

СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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

Address: The Ukrainian Weekly 81-85 Grand Street Jersey City, N.J. 07303 New York Telephone: Barclay 7-4125 Tel.: Henderson 4-0237 Ukrainian National Ass'n Tel.: Henderson 5-8740

Svoboda Jubilee Membership Drive Announced by UNA

SVOBODA DAILY REACHES MILESTONE IN PUBLICATION 75 YEARS OF SERVICE NOTED IN UNA SUPREME ASSEMBLY APPEAL

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — On the occasion of the 75th anniversary of Svoboda, the organization's Ukrainian-language press organ, the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association launched a new drive to organize 8,000 members by the end of 1968.

The project, announced at the year-end meeting of the Supreme Assembly last week, is part of a three-year membership drive opened in January, 1967, which is designed to raise the UNA membership to 100,000. The Supreme Assembly said that in order to attain this plateau by the end of 1969, UNA's jubilee year, at least 24,000 new members will have to be organized.

Gradual Drive

The original plan called for a gradual drive. The quota for the first year, 1967, was set at 7,000 new members, 8,000 in 1968 and 9,000 in 1969, the final year of the campaign.

The Supreme Assembly stated in its appeal that the UNA can attain this goal if "every UNA Branch increases its membership by 10 percent in each of the three years, with a minimum net gain of five percent."

The appeal, signed by all 26 members of the Supreme Assembly, recalled the beginnings of Svoboda, 75 years ago on August 15, 1893.

"Svoboda proclaimed its aim in the very first issue," the appeal said, "to enlighten the Ukrainian people, to defend their integrity against the attacks by its enemies, show the way to progress and civilization..."

Recalling its history, the Supreme Assembly pointed out that soon after, on February 22, 1894, the Ukrainian National Association was established. The aim of the new organization was to give opportunity to "every Ukrainian wherever he might be" to belong to such a "Ukrainian family."

Hard Road

From the first meeting of the Ukrainian National Association in a little Pennsylvania (Continued on Page 3)

UNA Donates \$1,000

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association announced the donation of \$1,000 to the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, at its year-end meeting December 28 here.

The donation was made to the UUARTC for its relief and charitable activity in this and other countries of the free world.

Plans Tour

The Executive Committee also heard a report on plans of Dr. Walter Gallan, president of the Relief Committee, to undertake an extensive tour, starting in March, to attend conventions and conferences of Ukrainian Credit Unions in Brazil, England and Australia.

The Executive Committee asked Dr. Gallan to contact Ukrainian communities in these countries and to look into a possible extension of UNA's activity in the area.

Dr. Gallan was recently in the news when he turned over to the High Commissioner for Refugees at the United Nations, Prince Sadrudin Aga Khan, a resolution requesting that the West German Government compensate Ukrainians who suffered losses under the Nazi regime.

Congress Resolution

The request was submitted to the High Commissioner as a result of a resolution passed at the First World Congress of Free Ukrainians by the Social Services section.

Dr. Gallan handed the resolution to the UN executive on November 29 while the Prince was addressing a conference of American Relief Agencies meeting in New York. The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee is a member of the agency.



FAITH IN 'VICTORY OF CHRIST' VOICED IN UKRAINIAN CHRISTMAS PASTORAL MESSAGES

A firm belief in the "ultimate victory of Christ" bringing the long-awaited freedom to the enslaved Ukrainian nation, was the theme repeatedly underscored in Christmas pastoral messages issued by Ukrainian religious leaders in the United States and Canada.

The messages, released on the occasion of Christmas celebrated according to the Julian calendar in Ukraine and in many parishes throughout the world, while deploring the abject state of political and religious persecution in

present-day Ukraine, voiced strong belief and hope that faith in Christ will sustain the Ukrainian people in their struggle for freedom.

Join in Prayer

Metropolitan John Theodorovich, of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States, in his Archpastoral message, also signed by Archbishop Mstyslaw and Bishop Alexander, called on the faithful scattered throughout the free world to join in thought and in prayer "with our brethren in Ukraine" during the Christmas Holiday.

ordeals will pass," said the Metropolitan, "and our Ukrainian land will once again be free."

In extending his Christmas greetings, Bishop Andrew, of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in America, called for prayers that "the joy of Christmas may descend on every home in our beloved Ukraine and on the faithful beyond its borders, scattered throughout the world."

Faith Lives in Ukraine

The Council of Ukrainian Evangelical Churches in Canada, headed by Pastor M. Pesenko, stressed that "despite persecution, Christ's Church lives! Despite persecution and suffering, the Ukrainian nation lives! Despite Moscow's lies and deceit, there is truth and the struggle for the freedom of the Ukrainian people continues."

"The birth of Christ," said the message, "is the assurance of life, hope and encouragement for people who love light and truth; it is death and destruction for the enemies of Christ's truth."

(Continued on Page 2)

UNA GAINS ASSESSED BY EXECUTIVE BOARD AT MEETING SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP, ASSETS NOTED

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Substantial gains in membership and assets, reflecting the organization's over-all progress, were revealed in a series of reports presented at the year-end meeting of the Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Executive Committee, held here Thursday, Dec. 28.

The reports, covering the period from January 1, 1967 through November 30, 1967, revealed that there was a net gain in UNA's assets of \$1,345,624.20 raising the organization's total assets to a new high of \$3,505,148.74. In the same period, the reports stated, the UNA gained a total of 3,867 new members raising the total to 87,738.

The meeting, chaired by Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, was attended by the following supreme officers: Stephen Kuropas, Mrs. Mary Dushnyk, Boodan Zorych and Walter Sochan, Vice-Presidents, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Secretary, John Kokolski, Treasurer, Dr. Walter Gallan, chairman of the Auditing Committee, Roman Slobodian, honorary member of the Supreme Assembly, and Anthony Dragan, Editor-in-Chief of Svoboda.

The decision to establish the scholarships was made by the UNA Supreme Assembly at its annual meeting in May 1967. The Supreme Executive Committee made the announcement in connection with the 75th anniversary of Svoboda.

The scholarships, to be made available for the 1968-69 academic year, can be used by Ukrainian students at any American or Canadian university.

"Seventy-five years of continuous publication by Svoboda as well as the 35th year of the Ukrainian Weekly... and many other publications of the Ukrainian National Association are convincing evidence of the great role played by the Ukrainian free press in our development..." said the Executive Committee in announcing the scholarships.

Mr. Kokolski, whose report was first on the meeting's agenda, gave a thorough review of UNA's financial operations over the 11-month period. He said that income from dues amounted to \$2,461,268.39, while the yield from investments was \$1,351,779.64.

Among expenditures, according to the report, death benefits paid to members amounted to \$545,589.83, endowments paid to members were in the amount of \$505,744.33, and payment of dividends was \$429,248.84.

Of the new funds, the largest amounts were invested in bonds (\$2,486,284.09) and mortgage loans (\$1,113,804). Mr. Kokolski noted that investments in securities and corporate bonds tend to bring at the present time better interest.

(Continued on Page 2)

Freedom "Sorely Tried" Survey Finds

GAINS IN ASIA NOTED

NEW YORK, N.Y. — "Freedom was sorely tried" in the United States and "suffered in the name of freedom," concluded the annual year-end balance sheet released Dec. 29 by the Public Affairs Committee of Freedom House. Ground was also lost overseas and only the Asian continent showed a net gain for human progress, the report stated.

At home, said the survey, "widespread dissent seriously tested the society's ability to absorb legal and illegal protest without repression of the minority." The nation met that test well, said Freedom House, but "it is now up to the dissenters to devise an ethic of protest that stops short of civil disorder and the New Left's concept of resistance."

Advances Made

The survey recognized that "violent antagonism born of centuries-old racial oppression and discrimination burst upon our cities, adding to the general malaise over Vietnam, affecting every public act and institution." Though "real advances were made" the survey found that "economic and social progress was not coming fast or broadly enough."

It added that "black nationalism and the New Left sought to exploit" the resulting unrest. "White bigotry, though often less noisy, was at least as influential."

Legal Protest

Protest was said to be "widely and legally practiced," with the threat to internal freedom coming mainly from those who carried dissent and protest to violence and turmoil.

The report called attention to 75 summer riots that took the lives of 84 persons and

injured 1,050, more than half, police. Afterward came "deeper examination than ever of American society."

"Perhaps the brutal catharsis of summer 1967 provided that single hopeful note: Americans were questioning their institutions, their leaders, themselves as never before. Sixty percent of the white population polled believed that large-scale efforts should be started to remove the fundamental causes of racial unrest." America was still resilient, seeking neither "rightist nor whiteist" solutions for violence, "displaying a conscience which may yet devise correctives for social abuses," declared Freedom House.

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet cited these domestic gains: (Continued on Page 2)

U.N. Sets Record in Verbiage

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — On December 21, the United Nations officially announced that it produced more words in more meetings on more subjects this year than it did in 1956.

A total of 572,073,729 page units was printed during 1967, according to the undersecretary for conference services, Jiri Nosik of Czechoslovakia. An average of 330 words comprise a page unit, multiplied by the number of distributed copy and the number of languages into which it is translated. Altogether,

66 million pages more were written this year than in 1956.

Documentation is prepared at U.N. headquarters in New York, at regional headquarters in Geneva and special conferences in different parts of the world. 1,050 employees of the conference services department are needed to do this job.

All this paper work eventually boiled down to the adoption by the General Assembly of 113 resolutions, many of them, however, merely postponing action until next year.

TO ALL OUR READERS WHO CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS ON JANUARY 7TH, WE EXTEND OUR BEST WISHES FOR A JOYOUS AND MERRY CELEBRATION OF OUR SAVIOUR'S BIRTH

Two UNA Members in Vietnam



Antin Luciw

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Two members of the Ukrainian National Association, Branch 345 in Minneapolis, are currently serving with the American forces in Vietnam and the Branch officers wish them "a happy and healthy return home."

But, although Stephen Kyrylenko and Antin Luciw are members of the same UNA Branch, they are serving in different branches of the armed forces.

Kyrylenko, who is 23 and became a UNA member in 1960, is with the Army while Luciw, who is 21 and joined the UNA in 1963 is with the Marines.

Becomes Sergeant

Stephen Kyrylenko, the son of Mr. Myron Kyrylenko and Mrs. Helen Kyrylenko, from Beloit, Wisconsin, took his basic training in Fort Jackson, S.C. After his basic training and additional training at Fort Monmouth, N.J. where he graduated from the Projector Equipment Repair course, Stephen was assigned to Long Binh, Vietnam. Luciw received his basic training at the Marine Corps



Stephen Kyrylenko

Recruit Depot in San Diego, California. Antin, the son of Fedir Luciw and Ivanna Luciw, is currently near the demilitarized zone.

For outstanding performance of his duties Luciw was promoted to the rank of sergeant.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA
UKRAINIAN DAILY

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays & holidays (Saturday & Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Ass'n, Inc. at 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Subscription Rates for The 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 by Section 1130 of Act of October 3, 1917 — authorized July 31, 1918.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY. Editor: ZENON SNYLYK P. O. Box 346, Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Editorials

The Joy of Our Saviour's Birth

There is both joy and majesty in our traditional Christmas greeting that heralds the birth of the Saviour — KHRYSTOS ROZHDAIETSIA!

There is both tenderness and humility in the traditional response that confirms His coming — Slavite Yoho!

There is joy in the fulfillment of God's promise that Christ the Redeemer, the Second Person of the Holy Trinity, would come down to earth to save mankind at a time of darkness and despair.

There is humility in God's desire to reveal Himself to man, the tragically ungrateful being He created in His own image.

And with joy and humility, for but a short moment, true peace descends on earth, shunning all evil and instilling hope. We see it in the many kindnesses, the charity, the swelling of good will that attends the entire Christmas season regardless of the time we celebrate this holiest of holy days.

Just as there is joy and humility in the birth of Christ-Child, there is a kind of special beauty attendant to its celebration, so colorfully embodied in our Ukrainian Christmas customs and traditions. They have survived even the darkest periods of our history and have been proudly retained by the Ukrainian people everywhere. There is a kind of majesty in this deep attachment of our people to what makes them one and uniquely Ukrainian.

And this, perhaps, more than anything else unites us at this time with our brethren in Ukraine. In sadness, but also in hope that fills our hearts on the day of our Saviour's birth.

For in the land where official silence prevails at Christmastime, imposed by the most cruel of orders, the Ukrainian people will also be offering prayers in the seclusion of their hearts, strengthened by the endurance of their suffering, and inspired by the glory of His coming.

Let us pause and share our prayers with them as we prepare to greet the new-born Child, in the hope of God's eternal truth.

KHRYSTOS ROZHDAIETSIA — SLAVITE YOHO!

Seventy-Five Years of Service

Those were humble beginnings in 1893 when Svoboda saw the light of day for the first time. But although poor economically, the ideals were lofty as expressed by the paper's first editor, Rev. Gregory Hrushka:

"Our aim is: to enlighten the Ukrainian people, to defend their integrity against the attacks of enemies, to show the way to progress and civilization... to preserve their sacred values, that is, their faith, rite and language."

Having announced such a lofty aim for itself, Svoboda proceeded to act accordingly. It felt that what was needed was an organization to which every Ukrainian "no matter where he might be" could and should belong. Shortly afterward, in fact in its fourth issue which appeared on November 1, 1893, Svoboda proposed the creation of such an organization.

Three months later, on February 22, 1894, which happened to be the birthdate of America's first president, George Washington, the Ukrainian National Association was established.

The road from Shamokin, Pennsylvania, where the first organizational meeting was held on that February day, to the First World Congress of Free Ukrainians last November in New York was long and arduous, full of hardships, dangers as well as triumphs.

It is quite evident now to the thousands of members of the UNA and readers of Svoboda that all the gains of the Ukrainian people in the United States and Canada are in some way tied, directly or indirectly, to the Ukrainian National Association and its official organ Svoboda.

Today, this oldest Ukrainian daily is celebrating its 75th Anniversary. The Ukrainian National Association, which will observe its anniversary next year, proclaimed 1968 Svoboda's jubilee year. And, at the same time, launched an intensive drive to strengthen its organization which will, by the end of 1969, hopefully reach the impressive figure of 100,000.

Christmas in the Year of Faith

(Message of His Excellency the Most Rev. Joseph Schmondiuk, Bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford.)

Dearlly Beloved in Christ:

KHRYSTOS ROZHDAIETSIA: This is the tenet of Faith, which we celebrate on Christmas Day; "...he became flesh by the Holy Spirit of the Virgin Mary; and was made man." (Nicene Creed). Every day we recite the symbol of faith, but at Christmas time, it is well for us to reflect longer and more deeply on this mystery full of meaning and instruction for mankind.

Firstly, we must admit that this dogma is a mystery; man will never on earth fully understand it; namely, that the Eternal God united His Divine Nature with human nature in the Second Person of the All Holy Trinity; that the Word is born in a miraculous manner of an Immaculate Virgin in the greatest of poverty and humility; that this hypostatic union witnessed a wonderful interweaving of human and divine acts in the person of Christ during his earthly sojourn among men. Before these mysterious truths of our Holy Faith man can only bow his head and proclaim: "I believe."

Many Symbols

Secondly, in order to make the mysteries of religion more relevant to his earthly condition, man makes use of symbols. Such symbols are found in abundance in connection with the feast of Christmas: the general holiday atmosphere — freedom from work and other ordinary occupations, the special decorations of homes, streets, and cities; and in the Ukrainian custom, the setting up of the symbolic sheaf of wheat in the home, the preparation of twelve servings of food, decorating the Christmas tree, the mutual exchange of gifts, the joyous carols-koliada, the visiting of homes by carolling groups with the portrayal of the Bethlehem scene, etc. All this is good and necessary considering our human nature. But it is not of the essence of Christmas.

Our Christmas Greeting — "Khrystos Rozhdaetsia" — "Christ is being born," most aptly formulates the essence of Christmas. Pope St. Leo the Great in one of his Christmas sermons stated; "It is the birth of Christ that determines the origin of the Christian people, for the birth of the Head, is also the birth of the Body." St. Paul tells us, that with Christ we form the Mystical Body. This truth is not only an historical fact once accomplished in the past, but it is a process continually in operation with the addition of each new member to the Mystical Body of Christ. This growth of the Body of Christ is verified at each Baptism and each Sacrament of Penance, wherein the sinner is again united to the Mystical Body of Christ, as the branch is grafted to the tree. This is the essence of Christmas, this is the reason for our Christmas joy. But for this we need Faith.

Today, see cynicism enveloping a great part of mankind. Puffed up with pride, modern progressive man rejects symbols used in religious practices. He wants to see everything with his own eyes, experiment all things with his senses. And in this impudence of his, he demands even to see God, experience Him more tellingly, and understand fully all the mysteries of the supernatural order. In the Bethlehem scene, he refuses to see the Eternal God in the poor and humble Babe born in a manger. He lacks the humble faith of the Shepherds. He demands to see God as He is in Himself. What insolence! The creature will accept his Creator only on his own terms! Man asks: "where is God?" He demands paradise immediately; why all this wandering on earth amid trials, tribulations and sufferings. This is the blasphemy of the twentieth century.

But it is the Creator, Who in His infinite wisdom sets the conditions of life. He has ordained that man spend some time on earth, where, by humble faith and obedience, he may merit heaven. And in this, God showed great love for man, a love so hard for man to understand, especially when this love followed man even when he proved himself unfaithful to his Creator. After the fall into sin, Almighty God, instead of rejecting man, as He had all right to do, for his unfaithfulness, pride and disobedience, like a loving father promises him salvation, a return of sanctifying grace, and the right to eternal happiness in heaven. For this He would send the Messiah, Who would pay for his sins, teach him how to live on earth, and give him the graces by which he could fulfill God's Will and attain heaven.

Let us meditate on this great truth of the Incarnation of the Son of God and drawn up practical resolutions for life. May the love of the Saviour, born in Bethlehem, Who out of love for us, humbled Himself and took on our human form, awaken and strengthen our love in return.

A Family Feast

The Birth of Christ is celebrated among our people as a family feast. May it therefore, strengthen family ties, love and attachment to our church. Let us spend the Christmas holidays in prayer for Peace throughout the world according to the wishes of the Vicar of Christ. Most recently, the Holy Father has asked that a new holiday be established among the nations of the earth. This would be New Year's Day observed as the Day of Peace, "as a hope and as a promise at the beginning of the calendar which measures and outlines the path of human life in time, that Peace... may dominate the development of events to come." By prayer and by works of charity and yearning for Peace let us set aside

Congress and the President

When the second session of the 90th Congress convenes in Washington on Monday, January 15, it will be facing all the issues on which it had not taken action when it adjourned on December 15 for a month's recess.

The record of the first session again demonstrated the fact that however powerful the President of the United States may be, he is still subject to the decisions of Congress on such matters as new legislation, taxation and appropriations for government expenditures. Such a division of power and function between the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government is, of course, provided for in the Constitution and is what its framers intended.

Coalition

Over the years there have been instances where a strong president with a large majority of supporters in Congress has been able to present to Congress a program which it has enacted pretty much as submitted. Such a situation existed in 1965 when Congress faced a President who had been overwhelmingly elected and whose victory had swept into office many members of Congress committed to supporting him.

January 1967 found a different Congress on hand however. With the loss of 47 liberal seats in the House of Representatives and an economy-minded coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats, Congress was far less responsive to actions requested by the President and insisted on a degree of independence which has been traditional in much of American history. The result was that on a number of proposals made by the President, Con-

New Year's Day together with the Pope and all people of good will throughout the world carrying over and preserving that Peace which the Babe of Bethlehem brought to the world.

We live in difficult times when in many regions of the world many human victims are sacrificed for that Peace which as yet does not exist. Human efforts to obtain a just Peace in the world are too weak; here we need heavenly help.

Let us pray for Peace, Unity and Brotherhood among our people, especially for Peace and Freedom for our Church and People in Ukraine as elsewhere throughout the world. Only united in love which flows from Him, Who was born in Bethlehem out of love for us can we fulfill the great mission which Divine Providence imposes upon us in this important period in the history of our Church and People.

And so imploring of the Child of Bethlehem abundant graces for you, Beloved in Christ, I send you my sincerest wishes for a Holy Christmas and a Blessed New Year. Khrystos Rozhdaetsia! Slavite Yoho!

+ JOSEPH
Bishop of Stamford

gress did not even permit bills to come to a vote.

Tax Again

Outstanding in this category was the President's demand for an increase in income taxes. He had insisted in messages to the Congress and on television to the people, that his proposed 10 percent increase in total tax payments be made law. Congress refused to consider his request but instead demanded that there be a considerable reduction in national spending after which, its spokesmen contended, it would consider a tax increase. The issue is expected to come up in the next session.

A number of bills calling for increased civil rights legislation proposed by the President failed of final passage. So, too, did a requested bill for funds to aid higher education programs, though it is possible the next session will consider the request.

Many Requests

Because the President made many requests as a continuing part of his Great Society program and because of his successes in the preceding Congress, the losses look, perhaps, more serious than they really are. Although economy minded, Congress in the end voted the largest budget in the country's history. It passed a social security bill that raised pensions for the elderly by 13 percent but added some restrictive provisions in an effort to induce more recipients of public welfare to accept available work or training opportunities. It finally enacted anti-poverty legislation which gave the President and the Office of Economic Opportunity the same amount of funds they had had this past year. It gave nearly a billion dollars for the next two years for federal aid to elementary and secondary school education, one of the Administration's most significant accomplishments.

The 90th Congress also enacted air pollution control, revision of the draft law, and a model cities program. It appropriated substantial funds, although frequently less than requested, for federally sponsored health programs, the foodstamp program, combating mental retardation, a teacher corps to meet specialized education needs in underprivileged areas.

Vietnam Debated

Throughout its first session, the 90th Congress gave intensive debate to the issue raised by the war in Vietnam. The record of its actual enactments and appropriations seem, however, to support the contention that the country is economically strong enough to carry on both the struggle against aggression in Southeast Asia and the war against poverty at home.

That record also demonstrated the independence and power of Congress and its right to weigh the proposals submitted to it in light of their merits, cost and probable effectiveness.

Freedom 'Sorely Tried'

(Concluded From Page 1)

1. Supreme Court rejection of California's "right to discriminate in housing" legislation.

2. Successful prosecution in Mississippi of recent federal laws protecting Negroes against conspiracy to deprive them of their civil rights.

3. Of 4,606 southern school districts, only 64 districts failed to qualify for federal aid because of segregation in their classes (another 154 were being challenged), a gain of 57 percent over 1966.

4. Fifty-six percent of Southern Negroes of voting age were registered — a gain of 8½ percent over 1966 but still far under the national average for all citizens.

5. "The first Negro began serving on the Supreme Court and three reached the mayor's office in Cleveland, Washington, D.C., and Gary, Ind.

The riots and their aftermath provided "sober realization," said the Freedom House committee, "that massive improvement in the Negro's condition cannot be achieved by legislation alone, as necessary as it has been, or by expressions of good intention, helpful as they are. The root problems are mass poverty and poor education which perpetuate cultural and employment disadvantages. To confront such deeply ingrained human problems on so broad a scale will require a basic reorganization of entire cities and their institutions."

The report noted that "white Americans generally fail to open their homes, suburbs, clubs, unions, schools, apartment houses, business managements, churches and especially their minds to the Negro as a person."

Overseas, the most perceptible gains for freedom were in Asia, according to the Freedom House analysis. "Mao Tse-tung's Cultural Revolution indirectly helped the free world by alerting China's neighbors to Maoist extremism," said the report. It added, "The Vietnam conflict tended to mask increasing strengths of Asia peoples who refused alignment with Communism headquartered either overseas or in their capitals."

Other signs of change abroad: In the Middle East: A threat to freedom persists in the spread of Soviet naval operations and her increasing political infiltration of the area before and after the Arab-Israeli war. In Africa: Military coups and tribal antagonisms hampered the economic and political development of the new African nations, though halting steps toward trade integration were taken in East and West Africa.

In Europe: Completion of Kennedy Round tariff reductions was a major gain for Western Europe, though devaluation of the British pound and France's persistent barring of Britain from the Common Market produced a net loss for the free world. Eastern European governments permitted no fundamental relaxation of control.

In Latin America: Agreement by 19 nations to create a Latin American common market was an encouraging step toward economic freedom in the hemisphere. The death of Che Guevara set back Fidel Castro's timetable for igniting "several Vietnams" in South and Central America.



Faith in 'Victory of Christ'...

(Concluded From Page 1)

Bishop Joseph Schmondiuk of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford, said, "we live in difficult times when in many regions of the world many human victims are sacrificed for that peace which as yet does not exist."

The Bishop stressed that "human efforts to obtain a just peace in the world are too weak; here we need heavenly help."

Peace, Unity Brotherhood

He called for prayers, "for peace, unity and brotherhood among our people, especially for peace and freedom for our Church and people in Ukraine as elsewhere throughout the world."

"Only united in love which flows from Him, who was born in Bethlehem out of love for us can we fulfill the great mission which Divine Providence imposes upon us in this important period in the history of our Church and people," the Bishop concluded.

Archbishop - Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn, of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States, sent a special Christmas message to "our brethren in Ukraine and beyond its borders." The message was prepared for transmission behind the Iron Curtain via Voice of America.

The message contained words of encouragement for the Ukrainian people and an appeal for steadfast adherence to the word of God. The Metropolitan told his listeners in Ukraine that "although your problems of religious, national and economic life are very complex, yet we can not rest in complacency and expect miracles from God to establish order, peace and tranquility without our cooperation."

To become Christian peace makers, said the Metropolitan, "we must follow the Star of Bethlehem, which teaches us that we came from God and that we must return to God."

"The future belongs to people who love law and order and who follow the star of Bethlehem, not to those who have rejected the road to Bethlehem, having chosen a false star which will never lead them to lasting peace, happiness and peace of mind," the Archbishop stated, extending his Christmas greetings to the Ukrainian people.

have lost that toughness that characterized their ancestors who believed that no cause was settled until it was settled right.

Their descendants are looking for a way out and they hope to find it in International Control Commissions and in coalitions arranged to nullify the just desires of all who would be free.

If this process is allowed to continue, the end will not be freedom, except for the aggressor. That must not be allowed to happen, and peace, if it is to be secure and lasting, must rest on freedom and justice for all.

ASKING FOR AN OLD LESSON

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

If there is one statement that can be made about American foreign policy without reservation, it is that both parties in their dealings with the Communist world have shown themselves singularly unable to profit by experience and that those diplomats who did profit have come with equal impartiality from both parties contending for power and claiming to speak for the American people, their ideals and their desires.

Ominous Answer

This is the ominous answer to statements ascribed to the present administration in its efforts to remove the danger of escalation of the Vietnam War to engulf other countries of Southeast Asia by the strengthening of the International Control Commission in the area and also to further the prospects for cessation of hostilities in South Vietnam

by including the National Liberation Front in a coalition government. It certainly speaks more of the shortness of memory and love of peace of the administration as well as its softness of heart rather than its clarity of mind.

In summarizing the events of the period since the final months of World War II, we have abundant evidence of all this. There was the Yalta Conference at which Stalin in the presence of President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill agreed to many clauses as to the return of the people deported by the Hitler regime.

While many of the European displaced persons were eager to return home with government assistance from wherever they were, those who had escaped from the Soviet prison of nations strenuously protested against their return under Communism. There were many tragedies, to put it mild-

ly, before the American armed forces could be brought to see the reason for this opposition and to credit the fact the Soviets did not return the unfortunate victims to their homes but marched them off to prison camps and death as "traitors" to the Soviet fatherland.

Bluff of Coalition

We have to remember also the attempted coalition governments set up in the newly "liberated" states by the Soviet armies — in Poland, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria — not to speak of the continued occupation of the independent Baltic Republics and the arrest and imprisonment of all their leading citizens. Once again, only those individuals escaped who were able to see through the bluff of the "coalition" governments in time to get across the border into safety.

In the one state which had a somewhat different fate, Czechoslovakia, the government of the returned President, Eduard Benes, to pre-

vent bloodshed turned over the control of the domestic order to the native Communist parties at their demand. It required a couple of years to bring the Communist schemes to fruition but the result was the same with the defenestration of Jan Masaryk and the flight of Benes and the imposition of the normal type of Communist dictatorship in the name of liberation and defense from Fascism and its minions.

After the death of Stalin, the same farce was played out in Hungary, and it was only men who succeeded in getting the Communist approval who survived.

That this was not merely a European phenomenon but one of far greater scope can be seen by the fate of China. The American leaders, often annoyed at the intransigence of Chiang Kai-shek, tried to force him into an alliance with the radical peasants of Mao only to be disillusioned a little later when Mao declared himself, as he had always been, a thoroughgoing Communist. The Nationalist gov-

ernment, our ally in the War, was forced to seek refuge on Taiwan, while progressive Western statesmen deplore that it still has a seat in the United Nations.

The Korean Lesson

Even after that we had the attack of North Korea, under Soviet protection, against the South. Then Red China moved in and offered a sanctuary north of the Yalu which the American Air Force was forbidden to attack. When it seemed as if the war might pass into a new phase, armistice negotiations started and after prolonged discussions, a new President fell for the idea of an International Control Commission, composed of a neutral country, a member of the U.N., which had not sent troops, and a Communist state (Poland) which also had not been involved except through membership in the Communist bloc.

The result may be satisfactory to the idealists, but the American and South Korean troops are still on the line,

facing constantly infiltrating bands which are steadily probing in their efforts to spread destruction in the non-Communist area.

The same device was tried out in Southeastern Asia with India in the role of the neutral after the two Geneva agreements. But those agreements have never been kept by the North Vietnamese who make it their boast that they are coming to the aid of their Communist brothers in Laos and who use trails through both Laos and Cambodia. The Control Commission has never been able to secure a unanimous statement, for the Communist member has always vetoed it, demanding a unanimous vote of the three members.

It is almost inconceivable that the Commission, even if strengthened, would be able to agree on any Communist violation of the Geneva accords, and so that remedy which on paper would be the most satisfactory is arbitrarily ruled out as a practical measure, especially since the arms of North Vietnam are

coming from the Soviet Union and its allies.

It is the same with the proposal that there should be a coalition government set up in the South Vietnam. Once the idea is accepted in theory, it will not be long before the Communists demand the posts which will put them in a position to seize the internal police machinery. Then they can work and scheme until a favorable chance arrives to pull their traditional coup d'etat with a series of false charges and false arrests at the crucial moment.

If there is a spark left of the old American spirit, it would be disastrous for any administration to explain it away, no matter how hard it was on the defensive previously for carrying on the war.

Lost Toughness

It is sad but true that too many people and too many intellectuals in the United States and those countries of Western Europe that have been most devoted to the cause of freedom under law

Pylyshenko's Original Works Reviewed

(This review, by Jean Reeves, appeared in the December 13 issue of the Buffalo Evening News, on the eve of Mirko Pylyshenko's one-man show at the Tomac Gallery in Buffalo, N.Y.)



Mirko Pylyshenko

A rich strain of folk art fantasy pervades the art of Mirko Pylyshenko, Ukrainian-born artist on the faculty of the State University College at Brockport, N.Y.

Mr. Pylyshenko's intricately-conceived and complexly-wrought prints and drawings and his more spontaneous expressionist paintings went on view Sunday, Dec. 17, in the Tomac Gallery, 585 Pontomac Ave.

The artist's early life has had a strong influence on his work. He remembers the myths and folk legends of his native land, and because he still attends the Eastern Orthodox Church, its festivals are always fresh in his mind.

Settled in Rochester

The artist and his family left Ukraine when he was a child, and, as displaced persons, lived in communal centers in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Germany. The family came here in 1950, when Mirko was 15, settling in Rochester.

In Munich, Mr. Pylyshenko was apprenticed first to a painter, then to a wood carver, which naturally led the student into graphics.

In college he wanted to be an architect but when this hope did not materialize, turned to the fine arts. He was graduated from the Rochester Institute of Technology, where he still teaches evening classes.

Easter Egg Design

Mr. Pylyshenko's style in prints and drawings swings from a dramatic virile expressionism, often with mystic overtones, to a very delicate, complicated line drawing that is semi-abstract.

A drawing that I particularly liked was composed of tiny lines, none of them straight, and felicitously-placed ink blots. On close examination I could discern motifs inspired by Ukrainian embroidery and the decorative symbols of Eastern egg design. The artist admitted these black-and-whites are tedious to do, requiring utmost concentration hour upon hour.

Woodcut on Mama

The prints I would call expressionist often have a folk art flavor and would be right at home as literary illustrations.

One of these, a woodcut, treats the Ukrainian folk hero Mamay, symbol of good fortune, shown creating a song his horse, arms and food nearby.

"It's peaceful, Oriental kind of mood," Mr. Pylyshenko said. "Ukrainian girls are always anxious to meet Mamay, because they think this would assure them a handsome young man. His likeness is in almost every house, often on the inside lids of chests."

A Day of Mourning

Mr. Pylyshenko's drooping mustache is a Ukrainian carryover. It can be detected on the faces of three other folk heroes, Kiy, Shchek and Khoryv, the mythical founders of

book to illustrate a poem by a Ukrainian expressionist.

"Every page must be carved," he said, "and 30 hours goes into the carving of each one. There will be 20 pages, so I don't think I will finish it very soon."

The figure is very important to the artist as a motif in his work. He says he has "always been fascinated by the human image and don't think I'll ever get away from it."

Pulls Proofs Often

He obviously is an experimenter, even in his prints combining techniques, etching, drypoint, aquatint and even a pointillist-type tool to produce unusual effects of texture, tone and depth.

He pulls proofs of his prints at every stage, and often has 12 documents on hand by the end. "That's when I can look at perhaps the sixth and admit, ruefully, that's where I should have stopped."

But while he likes to explore new media, Mr. Pylyshenko is reluctant to approach recent developments like acrylic or hardedge painting without real motivation.

Philosophy of Artist

"I try not to do things I don't understand or am motivated by," he said. "I like experimentation, but I don't want to force it."

His blurry line is a reflection of his conviction that the art work must "show some imperfection — it must not be too facile."

"It is a philosophy," he said, "that we can relate to our life. We don't have full control of it, and it wouldn't be interesting if we did."

Ordered Serenity

Mr. Pylyshenko's most memorable print, to my mind, is an etching called "Quiet Growth." In it he has conquered his tendency to overwork a composition. Simple forms, largely geometric, are disposed on a ground that looks antique — the inks are a mixture of black, brown and red.

It has the pared-down severity of a Klee drawing, minus the intellectual dialogue, but is alluring in its own ordered serenity.

Likes Figure Motif

Mr. Pylyshenko is also engaged in the making of a

Soviet Mission Picketed in N.Y.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A group of Ukrainian students picketed the Soviet Mission to the United Nations on Saturday, December 23, here, while the mission hosted a reception commemorating the 50th anniversary of establishment of the Ukrainian SSR.

One Day Notice

The 16 students, who had heard of the reception at the mission one day earlier, walked in front of the mission carrying signs protesting "the inhuman brutal treatment of Ukrainian political prisoners in the Soviet prison camps."

The pickets, led by Andrew Wytwitsky, a student at Columbia University, distributed leaflets which protested "the unconstitutional imprisonment of Ukrainian intellectuals and cultural leaders" and demanded their "immediate" release. "Twenty-one Ukrainian in-

tellectuals, most of them in their late twenties and early thirties, were illegally and secretly sentenced to Mordovian concentration camps," the leaflets informed passers-by, and added that on November 15, 1967, Vyacheslav Chornovil, a 30-year-old journalist was sentenced to 3 years only for writing an appeal in defense of his imprisoned colleagues.

Ignores Declaration

The protesters informed the public that the Permanent Mission of the UKSSR to the United Nations was celebrating the 50th anniversary since the establishment of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, yet "the government of the country it represents, which is a signatory of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, does not allow freedoms and civil liberties," outlined in that declaration.

Students View Film, Hear Lecture

WINNIPEG, Man. — During the latter part of November and beginning of December, the Ukrainian Students Literary Circle of the University of Manitoba sponsored a special University engagement of the international award-winning Ukrainian film, "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors," produced by the Dovzhenko Studios in Kiev, based on the lyrical novel by Michael Kotsiubynsky.

The film was viewed by an audience of close to 500 students, faculty members, and general public at the University College Theatre on campus. On Sunday, Dec. 17, the Circle held a literary evening in honor of the late poet Vasyl Symonenko, at St. Andrew's College. Andriy Zurawsky, a graduate student in Slavic Studies, read a paper on the life and works of the Ukrainian poet, interspersed with illustrative readings.

Excerpts of the poet's diary and other poems were read by members. A discussion on the significance of Symonenko's writings and his relation to the "writers of the sixties" followed.

The 1967-68 executive of the Ukrainian Students Literary Circle includes Sophia Kachor, president; George Duravetz, vice-president; Aka Kotowycz, secretary. Advisor and founder of the Literary Circle is Prof. J. Rozumnyj, assistant professor of Slavic literature and languages at the University of Manitoba.

Organized two years ago, the purpose of the Circle is the reading and discussion of contemporary Ukrainian literature in Ukraine and abroad. The group is preparing a collection of English translations of selected Ukrainian poets.

Svoboda Daily...

(Concluded from p. 1)

town of Shamokin in February 1894 to the First World Congress of Free Ukrainians in New York in November 1967, many difficult years have passed, the appeal stated, adding that the years were not only difficult, full of obstacles and dangers, but were also full of hard work and many triumphs.

"Today Svoboda is the oldest Ukrainian newspaper which, thanks to the American democracy, could for 75 years proclaim and defend the Ukrainian," cause the Assembly appeal said.

The appeal pointed out that Svoboda owes its influence today to the Ukrainian National Association, much as the UNA owes its existence to Svoboda. Thousands of UNA members and readers of Svoboda create this "association of ideas, efforts, and economic interests" which greatly influenced the development of "the American and Canadian Ukraine."

Task Increases

With new developments and achievements of Ukrainians in the United States and Canada, said the appeal, and new pressures on the Ukrainian people in Ukraine, the task of Svoboda increases. The Ukrainian National Association realizes this and as a result continues to expand its publishing facilities.

In addition to The Ukrainian Weekly, which began publishing in 1933, there is the children's illustrated monthly Veselka (The Rainbow). Svoboda also carries special pages devoted to youth and every year puts out a calendar-almanac.

"Jubilee Year"

"Having this in mind, we proclaim 1968 the Svoboda jubilee year," the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association stated. Svoboda's anniversary falls one year before the 75th Anniversary of the UNA, in 1969.

The membership drive, connected with Svoboda's Jubilee year, is an ambitious project and it will not be easily attained, the appeal stated. "But a strong and determined community, inspired by a great idea, will surmount any obstacle on the road to success," it added.

"We can do it, if we all show but half of the enthusiasm which inspired the pioneer-founders of the Ukrainian National Association 75 years ago," the appeal concluded.



How to Become a Citizen Explained in New Fact-Filled Book

NEW YORK, N.Y. — As far as the United States is concerned immigration is still the sincerest form of flattery. But when the foreign-born seek to become naturalized American citizens they often meet many difficult problems. To simplify and clarify the task, Louise Boggess has prepared a manual for all those who are making the momentous journey to citizenship.

"Journey to Citizenship," just published by Funk & Wagnalls, outlines in careful detail all the procedures that must be followed by the would-be citizen.

The discovery of America brought about the greatest mass movement of peoples in the history of the world. In fact, every American is either an immigrant or the descendant of immigrants, with the notable exceptions of American Indians and the Eskimos of Alaska.

UNA Gains Assessed...

(Concluded from p. 1)

terest rates than investments in mortgages.

However, Mr. Kokolski stated that mortgage loans will continue to be entertained in line with UNA's policy of providing service to its members.

Dr. Padoch, in his report on the organizing phase of UNA's activity, stated that a total of 3,867 new members had been organized in the 11-month period, giving a net gain of 685, which raised UNA's total membership to 87,738.

Dr. Padoch anticipates that with the additional influx of new members in December of last year the net gain will equal that of 1966, raising the total to 88,000 or more. The Secretary also reported on the merger of some UNA Branches and the creation of three new Branches (Columbus, Toronto and Chicago), resulting in the total of 463 Branches at this time. Of this total, 105 failed to organize any members. In concluding his report, the Secretary said that the past year had not been a particularly good one in terms of new membership gains. But it was not a wholly bad one either, he added, inasmuch as 82 per cent of all fraternal benefit societies had either lost members or showed no gains in 1967, while the UNA was in the 18 per cent minority which had an increase in membership.

Work Speeded Up

Mr. Sochan, who is in charge of UNA's Recording Department, gave a detailed analysis of UNA membership movement and distribution. He stated that as of November 30, 1967, the membership consisted of 26,868 juveniles, 57,984 adults and 8,886 holders of ADD certificates, giving a total of 87,738. The net gain of 685 new members included 171 juveniles, 250 adults and 264 ADD certificates. The total of active members as of the end of last November was 77,299.

The Vice-President noted that the accelerated expedition of monthly assessments and bills, as well as new members' certificates, has been praised by Branch secretaries, who are also sending much earlier their monthly reports with collected premiums and new applications. Thanks to the efforts of the Recording Department and cooperation of Branch secretaries, the number of premature cash surrenders has decreased substantially, the Vice-President noted.

Expenses Higher

The publishing department's expenses have been growing at a faster rate than its income, said the President. There has been no increase in income from subscriptions, while Veselka subscriptions are showing a steady decline. In concluding his remarks, the President said that in spite of difficulties the UNA had shown progress in 1967 while serving its members, the Ukrainian community and the Ukrainian people at large. The President cited the contribution of the UNA and its members to the successful staging of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, held in New York last November.

In reporting on the publishing activity, Mr. Dragan said that the 1968 calendar-almanac is ready for mailing to all Svoboda subscribers and that new publications on the occasion of Svoboda's Diamond Anniversary are being readied for print. Also, materials for Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia, Volume II, are going through the final stages of editing, with Dr. Volodymyr Kubijovyč and Messrs. Bohdan Krawciw and Zenon Snylyk engaged in this work now on a full-time basis. Substituting for Mr. Snylyk in editing Toe Weekly is Mr. Oleh Zwadiuk.

More Space Needed

Mr. Sochan stressed the need for a new and larger UNA Home Office. He concluded his report by outlining plans and procedures in his department for the forthcoming months.

The road to citizenship is open to practically everyone in the world who is in good health and of good character, Louise Boggess points out. The ability to be self-supporting or guarantees from relatives or friends that the immigrant will not become a public charge is one of the few really major requirements for the would-be American.

Detailed information on how to obtain visas, immigrant alien papers, quota positions, and other immigration requirements are an important part of this new fact-packed book. The families of those wishing to become citizens and resident aliens hoping to apply for citizenship will find it a valuable guide to the steps that must be taken and the requirements set up by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

of the Detroit District (24). The Vice-President reported on his organizing trips through various districts, his contacts with the local communities and his plans for the immediate future. He also reported on the trips and efforts of Supreme Advisor and Regional Organizer Wasyl Diuk.

Mr. Kuropas discussed the situation in the Chicago area, noting that various controversies in the Ukrainian community there have had a negative effect on the organizing work of the UNA. He feels, however, that greater efforts by Branch secretaries would yield better results. Mr. Kuropas cited the work of Mr. Hawrysz, who only recently succeeded in organizing a new branch in the local community of Ukrainian Baptists.

Mrs. Dushnyk reported on her participation in this year's membership drive and other functions, largely representative in nature. Mrs. Dushnyk said that she organized 11 new members in last year's drive. She also discussed the possibilities of extending UNA activity to the countries of South America.

Mr. Lesawyer reviewed the over-all progress of the UNA in every sphere of its activity. He said that gains in membership fell short of expectations, being 10 percent less than the previous year. Lack of systematic work by Branch secretaries and lack of closer organizational contact were mainly responsible for the rather disappointing results in this respect, said the President.

Mr. Lesawyer noted the increase in assets and praised the work of the Recording Department in expediting monthly assessments and processing new applications. Soyuzivka showed a 6 percent decrease in its income as compared to 1966, while the rector's expenditures decreased by only 4 percent. Mr. Lesawyer noted that bad weather during the summer and Expo-67 in Montreal had probably affected Soyuzivka's summer season.

The publishing department's expenses have been growing at a faster rate than its income, said the President.

There has been no increase in income from subscriptions, while Veselka subscriptions are showing a steady decline. In concluding his remarks, the President said that in spite of difficulties the UNA had shown progress in 1967 while serving its members, the Ukrainian community and the Ukrainian people at large. The President cited the contribution of the UNA and its members to the successful staging of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, held in New York last November.

In reporting on the publishing activity, Mr. Dragan said that the 1968 calendar-almanac is ready for mailing to all Svoboda subscribers and that new publications on the occasion of Svoboda's Diamond Anniversary are being readied for print. Also, materials for Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia, Volume II, are going through the final stages of editing, with Dr. Volodymyr Kubijovyč and Messrs. Bohdan Krawciw and Zenon Snylyk engaged in this work now on a full-time basis. Substituting for Mr. Snylyk in editing Toe Weekly is Mr. Oleh Zwadiuk.

The road to citizenship is open to practically everyone in the world who is in good health and of good character, Louise Boggess points out. The ability to be self-supporting or guarantees from relatives or friends that the immigrant will not become a public charge is one of the few really major requirements for the would-be American.

Detailed information on how to obtain visas, immigrant alien papers, quota positions, and other immigration requirements are an important part of this new fact-packed book. The families of those wishing to become citizens and resident aliens hoping to apply for citizenship will find it a valuable guide to the steps that must be taken and the requirements set up by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Increased Mail Rates Announced

JANUARY 7 EFFECTIVE DATE

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Increased rates for all classes of mail except parcel post and international mail will go into effect January 7, 1968, Jersey City Postmaster William V. Heffernam reminded postal customers last week.

"Even with the new rates of six cents for first-class mail and 10 cents for air mail, postal service is still a real bargain," Postmaster Heffernam declared. "For six cents you can send a letter to any of the 50 states, to any United States territory or possession, to Canada or Mexico, or to an American serviceman stationed anywhere in the world."

New Rates

Postmaster Heffernam pointed out that the new rate for postal cards will be five cents and for air mail post cards eight cents.

He said the added cent in the letter rate is a 20 per cent increase compared to a 24 per cent boost in the rates for mailing newspapers and magazines and a 34 per cent hike for advertising circulars, "occupant" mail, and other material in the third-class category.

The new rate of six cents per ounce for first-class mail applies up to 13 ounces and the new rate of 10 cents per ounce for air mail applies up to 7 ounces. Under the new rate structure all first-class mail over 13 ounces and all air mail over 7 ounces will be merged into a single category.

These heavier pieces of first class and air mail subject to the single rate schedule will be delivered by the fastest available means of transportation.

Flat Rate

A flat rate of 80 cents will be charged for all mail in this category up to one pound. For all mail weighing more than one pound, the present air parcel post rates will continue to apply, except that the pos-

tage on matter weighing between one and five pounds will change at half-pound intervals rather than one pound intervals.

Postmaster Heffernam said that the new rate structure will mean a reduction of postage on some parcels.

Another rate change that will affect the general public is the increase from four to six cents for the first two ounces of individual pieces of third-class mail. Unsealed greeting cards may be sent at this rate, Postmaster Heffernam said.

He emphasized that the new rate on unsealed greeting cards will not go into effect until January 7 and until then they can be mailed at the old rate of four cents.

Postmaster Heffernam also noted that effective January 7 special handling will be available on third-class parcels weighing between eight and sixteen ounces. Special handling has not been available on these parcels since 1958, when packages weighing between eight and sixteen ounces were transferred from fourth to third-class mail.

There will be no change in the charges for special delivery, special handling, registered mail, certified mail, cash on delivery or insurance, Postmaster Heffernam said.

Ample Supply

"We have an ample supply of one-cent stamps on hand," Postmaster Heffernam said, "for those people who have five-cent stamps and need one-cent stamps to make up the postage required under the new rates."

Higher rates also will go into effect January 7 for all categories of second-class mail, bulk-rate third-class mail, controlled circulation mail, and the educational materials category of fourth-class mail. Mailers using these classes who need information on the new rates should consult the local Post Office, Postmaster Heffernam said.



HOLIDAY SEASON at SOYUZIVKA

On SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1968

CHRISTMAS SUPPER

INCLUDING THE TRADITIONAL 12 COURSES OF THE UKRAINIAN CHRISTMAS MEAL. CHRISTMAS SPIRIT and CAROLS

1. Proshpora	7. Pyrohy with Cabbage
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

January 7th, 8th and 9th — SOLEMN LITURGIES

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.: 914 626-5641

Name: _____
Address: _____
Enclosed is reservation deposit \$ _____ for _____ dinner for _____ persons — for _____ day — from _____ to _____

No Place Like Soyuzivka At Christmas Holidays





PRECIOUS CHRISTMAS GIFT

SURPRISE YOUR RELATIVES OR FRIENDS BY PRESENTING THEM WITH A YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION TO

SVOBODA

(\$12.00 a year)
(\$14.00 Jersey City & foreign countries)

OR THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

(\$3.50 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

Рідна Школа в Рочестері на новому етапі

На терені Рочестеру виконання молоді взяли на себе три окремі установи: „Рідна Школа ім. Тараса Шевченка“ при УКА, що має своє приміщення при гр. - кат. парохії Боговляння, католицька парохіяльна 8-клас. школа ім. св. Йосафата та школа при укр. православній церкві св. Покрови.

Парохіяльна школа ім. св. Йосафата приділяє півгодини щоденно на українознавство, православна церква має організованих 5 суботніх класів, „Рідна Школа ім. Тараса Шевченка“, яка вже вступила в 10-ий рік існування, стала бастионом українства Рочестеру.

Загальні Збори Кружка „Рідної Школи“ відбулися 12-го листопада 1967 р. в приміщенні церкви Боговляння і розкрили правдиву картину складних питань нашого скомплікованого життя.

Зі звіт директора школи д-ра Степана Чорний довідуємося, що у звіттовому році школа „виросла“ на одну класу більше, т.зв. „англословну“, до якої уключають діти, які не володіють українською мовою.

Звіт голови Кружка Рідної Школи п. Івана Олексія на навіяний гордістю на пророблену працю та розчаруванням, бо не вдалося об'єднати зі школою право, славної парохії, і не вдалося вербування нових учнів до першої класу.

Оригінальну точку зору взяла група дівчат із романтичною пісенью при звуках гітари. Галина Матковська грає на гітарі та відтворила сольові позиції, а квартет в складі учениць: Любов і Дарія Вуцарка, Леся Валко і Марійка Львчинин — творив саундтрек до пісеньки „Вірш“.

Республіканські провідники гадають, що тільки Рокефеллер може перемогти Джансона

Вашингтон. — Кореспонденти щоденника „Нью Йорк Таймс“ перевели опитування між республіканськими провідниками й обсерваторами у всіх 50-ох стейтах і ствердили, що з усіх республіканських можливих кандидатів на президента в 1968-му році тільки губернатор Нью Йорку Нелсон А. Рокефеллер може перемогти кандидатуру президента Джансона. Вони думають, що Джансон перемагає Ніксона малою більшістю, а губернатора Каліфорнії Рональда Рігена і губернатора Мішигігену — Ромні великою більшістю.

Секретар торгівлі передбачає збільшення національної продукції на \$50 мільйонів

Вашингтон. — Секретар торгівлі Александр Т. Траворідж, промовляючи на зборах Товариства Соціальних Наук в готелі Плтон, передбачав, що національна продукція в 1968-му році збільшиться на 50 мільйонів дол. і становитиме 835 мільярдів дол. Національну продукцію в 1968-му році оцінюють на 785 мільярдів дол. Сподіваються, що президент Джансон в промові про Стан Унії та в бюджетовому і в економічному звітах подасть таке саме збільшення національної продукції в найближчому році.

Державний Департамент не може забароняти виїзду до комуністичних держав

Вашингтон. — Апеляційний Суд ЗДА вирішив, що Державний Департамент не має права обмежувати подорож американським громадянам за кордон та не видавати паспортів тим особам, які бажають виїхати до тих комуністичних країн, до яких ввіз забороняє Державний Департамент.

ЧЕКА-КГБ провадить „широкую профілактичну роботу“ серед молоді України

Київ. — Газета „Молодь України“ з 20 грудня 1967 р. у статті „Із святом вас, чекісти“, з нагоди 50-ліття створення ЧЕКА — комуністичної політичної міліції, виявила наступне: „Нині працівники органів державної безпеки проводять широкую роботу по попередженню дій ворога і збереженню на міцних позиціях окремих політично незрілих чи нестійких осіб, особливо серед молоді, яких противник намагається штовхнути на шлях боротьби з радянською дійсністю і втягти у шпигунство“.

УКРАЇНСЬКО - ГРЕЦЬКА „УКРАЇНКА“

Велике панно в 60 метрів довжини встановили у м. Жданів, у центральному гастрономічному магазині „Київ“. Панно, роботи двох скульпторів, зветься „Квітуча Україна“ і зображує гарну жінку з непомірно великими спрацьованими руками, розкритими вбок. Убрання жінки схоже на українське, однак, рукави сорочки вишиті золотом, у грецькому стилі, щоб надати пошати, як писала „Літературна Україна“ з 22 грудня минулого року, характер приазів'я...

НА НАШІЙ, НЕ СВОЇЙ ЗЕМЛІ (Що пишуть комуністичні газети в Україні)

„ВІСТІ З УКРАЇНИ“ НАПАДАЮТЬ НА „ХРИСТІАНСЬКИЙ ГОЛОС“

Емгебістська газета „Вісті з України“ в числі 47 з 1967 року надрукувала статтю „До теки пана О. Бойдана“, що розпочинається такими словами: „Націоналістична газета „Християнський голос“, яка видається у Мюнхені, надрукувала повідомлення про те, що для увічнення пам'яті померлого зверхника ОУН Андрія Мельника провід ОУН вирішив утворити особистий архів колишнього провідника і з цією метою закликає всіх, хто знає подібного особистого зібрати якнайбільше архівного матеріалу...“

„МОЛОДЬ УКРАЇНИ“ ПРОПОНУЄ РОЗВАГУ

У передновіторічному числі 254 газета для молоді в УССР запропонувала читачам деякі „літературні гри“. Деякі пропозиції для українських читачів: „Які три відомі літературні твори називаються ім'ям собаки? (Тургенєв — Муму, Чехов — „Каштанка“, Джек Лондон — „Білий Клик“... У яких трьох великих російських письменників однієї ж творі? (Кавказький полоний у Пушкіна, Лермонтова, Толстого)“

ТУРБОТИ ІЗ СТУДЕНТАМИ

„Разом з тим бурхливий прогрес науки, що приводить інколи до переодичних раних здобутих знань, законнірні труднощі і суперечності соціального розвитку, а також елементи суб'єктивізму і необумовлені експерименти, які мали місце в минулому, іноді викликають у окремих студентів деякі

В АМЕРИЦІ І СВІТІ

ЗБІЛЬШУЮТЬ ПОСІВНУ ПЛОЩУ під риж на 20 відсотків в 1968-му році, як про це повідомляє секретар рільництва Орвілл Л. Фрімен. Робиться це тому, щоб можна було виконати запотребування на риж у Південному В'єтнамі, в Індонезії та в інших державах, де риж є головним засобом харчування. Одночасно Уряд збільшує підтримку для фермерів, які вирощують риж, з 4.55 до 4.60 дол. за 100 фунтів. Це збільшення допоможе для фермерів дасть їм на 70 мільйонів дол. більше прибутків в порівнянні з 1967-им роком.

ІНДЕКС ЦІН В ЛИСТОПАДІ 1967 збільшився на 0.3 відсотка і становив 117.8 в порівнянні з пересічним щічним з років 1957 - 1959, коли індекс становив 100. Статистичне бюро при Департаменті Праці передбачає, що коштів прожитку збільшаться і в грудні ц.р. та що подорожчати промислові товари в гуртовій розпродажу, що є притомно знакою щораз то сильнішої інфляції. Індекс цін в листопаді ц.р. був на 2.8 відсотка більший, ніж у листопаді 1966-го року. В листопаді збільшилися видатки на опіку над здоров'ям і на відпочинок, газоліну та за працю у зв'язку з харчуваннями.

У ФРАНЦІЇ ПЕРЕВЕДЕНО ОПИТИ ДВОХ ТИСЯЧ ФРАНЦУЗІВ у віці понад 20 років, при чому 43% опитуваних заявили, що вірять у з'єднання Європу у 2.000-му році. З-поміж опитуваних двох тисяч американців тільки 17% вірять у це, але французи більше свідомі, що в 2.000-му році вже не буде при владі й життя де Голля і можна буде здійснювати концепцію європейської єдності.

ШВАЙЦАРІЯ ПРИЗНАЧИЛА СУМУ 20,400,000 ДОЛ., як низьковідсоткову довготермінову позичку Об'єднаним Націям задля поширення колишнього палацу Ліги Націй в Женеві, будови одного нового Дому в Женеві для цілей Об'єднаних Націй та субвенцій для Міжнародної Телекомунікаційної Унії і Світової Метеорологічної Організації, що є агенціями ООН. Поширення будинків Об'єднаних Націй у Женеві має на увазі скликування часом до Женеві сесії Генеральної Асамблеї Об'єднаних Націй. ООН нараховує тепер 123 членські держави.

МИНУЛОТІЖНЕВІЙ ПЕРЕВОРОТ В МУРНІСЬ-КІП ДЕРЖАВІ МАГОНЕВІ ВІДБУВСЯ так, що коло 60 молодих старшин заклали своїми автами перед вілдою президента Крістофа Согльо досіла, збудили його і заявили йому, що він перестав бути президентом. Согльо сам був головою трьох попередніх подібних переворотів. Безпосередньою причиною перевороту був генеральний страйк робітників, але насправді в тій країні нема спокою головно внаслідку постійного державного дефіциту та залежності державного скарбу від допомоги від Франції.

200, 271, 231 АМЕРИКАНЕЦЬ вів цього 1968-го року Новий Рік, як подає Статистичний Уряд ЗДА. Цей Уряд оцінює, що на 1-го січня 1968-го року було на 2.165.000 американців більше, ніж на 1-го січня 1967-го року. В минулому році був такий рух населення в цій країні: народилося 3.572.000 дітей; померло в минулому році 1.852.000 осіб; нових імігрантів прибуло коло 444.000. Для 20-го листопада ЗДА мали рівно двісті мільйонів населення.

КОРОЛЕВА СЛИСАВЕТА ПІ НАДАЛА 2.000 РІЗНИМ ОСОБАМ ВСЛІЯКІ ВІДЗНАЧЕННЯ з приводу Нового Року. Між ними, що дістали шляхетські титули, є також колишній шарже д'аффер британської амбасаді в Пейпінгу Доналд Голсон, якого китайські червоногвардійці фізично потурбували.

UKRAINSKYI NARODNYI SOYUZ
[TERM INSURANCE]
З ДНЕМ 1-ГО ЛИПНЯ 1965 РОКУ
ТЕРМІНОВА ГРАМОТА УНСОЮЗУ
П'ЯТИ й ДЕСЯТИ - РІЧНОЮ
ТЕРМІНОВОЮ ГРАМОТОЮ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ

Про доповідь у Дітроїті

В „Свободі“ (ч. 288) був поміщений звіт п. В. Туєтанівського про мою доповідь у Дітроїті, влаштовану заходами Відділу УКА. До цього звіту вкрасили деякі неточності, які прагну спростувати, як і прагну спростувати, як і прагну спростувати.