time as president of the Jersey City H.N.S. and was installed with his slate at the Communion Breakfast that was served in the Church Hall. Members of the Blessed Virgin Mary Sodality, P-T-A and Sisterhood of St. Mary did the honors in that respect to the satisfaction of everyone concerned. These gracious ladies of the three most cooperative organizations of the parish have aided the H.N.S. on many an occasion and still continue to do so to this day. Their continued assistance has permitted the Society to advance with the years for which aid the members are forever grateful.

On Jan. 24, the N.Y.-N.J. Council of the U.C.Y.L. held their monthly meeting in Jersey City, which was preceded by a Moleben service before any business was transacted. The members of the Holy Name Society acted in the capacity of hosts and always consider it a privilege to welcome their many friends from the Metropolitan area to their home parish.

Bowling awards were made on Feb. 9, 1954 with George Zidiak receiving a trophy on behalf of the champions, in his capacity as captain of the team that won the play-offs. Michael Pawelko accepted an award for the runner-up; while Roman Madej was presented with a Bowling Plaque for the Society by the League Secretary.

The H.N.S. sponsored Star-Dust Ball was held on Feb. 27, 1954 at the New Victory Hall and was attended by a large gathering. All arrangements were handled by Nicholas Bilas, John Hawryluk and Joseph Kashisker: the youngest committee ever entrusted with such a great responsibility for the first time.

The 50th Anniversary Dinner held under the auspices of the Hudson County Holy Name Federation on April 29, 1954, was attended by a large delegation from the only Ukrainian Catholic H.N.S. in the city. Also, in recognition of their cooperative spirit, the group was honored by being seated in front of the speakers' rostrum, in the spacious Main Ball Room of the Hotel Plaza. Rev. Graham, National Director of the Holy Name Society and principal speaker on that historic occasion, formally acknowledged the presence of the SS. Peter and Paul H.N.S. representatives by calling attention to their continued activity.

The bowling series with the Lehigh Valley Council of the U.C.Y.L. was resumed on April 14 in Jersey City and the return matches were bowled on May 2 in Allentown, Pa.

# Bowling Opens Athletic Season For Derry Ukrainian Society

DERBY, Pa. — The Derry Ukrainian Society reports that the Derry Ukrainian bowling season opened recently with the Schmidt team taking three games from the Iron Cities while the Rolling Rocks defeated the Dukes in two out of three matches.

The teams will meet for scheduled Sunday games during November, December and January.

Besides bowling, the society sponsors shuffleboard and pinochle games and plans to organize a basketball team this winter.

Auspices of Branch 66 Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Inc.

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# UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

### Elections

Over the last Election Day, Tuesday, November 5, Ukrainians did fairly well, all things considered. Of course, probably the top result was the election of *Miss Mary V. Beck* as president of the Detroit City Council.

Miss Beck thus became the first woman council president in Detroit and her tremendous showing, both in the primary elections and in this election has her backers and followers booming her for the Mayoralty race four years hence.

Miss Mary V. Beck, without a doubt, has reached higher in politics than any other women of Ukrainian ancestry. After several terms as a Detroit Council member, this presidency also means $2,000 per year more in salary, plus being the Detroit mayor's top assistant and taking his place in his absence.

Miss Beck, who gave fine talks at the last two Detroit UYL-NA conventions in 1951 and 1957 and who was active in UYL-NA circles and was present when UYL-NA was organized at the Chicago World's Fair in 1933, is a sister of *John Beck*, who was defeated in the Detroit Mayoralty race (which by the way, should not discourage him from future political ventures) and *Rev. Andrew Beck* of Carnegie, Pa. who once served as our St. Sophia's Ukrainian Church pastor in Bayonne, N. J.

Other Ukrainian political results showed city camptroller *Chester A. Kowal* losing in the Buffalo, N. Y. mayoralty race race in the closest race in the city's history, by 60 votes.

In Manville, N. J., former mayor *George Papawick* lost by 252 votes in his try to regain his old job back again, although *Theodore Koschak* was elected to the town council.

In Hudson County, N. J., *William Martin(ko)*, my predecessor as president of the Bayonne Ukrainian National Home, was elected to the state assembly.

### Succer

The Ukrainian name is being widely publicized in most Ukrainian-populated areas by means of the very many fine Ukrainian Sports Clubs soccer teams, who are usually at or near the top standings of their respective leagues.

In our New Jersey area, the Ukrainian S. C. of the Ukrainian Sitch Home of *Newark, N. J* has its "A" team near the top of the New Jersey State League Major "B" Division, while their "B" team is in the New Jersey State League Premier "B" Division. The fine *Elizabeth S. C.* is entered in the N. J. State League Major "A" Division. We understand that Trenton and Camdan also have Ukrainian Soccer teams.

We met *Lev Blonarovych*, president of the Newark Ukrainians at the Ukrainian Sitch Home recently. He told us that he knows *Orest Popovych* of Lakewood, N. J., *John Theodorovich* of Toronto and *Steve Popel* of Detroit, all of whom are outstanding *chess-players*, along along with Lev. I forgot to inquire of Lev, who is a graduate of Newark College of Engineering (one of the top engineering schools in the country), if he knew *Ivan Romanenko* of Washington, D. C., another top-notcher. All are post-World War II arrivals to North America from Ukraine, and are great assets to the general Ukrainian community. Blonarovych conducts Chess instruction and games each Friday evening at the Newark Sitch home.

Miss *Joanna Draginda* of Detroit wrote us this past week, enclosing a clipping on the recent Ukrainian soccer tourney, with 10 participating teams, which was won by the *Detroit* Ukes over the *Chicago* Lions in the finale. Joanna would like to see greater participation between these newly-arrived Ukrainians and the native-born American Ukrainians, which would be of mutual benefit to both participating parties. We wholeheartedly concur.

*Bohdan Hryshchyshyn* of Philly, president of the Ukrainian Orthodox League, sent along a nice letter and clippings to us —regarding a soccer match between Drexel Tech and LaSalle College in Philly. Drxel had four Ukrainians on their squad—*Bohdan Siryj*, who scored three goals in Tech's 4-0 win, *Ihor Chuma*, *George Sawczak* and *George Krywusha*, the source of Bohdan's information and member of the St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Church choir in Philly. LaSalle had *Jerry Kozak*, *Eliashewsky*, *Hawryliw*, and *Victor Lysiansky*.

Mr. Hryshchyshyn suggests that we compile a *"Ukrainian All-American College Soccer Team."* Since we're somewhat unfamiliar with the sport, which has made rapid strides for major recognition in the U.S.A. of late, we would have to depend almost solely on people contributing information to us. Thus if anyone has information concerning Ukrainian soccer players in college, please send it to this writer at: 1204—84th St., North Bergen, N. J. Bohdan also says that two Ukrainians play on Drexel's frosh team, too. That makes 10 college players, thus far—with one more needed. Could it be Maryland U.'s star, *Orest Hanas?*

Good friend *Al Yaremko* of Philly, for whose frequent letters we're very thankful, last season sent us a Philly Inquirer clipping on a trio of Ukrainian All-Philly H. S. soccer aces, *Leonard Lucenko*, the city's most prolific scorer at Frankford Hi, *Ihor Lysyj* of *Central Hi*, and *Walt Kudenko* of Northeast Hi, who plays for the crack Philly Ukrainian Nationals in the American Soccer League. Al also mentioned *Pete Wytish*, who made "All City" as a football tackle at Alney H. S. We wonder what college Pete has entered?

Two weeks ago *Walt Chyzowich*, who plays for the Philly Ukrainians and Penn State soccer squads, was mentioned in the Philly Inquirer as being from Ukraine.

*Bill Hussar*, a prominent Ukrainian American and youth worker from Rochester, N. Y., wrote last year about five Ukrainians making the "All-City" soccer team in high school. They are *Roman Daszyczyczak*, *Anatole Marchenko*, *Edward Machonkin*, *Peter Iwasiw* and *Nick Harnasz*. We guess that several, if not all, of these lads perform for the great Rochester Ukrainian soccer team, as does *Zenon Snylyk*, the U.S. squad captain last year at the Olympic Games in Australia.

We mentioned several Ukrainian soccer teams above and since we acted as the UYL-NA liaison in setting up the Rochester-Philly match at the *UYL-NA Convention* in Buffalo in 1956, we'd like to see the UYL-NA Sports Rally include soccer in its program.

**ШКІРА — вже опакована! — Купіть і шліть Вашим Рідним в Европі.**

Купуйте прямо по гуртовій ціні. Одержите найкращу шкіру на верхи і золі, яка є в нашій країні, по гуртовій ціні. — Замовляйте спеціяльні ПАКУНКИ з ШКІРОЮ (великий розмір) в яких є матеріяли на верхи, золі, футрівка і шкіра до викінчування. — Чорний колір.

ШКІРА НА ВИСОКІ ЧОБОТИ — Ціна шкіри, яку висилаємо до Вас: 1 пара $13.00; 2 пари $25.00; 3 пари $35.00; 4 пари $45.00 — Ціна шкіри з висилкою до Европи вкл. пошт. оплату, мито і пересилку: 1 пара $32.00; 2 пари $50.00; 3 пари $67.00; 4 пари $82.00.

Ми можемо висилати спеціяльні пакунки з шкірою прямо до Европи, через аґента з дозволом в нашому місті. Ціни включають всі митні оплати, всі кошти пересилки і контролі та забезпечення ґарантії достави.

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# U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

### COMPETITION FOR TOP SPOT CONTINUES KEEN

By STEPHEN KURLAK

With almost one-third of the season scheduie completed on Friday, November 8th, three of the top teams in the U.N.A. Bowling League of New Jersey find themselves in a three-way tie for the first-place position. The Ukrainian Center bowlers won two games out of three from the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Newark five, and in the process registered the night's highest three-game series with a pinfall of 2,645. Their first winning game totalling 895 pins, was second highest of all games played. All five of the Centerites bowled 500 or better, and had they not lost the third game via the "handicap route," they would be leading the pack by one game.

The Ukrainian American Veterans pushed themselves into the first-place tie by making a "clean sweep" over the Ukrainian Y.W.C. keglers who, only the week before, made themselves look like a serious threat for the top spot. The Vets did some good bowling that night, and their 926-pin total in the third game was 574 pins, not only the highest for the evening, but second-best for the season so far.

The Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension team fell before the heavy rolling and a 30-pin handicap of the First Ukrainian P.M.O. quintet in two games and managed to tie their opponents in the third, "Brother" E. Hampton's second-highest series of the night totalling 553 pins went to waste in this match, although his single game of 238 pins, which was best that evening, helped create the tied game.

The remaining two matches resulted in clean sweeps for both the St. John's Holy Name Society team and the "senior" St. John's C.W.V. aggregation. The former was victorious over the still scoreless "junior" St. Johns' C.W.V. quintet, while the latter trounced the Ukrainian Sitch group by substantial margins. St. Johnsman M. Tango turned in the best individual performance for the night by registering a three-game series totalling 574 pins.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE
TEAM STANDING

| | Won | Lost | High 3 G'me Game | High Pins | Total Pins | Avr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Ukrainian Center | 20 | 10 | 977 | 2694 | 25734 | 857 |
| 2. Ukrainian American Vets | 20 | 10 | 926 | 2591 | 25092 | 836 |
| 3. Orthodox Church | 20 | 10 | 916 | 2501 | 24264 | 808 |
| 4. St. John's C.W.V. Sr. | 19 | 11 | 857 | 2533 | 23736 | 791 |
| 5. Ukrainian Y.W.C. | 17 | 13 | 923 | 2577 | 24244 | 808 |
| 6. 1st Ukrainian P.M.O. | 16 | 14 | 922 | 2544 | 24093 | 803 |
| 7. Ukrainian Sitch A.A. | 16½ | 13½ | 895 | 2467 | 22906 | 763 |
| 8. Br'hood Holy Ascension | 14½ | 15½ | 874 | 2519 | 23865 | 795 |
| 9. St. John's H.N.S. | 7 | 23 | 792 | 2262 | 20715 | 690 |
| 10. St. John's C.W.V. Jr. | 0 | 30 | 777 | 2020 | 19396 | 646 |

# Bayonne Society to Hold Third Annual Dance

UKRAINIAN DANCERS OF NEW YORK.

The Holy Name Society of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church of Bayonne, N.J. will hold its third annual dance at the Mount Carmel Auditorium in Bayonne, Saturday, November 23rd.

Last year the Holy Name Society drew a record attendance of 890 persons at their second annual dance.

President Anthony Iorio, in opening the meeting, emphasized this dance as being the finale of a record number of social, cultural and athletic endeavors sponsored by the Church for its members and their friends during the past year.

Included were four picnics, a traditional Easter dinner banquet, Testimonial Dinner for past HNS officers, Comedy, Song and Dance Festival, a play and Holloween party presented by the Sodality, Rosary Society Card Party, singing of the Mass by the Choir at St. Francis Seminary, S.I., perticipation in the annual Holy Name Parade, the sale of Ukrainian dishes by the Apostleship of Prayer, and others.

All the proceeds from these affairs go to the Church and its Building Fund.

Johnny Bud and his Urania recording orchestra will provide popular, Ukrainian, and Polka dance music.

Colorful folk dances of Ukraine will be featured as an added attraction.

The dances will be performed by the Ukraine Dancers of New York, a group of young Americans of Ukrainian origin interested in preserving and promoting the rich culture of their ancestors, led by Walter Bacad and William Polewchak. In the ten years of their existence, the Ukraine Dancers have appeared many times before clubs, colleges and community organizations along the Eastern seaboard and as far west as Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Detroit. They have also performed in Carnegie Hall and made numerous television appearances.

**DON'T FORGET**

**Next Saturday, November 23rd**

BAYONNE'S GREATEST

**DANCE**

FEATURING

**JOHNNY BUD'S ORCHESTRA**

plus

for the first time

THE "FABULOUS"

**Ukraine Dancers of New York**

MT. CARMEL HALL — 37 East 22nd Street BAYONNE, N. J.

at 8:30 P. M. — Adm. incl. Ward. $ 1.25

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# ПРОМІНЬ

Рік III Листопад 1957 ч. 10 (27)


## ТРИ ДНІ ЛИСТОПАДА

Цього року, дня 1-го листопада, святкуємо 40-ві роковини Зриву до державно-політичного життя в західніх областях України. В парі з тим відзначаємо день 14-го листопада 1918 року — Білу Церкву і день 21-го листопада 1921 року — Базар, події простірно й часово одна від одної віддалені, але нерозривні у всесторонньому і всеобіймаючому національно-революційному процесі.

У ті незабутні дні народ наш отрясався із бездержавної минувшини, звертаючись духовим зором до Київської Руси, Галицько-Володимирського князівства, Козаччини, щоб врешті сповнити свою душу, все своє єство державним ідеалізмом і щоб стати на шлях визвольної боротьби.

І тоді пішли! Вчені і невчені! Багаті і бідні! Молоді і старі!

І так повстав Перший Листопад 1918 року!

Зникли: клясова і релігійна боротьба, зникли почуття вищости і нижчости, віддільність міста від села і села від міста. В першолистопадовому акті доконалась і виявила себе незнищима єдність народу.

Геройські оборонці Соборної України та її західніх кордонів!

З нечуваними жертвами та повною посвятою Ви, сини Галичини, Буковини, Закарпаття та Басарабії, боролись за те, щоб відстояти святу і вічну Правду України!

Від Тиси по Кубань Ви щедро зросили прадідівські землі своєю кров'ю і зложили в святому виконанні обов'язків свої буйні голови!

У дні 14 Листопада 1918 року вирушали Січові Стрільці, під проводом своїх полководців Євгена Коновальця, Романа Сушка та Андрія Мельника, здобувати Золотоверху Столицю для Української Народної Республіки.

На тому шляху кривавилась сотня Федора Черника, що складаючи найбільшу, яку може складати людина, жертву на ланах Мотовилівки і промощуючи шлях до Києва.

Під Базаром, що закінчив Другий Зимовий Похід, продемонстрували вірні сини України невгнутість українського лицаря-революціонера. Хоч і полонені й обеззброєні, гордо заявляли вони своїм катам: „Стріляйте! Ми знаємо, що гинемо за Україну!"

У найбільшій пошані схиляємо голови перед тінями полеглих героїв Визвольної Боротьби.

Ол. Новаківський — Святий Юр у Львові

## Напередодні 25-ліття МУН

Напередодні 25-ліття МУН погляньмо, якими вузькими стежками починала йти наша молодь, інтенсивною працею в користь поневоленої Батьківщини розбудовуючи свою організацію. Напевно не один з нас 25 років тому був ще юнаком, а сьогодні є вже старенький тато, що може лише розповідати молоді, як то народжувалась наша організація, що носить славну назву МУН. Вірні заповітам МУН, не залишили піонери поля бою, не спинилися на половині дороги, хоч не раз приходилося поборювати, здавалося б, непоборні труднощі, хоч працювати приходилося в найтяжчих обставинах. В історії МУН світлу сторінку записали всі ті, які з честю перейшли тернистий шлях, видержавши до кінця, не збочивши з нього.

Важкі роки пережила наша організація за чвертьстоліття свого існування. Воєнна хуртовина малощо не спричинила її упадку. Це була доба, яка не сприяла нашій ідеї, націоналістичному рухові. Не один тоді слабодух відійшов від МУН-у. Але були і кращі часи — часи, коли з клівлендського летовища гордо злітали у височінь мунівські літаки, даючи знати широкому громадянству, що МУН росте і готується до боїв за поневолену Москвою Україну.

На цьому місці слід пригадати, що не завжди йшла наша молодь правильним шляхом. Але була в цьому вина не її самої. Знаходилися люди серед українського громадянства, які нацьковували молодь проти старих, плутали їхні завдання, створюючи пропасть між двома ґенераціями. Знаємо, що між двома світовими війнами деякі публіцисти, протиставляючи молоде покоління старшому, намагалися полонити молодь, щоб зробити її інструментом для досягнення своїх цілей.

Часи, коли молодь вмішувалася не в свої справи, коли вона хотіла вирішувати діла, до яких не була підготована — належать до минулого. Сьогодні вона знає своє місце і свої справи вирішує сама, не слухаючи ніяких підшептів. Сьогодні для неї світить одна велика мета, і до цієї мети вона йде.

Перебуваючи у вільній Америці, ми, українська молодь, прагнемо якнайбільше навчитись, якнайбільше зачерпнути її матеріяльних і духових скарбів. Але знаємо, що вся ця наука буде лише тоді корисною, коли ми з її поміччю зможемо допомогти нашій уярмленій Батьківщині.

Зустрічаючи славний ювілей МУН-у, покажімо свою силу і свої здібності перед широким громадянством Америки. Хай буде основною нашою заповіддю любов до всього українського — хто любить інакше, той помиляється і грішить. Впоюймо любов до України тим, хто її не бачив, бо вона гідна цієї любови! Не в одному вона краща від великих і багатих країн. А крім того вона — наша.

**Олег**

**Гідно зустрінемо 25-ліття організації Молодих Українських Націоналістів! Готуймося до славного ювілею!**

## З канцелярії ГУ МУН

Альманах з нагоди 25-ліття МУН підготовляє ГУ МУН для широких верств українського громадянства. Це буде не буденна річ, не просто видання книжки, а — підсумок праці нашої організації. У своїх обіжниках і листовно ми зверталися в справі матеріялів з діяльности МУН в попередніх роках, головно в роках заснування МУН та передвоєнних. Сьогодні пригадуємо лише, щоб наші Відділи на терені ЗДА поробили всі заходи, щоб віднайти старі матеріяли і знімки для вміщення в Альманасі. Альманах матиме формат 7 на 9 цалів і обіймати-ме 96 сторінок друку враз із знімками та побажаннями наших підприємців з нагоди ювілею.

Просимо всіх тих, хто брав активну участь в МУН, писати короткі дописи або спогади і присилати їх до Головної Управи враз із документами, — знімками, листами і т. д.

Справа збирання побажань наших підприємців з нагоди ювілею повинна вже стати актуальною. Ми виготовимо формуляр, на якому буде зазначено ціни за вміщення побажань (цілих чи півсторінкових), із зверненням до підприємців в українській та англійській мовах. Наші Відділи повинні на місцях допильнувати тих справ якнайкраще.

Впарі з тим випустимо збіркові листи для жертводавців, прізвища яких будуть надруковані на сторінках Альманаху.

Відділи повинні вже тепер призначити по одному члену, який займався б виключно цією справою і тримав зв'язок з ГУ МУН.

**Секретар ГУ МУН**

*Микола Щербак*

## ЛИСТОПАД

*В ті дні, коли поникле віття*
*Схиляв додолу тихий сад,*
*Війнув у вітті лихоліттю,*
*Ненаге буря, Листопад.*

*А в світлий ранок війська лави,*
*Мов стрепенули княжий Львів,*
*І прапор рідної Держави*
*Блакитно-сонячно зацвів...*

*Диміла, наче ватра, осінь,*
*Земля рясніла, ніби сад...*
*Той стяг в серцях цвіте і досі*
*Із шумом віє Листопад.*

## Члени ГУ МУН в терені

**(З поїздки членів ГУ МУН по західніх містах ЗДА)**

Нас зустрів на раніше домовленому місці гурт молодих, розчервонілих юнаків. Бадьорі потиски рук, і ми поїхали до дому друга П., де вже зібралися члени Управи місцевого Відділу МУН. Тут ми узгіднили пляни нашого побуту і обговорили, як найкраще використати нашу зустріч із членами МУН, доростом та батьками.

Передусім ми були обсерваторами на засіданні місцевої Управи МУН, яке проходило в діловому характері і мало закраску „американської тактики", бо й не диво, — більшість членів Управи є вже вихованці Америки.

Надзвичайно приємно вражав нас факт, що коли приходило на порядок нарад якесь спірне питання, молоді друзі, як справжні парляментаристи, висловлювалися речево, коротко і без зайвого балясту. Дискусія над певними проблемами і остаточне затвердження прийнятого більшістю голосами рішення — це була знаменита лекція, якої варто було б послухати не одній нашій управі.

По засіданні та смачній перекусці ми всі подалися до домівки Відділу ОДВУ, де відбулася товариська зустріч з усім членством місцевого МУН. Ця зустріч ще й сьогодні приємно дзвенить нам в ухах, хоч трохи пересадно голосно передавано прерізні „рак'н-ролс", під час яких наші молоді друзі не жаліли своїх ніг, рук і тулубів. Це специфічне витанцьовування (якщо його можна так назвати), а зокрема під спів Е. Преслі, для нас було трохи моторошне, хоч як ми намагалися бути вирозумілими. При цьому треба таки відмітити, що під час тих танців, на жаль, ніхто й не згадав за український національний танок.

Однак, з цієї товариської зустрічі варто відмітити ще один факт, а це: справжню й невимушену щирість та стовідсоткову кооперацію всіх членів Відділу, яка надзвичайно мило нас вражала.

Наступного ранку — а була це неділя — ми відвідали досить великою групою обидві українські церкви й зробили ряд вдалих й невдалих знімок. Після цього відбулася коротка зустріч із нашими найменшими — доростом МУН, який чисельно покищо малий, але має всі дані на поважний доробок, що напевно, при своїй працьовитості та хотінні, належно використає.

По обіді, при склянці чаю, ми мали приємність зустрітися із батьками членів МУН і поділитися з ними спільними спостереженнями, плянами тощо. З неприхованою радістю відмічамо факт, що батьки наших членів живо й всебічно цікавляться справами МУН, що дає нам подвійну охоту до праці. Ми завжди були переконані, що лише при близькій співпраці батьків з молоддю можна осягнути великих успіхів у вихованні, а тим самим всебічної користи для цілости нашої справи.

**Обсерватор з ГУ**

## Мунівці в Міннесоті

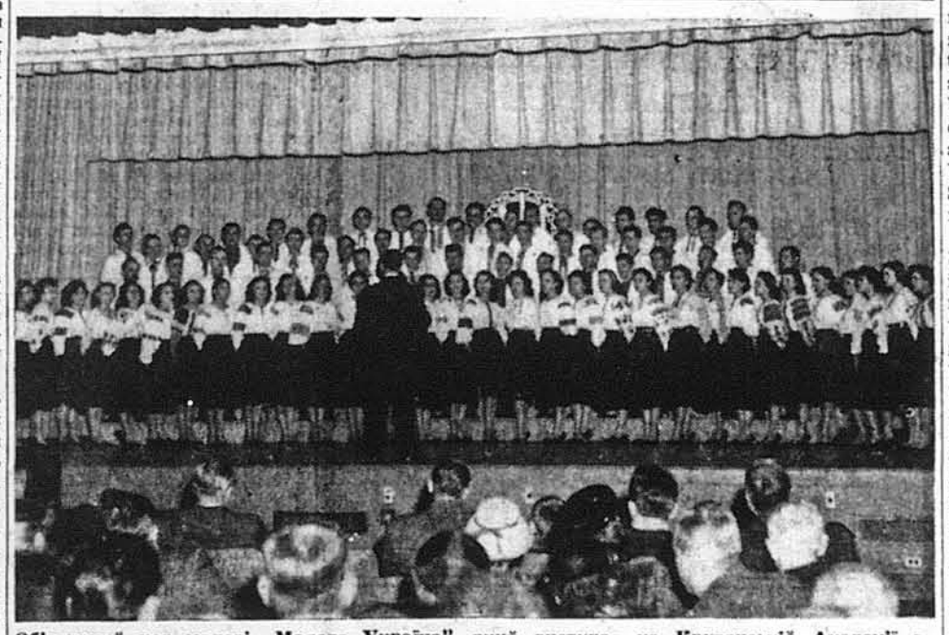
16-го червня ц. р. Відділ МУН-у в Твін Сити о 4-ій год. ранку вирушив у заплановану дорогу-прогулянку за 250 миль від Міннеаполісу на берег великого озера Суперіор та в його околиці.

Їздили не всі, але ті, що поїхали, ніколи не забудуть тих гарних краєвидів і тих водоспадів, які вони бачили.

Перший водоспад падав згори, розбиваючись на два менші водоспади, що спливали в річку з великим шумом. Ще далі на північний схід, куди вже треба було йти під гору півтори милі, бачили ми в лісі найбільший у стейті Міннесота водоспад.

Прогулянка вийшла надзвичайно цікаво ще й тому, що погода була сприятливою для мунівців, і коли прийшов час їхати додому, не дуже хотілося після свіжого повітря в гористій місцевості вертатися до міста.

**Учасник**



**Об'єднаний хор молоді „Молода Україна", який виступав на Крутянській Академії в лютому ц. р., під керівництвом п. Богдана Ковашка і на Фестивалі Молоді 27 жовтня ц. р., під керівництвом п. Романа Левицького, В „Молодій Україні" беруть участь члени Ліги Української Католицької Молоді, МУН, Пласт, СУМА, Товариства Української Православної Молоді і Української Студентської Громади.**

*Маркіян Шашкевич*

## ХМЕЛНИЦКОГО ОБСТУПЛЕНЄ ЛЬВОВА

*Ой, у чистім полі*
*Да близько дороги*
*Там стоїть наметец великий шовковий.*
*А у тім наметці стоїть стіл тисовий,*
*Да гетьман Хмелницкий сидить конец стола,*
*Молойці козаки стоят доокола.*
*Да гетьман Хмелницкий пише дрібні листи,*
*По всій Україні розсилає вісти.*
*Війско куренное в поход виступало,*
*Ляхи-розроняло да Львів обступляло.*
*Як гетьман Хмелницкий кіньми навернув,*
*Та й Львів ся здригнув;*
*Як гетьман Хмелницкий шаблею звив,*
*Та й Львів ся поклонив.*
*На розсвіті з замку із рушниць стрілели,*
*А змерком козаки замок підпалили,*
*Да раненько доокола весь Львів обступили.*
*Ударили з самоналів — двори погоріли.*
*А Гетьман Хмелницкий посли посилав;*
*Словами промовляв:*
*Як будете миритися,*
*На окуп виносіт три миси червоних,*
*На окуп виведіт сто коней вороних.*
*Як будете битися,*
*Мечами рознесу мури високії,*
*А кіньми розорю двори біленькії.*
*А у Львові рано всі звони заграли,*
*А високі ворота остіжом упали.*

## NOVEMBER

Thirty-nine years have passed since the joyful day when the Ukrainian nation took the sword to her hand and fought for her freedom with the "dark soul of death."

On November first 1918 Western Ukraine threw off her centuries-old chains of oppression and persecution and proclaimed a free and independent nation. It was the day which had been awaited by millions of Ukrainians.

It was the day for which many Ukrainian heroes fought. It was the day about which Shevchenko wrote. It was the day when Ukrainians seized the city of Lviw, capital of Western Ukraine, and restored to their land rightful Ukrainian law.

This day shall never be forgotten. It shall be cherished forever in the hearts and memories of all sincere Ukrainians.

Though this dream-come-true existed but a short time, it achieved great morale-building effects, not only upon the older generation but upon the younger as well.

November first gave birth to those who possess Ukrainan spirt, courage and hope. It inspired Ukrainan youth to a new impetus for struggle.

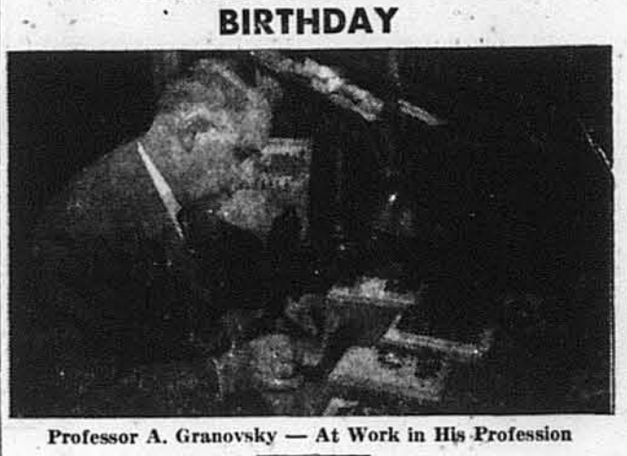
It created attitudes which have caused all Ukrainans to cherish the memory of that eventful day, and brought to life that spiritual feeling which resolved itself into Ukrainian Nationalism.

That very day, that very spiritual feeling inspired Bilas to say: "I am aware of my deeds... I am a Nationalist and a revolutionalist..." It was the same spiritual flame which caused Danylyshyn to break his silence during his trial in court and say, just before the verdict was pronounced: "I know what awaits me. I have been prepared for everything. I do not regret I have to die. I only regret I can no longer serve Ukraine."

This spiritual feeling is not limited. It guides our kinsmen beyond the sea in all their endeavours. It exists even among the American Ukrainian youth, for it hears, reads, studies and feels this heroic phase of Ukraine's struggle for freedom.

These struggles shall result in another November First. An everlasting eternal November First, when the Yellow and Blue colors shall once again be raised into the sky over the Ukrainian lands as the guardian of 45,000,000 Ukrainians.

## DR. GRANOVSKY – HAPPY BIRTHDAY



**Professor A. Granovsky — At Work in His Profession**

We want to wish Dr. Alexander Granovsky a very happy birthday, not only because of the vigor and enthusiasm of his work with youth and for Ukraine despite his 70 years of age, not only because of his 21 years of faithful service as president of ODWU, but also because of his patriotic service to America, to science and to democracy. Dr. Granovsky is a man who is genial of manner, sincere and humble. These traits have made him beloved among Americans as well as Ukrainians. Because of these characteristics, he has been able to promote the cause of Ukraine here in the United States more than any other man.

Alexander Granovsky was born in the province of Volynia in Ukraine. By the time he was five years old, his father had taught him to read in two languages. At seven he entered the public school of his native town Berestzi, and graduated from the first educational lap in five years. In 1901 he entered a leading agricultural school and was graduated in 1905. He majored for a year in economics and sociology at the Kiev Institute of Economics and Social Sciences.

A patriotic Ukrainian, always deeply rebellious of Russia's stranglehold on Ukraine, young Granovsky became definitely unpopular with the Russian government which refused him entrance as a teacher or student to any of its educational institutions.

In 1913 he managed to get across the Russian border secretly and came by way of England to the United States. Once arrived in America, he moved west to Colorado armed only with the will to succeed and 120 dollars.

When America entered World War I, Dr. Granovsky enlisted at once as a private and served in the American Expeditionary Force fourteen and a half months. After the armistice he spent four months at the Sorbonne studying French entomological methods.

In 1930 the University of Minnesota called him to the associate professorship of entomology and economic zoology. During his stay at Minnesota, he has had a fine relationship with the faculty, students and the research department. However he has gained a very bad reputation among Minnesota's insect pests.

Dr. Granovsky's contributions to America have been many. By dint of research, teaching and extension work in various insect control measures, he has saved millions of dollars worth of crops in the U.S. from insect devastation. In addition, he has contributed specific fundamental scientific facts towards the better understanding of puzzling biological phenomena of plant and insect life that exist between various interrelations of insects and their feeding on plants.

Science has not been his sole preoccupation. He has taken part in organizing community affairs and agricultural exhibits, directing Boy Scout troops and participating in forums. In St. Paul he has taken part in the activities of the American Legion and was chairman of the Americanization Committee. He is also a member of the International Institute of St. Paul and has held various appointments. Mrs. Granovsky, who is also very active in community affairs, has headed various organizations and drives for library funds and other causes.

Dr. Granovsky's Ukrainian activities are well known. In 1913, soon after he arrived in the United States, he became secretary of the Enlightened Educational Organization and edited its publication for 18 months before going to Colorado. Although separated from Ukrainians for 16 years, he wrote and published poems and articles in Ukrainian.

Since 1935, Dr. Granovsky has been president of ODWU. He was chairman of the committee that sponsored the Ukrainan Bureau of Washington, and chairman of the Ukrainian-American Committee to Aid the Allies. He is member of the Republican Party and was active and instrumental in the last Presidential election.

Ukrainians owe much to this great statesman, for he has staunchly defended Ukraine and made a name for himself in science and politics. In particular, Ukrainian youth should be thankful to him, for he is an inspiration which leads us on to greater efforts.

**А. Домарацький**

## ЗДОБУВАЙМО ФАХОВЕ ЗНАННЯ

Кожний народ має свої світлі традиції, звичаї та обичаї, на яких виховується молоде покоління в дусі патріотизму. Наша молодь виховується на традиціях нашого славного минулого, щоб наслідувати славні діла дідів і прадідів, щоб у слушний час стати до нових боїв за волю Батьківщини. І якраз в цім криється та сила, що дозволила нам віками втримуватись на поверхні історії. Патріотизм поривав бійців до бою, гартував їх душу і тіло для кращого завтра — майбутнього України. Молодь розуміє також вагу праці для власного добра, для добра організації і Батьківщини, але впарі з тим вона мусить думати, що і Америка потребує молодих людей з освітою, з фаховим знанням.

Тут хочу сказати про юнаків, які по закінченні середньої школи з певних, може навіть незалежних від них причин, мусять лишати дальшу науку, щоб фізично утримувати себе та родину.

Середня школа випускає дозрілого юнака, після чого він має рішитися, чи йде він на дальші студії, чи йде до праці без жадного фаху, чи має закінчувати якусь фахову школу або курс, щоб набути фаху, в якому думає забезпечити собі життя.

Всебічна дозрілість і справність — це передусім здоров'я, про яке юнак повинен дбати від молодих років, вправляючись у різних родах спорту, відповідно відживляючись, дбаючи про особисту чистоту і т. д. Духову дозрілість юнак набирає через релігію, виховання, науку, зокрема читання книжок. Фахову дозрілість, що має велике соціяльне, ба що більше — загально-національне значення, юнак здобуває через спеціяльні студії, фахові школи чи курси, яких є безліч в цій країні. Про високі школи, як я вже зазначав, писати не буду, а торкнуся лише фахової ділянки для юнаків, які закінчили середню школу і силою обставин мусять йти на фабрику чи до бюра.

Отже, юнак, закінчивши середню школу, в першу чергу повинен перейти відповідний до його нахилів фаховий курс, щоб відразу не попасти на фабричне сміття. Курси дадуть йому матеріяльне забезпечення і можливість кваліфікуватися далі на місці праці. Практика і впарі з тим студіювання поза годинами праці допомагатимуть юнакові поглиблювати свої знання у вибраному фаху.

Соціяльне і національне значення фаху може ілюструвати такий приклад. Повоєнна Німеччина, яка програла війну, лишилася в руїнах. Але завдяки фаховим німецьким силам і вмілому плянуванню фахівців, за 12 років вона відбудувалася під господарським, технічним і всяким іншим поглядом. Це означає дозрілість німецьких фахових сил. Але Франція, що виграла війну, не маючи таких фахових сил, як Німеччина, перебуває в стані перманентної економічної кризи і найконечніші машини мусить купувати закордоном. А чому? Бо французька нація десятки років панувала над своїми колоніями, де французи займали пости керманичів, а не фахівців.

Кожний юнак набутий ним фах мусить допровадити до перфекції, щоб мати з цього вдоволення моральне і матеріяльне.

За приклад для цього твердження може служити молодий токар, який зголосився на фабрику в токарському фаху. В перших днях „форман" спостерігав, як він працює, чи добре знає свій фах. Потім перекинули його на іншу токарську машину і, запримітивши, що роботу виконує він добре, — підвищили платню. Юнак прогресує, при чому не припиняє студіювати свого фаху. Він має сатисфакцію моральну і матеріяльну, а для фабрики приносить користь, і за два-три роки дістає під свій нагляд кількох людей. Такого робітника шанують, поважають і числяться з ним.

Знаємо в американському війську одного лікаря, який, добившися перфектности в хірургічних операціях, був підвищений до вищого військового ступня і дістав під свою зверхність десять молодих лікарів, якими мав командувати. І це лише за пів року лікарської праці в армії. Проте, не вправляючись далі в операціях, він зрозумів, що декваліфікується. Тоді він вибрав собі одну лише ділянку операцій серця, яку досконало опанував і таким чином виріс в своєму лікарському фаху.

Тому порада для тих, які закінчили середню освіту і не думають далі продовжувати студії, брати фахові школи, евентуально курси. Наколи й таких можливостей немає, тоді йти на фабричну працю, але навіть і в фабриці даний фах студіювати, щоб допровадити себе до перфекції.

Отож, здобуваймо фахи, поки ще не запізно, по своїх спроможностях, щоб поліпшити своє завтра, щоб ставити тверді підвалини в усіх ділянках життя, совісно і солідно. Цього Батьківщина від нас і вимагає.


**ПРОМІНЬ**
**СТОРІНКА МОЛОДИХ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ НАЦІОНАЛІСТІВ У ЗДА (Молодь ОДВУ)**
**Редаґує**
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