

Address: The Ukrainian Weekly 81-83 Grand Street Jersey City, N.J. 07308 New York Telephone: Barclay 7-4125 Tel.: Henderson 4-0237 Ukrainian National Ass'n Tel.: Henderson 5-8740

СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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

FIRST IN CANADA

St. Catherines Community Honors Svboda Daily at Fete

ST. CATHERINES, Ont. — Some 400 persons of this well organized community paid tribute to the oldest Ukrainian daily in the free world at a banquet held here Sunday, December 7, at the Ukrainian "Black Sea" Home. The affair was staged in conjunction with Svboda's 75th anniversary which is being marked this year.

St. Catherines thus became the first center of Ukrainian community life in Canada to observe the anniversary of the UNA published organ.

The guests heard Svboda's editor-in-chief Antin Dragan review the history of Ukrainian settlement in Canada beginning late in the nineteenth century and the role of Svboda in encouraging Ukrainian emigration to Canada.

Mr. Dragan cited the trip of Rev. Joseph Oleskow across the vast reaches of Canada in 1895 and his articles in the newspaper in 1896 relating his impressions and observations.

The banquet, sponsored by the Niagara District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association in cooperation with the UNA Canadian Office, was attended by scores

"PROSVITA" Centennial: A Century of Enlightenment, Education, Progress

THE HEARTH OF CULTURE AND ENLIGHTENMENT:

The building (in the photo alongside), located at Rynok 10 in Lviv, Ukraine, housed the central offices of the Prosvita Society (second floor), the organization which forged a nation-wide movement of enlightenment in Ukraine in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Located in the same building were also the editorial offices and the printing shop of the Ukrainian daily Dilo (third floor), and the large bookstore of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (corner, ground floor). Prosvita developed a network of clubs, societies, organizations which were the hub of cultural, educational, economic and political life of Ukrainians in their native land. A society with strong traditions, Prosvita was transplanted to the American continent with the arrival of first immigrants from Ukraine. It has left its indelibly lasting mark on all aspects of Ukrainian cultural life in the New World, and much of what the Ukrainians have accomplished in their new homeland can be traced to Prosvita's forging spirit of enlightenment.



Pontifical Liturgy To Open Jubilee Of Catholic See In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Archbishop Ambrose Senyshyn will officiate tomorrow at a concelebrated Pontifical Liturgy to mark the opening of a year-long celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Philadelphia Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan See.

The late Pope Pius XII erected the Metropolis, consisting then of Stamford, by the Apostolic Constitution, "Apostolicum Hanc," on July 12, 1958. Since then, a third diocese, the Exarchy of St. Nicholas of Chicago, was detached from the Philadelphia See and made a separate jurisdiction within the Metropolitan Province.



Archbishop-Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn

The concelebrants will be Msgr. Stephen Chehansky, Basil Makuch, Petro Melnychuk and Very Rev. Basil Holowinskiy. Msgrs. Myroslav Charyna and Russell Danylichuk will be deacons. Chaplains to the Archbishop will be Msgr. Michael Fedorowich and Basil H. Losten. Very Rev. Augustine Molodowicz will be master of ceremonies.

Each deanery will mark the jubilee with separate celebrations. Archbishop Senyshyn will be present at each deanery observance.

Each deanery will mark the jubilee with separate celebrations. Archbishop Senyshyn will be present at each deanery observance.

Thinkers Conference on Cultural Rights Set to Open in Toronto

TORONTO, Ont. — A number of outstanding educators, sociologists and political leaders will assemble here Friday, December 13, for a three day Thinkers' Conference on Cultural Rights.

A series of seminars, workshops and panel discussions has been arranged by the committee headed by Senator Paul Yuzyk, one of the architects of this conference which will deal with problems of ethnic groups in Canada.

The conference will make recommendations to the Prime Ministers at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Constitutional Matters which has been announced to meet in Ottawa on December 16-18.

The program of the Thinkers' Conference consists of position papers in English and in French on various aspects of the role and rights of ethnic groups in the many-sided development of the Canadian nation.

Among the speakers are, in addition to Sen. Yuzyk, such well-known authorities as Prof. Frederick Elkin, chairman of the Department of Sociology at York University; Dr. Clive H. Cardinal, Univer-

sity of Calgary Research Center for Ethnic Studies; Prof. Walter S. Tarnopolsky, dean of the University of Windsor Law School; Dr. Victor Szyrskyi, University of Ottawa; as well as Senator Andrew E. Thompson, W. G. Davis, Ontario's Minister of Education, and other leading political figures.

Rights Basis Issue

Papers and discussions will evolve around four principal issues: rights of cultural groups in Canadian life; preservation of cultural traditions in Canada; striking a balance in the Canadian cultural balance; and public policy and the preservation of multicultural traditions.

Representatives of many ethnic groups and organizations have indicated that they will attend the conference, according to Sen. Yuzyk. Particularly leaders of youth organizations have shown interest in the parlev, which is being held under the patronage of several Canadian institutions, including the Canadian Citizenship Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State.

ODWU Marks Anniversary With Banquet at Waldorf Astoria

NEW YORK, N.Y. — More than 350 persons, including prominent community leaders and representatives of national organizations, took part in a banquet here Saturday, November 30, at the Waldorf Astoria marking the 40th anniversary of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODWU), one of the oldest and most active in this country.

The principal speaker was Oleh Shtul-Zhdanovych, head of the Leadership of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, who succeeded the late Col. Andrew Melnyk in the post.

Mr. Shtul hailed the organization on its anniversary pointing to the accomplishments and effective action in behalf of Ukraine's freedom and in disseminating truth about Ukraine.

In analyzing the present situation in Ukraine and the continued struggle for freedom, Mr. Shtul called for greater unity of Ukrainians in the free world in an effort to marshal maximum spiritual and material strength to aid the struggling nation.

In this respect, the speaker

said, the work of the Secretary of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians is of major significance.

He also stressed the need to include Ukrainian youth in the activity of the Ukrainian community.

Also speaking at the banquet was Mr. Oleh Riznyk, one of the organization's most dedicated members, who dwelt on the origin, history and work of ODWU.

Opening the fete was Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak, who greeted the guests and introduced the master of ceremonies, Mr. Yaroslav Haywas. Delivering the invocation was the Most Rev. Iov Skakalsky, Bishop of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the USA.

Among distinguished guests seated at the dais was Prof. Alexander Granovsky, honorary president of ODWU, its current president, Dr. Bohdan Hnatyuk, Dr. Atanas Figol, head of the Ukrainian Nations Republic's in exile Executive Organ, and other political and civic leaders. Representing the Ukrainian National Association was Mr. Joseph

(Continued on p. 3)

Plans Set For N.Y. Svboda Fete

NEW YORK, N.Y. (MD) — A well attended meeting of the UNA N.Y. District Committee was held on Nov. 29 at Dnister Hall here to discuss organizational matters, the banquet honoring Svboda on its 75th anniversary and The Ukrainian Weekly on its 35th, and the UNA's jubilee in 1969.

In discussing final plans for the banquet to be held Saturday, December 14, at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave., it was announced that William P. Larkin, public relations executive, will be invited to speak in English. Antin Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svboda, will be the main speaker in Ukrainian, with Ivan Kernytsky (Iker) providing the chuckles.

The musical program will include songs by soprano Christine Karpevyeh, accom-

(Continued on p. 2)

Bishop Iov Visits UNA Before Departing For Brazil

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Most Rev. Iov Skakalsky, newly consecrated bishop of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA, visited the Ukrainian National Association and Svboda Press offices here Wednesday, Nov. 27, before his planned departure for Brazil as spiritual leader of the Ukrainian Orthodox faithful in South America.

Bishop Iov was consecrated on November 10 in an elaborate chirotony at St. Andrew's Church-Monument in Bound Brook, N.J.

The Orthodox prelate was the guest of UNA executive committee at a luncheon after a tour of the premises in the UNA home base here. He was pleased to find his personal long-time friend Anatole Damaratzky working here as foreman of the printing shop.

Accompanying the Bishop on his visit was Very Rev. Artemy Selepyna, pastor of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Irvington, N.J.

Bishop Iov, 44, was born in Kremianets, Volhynia. He was ordained into priesthood in 1936 after completing the Theological Seminary in Kremianets. A priest in Kholm until 1943, he joined the First Ukrainian Division "Halychyna" as chaplain, and was taken prisoner by the British along with hundreds of other Ukrainian soldiers in 1945. From the POW camp in Rimini, Italy, he went first to England and then to Canada. He was spiritual director of the Theological Faculty of St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg until October 1967 when he came to the U.S.

As Bishop in South America he will have jurisdiction over Ukrainian Orthodox parishes in Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela and Paraguay. Bishop Iov will reside in Curitiba, Brazil.

Last Sunday, Bishop Iov was the celebrant of a Divine Liturgy at the Irvington Church. He will shortly depart for Brazil to assume his new pastoral assignment.

RADIO SPECIAL FOR CHILDREN

NEWARK, N.J. — The Ukrainian radio program "Vechernytsi," sponsored by the Ukrainian Student Association of Newark, N.J., has scheduled a special children's program to be broadcast Monday, December 9, according to a spokesman of the student committee.

The program will begin at 8:30 p.m. Like all other "Vechernytsi" broadcasts, it can be heard over Seton Hall University's station WSOU, 89.5 on the F.M. dial.

Hostess for the program, featuring songs and stories, will be Miss Ksenia Hordynska, a member of the radio committee.

Baritone Dobriansky Wows'em In Town Hall

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Andriy Dobriansky appeared in concert at Town Hall in New York last Sunday, December 1.

The handsome bass-baritone drew a large audience of Ukrainians and Americans who heard a program of Ukrainian songs and classical operatic arias.

Mr. Dobriansky, performing to the accompaniment of pianist Roman Stecura, offered works by Ukrainian composers Revutsky, Stetsenko, Barvinsky, Stepovy and Sonevysky.

Well Received

The songs, some vigorous and robust as "The Song of Capt. Kharko," others poetic and lyrical as "Nocturne," or romantic as "Spring Idyll," drew hearty and enthusiastic response from the audience.

One of the best received numbers was "Duma" by composer, Ihor Sonevysky, presented in the audience. A hum-

orous folk song, "Kuperian," also caught the fancy of the listeners. Here Mr. Dobriansky displayed not only his fine voice but his flair for comedy and his tasteful incorporation into his performance.

The Ukrainian artist also executed three operatic arias, the best known being "Serenade" from Gounod's Faust.

To Appear in Premiere

In the spring of next year Mr. Dobriansky is scheduled to sing one of the leading roles in "Anna Yaroslavna," a new opera to be premiered in New York. The work, featuring music by Antin Rudnytsky and libretto by Leonid Poltava, is designed to be a lavish, full costumed production, on the occasion of the UNA's 75th anniversary.

"Andriy Dobriansky has a big round voice, solid as oak; it filled the hall to the rafters with ease," said the New York Times in its review. That big voice can also be soft and

tender, and then it is very effective and most expressive.

Encore

Mr. Dobriansky ended his concert to the thunderous applause of the audience. He was called back six times. As an encore, the dashing performer offered three love songs that have made this listener his staunch fan forever.

WINS HONORABLE MENTION

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Ukrainian artist Taras Shumylowych won an honorable mention award at the Prestige Exposure for Artists here at the Waldorf Astoria Sunday, November 24.

Mr. Shumylowych was one of 41 area artists taking part in the exhibit which was sponsored by the Murray Hill News. Among his works, 22 in all, Mr. Shumylowych included paintings of Ukrainian churches, as well as landscapes done in oil.



Seated, left to right: UNA President Joseph Lesawyer, Bishop Iov, Very Rev. Artemy Selepyna; standing, left to right: Antin Dragan, Svboda editor-in-chief, Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, Secretary, Peter Pucilo, Treasurer, Walter Sochan, Vice-President.

UCCA Calls For Contributions to National Fund

DRIVE TO CONTINUE THROUGH CHRISTMAS SEASON

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the central coordinating body of Ukrainian organized life in this country, has issued a strong appeal for contributions to the National Fund which constitutes its sole financial basis.

"By supporting the Ukrainian National Fund," said the appeal, "you can give better possibilities to the UCCA to implement its political and cultural activity."

The fund drive, now in progress in every center of Ukrainian American organized life in this country, will be continued through the Christmas season. All contributions are tax deductible.

Accomplishments Cited

The appeal, distributed widely to the thousands of contributors as well as member-organizations, cites the accomplishments of the UCCA and the programs it seeks to implement.

It points to the historic World Congress of Free Ukrainians held last year in New York and the prominent role the UCCA played in staging this week-long assem-

blance of our strength and solidarity. Over 1,000 delegates from 17 different countries took part. At its conclusion a Secretariat of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians was established. In accordance with the latter's instruction, the UCCA held on April 28, 1968 a "Day of Solidarity with the Ukrainian People," protesting the persecution of Ukrainian intellectuals in Ukraine.

"Our UCCA representative took part in the International Conference on Human Rights in Teheran, where he submitted to all the delegates a Memorandum and a special pamphlet on the persecution and trials of Ukrainian intellectuals in Ukraine, which documents were prepared and published by the UCCA," said the appeal.

Cardinal's Visit Recalled

In recalling last summer's visit of Archbishop-Major Josyf Cardinal Slivko to this hemisphere, the UCCA appeal cited the resolution of the Ninth Congress, held in 1966, supporting the establishment of a Ukrainian Catholic patri-

archate in consonance with the desire of the Church's faithful scattered all over the free world.

The appeal also enumerates the UCCA's publishing activity in the form of its Ukrainian Quarterly, Ukrainian Bulletin, whose combined circulation amounts to 5,500 copies per issue, as well as books, pamphlets, articles and documents designed to disseminate the truth about Ukraine.

The work of UCCA's educational Council is also mentioned in conjunction with its function of maintaining Ukrainian-language schools and publishing textbooks which are used by Ukrainians in other countries of the free world as well.

Commend Youth

The fund-raising campaign for the establishment of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at Harvard is commended in the appeal, as are the Ukrainian students who played a major role in this UCCA backed project.

The appeal, written in the form of a letter to both contributors and prospective donors, was mailed out by the UCCA central office in New York early this month.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA
UKRAINIAN DAILY

FOUNDED 1893

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

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.

Subscription Rates for The UKRAINIAN WEEKLY \$3.50 per year U.N.A. Members \$2.50 per year

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

EDITORIALS

The Torch Of Enlightenment

The word "Prosvita" in Ukrainian means "enlightenment," which in its transitive form, according to Webster's dictionary, signifies the shedding of light of truth and knowledge.

No better word could have been chosen by the founders of the PROSVITA Society, which came into being one-hundred years ago in Lviv, Ukraine. Indeed, the birth of the Prosvita Society marked as much the beginning of spiritual enlightenment in Ukraine as it ushered a new era of national revival that led to the reestablishment of statehood five decades later.

Intended first as an educational society, Prosvita soon evolved into an all-embracing organization, with a nationwide network of chapters that constituted the core of cultural, social, political and economic life in Ukraine. Founded merely twenty years after the abolition of serfdom in the Russian Empire, the Prosvita Society carried the torch of enlightenment to every village and hamlet, first in the western and later in the central and eastern lands of Ukraine.

Every form of organized activity among the gradually awakening masses of former serfs and city workers could be traced to the Prosvita inspired programs and institutions. In art, in education, in publishing, in sports, and particularly in the vast cooperative movement that subsequently provided the firm economic basis of Ukrainian political renaissance — Prosvita led the way.

Much of what the society had accomplished at home was transplanted by the Ukrainian immigrants to the New World. The same torch that illuminated the darkness in their native land guided the Ukrainian pioneers in their newly adopted homeland. The same spirit of enlightenment preserved the Ukrainian heritage for new generations to cherish and to love.

Like the torch of the Staten Island statue that is the symbol of liberty, that of the Prosvita Society's lady on the organization's emblem is a symbol of the Ukrainian people's spiritual rebirth.

A Gift Of Lasting Value

There is something innately beautiful about man's natural desire to share his joys and his sorrows with other human beings. This, as many other traits in his nature, often dissuade us from thinking of him as a mere social animal or a Darwinian cog in the process of evolution. And as much as philosophers, psychologists, sociologists have tried to penetrate into the inner workings of man's mind and soul, some areas remain mysteriously inexplicable even to the best of probing intellects.

This neither deprecates the efforts nor precludes the possibility that at some distant future man will finally solve his own puzzle, though this, in turn, will alter his mind and pose new puzzles.

There is no measurement of joy, of love, of good will at times of peaceful tranquility that descends upon the earth at Christmas time. There is, however, a commensurate desire to share that joy and good will which has its expression in the custom of giving gifts to children, friends and relatives. The gifts may find their way into the bottomless sack of St. Nicholas, in accord with our Ukrainian tradition, or they may be discovered under the Christmas tree, an equally beautiful symbol of joy and peace.

That season of joy and of giving is now approaching. So is the desire to share it and to offer a gift of lasting value. Of course, the market is not short on trinkets and attractive items. But there are few gifts of greater value than a book. What it lacks in glitter it makes up in wisdom. In our case, it is a Ukrainian book. And we like to think that in selecting gifts at this time of the year, to give with our love and wishes, we shall not exclude from the list this simple yet precious gift of lasting value.

COMMUNIST WORLD ORGANIZATION

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

Any clear-sighted individual can see quite distinctly the goal of international Communists. That is to produce a world empire dominated and run by the Communist parties in each and every land which has been brought under their influence.

The Communists have succeeded beyond their wildest expectations and their success has been shown by the fact that since their takeover in Russia in 1917, not a single region in which they have had time to strengthen themselves has ever been liberated from their control. Yet that is not enough and the recent appeal to force in Czechoslovakia by the Warsaw Pact armies and the continuing grumbling within that unfortunate country and elsewhere are good evidence that all is not well with the Communist theories of organization.

Shall Comfort

That should be small comfort for the free world which itself has been torn by continuing internal feuds which have prevented it from adopting a strong and consistent policy against the spreading hydra of infiltration, disintegration and conquest.

We need not speak now of the faded hopes that first the League of Nations and now the United Nations will provide the answer, nor do we need to cherish the dream of some idealists that the course of human life and of progress will bring the two worlds together in times for we need desperately some other solution and no one on either side of the iron or the bamboo curtain is able to suggest it.

Unlike most leaders of such grandiose movements, Lenin showed himself singularly able to adapt his course to the winds of change. There is considerable evidence that he expected the rapid success of the Communist movement not only in the territory of the old Romanov Empire which he treated as one indivisible constituent of the whole without regard to the efforts of the various formerly enslaved and buried peoples to secure their national rights, and he expected the Communist parties of the West to join with him in the Communist International (the Comintern). He was sadly disappointed, but without showing his feelings he continued on his course and within a year the Communist International became an instrument of Russian Communist policy, composed of the leaders of the Soviet Communist party and a group of foreign Communists who were in Moscow representing their governments but absolutely dependent upon Moscow for their means of support.

It is to be noted that during the remainder of his reign as well as that of his successor Stalin until the outbreak

of World War II, Moscow had not succeeded in overrunning or converting any of the relatively weak border states who adopted their policies either toward the West or in accordance with their own traditional views.

Willing Concessions

Yet when Stalin saw the opportunity to make a deal with Hitler and the Nazis, he did not hesitate to profit by the annexation of the Baltic states and the ruthless massacre and deportation of their outstanding citizens. When the West failed to react and Hitler attacked him, Stalin, without a murmur, dissolved the Comintern to win western military aid.

This was a crucial moment, for he very soon found that the West was willing to make him all sorts of concessions and supply those weapons that he wanted. They made other concessions that allowed him to recover the millions of slaves taken to Nazi Germany.

When the Soviet armies invaded Central Europe, the free nations of the world had only to look the other way as Stalin purged the democratic elements of the satellite states and imposed his full control so that he would consent to the formation of the United Nations in which he had an absolute veto power.

Then as a substitute for the Comintern, which might seem suspicious to his new dupes, he set up outside of the Soviet Union the Communist Information Organization (the Cominform) to do the work of the Comintern under another slogan and to continue his underground warfare against the West and the free world. It did so for a few years, but Stalin died and was succeeded finally by Khrushchev, who, to be sure, denounced Stalin as a cruel psychotic who was unjust to his "honest" Communists (without any attention to the millions of non-Communists who had suffered innocently in Stalin's labor camps and camps of death).

Yet Another Fiat

Khrushchev fell, in his turn, before Brezhnev and Kosygin, and the economic developments of the free world were so favorable that the Communists saw fit to reestablish another organization. Now we have the Comecon, the Communist Economic Organization which is supposed to integrate and rationalize the common development of all Communist states. It is this process that has aroused discontent of a sort.

At some time before the death of Stalin, Tito began to awake to the increasing demands of Moscow. He deftly adopted a divergent line and succeeded. Since then he has changed his policy several

times and boasts of his independence, but he has also refused to leave the Communist orbit, although his communism varies in important aspects.

Rumania, immediately adjacent to the Soviet Union, has had to play a slower and more hesitant game, and while it refused to take part in the occupation of Czechoslovakia, there seems evidence that next year Rumania will join the Warsaw Pact countries in training exercises on its own territory.

That leaves only Czechoslovakia which of all the satellites had a history of westward orientation for centuries and maintained a position within the Holy Roman Empire, however anti-German it was.

With one of the most thriving industries in the Communist block, the leaders found their markets and their raw materials under increasing pressure to turn to Moscow. As a result there came a movement for liberalization and a demand of the population for increased rights. The Czechs removed their old dictator and replaced him with Dubeck, a more liberal Slovak.

But Moscow acted, knowing that the United States would not stir during a political campaign and that the remains of NATO without France were in a disadvantageous position. New treaties and agreements were imposed on Prague by the Comecon in the name of the brotherhood of Communist nations and the need of one to care for all. Is this going to succeed? That is still the question.

Expansionist Trend

The events in Czechoslovakia, the actions of the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean and the Middle East role of Moscow has again served notice that the world is facing a communism still on the move and that for a world summit Communist Conference to be held next year the Moscow leaders will be glad to go back to the policy of Lenin when he maintained the supremacy of the Comintern by supporting on Soviet funds the delegates who supported him.

We can be sure that the majority of the delegates to the new conference will be men from still obscure countries willing to trade their living for the support of Moscow.

It is another sign that the free world must stand together, disregard Communist theories and realize that it must crush the monster for good and forge a new and more rational system of government in the world with freedom and justice for all.

LIBERALIZATION IN SOVIET TERMED AN ILLUSION

Unless radical changes take place soon in the Soviet Union, the prevailing authoritarian system will "logically develop into bonapartistic forms of rule, with managerial-militaristic groups assuming the role of 'line prescribers' and 'organizers of society'."

This claim was recently made by a Yugoslav Communist party theoretician discussing the "revival of Stalinism" in the USSR and certain Soviet satellites.

Writing in the Yugoslav party's Central Committee weekly, *Kommunist*, Vojislav Stanovic insisted that the so-called liberalization and de-Stalinization in the Soviet Union during the last 12 years has only been an illusion.

No real liberalization or democratization is possible without "the reintroduction of legality," Stanovic insists, and this means "the strengthening of parliaments, the democratization of the electoral system, and the participation of citizens in electing (leaders) and in managing local and national communities."

Democracy Despised

Stanovic traces the troubles of the contemporary Communist movement to the fact that the Soviet leaders despise democracy. Despite nicely worded resolutions and declarations proclaimed at various party congresses, "because of the prevailing system in the Soviet Union, what happens outside and between congresses is always more important." Since governing by law is considered inopportune, people are deprived of their basic rights in the name of certain "high interests."

Stanovic points out, by way of explanation, that "never in its history has Russia had a true government by law."

This will never be possible in the Soviet Union, he says, so long as the country is ruled by a "partocracy" — so long as a fusion of top party and state functions is considered the most important principle of the socialist political system.

Radical Change

"To solve this problem, a radical change is required on the part of the political vanguard, the Communist party, so that the realization of its leading role can be achieved by other means rather than by commanding by means of directives, a practice which leads inexorably to the militarization of society," Stanovic contends.

In Stanovic's opinion, the mightiest instrument against the militaristic-managerial dictatorship in the Soviet Union is the dissemination of information. If people in the Soviet Union were exposed to the truth, the present system would be shaken, he feels.

"It is no wonder then when the Warsaw Pact forces occupied Czechoslovakia they in-

sisted vehemently upon the reintroduction of censorship as a condition for the survival of socialism," he observes.

Illusion Gone

If Communist countries once believed that adherence to the Soviet Union was a guarantee of survival and development, they now have been disabused of this illusion.

Zivko Milic, a Belgrade journalist, wrote recently that according to Moscow's theory of "conditional sovereignty" of socialist states, no Communist state has the right to defend its sovereignty vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

This, he points out, has "placed small and medium-sized socialist states in a constant danger of being tried by an arbitrary tribunal" — a kind of international kangaroo court constituted of trustees of Moscow.

Stanovic refers to USSR as the "gendarme of Europe" whose former "Greater Russian imperialism" has been superseded by "a tyrannical system which exalts the state, ideological dogmatism and greater state hegemony." He noignantly recalls the fate of the "small Baltic states" which have been victims of Greater Russian expansionism in Europe.

The leading Yugoslav Communist party theorist points out, interestingly, that "foreign policy is a reflection of internal developments in a country, that authoritarian rule leads to expansion, and that expansionism in turn requires authoritarian rule and militarization in internal government."

Hence the alternative — authoritarian rule or democracy in the development of socialist states — affects other countries.

Yugoslav Communists insist not only that their country is today threatened by a Soviet invasion but that other Balkan countries — with the exception of Bulgaria, which has become the pillar of Soviet strategy in the Balkans — are similarly threatened.

"The fact of Czechoslovakia should be a warning to all Balkan countries that the (Soviet and Bulgarian) propagandists currently waging a war of nerves are doing so with definite plans and intentions in mind," a Zagreb daily warned recently.

Feel Threatened

"Three socialist countries — Yugoslavia, Rumania and Albania — are threatened by the hegemonistic policy of the Soviet Union. However, no less threatened are two other Balkan states, Greece and Turkey, even though they are not socialist countries."

Many Yugoslavs feel that the greatest danger comes from Bulgaria.

"It is obvious that 'Greater Bulgarian' ambitions can be satisfied by applying Soviet

political concepts to the Balkans," the Zagreb commentator notes.

This, he says, is precisely the reason Albania left the Warsaw Pact, "in an effort to avoid the fate of Czechoslovakia."

Balkan unity, without Bulgaria, is a Yugoslav solution. Sentiment for the revival and broadening of the moribund Balkan Pact signed among Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey in 1954 is growing.

"A new era has started in the Balkans," a seasoned Yugoslav analyst pointed out recently. "The era of resistance, which Balkan states are prepared to mount in defending their freedom and sovereignty. This is at least one positive result of the occupation of Czechoslovakia the realization of Balkan countries that they must join together in the defense of their independence."

Svoboda Fete

(Continued from p. 1)

panied by composer Ihor Sonevitsky, and folk dances by the Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Hempstead, directed by Millie Osenko. Dr. Roman Huhlewych will serve as toastmaster.

The meeting was opened by John Flis, president of the New York UNA District Committee, who called upon secretary Mykola Chomanczuk to read the minutes. A discussion followed on banquet arrangements with Dr. A. Sokolyszyn, Mrs. M. Demychuk, Mr. E. Manatsky and others taking part.

Third in Organizing

UNA organizational matters were discussed by Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, UNA Supreme Secretary, who reported on the courses he had conducted in New York City for several weeks and which he favored holding annually. He stated that New York is third in the 1968 membership drive (after Philadelphia and Toronto) and that three Branches have reached their yearly quota — Branch 88 of Kerhonkson, Branches 19 and 203 of New York. The following are the leading organizers thus far: W. Kwas, Dr. W. Palidwor, M. Chomanczuk, A. Kopystiansky, the late I. Wasylyzyn, W. Mandzi, P. Kuchma, R. Holiat, I. Pryhoda and J. Padoch.

UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer stated 1968 was not the most fruitful year for organizing members, and it would be necessary to put on pressure in December. However, the financial progress of the UNA is encouraging and assets are now close to 35 million.

Mr. Lesawyer then reported on plans for the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the UNA in 1969, the first of which is a banquet to be held on February 22, 1969 in New York.

An honorary committee, headed by Josyf Cardinal Slipyj and including our Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant prelates, government officials and American and Ukrainian leaders, is in the process of formation. Noted speakers such as Vice President-elect Spiro Agnew and Sen. Paul Yuzyk are also being invited. A N.Y. District UNA Jubilee Committee was appointed consisting of Mr. Flis, Mrs. M. Dushnyck, Dr. Sokolyszyn, and Messrs. Chomanczuk, Klawnsnik, Pryhoda and Saldan.

Mr. A. Kopystiansky then discussed his local Branch 327 situation and requested a UNA executive officer to attend.

(Continued on p. 3)

A REPORT FROM THE BERIA RESERVE

The following are excerpts from an appeal written by Valentyn Moroz, a Soviet Ukrainian political prisoner illegally convicted in Lutsk on January 20, 1966, to the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR. The appeal, dated April 15, 1967, was written from the prison in the Moldavian ASSR, where Moroz is serving his sentence along with hundreds of other Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian prisoners. The excerpts are taken from a booklet titled "Voices of Human Courage," published in English in New York by the Association for Free Ukraine, Inc.).

If it were not for the word "Negroes," everyone would be certain that this is a description of our not too distant past. Songs with battle axes endlessly repeated before the chief's throne hold first place not only in the poetry of the Negroes. When we recall the speed with which Stalin's, and also Khrushchev's, each word was caught up and how almost half the collection of aphorisms entitled, "In the World of Wise Thoughts," was filled with the drunken babblings of Khrushchev, then it becomes necessary to admit that the Africans remained far behind. "Our people are such: it is enough to wink one's eye and they understand immediately" (Khrushchev). It seems that there we have twin societies. Such an order was not forced on the Africans by anyone; this was their natural state, dictated to

them by the level of their development. For them the chief was an idol, an object of fascination, a magician, a doctor, a sage, a leader all at the same time — an almost god-like figure. Therefore, in their society slavish adoration was sincere and did not violate the inner harmony of individuality. The songs of the African court singer were praises of the chief and represented artistic creations of quality because the creative ego of the singer was not divided. Ratzell wrote of the Africans of the 19th century that they "submit only to absolute rule, the origins of which are hidden in the shadows of the past; or, if it originates in the present, they are able to tie it in with the belief in the supernatural."

Thus, originally, despotism was natural and based not so much on power as on voluntary adoration. (Here is the solution to the secret which has always puzzled Europeans: how could an African or an American despot rule over great territories with almost no military-bureaucratic apparatus?) How can despotism be maintained in the twentieth century among people for whom the holder of power has long ceased to be a god and is simply the first among equals, a man chosen to perform certain functions? How can despotism of the stone age be enforced on the spirit of a Ukrainian who as early as the middle ages elected a "koshovyy" (a Kozak chief) and himself could become a "koshovyy," and on a Ukrainian who gave birth to the philosophy of Skovoroda — a hymn to human individuality even though in traditional scholastic guise with the motto "Know thyself" on the first page? This is a philosophy in which the "Ego" is the basis of everything, even of God's kingdom, and in which even God Himself is nothing other than a fully de-

veloped "Ego": "He who knows himself, has found the desirable gift of God. He has found the source and the realization of it in himself"; "Truth, man, and God are one and the same thing." How can the contemporary artist, for whom the corporal-despot is simply an inferior being, be forced to perform a war dance before the despot's throne?

No one worshipped Khrushchev; on the contrary, he was a public laughing stock. But, nevertheless, at one movement of his finger, dozens of "kholuys" (toadies) ran. How was this possible? Very simple. When worship takes place, a large degree of compulsion enters. Only this can force contemporary man to bear a despot. The more a man with a developed individuality opposes all attempts to be enslaved, the greater the efforts must be on the part of despotism in order to maintain the norms which in earlier periods existed "because of inertia." Finally despotism loses all traits of patriarchy and changes into an octopus which immobilizes all movement of the social organism. The twentieth century saw the appearance of previously unheard of controls over all aspects of community life, including family life. The entire life span

of man—from cradle to grave — has been placed under supervision. Even rest is standardized: any deviation from the herd-like crusade into the museum is proclaimed a sin. Despotism forms become more and more hateful and degenerate into an Oswiecim (Auschwitz). In this they see regression, "the end of the world." Actually, this is proof of the opposite: despotism is no longer the norm of human relationship and must continually exert new efforts in order to survive.

But even when there is the greatest degree of standardization and subjugation of life, the despot still encounters a problem which cannot be solved by purely bureaucratic means. It is possible to dress all people in identical grey, build identical grey barracks-buildings, burn all books except the official Talmud, and still a tiny sliver will remain open somewhere through which a ray of light, lethal to the mold of despotism, will get through. Man's spiritual world remains. Captain Kazakov of the KGB, sent from Ivanovo-Frankivsk to Moldova to check to what degree I had been "re-educated" (i.e. to what degree I had lost my individuality), confessed to me quite sincerely: "It is too

bad that we cannot see what you have in your head. If it were possible to do this and to throw out (!!) everything which stops you from being a normal Soviet citizen, there would be no need for all this conversation."

In truth, this would be very convenient: to remove and insert into a person's head like one would insert an element into a computer. In the first place it would be a simple matter to destroy all memories of the past. For example: they want to begin a campaign to condemn Stalin's personality cult, so they install a certain program; the next day they remove it, and there is no further mention of Stalin. Or, they decide to liquidate nations and national languages; the same procedure is used and there is no need to worry about such useless details, as far as programming is concerned, as national pride or the desire to preserve cultural values. Secondly, there would be a guarantee that nothing unknown or uncontrolled exists anywhere.

But this is only a dream. You cannot catch thought and put it behind bars. You cannot even see it. What horror: even a thought which is forced into a man's head does not

lie there like an element in a computer; it grows and develops (sometimes in the opposite direction to the one programmed), and no apparatus can control this process. Many a tyrant wakes up in a cold sweat, paralyzed by the realization that he is powerless to stop this invisible but uninterrupted movement in human skulls. The fear of this force, which cannot be ruled by anyone, caused Stalin to pass the last years of his life in a voluntary prison and turned him into a maniac. Here we find the basis for the desire to remove the Homers from society, to cut off "unnecessary" strings from the lyre, and for the age-old hatred that corporals feel for intellectuals who, even, in a soldier's uniform or a prisoner's rags, remain unstandardized and unshaken.

"Comrades, fear those who have hidden their thoughts behind the obscurity of expression. They have hidden a hostile class nature" (Petrovsky). Here lies the reason for the total war waged against not only those who hold different opinions (needless to say), but also against those who are of the same opinions. At the time of my arrest, they confiscated a poem by Ivan Drach, "A Tale

About Wings." I asked, "What is the matter?" The poem had been published and the author himself has lately been praised rather than berated for his "washed pants." They explained it to me: they have nothing against either the poem or the author, but the poem was copied on a typewriter, on someone's own initiative. And that unknown someone distributed it also on his own initiative.

(To be continued)

Old World Handicrafts, Foods Available At Church Bazaar

By HELEN P. SMINDAK

UNIONDALE, L.I. — Ukrainian handicrafts and foods will recapture the warmth and charm of the Old World at the second annual bazaar of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, to be held December 7 and 8 in the church hall at 247 Maple Avenue here.

Sponsored by the parish's Sts. Mary and Olga Sisterhood, which is headed by Mrs. Hany Pyszczymucha, the bazaar will offer a variety of items suitable for Christmas gift giving as well as foods for housewives' weekend menus.

Gift Items

Among suggested gift items will be dolls in authentic folk costumes, cushions embroidered with intricate stitching, LP records of traditional Ukrainian Yuletide carols and a variety of ceramic dishes and candlesticks by Marusia.

Ukrainian breads and pastries will be included among

Winnipeg Women's Alumnae Make Scholarship Award

WINNIPEG, Man. — Each year Alpha Omega Women's Alumnae of Winnipeg, Man., a group of university graduates of Ukrainian descent, provides a scholarship or financial assistance of \$100 for some capable but needy Ukrainian student for the continuation of studies in a chosen field.

This year's recipient was Miss Elizabeth Honeybun of Winnipeg, an aspiring young singer with a promising voice.

Miss Honeybun who has been studying voice with Lillian Karpinka Kushniaryk for the past three years was featured vocalist at a musicale sponsored by the Alumnae at St. Regis Hotel earlier this spring. In 1965, Elizabeth received a medal blessed by the Pope for her fine singing.

IN OUR GALLERY YOU WILL FIND ENAMEL PICTURES ANY SUBJECT. MINIATURE PICTURES AND NOVELTY BY SZONK-RUSYCH, WHO HAS ALREADY WON FIVE AWARDS FROM WSOAE ART EXHIBIT. TWO 1st PRIZE AND OTHERS.

NORM ENAMEL ART GALLERY

318 East 9th Street New York, N.Y. 10009
(Bet. 1st & 2nd Aves.)

Open Daily 1-8 P.M. Sunday — 1-4 P.M.

UKRAINIAN

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE, Division of ARROW EDUCATIONAL AGENCY

Box 4626, New York City, N.Y. 10017

Would you like to increase your Ukrainian vocabulary? For free information without obligation send this ad with the following answered:

Name: _____ Phone No. _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Birthplace: _____ Age: _____

Present Ukrainian ability (indicate by approx. %):
% read, % speak, % understand.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT THAT WILL NEVER BE FORGOTTEN!

BY MAKING AVAILABLE

FUNDS FOR A COLLEGE EDUCATION

you can make your child's future secure

Grandparents, parents, relatives, or friends can provide CASH SCHOLARSHIPS for a university education for any child up to 8 years of age by enrolling the child in the:

Higher Education Scholarship Foundation

(A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION)

A monthly payment of _____ \$ 9.00 for 17 years for a child under 1 year of age will yield a four-year cash scholarship totaling \$4,500.00. Slightly higher payments for older children. Lump payments discounted.

Student may attend any accredited university or college in the world. Scholarships are paid even though the student is the recipient of other scholarship awards. All money deposited less an administrative fee may be withdrawn at any time by the depositor. All funds are deposited with the Trustee, the Canada Permanent Trust Company, one of the largest coast-to-coast trust companies in Canada. For complete Higher Education Scholarship Foundation information fill out and mail the following coupon to:

Ukrainian National Association, Inc.
Mr. Bohdan Zorych, Canadian Director
18 Leland Avenue, Toronto 18, Ontario
Tel.: (416) 239-7564

Please forward detailed information about the Higher Education Scholarship Foundation and the cash scholarship plans.

Name _____

Address _____

No. of children up to 8 years of age _____

Ukrainians Judged Best In Vancouver Folk Festival

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Two Ukrainian dancing ensembles, appearing along with 23 other ethnic groups in Vancouver's "Folk Festival '68," virtually stole the show and delighted an audience of some 3,000 at the Queen Elizabeth Theatre here Saturday, October 26.

Steal Show

The Vancouver Sun music critic Max Wyman said that "the nation that stole the show was Ukraine, with two enormously spirited numbers... Both dances were taken at a frantic pace; both were filled with vigor, spirit and energy; both were punctuated by frequent applause; and both pleased the eye with a profusion of costume, color and whirling athletics."

The two Ukrainian groups garnering the glowing plaudits were the "Verkhovynsi" Dance Ensemble from Toronto, under the direction of Jerry Klun, and the Vancouver "Dnipro" Dance Ensemble, directed by Jim Ciunyk. They earned the critic's praise for their renditions of "Hutsulka" and "Hopak," respectively.

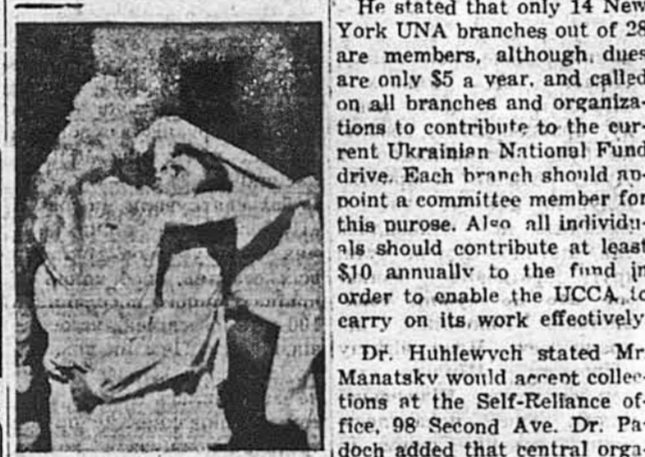
The Folk Festival, an annual affair here, was sponsored by the Canadian Folk

Svoboda Fete...

(Continued from p. 2)

tend its December 8 annual meeting.

Also speaking briefly at the meeting were UNA Vice Presidents Mrs. Dushnyck and Walter Sochan, and UNA Advisor Mrs. Demydchuk.



"KRZYZACY"

based on the novel by Henry SIENKIEWICZ in Polish, with English sub-titles

Mon. and Tues., Dec. 9 & 10 at MESEROLE THEATRE
725 Manhattan Avenue Brooklyn, N.Y. and

Tues., December 17 only at LIBERTY THEATRE
1121 Elizabeth Avenue Elizabeth, N.J.
Continuous showing from 12:00 p.m.

Tickets for the December 14th banquet, celebrating the anniversaries of the UNA publications Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, may be obtained from local UNA secretaries or at the office of Mr. Flis, 98 Second Ave., Tel. AL 4-2260. Tickets cost \$10 per person.

Thinking of a Christmas gift for your friend or relative? A Ukrainian book is a gift of truly lasting value! Make your selection from this list:

Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia
Edited by Volodymyr Kubijovych. Published by the University of Toronto Press for The Ukrainian National Association \$37.50

The Ukrainian-Rite Catholic Church At the Ecumenical Council
By Walter Dushnyck 3.50

An Introduction to Russian History
By Nicholas Fr. Chirovsky 4.50

Stormy Road to Freedom
By Nicholas Prychodko 5.95

The Vulnerable Russians
By Lev E. Dobriansky 5.95

Education in Soviet Ukraine
By John Kolasky 3.50

Ukraine and Russia
By Matthew Stashev. An Outline of History of political and military relations (December 1917 — April 1918) 4.00

Ukrainians and Jews
Articles, Testimonies, Letters and official documents dealing with interrelations of Ukrainians and Jews in the past and present 3.00

English-Ukrainian Dictionary
By Podvesko 6.00

Ukrainian-English Dictionary
By Podvesko 6.00

For these and other books write to:

SVOBODA
81-83 GRAND STREET JERSEY CITY, N.J. 07303

"Boyan" Choir, "Kalyna" Dancers Are Success in Windsor Concert



Lesia Migus, left, and Luba Zahrebelny, both members of the Kalyna Dance Ensemble, pose in colorful Ukrainian national costumes.

WINDSOR, Ont. — There are 5,000 to 6,000 Ukrainians in Windsor. Of that number, members of the Windsor branch of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation hoped to see at least 1,200 of them at the concert at the Cleary Auditorium on Sunday, November 24, for the performance of the Kalyna Dance Ensemble and the Boyan Choir, both of Toronto.

The story, written by Gail Pirie, appeared in the Windsor Star of November 25. The concert was a great success, with hundreds of Ukrainian youth from Windsor, Detroit and neighboring areas in attendance.

Carry On Traditions

The groups perform to promote good international relations and to carry on Ukrainian traditions and culture. Most of the performers are Canadian-born and are students. Ages of the dancers range from 14 to 24 years.

Two of the dancers are 21 year old Lesia Migus and 22 year old Luba Zahrebelny, both of Toronto. Like most of the young people in the groups, Lesia and Luba were introduced to the Ukrainian Federation through their parents, and they or their mothers made their costumes which are exact replicas of the ones worn in the various areas of Ukraine.

The costume Luba was wearing is like those worn in the Hutsul area of the Carpathian Mountains. The costume is called Hutsul after the province in which it is worn.

Luba's colorful winter costume was handmade. Luba's outfit is made out of muslin but the originals are made out of leather or animal skin and fur-lined.

The moccasins were necessary for the mountainous terrain so that the people would have good footing while climbing.

Lesia's costume is worn in the plains around Poltava in Ukraine. It is a bright dress costume worn for special occasions such as weddings. The over-tunic is made of blue velvet and the white embroidered blouse is handmade. The flowers in Lesia's hair are field flowers colorfully decorated with Kalyna which is the national flower of Ukraine. The Kalyna is like a red berry which grows on a bush and is synonymous with Ukraine.

Kalyna, besides being a berry, is also the name for the dancing group. The present choreographer for the dancing ensemble is Sam Dzurau. He originated this particular group in 1958 and the group has since expanded in number and in the number of engagements they do.

(The majority of dancers are members of UNA Branch 432 in Toronto).

The Boyan Choir is under the direction of Stephen Huminilowech. It is made up from all age groups, starting at 16 years.

The Kalyna Dance Ensemble and the Boyan Choir have become famous nationally. They performed widely throughout Canada during the Centennial Year.

ODWU Marks...

(Concluded from p. 1)

Lesawyer, its Supreme President.

Appearing in the entertainment part of the program were: Mary Lesawyer, soprano, with piano accompaniment by Olya Dmytriv, and Osyp Stecura, baritone, accompanied by Roman Stecura.

Prof. Granovsky presented medals to more than 30 ODWU activists in recognition of services rendered to the organization and the Ukrainian cause.

The closing prayer was delivered by the Very Rev. Dr. Volodymyr Kowalyk, OSEM.

SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwadlub

Darts "Win" ASL Title

According to reports in the Washington Post and the Philadelphia Inquirer of December 2, the Washington Darts of the American Soccer League have captured the league title this season by defeating Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals, 1-0, last Sunday before 2556 spectators in Washington.

The Washington Post, in a three paragraph story, stressed the fact that the Darts "brought the Nation's Capital its first professional sports championship in 26 years."

The Darts scored their goal at the 20th minute of the second half when halfback Bernard Grell beat three Ukrainian defenders as he raced down the sidelines to the left corner, and passed to Gerry Browne, who scored his ninth goal of the year from four yards out.

The Darts finished the season with a 10-1-1 record, while Philadelphia, which had won the title six times, was 6-3-0.

Is Season Over?

The biggest question to be answered, however, is whether the American Soccer League season ended or not. Judging from the Philadelphia record, they have played only nine games and would have to play three more to catch up to the 12 which the Darts finished with.

Newark Ukrainian Sitch, which last Sunday collapsed at the sight of Inter, losing 6-0, reportedly also has several games to play.

With attendances as high as 50 spectators (at the Sitch-Inter affair at Eintracht Oval last Saturday) it may be possible that the league has decided to drop further play and spare the clubs all the expenses.

USC-Hota In Cup Play

One of the more interesting contests this weekend will be a tussle between the regenerated New York Ukrainian Soccer Club and Hota Sports Club.

The two teams are slated to meet this Sunday at Park Stadium, Franklin Square, L.I. in a game for the Open Challenge Cup.

Many of the USC players will see familiar faces on the opposite side of the field. Gordon Bradley, once the spark of the Ukrainian squad and more lately a star player with the New York Generals of the North American Professional Soccer League, is now wearing the colors of Hota and is bound to give his former teammates some difficult moments.

Top Team

Hota happens to be a very powerful squad this year in the German-American Soccer League having profited from its relationship with the Generals in the past two seasons.

But, as always, the league is more evenly matched despite the presence of many stars than was normally believed before the start of the season.

And so, Hota is in second place in the standings with a record of 6-3-2 behind the German-Hungarians who are tied with Hota on points but are leading on goal average.

The German Hungarians have yet to be defeated having won five games and tied five. The Greek Americans, defending champions of the league are in third place with five wins, no ties and one loss.

New York Ukrainians are in fifth place in the ten team Major Division with three victories, one tie and five losses. Their latest triumph came last Sunday at the expense of the fourth-place Hellenic squad. USC won 2-0.

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 Street Jersey City, N.J. 07303

U.N.A. METROPOLITAN AREA COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK

invites your participation in commemorating the 75th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF "Svoboda" Ukrainian Daily and the 35th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF "Ukrainian Weekly" at a

JUBILEE BANQUET

to be held on

DECEMBER 14, 1968 at 7:30 P.M.

at the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME

140 Second Avenue — New York City, New York

PROGRAM:

Opening: John O. Flis, Esq., President of U.N.A. Metropolitan Area Committee of New York
Toastmaster: Mr. Roman Huhlewych, President of N.Y. Branch of U.C.C.A.
Main Speaker: Mr. Antin Dragan, Editor of "Svoboda"
Moderator of Panel of Speakers composed of Editors of "Svoboda"

CULTURAL PROGRAM:
Humorist: Ivan Kernycky-Iker
Folk Dancers: The Osenenko Ukrainian Folk Dancers, Hempstead, L.I.

Greetings from Ukrainian Organizations.
Make reservations NOW: Admission \$10.00 per person through your Branch Secretary or through office of John O. Flis — AL 4-2260.

ФОНД КАТЕДРИ УКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВА

ГРОШОВІ НАДХОДЖЕННЯ ДО ФКУ

(Висліді із збіркової кампанії)

В роки 1961-1967 вплинуло \$282,544.99
В деякі місяці 1968 р. 304,616.97
РАЗОМ, по день 31 жовтня 1968 р. \$587,161.96

На адміністраційні видатки (поштові оплати, друкування, галіпр, правні оплати, канцелярський інвентар, бюлетені, кошти поїздок і інше) розходжено \$ 8,534.71

Видатки на ведення кампанії ФКУ становлять у відношенні до досі зібраної суми ... 1.36%

На конатх ФКУ:
в Гарварді \$540,000.00
в банках-щадниках 38,627.25
РАЗОМ капітал ФКУ \$578,627.25

ЖЕРТВОДАВЦІ:
Вплатили сто, або більше доларів 2,934
100-дол. зобов'язання сплачують 1,243
РАЗОМ жертвodawців 4,177
3 того: індивідуальних осіб 3,143; організації — 1,034.

ЗБІРКОВА АКЦІЯ ФКУ В ПОДИНОКИХ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ ГРОМАДАХ

Table with columns: Місцевість, до кінця 1967 року, Зібрано: січня-жовтня 1968, РАЗОМ. Lists various cities and their contributions.

Table with columns: Інші місцевості із статистик, Amount, Amount. Lists other locations and their contributions.

В Нью Йорку занотовано випадки азійської інфлюенци

Нью Йорк. — Представник Уряду Здраво'я д-р Вінсент Гіне повідомляє про появу азійської інфлюенци, яку називають Гонг Конг Флю 19-68, в різних місцях великого Нью Йорку. Внаслідок шкільних демонстрацій важко ствердити, який відсоток шкільних учнів нездужав на цю пошесть. Ця інфлюенція, як і кожна пошесть, не розповсюджується в місяцях, де працює більше число осіб: в кінах, театрах і різних закладах, де перебуває більше людей. В одному театрі на Бродвею аж 9 акторів занедужало на флю. Д-р Гіне передає, що це тільки початок, бо найбільше поширення Гонг Конг флю мало б бути в січні 1969 р. Призакли цієї пошесть: загальне послаблення, гарячка, набляання з носа, біль горла, біль голови і кашель. Лікарі рекомендують хорим негайно пожитися до ліжка, пити багато плинв, головним чином «журячої юшки», споживати аспірин і спробувати кашлю, коли пацієнт кашляє. Д-р Гіне закликає хворих залишатися вдома та не розносити зарази між ліжками і кожна пошесть, що поширюється в місяцях, де працює більше число осіб: в кінах, театрах і різних закладах, де перебуває більше людей.

У РИМІ ПРОГОЛОШЕНО в минулу середу 24-годинний генеральний страйк, який охопив в чотирьох італійських провінціях доккола столиці 600,000 робітників. Припинилась вся комунікація, не появилася газети, спаралювалася пошта, телеграф і міжміські телефонні сполучення. Страйк має економічний характер.

РІДНА ШКОЛА

PIK VII Грудень 1968 Ч. 12 (12)

ДРУГА КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ КРАЙОВОЇ ВИХОВНОЇ РАДИ

Постійні намагання Управи Шкільної Ради УККА добилися якнайбільшої моральної та матеріальної допомоги з боку нашого громадянства, притягнути всю українську спільноту до справи виховання нашої молоді — знайшли відповідне зрозуміння на другій з черги Конференції з рамени Крайової Виховної Ради і Шкільної Ради УККА, що відбулася 9 листопада 1968 р. в залі Українського Інституту Америки в Нью Йорку.

Участь у Конференції взяли представники Екзекутиви УККА, Шкільної Ради УККА, Крайової Виховної Ради, Головної Шкільної Управи УАПЦ, Союзу Українців Америки, Об'єднання Працівників Дитячої Літератури, Відділів УККА, української католицької школи і шкільноукраїнського метрополітанського округу Нью Йорку, організації молоді та інших громадських організацій.

Конференція відкрив професор д-р Е. Жарський, голова Крайової Виховної Ради і Шкільної Ради УККА, привітавши присутніх і попросивши до Президії містр. прот. о. О. Мишика, діючого голову Головної Шкільної Ради УАПЦ, о. д-ра В. Ковалика, ЧСВВ, від парафіяльної школи церкви св. Юра в Нью Йорку, проф. д-ра Романа Смалья-Стоцького, голову НТШ, п-ні Аполонію Книш, представницю СУА і членів Шкільної Ради УККА, містр. Ірвану Пеленську, містр. Михайла Лисогору, а проф. Юрія Спільниченка на секретаря.

ГРОМАДА І ВИХОВАННЯ МОЛОДІ

Відриваючи цю важливу для справ виховання нашої молоді конференцію, голова Шкільної Ради д-р Е. Жарський підкреслює, що ця конференція виконує поставлені СВООС-СКВУ і напрямки Української Виховної Системи по лінії поступу і координації виховної дії. Підкреслює теж намагання Управи Шкільної Ради УККА не обмежувати піклування вихованням нашої молоді тільки до вузького круга садочків, світлиць, шкіл чи організацій молоді, а поширити на всю нашу громаду, добути для цього прихильників та відданих пропагаторів і співробітників у нашій всій спільноті. Бо справа виховання нашої молоді це не лише справа батьків чи учителів, це справа нас усіх.

У висліді постійних турбот Управи Шкільної Ради, чільне Представництво нашої спільноти в ЗСА — УККА — видало окреме звернення до громадянства, в якому Екзекутива ставить українське хворих залучитися вдома та не розносити зарази між ліжками і кожна пошесть, що поширюється в місяцях, де працює більше число осіб: в кінах, театрах і різних закладах, де перебуває більше людей.

У дальших доповідях містр Л. Хралива засторкувала справу дитячої літератури та ОПДЛ; голова Шкільної Ради УПЦеркв містр. прот. о. Омелян Мишик у доповіді «Виховна діяльність Головної Шкільної Управи і Консистерії УАПЦ в ЗСА» висловив з'ясував роль наших парафіяльних шкіл та звернувши увагу на важливість координації дій всіх виховних інституцій.

ДОПОВІДІ

З черги член Ради Дошкільної при Крайовій Виховній Раді, мігр. І. Пеленська, висловила доповідь «До проблематики українського дошкільня в ЗСА», в якій представила вагу нашого дошкільня для збереження нашої молоді при українській, звернула увагу на недостатнє охоплення світличками наших найменших і на роль нашої громади у розв'язанні важливих виховних питань.

Конференція дала реальний образ української виховної справи і закінчилася вибором мігра І. Базарка представником громадського сектору для виховних справ у Крайовій Виховній Раді та схваленням таких резолюцій:

РЕЗОЛЮЦІЇ
1. УККА та його Відділи — як наша чільна установа, що охоплює і координує працю своїх членів на терені

БАТЬКІВСЬКИЙ ДІМ

Батьківський дім відіграв найголовнішу роль у вихованні, бо батьки були, є і завжди будуть першими виховниками дитини. Очевидно, що в початках найбільше трудів та заходів мусить нести мати. Вже від першої хвилини по приході дитини на світ вона мусить піклуватися нею та дбати про її здоров'я. Вона вчить дитину вимовляти перші слова, ставити перші кроки, вперше складаєть ручки до молитви та вимовляти її слова. Мати найкраще розуміє всі потреби та всі бажання дитини. Вона слідує за її розвитком і тишіться, коли дотягне щось нове, якого допер не було. Мати співає пісеньку над її колискою та розказує казочки, коли дитина відчує їх потребу. Мати знайомить дитину з довкіллям світом, а також старатися прищепити перше поняття про Бога.

ГАРМОНІЯ В ДОМІ

Родина, в якій панує спокій та погідна гармонія, де є згода і любов між усіми її членами, де кожна річ має своє місце і призначення, де кожна чинить мас своєю метою, де слово обох батьків має однакову вагартість і жадна сторона не хоче робити крапкою перед дитиною, де батьки розуміють своє відношення до Бога-Творця і виконують свої релігійні обов'язки, де шанується та респектується всі релігійні, національні, чи державні закони, де праця не вважається невідличним тагарем, де сусиди чи родина є завжди милими гостями і про них не говориться інакше тоді, коли їх нема в хаті, — там не бувас виховних труднощів. Дитина звикає до такого, бо вона іншою, де не знає і навіть не приходить їй на думку робити щось таке, що суперечило б порядкам, до якого вона звикла від наймолодших літ.

Як же важко буде виховати дитину в такій родині, де між батьками чується сварка, нарікання, а то й прокляття, де кожне з батьків ходить своїми власними стежками, де неділя та свято в нічому не ризняється від інших днів, де молитва в пошесть, де бувають часті пиятики або батьки приходять до хати в стані, який не заслуговує на довіру, де для дитини не застается гальм, де дітей не питають, що вони роблять та з ким пристають.

Колі дитина піде до школи, то це не значить, що всю журбу про виховання дитини перебирає хтось інший. Навпаки, батьки повинні дуже цікавитися шкільною працею своїх дітей та бути постійно в контакт з школою. Школа в ніякому разі не заступити батьків, тільки допомагає їм у їхній праці. Усі важливі виховні засоби і кроки супроти дитини варто б наперд узгодити з учителем, бо вислід такого потягнення буде напевно краший і успішніший. Важливе це тоді, коли проявиться у дитині якийсь особливе зацікавлення чи талант, які варто спільно обдумати та подбати, щоб його не змарнувати.

НЕ ЛИШАТИ БЕЗ УВАГИ

Роки пливають і дитина підрастає. Батьки переходять до ролі опікунів та доглядників. Але залишити дитину без уваги не можна. Саме тоді вона її може потребувати куди більше, ніж раніше. Добре вихована дитина не буде мати ніяких таємниць перед батьками. В разі ускладнен, буде шукати поради та допомоги не в кого іншого, а в батьків. Батьки повинні знати і розуміти всі труднощі та клопоту своїх дітей, але не завжди кінечно всі ці труднощі усувати. Часом добре тільки порадити та вказати дорогу, як їх оминути, а вихованця залишити дитині. Хай гартується, хай пізнає життя, хай вчиться поступати так, щоб не допустити до труднощів, бо краще до труднощів не допустити, ніж їх перемагати.

РЕЗОЛЮЦІЇ

1. УККА та його Відділи — як наша чільна установа, що охоплює і координує працю своїх членів на терені

ВИХОВНІ ПОМИЛКИ

Батьки чи виховники не раз поповнюють виховні помилки, які важко опісля правити. Часто чується нарікання на все інше, але правдиві причини не подається. Тому варто приглянутись хоч до деяких із тих помилок:

1. Роблення ляльки з дитини, яку вважається за забавку для батьків. Звичайно бувають це однаки в родині, яких вибирають понад стає, стараються їх усім показати та звернути загальну увагу всіх на таку «ляльку». Йй все можна, йй нічого не відмовляють і з часом така дитина може стати тираном для всіх, а в першу чергу для своїх батьків.

2. Завелика поблажливість для дітей, при чому вони не знають, що їм вільно, а чого не вільно. Такі діти чуються звичайно дуже але в школі, де безоглядна свобода, яку дитина мала вдома, мусить бути обмежена і діти мусять виконувати всі поручення учителя. Такі діти не рідко бунтуються, вважають учителя за свого найбільшого ворога; їх поступки не завжди задовільні, бо вони часто роблять «наперекір учителям».

3. Зачасте живання фізичних кар. Деякі батьки вважають, що фізична кара — це найкращий та найуспішніший лік на всі недомогання дитини; замість прослідити правдиву причину та знайти відповідний засіб її усунути. Знаємо, що бувають діти хворі, нервові, або з певними вродженими хвилями чи й психічно незрозуміні, і їм ніякі кари, чи нагороди не допоможуть. Ім може допомогти тільки знайдення причини та відповідне лікування, чи застосування спеціальних виховних засобів.

4. Брак розумної співдії батьків у вихованні. Трапляються батьки, що не вміють, чи не хочуть діяти спільно і послідовно. Часто те, що заборонить батько, дозволяє мати, а деколи і так, що батько про це не знає і навапика; батько дозволяє те, що заборонила мати. В таких випадках дитина вчиться легковажити батьків та їх вадити, учитися фарисейства, відхиляється від відповідальності. Одним словом: таке виховання приносить звичайно дуже багато шкоди.

5. Завелике довір'я до дитини, без огляду на те, чи вона своїм поступуванням на таке довір'я заслуговує чи ні. Довір'я у вихованні — дуже важлива річ і це довір'я повинно ісувати, але в жадному разі воно не може бути використуване в невідповідному напрямі. Дітям. Добре, колі дитина одержує від батьків невеликі грошеві датки. Але ці датки мусять мати стисло виховний характер. Дастесь гроші дитині не на те, щоб вона зараз їх розгартувала. Ці гроші можуть стати кінце потрібними за кілька, чи кільканадцять днів і тому треба їх зберігати. Даючи дитині гроші, батьки повинні знати, що вона з ними має замір зробити і, колі ці заміри незгідні з виховними засадами, повинні пояснити дитині і про вартість грошей і їх призначення, і справу ошадности, і раціональність господарки грошми.

9. Дозвіл на перебування дітей на вулиці серед непровіреного товариства може принести велику шкоду у вихованні. Знаємо, що діти, головню підрастачі, дуже вразливі на опінію своїх співтоваришів. Колі ці товариші належю виховані, то небезпеки не буде, але хто ж може проврити чужих, незаних дітей, та яку опінію виставлять нашим дітям? Тому багато краще зроблять ті батьки, що допоможуть своїм дітям дружити з дітьми своїх, добре заних та вихованих сусідів, яких знають і до яких мають повне довір'я. Роль організації молоді тут надзвичайно важлива.

10. Замала, або й жадна співпраця батьків зі школою також буває часто причиною непорозумінь. Деякі діти, замість призначити, що вчинили якісь, навіть дрібні проступок, стараються деколи скинути винку на інших, або й на школу. Батьки, не прослідивши справи, стараються поладнати її по своєму, із того не раз може виникнути конфлікт. Куди краще було б, якщо б батьки часто порозумівались з учителями про виховні справи та шукали спільно найкращих засобів і опіно розв'язували б свої труднощі.

В. Мацько М. В.