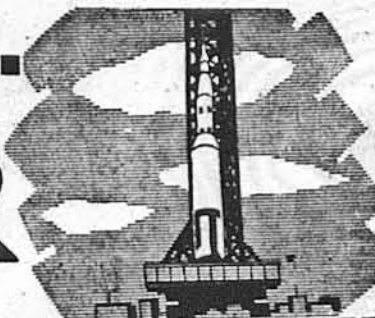


A Happy

# NEW YEAR 1968



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

## СВОБОДА UKRAЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address:  
The Ukrainian Weekly  
81-83 Grand Street  
Jersey City, N.J. 07303  
New York Telephone:  
BArcly 7-4125  
Tel.: HEnderson 4-0237  
Ukrainian National Ass'n  
Tel.: HEnderson 5-8740

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1967 15 CENTS — 15 ЦЕНТИВ No. 238. VOL. LXXIV SECTION TWO SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Bishop Elko Resigns

NAMED TO ANOTHER POST IN ROME

According to news agency reports Pope Paul VI has accepted the resignation of the Most Rev. Nicholas T. Elko as Catholic Ruthenian Rite Bishop of Pittsburgh.

The Vatican announced on December 22 that the Pontiff named Bishop Elko titular Archbishop of Bara and Ordaining Prelate of the Byzantine Rite in Rome.

**Involved in Inquiry**  
Bishop Elko, 58 years old, was involved in an investigation by the Vatican into complaints made by 35 of his 149 Byzantine priests about the way he had run the Pittsburgh diocese.

Pope Paul had already suspended the diocese powers of Bishop Elko and named him to the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Churches.

The brief Vatican announcement did not give the reasons for Bishop Elko's resignation from the Pittsburgh diocese.

The Pittsburgh diocese has been directed since July by an apostolic administrator, Msgr. Edward Rosack, Bishop Elko's Vicar General.

**Declines Comment**  
Monsignor Rosack declined to comment on the resignation.

"The matter was between Bishop Elko and the Holy See," Monsignor Rosack said. "Everything that happened happened in Rome."

### N.Y. Students Pick President

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Students Club elected a president and a board of officers at an election meeting held here Dec. 8, at the Loeb Student Center at N.Y. University, Washington Square.

**Savyckij Elected**  
Two presidential candidates both mounted vigorous, well-prepared election campaigns, complete with leaflets and speeches. After prolonged deliberations, the eighty members present chose Jurij Savyckij and his board of officers to tackle the job of reviving the club.

**Outlines Policy**  
Savyckij, a second-year student at the Cornell Medical School in Manhattan, outlined some of his plans for the club in his campaign speech. His major point was that lofty club goals cannot, by themselves, prevent yet another collapse. He claimed that the club must adapt to modern conditions of life, or else die.

Savyckij explained that this necessary process of adaption does not, in any way, imply any sort of rejection of any traditional cultural or national values of the club. Adaption in this case, he said, simply means the application of modern techniques of communication, management, and fund-raising to make the organization stable and self-perpetuating, capable of promoting the welfare of Ukrainian students in fact, as well as in theory.

### Visit Protested

RECEPTION FOR RUSSIAN PRELATE PICKETED

CHICAGO, Ill. — Recently a reception for Metropolitan Nikodim, official representative of the Russian Orthodox Church, sponsored by the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, was held in the cafeteria of the Art Institute of Chicago. Thirty persons picketed the reception for the Metropolitan, who was visiting the United States and planned a three-week tour.

To the question of why he came, he answered: "To bring Christian unity and better cooperation between Russia and the United States. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution, we are also celebrating the separation between Church and State."

He also said that there is religious freedom in Russia, and that "in our country we have anti-religious propaganda, but one must not understand that to be persecution of the religious." He said that there are advantages for all Christians in the USSR.

The protesters claimed that there is no religious freedom in Russia. They said 150,000 priests, pastors, and ministers have been killed in the Soviet Union. They also said that Metropolitan Nikodim is an agent of the Soviet government.

Among the protesters were Mrs. Ulana Celewvch, secretary of Chicago's Captive Nation's Week Committee, representing Ukraine and the Rev. Jaroslav Swyschuk, editor of Chicago's Ukrainian Catholic weekly, the New Star.

Meanwhile statistics, compiled by the judiciary committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, show that from 1917 to 1959, 55 bishops, 13,000 priests and monks, and 2.5 million Catholic believers were killed in the Soviet Union; 199 bishops, 32,000 priests and 10 million believers were imprisoned or deported; 16,000 priests were forced to take secular jobs; 9,000 theological seminaries were closed; all Catholic organizations were dissolved; 1,600 monasteries were nationalized, and 32,000 Catholic churches were closed.

### Metropolitan Praised

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — John Ladeinal Krol of Philadelphia took the occasion of the celebration of Metropolitan Senyshyn's anniversary to laud the latter's dedication to the press.

The 25th anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn of Philadelphia was commemorated with a Mass at Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral on December 3, 1967.

### New York Welcome to 1968

NEW YORK is set to welcome the New Year with accustomed exuberance.

In Felt Forum at the new Madison Square Garden Center, Judy Garland will be on stage for a special New Year's Eve concert; for the 60th year, excited crowds in Times Square plan to usher in a new year and the city's celebrity-studded night clubs will be packed with patrons intent on ringing out the old and ringing in the new on the biggest night of the year in the Big Town.

Miss Garland's appearance at the Garden will mark the first time a single performer is featured at Felt Forum. She arrived at the Forum on Christmas night and will appear in concert every evening at 8:30 through Dec. 31.

**At The "Crossroads"**  
On the Big Night, itself, revelers by the hundreds of thousands will swarm to the



CAROLERS' CLEAR VOICES, SINGING "BOH PRED-VICHNYI," HERALD THE SAVIOUR'S BIRTH

### THE SECRET MONEY

By MICHAEL KICZULA

Since the end of World War II, there have been nearly 170 currency devaluations all over the world, 12 in Brazil alone. The most recent one, of course, was in Great Britain. There also have been talks about devaluation of the American dollar, for although many feel that there is no other currency as stable as the dollar, it is not so. The American dollar or the British pound have about 50 percent backing in gold reserves, whereas the Swiss franc is 100 percent covered by gold, and sometime up to 130 percent.

### King of Moneys

The Swiss franc provides protection, in nearly all cases, against the bad inflation or the bad devaluation in one's own country. The franc is the king of all moneys and never comes under suspicion. It showed its muscle at the end of World War II, as the world's consistently strongest currency, when it was the only money in Europe that could be converted with little difficulty into other currencies. It is because Switzerland is considered politically stable, calculatingly neutral, and comfortably safe, as safe as can be, in the uncertain world of the late 1960s.

### Secret System

The subject here, however, is not the franc, the dollar nor the pound, but the function of the Swiss banking system itself.

Many countries, especially the United States, criticize the system for its secrecy and the types of depositors the banks attract, for the depositors in Switzerland are the international tycoons, runaway dictators, notorious gamblers, U.S. gangsters, rich playboys, tax evaders, and many other rich people, whose money the United States and other countries would like to get hold of. But, as it is pointed out by Dr. Alfred Schafer, manager of the Union Bank of Switzerland, "A Swiss bank gives its service, legally and without question. Switzerland has no laws against personal corporation or holding companies or the transfer, sale or mani-

### Moscow Drops Soviet Ukraine Holds First Press Conference at United Nations

SECESSION QUESTION RAISED

United Nations, N.Y.—The first press conference held by Ukraine at the United Nations on Wednesday, December 20, was marred when a reporter raised a question of secession from the Soviet Union.

Ambassador Sergei Shevchenko made it plain ahead of time that the press conference was to be devoted to the upcoming 50th anniversary of Ukraine as a member of the Soviet Union.

After reciting in Ukrainian, later translated into English, a long list of national achievements all duly attributed to the wisdom of Lenin and the direction of the Communist party — including the claim that Ukraine now produced as much in eight days as it took a whole year in 1913 — the ambassador threw the press conference open for questions.

**Others May Go**  
The reports have suggested that other government committees in the ideological field, such as the Committee for Radio and Television, will also be abolished. This could not be confirmed.

The announcement explained that Premier Alexei N. Kosygin's cabinet abolished the cultural committee to eliminate duplication of effort.

Diplomats here have been told in recent weeks that the Foreign Ministry will in the future negotiate cultural exchange agreements.

The abolished committee had served as the coordinating center for cultural and scientific exchanges for other sections of the Soviet government. It was not immediately clear whether the Foreign Ministry would now handle coordination.

**Staff Future Unknown**  
What will become of the committee's large staff was also unclear. Its chairman, who at one time held cabinet rank but has recently had sub-cabinet status, is S.K. Romanovsky.

Romanovsky's early career was associated with that of Alexander N. Shelepin, a member of the Soviet Communist party's high command who was demoted last summer.

The Literary Ukraine (Literaturna Ukraina) was published apparently with more than the usual 4 pages, but both issues received here were without the first and last pages.

### Kiev Academy Honored

NEW YORK, N.Y. — An exhibition in honor of the "350th Anniversary of the Kiev Academy: The First Ukrainian University (1617-1967)" is currently on view in the Slavonic Division Corridor of the New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street.

"Evhkologion," a book written in 1646 by the founder of the Kiev Academy, Petro Mohyla, Metropolitan of Kiev (1596-1647); Sieur de Beauplan's "A Description of Ukraine," an English translation of a French work first published at Rouen in 1651; and the second edition of the first Ukrainian dictionary by Pamva Berynda, are notable rare editions from The New York Public Library's Slavonic collection which are being exhibited.

Portraits of Petro Mohyla, the Academy's founder; Ivan Mazepa, Hetman of Ukraine; and Rafael Zaborovski, Metropolitan of Kiev, both benefactors of the Kiev Academy, are included in the exhibition.

Also on display is the 18th century illustration of the main campus of the Academy. The Kiev Academy, established in 1617, was noted for its policy of admitting all nationalities and social classes. The Academy developed into the first Ukrainian university and one of the outstanding academic and scientific centers in Eastern Europe.

The exhibition, prepared by Roman Inytskyj, librarian in the Slavonic Division, can be seen through the month of March in the Slavonic Division Corridor, located on the second floor of the New York Public Library.

or analysis of the just-concluded General Assembly session, Shevchenko pleaded for more time to study the situation.

### Secession Raised

Then a woman reporter, possibly confused by a private speculation among fellow correspondents about the reasons for the press conference, asked in all apparent seriousness whether the secession of Ukraine from the Union with Moscow was possible under the Soviet constitution, as she had heard.

Following a brief, private conference among the delegates around Shevchenko, the Ukrainian envoy stated that it had been his feeling that the correspondents were interested in the life of Ukraine and the progress it has made in the 50 years under Soviet power. That was the reason for the conference, he said.

### Not Informed

Would Ukraine favor a Viet Cong representation in New York, Shevchenko was finally asked.

Without any hesitation whatsoever, the ambassador said he was not quite informed about any such request, or the recent Rumanian letter on the Viet Cong political program, and could not therefore comment officially.

With that, Ukraine ended its first attempt to expose its officials to a western press conference.

### Repeats Question

The woman reporter that had asked the question on secession was Stella Margold who is reportedly a columnist for Northern Nigerian papers.

She was overheard subsequently telling Shevchenko, after the press conference had ended: "you did not answer my question."

### UKRAINIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS IN TEXAS

LUBBOCK, Dec. 11—Texas Tech's Department of Germanic and Slavonic Languages sponsored an exhibit of Ukrainian Christmas cards in the Tech Library Building foyer which began Dec. 12.

The display, from the private collection of Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Zyla, included cards printed in the U.S., Canada, West Germany and the Soviet Ukraine, several of which were designed by such outstanding Ukrainian American artists as Petro Andrusiv and Edward Kozak.

In exemplifying religious, folk and holiday motifs, many of the colorful designs were combined with embroidery for artistic effect.

Pointing up the exhibit were several examples of Ukrainian handcrafted art objects, including ceramic vases, carved wooden bowls and plates and an unusual collection of brightly hued Easter eggs, carved from wood.

The exhibit was arranged by David Carrell, senior advertising and art design major from McKinney.



### KORNOWA ON WAY TO ROSE BOWL

"They heard the crash in the living room of the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority house several blocks away. Co-eds rushed to the windows to see what taxicab had bumped what bus. But the sound had come from IU (Indiana University) Stadium where Indiana defensive back Dave Kornowa and Purdue fullback Perry Williams were dragging to their feet after a helmet-to-helmet collision."

This is the way Jim Taylor opens his article on Dave Kornowa in the December 3 issue of the Toledo Blade.

The reason for the article was simple. Indiana University had finally won an invitation to a bowl game and Kornowa with his "jarring tackles and pass defense" contributed to this success in no small way.

#### Ukrainian-French Stock

David Ronald Kornowa was born on May 29, 1946, in Indiana Orchard, Mass., near Springfield. His parents moved to Toledo, Ohio, when Dave was only a few months old. He is of Ukrainian and French descent. His grandparents on his father's side came from Western-Ukraine (Mosty Velyki, near Lwiv), his grandparents on his mother's side are several generations French Canadians.

When David takes to the field in Pasadena, California, in the Rose Bowl game on January 1, his actions will be closely followed by a clan of at least 30 Kornowas, all members of the Ukrainian National Association, including Dave, his parents and brothers. He is also a nephew of Mrs. Mary Pelechaty, Secretary of UNA Branch 165 in Toledo, Ohio.

To understand the excitement of Indiana University's success in college football this year one has to recall some of the school's football history.

It is in the Midwest that the unluckiest bounce of the whole football season, college or pro, has occurred. The role of delegate to the Rose Bowl landed in the lap of Indiana University, longtime wall-flower of the big ten but now the scourge of college football. The Hoosier state has not been in such a tizzy since it sent Benjamin Harrison to the White House in 1888.

The new eminence of Indiana was entirely unexpected. Only once in 81 years have the Hoosiers won any kind of a football title and last season they solidified their reputation as Big Ten nothings by winning only one of their ten games. The year before that, they won only two.

#### Helper-Skelter Team

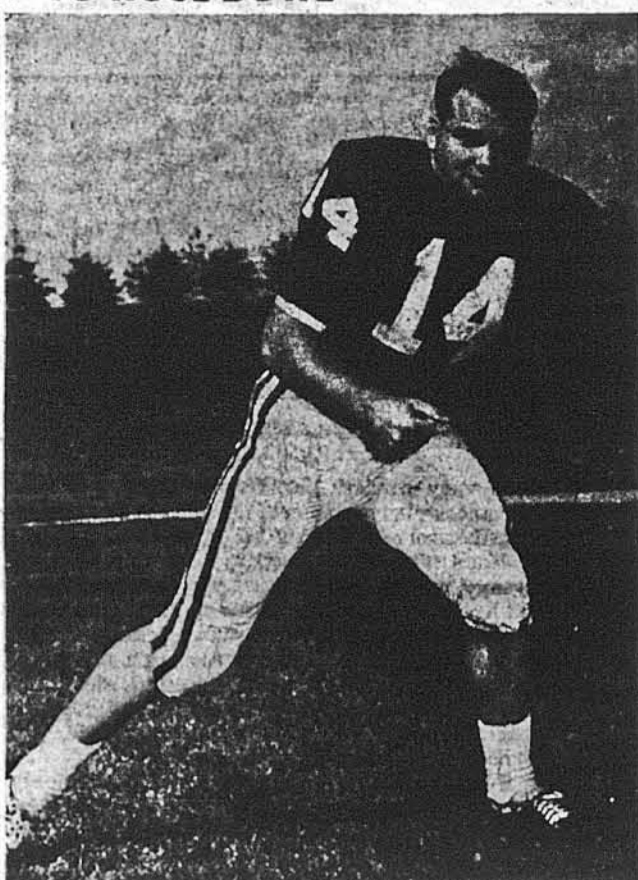
The Hoosiers are more beloved in their home state because they are an unpredictable, helter-skelter football team, improvising as they go along. Winning their weekly cliff-hangers, they came from behind to win in the last five minutes of their games with Kansas, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and Michigan State, averaging a three-point edge in these contests.

#### Multi-talent

And Kornowa had a big hand in his team's successes this year.

Life has always been a ball for the Indiana defensive back — a football, basketball, or baseball, that is.

The 5-11, 185-pound senior,



Dave Kornowa — Rose Bowl-bound.

a product of Woodward High School in Toledo, O., has a most diversified background as an athlete. He was either first or second-team all-city in his senior year in high school as a quarterback in football, a guard in basketball, and a third baseman in baseball.

His amazing multi-talent was only "natural" for a Kornowa, though. His father had been an all-state basketball star at Woodward while his uncle was all-state as a round-baller. ("Their parents wouldn't let them play football," says Dave.) His father once showed remarkable stamina by pitching three games (softball-fast pitch) in one day while in the Army. He didn't have a rough day, either. — three wins on three one-hitters.

Dave's cousin, Don, played halfback at Michigan although he saw little action due to injuries. Cousin Dennis starred for Ohio University

as a linebacker, winning most valuable player honors in his senior year. "My brother, Greg, (12) is really going to be good," asserts Dave, so there is no immediate end in sight for the Kornowa clan.

#### A Dream Realized

Kornowa came to Indiana to play football "because I wanted to play Big Ten ball and I always dreamed about playing in the Rose Bowl." His wish has been realized.

But David Kornowa is not only a good football player. He can hoof it up just as good. Some years ago a group of youngsters from Toledo and near-by Northwood took up the art of Ukrainian folk dancing, and, tutored by capable teachers, they rapidly made a name for themselves in the midwestern city. (See UW of May 14, 1966). Dave took an active part in the group.

### UKRAINIAN NATIONALISM FIFTY YEARS AFTER

(Continued from page 2)

da Ukrainy: "We still meet people who consciously or subconsciously stress national differences and individuality, thus hampering the progressive processes of drawing together nations and cultures." Behind these lines lies a story of continuing national consciousness among the non-Russians in spite of all "unifying" measures.

#### 30 Arrested

In 1966, some 30 Ukrainian intellectuals and students were arrested and deported to Russia. Earlier, a group of Ukrainian jurists had met the same fate for having prepared a brief calling for the practical implementation of Ukraine's paper constitutional rights.

There exists in Ukraine a large clandestine literature similar to that in Russia. Hand-produced articles, plays, poems, and stories circulate constantly, which cannot pass the censors of the state publishing organizations. Some of this material has reached the West and appeared in print; more is in process of being printed.

The authorities clamp down with arrests and trials, but the young writers show a stubborn integrity.

#### Sit-In Protest

Last May, there was a sit-in protest at the Taras Shevchenko burial mound on the Dnieper, and an even larger demonstration in Kiev. Students, who composed the majority of the demonstrators, raised demands that sound somewhat strange coming from citizens of a country where, supposedly, "the national problem has been solved." They wrote: "We demand the introduction of the

Ukrainian language in all schools in the Ukraine, from kindergarten to university, as well as in all public institutions, from local town halls to ministerial offices."

They also demanded minority rights for the seven million Ukrainians in the Russian Federation, deprived of their own language schools and newspapers while the Russians in Ukraine enjoy all the privileges of a dominant race.

#### A Limit to Cautiousness

The older people, with long memories of purges and harsh suppressive measures, shake their heads in apprehension when young people state these problems so openly. But a member of Komsomol (the communist youth organization) explains: "Why should we be afraid? To demand one's own rights is not a crime. And we are demanding only what is ours according to the promises made to our fathers and grandfathers in 1917. Why should we go on being cautious? There is a limit to cautiousness and after 50 years in the shadows Ukrainians have reached that limit..."

Are the leaders of the Soviet Union aware of the dangers inherent in the policies of rigid Russification and economic centralization policies advocated by the Russian die-hards in the Party? A year ago, Pravda warned that "total disregard for national characteristics could bring in its wake a dangerous outburst of the old nationalistic spirit."

The fact is that this nationalistic spirit is still very much alive in every Soviet republic, despite the passing of 50 years since the Bolshevik Revolution.

JOIN THE U.N.A.

### Moscow Drops Cultural Office

(Concluded from p. 1)

mer. There were rumors at the time that Romanovsky would be removed as part of a pattern of Shelepin men being replaced.

Shelepin, who is 49, is regarded by non-Communist observers here as a conservative on the ideological front, whereas Demichev, also 49, had appeared to be moderately liberal.

#### Balance Maintained

A careful balance was maintained early this year in public statements on cultural and ideological subjects between liberals and con-

servatives, but recent indications have pointed toward a more conservative line. Demichev's possible ouster appeared to fit with these indications.

Rashidov, 50, is a writer and newspaper editor besides being a Communist party career official. This background would be appropriate for a party ideological boss, who is responsible for controlling rebellious Soviet writers.

One report said Demichev would replace Yekaterina A. Furtseva as minister of culture and that she would get another government post. This, too, was not confirmed.

### The Secret Money

(Concluded from Page 1)

very severe reprimand, in five languages, warning him never to do that again, telling him they were not kidding him either. It was made very clear that if he were to do such a thing again, the bank would issue a cashier's check in his name and close his account.

#### Unmarked Envelopes

Adding to this secrecy the banks never send any messages in their official bank envelope. The letter goes in a plain envelope, sometimes typed and sometimes written in, longhand. The size and shape of the envelope varies from time to time, as does the handwriting. In addition to that, the banks use black ink in the envelope so as to discourage anyone from holding it up to a strong light. They also use a machine stamp while communicating with their depositors, so as not to attract attention or tempt a stamp collector. All this is done to throw off anybody who wants to keep a watch on the mail.

Switzerland is so secretive about those secret numbers that even when you have an obvious case, the authorities will not divulge anything.

#### Secret Is a Secret

A secret is a secret is a secret, says old Swiss proverb. Which means that if a deposi-

tor does not tell at least one member of his immediate family the secret number; in the event of death, that number becomes an unlucky number because the next of kin can not do a thing to get that money out of the bank.

Not only are there all kinds of precautionary measures, there are also laws to protect the depositor.

#### Prison Possible

According to Swiss law, a bank employee who gives away any information whatsoever about a depositor can be fined \$4,600 and imprisoned for six months. Similar penalties are applicable to anyone who attempts to bribe or persuade a Swiss bank officer to divulge business information considered secret.

The most current famous case is that of King Peter of Yugoslavia. Although the King is broke, he can not collect a penny from the bank unless he produces the number of his father's account. King Alexander, Peter's father, is dead, and his savings are estimated at 8 million dollars. King Peter is offering a most handsome reward to anyone who can supply his father's secret number, because without it the Swiss bank will do no business with him. This is the main point about the Swiss banking procedures, no number, no mon-

ey.

### New York Welcome to 1968

(Concluded from p. 1)

Square became a tradition in 1906. The ceremony was suspended during the wartime blackout years of 1942 and 1943.

As it was 62 years ago at the old New York Times building, the giant ball will descend by a manually-operated rope-and-pulley system used to raise and lower flags the rest of the year. The ball is six feet in diameter and weighs 100 pounds. It is made of aluminum strips and illuminated by 180 25-watt light bulbs.

Guiding the famous sphere's plunge is a 100-foot long, stainless steel flagpole 16-inches in diameter at its base and tapering to four-inches at its peak some 420 feet above street level. Its predecessors were a white pine pole, in-

stalled in 1904 and a painted steel column which was replaced in 1963.

#### Block Party

The New York Convention and Visitors Bureau reports that estimates of the New Year's Eve crowd in Times Square range from 600,000 to at least one million, including many visitors to the city. Sometimes known as "the world's largest block party," the annual event attracts so many celebrants that they spill out for blocks in all directions. Following its official welcome at the most-famous of all parties, the New Year is celebrated in the night spots, where many of the top stars of show business will be appearing, on this gala night.

### SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwadiuk



### Sitch Wins First Game in Cup Play

Newark Ukrainian Sitch to the surprise of many fans who still follow the official American Soccer League schedules, was listed to play two games Sunday, Dec. 17, but for some reason played only one. The Newark club defeated Kearny Scots-Americans, 3-2, in their first game in the National Open Challenge Cup contest.

For some as yet unexplained reason, Sitch was listed on the official schedule as playing a league game in Baltimore and a cup game in Kearny, N.J. But it obviously proved impossible for them to be in both places so they settled for the Cup match.

#### Cow Pasture

Sitch built up a 3-0 lead in the first half but the Scots cut the lead to one goal in the final stanza scoring twice within a short period of time.

The game, played on a field resembling a cow pasture more than a soccer pitch was anything but classy as players stumbled on the uneven ground and continually stuck their toes into the stubby grass nooks sticking out of the ground.

All the goals were scored in the first 35 minutes of play by Frank Chiafiatti. The Scots goals were scored by Bill O'Donnell and John Donnegan.

#### Nats Win

The Ukrainian Nationals of Philadelphia took a commanding three point lead in the American Soccer League standings when they defeated the Rochester Lancers, 2-1, in Philadelphia Sunday, Dec. 17.

The Nats had some fear thrown into them when the Lancers scored the first goal in the first half and maintained the lead until the turnaround.

But the accurate boot of newcomer Lew Meehl, a Temple University star forward, gave the Philadelphians some hope when he connected on a 25-yard drive.

With only 5 minutes remaining in the contest, Lew Pasache, who so far has scored eight goals for the Nats this season, broke the tie and gave his team a 2-1 victory and a commanding lead in the standings.

#### USC in a Tie

New York Ukrainians, who had a period of bad luck combined with poor playing in the middle of the season, can no longer afford to lose games. But they nearly lost two weeks ago to Blau Weiss Gottschee.

The Ukrainian club led at first 2-1 in the German-American League contest but the Germans tied the score and then went ahead 3-2. In the final minutes of play John Finney scored the tying marker for USC and saved the very important point.

The other Ukrainian goals were score by McCully and Hannaway.

### Ukrainian Traditions



Traditional Ukrainian Christmas Supper Displayed: In photo, left to right, Mrs. Helen B. Olek, Supreme Advisor of UNA and president of the Altar Rosary Society; Mrs. Anna Stym, Miss Sonia Ewasko and Mrs. Helen Paccone, chairman of the Christmas party.

CHICAGO, Ill. — The St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church on the northwest side of the city is considered a small parish; however, it is a most active one. With Father Joseph Sharfy at the helm, the societies of this parish have gone into every venture possible, for instance — rummage sales, bake sales, fashion shows, and an annual carnival that everybody looks forward to.

The Altar Rosary Society, with Helen B. Olek, Supreme Advisor of UNA, as President, boasts a membership of 150 ladies, who sponsor a Christmas Party for their members every year, with a different annual theme. Last year the Christmas Party Committee worked very diligently and secretly to present a Ukrainian Christmas Eve Supper with all its traditions, decorations and foods.

The arrangement called for

12 tables, each loaded with 12 various foods, all meatless and no dairy products. Each table had beneath the tablecloth and a generous amount of honey, garlic, wheat, etc. This Ukrainian traditional supper created so much interest that the Chicago Tribune photographed the party, and the picture accompanied a 4-column article.

One of the interesting aspects of this "Sviaty Vecheir" was that three generations of Ukrainian women participated in its planning and preparation. Needless to say, many of them learned a great deal about the various local customs and menus peculiar to the various localities of Ukraine.

Women of second and third generation particularly found it most interesting and fascinating what a little bit of imagination and ingenuity can do for the basic "perizhok."

### Three Noted Ukrainians Honored

Two artists and one man of letters received Honorary Recognition Diplomas from the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences — UYAN of Canada Incorp., at the annual session of the Academy held Sunday, November 12, at the Ukrainian National Home, in Winnipeg, Canada.

Honored were Prof. Sviatoslav Hordynsky, a notable artist and poet from New York, Mr. George Kruk, prominent sculptor from Munich, Germany, and Mr. George Stefanyk, man of letters, Pre-

sident of Ukrainian Literary Club, Edmonton, Alberta.

Mr. Kruk, whose display of sculpture and photographs was held simultaneously, received his diploma in absentia. Mr. Stefanyk spoke on behalf of the three recipients; his topic was Moses, the famous poem by Ivan Franko.

The session was chaired by Prof. J. B. Rudnyckij, of the University of Manitoba, President of the Academy. Prof. Hordynsky, Dr. M. I. Mandryka, Thomas Kobzey, Mrs. Olha Woycenko, also spoke briefly at the session.

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On SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1968

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2. Borsch with Mushroom Dumplings	8. Dumplings with Plums
3. Potato Pancakes in Mushroom Sauce	9. Fried Fish in Horseradish Sauce
4. Boiled carp in gelatin	10. Apple Strudel
5. Holubtsi in Mushroom Sauce	11. Fruit Cocktail
6. Pyrohy with Potatoes	12. Kutia with Honey & Poppy Seeds

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Enclosed is reservation deposit \$\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ dinner for \_\_\_\_\_ persons — for \_\_\_\_\_ day — from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

**No Place Like Soyuzivka At Christmas Holidays**

Марія Струтинська

У ЗАСНІЖЕНОМУ КИЄВІ

(3 минулих днів)

Передуроча Київ сповивався туманом. Іє тим лондонським, мажким і заурядним, а ясним, прольняним десь близько захопленим сонцем. З туману, як фантоми вирішили раштало проложити, дерева і оудинки, і було щось казков: в тому змалку оярному місті, куди моя „командирова“ з бюджетом Музею Івана Франка у Львові — також наче казка.

Від учорашнього ранку падає сніг. Сніг обтулює вантою сяди, звисає плахтами з дахів синьо-сіних трамваїв, кучугурами виростає біля тротуарів.

Ранок у готелі „Красний Київ“. Співмешканка пішла до праці, в кімнати затішно і тепло, хоч кватирка відкрита, кругленька покіойка (з Лубень!) принесла окропу. Сьогодні день у Києві починається якось радісно.

О, сумне відкриття: нема вже ні крихтки чаю! Даремно на столі білкують великі грудки киявського цукру, що дстала вчора від дядька, в малій будці — тут близько, проти самих Золотих Боріт („Я так і знав, громадянка, що ви з Західної — ці ви не промовили й слова! Ставайте онтам, дстаете ще раз“). Власне, пригода з чаєм не мусить псувати настрою, зовсім напакати: вона створює нову ситуацію, а це збуджує ініціативу. Поки діти до Комісаріату Народню, Освітн, можна випити чай у місті.

Дужий вітер з-над Дніпра зразу ж хансає за ошинуку, б'є в лице, намагастає перекинути. Сніг забиває очі. Немає мови про Хрещатик, про знайомих кафедрей, де дають теж мого.о., югурт, вареники з сиром. (Годню стояння за пл-чима шасльців, що добилися стільця, комп'юсе година знущання над вашими наслідниками...) Треба шукати десь тут, по дорозі.

Як мало крамниць у цих великих, на два під'язи, гарних ще будинках. „Майстерня направи одягу й білизни“, це вже друга. (Одяг жінок тут, справді, наче б тільки підтримувані в їхньому вигляді з-церд десяти років. Тому, певно, чоловіки, чия мода не така змінилася, роблять у Києві сучасніше враження).

Але, нарешті, де тут можна випити того чаю? Аптека, азову майстерню, поштоvní філіял — що це з тими поштами, вони в кожному кварталі! Це: хліба. М'яса. Галичтерія. А мені треба гарячого чаю!

І ось щось наче б для мене. Увійшла. Біля прилавка чоловіки — у ватниках, у валіанках — п'ють пиво з височених склянок. Тут нема нічого іншого. Від самого виду того пива стає ще холодніше.

Вулиця Леніна, колишня Володимирська. У великому, на п'ять поверхів, будинку, внизу, „Чайна нумер 5.“ Добилася.

Обстановка... Так, певно, виглядало воно завжди у вбогих, найубогіших „чайних“ усіх часів, і треба жуоу вивернути світ гори коренем, щоб дійти до того найнижчого рівня. Так, певно, має бути: „В Радянському Союзі всі люди рівні“.

І тут — пиво. Пиво у великих карафках на столах, де люди в кожухах, у хутряних шапках, пиво струмком з бочки у підсталяювані склянки. Пиво калюжею на каз'яній підлозі.

Але тут і чай. П'є його жінки у „пальтишці“, що пам'ятас кращї часи, не стара ще, але розстрясена, як і, торбина, звідки вона шоразу тягне якісь ганчірки. Ага, це вона витирає очі, нарикаючи на дим з трютиону. Диму густі хмари. Кризь двері, разом з новими гостями, — клуби пари і нова хвиля холоду. Нарешті „офіціантка“, дощє, зрештою, скоро, як на тутешній звичаї (вони — урядовці, не поспішають) принесла мені чай. Руки судорожно хапаються за гарячу склянку. Випити й бігти.

Знову на вулиці. Музей Леніна. Тут засідала Центральна Рада!.. Сама свідомість, що знаєш це, тіпінть, як солодий, затасний гріх. Була вже тут (мені казали оглянути музей) і знаю, що при кожному вході в кімнату, на кожному, майже, сту-

Вишукують „ухили“ в історії української літератури

Харків. — Видавництво Харківського університету, яке раз на рік випускає якусь книжку українською мовою, цього року видало монографію З. Голуб'євої під наг. „Український радянський роман 1920-х років“. На цю монографію вже був позитивний, з совєтської точки зору, відгук у журналі „Радянське літературознавство“ ч. 6 з 1967 р. Але в „офіціозі ЦК КПУ „Радянській Україні“ з 8 грудня з'явилася довга стаття „Дослідження з недомовками“.

У ній авторці закинено, що вона не цитує і навіть не згадує про деякі нібито важливі постанови партії з 1920-их років, що чєсно висловлюється про період „українізації“. Рецензент гостро надхненої любові до „постідемократів“, ставиться до своїх службових обов'язків досить „халатно“. А втім, ні про яку працю над планами тут немає сьогодні мови, і я поспішаю нагору.

Фінвіділ — це ціла фабрика. Кілька дес'яків столів з рахівницями, з друкарськими машинками, з телефонами. Сухий дідок у вузьких штанах і в „пілжаку“ з закороткими рукавами — головний бухгалтер — увічливо запрошує мене сідати, дармащо ми тут учора гостро сперечалися за кожну рубрику бюджетного прелімінару. Він зараз вліштує мені розмову з завідувачем фінвідділу. І він іде туди, де вглибні залі, за окремим столом, сидить важка людина з характерним носом, опуклими очима й чудовим українським прізвиськом.

Поки я астигла оглянутися, він уже вернувся: нас приймуть після онтих трох, що там уже чекають.

Фабрика працює. При столі рахівнички диктують друкаркам числа, там дирчить телефон і службовець лас у слухавку Заповідник Шевченка в Каневі за те, що погано господарює сіном. За столом біля мене проректор „по господарській частині львівського університету з тутешніх, як чути з мови, вмовляє в іншого службовця, що всі інформації про його, проректора, зловживання — чиста вигадка. Все урядовання йде по-російському — київський „г“ замість „г“ та з іншими особливостями тутешньої російської мови. А ось з'явилася якась тиха, скромна людина, подала листа і просить інформації. І на вас повилло свижим повітрям, простором, у країною.

Нарешті, наша черга. На столі перед завідувачем (сказати о по-нашому: директор фінансового департаменту) — наш, уже наполовину скреслений головний бухгалтер, одждє, ч. там його цюкєт. Він тільки глянув на останню позичку. Що, 310.000! Треба скоротити це на половину, а тоді вже підходить до нього. На чася, я не директор навіть не ного заслушник, а просто музейний працівник, і тому моя позиція дуже зручна: я маю доручення від свого директора — у подю ніх випадка звертатися до найвище — поставленої тусоош.

А ми директор не тільки син писем'янка, чий музей я заступаю. Він також депутат Верховної гадї УРСР, і його не можна легковажити. І бачу, що вони ондвє заскочені, однак жаден з них не заперечую.

В означеному часі (розмова зааранжована телефоноу чї оосионо, не мені про цї знати) нас кличуть. Іде з мною не оухгальєр, а так, сам завідувач віддїлу. Ідем ліфтом, на вищій поверх. У першій кімнати, що с секретаріою, мене зразу дєрє: старша дама, що розмовляє з якимись двома, і люди довкола — їх тут з дес'яток — всі говорять по-українськи. Чи не вчителі якісь свижє включені у „штати“, що приймають тут своїх колег? Але, на диво, так само — тільки так — розмовляє нарком освіти, що приймас нас зразу ж.

Нарком — великий, огрядний бльондин з присижним обличчям, підводитися із-за свого письмового стола і просить мене сідати. Я користуюся моментом, щоб глянути довкола: чудовий, прос-

УКРАЇНСЬКА СЕРЕДНЯ ШКОЛА В НЬО ЙОРКУ



Школа св. Юра в Нью Йорку

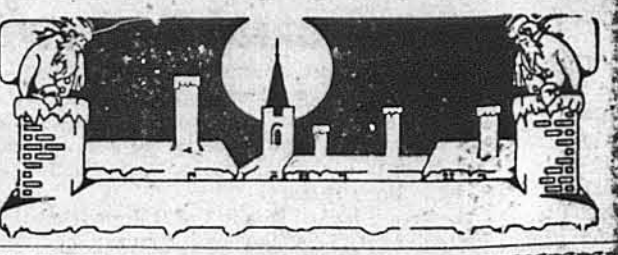
Від довшого часу в місті Нью Йорку давалося відчувати потреба української середньої школи. Наші діти, навчаючі цілодену школу св. Юрія, мусіли йти до публічних або римокатолицьких середніх шкіл. На цьому багатому терпільо виховання нашої молоді, бо під час дозрівання і формування характеру не мала вона особливої опіки своєї школи й Церкви. А до того ще ані публічні ані римокатолицькі середні школи не в силі дати виховання, дусі нашої Церкви, обряду й народу. Тому парохія св. Юрія в Нью Йорку рїшилася на великий і важливий крок: дати нашій достояючій молоді свою українську середню школу.

Від півроку йшла пильна праця над викінченням двох горішніх поверхів модерної школи св. Юрія. Роботи над будовою закінчено. На цих двох поверхах буде приміщення нашої середньої школи, а зватиметься Академією св. Юрія. Академія має 12 світлиць викладачів, велику бібліотечну залу та дві просторі лабораторії. В ній можна примістити коло 400 дітей. Наука з першим роком Академії почнеться у вересні 1968 р. Кожного року буде додана одна клєса, аж доки Академія не осягне чотирь повні курси.

Ціллю нашої Академії є дати українській молоді виховання, оперте на засадах християнської етики; виховання оперте на тисячолітній християнській традиції питомій нашому українському народові, на любові до своєї Церкви, обряду й народу; на любові до рідної мови, історії, культури й традиції.

І до тієї цілі наша Академія має всі дані. Вона має дійсно гарне приміщення. В ній інстальовано модерні лабораторії, якими не кожна школа може похвалитися. В нашій середній школі будуть до вибору два навчальні курси: академічний і бізнесовий. Кожна дитина зможе вибрати собі такий курс, який вона любить та який найкраще відповідає її здібностям. Робимо всі старання, щоб Академії забезпечити найліпший провід та добрий склад прорєсорів. Академія св. Юрія буде включена в сітку середніх шкіл ньюйоркської архидієцїї та стейту

Отці Василіяни Парохія св. Юрія Нью Йорк



Ярослава з сином Микольцьом Мирон, Магда з дітьми Маркіяном і Дарією Анастасія і Мирон (ст.) СУРМАЧІ

Віншуємо Вас з щастям, здоров'ям, щоб Ви щасливо свята провели, та других дочекались. З року на рік, доки Пан Біг назначив вік.

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НАЙРАЩИМ ДАРУНКОМ під ЯЛИНКУ

Студійна (Колеждова) Грамота УНСоюзу

ЯКА ЗАПЕВНИТЬ ВАШИМ ДІТЯМ І ВНУКАМ НАЙВАЖЛИВІШЕ: ВИСОКІ СТУДІ, ЯКІ ВІДКРИЮТЬ ІМ ДВЕРІ ДО ЩАСТЛИВОГО І УСПІШНОГО ЖИТТЯ.

В АМЕРИЦІ І СВІТІ

В СТОЛІЦІ ПІДНЮ ДЕЛІ 28-ЛІТНІЙ ГРОМАДЯНИН СССР АЗІС УЛЮГ ЗАДЕР УТІК до амбасди ЗДА. Під натиском збоку амбасди СССР — індійський уряд зажавав передати втікача індійським властям. Той утікач, батько якого є членом Верховного Совєта, погодився віддати себе в розпорядження індійців, дїставши запевнення, що вони його не видадуть Совєтам. Британія погодилася дати йому політичний азиль.

75-РІЧНИЙ СЕНАТОР РЕСПУБЛІКАНЕЦЬ ІЗ КЕН-ЗАСУ ФРЕНК КАРЛСОН заявив, що не старатиметься про перевибір в 1968-му році, бо вирішив вернутися до праці на фармі після 40-річної публічної служби. В 1928-му році його вибрали до стейтової Палати Рєпрезєнтантів, де був дві каденції, після того був шість каденцій конгрєсною до Вашингтону, дві каденції губернатором стейту Кєн-засу, а тепер докінчує третю каденцію в Сенаті ЗДА. Він — син шведських імігрантів в цій країні. На прийнятті в його пошану він сказав, що його публічна кар'єра була „здійсненою американською мрією“: з фарми до сенаторського крісла на Капітолі.

РОЗДРІВНИЙ ПРОДАЖ ТОВАРІВ в так званих ланцюгових крамницях в листопадї д.р. збільшився на 9.4 відсотка і становив 2,394,506,235, а в 1966-му році цьому самому місяці — 2,189,079,927 дол. В 11-ох місяцях д.р. продано в цих крамницях товарів на суму 20,409,859,292 дол., а минулого року — 18,998,306,830 дол. Сподівуються, що цьогорічний рїздяний продаж товарів буде новим рекордом і докажем на те, що добробут у ЗДА буде і в найближчому році, бо добрий рух торговельний перед Рїздвом — передвісник доброї економїки в найближчому році.

ПРЕСА У ГОНІ КОНГУ ПОВДОМЛИЛА, що комуно-китайські прем'єр Чу Ен-лай і міністер військових справ Ліп Кїто спільно досягли того, що відсунено від впливу на китайські державні справи вояковичу дружини Мао Тєс-тунга, офіційного лїдера „культурної революції“, колишньої поганой акторки Чїанг Чїанг. Вона нібито потребує „довшого відпочинку“ внаслідку „поганого стану здоров'я“.

Сніг не падає вже. На ковзанці, за тонкою залізною огорожею, хлопчички бігають на совгах. Якї прекрасні дерева Шевченківського бульвару, всі обвішані снігом! Трамвай Б — це до Лаври, Трамвай А — до Софії. Тройлейбусом можна підїхати під Володимирську гірку, звідки видно Дніпро під кригою, далекі задніп'юв обрїї. Воно живе тут, живе, внизу і нагорі, воно прорве колїща, що сіру кригу і розліється на сонці, як Дніпро, як море!