

...It would be surprising and also contrary to American traditions if our citizens of Ukrainian descent failed to retain interest in their former homeland or to show concern for the fate and future of Ukrainians there.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Editor Returns from Extensive European Tour

FREE LANCE WRITER REPRESENTED UARC IN GENEVA, INTERVIEWED UKRAINIAN BISHOPS IN ROME AND GERMAN COURT AUTHORITIES IN KARLSRUHE



Walter Dushnyk, Ukrainian American journalist (center) stands with Mr. F. Bertil Ransinghe, a correspondent for 'The Ceylon Observer,' Colombo, Ceylon (second from right) at the infamous wall of Berlin. On the extreme left is Pfc. Blishechak, a G. I. of Ukrainian descent from Ambridge, Pa., and another unidentified G. I. and a West Berlin policeman. On the extreme right is Mr. Rolf Stein, a German guide of the Ministry of All-German Affairs.

NEW YORK, N. Y. (Special) — Walter Dushnyk, editor of The Ukrainian Quarterly and The Ukrainian Weekly, returned on December 18, 1962 from a four-week survey trip through West Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium. In addition to being editor of the Ukrainian American publications, Mr. Dushnyk is also a correspondent at large for the Catholic Press Association and contributor to such known U.S. Catholic magazines as 'Columbia' and 'The Catholic World.'

Mr. Dushnyk was an official observer of the UARC (United Ukrainian American Relief Committee) at the Annual Meeting of the ICEM (Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration) in Geneva. In that capacity he also met with USEP (United States Escapee Program) officials in Geneva and Munich, with whom he discussed matters concerning the UUA-RC, and held extensive talks with officials of the UNHCR (U. N. High Commissioner for Refugees) in Geneva and Bonn regarding the Ukrainian claimants who submitted applications to the international organization for indemnification for damages inflicted by the Nazi regime upon Ukrainian internees and slave laborers. In Munich, Mr. Dushnyk also held a series of meetings with Mr. Michael Rudko, European Director of the UUA-RC, and its Auditing (Intergovernmental Committee

Ukrainian Arts Club Selects Scholarship Winners

The Ukrainian Arts Club of Chicago has selected two very fine young people as recipients of its scholarship this year. Both qualified because each displayed high scholastic achievements, positive attitudes and a pleasing personality. Both Nancy Cowel and Raymond Boyd are of Ukrainian descent since their grandparents were immigrants from Ukraine.

Nancy Cowel is attending Rosary College in River Forest, Illinois. She is preparing herself for a career in pharmacy. In addition to regular school work, she is studying piano, voice, and Italian.

Raymond Boyd is studying at Carroll College in Waukesha, Wisconsin. He plans on entering the dental profession. Raymond has had a good musical background. He was a member of Maine West's Marching Band, Concert Band, and Concert Orchestra. In addition he earned a school letter in wrestling when he was a sophomore.

The members of the Ukrainian Arts Club maintain their scholarship fund primarily through donations. During the Christmas season they practice the old Ukrainian custom of caroling from house to house. Any monetary rewards they get for this activity are placed into this scholarship fund.

William Pastuszek Attends Teachers' Convention in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (Special) — William J. Pastuszek, member of the Chester (Pa.) School Board and active Ukrainian American leader in Chester, was one of the delegates attending the 66th annual convention of Pennsylvania State School Directors in Pittsburgh recently. The convention, which was attended by some 2,000 delegates from the state, passed among other resolutions, a strong recommendation to retain the "highly esteemed and strongly desired custom of the state" to begin each day's teaching in schools with a prayer.



William J. Pastuszek, Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Chester, where Mr. and Mrs. William Pastuszek were parishioners and friends of the Rev. and Mrs. Nicholas Fedorovich, in Ambridge, Pa. Fr. Fedorovich, pastor of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Ambridge, Pa. was once pastor of St. Mary's U-

Old-Fashioned Christmas

By RAYMOND A. LAJOIE
Central Press Association
Correspondent

IN SPITE of the official suppression of Christmas in early New England, the custom of the Christmas tree—a German innovation—spread considerably in the 19th century. Perhaps the fact the British royalty adopted it did much to make it fashionable in the homes of Americans of British descent.

Wherever new settlements sprang up in the Middle and Far West, the founders always brought with them the Christmas tree custom from the East.

The tree which, in 1850, had been called "a new German toy" by Charles Dickens, was termed "old-fashioned" by President Benjamin Harrison in 1891 when on Dec. 22 of that year, speaking to reporters about the Christmas celebration at the White House, he said, "And we shall have an old-fashioned Christmas tree for the grandchildren upstairs."



DURING President Theodore Roosevelt's tenure, his young son, Archie, once surprised the whole family with a tiny evergreen of his own. Enlisting the help of a nurse and the family's steward, the boy secretly arranged a two-foot tree in an unused closet.

He hung a gift for each member of the family on its branches. When the door was opened that Christmas morning, no one was more astonished, or more delighted than President Roosevelt.

Many communities have adopted the use of unusually large Christmas trees moved in from the forests for holiday festivities. Probably the best known Christmas tree is the one lighted annually by the president of the United States at special ceremonies in Washington, D. C.

Equally famous is the huge, magnificently decorated tree at the Rockefeller Center in New York City.

A Twelfth Night ceremony in which the Christmas trees, wreaths and boughs are collected from a number of homes and burned in a blaze of glory, is observed in some American cities—a fitting and for a tree of tradition and sentiment.

The tree is now the most beloved popular feature of Christmas.

Carols and Caroling



By RAYMOND A. LAJOIE
Central Press Association Correspondent

ALTHOUGH we treasure this carols handed down from other parts of the world, America itself has contributed some of the world's best-loved Christmas songs.

The sweet verses of "O Little Town of Bethlehem" were written in 1868 by an Episcopal clergyman who loved children. The Rev. Phillips Brooks, who later became bishop of Massachusetts, was pastor of Holy Trinity Church in Philadelphia when he made the visit to the Holy Land that inspired the words of the famous carol, a favorite of children everywhere today.

The melody for "O Little Town of Bethlehem" was composed by Lewis Redner, organist and superintendent of the Sunday School at Holy Trinity.

Several American carols were composed by the Rev. John Henry Hopkins Jr. of Christ's Church in Williamsport, Pa. Words and music for the most famous of these, "We Three Kings of Orient Are," were written in 1857.

The words for still another favorite, "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear," were first published in the Christian Register in 1850. Their author, the Rev. Edmund Hamilton Sears, was a Unitarian minister and poet who is also remembered for another carol, "Calm on the Listening Ear."

The inspiration and natural beauty of Sears' poem led to the composing of the now-famous carol tune by a Boston musician named Richard Storrs Willis.

The ancient custom of singing carols in public was revived in America at the beginning of this century. In Boston, the first organized Christmas Eve caroling took place on the streets of Beacon Hill in 1908 and continues to this day, many families holding open houses.

In St. Louis, it was started in 1909 by groups of young people who sang in its windows. Organized groups of carol singers may now be found in thousands of American cities and towns.

Indeed, Christmas without music and song is impossible to imagine.

"CHRISTMAS BELLES" SING OUT CHRISTMAS SONGS

The Choral Group of Manor Junior College which is under the direction of Sister M. Laura, O.S.B.M., will carol for the families in the vicinity of Manor College in Fox Chase, Pa. starting, Wednesday, December 19 until Christmas eve.

Lighted porch lights will be an invitation to the "Christmas Belles" who will make the air resound with seasonal and heartwarming melodies.

The "Christmas Belles" who hail from Thailand and various parts of Pennsylvania and New York are: Patricia Doocoy, Evelyn McSwiggan, Mary Lou Voss, Helen Weiler, Carol Chamberlain, Barbara Dean, Elaine DeStefano, Carol Fromme, Miriam Gessen, Mary Jo Hurley, Dorothy Kraus, Sandra Kuzmin, Eleanor McCartney, Regina McGowan, Valai Montriwat (Thailand), Mary Niessen, Barbara Parisi, Sandra Stover, Lorraine Szymczak, Margaret Thompson and Claire Wilson.

CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

OF HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MOST REVEREND
JOSEPH M. SCHMONDIUK

Dearly Beloved in Christ:

Another celebration of Christmas on earth — another special grace of Divine Providence to all of us. Let us enter into the spirit of this joyful feast realizing as much as possible the wondrous mystery of God's love for man. The eternal God in the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity came down to our planet, became one of us, equal to us in all things except sin. This is the great truth of Christmas; this is the real cause of the joy of this holy season. Reflect on this basic truth of Holy Faith; try to perceive some of its implications which bear on our relationship to the Creator and to our fellowmen, as we stand in awe before the immeasurable love of God for man, a "love which surpasses all understanding."

And why this love? Did man merit of himself this love? Indeed, not. St. John the Evangelist explains the state of affairs at the time of Christ's birth in human flesh: "That love resides not in our showing any love for God, but in His showing love for us first, when He sent out His Son to be an atonement for our sins." (I John 4, 10). It was His own image and likeness in man that motivated His coming to earth and taking on our human nature; to save what had been lost; to bring man to God, to the eternal happiness for which he had been created. And doing this what humiliation and self-abnegation, what suffering and eventual death He underwent: Go over His life on earth, every incident, every word and action and see God's love for man — sinful man — leading Him on. To what extreme this love for man drove Him!

Reflecting on this lavish outpouring of Divine Love for mankind as a whole, as well as for each individual person,



The Most Reverend Joseph M. Schmondiuk

how can man tolerate the pride and petty selfishness which cause so much grief and discord among nations, families and individuals. How can we still hold back from showing Him our love in return, and proving this love for Him by love of neighbor!

Let us look upon the God-Child of Bethlehem; let us understand, at least a little, the immense love He bore every one of us; let us see, to some extent, what lessons of humility, self-denial, self-abnegation, and poverty He teaches us during His coming to earth and dwelling among us.

This is my prayerful wish for all my priests and people at this Christmas season: May His love spark a return of love in your hearts. May His love of neighbor enkindle in the hearts of all mankind a similar brotherly love in order that the peace which He brought to the world might find haven in the renewed hearts of all.

Khrystos Nazhdavetsia!
Joseph M. Schmondiuk, D.D.
Bishop of Stamford
December 15, 1962

To OUR READERS:

We extend our best wishes of Merry Christmas to all who are celebrating it on December 25.

The regular Christmas issue of The Ukrainian Weekly will appear on Saturday, January 5, 1963, — a day before Ukrainian Christmas Eve.

Inhuman Persecution of Ukrainian Monks in Pochayiv

BERLIN. — Soviet authorities have been on a reign of terror against monks in an Orthodox monastery in the Pochayiv region of Ukraine, according to a letter which reached here.

The letter, written by "The Parishioners of the Pochayiv Monastery of the Assumption," is an appeal to the "Chairman of Foreign Church Relations, United States of America." According to reports reaching here, the parishioners also sent an appeal to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

During the past two years, the letter says, authorities have driven monks out of the Pochayiv monastery by confiscating their identity cards and abolishing their residence permits. If a monk refuses to leave, he is subject to prosecution for violating residence laws.

Ten monks are reported to have been tried for violating these laws. One of them reportedly was beaten to death in prison when his jailers tried to force him to give up his faith.

On August 31 of this year, the letter says, militia officers went into the monastery with 12 men. They broke into the cell of a 70-year-old monk, Father Joseph. They beat him and took him by force to a mental hospital. There is no definite news on Father Joseph, but he is reported to have been killed.

The following day, the letter continues, officers led a column of cars and five trucks to the monastery. With a larger force than the previous day's 12, they forced their way in and arrested 10 persons. The authorities took these persons to various places, some as far away as 190 miles, and threatened them with a five-year sentence if they should return to Pochayiv.

Parishioners of the monastery and the monks protested these actions, but the authorities reacted with more repression, according to the letter.

On October 3, officials brought a force of 100 men to the monastery. They broke into the monks' cells and seized some of the monks. These monks were insulted, beaten and taken away in trucks.

"This inhuman treatment of Christians," the letter concludes, "has led us to appeal to you with the thought that through the World Council of Churches and the United Nations you might help the monks of Pochayiv to recover their normal lives and to celebrate the Divine Service in the holy Monastery of Pochayiv for the consolation of the Orthodox people."

UNA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HOLDS MONTHLY MEETING

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (Special) — On Monday, December 17, 1962 the Supreme Executive Committee of the UNA held a regular monthly meeting at its headquarters, at which summary and detailed reports on the accomplishments of the UNA in 1962 were discussed and plans for 1963 were extensively discussed.

The supreme officers taking part in the meeting, were: President Joseph Lesawyer, who presided over the meeting; Vice President Stephen Kuropski of Chicago; Secretary Dr. Jaroslav Padoch; Treasurer Roman Slobodian and Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svoboda. Supreme Vice Presidents Anne Herman and Dr. Walter Gallan, chairman of the UNA Auditing Committee, were unable to attend the meeting.

Mr. Slobodian reported that from the last meeting of the UNA Executive Committee, held on October 15, 1962, the UNA invested \$204,747.00 in bonds, and \$355,000.00 in mortgage loans.

Mr. Lesawyer explained that the over-all assets of the UNA will soon reach a total of 27 million, of which sum approximately 20 million are invested in bonds, and 6 million in mortgage loans. He recommended that the policy of investing UNA assets in real estate first mortgage loans be continued in the future until the sum reaches 35 to 40 percent of all the UNA assets, since these investments bring a higher interest rate than investments in bonds. He also reported that the bonds of the UNA held in the custodian account by the bank were examined and, it was found that they are being kept properly and in good order.

The matter of indebtedness by some branches and the long delays by some secretaries in remitting dues was thoroughly discussed and it was decided that all efforts should be made to enforce prompt payment.

Dr. Padoch reported that the gigantic and impressive effort in the UNA membership drive which reached unprecedented levels before the 25th UNA Convention last spring slackened down considerably after the convention. Nevertheless, in 1962 the UNA organized 3,800 members up to November 30th which can be considered as an outstanding accomplishment of our community as a whole for a convention year.

Subsequently, a series of decisions and recommendations were published in 1963.

It was decided to issue instructions to secretaries regarding the re-instatement to full membership of those UNA members who have paid-up certificates in P-20, P-65, and "O" Classes under the condition that they indicate in writing their willingness to pay their UNA funds, and to subscribe to Svoboda.

Several amendments and changes in the UNA By-Laws as adopted at the last UNA conventions were reviewed and discussed, including the new certificate covering accidental death and dismemberment and the term rider which was approved for submission to state insurance departments.

It was resolved to encourage the mergers of small branches for better efficiency and operation; to organize secretarial and organizational courses in larger UNA districts, such as Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Toronto and others;

To engage a number of field organizers from among UNA members; and to prepare and publish a series of special pamphlets explaining the benefits deriving from UNA membership.

A special topic on the agenda was the 70th anniversary of Svoboda, the 30th anniversary of The Ukrainian Weekly and the 10th anniversary of The Rainbow, all of which are in 1963. Special programs and observances will be planned in 1963 to mark these outstanding anniversaries.

Mr. Lesawyer also reported on the financial status of Soyuzivka, stating that in 1962 up to November 30th the overall income of the UNA estates was \$230,000.00 as compared to \$217,000.00 in the previous year, increase of 6 percent. The cost of operating Soyuzivka has also increased because of rising prices and wages. Mr. Lesawyer added. He reported that projects such as the huge pavilion and the erection of a chapel were completed, except for finishing inside improvements. He said that in 1963 a monument in honor of Hetman Ivan Mazepa made by sculptor Serhii Lytvynenko, will be erected at Soyuzivka.

The summer camp at Soyuzivka for girls will commence June 22, for boys July 14 and the cultural courses will start August 4th.

Mr. Anthony Dragan gave a report on the status of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia and a series of other publications which are scheduled to be published in 1963.

Civil Service Examination

Arsenal, Metuchen, New Jersey. Entrance salary is from \$9,475 to 11,965 a year. Appointments to these positions will be career-conditional unless otherwise limited. Applications will be accepted until the needs of the service have been met.

For further information and application forms, apply to any Post Office in New Jersey or New York or for information as to where the forms may be obtained, the Executive Secretary, Board of U.S. Civil Service Examiners, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, New Jersey.

SEASON'S GREETINGS FROM UKRAINIAN PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

To add to this Season of holiday festivities, the Ukrainian Professional Association will hold its Annual Christmas Party on Sunday afternoon, December 23rd, at 4:00 P.M. in the Ukrainian Institute.

The second floor of the Ukrainian Institute will be bedecked in Holiday decorations, and aglow with candle-



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Editorials

AFTER THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL

The Second Ecumenical Council recessed two weeks ago with some 2,400 "Council Fathers" departing for home in every corner of the globe.

Much has been written on the subject of this historical gathering, and more will be written in the future before the second session of the same Council meets in September, 1963.

For some two months the "Council Fathers" spoke on a variety of subjects pertaining to the overall purpose of the Council: a unity of all Christian churches of the world. Naturally, no subject which was put on the agenda, was carried completely to its conclusion. Many proposals and drafts of resolutions and recommendations are now in the hands of experts who will try to prepare the final drafts and present them for adoption during the next session of the Council.

The most important feature of the Ecumenical Council was that the natural interest of Catholics in the Conclave has been shared to an unprecedented degree by non-Catholics alike. Both the Catholics and non-Catholics will now look forward with hope to the new meeting next fall.

From the Ukrainian viewpoint the Ecumenical Council has added to the greater prestige and renown of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Ukrainian people alike. The participation of 15 Ukrainian Catholic bishops, the Ukrainian Rite Mass at St. Peter's Basilica, the exhibit of Ukrainian books and literature in the "Church of Silence" hall in Rome, as well as the attendant publicity — all this greatly increased knowledge about Ukraine and the Ukrainian people in the free world.

THE UUARC AND ITS MISSION

As in previous years, during the Christmas holiday season the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee (UUARC) will conduct its traditional campaign for funds for its European operations and activities. It has been doing this almost since its very inception in 1944.

To many people it may seem that the mission and tasks of the UUARC have long been completed, and there is hardly any need for its continued existence. Such thinking is not only erroneous but even detrimental to many actual and potential victims of political persecution — a persecution which has befallen or may befall our Ukrainian brothers in Europe.

It has been taken for granted by many of our people here that since the bulk of Ukrainians refugees and displaced persons in Europe has been resettled in various countries across the seven seas, the UUARC has attained its objectives. Such a notion is superficial and illusory and is not substantiated by the facts.

It is true, there are no more tens of thousands of Ukrainian DP's crying out for help and assistance, as was the case in 1945-1949. But there still are thousands of Ukrainians in Germany and elsewhere who are in dire need of sustained assistance and help.

For instance, in 1962 the UUARC European headquarters helped 29 Ukrainian families, embracing over 110 persons, to emigrate to the United States, Canada and England. It handled 3 USEP Ukrainian cases (USEP — the United States Escapee Program — helps only recent political escapes from communist persecution). There are new potential areas of operations for the UUARC, if it could muster sufficient funds to cover its expenditures. These new areas are Turkey and Iran, where there are substantial numbers of Ukrainian refugees or old-time settlers who are not firmly entrenched in local economies and would like to move elsewhere for permanent resettlement. In addition, the UUARC has been helping the needy Ukrainian cases in integration and emigration processes. Moreover, one of the outstanding facets of UUARC activities in Europe was the handling of some 1,500 applications for indemnification claims to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. The UNHCR received over 40 million dollars from the West German government to pay the victims of Nazi persecution and mistreatment, among them being Ukrainian victims. Many Ukrainian claimants have already received substantial sums of money with the help of the UUARC.

But above all, the UUARC is an institution which has a superb record of resettling over 60,000 Ukrainians to various overseas countries. It is a unique Ukrainian American organization which is recognized as an international non-governmental agency operating in the field of emigration and relief throughout Western Europe.

Moreover, the UUARC has been very often attacked by the Soviet press, both in Ukraine and Russia, which means that the Soviet government regards this Ukrainian American relief organization as undesirable and dangerous. For, whether we realize this or not, the UUARC is a beacon of hope for those unhappy Ukrainians behind the Iron Curtain who might dream of escaping to freedom and turning to the UUARC for help and assistance.

Therefore, it is imperative that the UUARC should continue its worthy activities in Europe. It will be able to do so when the Ukrainian American community, and for that matter, the Ukrainian Canadian community, give it the full moral and material support it needs for an effective and successful performance of its tasks and objectives.

These thoughts about the UUARC should be in our minds, now when we are approaching the Christmas season, and when the UUARC appeals to us for generous contributions to its annual fund drive for the benefit of our destitute and needy brothers and sisters in Europe and elsewhere.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The hypocritical double standard of the non-aligned nations in their search for peace has never been more clearly shown than by the meeting of six of their number that is being held at the present time in Colombo, Ceylon, in the hope that they can in some way patch up the controversy between India and Red China and find a solution that will preserve the face of non-alignment as a moral force that is necessary for the United Nations. The six are Ceylon, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Ghana and the United Arab Republic.

All have taken a strong stand against their participation in the struggle for freedom against the Communist bloc of slavery. They have followed willingly the lead of India and it never occurred to any of them that India might itself be made the victim of Communist aggression, even though there have been in distinct warnings over the past years that slowly and almost imperceptibly the Chinese were pushing further into territory claimed by India and establishing their own control. It never occurred to these nations with their paper love of freedom that Tibet was the first victim of Communist China and once the Dalai Lama tried to bring home the truth, they grasped eagerly at the possibility that the Tibetans (or at least the Communist part of them, if one existed) wanted to come under Red Chinese sovereignty and to see all their traditional liberties and mode of life rapidly obliterated in the name of the new order.

"A Peace-Loving" China

When the truth was finally brought home to them that the Chinese were advancing further and further into India and the Indians began to realize that their independence depended upon their own reconstruction of the Indian army, the non-aligned nations became deeply concerned not over the fate of India but over the fact that India is receiving Western help in the form of arms and equipment was somehow or other falling victim to the neo-colonial imperialism of the United States and Great Britain and that it was up to them to find some remedy. Of course the idea of putting pressure on Communist China would not occur to any non-aligned nation, for it was clear to them, one and all, that China was by hypothesis a peace-loving nation that was only interested in human rights and the desire to take a great leap forward in its economy to free itself from both colonial and neo-colonial dangers. They are confident that a successful resistance by India would somehow or other bring into danger all the Asian and African nations and they feel it their duty to take steps to prevent that peril which they have conjured up out of their unrealistic dreams.

It is a strange combination of nations that are meeting in Colombo, and they have strange ways of proving their essential peace-loving character and their non-alignment. It

China for which it was willing to pay a price in terms of the cession of territory, mutual concessions that usually turned out to the benefit of the Chinese, while the Burmese government cheerfully overlooked the fact that it had been thoroughly rooked by Moscow in shipments of cement in return for rice which Moscow promptly threw on the international market to demoralize the Burmese economy still further. The only result was the feeling of the Burmese that they could be cheated by Moscow but at all costs had to turn down American assistance, lest it establish a neo-colonial relationship.

There is no need to mention the peace-loving character of the United Arab Republic. Under President Nasser, Egypt has been embroiled in intrigue in all the other Arab states, as Nasser endeavors to bring all of them under his own control. The feud between him and Jordan and Saudi Arabia, Syria and Iraq, not to speak of his sending of Egyptian troops to Yemen, has been as notorious as his objections to the position of Israel on the Near and Middle East. There have been the conflicts with England and France. Moscow is building the Aswan Dam but Nasser still is hoping to secure Western help for saving the temples of the upper Nile and for revitalizing Egyptian agriculture, while he can always be relied upon for attacks on the West whenever it proves convenient.

The sixth nation, Ghana, has taken an emphatic part in the politics of Africa, while President Nkrumah has established at home almost a cult of personality and has eliminated from the Parliament all the opposition members. Nkrumah has long been giving signs that he wanted to become the head of a united Africa tailored to suit his own principles, to assure the defeat of neo-colonialism, while he has been perhaps the most outspoken opponent of the secession of Katanga in the Congo and the "mercenaries" there, even though he has not scrupled to hire white men at times for the Ghanaian army and has welcomed the sending of white men under the United Nations to patrol the Congo.

In short, the six countries that are now meeting at Colombo represent a group of nations which are essentially trying to launch a new Asian-African imperialistic period under native leadership with no regard for the wishes of the populations which they would subjugate. They are all willing to receive Communist assistance but they realize, as do all the non-aligned nations, that a true neutralism which criticizes the actions of the Communist world may prove dangerous, while they can carry favor there and still continue to receive Western help even though they berate the West on every possible occasion.

Yet these states cannot fail to have an uneasy feeling, when they reflect upon the sudden and unprovoked attack upon India, once the foremost leader of their cause. Under these conditions they must feel doubts whether their hour may not come as did that of India when the people and the government were forced either

to yield an unspecified amount of territory or fight to retain it against a naked aggression of the kind that is supposed to be typical of the West in their code of thinking.

Under these circumstances, the conference at Colombo will scarcely come up with any satisfactory suggestions other than an appeal to Red China to moderate its appetite and rest contented with what it has already grabbed, while it urges India to consent to a partial mutilation in return for an avoidance of Western help, dubbed neo-colonialism in their strange jargon. They do not see that their cause would be better served in the United Nations by adhering strictly to the text of the Charter and working with the free world to produce a free association of nations devoted to the maintenance of peace and order and the establishment of freedom for all nations and peoples.

Hence their embarrassment at the present Himalayan crisis which is exposing their double standard of morality and international relations and which in the future bids fair to bring down the whole fabric of neutralism, if not of the United Nations itself, while it puts in jeopardy before Communist aggression their own hard won independence. As in the case of India, they may have to rely on the West for that support which they have scorned but which is devoted to the expansion of freedom and human development.

BOOK REVIEW

An Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language. By J. B. Rudnytsky. Part I. Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, Winnipeg, 1962.

An etymological dictionary of the Ukrainian language is the first Slavic etymological dictionary in English. It also includes Russian, Byelorussian, Polish, Old Church Slavonic and other Slavic languages.

The choice of excerpts of literature and systematic collection of necessary materials for this dictionary were started in 1941 in Prague. By 1945 the collection amounted to some twenty-five thousand entries. At that time the work proceeded at the University of Heidelberg where some additional thousand entries were prepared.

A new period in the preparation of materials for this etymological dictionary began in 1949 when J. B. Rudnytsky arrived in Winnipeg and started his work at the University of Manitoba. The period of 1949-1961 was devoted to the further collection of materials and their thorough revision. In 1961, in view of the lack of Slavic etymological dictionaries in English which are needed by students of Slavic languages on this continent and elsewhere, the present publication was started by the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences. The plan is to print it in about twenty parts which will appear at regular intervals.

This work has been designed as a comprehensive authoritative dictionary of the Ukrainian language. It traces the words through allied languages to the original form. Its

DEFENDING THE FRATERNAL SYSTEM

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

People who are connected or associated with fraternal benefit societies are firmly convinced that the fraternal system has all kinds of advantages over other systems in the life insurance field. These fraternalists work hard for their respective organizations and are quick to defend them against criticism. The fact is, however, that the commercial companies are larger than the fraternal societies and are still doing most of the insurance underwriting.

We discussed this subject not long ago with a representative of a large commercial company and he brought out some interesting points. For instance, he said that some fraternal societies make things difficult for themselves by adhering to too many rules. "They actually discourage people from joining their groups by having initiations of new members, insisting on their attendance at all meetings, charging extra assessments for certain benefits and publications, fund-raising, imposing fines for infractions of rules, and other things. I have sold insurance to people who actually quit fraternal benefit societies because they became irritated — fed up — with the many demands made upon them by their lodges. Mostly, they resented the attendance of meetings and the payment

of extra assessments. A commercial company does not make any demands on the policyholders. We go to them for the premiums — they do not go to us — and we have no extra charges, fines, or publications to sell; we have nothing to do with fund-raising schemes. We pay better dividends. It seems to me that the fraternal societies would make better progress by catering to the members and cooperating with them as to their wishes. The agent's points were similar to comments made by people we had contacted for membership in the Ukrainian National Association. They were reluctant to join and remained hesitant until they had assurances that they would not be required to do anything but pay their insurance dues.

We do not know about the other fraternal benefit societies, but we do know that the Ukrainian National Association has been following a policy of catering to its members. We presume that this is a trend and that the other organizations are doing likewise. Now, this does not mean that the lodges are no longer holding meetings. Meetings are held as usual. Where the UNA is concerned, however, 100% attendance is not required and absentees are not fined. Members may pay their dues to their branch secretaries by mail, if they so desire and in advance, if they so desire. The UNA does not compel American-born members, Canadian members, female members, or illiterate members to subscribe to its official publication, Svo-boda, or to buy any books or periodicals. The UNA does not conduct any compulsory fund-raising campaigns. Outside of a 15-cent monthly charge to adults for its Indigent, Con-vention and National Funds, the UNA has no extra dues or assessments where standard insurance is concerned. Sick or disabled members receive benefits from the Indigent Fund. The UNA strives to pay a fair rate of dividend; its 1962 dividend payment was considerably more than the payment for 1961.

Some UNA branches have their own charges or assessments, usually for administration purposes, sick benefit fund, or both. Members who object to these charges may transfer to branches which do not make these demands.

It should be kept in mind that the fraternal societies do not have salaried agents and that the rate of dues, as compared to the premiums of commercial companies is lower or compares favorably in most cases. The important thing, however, is that the commercial company does not offer fraternalism, and that the society belongs to the members, to manage as they see fit. It is this latter fact that has inspired so many UNA members to work hard for the organization. They are good UNA members and true fraternalists.

W. T. Zyla

Don't be satisfied merely to pay your UNA dues. The UNA and its branches have much to offer. Attend branch meetings and functions and observe fraternalism in action. Subscribe either to Svo-boda or The Weekly and keep in touch with developments. Make your membership in the UNA mean something!

PENNSYLVANIA PREMIERE OF TARAS BULBA

A Premiere Showing of "Taras Bulba," a film of Ukrainian Cossacks, will be shown at Fox Theatre, 16th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Sunday, December 23, 1962 at 7:30 P.M.

This is being shown under sponsorship of The Friends of Manor Junior College, Chairman of the committee is Dr. Eli Pronchick (Capt. U.S. Air Force, Res.). Tickets may be procured from Manor Junior College, Jenkintown, Pa.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN NOW THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND READ THE WEEKLY

HISTORY OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE - A SURVEY

By VICTOR O. BUYNIAK

University of Saskatchewan (Courtesy of: The Alpha Omega Society Digest, May, 1962)

The two largest parts came under the rule of USSR and Poland. The Polish government took an openly hostile attitude toward the Ukrainian language, culture and nationality, a position also taken by another occupying country, Rumania. In Czechoslovakia, pro-Russian tendencies reigned, and Ukrainians living there were Russified. In the Soviet Union, during the 1920's the Ukrainian language, literature and culture fared best. The Soviet government did not dare to deny the existence of the Ukrainian language or its further development. In the 20's this was a general line of the Soviet government's policy, not only toward the Ukrainian language, but also toward all nationalities inhabiting the Soviet Union. During this short period, the

Ukrainian language developed its literary, philosophic, journalistic, business and general style. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev was instrumental in sponsoring various works in literature, grammar, lexicography and in many branches of humanities and sciences. This was also a brilliant revival period in Ukrainian literature. However, after this short decade of relative freedom, the Soviet government began to curtail this free development of the Ukrainian language, and continues to do so now. In the 30's, the Ukrainian language and literature were forcefully destroyed at a time when they were blossoming. A rigid censorship was introduced and exists now, despite all the Soviet propaganda denials. At the same time, the Ukrainian language is system-

atically and intensively Russified in its written and oral aspect, in its orthography, phonology, syntax and lexicology, especially in its technical vocabulary. This highly Russified form of the Ukrainian language is now used in the Soviet Union mainly as a communist propaganda tool.

Modern Ukrainian literary language is based on the Kievian-Poltavian dialect of Eastern Ukraine, with numerous Western and Northern elements. It was selected as a basis because the first modern Ukrainian writers and poets, among them Kotlyarevsky, Osnyanenko, Kulish, Vovchok and Shevchenko, were natives of those parts, and used the dialect in their works. This dialect also represents a rich mixture of various Ukrainian dialects, since its territories were resettled, during the 16th-18th centuries, by the inhabitants of various Ukrainian regions. The graphic system of Ukrainian language has come a long way since the time it was first introduced at the end of the 10th century. Many a time it was modified to suit the sounds and the character of the Ukrainian language. Considerable modification and simplifications occurred at the time of the introduction of printing in the 16th century, in the beginning of the 18th century and in 1917, and continue today. There existed no generally and unanimously accepted orthographical, grammatical and stylistic system of the Ukrainian language until 1929. Written or printed texts used several systems, or no system at all, depending on the individuality of the writer, territory and time. This was happening because the enemies of the Ukrainian nation, of its language and culture, always stood in the way. The process of unification and systematization of the Ukrainian orthography began during the independence of Ukraine but the war activities prevented its accomplishment. During the 1920's, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev, in consultation with the Ukrainian

linguists and scholars, in the country and abroad, issued, in 1929, the official norms for the whole system of the literary language which was accepted by all Ukrainians. This system, with some modifications, is presently used by the Ukrainians outside the Iron Curtain. In Soviet Ukraine this system was soon found to be too nationalistic and too contradictory to the aims of Russian communism. It underwent several changes, the last one dating to 1960, to make it more and more similar to the system of the Russian language.

It is obvious that a free, un-suppressed development of the Ukrainian language, literature and culture is nowadays possible only in the countries outside of Ukraine proper. The duty of Ukrainians, living beyond the influence of the Iron Curtain dictators, is to preserve the Ukrainian language, to cherish it, to cultivate it. Its preservation will vouchsafe the survival of the Ukrainian nationality. (End)

Editor Returns from Europe

(Concluded from page 2)

Committee, with whom he discussed a number of problems relating to the future operations of the UUARC in Europe. A special report on his findings was submitted to the main headquarters of the UUARC in Philadelphia. In Rome Mr. Dushnyk met with all the Ukrainian Catholic bishops attending the Ecumenical Council, and held extensive talks with Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn of Philadelphia and Metropolitan Maxime Hermaniuk of Winnipeg; with Archbishop Ivan Buehko of Rome, and Bishop Joseph M. Schmonduk of Stamford, Bishop Jaroslav Gabro of Chicago and Bishop Andrew Sapelak of Buenos Aires. He was also granted an interview by Metropolitan Hermaniuk for the Ukrainian press on the participation of Ukrainian Catholic Bishops in the Council. Mr. Dushnyk had also an interview with Cardinal Doepfner, Archbishop of Munich and Freising, for an American Catholic review. Also in Rome Mr. Dushnyk spoke, as a representative of the U.S. CA, on the Italian radio, which is under the sponsorship of the Council of Ministers, and has been managed since 1962 by Dr. Fedoronechuk, a Ukrainian journalist and writer. The radio address of Mr. Dushnyk was broadcast twice to Ukraine as a part of the daily Ukrainian-language programming. In addition, he held several conversations with a group of newspapermen from behind the Iron Curtain who had come to Rome. In Berlin Mr. Dushnyk visited the infamous wall which divides the unhappy German capital, and gathered material

Presentation of Benefit Proceeds To St. Basil's Orphanage



Officers and several members of UNWLA Branch 72 with guests at tea: 1st row, left to right: Anne Bezko, Treasurer and Dance Chairman; Millie Smejka, Raffle Chairman; Sister Constanta; Mary Dushnyk, President; Mother Superior Euzemia; Mary Lesawyer, Vice-Pres. and Raffle Co-Chairman; and Lily Bochenko, Secretary. 2nd row, left to right: Claire Petrow; Anna Kosciw; Stella Klawnsnik; Dora Pifko; Myroslava Karp; Anne Harrison, Asst. Sec'y; Irene Czarnecky and Mary Tollock.

On Thursday afternoon, December 6, "Soyuz Ukrainok" Branch 72 of New York City held a tea at the Ukrainian Institute of America for two guests from Philadelphia — Mother Superior Euzemia and Sister Constanta of St. Basil's Orphanage. The occasion for the tea was to meet the Sisters and to turn over to the Orphanage before Christmas the proceeds from the raffle which Branch 72 had sponsored for St. Basil's benefit. The club members had been selling the raffle tickets for four months and the winners of the prizes had been announced at the group's dance on October 20. After Mother Superior Euzemia and Sister Constanta were welcomed by Mrs. Mary Dushnyk, the club's president, Mrs. Millie Smejka, Raffle Chairman, presented Mother Superior Euzemia with a check for \$613.25 payable to St. Basil's Orphanage. Also, a check from club member Mrs. Helen Modrako for \$10.00 was given to Mother Superior Euzemia by Mrs. Stella Klawnsnik in the absence of Mrs. Modrako. Mother Superior Euzemia graciously thanked the members for the donations and expressed her gratitude to all those who had helped to make the raffle a success by offering prizes. Prior to the tea, the Sisters were taken on a tour of the Ukrainian Institute by its administrator, Mr. Julian Revas, Mrs. Mary Lesawyer, branch Vice-President, and Mrs. Dora Pifko. The afternoon was a rewarding climax to months of hard work by the members of Branch 72 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

Sports Scene

USC Downs Inter in Cup Match

NATS GAIN TWO POINTS By OLEH ZWADIUK

NEW YORK. — The New York Ukrainians of the German American Soccer League gained their second victory in the Challenge Cup competition last Sunday, when they defeated the Inter, S.C. of the American Soccer League, 3-2, at the International Field in New York. USC gained its first victory over Austria S.C. of the German Premier division several weeks ago. The Italian club was the first to score in the eighth minute of the first half, but USC outside right Piotti evened matters four minutes later on a penalty kick. Three minutes later Pete Miller put his team ahead again making it 2-1. It was not until the 35th minute that Piotti scored his second goal of the game on a long sizzler to tie the first half at 2-2.

Play was fairly even in the second half. At the 35th minute, Ted Purdon scored what proved to be the winning goal for the Ukrainians. A few minutes later the USC side managed to put the ball once more in Inter's nets but the referee called it offside. This victory makes the New York Ukrainians one of the top competitors for the National Challenge cup.

Noha Gets "Hat Trick"

The Ukrainian Nationals gained two more points last Sunday, when they defeated their city rivals, the Uhrik Truckers, 5-1, in Philadelphia. The half time score was 2-1. According to The Philadelphia Inquirer report on the game, the Nats could have scored many more goals than they did if it was not for the excellent goal-tending by a new Uhrik import in goal. He is a Spaniard, Jose Estromala. The Truckers scored first on a goal by Nick Dombrowski in the 16th minute of play. Mike Noha tied the score and Carl Yakovino gave the Nationals the 2-1 edge at the end of the first half.

Sitch Eliminated

Another Ukrainian club, the Newark Ukrainian Sitch were knocked out of the Cup competition by Elizabeth Sport Club last Sunday. It took Elizabeth 30 minutes of overtime play to down the stout Ukrainian eleven. Sitch dominated play through most of the game and had several good chances to score.

Elizabeth was the first to score, at the 15th minute of play when the center forward outmaneuvered Alex Holub, the Ukrainian goalie, and headed the ball into the net from close range. The usually reliable Holub had a bad day last Sunday. Several factors could have contributed to this, one of which was the extreme cold which made it very hard to handle the ball.

Immediately after Elizabeth scored, A. Czayka evened matters with a hard 18 yard free kick drive that eluded the "wall" and the goalie and went in for a score. Czayka scored again at the end of the half from a penalty called by the referee for handling the ball in the penalty area. Elizabeth tied the score at the 30th minute of the second half when Holub dropped the ball and an on-rushing forward lobbed it into the net.

Overtime As is usually the case when two teams are tied at the end of regulation time in Cup competition, the referee awarded another 30 minutes of play, 15 minutes each half, in order to break the tie. In the second half of the overtime period, Sitch muffed two chances to score. An Elizabeth defender headed what seemed to be a sure drive out of the net by Zenon Snylyk, the other try was by George Rada who was all alone but misjudged his shot. The Germans then went on to score when an easy lob was missed by Holub who appeared to be blinded by the sun.

The Toronto Globe and Mail reported that Montreal...

The Toronto Globe and Mail reported that Montreal, U.K. will join the Eastern Canada Professional Soccer League next year. The report also said that all obstacles which prevented the team from joining the league last season have been removed.

The German-American Soccer League and the American Soccer League will hold an indoor tournament at the 71st Regiment Armory (33rd St. and Park Avenue) with January 5, 26 and February 16 as the dates currently scheduled. Many teams are reported considering joining, the six-a-side tournament. A spokesman said that no more than 24 teams will be allowed to participate.

MHPOCJAB KJHMARI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT Room 202, 2489 Bloor Street West Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Telephone business: 762-1790 Residence: 274-2901

Dear SIR or MADAM: Soon another year will end. It is time to take care of all neglected important matters, especially the matter of LIFE INSURANCE. If you are NOT YET INSURED, take care of this IMMEDIATELY. If you are already insured, is the amount sufficient to suit your needs? Everyone should carry enough insurance to cover all his needs. Seven out of ten Americans are covered by LIFE INSURANCE. The average amount of insurance for an American family is \$8,800. What is the total insurance on your family? DON'T DELAY — increase your present insurance. And remember that the least expensive and most modern types of insurance can be obtained ONLY in THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, our oldest and largest INSURANCE ORGANIZATION.

Write to: THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION 81-83 Grand Street — Jersey City, N. J. or to one of the 500 U.N.A. Secretaries and Organizers in the UNITED STATES and CANADA.

To: UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION 81-83 Grand Street Jersey City, N. J. Please send me all INFORMATION on the various types INSURANCE in the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

My Name My Address (Signature) Please tear off, fill out and send to us

"UYL-NA CORNER" By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

"Taras Bulba" — Detroit, Mich. The great Ukrainian historical work of Ukrainian writer Nicolai Gogol, the ever-popular Taras Bulba, has been made into a 7 million dollar film extravaganza and will be shown shortly throughout the USA, Canada, and foreign lands.

As such, the Ukrainian Graduates, the Ukrainian High School, and the Ukrainian Language Classes, all of Detroit, sponsored a special premiere showing of "Taras Bulba" at the Palms Theatre in Detroit — with the proceeds going to the above 3 named organizations — on Friday evening Dec. 21, 1962 at 8:15 P.M. Tickets were priced at \$10, and were tax deductible.

"Taras Bulba" — Philadelphia, Pa. A charity performance of "Taras Bulba" will be shown at the Fox Theatre in Philadelphia, Pa., on Sunday Dec. 23, 1962. Proceeds of this showing will go to the Manor Junior College in Jenkintown, Pa. Tickets are priced at \$3.50.

"Taras Bulba" — Newark, N. J. The Newark, N. J. Ukrainian Chornomorska Sitch will sponsor a benefit performance of the Ukrainian film "Taras Bulba" on Monday evening Dec. 24, 1962 at 8 P.M., at the Branford Theatre, located on 11 Branford Place (near Broad & Market Str.) in Newark, N. J.

The Ukrainian Sitch Building Fund will receive all monies from this advance showing. Tickets are priced at a nominal \$2.50 and can be obtained from several individuals (John Atamanec, Walter Bodnar, Al Danko, Mike Matias) and such organizations as Ukrainian Sitch, Samopomich Savings and Loan Association, Dnipro Store and Branford Theatre. A large crowd is expected to turn out for this film, which is supposed to give a fairer version of the Ukrainian viewpoint than is usual in any non-Ukrainian-made film, and at the same time help promote the new Newark Ukrainian Sitch building.

We'd like to see all other Ukrainian-populated cities — New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Toronto, Winnipeg, etc. — all get "in the act", and either rent the entire theater and charge own prices, or else put an additional charge over and above the regular theatre price and set up a special showing for some Ukrainian charities. The movie operators would be only too happy to cooperate in this regard. Yours truly wrote UYL-NA Foundation Chairman Walter Banaid of New York City in this matter a fortnight ago as the UYL-NA

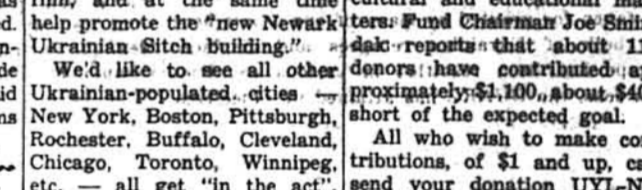
UYL-NA Shevchenko Directory. The UYL-NA is participating in the Shevchenko Statue Fund drive by compiling a directory with \$1 boosters (of Ukrainian organizations and individuals), and \$5 ads for Ukrainian businessmen.

Thus far, we have collected close to \$1,000 — but a large portion of this imposing total is composed of large individual donors. Thus we wish to impress on one and all that individual \$1 boosters are what make a directory. See that your area is represented. Send your \$1 booster and or \$5 ad to: Mr. Joseph Kaworsky, 123 High St., Phenixville, Pa. UYL-NA Foundation Appeal

The UYL-NA Foundation is now entering the final phase of its annual fund appeal, the proceeds of which are used for cultural and educational matters. Fund Chairman Joe Shindak reports that about 110 donors have contributed approximately \$1,100, about \$400 short of the expected goal. All who wish to make contributions of \$1 and up, can send your donation UYL-NA Foundation — P.O. Box 26 — Carteret, N. J.

MALE & FEMALE BOOKKEEPER - wanted - for INSURANCE OFFICE. Write: P. O. Box 76 JERSEY CITY 3, N. J. REAL ESTATE

NEW RECORD! Olga Pavlova sings 10 POPULAR UKRAINIAN FOLK SONGS with orchestral accompaniment and Sing-Along Text LP Stereo or Monaural \$4.98. At Ukrainian dealers or write MONITOR RECORDS 413 W. 50th St., New York.



OLGA PAVLOVA

"THE UKRAINE SWINGS" a new sound in Ukrainian music RECORDED IN FULL HI-FI and STEREO 12 famous Ukrainian folk songs played in American dance style by SAL DeFEO MONAURAL \$3.95 — STEREO \$4.95 Ask in your local RECORD STORE or send your money order or check directly to U-TAB RECORDS — 142 Second Ave., N. Y. 3, N. Y.

"Taras Bulba" to Be Shown in Newark

NEWARK, N. J. (Special). — An advance showing of the 7 million dollar extravaganza, "Taras Bulba," based on the Ukrainian novel by Ukrainian writer Nicolai Gogol (Gogol), will be shown at the Branford Theatre, located at 11 Branford Place (just 1 short block south of Market & Broad Str.) in Newark, N. J. This advance showing, for the benefit of the Ukrainian Chornomorska Sitch of Newark, N. J. Building Fund, will take place on Monday evening, December 24, 1962, at 8 P.M. Tickets have been priced at a nominal fee of \$2.50 per ticket, and can be obtained from the following: Ukrainian Sitch Home Self-reliance Savings & Loan Association, Dnipro Gift Shop, Branford Theatre, Walter Bodnar, Alexander Danko, Mike Matias and John Atamanec. The Newark Ukrainian Sitch also held their annual elections last week, with the following results: President — John Atamanec; Vice President — George Iwankiv; Financial Secretary — Mike Matias; Recording Secretary — Stefan Kobilyk; Treasurer — Mike Korda; Controllers — Vic Romanyshyn, Marian Kormylo, and Dr. Osy Utrysko. The Sitch executive committee invites the entire metropolitan N. J. - N. Y. area to come to Newark's Branford Theatre on Monday evening Dec. 24, 1962, and view this great Ukrainian historical epic.

Holiday Season Starts DECEMBER 24 1962 at SOYUZIVKA

On MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1962 Christmas Dinner On MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1962 New Year's Eve Festivities On SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1963 Holy Supper including the TRADITIONAL 12 COURSES OF THE UKRAINIAN CHRISTMAS MEAL. THIS IS THE IDEAL WAY TO GIVE THE HOUSEWIVES A CHRISTMAS TREAT!

For the CHILDREN and the young people: TOBOGGANING — SKATING — SKIING For the ADULTS: HUNTING — BRIDGE TOURNAMENT For EVERYONE: white, crisp SNOW, pleasant COMPANY, family ATMOSPHERE at the friendly SOYUZIVKA in the Catskill Hills. Please make the reservation in advance, by filling out the form below and mailing it to the SOYUZIVKA.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N ESTATE Kerhonkson, N. Y. Tel.: 5641 NAME ADDRESS Enclosed is reservation deposit \$... for Dinner for ... persons, for ... day, from ... to ...

Dana's Fashion Show and Recital To Be Held in New York

NEW YORK, N. Y. (Special). — On Saturday, December 29, 1962, at 7:30 P.M., a Fashion Show and Recital will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America under the sponsorship of UNA Branch 27. The principal performer at the event will be Mrs. Hildana Ziatyk of Newark, N. J., who will present her fashion show and will also appear as a soloist. The program of the soiree will include violin solos by R. Wenke. Mrs. Ziatyk will be accompanied by B. Perfeky and K. Sebak. Models will be three Ukrainian girls: Dvynka Salak, Vera Lazorko and Renia Postoluk. Roman Olesnjcki, N. Y. attorney, will be master of ceremonies. Cocktails and hors d'oeuvres will be served after the program.

PREMIERE SHOWING — For the Benefit of NEWARK UKRAINIAN SITCH — BUILDING FUND "TARAS BULBA" Starring Yul BRYNNER & Tony CURTIS at the Branford Theatre 11 Branford Place (near Market & Broad Sts.) NEWARK, N. J. Monday Evening - Dec. 24, 1962 8 P.M. Tickets: \$2.50 Children: \$1.00

Tickets can be obtained from: UKRAINIAN SITCH SELF-RELIANCE DNIPRO GIFT SHOP BRANFORD THEATRE Walter BODNAR Alexander DANKO Michael MATIASH John ATAMANEC

NOTICE TO U.N.A. MEMBERS AND BRANCHES

Members and Branches of the Ukrainian National Association are hereby notified that with the ending of its fiscal year the Home Office of the U.N.A. must close its accounts and deposit in banks all money received from Branches no later than noon, of December 31, 1962.

Money received later cannot be credited to 1962. Therefore we appeal to all members of the U.N.A. to pay their dues this month as soon as possible and all Branches, especially those which often send in their dues late, to remit their accounts and money in time to be received by the Home Office no later than noon of MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1962. Notice is hereby given that Branches which send their dues late will be shown as delinquent and in arrears on the annual report. U.N.A. HOME OFFICE

Fourth ANNUAL SOYUZIVKA WINTER BALL Sponsored by The UNA Metropolitan Area Committee of New York

On SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1963 Ukrainian National Home — 140 Second Avenue, NEW YORK CITY Commencing: 9 P.M. — 2 A.M.

Season's Greetings

Любомир Кузак
3 виставки Володимира Ласовського
 Малирство В. Ласовського позначене печатью нашої кризової доби, яка по суті є тільки переходом між тим, що було, і тим, що колись буде. Непевність, брак однозначного світогляду відбивається сьогодні в дзеркалі мистецтва як еклектизм і вічне шукання, і не раз буває, що мистець виконає кілька стилів по черзі не тільки в різних періодах свого розвитку, але й у тому самому часі. Типова „кар'єра" сучасного мистеця починається звичайно

шкільним реалістичним або імпресіоністичним або експресіоністичним стилем, проходить через усі або деякі модерні стилі, чимраз більше віддалені від шкільного зору, а кічається на повній абстракції або безпредметності, у небезпечній близькості до мистецького нігілізму.
 Ласовський теж син нашої доби, але він не доходить у своїх шуканнях до тих розривних крайностей. На цій його ретроспективній виставці можна знайти три головні стилі: експресіонізм, кубізм і класицизм. Він у своїй історії експресіоніст, і тому два други стилі займають у його творчості підрадне місце. Малоючю портрети, він стосує класичну або реалістично-імпресіоністичну формулу; такий підхід впливає і на історичні портрети, як мистецької проблеми, і на постави замовця, які очікують такої стилістичної розв'язки. Кубістичні елементи випливають у нього із студій кубізму і „дизайну добу", подібно як і відгук антиестетизму, що об'являється як подекуди свідомо вбруджений кольорит і наду-

мані деформації у деяких картинах.
 Ласовський черпає теми з живого життя, забарвлюючи їх реакціями свого неспокійного темпераменту. Це треба підкреслити як здоровий елемент і як зв'язок із доктринами раннього модернізму („мистецтво — природа, ба, чена крізь темперамент мистця"). В рамках такого спрямування своєї творчості він з рухливий і податний на різні впливи і в своїх кращих моментах дає речі візії („Міст", „Пальо борача", „Схід сонця", „Індустріальне") або глибоше експресивні („Квартал бідних", „3 аргентинського нотатника").
 Найвища його манера, практикована у Нью Йорку, характеризується прощеним експресіоністичною палеті, добування більше звучних барвних гармоній („3 купелі", „Лялька", „На березі"). „Портрет дружини" видержаний у класичному стилі, як знак пошани до майстрів минулого. З історичного боку заслуговує на згадку Портрет українського поета В. Антоновича. У цих, подібно як і в інших його портретах, можна завважити деяку ідеалізацію моделі і випрацювання психологічного виразу, що свідчить про можливість мистця і в інших напрямках, поза полем, сказати б, ортодоксального експресіонізму.
 На виставці показано майже ські твори з аргентинського періоду 1956 — 1959 років з нюворського періоду 1960 — 1962 та фоторепродукції попереднього часу.

Видають твори
Зенона Тарнавського
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