

Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent. Informative, instructive. Supplement of Ukrainian daily Svoboda. Published by the Ukrainian National Association.

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address: UKRAINIAN WEEKLY 81-83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J. Tel. Henderson 4-0237 New York Tel.: BArclay 7-4125 Ukrainian National Ass'n Tel. Henderson 5-8740

PKR LXV 4. 181

IN TWO SECTIONS

СВОБОДА, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1958

IN TWO SECTIONS

No. 181

VOL. LXV

HOLD HIGH AND CARRY PROUDLY THE UKRAINIAN BANNER

AN APPEAL BY THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA TO CONTRIBUTE GENEROUSLY TO THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FUND

Ukrainians! Fellow Citizens! On this day, September 9th 1958, on the eve of the Autumn Season, we turn to you, in the matter of the Ukrainian National Fund.

This overture, in the course of events, falls upon the moment when the darkened international skies above us flash with lightning of danger. In the light of them, the nationally representative Ukrainian Congress Committee of America calls upon our older and younger generations of Ukrainian Americans to seriously face the crucial days and seasons ahead of them.

The founding of the Ukrainian National Fund and the concentration of all our material resources to promote our public-political action, have produced concrete results. The establishment of close relations with important public officials in this country of ours, the close cooperation with kindred organizations dedicated to the fight against bolshevism, a very tight contact with the representatives of the Soviet Russian enslaved nations, the work done on the terrain of the United States Congress and the United Nations, the widening of the scope of the Ukrainian scholarly ventures, and with it all, the expansion of the UCCA publications — altogether constitute in essence the fact that the Ukrainian Americans have their own, although quite modest in amount, yet whole independent, the Ukrainian National Fund.

Therefore, it is fitting and proper that at this time the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America tenders its recognition and thanks to all those who have done their duty to the Ukrainian National Fund by their contributions, which have greatly helped to bolster the efforts of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in its American and Ukrainian patriotic endeavors.

Yet the fact remains that the Ukrainian National Fund, as of this date, still remains far below the quota expected of it, when one considers the ever mounting population growth of the Ukrainian Americans and their strength in various fields of endeavor. Undoubtedly, that is our shortcoming, and one which we must soon overcome, all of us, as one body.

What makes this imperative is that the current action of the nationally representative Ukrainian Congress Committee of America should not be derailed into any sort of a failure, made weakened, in these very momentous times.

Therefore the Ukrainian Congress Committee of Amer-

ica calls in clarion-like tones upon all Ukrainian Americans who are steadily employed to make individual and collective contributions to the Ukrainian National Fund for the year 1958. There are still several months left this year for them to do their bit for the Ukrainian Cause.

It should be clear here, that although such contributions are purely voluntary, yet, nonetheless, they fall into the fold of a sense of obligation, on the part of every Ukrainian American who considers himself as such.

During the eight years of the existence of the Ukrainian National Fund, many Ukrainian Americans have passed the "Great Divide," while many of them have by now retired and are living on pension.

We bow our heads in gratitude to those who have gone to their Eternal Sleep; and, at the same time, we bow our heads in acknowledgement of the monetary services rendered by those so many pioneers who despite their retirement, have not retired but continue to be active in their support of the Ukrainian National Fund.

Fortunately, the gradually growing depleted ranks of the "old-timers" are being filled in their gaps by their sons and daughters, nephews and nieces, and grandchildren as well, healthy and strong, full of vim, vigor and vitality, and quite well off financially—due to the sacrifices of their parents, grandparents, and due also to their own efforts and talents.

They are now taking over the burden of the duties and obligations of their seniors, and are doing their best to do everything to hold high the banner of Ukrainian national freedom here in America and elsewhere, so that their kinsmen in Soviet Russian enslaved Ukraine may carry that banner to victory, that is to the re-establishment of a free and independent Ukrainian Republic.

They, like all other Ukrainians, younger and older, realize that the Ukrainian American people are by now well known and respected here and elsewhere. Accordingly, in a sense, they are on the spot. They have to show that their Ukrainian National Fund is more than worthy of its name. And this they can easily do—simply by supporting it, by making to it the contributions which their own conscience tells them is expected of them.

So, do your bit. Make your 1958 contribution, and add to it as well.

THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA

JERSEY CITY'S UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME FORMALLY DEDICATED LAST SUNDAY



BANQUET GUESTS AT THE DEDICATION OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME IN JERSEY CITY, N. J., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1958.

Another milestone in the progress of Ukrainian American communities was marked last Sunday afternoon, September 14th, with the formal dedication and opening of the Ukrainian National Home in Jersey City, N. J., a close to a quarter of million dollar project (located at 90 Fleet street, corner of Oakland avenue, just off the state highway leading to and from the Holland Tunnel).

Over six hundred persons attended the banquet ball, and they packed to the hilt the auditorium hall of this new Ukrainian community center in Jersey City. The ceremonies began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The blessing of the beautiful building, one of the finest and commodious of its kind in this country, was performed by the Reverend Fathers Zinovy Bachynsky and Yaroslav Sirko of the local Ukrainian Catholic Church of Saints Peter and Paul.

The blessing service was in the Home itself. Following its conclusion, all present paraded out in procession to the grounds surrounding it. There they witnessed the traditional ceremony of the laying of the corner stone. Among those present were a score and some of "the god-fathers of the Ukrainian National Home in Jersey City," as well as quite a number of the early Ukrainian immigrant who pioneered in making the Jersey City Ukrainian community one of the models of what a Ukrainian community can accomplish starting from scratch. Present, too, were a number of prominent local and national Ukrainian American public figures, particularly representatives of the Ukrainian National Association, the headquarters of which, and the offices and printing presses of its "Svoboda," are located in Jersey City, at 81-83 Grand street.

For future generations and historians the following scroll was placed into the corner-stone: "We thank the Almighty God for His help in the erection of this Home, and we pass it on for use by all Ukrainians of our community, with the hope that it will become the center of Ukrainian organizational life in our city, and a place for the cultivation of Ukrainian culture for our and coming generations. We believe, too, that it will aid in the spreading of the good Ukrainian name here on the free American soil. May God's blessings be bestowed upon it."

The scroll was signed by the members of the executive board of the Ukrainian National Home and its Building Committee. The banquet was opened with prayers by Revend Fathers Y. Sirko and Z. Bachynsky. This was followed by the playing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems by the Surma Orchestra, directed by Prof. W. Hubitsky.

Chairman was the ever-popular Marcel Wagner, Counselor-at-Law, N. J. Tax Commissioner for Hudson County, and an indefatigable worker in Ukrainian American community affairs in Jersey City for the past several decades. Mr. Wagner read off a number of telegrams and letters of greetings from various institutions and individuals, including those of New Jersey Governor Robert Meyner, and Jersey City Mayor Charles Witkowski, both of whom were scheduled to appear personally, but were prevented from doing so by other official duties.

A talk welcoming the large assemblage was then delivered by Mr. Antin Sharan, head of the Jersey City Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Among the main speakers at the affair was the former N. J. State Senator and present Jersey City Commissioner James F. Murray, well known for his erudite knowledge of the Ukrainian people, their history and culture and aspirations, and for his sympathy for the Ukrainian people in their fight for national freedom. Commissioner Murray congratulated the Jersey City Ukrainians for this latest of their achievements, the new Ukrainian National Home. He expressed his keen interest in the fact that the Ukrainians here were among the very first to acquaint their fellow Americans with the menace of Soviet Russian imperialism and communism in all its manifold forms, and, dwelling upon the Ukrainian cultural contributions to world civilization and the beauty of the Ukrainian language, he said it would be a good idea to have as many Ukrainian language courses as possible in the American schools and colleges.

Warm personal greetings were then extended by former Jersey City Mayor Bernard Berry, during whose administration the custom was introduced of having the Ukrainian blue and yellow banner flown over the City Hall on January 22nd of each year, in commemoration of the Ukrainian Independence Day. Another principal speaker was Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association.

In the course of his remarks, he congratulated the Jersey City Ukrainian community, especially upon its pioneering spirit from its very establishment, as manifested just now in the erection of its new community center, and reminded his auditors that sixty five years ago, that is on September 15, 1893, the "Svoboda" made its first bow to the Ukrainian American public.

The early beginnings of the Ukrainian National Association, of which the "Svoboda" is the official organ, was the subject of a talk by Mr. Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer of the Ukrainian National Association. Dr. Yaroslav Padoch, Supreme Secretary of the Ukrainian National Association, also addressed the gathering. Present too, was Mrs. Anna Herman, Supreme Vicepresident of the UNA. A letter of greetings was presented, from Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Vice President of the Ukrainian National Association.

Representatives of the Ukrainian National Home in Jersey City spoke with appreciation of the aiding hand given to its building by the Ukrainian National Association, in form of a mortgage, by the monetary contributions made for the purpose by the Jersey City U.N.A. branches, and the monetary aid and work hours put into the project by members of the U.N.A. Among other speakers were John Kawochka, chairman of the Building Committee, Mrs. Myroslawa Dragan, member of the Board of Directors of the Ukrainian National Home, Messrs M. Piznak, Counselor-at-Law of New York City, and treasurer of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, George Wolynets, New York attorney, and Andrew Buk, representing the "Samopomitch" (Ukrainian Self Reliance Society), as well as members of the executive board of the Ukrainian National Home of Jersey City. The younger generation of Ukrainian Americans deserves great credit, also, for its share in the task. And this includes John Kawochka, chairman of the Building Committee, Michael Tizio, chairman of the Ukrainian National Home, Inc., Jersey City Fire Captain John Berwecky, Officer John Fritz, Mr. Fred Gill, who is president of the "Svoboda," and many others. John Kawochka, when congratulated upon his work as the chairman, answered: "Congratulate the Ukrainian people of this community."

Michael Dmytriv Feted at Dinner

Michael Dmytriv of Carteret, N. J., a pioneer and steady worker in the Ukrainian American affairs in that community, was guest of honor at two celebrations given on behalf his retirement from the Carteret plant of the Benjamin Moore and Company, after forty years of service with that firm, the Perth Amboy Evening News (September 6, 1958) reports. At a luncheon in New York City headquarters of the company, Benjamin Felcher, president of the firm, presented Dmytriv with a 40-years service pin, and congratulated him for "his outstanding service to the company for 40 years."

A testimonial dinner for Dmytriv was given by his co-workers at the Carteret plant. It was held at the Oak Hills Manor, Metuchen. Charles Messer, general manager of the firm's eastern division, was the toastmaster and principal speaker. He presented Mr. Dmytriv with a gift on behalf of the workers at the Carteret plant. Mr. Dmytriv joined the Ukrainian National Association in 1912, reports Rev. John Hundiak of Carteret, N. J. He was president of UNA Branch 342, secretary of UNA Branch 209. In the firm which employed him, he held a responsible position, that of assistant supervisor. His wife was a member of the UNA. His son, Nicholas, is a druggist, partner in the Avenell Pharmacy, in Avenell, N. J.

UKRAINIAN PROFESSIONALS IN NEW YORK PLAN MEETING FOR SEPTEMBER 26

The first fall meeting of the Ukrainian American Professional Association of New York is planned for Friday, September 26 at 8 P.M. at the Ukrainian Institute, 2 E. 79th St., N. Y. Those present at this meeting shall become charter members and shall sign the constitution to be adopted. Plans for an autumn outing at Soyuzivka in October with the Medical Society of Metropolitan New York shall be discussed. A social hour with refreshments follows the meeting.

College and university graduates of Ukrainian birth or descent who live in the Metropolitan New York area are eligible for membership in the association. He was born in Western

THE 65th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE "СВОБОДА"

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Today marks the 65th anniversary of the day, September 15, 1893, when there appeared on this American land of freedom and opportunity, the first number of the "Svoboda," which from that very day became the organ of American Ukraine, which it began and continued to organize and develop.

Exactly one half year after the first appearance of the "Svoboda," there came into being, as an offspring of its creative spirit, the Ukrainian National Association, the first national Ukrainian organization on this continent, and the "Svoboda" became its official organ.

The decisive role played by the Ukrainian National Association and its organ "Svoboda" in the development and progress of Ukrainian American life, the Ukrainian American contributions to the American way of life and of the great aid Ukrainian Americans have given to the fight for freedom of the Ukrainian people in their enslaved native land Ukraine, all this and more are vouched for by historical facts, which have brought great honor and prestige to the Ukrainian people.

Therefore on this 65th anniversary of the founding of the "Svoboda" we call upon all members of the Ukrainian National Association and all Ukrainians by birth or descent of United States and Canada to:—

To constantly make stronger and stronger their originally native institutions, to keep themselves united in Ukrainian organizations, and, first of all, in the ranks of the great Ukrainian National Ass'n, because mainly on that account and mainly through them can we perpetuate ourselves here on this continent and continue to make progress.

Cultivate and develop to the highest degree our Ukrainian press, especially the "Svoboda," together with its various publications, for, after all—the "Svoboda" is the best means of attaining our aspirations and is good for our common weal.

Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association

Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme President; Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Vice President; Mrs. Anne Herman, Supreme Vice Presidentess; Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer. (September 15, 1958).

ARTHUR GALLAN DISCOVERS COAL MINE



LOCAL COAL PROBED — Geological investigation is thorough in the vast coal fields near Bucoda. Power companies are core drilling ridges and valleys to determine what's below. Here Arthur Gallan, geologist, confers with Robert A. Martin, foreground, project engineer, who is using a Brunton compass to determine the angle of inclination of coal in a core section taken from underground.

Centralia, Washington.—Arthur Gallan, son of Dr. Walter Gallan, member of the Supreme Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, and president of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, recently discovered new coal field near Bucoda, Washington, reports Centralia Chronicle. From which the above picture was taken. Arthur Gallan is the principal geologist for Pacific Power and Light Company, which owns the vast coal fields in that area.

Steadily Advancing in the Field Of Scholarship

Little known, but steadily plugging ahead, is Dr. Michael Jaremko, a Ukrainian Canadian scholar, who, as a former Ukrainian displaced person, arrived in Canada in 1948. A Ph.D., a native of Western Ukraine, who studied in Switzerland and in Vienna, Austria, Dr. Jaremko is at present Librarian and Assistant Professor at the United College in Winnipeg, Canada.

Dr. Jaremko fled from Western Ukraine before the Russian advance upon the city. At present Dr. Jaremko is an Assistant Professor in Greek and Hebrew, and the chief Librarian in the United College. He was born in Western

Gets Two Scholarships, at Harvard, And at John Hopkins

George Yurchyshyn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dmytro Yurchyshyn, of the Hibbing District Engineering Department, recently received notice that he has qualified for two scholarships, reports the Hibbing Daily Tribune, of Hibbing, Minnesota.

The first scholarship is for four years at Harvard University, and the second, at John Hopkins University.

George, who ranked among the top students in Hibbing's High School's class of 1958, was president of the Student Council and active in many other school functions.

George was born in Kalush, Western Ukraine, in 1940. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dimitri Yurchyshyn, and his sister, Lana, and he emigrated to the United States, following the last war.



George Yurchyshyn

As a Senior at Hibbing High School, George was one of the busiest and most cooperative members of his class. Besides his position as Council president, George was president of the National Forensic League, an organization for students interested in speech work.

**СВОВОДА** **SVOBODA**  
 UKRAINIAN DAILY  
 FOUNDED 1893  
 Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays & holidays (Saturday & Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. at 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.  
 Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the Post Office of Jersey City, N. J., on March 30, 1911 under the Act of March 8, 1879  
 Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1103 of Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1918

**The Ukrainian Weekly**  
 English Language Supplement  
 U. N. A. Members \$2.00 per year  
 Subscription Rates for Ukrainian Weekly \$3.00 per year  
 Адреса: "СВОВОДА", P. O. Box 346, JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.

**Thoughts on the 65th Anniversary Of the Founding of the Svboda**

Yes, exactly 65 years ago, on September 15, 1893, there was established the greatest Ukrainian newspaper in the world—and we say this with all due modesty—the "Svboda."  
 The readers of The Ukrainian Weekly—its English-language supplement since October 6th, 1933—may not be, in some cases, too well acquainted with the Svboda, a pioneering and crusading newspaper, the finest of its type.

The crusading spirit of American newspapers has been manifested during times innumerable, particularly since the time of the Civil War, such as, for example, the old Herald, which eventually became merged with the Tribune. But they dealt mainly with the local scandals, and properly so.

The Svboda, however, has dwelt down through its years not on local scandals, but on problems of international importance, and it is doing so today much more in this field than ever before.

It should be quite inspiring to our readers to learn that since its inception, the Svboda has been the driving force which has brought to the fore, in public and private estimation, the story of Ukrainian immigration in this country, which dates way back to the 1850s of their American-born sons and daughters who have by their achievements done honor to their parents, and of the post World War II new Ukrainian immigrants who despite all that they had to undergo, during the war and after the war, have served, together with their growing youngsters, as a "shot in the arm," to put it in the vernacular, into Ukrainian American organizational life.

As ever, the Svboda has served their interests, just as it has done to their predecessors.

It would be quite illuminating, if one had the chance, to put it some painstaking study and reading of all the year-books of the Svboda. They are not easily obtainable, but they are available at the Svboda editorial office.

We recall the nights upon nights when we perused them, for a purpose, and although it was an arduous task, it was certainly worth it. The front and inside pages emblazoned all that was important in Ukrainian life, here and in the old country, and all the important events in American life, all of which affected us all. This with the reports of the various doings in our Ukrainian American communities, their various manifestations, like, for example, what the Newark, New Jersey Ukrainians did to commemorate back in 1916 the death of Ivan Franko, the great Ukrainian poet, writer and national inspirer, in form of a huge parade along Broad Street; the rally held in a dinky Broome street hall, where in the space of two hours of speech and discussions at this "viche" in 1932 more than \$2,500 was raised for the victims of the Polish "pacification" of the Western Ukrainians; and, jumping to New

**POLITICAL REALISM**

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

There is a curious air of unreality hanging over the situation in the Straits of Formosa and that is one reason for the apparent calm of the average citizens of the United States in regard to it. The old established and accepted categories of peace and war, friendship and hostility, agreement and disagreement seem to have lost all validity and all possibility of definition and they have been replaced by a mystical cloud of dreams and phantoms punctuated only at times by visions of the horrors of a nuclear war which is going to wipe out humanity and plunge what human beings survive into an hitherto unknown primitive mode of existence.

That atmosphere came into existence during World War II, when it became clear to all who would see that the cooperation of Stalin and the free world was not sincere and that the Russian Communists were breaking every agreement that was made, as soon as they saw that it was to their advantage. Yet we may well ask whether even then the Communist statements were not sufficiently clear to justify the Western leaders from putting any confidence in them. Step by step the West accepted the various Soviet excuses and allowed the Soviet forces to take over country after country by armed force or by chicanery without interposing any valid obstacle.

What happened in Central Europe happened in Asia. The National Chinese government was allowed to fall whether through the incompetence of Chiang Kai-shek or the misjudgment of various Western diplomats but that is of slight importance. The West allowed Korea to be divided in administration just as it has Germany. The Soviet Union and China both openly backed the North Koreans in their assault upon the South but when that assault was beaten back even though the United Nations forces were fighting against airplanes based in Communist China, and the Soviet Far East, no action was taken against those bases, for fear of bringing about World War III.

**The Spectre**  
 That spectre of World War III has hung like a bugaboo over the people of the free world. It has colored the thinking of neutralists; even men like Nehru who has adopted a much sharper tone toward Pakistan than he has toward the Communist regime in his own state of Kerala where the Communists are running true to form and jeopardizing the principles of internal order. That spectre may hang over the common man behind the iron curtain but from our information we can see that there it is being exploited and guided deliberately by the masters of the Kremlin who at home and abroad are working feverishly to achieve their goal of world domination by promises and by threats.

It is in vain that men like Chiang Kai-shek and Rhee who have had direct personal experience of the meaning of Communist inroads have called upon the West to take steps to end the menace once and for all. The West has responded with some futile ideas of containment and then of a libera-

**UKRAINIAN CHORAL MUSIC**  
 ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

The art of choral singing is one of the greatest with which the Ukrainians have been endowed. That art has not only enriched Ukrainian cultural development, but it has also served as a means of making better known throughout the world the Ukrainian name, and with it the centuries-old Ukrainian fight for national freedom and statehood.

So many people, Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians, have been captivated by the Ukrainian choral music, but not much has really been known by them concerning its origins, background, development throughout the centuries, its varied forms, structure and its current status.

**RUSSIAN COLONIALISM AT THE FAIR IN BRUSSELS**

The International Fair in Brussels, and particularly the American pavilion, has been extensively covered by the American press. There also have appeared several reports on the pavilion of the Soviet Union and performances by the Soviet artistic teams and ensembles which came to Brussels to perform at their pavilion. Among the many artistic groups was the Ukrainian Song and Dance ensemble from Kiev, sent by Moscow to promogandize the so-called "sovereign" Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Although the Ensemble was one of the highlights of the Fair and its performances were rated as the highest for its skill and efficiency, it nonetheless failed to convince the Fair visitors that Ukraine is free or that the Ukrainians have at least a small degree of national and cultural freedom under the domination of Moscow.

**In describing the Soviet pavilion at the Brussels Fair, Mr. Mykola Lebed, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (UVR) and president of Prolog Research and Publishing Association in New York, said in an interview given to The Ukrainian Bulletin (August 1-15, 19458):**  
 "The USSR Pavilion, by its form and content, is a classic example of the colonial enslavement and centralist system of Moscow and the Communist Party imposed on the non-Russian nations. Whoever is acquainted with the factual composition of the USSR, even if only superficially, would not doubt for a minute that all the so-called sovereign national republics, as advertised by Moscow, including the 'sovereign Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,' are mere colonies of Moscow."

He said that the handicrafts of the Ukrainian people (rugs, embroideries, woodcarving), the light and heavy industry, the book and newspaper industries of Ukraine—all are presented and integrated in the Soviet pavilion as "provincial products of Russia." Ukrainian inscriptions, Mr. Lebed continued, appear on a liqueur bottle from Kiev or on fruit cans from Sevastopol. That is the extent of the Ukrainian character of the USSR pavilion. The personnel at the Soviet pavilion refuse to answer in Ukrainian, although in the Czechoslovak pavilion the service personnel tried graciously to understand Ukrainian.

**Belgian Daily Exposes Russian Colonialism at the Fair**  
 Mr. Lebed complained that the Western press, including the American, contributes a great deal to the misunderstanding about the position of the non-Russian nations in the USSR by defining the USSR as "Russia" and all its inhabitants as "Russians." This unpardonable boner was committed by The New York Times reporter Howard Taubman who labeled the Ukrainian Song and Dance Ensemble as "Russian." And yet the advertising placards stressed, as did the program of the Ensemble, that these performers were Ukrainian, and not Russian.

Therefore, we were greatly relieved and gratified to note that a great Belgian daily took exception to this general trend and described the Soviet pavilion at the Brussels Fair for what it really is. We refer to a magnificent article, entitled, *Le colonialisme russe à l'Exposition de Bruxelles* ("Russian Colonialism at the Fair of Brussels"), which appeared in the August 21, 1958 issue of *La Libre Belgique*, one of the most influential and important Belgian dailies. The article, which in fact is a political editorial appearing on the first page of that daily, is so well written that it cannot but evoke our greatest admiration for the editors.

The article starts off by describing the Soviet pavilion by reminding the reader that it represents a huge Russian colonial empire. True, there are 15 different flags and coats of arms of each component Soviet republic and the inscriptions on the coats of arms in each republic's national language, but this means nothing to the visitors, inasmuch

as no explanation is given in the French and Flemish language. The Russians, in displaying these separate flags, wanted to impress upon the visitors that Moscow alone could solve the nationality problem, which is a propaganda trick for the benefit of the Asian and African peoples.

**Absence of Ukrainian Books and Newspapers**  
 "But if any of the visitors would ask for a Ukrainian book at the pavilion, the personnel would look at him with suspicion, and even with irritation. In contrast, all books—scientific or literary—in the Russian language are exhibited in great mass. The same is true in the record department. It is with great difficulty that one could avail oneself of a good record of Ukrainian music, the music which is often demanded by the visitors in the book section one finds a portrait of Shevchenko, the greatest Ukrainian poet—without any explanation except his name—placed alongside the portraits of Pushkin and Lermontov. Whoever is not conversant with Ukrainian literature—which is the case with the majority of the visitors—would take Shevchenko for a Russian writer (Shevchenko was condemned for his patriotic Ukrainian writings and deported to Asia in 1847 with an interdiction not to write or paint).  
 "Among the newspapers, magazines and mass of periodical publications in Russian it is really difficult to find a specimen in the Ukrainian lan-

**A GOOD UNA MEMBER**

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The members of the Ukrainian National Association hold more than 73000 certificates on which they are paying dues. These members are members in good standing, which means that as long as they are paying dues they are entitled to all of the privileges and benefits.

Most of the members are satisfied merely to pay their dues and keep their insurance in force. But some take their UNA membership more seriously and take active interest in the affairs of the organization. The UNA has members for example, who serve as officers of their branches. Officers were elected by the members of their branches and are supposed to serve until the next annual election. But years after year the same people are re-elected and one result is that the UNA has branch officers who have served twenty, thirty, and even more years. Some of the branch officers are old and ill, but they continue to serve. It is not unusual for branch officers to die while still in office. These members are a credit to the UNA.

The UNA has other members who strive to help the organization. These members take upon themselves the task of bringing new members into the UNA. They make house to house calls, telephone calls, and write letters to contact prospects for membership. It is an aggravating, often disappointing job, but the organizers carry on with it. It takes real fraternal spirit, real sense of duty, and real loyalty to go out in all kinds of weather, spending money for transportation and other things, to talk

to strangers about the UNA. They enjoy a certain amount of success, and if it were not for them the UNA would not have maintained its present membership figures. These member-organizers are a credit to the UNA.

The UNA also has members who, although they are branch officers or organizers, help to promote fraternalism by attending their branch meetings, by participating in UNA affairs, by reading the Weekly and the Svboda, by submitting material to these papers for publication, by boosting the UNA at every opportunity, and by correcting misinformation about Ukraine and the Ukrainian people in American periodicals by writing letters to the editors. These members, too, are a credit to the UNA.

So then, what is a good UNA member? The member who is satisfied merely to pay his dues? Or the member who not only pays dues but also works for his organization? Just imagine how the UNA would grow and prosper if every member was a good member, a working member, a cooperative member, a conscientious member, a member who is a credit to the organization! And, after all, since the UNA is a fraternal benefit society, isn't that the way it should be? Shouldn't every member be a good member since it is obvious that an organization such as the UNA, which is literally in the hands of its own members, depends entirely up on its membership? Each member is an important individual who can be a credit to his isn't that the way it should branch and the UNA. Be a good member!

**Cites Exception in Artistic Field**  
 In discussing the artistic performances by the USSR at the Fair, the Brussels daily continued:  
 "In the field of artistic manifestations one has to single out some exception: the presence at the Fair of the Ukrainian Song and Dance Ensemble, as well as those of artists of other republics at the Soviet gala. The arrival of the Ukrainian ensemble constitutes a (Continued on page 3)

by gradual development of several steady variations of the melodies which, by the common singing, create a genuine harmony, resembling closely in structure the generally known "counterpoint" but unlike the present European "harmony."

The difference between the two lies in effect. In the European harmony the vocal fibre is composed of vertical chords ("accords") whereas in the "heterophony" the fibre develops parallelly from the new branches of the same basic trunk of melody. This fact is evidenced by the analysis of the Ukrainian polyphonic folk songs and by the singing of them by the people in many voices.

**The Ritual Songs**  
 It is a well known fact that the best sample of the oldest folk polyphony is the enormous variety of the Ukrainian ritual songs, as, for instance, the Koliady (carols) and Vesnianky (spring songs).

**The First Real Ukrainian Church Music**  
 It is interesting to note that the first musical church books in the beginning of the 12th century after the introduction of Christianity—present a totally genuine Ukrainian church music. The newly imported Greek melodies were totally absorbed by an entirely original, genuine Ukrainian melodic treasury, with its roots in the already mentioned pre-historical cult songs, represented in the Koliady and Vesnianky. In mentioning the school of vocal music, established by King Volodimir, it is worth stressing the high esteem in which choral music was held in the ancient times in Ukraine and the fact that it was choral music, the sample of which was that of Byzantium.

There were at that time not only choirs of singers but also their directors, teachers and composers. In the Holy Sophia (in Constantinople, Byzantium), for instance, there were two choruses, each consisting of 12 singers, with their own soloists and directors. Besides, there was a specialist soloist-artist for "stykhyras," called lampadorios. The real haven for the steady cultivation of such music became the famous monastery in Kiev, the very well known Pecherska Lavra. To this Lavra the Ukrainians owe the musical edition of this original church music that was finally formulated in the 12th century. It has been preserved to posterity in a special transcription and received the name "Znamennyi" (written) in contrast to non-written, preserved from generation to generation in oral tradition. Thus the "Znamennyi" remained unchanged, whereas the unwritten or oral, underwent an evolution in various directions, as in Eastern Ukraine, Western Ukraine, and Carpatho-Ukraine. (Continued on page 3)

**UKRAINIAN CHORAL MUSIC**

(Continued from page 2)  
 The Music of the Pecherska Lavra  
 At present, the most beautiful branch of them constitutes the Kiev branch in Pecherska Lavra edition, as it was formulated in the 15th and 16th centuries.  
 Even up to the pre-World War I times, one could hear in the music of Pecherska Lavra the sound of the choral masses of the 15-16th centuries. It is strikingly original and vigorous, but for the present day music ear totally new and unusual, starting from the structure of the chorus itself: two basses, two tenors, and one alto (the melody was led by second tenor). Together with other forms of the religious, but not the church music, known as "Canticles and Psalms," the music of the Pecherska Lavra bears witness to the early and highly developed Ukrainian choral culture which in the 17th century gave birth to the compositions for 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, and even 24 voices.  
 It is worth recalling that simultaneously with the development of choral music, the Ukrainians were also very active in the scientific, musical field. Already at the close of the 11th century, the musicians of Kiev created their own semiography in musical notes, that resembled the Western European "neuma"; the notes being called "kryuky" (runes) in Ukrainian. The musical signs of Kiev, known as "nota adequata," were included in the first 5-lined system, whereas in Western Europe only the 4-lined system prevailed. The work of the eminent Ukrainian theoretician and composer, N. P. Diletsky (born 1630, died 1699) of Kiev constitutes a bridge between Ukrainian and Western music.  
 Ukrainian choral music attained a high mark in the 16th and 17th centuries when special church schools of music were established as centers of musical culture. The centers existed in Lviv, Kiev, Vilno, Lutsk, and Ostrih. These cities were seats of important church organizations, called the "church" brotherhoods. They organized choirs, composed of students, and held special preparatory courses, musical classes and post-graduate courses in musical composition.  
 The system produced a large number of composers, directors and singers. They are headed by such outstanding men as Diletsky, F. Tarnopolsky, Joseph Zahwoysky, Alexander Misinetz, Falchevsky and others.  
 Praise by Heribinius of Ukrainian Song  
 The well known German traveler and author of the 17th century after having visiting the church of the Kiev Brotherhood, and hearing the Divine Liturgy there, expressed his utmost admiration for vocal music, and his preference for it over the Roman songs of the Western Church.  
 The words of Heribinius, as translated from Latin, read:  
 "The Holy God is in far higher and more beautiful Hoveneration with the Greco-Ruthenian (Ukrainian) — Ed.)

**RESOLUTIONS**

**TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION**  
 Ukrainian Professional Society of North America

I. Whereas, This is the 25th anniversary of the founding of the UPSNA, and  
 Whereas, It is an acknowledged and accepted fact that the organization has made it possible for professional people of Ukrainian ancestry from the United States and Canada to become better acquainted and form life long friendships and through this association arouse a stronger interest in Ukrainian-American and Ukrainian-Canadian activities, now therefore:  
 We do Resolve, To increase the present membership in the Society by more intensive campaigning for members during the coming year.  
 II. Whereas, The every day activities of our communities including the Ukrainian groups in America and Canada are becoming more technical and more complicated necessitating highly trained and skilled individuals for carrying out the variety of functions with reasonable efficiency, and,  
 Whereas, The progress of a community will be governed by the energetic ability and the judgement of its citizens, now therefore:  
 We do Resolve, That the members of the UPSNA shall individually and as a group consistently participate and maintain an interest in worthwhile local affairs and strive for the realization of the full potential of all Ukrainian-American and Ukrainian-Canadian functions and activities so as to gain the maximum benefits and goodwill for the participants as well as enriching the entire community.  
 III. Whereas, Ukraine, the homeland of our forefathers, after three years of bitter warfare became the first military victim of Communist imperialism following World War I, and  
 Whereas, It is readily recognized by competent authorities that the Moscow dictatorship would immediately lose its present position as the world's second most formidable military power should the Ukrainian nation win its freedom and independence, now therefore:  
 We do Resolve, To support fully and unwaveringly the aspirations of the 45 million Ukrainian people in their efforts to regain their political freedom and national independence. We respectfully wish to remind the governments of the U.S. and Canada and the free world that the Ukrainian people had achieved full freedom and proclaimed their independence on January 22, 1918 and we appeal to the governments of our countries to be everlastingly guided by the knowledge that the Ukrainian people as well as other enslaved nations never have and never will accept Russian communist domination but on the contrary will continue to oppose the tyrannical conqueror until freedom and independence is won. We urge that our respective governments bring encouragement and hope to the communist oppressed peoples throughout the world by dynamically and firmly upholding at all times the right of all nations to their basic and inalienable freedoms including the right of unqualified self-determination and independence.  
 IV. Whereas, there have been indications that relations between the United States and Canada are undergoing strains that are tending to disrupt the harmony that has existed in the past, now therefore:  
 We do Resolve, To vigorously exert every effort to remove the causes for discord that may exist or may tend to arise between the people of the U.S. and Canada and to constantly work for the maintenance of uncontestable and enduring amity between our countries.

**Captures Junior Girls' Crown**  
**In Youth Novice Tennis Games**



**The Winner**

Andrea Marie Keybida, the 12-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Keybida, Maplewood, N. J., captured the Junior Girls' crown in the Essex County Youth Novice Tennis Tournament at the Branch Brook Park courts in Newark, N. J., last week.  
 The three-day event was sponsored by the Essex County Park Commission in cooperation with eight Essex County municipalities.  
 Andrea was seeded first in her class in Maplewood and drew a bye in the first round. She had an easy time turning back Claire Widmark of Montclair, 6-3, 6-3 in her first match. Andrea won a final berth with straight set victories over Sue Partington of Caldwell, 6-2, 6-1 and Cindy Tanner, a Brookdale player, 6-3, 6-2. She then registered an impressive victory by beating Sue Lombard of Caldwell in the finals, 6-0, 6-2, thereby taking the junior girls' crown in her first year of tournament play. Andrea scored repeatedly with her power overhead and her forehand passing shots and beautiful service were consistent winners.  
 The trophy was presented by Francis W. Brennan, a member of the Essex County Park Commission, after the finals on August 28.  
 She is looking forward to next year's matches in the intermediate class and someday envisions a triumph at the Labor Day Soyuzivka tennis tournaments.  
 Andrea's 10-year old brother, Robert Paul, was also a winner recently when he was awarded second prize for his entry in a national coloring contest sponsored by the Food Fair Corporation. He received a 1 foot replica of a Thunderbird electric-driven car worth \$500. It has a glass fiber body, a forward and reverse shift and attains a speed of five miles per hour.  
 Both are members of the UNA Branch 322, Newark, N. J.

his first recordings: the immortal "Syny" by Wasyly Stefanyk and the humorous "Chukraina" and "Chukren" by Ostap Wyshnya. This new recording, upon which there is a tragedy on one side and a comedy on the other side, personifies the root of the Ukrainian soul—the joining of tragedy with humor. It is difficult to imagine any other Ukrainian actor who could be able to produce such an organical integral tragedy and comedy of the Ukrainian soul.  
 The second new recording features Olympia Dobrovolska in a recitation of "National Fairy Tales."  
 Olympia Dobrovolska, who, under the guidance of Les Kurbas, the creator of the modern Ukrainian Theatre, was one of the founding actresses of the young Ukrainian Theatre. Miss Dobrovolska, as a leading actress performed in such prominent theatrical productions as "Znova Fiyesko" in "Narodnyj Malachij"; as Zbrozsek in "Maklyna Grassa" and many others, Joseph Hirniak in the Ukrainian Theatre and has devoted her time and efforts in working with children and in developing their artistic talents. For his life were spent in the NKVD prisons, at the infamous concentration camp, Vorkuta, and various displaced persons camps.  
 Now in America, Mr. Hirniak is devoting himself to the preservation of the Ukrainian Theatre and its masterpieces for our youth. Because of his interest in the Ukrainian youth, Hirniak decided upon these two literary masterpieces for New York City.

**UTA RELEASES RECORDINGS**

The recording studio of the Ukrainian Theatre in America, UTA, has released two new unusual unique long playing records of the classical artistic class. The records were produced under the direction of Wolodymyr Zmyj.  
 The first recording features the renowned Joseph Hirniak. Mr. Hirniak belongs to that small group of celebrated Ukrainian artists in the modern Ukrainian Theatre which was established on the brink of the Ukrainian National Revolution in 1917. Throughout his acting career, Joseph Hirniak, has been known for his wide and deep knowledge of Ukrainian lyricism and humor with the versatility and universalism of a West European and American actor.  
 As the performer of leading roles in the outstanding plays in the theatre, Berezil, under the guidance of Les Kurbas such as: Jimmy Higgins, Myrna Mazajlo; as the godfather in "Narodnyj Malachij"; as Zbrozsek in "Maklyna Grassa" and many others, Joseph Hirniak has devoted his life to the Ukrainian Theatre. Because of his artistic talents and abilities, the best years of his life were spent in the NKVD prisons, at the infamous concentration camp, Vorkuta, and various displaced persons camps.  
 Now in America, Mr. Hirniak is devoting himself to the preservation of the Ukrainian Theatre and its masterpieces for our youth. Because of his interest in the Ukrainian youth, Hirniak decided upon these two literary masterpieces for New York City.

**REORGANIZATION OF UKRAINIAN RADIO PROGRAM**

Transmitting every Sunday afternoon over Syracuse's powerful WHEN Radio Station, the Ukrainian Music Program, starting its 7th year of broadcasting announces a new policy.  
 Aware of its increasing English-speaking audience, the program will include besides its music and Ukrainian texts, a weekly series of English written texts on Ukraine and its people.  
 Responsibility for this English Department has been entrusted to the Ukrainian American Student Association, a local Chapter of SUSTA.

**RUSSIAN COLONIALISM**

(Concluded from page 2)  
 unique fact: since the tour of the Ukrainian National Chorus of Koshetz, sent to the West by the government of the Ukrainian Democratic Republic in 1918, no other Ukrainian artistic ensemble has since freely left the Soviet territory.  
 "Why did Moscow allow the Ukrainian ensemble to come? One can suspect that the Soviet leaders had to give in to the pressures of Ukraine as well as to the exigencies of the Soviet foreign policy.  
 "Let's recall meanwhile that at the conference of Yalta, Stalin told Roosevelt that the situation in Ukraine was very difficult and unstable and a vote in favor of Ukraine's membership in the United Nations was essential for the preservation of unity, (cf. Stettinius: Roosevelt and the Russians at the Conference of Yalta, p. 169).  
 "It should be noted, furthermore, that no delegate of the Ukrainian government of Kiev accompanied the ensemble to represent it at the Fair. Moreover, one does not know of any Ukrainian scientist, writer or Ukrainian journalist who came to the Fair in the capacity of a representative of his country. The same situation exists for all the other non-Russian nations of the USSR."  
 Then, La Libre Belgique compares the non-Russian republics which are allegedly "independent" with the British dominions and French man-

**TO HONOR MSGR. GIZARA**

Attorney Joseph G. Tomascik, special deputy attorney general of Pennsylvania and an active member of Branch 99 of the Ukrainian National Association in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has been appointed co-chairman of community and public relations for the testimonial dinner in honor of Rt. Rev. Msgr. Roman L. Gizara which will be held in the Naticoke State Armory next Sunday (Sept. 21) at 6:30 P.M.  
 Attorney Tomascik is a well-known civic personality and fraternalist in Northeastern Pennsylvania and is past vice-president of the Youth of the Ukrainian National Association in Wilkes-Barre. He will be remembered as publicity director for the successful concert of the Ukrainian Bandurists' Chorus in 1951.  
 The dinner in honor of Msgr. Gizara will mark his investiture into the robes of a domestic prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, to which office he was appointed by Pope Pius XII. Msgr. Gizara is currently director of St. Stanislaus Institute and pastor of Holy Child Church, Sheatown, Pa. Over 800 reservations have already been made for the affair.  
 Serving with Atty. Tomascik on the public relations committee are William E. Stryjak, Leon Kowalski, Adam Olshewski, Michael Danko, Anthony Pisocoty, Thaddeus Tarnowski and Frank Tobolla.

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