

"WE INTEND TO BURY NO ONE AND WE DO NOT INTEND TO BE BURIED."
Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY



The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address:
The Ukrainian Weekly
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. HEnderson 4-0237
New York's Telephone:
BARclay 7-4125
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel HEnderson 5-8740

"UKRAINIANS IN DIASPORA SHOULD NOT LOSE THEIR NATIONAL IDENTITY," STATES BISHOP SCHMONDIUK OF STAMFORD

STAMFORD, Conn. (Special).—"The Ukrainians in the diaspora should not lose their national identity but should adhere to their traditions so that in proper time they could contribute substantially to the rebirth of Christ's Church in Ukraine," stated the Most Rev. Joseph M. Schmondiuk, Ukrainian Catholic Bishop of Stamford.



The Most Rev. Joseph M. Schmondiuk, Bishop of Stamford

In a letter addressed to Svo-boda, Bishop Schmondiuk expressed his firm belief that Ukrainians in the free world must preserve their national identity, language and traditions, if they are to play an important and vital role in the rebirth of the Ukrainian Church in Ukraine once it is free from foreign communist enslavement. At the same time, Bishop Schmondiuk corrected the report which appeared in the Ukrainian press to the effect that Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford is soon to introduce the English language in the Ukrainian Byzantine-rite Mass.

Svo-boda's news story was based on the original report which appeared in the English-language section of The Way, official organ of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States.

In a letter to the editor of Svo-boda in Ukrainian, dated on December 3, 1964, Bishop Schmondiuk stated:

"I don't know who reported the news about the English-Ukrainian vernacular in our Liturgy to Svo-boda regarding the Diocese of Stamford. I also do not know what was the purpose of the person who reported it, and what was the purpose of Svo-boda in publishing the article in No. 221. I know, however, what consequences of such incomplete reporting which has a coloring of tendentiousness, may ensue, and in the final analysis, some illogical conclusions. Therefore, I wish to submit these explanations for your information regarding this matter.

"The article in Svo-boda of November 27, 1964 (No. 221) states that 'from now on it is permitted to celebrate the Holy Liturgy partially in the English language.' There was no such instruction. It was stated, on the other hand, that the pastors after an adequate preparation of the faithful could then petition the Episcopal Ordinatee for permission to use the English language in some parts of the Liturgy with certain limitation. Further, it was stated that all efforts should be exerted to preserve the usage of the Old Slavonic most frequently and as long as possible; that the partial use of the vernacular (both English and Ukrainian) is only a concession, and under particular circumstances and needs. It was further stated that the over-all mission of the Ukrainian Catholic Church is unique and continues as it was up to now, despite the anomaly of the vernacular of English, German, French, Portuguese and Spanish which may come into par-

tial usage in particular countries where the Ukrainian people are living. The Episcopal Ordinatee understands well the danger of the limitless use of any vernacular in our Liturgy, and therefore encourages the priests to teach the youth as well as the older faithful the Old Slavonic, and above all the Ukrainian language.

"The Ukrainian Catholic Church (it was further stated in the letter), dispersed throughout the world, has its own particular role to play in the missionary activity of the Church. Vatican Council II will strongly stress the missionary obligation of each and every Catholic in the world. What dimensions will this missionary obligation assume among Ukrainian Catholics in Germany, France, England, the United States, Canada, Brazil, Argentina and Australia? This imposes upon the Ukrainians in the diaspora an obligation to preserve their national identity and to adhere to their own traditions so that at an opportune time they could contribute substantially toward the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Christ's Church in Ukraine. They would not be able to fulfill this obligation, if they would change their Liturgy into the English, French and the like. Consequently, the knowledge of the Old Slavonic and Ukrainian languages is urgently desired and recommended, so that Ukrainians can take part in the propagation of the Gospel and in the rebirth of Christ's Church in the native land. The use of the English language and in limited measures, should serve only as a help for those who cannot understand our language, so that those who attend our Masses may profit for their own spiritual well-being and learn about our Liturgy. The Episcopal Ordinatee wishes most earnestly that all our faithful could understand both the Ukrainian and Old Slavonic languages. The Bishop in no way or manner wishes to Anglicize our Liturgy, for in doing so we would not be fulfilling our task."

Joseph Schmondiuk, Bishop of Stamford.

Metropolitan Senyshyn to Issue Statement on the Council, the Patriarchate and Vernacular in the Church

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (Special).—"The Most Reverend Ambrose Senyshyn, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States who recently returned from Rome, where he participated with other Ukrainian Catholic Bishops in the third session of the Ecumenical Council, stated that he will make a public announcement regarding current matters pertaining to the decisions of the Ecumenical Council, the U-

kranian Patriarchate and the use of the vernacular in the Divine Liturgy. It is understood that Metropolitan Senyshyn will hold a special press conference in the near future at which he will discuss these matters as well as state his own viewpoint.

The Metropolitan gave these explanations in an audience granted to Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the UNA, and Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svo-boda last week.

AMBASSADOR KOHLER PRESENTED WITH COPY OF UKRAINIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special).—The Hon. Foy D. Kohler, U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, was presented recently with a copy of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia by Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, and Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svo-boda. The presentation was made on Friday, December 4, 1964 at the headquarters of the U.S. Mission to the U.N. in New York City. Ambassador Kohler came from Moscow to advise Secretary of State Rusk during the present session of the U.N. General Assembly.

In accepting the Ukrainian encyclopedia for the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, Ambassador Kohler stated that there are noticeable "national feelings" in Ukraine, Georgia and other Soviet republics. Mr. Kohler is well acquainted with the Ukrainian problem. He recalled his visit to Kiev and his participation at a Shevchenko exhibit at the Kiev University, where he delivered an address in the English language which was translated into Ukrainian by a Ukrainian girl. At that time Ambassador Kohler was presented with a copy of Shevchenko's Kobzar.

Furthermore, Ambassador Kohler stated that there is a general impression among Western diplomats in Moscow that the percentage of Ukrainians in the central Soviet government in Moscow is considerable as indicated by the list of members of the Supreme Soviet. He said that Leonid Brezhnev is listed as a Russian, while N. Podgorny, P. Shelest and Poliansky are listed as Ukrainians.

Ambassador Kohler also dwelt on the present Soviet-U.S. "cultural exchange" program, which in his opinion has great influence on the further development of Soviet-American relations. The American Ambassador to Moscow is well acquainted with the movement for the erection of the Shevchenko monument in Washington. Prior to his assignment to Moscow, Mr. Kohler served as chief of the "Voice of America" and director of the Eastern European Division in the Department of State.

PRIME MINISTER PEARSON OF CANADA HONORS SHEVCHENKO

TORONTO, Ont. (Special).—The Hon. Lester B. Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada, sent warm greetings on the occasion of a commemorative ceremony, held on Sunday, Nov. 29, 1964 on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's greatest poet and national hero. The telegram, sent to Dr. Joseph Boyko, president of the Toronto Branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, read as follows:

"I should be most grateful as we honor the 150th anniversary of the birth of Ukraine's great poet Taras Shevchenko, if you would convey my warm greetings to all who attend or are associated with Sunday's commemorative concert.

"His immortal eloquence has inspired generations of free men far beyond the borders of Ukraine which he loved so well. His devotion, and respect for liberty, given expression a century ago, still hold hope for the ultimate freedom of oppressed people everywhere.

"On behalf of the Government of Canada and personally, may I take the occasion of this concert and extend greetings and good wishes to all Canadians of Ukrainian origin and to their democratic organizations."

Collection of 'Ukrainian Folk Melodies' Published in New York

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special).—Prof. Zinoviy Lysko, Ukrainian musicologist, has authored an outstanding book, Ukrainian Folk Melodies, published by the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States. Some 11,500 selections are presented in the book. These are folk songs published in various editions in Ukraine and beyond its boundaries from the late seventeenth century up to the present time. The collection also contains songs which have never been published before. Some 200 sources used in the compilation of the collection are given, including works by Ukrainian, Russian, Polish and Czech authors. Most of the sources have become bibliographical rarities. The volume also includes a Geographic Index, Types of Songs, Polyphonic and Instrumental Songs, an Alphabetic Index of Text, an Index of Rhythms and an Index of Musical Forms.

The present collection is Volume 2 (Volume 1 will be published later) of the ten-volume publication planned by the author. The publication was prepared under the auspices of a special committee, headed by Mr. Marian Koc of Jersey City, N. J. The price of the volume is \$10.00 and it may be purchased from Self-Reliance A.C. 748, 558 Summit Avenue, Jersey City 6, N. J.



Prof. Zinoviy Lysko

publication planned by the author. The publication was prepared under the auspices of a special committee, headed by Mr. Marian Koc of Jersey City, N. J. The price of the volume is \$10.00 and it may be purchased from Self-Reliance A.C. 748, 558 Summit Avenue, Jersey City 6, N. J.

Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Chicago to Publish Own Paper

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special).—The Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of St. Nicholas of Chicago will publish its own diocesan newspaper in both English and Ukrainian beginning January 3, 1965, according to an official announcement of the chancery.

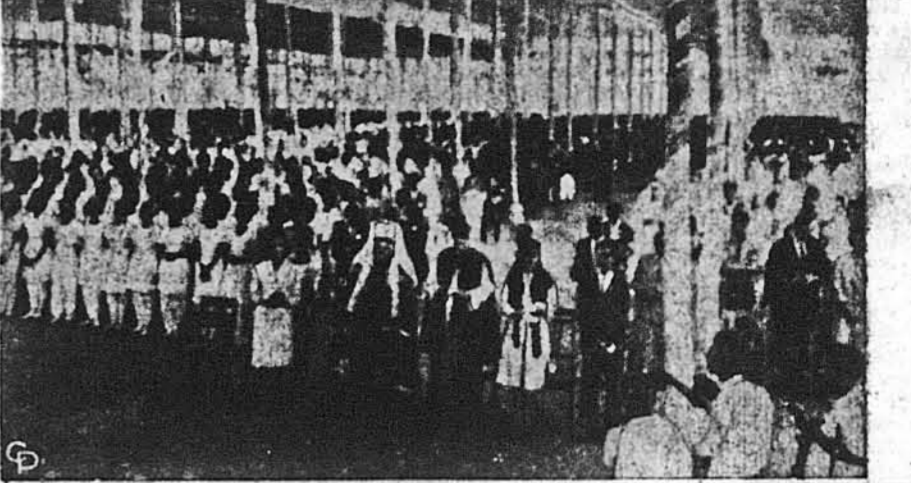
The announcement sent to the press reads:

"The Diocese of St. Nicholas in Chicago, under the direction of His Excellency, the Most Reverend Gabro, D. D., now expands its Catholic press activity with a bi-lingual Catholic weekly newspaper, The New Star. This new addition to the Catholic press, in both English and Ukrainian, will begin publication on January 3, 1965 for the benefit of the laity and clergy of the St. Nicholas Diocese, and for the entire Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States. The editor of The New Star is the Reverend Jaroslav Swyschuk, B. F. A."

All communications and inquiries, the announcement concluded, should be directed to: The New Star, 2203 West Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60622.

METROPOLITAN SLIPLY LEADS INDIAN CATHOLIC YOUTH IN PRAYER BEFORE OPENING OF THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

The Most Reverend Joseph Slipy, Archbishop-Major and Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, was among the many high-ranking prelates of the Catholic Church, who took part in the 38th International Eucharistic Congress, which was held in the first week of December, 1964 in Bombay, India. The International Eucharistic Congress was attended by His Holiness Pope Paul VI, the first Pope ever to visit India as head of the Catholic Church.



Ukrainian American Veterans Honor Late President Kennedy

By MICHAEL LUCHUF
Post Judge-Advocate

On Sunday November 22, 1964 in the St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City, Americans of Ukrainian descent joined their fellow countrymen in honoring the memory of the martyred President John F. Kennedy. The church was filled to capacity by Ukrainians who wished to take part in the Memorial Mass at 12 noon, sponsored by the St. George Post, No. 401, Catholic War Veterans. A large overflow crowd stood on the steps of the church during the entire service, in spite of the bitter unseasonable cold.

The Metropolitan A. Sheptytsky Choir, under the direction of Prof. Roman Levycky, sang the entire Mass and concluded with the mournful strains of "Vichnaya Pamiat," the traditional Ukrainian song. The Choir then sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the American national anthem, with such feeling that the melody brought tears to the eyes of many of the congregation members.

The veterans of the St. George Post also had a number of invited guests come to their clubrooms at 33 East Seventh Street for some refreshments. During the refreshment period, Post Commander Marian Tymchyshyn made a short speech in which he said, "In commemorating the late President on the first anniversary of his death, and in view of President Johnson's request for re-dedication, it is most appropriate for us to re-dedicate ourselves to Unity, Liberation, Freedom and Independence of the Ukrainian people. For, in the words of JFK—"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."

Among the guests was Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, President of the UNA. Mr. Lesawyer, however, did not make any speech, and left after a short stay because of a heavy schedule in connection with his duties as the UNA executive.

UNA District Committee in Philadelphia Reelects S. Hawrysz

The Philadelphia area UNA District Committee comprised of 36 branches held its annual meeting on Sunday, December 6. The program included officers' reports, the Auditing Committee report, a general discussion of matters concerning the UNA branches and members, and the election of officers.

In a comprehensive account of the past year's activities, Mr. S. Hawrysz, the chairman, covered in detail the progress made by the District in the 70th Anniversary membership campaign and also commented on the various functions that were sponsored by the committee. He reported that the Philadelphia District has a chance to take over first place in the membership campaign and thereby become the recipient of the UNA Membership pennant for 1964. Mr. Hawrysz reported that the District Committee not only carried on UNA work but also was active in support of the UCCA and the Shevchenko Memorial Committee.

Mr. Lesawyer reviewed the 1964 activities of UNA and pointed out the highlights of our 70th Anniversary year. He expressed satisfaction with the progress made but reaffirmed that our greatest successes were still before us.

Dr. W. Gallan, Supreme Auditor, introduced the speaker and also spoke briefly about the importance and meaning of Svo-boda in our everyday life.

The newly elected officers are as follows:

Stephen Hawrysz — president; Osyb Bakay-1st vice-president; Ivan Skira-2nd vice-president; Peter Tarnavsky-secretary; Arthur Rohach-English secretary; Tykhon Senykh-treasurer; Danylo Maksymuk-chairman, public relations. Members of the executive board: Mrs. Olena Shtohryn, John Odezynsky, Roman Karbiwiyk, Ivan Dankivaky, Joseph Choma and Stephen Fylyk. The Auditing Committee: Eustachy Minchak, Mr. Kovalchuk, Stephen Ivaschko, Mr. Rakochoy, and Mr. Lupacij.

Dr. W. Gallan, UNA Supreme Auditor, was elected Honorary Chairman of the UNA District Committee of Philadelphia.

Mr. Hawrysz closed the meeting with a stirring appeal for more action and promised full cooperation in the coming year. Refreshments were served after the meeting.

UNA Branch Organized in Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, Ont. (Special).—On Saturday, November 28, 1964 the organizational meeting of the new branch of the Ukrainian National Association was held in the hall of the Ukrainian Catholic parish, at which 30 persons became members of the new UNA branch. The organizer of the branch was Bohdan Zorych, director of the UNA Office in Canada and a Supreme Adviser of the UNA, who was assisted considerably by Roman Farynych, and the local pastor, Father Dzurman.

Among the prominent guests at the presentation were Dr. Henry W. Littlefield, President of the University of Bridgeport, and Mrs. Littlefield and Dr. Leland Miles, dean of the University's College of Arts and Science, and many faculty members of the university.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Farynych, while I. Chorneyko acted as secretary of the meeting. Subsequently Mr. Zorych outlined the work and objectives of the UNA as well as the general contributions of the UNA toward the growth of the Ukrainian community in Canada and the United States.

At the close of the meeting the following were elected to the executive board of the branch: Dr. F. J. Martyniuk-president; Roman Farynych-financial secretary; Prof. I. Chorneyko-recording secretary; Theodore Burtiak-treasurer, and M. Dzulynsky-vice-president. Dr. P. Kramer became head of the Auditing Committee, while I. Dashko and H. Iwanyk are members of the committee.

Dr. Martyniuk is also president of the local branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee,

Ukrainian Heritage Discussed At Bridgeport University

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—University of Bridgeport students were given a moving insight into Ukrainian heritage, culture and philosophy recently at an "ethnic night," sponsored by the University's sociology colloquium in conjunction with the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, as reported by The Bridgeport Sunday Post of November 8, 1964.

Some 350 University of Bridgeport students and Ukrainians gathered at the Ukrainian Hall to participate in the "ethnic night," one of a series of annual get-togethers between the collegians and members of the various ethnic groups in the city.

Highlight of the program was a vivid presentation of the history of the Ukrainian people by Miss Oksana Dragan of Jersey City, N. J. A graduate of Douglas College, Miss Dragan is currently studying for her Master's Degree in Russian history at Columbia University.

Miss Dragan outlined the history of Ukraine, describing the various periods and phases and underlying the undying quest of the Ukrainian people for freedom and national independence. The speaker also touched upon the Ukrainians in America, and their contributions to American culture and life.

Members of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America prepared a traditional Ukrainian dinner, displayed hand-made handicrafts made by members of the group, presented a style show of costume native to Ukraine, and offered a number of traditional folk-dances for the edification and entertainment of the University of Bridgeport students.

Second Seminar of TUSM Held in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill. More than 50 students, members of the Ukrainian Student Organization of Michnowsky (TUSM) participated in the second Seminar of TUSM which dealt with the organizational, political and ideological problems of the organization.

The Seminar was held from 26th through 29th of November, 1964 in the Home of SUMA at 2457 West Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill. Instructors were: Dr. M. Y. Bohatuk of Syracuse, D. Shtohryn of Chicago, Ihor Zajac of Newark, B. Kulchycky of Philadelphia, Taras Kohut of Detroit, and B. Kerzynyk of Philadelphia. The timeliness of such a Seminar was illustrated by such topics as: Communism and Economics — Political Systems; M. Michnowsky—the Leading Figure of Ukrainian Revolutionary Nationalism; Ideological Principles of Ukrainian Nationalism; The Need and Meaning of Ideological Organizations; TUSM Today and its perspectives for Tomorrow; Ukrainian Youth Today and Its Goals, and the like.

One of the most impressive parts of the seminar was a

СВОБОДА SVOBODA
 УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

FOUNDED 1893
 Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays and holidays (Saturday and Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. at 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N.J.
 Subscription Rates for Ukrainian Weekly \$3.50 per year U.N.A. Members \$2.50 per year
 Second Class Postage paid at the Post Office of Jersey City, N. J. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1130 of Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1918.
THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
 Jersey City 3, N.J.
 P. O. Box 346

DEALING WITH RED EMISSARIES . . .

By W. D.

In last week's issue of *The Ukrainian Weekly* (December 5, 1964) we reported how a group of American citizens of Ukrainian descent ousted a reporter of *Svoboda*, Mr. Leonid Poltava, from a meeting sponsored by the "Round Table Club" with a group of visiting Soviet "cultural leaders" from Moscow-dominated Ukraine. It is hard to understand what prompted the organizers of the ill-fated meeting to conduct themselves in such a brazenly un-American manner.

But today, we should like to dwell on the merits of the meeting held on November 30, 1964 at the George Washington Hotel in New York City, at which some visitors from Soviet Ukraine were given an opportunity to air their views on the alleged "cultural" progress in Ukraine, even though they themselves knew that what they were saying was nothing more than unabashed propaganda.

It is true that the United States Government has concluded an agreement with the Soviet Union in the matter of the so-called "cultural exchange" program whereby a number of Soviet specialists are coming to America, and Americans visit the USSR for the purpose of exchanging technical knowledge and demonstrating cultural achievements for the benefit of the two parties. The value and merit of these exchange programs are variously assessed, and infrequently criticized as a one-way deal benefiting only the communist side, rather than bringing anything beneficial for the American side.

In the case of these Ukrainian "cultural leaders" the matter is much more dangerous than it would appear on the surface. First of all, they came here on a package deal between Moscow and Washington. Nowhere were they officially designated as Ukrainian exchange delegates, which fact in itself is a characteristic trait of the Russian communist rule in Ukraine—to represent Ukraine as a mere part of the Russian empire, although Ukraine, even in terms of the Soviet constitution, is allegedly an independent and sovereign republic.

Assault on Ukrainian Independent Thought

But the basic error of these misled Ukrainians who indulged in this political somersault lies in the fact that they provided a platform for representatives of the enemy camp to voice their falsehoods regarding Ukraine. For years representatives of the Soviet Ukrainian Mission to the U.N. have endeavored unsuccessfully to break the wall of resistance and anti-communist solidarity among Ukrainians in this country because the Ukrainian-American community as a whole indignantly refused to be taken for the Russian communist propaganda ride.

Now, at last, Russian communist propaganda has succeeded, in that it has found a transmission belt for the communist lying apparatus in this country.

For whatever these Communist messengers of hate and lies had to tell, it was prepared and rehearsed in advance in Moscow for the purpose of softening the Ukrainians in this country, make them accept the status of enslavement of Ukraine as a permanent reality, and thus help Moscow convince the captive Ukrainian people that they better accept the Russian "protection" permanently, for even their brothers in America have finally realized that the only way for the Ukrainian people to make any progress is with the "older brother" from Moscow.

Every one of these "cultural" emissaries could sing only the propaganda tune of Moscow, even if it did not sound like propaganda. They refused to answer any questions which pertained or related to the actual situation in Ukraine, according to reports received from the meeting. They willingly and deliberately kept mum when asked about what really is going on in Ukraine. They came here only to find a fertile soil on which to trumpet the propaganda siren of the Kremlin, even though some of them might indeed have felt differently in their hearts.

For whatever they said about the "progress" of Ukrainian culture in Ukraine is nothing but the party line. Ukraine is an exploited colony of Moscow, where the Ukrainian people suffer national, religious, cultural and political oppression. These few who were selected to come here are not true representatives of the Ukrainian people, but, the emissaries of the Russian despotic regime which bleeds Ukraine white. As a consequence, these messengers of evil should not have been given any opportunity by free Ukrainians no matter how small the group here is, for by doing so they accommodated the emissaries of the enemy and provided this enemy with a platform which thus far has been denied to them.

We can expect that Moscow will make big propaganda capital from this conduct of the group which calls itself the "Round Table Club." Moscow will now clamor that Ukrainians in the United States are beginning to "see the light" and are now establishing "cultural contacts" with representatives of Soviet Ukraine.

Well, we know better, that it is not the case. We must react with firmness, but with prudence, against these actions of the group in question. Only a few weeks ago the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, in a statement, warned the Ukrainian American community against the danger of communist manipulations amidst our ranks. The overwhelming majority of Americans of Ukrainian descent reject these overtures of the USSR as a genuine and sincere gesture as long as Ukraine is enslaved by Communist Russia and the Ukrainian people are deprived of freedom and independence.

A few days ago, Prof. Charles A. Moser of Yale University bitterly denounced the "cultural exchange" program after his experience with a group of Russian communist poets here. In our case, this "exchange" is not only useless, but it is unacceptable in view of the enslavement of Ukraine, and in view of the fact that these "cultural messengers" were sent here to serve the cause of Communist Russia, and not that of enslaved Ukraine.

Why be on the outside? Join the Ukrainian National Association and read "The Ukrainian Weekiv"

CHURCHILL AT NINETY

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The present House of Commons has one extraordinary feature. It is almost the first in the twentieth century that does not have as a member Winston Spencer Churchill, for he entered the House as a young man in 1900 and through the more than half century that has followed, only twice has he failed to play in it a distinguished role that culminated with his twice being named Prime Minister of Great Britain. He served longer in the House than any one in history and he retired only a few months before his ninetieth birthday, the holder of every possible honor not only in his native country but abroad and in the United States save one—he refused after World War II a title of nobility for he wanted to remain to the end of his life identified with that House of Parliament in which he had achieved his reputation.

Winston Churchill was a member of one of the old families of England but he was also half-American through his mother and he never forgot it. He had the typical education of his class. He went to the proper schools. He served with distinction in the British army in the Boer War before the end of the nineteenth century. It was he who was responsible for putting the British Navy on a war footing in 1914 and if some of his plans in World War I as the attack on Gallipoli went astray and brought his reputation a temporary eclipse, it still remains to be judged whether his part in the campaign was not spoiled by mishandling of the situation on the ground or by plain bad luck.

A Man of the Century

Churchill in his astounding career did everything that might seem to work against him. He shifted from the Conservative Party as a member of which he entered the House of Commons to the Liberals and then back again to the Conservatives. Almost alone of English politicians and statesmen he supported Edward VIII in his attempt to marry an American divorcee. He fought against any appeasement of Hitler in the thirties and he made himself the spokesman for the free world of the time, when other statesmen were begging for "peace in our time."

As a result, when it became clear that World War II was to be a serious struggle, it was to Winston Churchill that the people of England of all parties turned and he became Prime Minister on the day after the Germans moved into Belgium and Holland. His speeches and his actions welded the British Commonwealth during the war and made him the heart and soul of the English defense against Hitler's attacks at the moment when his country seemed to stand alone against the Nazis and it was he who mustered support for the Grand Alliance which finally triumphed.

A Great Orator

Yet those speeches were unique. Churchill was in every sense a man of the nineteenth century which had reared him but he copied the oratorical style of the seventeenth and eighteenth. Almost alone

among modern orators, he reverted not to the language of the gutter or the vernacular but to the rhythm that he had learned from the King James version of the Bible, from the Church of England Prayer Book and from the plays of Shakespeare. He had mastered this style so successfully that he could use it at random and to great effect. Artificial as it may seem, it reached not only the ears but the minds and hearts of all who heard it and with a curious puckish sense of humor, he made his V for Victory sign and thundered on about the white termites of totalitarianism whether of the right or left and the British and the entire English-speaking world listened to him and followed him. It was a remarkable demonstration of a remarkable man.

Curiously enough Churchill and Franklin Delano Roosevelt got along well. The telegrams and cables from "a former Naval Person" as Churchill was known in the code which was used, show that the two men however different their methods and their ideas might be did cooperate closely in the winning of the war and had a supreme respect for each other. It was a type of cooperation rarely seen between leaders in an alliance and it undoubtedly irritated the austere vision of de Gaulle as the reincarnation of the glory that was and is France and so it laid the foundation for many of the present difficulties in the Atlantic Alliance. But it served its purpose at the time.

Denounced Russian Duplicity And Treachery

It also must not be forgotten that whatever agreements Churchill and Roosevelt made at Yalta and in the drawing up of plans for the United Nations, it was Churchill who in a speech at Fulton, Missouri, after the war, realized the duplicity of Stalin and the Communists and coined that phrase "the cold war" which has become of necessity the standard description of the present relations of the free and slave worlds. It is the essential element in the present situation and the modern clamor for "peaceful coexistence" put out by Khrushchev as a weapon for carrying on "wars of liberation" is merely a weasel description of the undying hate that exists between the Communist rulers and the rest of the world. On Churchill's ninetieth birthday among all the letters of congratulation from all parts of the world, TASS found it expedient in the name of the new masters of the Kremlin to bewail Churchill's use of the word as the greatest obstacle to the Communist domination of mankind.

On his eightieth birthday Churchill resigned his post as Prime Minister and went into practical retirement. He kept his seat in the House of Commons but he appeared more and more rarely as his health and vigor deteriorated and he grew more absorbed in his writing of the history of the war and of the changes and past of England and also in his painting, of which he had always been fond.

VALUE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF 'UKRAINE: A CONCISE ENCYCLOPAEDIA'

By LEV E. DOBRIANSKY
 Georgetown University Professor and UCCA President

This encyclopaedic work is a veritable, monumental achievement. Although it is presented as the first volume and at that a concise one, the well organized mass of fact and data pertaining to Ukraine and its people is imposing and quite instructive. The cardinal feature of this production is the huge assemblage of detailed material on a variety of topics that are fundamental to one's knowledge and understanding of any country and its population. In short, the work exists now as a reservoir of basic and authentic information concerning the largest captive non-Russian nation behind the Iron Curtain.

As indicated on the title page, the encyclopaedia was to a large extent prepared by members of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, of which Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki of Mar-

quette University is president. The total effort required for the final publication of the work necessitated many more hands; and the list of collaborators and contributors is an extensive one. Just by scanning the rich contents of this prodigious product one cannot but be impressed by the tremendous amount of human energy that was poured into its realization. The amount of years that this took is in itself indicative. The project was initiated back in 1952, a total of eleven years.

The existence of this work is in large measure attributable to the vision, inspiration, and initial guidance of Dr. Luke Myshuha, the past editor-in-chief of *Svoboda*, official organ of the Ukrainian National Association. Dr. Myshuha, who died a few years after the massive project was launched, was

IN THE KREMLIN BEEHIVE: MALINOVSKY IN TROUBLE?

By OLEH ZWADIUK

The burly Defense Minister of the USSR, Marshal Radion Malinovsky, a long-time protégé of ousted Premier Nikita Khrushchev, suffered a serious public set-back at the hands of the B and K team (Brezhnev and Kosygin).

Malinovsky's troubles started during a Kremlin party on November 7 commemorating the Bolshevik October revolution and attended by Red Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai. During a course of a toast, Malinovsky said that "We do not threaten anyone, like the U.S. Defense Secretary; anybody who talks like that in present conditions is not a serious person." The Marshal then went on to say that "the Soviet armed forces are the sinews of the Soviet people, party and government. Nobody should think he can have an easy victory fighting against us."

The effect of this lapse into cold-war behavior was immediate and dramatic. One observer said that Chou En-Lai smiled at this remark and toasted Malinovsky. But, the remarks seemed not to go over very well with Alexei Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers. He immediately went to the American Ambassador and spoke to him.

What he said to the American envoy is not reported but it seems obvious that he considered the lapse from "peaceful coexistence" on Malinovsky's part serious enough to require an immediate watering-down, if not an actual apology.

The next day it was obvious that the party, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, agreed with Kosygin because party organ *Pravda* omitted the reference by Malinovsky in its story reporting the Kremlin party.

First Rebuke For Malinovsky This was the first time in

When he appeared for the last time, he had to be helped to his seat and all knew that it was the last time. He announced his retirement but the leaders of all parties congratulated him as they did again on his ninetieth birthday, when he appeared briefly at a window of his house to greet the visiting crowd with his familiar sign.

The life of Churchill has been fantastic in many details. His whisky and his cigars have long been famous and so have been the erratic hours of his working and some of his more eccentric manners. Yet with all these he knew how to pose or rather to be the very incarnation of the typical John Bull of English tradition and in that guise he was able to stir the deepest sentiments of patriotism among his associates and to show again that a nation is only as strong as it is united with all of its elements working for a common cause. In a very real sense Winston Churchill who had held office under six kings and queens of England had a unique position there and in the world and it will be a long time before the world will see again such an incarnation of the hopes and desires of all free men.

In every respect an intellectual who wrote, taught, and espoused ideas which contributed to constructive human activity. This work can be rightly construed as an ever-lasting tribute to his sound perspectives and clear foresight. Another early supporter of the challenging endeavor who did not live to witness its completion was Dmytro Halychyn, past president of the Ukrainian National Association. However, one of the early initiators who contributed to the success of this scholarly enterprise and today can take great pride in this accomplishment is Dr. Clarence A. Manning of Columbia University. The fraternal organization, the Ukrainian National Association, is due every iota of praise for its perseverance, financial support, and accomplishment of this heavy cultural task.

One of the significant pieces in the encyclopaedia is the foreword written by Professor Ernest J. Simmons of Columbia University. It is significant because the views expressed by Professor Simmons now are somewhat at variance with his general position of some twenty years ago. Without in the least striking any critical note,

Malinovsky's seven year tenure as Defense Minister of the Soviet Union that he was so publicly rebuked by *Pravda*. Only nine months ago, when Nikita Khrushchev was still in power, *Pravda* carried an almost similar statement by the Defense Minister.

Judging from this it is clear that the aging Marshal is going to be kept on a much shorter leash under the B and K team rule. The last major Soviet leader to suffer such open rebuke was Frol Kozlov when Khrushchev reversed his "neutralist" May day slogan on Yugoslavia in April 1963.

Army's Role In Khrushchev Ouster

Reliable observers have noted that there was conspicuous absence of troop movements in Moscow during the October crisis as compared to the 1953 upheaval and Marshal Zhukov's use of aircraft to fetch the Central Committee members in 1957. The U.S. Strategic Air Command had reported that the Soviet Air Force was never placed on alert and the leading Soviet newspapers at the time neither mentioned the name of prominent military leaders nor did their photographs appear with those of presidium members.

It needs to be recalled that the crucial decision was taken in the Presidium on October 13th and that no military or police leader is either a full or even a candidate member of the Presidium. If the unconfirmed reports that Malinovsky was summoned to the Presidium meeting on October 13th are correct (there is no firm confirmation), then he probably was called to get his orders, since the candidate members themselves have only a consultative, not a deciding, vote in the work of the Presidium.

The clearest evidence that Malinovsky was not part of the B and K conspiracy against Khrushchev is the fact that the newly-rebuked Marshal was in Czechoslovakia on 28th of September and did not return to the USSR until October 9.

He had been invited by the Czech Central Committee to attend the 20th anniversary of the fighting at Dukla and to visit military bases, factories and cooperative farms. Since he not only accepted the invitation but also devoted almost two weeks to it, returning to Moscow only 3 days before the crucial Presidium meeting, it is most unlikely that he was in the plot. On the other hand it is just conceivable that some top-level string-puller in the Kremlin had suggested to the faithful Czechs that an invitation for Malinovsky covering late September and early October would be acceptable, the object of the exercise being to get him out of harm's way.

Other Military Leaders Also Absent

At least it is noticeable that another prominent Soviet Marshal, Biryuzov, the Chief of the General Staff, was also absent from Moscow (in Bulgaria) at a time when any serious military preparations for the over-

UNA-QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

In view of the fact that the Ukrainian National Association has been receiving many requests for information about its Accidental Death and Dismemberment certificate, we are repeating our column of July 25th. We urge readers who are thinking of applying for ADD insurance to do so during December so that the current campaign, ending this month, will be a huge success.

Q. What are the benefit provisions in the ADD contract?
 A. If, while the certificate is in force, the member sustains bodily injuries which, directly and independently of all other causes and within 90 days thereafter, result in a loss for which indemnity is payable, the UNA will pay in one sum the amount specified for such loss. If, however, more than one such loss results from any accident, the total payment will not exceed \$5,000. Loss means, with regard to hands or feet, actual severance at or above the wrist or ankle joint, and with regard to sight, total and irreparable loss. The indemnity is \$5,000 for the loss of life; or both hands or both feet or sight of both eyes; or one hand and one foot; or sight of one eye and either one hand or one foot. The indemnity is \$2,500 for the loss of one hand or one foot or sight of one eye. If the accidental bodily injuries are sustained while the member is a passenger in or upon any public conveyance provided by a common carrier for passenger service, the UNA will pay up to \$10,000.

Q. What about loss of fingers and/or toes? Is disability covered?
 A. There is no indemnity in these cases under the ADD certificate. The member, however, has the right to apply for a benefit from the UNA Indigent Fund if the loss of a finger or a toe is sustained. The member may apply for such a benefit in the event of long-standing disability or illness. This is a membership privilege available to all adult members

throw would have required his physical presence on the scene. Biryuzov was absent in Sofia for six days from 7th to 12th September, was sent to Yugoslavia on October 19th (five days after the C. C. met) and was killed that day. Even before he had met his death (in an air crash), Malinovsky had flown to Kiev (October 18th) to celebrate the "liberation" of Ukraine, and as soon as Biryuzov was killed, General of the Army Beloborodov, the Commander of the Moscow Military Garrison, was one of the missions sent to Yugoslavia to replace him.

Thus the known movements of some of the key military figures who must have taken part in any genuine Army attempt to provoke or even seriously participate in the overthrow cannot be made to fit the popular theory.

Nor can this theory in any way be reconciled with B and K's rebuke to Malinovsky for a statement which only 9 months ago Khrushchev had allowed him to publish.

REPORT 'VOICE OF AMERICA' AND 'RADIO LIBERTY' REACH UKRAINIAN LISTENERS

Editor's Note: The following item appeared in the November 18, 1964 issue of *The Times* of Rochester, N. Y.:

Getting Through
 As may be the case with many another persons John Kuchmy of 73 Pine Tree Lane, Irondequoit, a machine design engineer at Kodak Park, often wondered whether "Voice of America" and "Radio Liberty" broadcasts really penetrated the Iron Curtain.

"But now I have at least one bit of evidence that they do," Kuchmy said.
 On Labor Day weekend Kuchmy, as retiring president of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America (an organization of 86 clubs in the United States and Canada) was in Washington, D. C., for the league's convention.
 He recorded a greeting for broadcast by the "Voice of America." Many of the convention activities also were recorded by "Radio Liberty," another government-sponsored program.

A few days ago a Rochester man, who prefers to remain unidentified, received a letter from a relative living far behind the Iron Curtain.
 "These letters have to be worded very carefully," Kuchmy said. "But the person who wrote said he had heard about me on the radio, and that's a pretty good indication a message got through."

government, particularly because of the strong prevalence of myths and misconceptions surrounding the subject. Considering the life-and-death struggle we are in, it is scarcely uncharitably to urge the use of this mine of information as a necessary politico-cultural dictionary by many in positions of power who are quite short on understanding Ukraine and yet base decisions on mythical notions.

(To be continued)

PANORAMA

UKRAINIAN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SCENE

By HELEN FEROSAK SMENDAK



Christmas shopping in New York's Ukrainian section last weekend, I was impressed by the diversified array of gifts available from Ukrainian merchants and businessmen, and I'd like to share with you some of my ideas for Yuletide giving.

For memorable gifts, give Ukrainian objets d'art, books, records and embroideries—they'll be treasured by your relatives and Ukrainian friends and prized as novel and distinctive presents by non-Ukrainian recipients.

To delight the little ones, there are illustrated storybooks (in English and in Ukrainian) and LP recordings of Ukrainian folk tales and fables. Stories in English are The Mitten (Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, 1964) and Maria Halun-Bloch's Ukrainian Folk Tales (Coward-McCann Inc., 1963).

Five children's stories in Ukrainian are presented on the hi-fi record "Kazky Kozaka Baidaka" narrated by Morris Diakowsky to his own bandura accompaniment.

Somewhat different is Arka Records' disk "Pisni i Kazky," one side of which offers children's songs sung by a group of youngsters directed by Ole-na Hlibowych.

For a teenage girl, choose from among these items: a necklace of wooden beads inlaid with mother-of-pearl or copper, ceramic earrings and bracelet, a box of note paper printed with charming Ukrainian folk scenes.

Girls and boys alike will enjoy a record of popular old Ukrainian tunes done in a danceable, Westernized style; it's called "The Ukraine Swings," and was put out by U-TAB Records.

For the student of music, look into the wide selection of music books, including 201 Ukrainian Folk Songs, Ihor Sonevskytsky's Ukrainian Songs for the Piano (available in four parts, the last consisting of Ukrainian carols), Lyra-Surma, a book which gives the melody and words for over 500 Ukrainian songs, and Ridda Pisnia, which offers the popular well-known standards we all love to sing.

The housewife who's active in community affairs and women's organizations would be proud to receive an embroidered blouse of fine cotton to wear on festive occasions. New brides and experienced cooks will find hundreds of traditional recipes (as well as delightful reading) in Savella Stechishin's Traditional Ukrainian Cookery (Trident Press, 1959).

New York, for instance, there's a gallery of paintings by such well-known artists as Luboslav Hutsaliuk, Michael Moroz and Mykola Nedilko. If grandma is skilled in needlecraft, give her a supply of linen and embroidery threads.

For your home, Yaroslav Pastushenko of Arka Co. suggests a wooden plate or small chest decorated with marquetry of mother-of-pearl, copper, beads and hard wood. There are also bright cushions, either woven or embroidered with Ukrainian motifs, and handsome table lamps with Ukrainian-patterned ceramic bases.

In the last category, there are long-play recordings of music by St. Barbara's Church Choir in Vienna, the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus in Detroit, the Kobzar Choir of Philadelphia, the Dumka Chorus of New York and other groups. If you're partial to the old-fashioned folk style of carol singing, you'll find it on a Rusalka record recommended by Myron Surmach Jr. of Surma Co. It's a re-issue of recordings made years ago by the Lysenko Choir of Jersey City, the Metropolitan Choir of Warsaw, Surma Choir of Lviv, Alexander Koshetz's famous world-touring group and the Levitsky Bandurist group of Elizabeth, N. J.

When you go Christmas visiting or calling on friends, take a small gift to your hostess. Whether she's Ukrainian or American, she'll be delighted with a ceramic bon-bon dish, candle-holders or salt and pepper shakers.

These gifts and many others you'll find at your favorite Ukrainian book store or gift shop, where you can also select greeting cards and delicacies for your Christmas dinner—honey, wheat, poppy seed and mushrooms. (There are scores of shops in the United States and Canada; inquiries among your friends or a telephone call to a leading Ukrainian organization in your town will provide you with the address of the nearest store).

Going a step further, think of the Ukrainian institutions, schools and businesses in your community and you'll think of other unusual gifts. Enroll your son or daughter in a folk dance class or bandura school; give your teenager a check to pay for a vacation-study session at the UNA Ukrainian Cultural Courses; present your favorite girl with a pair of tickets to a gala New Year's party or Malanka.

If there's a Ukrainian florist in your area, buy a Christmas plant for grandma or place an order for fresh flowers to be delivered monthly during 1965 to her home. And for the gift of gifts, see your local Ukrainian travel agent and give yourself (or your parents) a trip to Ukraine next summer.

For the fashion-minded wife and mother or the career girl, there are imported scarves, Angora sweaters and Italian knits to be had in the shop of Volodymyr Zaklynsky, a Second Avenue tailor whose specialty is a hand-made reversible costume which would be an asset to any lady's wardrobe.

Your dancing daughter will be happy with a new pair of soft red leather boots like those made to order by Braznick Costumers in New York. Should it happen that you are an artist, an accomplished cook or a do-it-yourself fan, then give a Ukrainian gift of your own making: a framed watercolor or sketch of a Ukrainian scene or figure; a traditional honey cake or honey cookies, wrapped in colored foil and ribbons; a piece of intricate embroidery, stitched by you or salvaged from an old blouse or decorative towel, and suitable framed to hang on a wall. Or perhaps a tile trivet, made by cementing onto a wooden frame a ceramic tile decorated with a Ukrainian peasant scene.

Fr. Clarence Stangohr - A Friend Of Ukrainians

By VASYL LUCHKIW

The Catholic world is undergoing some of the most drastic changes in centuries. They are in evidence everywhere: the introduction of the vernacular into the Liturgy is probably the most significant change of all. Closer cooperation with other churches is becoming commonplace. The relationship between Catholics of different Rites occupies the special attention of the Fathers of the Ecumenical Council. History shows that this relationship has often suffered from the lack of communication, from misinformation, and frequently from rather selfish and nationalistic tendencies of one Rite against another.



Rev. Clarence Stangohr

Father Clarence Stangohr, a Latin Rite priest, sympathetic to ecumenical endeavors, believes that to enhance understanding and cooperation, the laity, and especially those of the Latin Rite, since they constitute the majority of Catholics, must learn at least something about both the other Catholic Rites and of the nations from which they sprang, and in whose environment they were nurtured.

To further such understanding, Father Stangohr has organized a series of lectures devoted to the Byzantine Rite in general and to the Ukrainian people in particular. Both the commentary and music, including the best Ukrainian liturgical singing, are all pre-recorded, almost all in stereo, on Ampex sound equipment. These tapes are meshed, in turn, with dramatic color slides, taken over the past ten years, both in the United States and Canada, as well as in the countries behind the Iron Curtain.

A native of South Dakota, Father Stangohr served more than eight years in the Medical Department of the United States Army. Two years of that service was spent in the European Theater during World War II. Towards the end of the war, he was assigned the special and delicate task, within the Military Government, of rebuilding the Public Health Service of Frankfurt am Main, the cities of Offenbach and Hoechst, and the outlying rural districts.

After his discharge from the

Army with the rank of First Lieutenant, he enrolled at St. John's University, St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minnesota, where he specialized in History, English, Education and Philosophy. He also took special Education courses at the State Teachers' College, Saint Cloud, Minnesota. Upon receiving his B. A., in 1950, he continued his education in the new field of American Studies, at the Graduate School, University of Minnesota. It was at this Graduate School that he determined to become a priest.

From the beginning of his priestly career, Father Stangohr has been a pioneer in Liturgical and Ecumenical endeavors, with special emphasis upon the Eastern Rite Churches, both Catholic and Orthodox. Presently, Father Stangohr is the Assistant to the Director of the Catholic Student Center, University of Iowa; Assistant Pastor of St. Thomas Moore Parish; and Chaplain at the State Sanatorium, Oakdale, Iowa.

Father Stangohr's first acquaintance with the Eastern Rites began at St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minnesota, in 1947. He responded wholeheartedly to the Ecumenical spirit of such prominent theologians as Father Godfrey Diekmann, a Monk of St. John's. He soon realized that one does not know the entire Catholic Church if one does not appreciate her Eastern Rites and traditions.

Thereupon, he devoted much of his time to the study of the Eastern Rites generally, and the Byzantine Rite specifically.

Osadcas Mark 25th Wedding Anniversary at 'Soyuzivka'

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, of the Osadca family.

N. Y. (Special).—Mr. and Mrs. Apollinary (Pol) Osadca of Forest Hills, N. Y. were honored by their friends at Soyuzivka on Saturday, December 5, 1964 on the occasion of their 25th wedding anniversary. Among the guests were Very Rev. Volodymyr Andruskiw, pastor of the Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church in North Brooklyn; Very Rev. Anthony Bors, pastor of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic parish in Jersey City; Rev. Vessarian Andreychuk, OSBM, pastor of the Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church in Astoria and Rev. Soter Holyk, OSBM, pastor of St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Bronx, N. Y. Also present were Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm A. McIntyre, Mr. MacIntyre, former Assistant Secretary of the Air Force during the Eisenhower Administration and former president of Eastern Airlines, is now vice-president of the Martin-Marietta Company.

Among the speakers during the festive dinner were Father Bors, Walter Dushnyk, editor of The Ukrainian Weekly and UCCA publications; Leonty Krushelnysky, president of the Ukrainian Choral Society of America; artist Michael Moroz, Michael Kleor, and Julian Osadca, one of Mr. Osadca's cousins, who spoke on behalf

Osadcas Mark 25th Wedding Anniversary at 'Soyuzivka'

of the problems confronting Ukrainians as Catholics and as the inheritors of a unique culture. Through his lectures, Father Stangohr shares his sensitivity with his fellow Roman Catholics. He cites the tremendous sacrifices made by the Ukrainian Church both in its homeland and in the diaspora. His color slides dramatize the breath-taking beauty and the logical orientation of Ukrainian Churches, both within Ukraine and without. In full stereo sound, we are enthralled by the beauty of Ukrainian Liturgical singing.

The question is: Why such interest in Ukraine on the part of a Latin Rite priest? Father Stangohr himself gives the answer: "Because of the profound effect, exerted upon me when I was there in 1961. What I saw and heard there, what I contemplated in St. George's Cathedral, Lviv, would fill many pages of an incredible book."

These trips included a special delegation of students to attend the installation of Bishop Jaroslav Gabro, in December, 1961. Another delegation of students were guests in a Ukrainian home, in Chicago, for the Ukrainian Rite Christmas observances, in January, 1962. This included the Holy Eve Supper. Later, all went to participate in the first Pontifical Christmas Divine Liturgy to be celebrated by the newly-consecrated Bishop Gabro.

In the year of 1961 Father Stangohr, as a member of a delegation of American educators, had the singular privilege of going behind the Iron Curtain, and into Ukraine. During this trip, he visited Lviv, and paid long and meditative visits to St. George's Cathedral (Sv. Yur).

To document his visit, he took many striking color slides of St. George's, both inside and out, including the high Altar where the Ukrainian Rite Hierarchy, both for the United States and Canada, was born over fifty years ago. His lectures reflect profound knowledge and understanding

of the problems confronting Ukrainians as Catholics and as the inheritors of a unique culture. Through his lectures, Father Stangohr shares his sensitivity with his fellow Roman Catholics. He cites the tremendous sacrifices made by the Ukrainian Church both in its homeland and in the diaspora. His color slides dramatize the breath-taking beauty and the logical orientation of Ukrainian Churches, both within Ukraine and without. In full stereo sound, we are enthralled by the beauty of Ukrainian Liturgical singing.

Finally, it is good to know that a Latin Rite priest can become somewhat of a crusader in behalf of the Ukrainian Church and the Ukrainian people.

There was good reason for this. The Poles have been training for almost a thousand years. Experience, however, would not be enough without quality materials or the finest equipment and craftsmen.

Today, in Poland, modern laboratories aid the traditional methods in quality control, and new plants insure the utmost purity and efficiency in production. Rye grain, not corn as in most other vodkas, is used exclusively because rye produces a smoothness unmatched by any other grain.

This is why Vodka Wyborowa wins medals and why it wins praise in the 75 countries that import Polish Vodka. We invite you to try this Olympic Champion and see for yourself that it's worth a few pennies more to enjoy the finest vodka in the world. Try Vodka Wyborowa today! (Ad.)

SPORTS SCENE By OLGE ZWADUK

It's Skiing Time Again

According to the Old Farmer's Almanac, which is normally a fairly reliable forecaster, much of the Eastern Seaboard is likely to receive 11 inches above-average snowfall this winter. So, now is the time to rush to the closet or basement and dig up the skiing paraphernalia from its summer resting place.

"Schussers" from Maine to California are waiting for the 1965 snow that will send them shooting down the slope in style. A mushrooming industry spawning equipment, clothing, hotels, villages, real-estate developments, after-ski night-spots, are spreading throughout the skiing areas of the United States. And, all of it is expensive.

To show how fast the skiing industry is growing, it is pointed out that in the New England area alone, skiers spend an estimated \$150,000,000 every year. According to official records there are some 3,000,000 skiers in the United States. Every weekend they take to the icy roads and travel to the skiing areas to spend an estimated \$16.78 a day to go up a mountain so that they can come down.

New Areas, New Equipment This season there are at least 12 new areas in the United States. Eight of these are in the Northeast, four in New England. There are now about 170 ski areas with mechanical transportation hauling 447,600 skiers in the Eastern Seaboard.

Every year the manufacturers are bringing out new equipment. This year is no exception. Almost 300 models of skis will be on store displays to add to the skier's confusion and indecision. The prices will range from as low as \$20 to little less than \$200. The most widely used skis in Europe are fiberglass and Epoxi (coated plastic) and they are now appearing on the American market at prices slightly less than \$100 and up.

Such great ski names as Rossignol are making arrangements with American concerns for mass invasion of the U.S. market. But the American metal ski will be hard to beat, and for low prices and official competition, wooden skis are still the word. In the boot department the buckles are slow-

ly replacing laces. And the latest in bindings are the heel-release type, a new step in safer skiing.

Instructions But if all of the above is not enough for the American skier he can rush to Europe for some of the best ski instruction at a bargain rate.

For the first three weeks in December all Swiss ski instructors are gathered at Crans sur Siere perfecting their style and coordinating their teaching techniques. During this period skiers of all skills are welcomed into classes by instructors eager to practice teaching. It is possible during that time to get seven days of skiing, with accommodations in a first class hotel, two meals and two instructions a day for \$100. The price also includes the use of all lifts. That can't be beat in the United States.

Coming down to earth and back where most of us will probably be skiing this year, the Eastern United States, one important innovation has been adopted for the safety of all. Those of us who had the daylight scared out of us by schussing daredevils will take some comfort in the fact that new markers will be used on the trails.

The multi-colored markers are going up in ski areas throughout the United States. The markers, in 5 readily familiar shapes and colors, were endorsed by the National Forest Service and approved by ski area operators throughout the country.

A green square will indicate that a particular trail is the easiest. A yellow triangle will designate a more difficult slope. A blue circle will signal the most difficult slope. A red diamond will warn of icy or rocky slopes, and an orange octagon will warn of a closed area.

For those of us who slow down enough to see the colors on the markers, this precaution will not go unappreciated.

Holiday Season at SOYUZIVKA. On THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1964. Holy Supper including the TRADITIONAL 12 COURSES of the UKRAINIAN CHRISTMAS MEAL. Christmas Spirit and Carols. On THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1964. New Year's Eve Festivities with SPECIAL PROGRAM in the HEATED SPACIOUS HALL of the "VESELKA" PAVILION. New Year's Dance to the tunes of the ORCHESTRA. On WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1965. Christmas Supper including the TRADITIONAL 12 COURSES of the UKRAINIAN CHRISTMAS MEAL. Christmas Spirit and Carols. 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

Advertisements of Christmas Messages in "Svoboda" Now Being Accepted. The Managing Office of Svoboda announces hereby that Christmas Messages of our readers and organizations are now being accepted for the special Christmas issue of Svoboda, which will appear in an enlarged form. The rates of advertisements are as follows: 1" x 3C. \$ 3.00. 1" x 2 C. 5.00. 2" x 2 C. 10.00. 3" x 2 C. 15.00. 4" x 2 C. 20.00. 5" x 2 C. 25.00. 6" x 2 C. 30.00. and so on. Deadline for Christmas Messages Advertisements is: December 19, 1964 according to the New Calendar; January 1, 1965 according to the Old Calendar. Send your text along with the check, according to the rates as specified above, to: "SVOBODA", 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N.J. 07303

PRECIOUS CHRISTMAS GIFT. SURPRISE YOUR RELATIVES OR FRIENDS BY PRESENTING THEM WITH A YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION TO SVOBODA (\$12.00 a year) OR THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY (\$8.50 a year, and \$2.50 for U.N.A. Members). Send your check or money order to: "SVOBODA", 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N.J. 07303

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, 1964. Money received later cannot be credited to 1964. 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 THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1964. 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



ЛІТОПИС ОДУМ-У

ОДУМ ВСТУПАЄ В ЮВІЛЕЙНИЙ РІК — 15-ТИ РІЧЧЯ СВОЄЇ ПРАЦІ

Слова: П. Пашка

Музика: А. Кос-Анатодзького

НЕЗАБУТНІ ВАЛЬС

*Зустріє я, не шукаючи,
Сьогодні вперше Вас,
І запитав, вітаючись,
Зачинувати вальс.
У танці пари кружаться,
Пливуть, немов ріка.
І легко на плече мені
Лягла твоя рука.*

*В очач хвилі читаю.
А очі ті іскрились,
Сміялися самі,
Бо розуміли всіє
Одне одного ми.*

*Приспів: Ні,
Ні, не забути ні,
Той наївний вечір мені,
Той зустріч неждану,
Той радісний час
І перший закрийний вальс.*

*Купався місяць у воді,
Ясніл сонце для нас,
І нам хотілося тоді,
Щоб вічним був той вальс.
І нам хотілося, щоб злягла
Кругляс гайова,
І повторили ми собі
Одні і ті ж слова:*

*Приспів: Ні,
Ні, не забути ні,
Той наївний вечір мені,
Той зустріч неждану,
Той радісний час
І перший закрийний вальс.*

Приспів: Ні...

В 5-ти річчя смерті Михайла Ситника одумівці відвідали його могилу

Ніби ще недавно Михайло Ситник був між нами. Жив, творив і переживав життя за втраченою Батьківщиною. Ніде не міг нагріти собі місця. Своєю тугу, самоту вицявав у свої широкі рідкі поєсії. Осени — він часто казав: «Не люблю. І напевно тому в своїй „Осені“ писав:

Кожку від хати до хати... А мене, спавши добра дитина, на чужій прабі дідуху добі... Ох, і болять мої плечі, склята горбина вривається... А, ще вчора сон мій спав, та такий страшний, ніби ти, синку, додому веруєш: і радіє і плачу, і боюся за тебе... Коли б там, Боже борюся, щось з тобою поганого не сталося, щось недобре передкасує цей сон...

Воїству свята твоя гостиня Богослов чин осін, поема мрія, Алеж безмежна і сумна пустиня, Лежить в душі натрудженій мой.

Могилу Михайла Ситника прикрашав квітуча плита. На ній в українській та англійській мовах вибито його ім'я та прізвисько. Подарував також, що він український поет. Нижче дата народження — 6 червня 1922 року (по даним покійного — має бути 1920 року) та дата смерті — 3 травня 1964 року. На могилі було встановлено фотографію покійного.

Хоч надворі й панувала зодолота осін, якої поет не долюбляв, акція ОДУМ-у Шикаго та його друзі (20 осіб) відпочили на Елмвудській кладовищі, щоб відзначити 5-літній ювілей смерті поета Михайла Ситника. Анастолій Юрняк та Василь Дубина — від друзів мистців. Говорив Давидо Завертальо, що в нього часто гостив поет.

Михайло Ситник почав писати поєсії в ранні роки. Це час другої світової війни на Україні. Як він збирав поєсії: «Від серця» та «Наївний». На еміграції виводив вірші «Вітальні», «Літній», «Літній поєсії», «Залишений сторож». Багато поєсій друкувалося пізніше в різних часописах та журналах, особливо в «Молоді України», «Нових Днях» та «Овіді». Останні роки свого життя готував до друку збірку поєсій під назвою «Цвіт папороті», але її не встиг надрукувати.

Василь Дубина, близький друг Мих. Ситника, прочитав «папороті» на Мих. Ситника та вірш покійного «Ластовиння» і свою пародію на нього. Анастолій Юрняк говорив про поета, доля яких була така подібна до долі Михайла Ситника. Відраваність від своєї батьківщини вони відчувають на собі убивче. Такі люди потребують спеціальної уваги та допомоги. Михайлові Ситникові старанно допомагали багато друзів та знайомих. Але важкі життєві умови, трагічна вістка про розстріл батька у яру, там на нашій не своїй землі та чужина поволи підняли в Мих. Ситника бажання до боротьби, до життя.

Редуктор журналу «Нові Дні», Петро Воляк, приготував до друку твори Мих. Ситника. Пропацюючи з могилкою покійного, одумівці разом з друзями М. Ситника в супроводі гри Григорія Китаєвського гуртом відспівали «Журналі».

Василь Дубина, близький друг Мих. Ситника, прочитав «папороті» на Мих. Ситника та вірш покійного «Ластовиння» і свою пародію на нього. Анастолій Юрняк говорив про поета, доля яких була така подібна до долі Михайла Ситника. Відраваність від своєї батьківщини вони відчувають на собі убивче. Такі люди потребують спеціальної уваги та допомоги. Михайлові Ситникові старанно допомагали багато друзів та знайомих. Але важкі життєві умови, трагічна вістка про розстріл батька у яру, там на нашій не своїй землі та чужина поволи підняли в Мих. Ситника бажання до боротьби, до життя.

Для ашакування творчості Михайла Ситника, щоб матеріально допомогти його старій хворій, втілий з хати матері (в її неї отримаво ділянку ліня тую діста), що живе обдірана, а холоді й голоді в добрих людей, філія ОДУМ заплянувала на 13-го грудня вечір творчості Михайла Ситника. В програмі ввчора візьмуть участь Григорій Китаєвський з бандурою, що покла на ноги мількіадіат поєсії покійного, Анастолій Юрняк, Василь Дубина та одумівці.

Помер він 21 серпня 1959 р. В той самий день прийшов лист від його матері з двома колосками пшениці. В нм вона писала: «Синку мій, дякую мій. Михайлку мій найдорожчий. Вибач мені, що так довго тобі не писала. — місця в мене нема, притулку...

Брідпорті з філіями Гартафорду, Бриджпорту, та Ньюарку. Того ж самого числа в Спрангозах мають зустрітися філії Бофало і Спранго. 13 грудня у Трентоні з членами ГУ ОДУМ-у мають зустрітися Ванвд Брук, Трентон та Філадельфія.

3 засідання Головної Управи ОДУМ ЗДА

У кінці жовтня більша частина Головної Управи ОДУМ-у на Сході ЗДА (С. Лободенко, Е. Кальман, М. Сасевичка, Ольга та А. Філімончук, Л. Волошко та голова ЦК ОДУМ-у Євген Федоренко) відбули своє засідання. Збори відкрив заступник голови Семен Лободенко.

Пропацюючи з могилкою покійного, одумівці разом з друзями М. Ситника в супроводі гри Григорія Китаєвського гуртом відспівали «Журналі».

Нехай ці молитви по св. п. Іванові Баранову, що їх піднесли до Всенішнього Собору, де на площі в 1918 році 22-го Січня проголосувалося Четвертий Універсал Української Народної Республіки. Проголошено Волю України.

ПРИВІТАННЯ
З Різдвам Христовим і Новим Роком сердечно вітаємо український народ на батьківщині та у вільному світі, президента УНР в екзилі д-ра Степана Витвицького, архієреїв українських Церков, братні організації, УНСовоз, УРОовоз, редакції «Свободи» й «Українських Вістей» в Німеччині, які друкують одумівські сторінки, «Молоду Україну» та всіє друзі одумівці, росіяни на всіє закитка світу. Важко веселити свят та гарніх усітків у Новому 1965 році у наших спільних змаганнях-боротбі у виборенні Вільної Самостійної України!
ГОЛОВНА УПРАВА ОДУМ-У ЗДА

СИЛЬВЕТКА ОДУМІВКИ

Знову почався шкільний рік. Знову починається праця в філіях ОДУМ-у. Знову чашковник і вчитель розпочають програмову праця з молоддю. Хочу коротенько нагадати сильветку молоді одумівки, якої праця і свідомість може служити прикладом для інших. Ніну Стокальську знаю давненько. Пам'ятаю її з того часу, коли вона вчилась в українській вечірній школі при Т-ві «Провсвіта» у місті Віндоор, Канада. Пізніше кілька годин у школі Ніна і ще інші діти залишалися на курс українського народного танку, який я тоді проводив.

Здається, що зовсім недавно сама Ніна вчилась в українській школі, а вже сьогодні паняна Ніна вчить в українській суботній школі у місті Ньюарк, ЗДА. Так, вчить і треба признати, що з великим успіхом. Надзвичайно плідна, точна, солідна з великою осягою волі (це стверджує з повною свідомістю) завдяки свідомості своїх батьків.

Ніна почала здобувати освіту в українській школі в таборі ДП-в 1946-47 роках. З переїздом батьків до Вельгії Ніна вчилась три роки в бельгійській школі. Пізніше знову мадурку з батьками до Канади. Там кінчає народну школу та з добрим успіхом закінчує середню і одержує стипендію до вищої школи. Вступила до відомого Асумпшен Університету у місті Віндоор. Виродившись Ніна не залишила української школи. Її батьки уможливають їй бути на курсі української освіти на оселі «Квіти» коло Торонто, та кінчає курс для учителів українських шкіл.

Вона належала і брала активну участь в організації СУМК. Не пам'ятаю, щоб Ніна була будь-коли поза українською організацією або відпочивала від участі в українських імпрезах. Коли інші — молоді відмовлялися від якоїсь праці, Ніна писала реферати на різні теми та читала їх.

Одним з них, гарний і змістовний, був реферат про поета Олександра Олеся. Лише один рік вчилась вона у Віндоорському Університеті. З батьками переїздить до ЗДА, де вступає до відомого Рутгерс Університету і раніше терміну кінчає у 1962 році. місяці січні, одержує звання бакалавра мистецтва. Ніна студіює далі і весною 1964 р. дістає диплом магістра з нової ділянки бібліотекарства. З приходом до Ньюарку вступає до філії ОДУМ та бере активну участь в організації

Кілька років мені доводилося співпрацювати з Ніною Стокальською на одумівській ниві, що з причесністю сьогодні згадую.

Як багато може зробити така молода людина, завдяки своїй освіті на займаному становищі. Вона має можливість знайти американське оточення з прагненнями і мріями українського народу, змаганням до волі і самостійності.

Кінчачи ці рядки під ласкавим сонячним промінням Каліфорнії, бажано Ніні і всім молодим патріотам таким, як вона, успіху, витривалості, сміливості, і відаги. До сильних світ належить — шанувати країну походження ваших батьків, ви їх частина. Вони дали вам те, чим ви стали. Ми боремось тут і там за долю нашого народу. Завдання усіх їх доказувати правоту українського народу.

Як дістати переходовий бюст Симона Петлюри?

Починаючи з 1960 року Головна Управа ОДУМ-у ЗДА, кожного року на річних загальних з'їздах ОДУМ-у рекомендує делегатам з'їзду відзначити найактивнішу філію ОДУМ-у. Найкраща філія дістає переходовий бюст Симона Петлюри. Нижче подасмо, що треба робити філії, щоб дістати найбільше точок і в наступному році забрати бюст від філії ОДУМ-у в Шикаго.

9. Ініціатива створення нової філії ОДУМ-у
20
10. Кількість нотаток у чужомовній пресі про діяльність філії
10 8-6-4-2
11. Створення клітин Юного ОДУМ-у у відсотках
15
12. Кількість сходин найкращого Юного ОДУМ-івського роу
5 4-3-2-1
13. Кількість з'їздів Юного ОДУМ-у у відсотках
10 8-6-4-2
14. Участь Юного ОДУМ-у у відпочинковому таборі
10
15. Участь філії у курсах виховників для Юного ОДУМ-у
10
16. Збільшення числа передплатників «Молоді України» у відсотках
5 4-3-2-1
17. Збільшення кольпортажу «Молоді України» у відсотках
5 4-3-2-1
18. Пресовий фонд «Молоді України» у відсотках
5 4-3-2-1
19. Кількість створених місцевих одиниць філії
5 4-3-2-1

(Числа в першій колонці означають найбільшу можливість придбання пунктів; в другій колонці — похідну кількості пунктів):

1. Кількість з'їздів філії за рік у відсотках 5 4-3-2-1
2. Кількість кварталних звітів до ГУ ОДУМ-у 5 4-3-2-1
3. Стан членських внесків і розрахунків перед ГУ ОДУМ-у 5 4-3-2-1
4. Кількість культ.-освітніх виступів філії 5 4-3-2-1
5. Кількість відчитаних доповідей 5 4-3-2-1
6. Кількість виграшних спортивних змагань з іншими клітинами 5 4-3-2-1
7. Число сходин філії на рік 5 4-3-2-1
8. Культ.-освітній співпраця з іншими філіями 5 4-3-2-1

Можна здобути найбільше 140 пунктів. Найкращою філією вважатиметься та філія, що дістане найбільше пунктів.

А НАШОМУ РОДУ НЕМА ПЕРЕВОДУ

Наша дума, наша пісня не вмре, не загине... От де, люди, наша слава, слава України!
Т. ШЕВЧЕНКО

В неділю, 22-го листопада 1964 року в аудиторії школи Шопена в Шикаго, з рамені Об'єднання Демократичної Української Молоді (ОДУМ) філії в Шикаго відбувся вечір музики, поезії, танцю та слова. Подібні імпери, філії ОДУМ-у в Шикаго влаштує не вперше. Але кожен раз ОДУМ-івці під доглядом своїх керівників, готують і ставлять все щось нове: захоплююче, відсаблююче, цілюче. І в цьому власне велика заслуга нашої молоді, що жертвою віддає свою праця на добро своєї нації, своєї України.

Ужети, що їх виконали: Наталка Калішніська, Марія Коновал та Дмитро Шкурченко і Богдан Глібочук, були бездоганні та свідчать про наші можливості і красу української пісні.

Молодь — це наш авангард, наше майбутнє, наша перемога. Давно існує твердження: той перемагає в світі, хто має високоморальну, національно свідому, здорову свою молоді. До таких ідеалів прагне наша молоді під доглядом батьків та керівників заслуженої організації ОДУМ-у. Тому й цей раз, Українська громада в Шикаго, заслужено поставилась з любов'ю і пошаною до молоді та чисельно взяла участь у цьому вечорі. Аудиторія школи Шопена була переповнена. В залі панувала спокій і порадок.

Українські національні танці: козачок й гопак — виконали дівчатами і хлопцями, заслуговавши на окрему увагу. При цьому «козачок» виконали окремо двома дівчатами. Постава дівчат: гучний молодічний стая, пластичні рухи та український стрій — нагадували Дніпрових русалок, що виходили з річки, щоб чарувати, залоскотати молоду козачку душу. Протанцювавши гопак майже ті ж додатні сорочки та це й знамениті причесі хлопців. Все це на глядачів впливало, відсаблюючи, відмолоджує, бо хто ж не любить своїх рідних танців?

Кожна, що увійшов до залу, швидко переглядав програму концерту, що йому була дана безкоштовно при вході.

Акордіоністи дует: «Легка Кавалерія», що його виконали Марія Меркель і Роз-Марі Стрепек, зацікавили глядачів. Мелодія чудова. Виконавці показали віртуозність гри на акордіоні.

Голова місцевої філії ОДУМ-у Ол. Поцінський корозою словом привітав присутніх, поприспівав всіє встали, шанувати день смерті президента Дж. Кеннеді, одухотворено мовчавою та занові почав коханий концерт. Всі наступом звернули увагу на сцену. Відкрилася куртина і біла мікрофона стояла відомий гурторікс, актор — Міхаліа Готендієв, що виконував ролі конференсьє. Сама паняна М. Готендієва на сцені викликала у присутніх бурхливі оплески. Конференсьє з пригрозною оудою відомою гурторіксю, що мовлячи його ругав, й слово у присутніх викликало веселі переживання, заподіяючи чергову точку концерту, додав: «Сьогодні ви побачите молодість, красу од крові й кості — явлю рідну Україну... А нашоку роду нема переводу!» Бурхливий оплески.

Прийшли з черги в програмі був виступ ОДУМівської струнної оркестри, під керівництвом заслуженого диригента, почесного ОДУМівця Анастолія Степового. Оркестра виконала: «Вандура» — музика Давидовського, Техника виконання бездоганна. Окремі особи в залі казали: ця музична мелодія нагадує янголів, що опівнують небесну красу. Присутні на сцені дієсно бачили чаруну, молоді Україну, що сльом своїх молодечих лиц та українського однострою — чарували їх. На сцені появилось дві пані, які в імені батьків молоді, привітали заслуженого диригента А. Степового та перешли йому під бурхливий оплески букет квітів.

Дуже чутливий й зворушливим був виступ двох малых дівчаток, що під аккомпаніємент струнного ансамблю виконали дует — дві пісні: «На місточку» й «Веснянка» — слова Г. Воїна, музика А. Філіпенка. До речі, дві дівчатка сестри — Галля і Оля, 5 і 8 років, але відважно й сміливо виконали своє завдання. Їх янгольські голосочки зробили велике враження і викликали спонтанні оплески. В цьому заслуга батьків, що можуть бути відрек для інших.

Не маючи змоги в репортажному допнеї характеризувати виступи окремо (як це подано вище) подаю скорочено і групою.

Крім струнної оркестри, що виступала в масових точках, всі точці співи проходили під аккомпанієментом окремо-окремо струнного ансамблю під керівництвом Анастолія Луппо.

Такий чином, в порядку ОДУМівського концерту, що складався з 14 точок, на сцені проходили дві місцеві виступи молоді. Ці виступи по змісту і формі були різноманітні і справляли добре враження на глядачів. В цій справі вдало складено програму концерту, в якій чергувалися чутливі пісні й музика з легким жанром допету і сміху.

На закінчення всі учасники концерту в супроводі струнного ансамблю виконали спільно: «І у вас, і у нас, дай Боже гаразд...»

Цим закінчення концерт, що тривав дві години. А за цей короткий час, присутні пережили якісь історію України, її славу, її трагедію. Під таким враженням залишали залю концерту і в кожного мимоволі виникало питання: чому ми не в Україні? Чому і досі не маємо свого Вашингтона з його праведним законом?...

Між з причесністю мусимо ствердити, що наша молоді росте і здобуває все нові висоти в науці, техніці, мистецтві. Молоді будуч нові надбання, новий фундамент життя. Серед молоді акристалізуються нові Вайди — Вишепевичкі, Залізничкі, Петлюри, що ослягуть перемогу й УКРАЇНА буде відним краєм. Засяє Сонце Золоте! До цього незмірно прагне наша молоді. Тому ми вірили і віримо в нашу перемогу над ворогом, бо нашоку роду нема переводу. Бортеся — поборе!

Дуже гарні враження зробили присутні на сцені дієсно бачили чаруну, молоді Україну, що сльом своїх молодечих лиц та українського однострою — чарували їх. На сцені появилось дві пані, які в імені батьків молоді, привітали заслуженого диригента А. Степового та перешли йому під бурхливий оплески букет квітів.

Такий чином, в порядку ОДУМівського концерту, що складався з 14 точок, на сцені проходили дві місцеві виступи молоді. Ці виступи по змісту і формі були різноманітні і справляли добре враження на глядачів. В цій справі вдало складено програму концерту, в якій чергувалися чутливі пісні й музика з легким жанром допету і сміху.

На закінчення концерт, що тривав дві години. А за цей короткий час, присутні пережили якісь історію України, її славу, її трагедію. Під таким враженням залишали залю концерту і в кожного мимоволі виникало питання: чому ми не в Україні? Чому і досі не маємо свого Вашингтона з його праведним законом?...

Між з причесністю мусимо ствердити, що наша молоді росте і здобуває все нові висоти в науці, техніці, мистецтві. Молоді будуч нові надбання, новий фундамент життя. Серед молоді акристалізуються нові Вайди — Вишепевичкі, Залізничкі, Петлюри, що ослягуть перемогу й УКРАЇНА буде відним краєм. Засяє Сонце Золоте! До цього незмірно прагне наша молоді. Тому ми вірили і віримо в нашу перемогу над ворогом, бо нашоку роду нема переводу. Бортеся — поборе!