

СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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

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

PERTH AMBOY UNA BRANCH 155 HONORS SENIOR MEMBERS

By MICHAEL FEDYNYSHYN
PERTH AMBOY, N.J. — Perth Amboy, and its growing participation in the community's social and political affairs.
The Ukrainian National Association's "Zaporozhska Sitch" Branch 155 held its annual St. Michael's Day observance here Sunday, November 20, at which five senior members were honored in a special ceremony.
After Liturgy and Panakhyda services at the local Ukrainian Catholic Church, members of the Branch assembled at the Ukrainian National Home for the annual get-together held in honor of the society's patron saint.
Five "young" old-timers, with a combined total of 282 years of membership in the Ukrainian National Association, were the recipients of gold watches.
Theodore Hawrysh, member since 1907, Philip Stutski, Dmytro Wowk, and Nicholas Kolody, members since 1910, and Dmytro Fedczyszyn, member since 1911, were given recognition for long years of service to the UNA. Mr. Fedczyszyn was the only senior member unable to be present due to recent hospitalization.
Each of the honorees present recalled briefly the early history of the organization in

S. Hawrish is Named 'Ukrainian Of the Year' by Graduates Club

WINDSOR, Ont. — Mrs. Richard (Sally) Hawrish of Windsor, Ont., was awarded the coveted "Ukrainian of the Year" plaque by the Ukrainian Graduates Club of Detroit-Windsor at the organization's annual dinner-dance here on Saturday, October 22nd.
Mrs. Hawrish was nominated for the annual award by Martha Wichorek. Judges, who selected the winner from nomination applications submitted to them, included: Stewart Anderson, member of the Windsor Utilities Commission, Ted Douglas, Windsor Star editor, and Dr. G. Howe, Dean of the University of Windsor School of Business Administration.
Mrs. Hawrish, a professional pharmacist, graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1936. She is married to Dr. Richard Hawrish, D.D.S., and a mother of two children, Richard Jr., who is currently studying law at Osgood Hall, and Mary Beth, an 11th grade honor student at Herman Collegiate here. The family have been residents of Windsor since 1940.
Mrs. Hawrish's parents were both active in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and

APPEAL

TO UNA MEMBERS TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE UCCA NATIONAL FUND
The last day of December of this year is also the deadline for sending in contributions to the National Fund of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America for 1966. Thus very little time remains for the fulfillment of this civic obligation, which to a large extent determines the success of the activity of UCCA in the coming year.
Keeping in mind the welfare of our Ukrainian community, we appeal to the members of the Ukrainian National Association to fulfill their responsibility and send in their contributions for this year to the National Fund without delay.
The UNA was one of the founders of the UCCA and remains its constant, dedicated member. Our Branches and members have supported the UCCA for the past 25 years with unstinting labor and contributions. We are certain that they will again fulfill their obligation this year, in which the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America observes its 25th anniversary.
December, 1966.

SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of the
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

RED CHINA IS MAIN CONCERN OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE FOR EDITORS AND BROADCASTERS HELD IN WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON, D.C. — Reversals in foreign policy, an acute economic crisis at home, ideological cleavages within the Communist bloc and an internal power struggle have led Red China to a dogmatic militancy that poses a threat to world peace.
Consequently, the developments in Red China and their effect on world events constitute the main concern of U.S. foreign policy.
This is apparent in view of the statements made by high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Government at a two-day conference for editors and broadcasters held here Thursday and Friday, December 1-2.

High-Ranking Officials

The conference, attended by some 800 journalists, radio and TV broadcasters, consisted of two plenary sessions and nine round-table discussions focusing on specific phases and areas of U.S. foreign policy. Specialists and high-ranking officials of the U.S. Government were on hand to discuss the issues, problems and policy alternatives, and to answer questions posed by the attending representatives of the press and other media of communications.
The conference's ground rules specify that all sessions are on a "background only" basis, meaning that participants are free to pu-

Preparatory Committee for WCFU to Meet in Toronto

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Preparations for the first World Congress of Free Ukrainians, scheduled to take place early in November of next year here, are being gradually stepped up in view of the relatively short time remaining and the maze of problems that a gathering of such magnitude entails.
The Ad Hoc Committee of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference, a body which is in charge of convening the congress, will be meeting again in Toronto, Ont., next Monday and Tuesday, December 11-12, according to an announcement made public here last week by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.
The Ad Hoc Committee had already met twice this year and worked out a draft program of the congress, as well as appropriate appeals, announcements and declarations that will be submitted to the congress for approval.

Pre-Collegiate Panel at NYU Discusses Academic Careers

New York, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Club of New York University at Washington Square sponsored a panel discussion for pre-collegiate high-school students here in Loeb Student Center at the Washington Square campus on Sunday, November 20th.
Handzia Sawyckyj, a sophomore at NYU and chairman of this event said that "we felt that many high-school students, lacking appropriate guidance services in their schools, were uncertain of their college future. This panel was intended to give them an idea of what to expect academically at different colleges in New York City. As college students, immediately involved in our college careers, we felt that our first-hand advice could be valuable for students making the often agonizing choice of where to go to college."
The panel consisted of Ukrainian students from major New York colleges. Representing their schools were: Christine Hubickyj, CCNY; Ronald Liteplo, Manhattan College; George Savytsky, Pratt Institute; Christine Stasiuk, St. John's University; Eugene Kotlarchuk, Fordham University; Andrij Vytvytskyj, Columbia University; and Handzia Sawyckyj, NYU.
After a few opening words by Miss Sawyckyj, moderator, the panelists began discussions of admission requirements, college board examinations, advanced placement courses, and scholarship possibilities at the different colleges. The panelists spoke objectively about the good and bad departments at their colleges in order to orient prospective students on the advantages and disadvantages of attending particular universities.
Both the panelists and other college students in the audience answered questions from high-school students about general and specific college studies.
Over refreshments, the panelists and other college students in the audience mingled with the thirty high-school students who attended, answering individual and specific questions about their respective colleges and their major fields.
Both the speakers and the audience agreed that this panel discussion, entitled "College, Your Future," had been a worthwhile and valuable affair.
The panel discussion was held, co-incidentally, only one week after a similar conference of SUSTA in Philadelphia.

New Theater Back in New York After Successful Tour

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The recently formed New Theater which last Spring gave an exciting gala premiere of Lesia Ukrainka's "Kamynnyi Hospodar," followed by two more performances in April, went during the last month on a tour of Toronto, Chicago, Detroit and Rochester and met with tremendous success.
The performances were received with ovations, the performers with flowers—and receptions followed every time.
The Detroit reception given by ladies of the UNWLA was attended by 200 persons, including Councilwoman Mary Beck. In Chicago, where attendance was well over 1,200 persons, the performance was attended by Bishop Jaroslav Gabro. The reception that followed, was sponsored by the "Self-Reliance" Credit Union to mark its 15th anniversary. The Rochester performance and reception were sponsored by the Lesia Ukrainka Branch of UNWLA.
The troupe, consisting of 15 technical personnel, had been travelling by chartered bus and by plane. Almost all of them are young people. Some of them have appeared in American theaters, notably director Wolodymyr Lysniak and his wife, Laryssa Kurycka, known on Broadway as Laryssa Laurel.
"Kamynnyi Hospodar" will be staged for the last time on Saturday, December 17th, at the Fashion Institute of Technology auditorium, 227 West 27th Street in New York City, at 8:30 p.m., as the theater is preparing a new production for a premiere in April.
"Kamynnyi Hospodar" is Lesia Ukrainka's version of Don Juan, and is staged by the New Theater in a modern setting. Young people have been particularly excited about this original production. Those who have seen it in the past will be wise to attend again, as quite a few changes have been made both in the concept and the actual execution of the play.

Senator Dodd Warns Against "Make Believe" on Communism

LEGISLATOR HONORED AT 10TH ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF CACEED AT OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB IN NEW YORK
NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Hon. Thomas J. Dodd, U.S. Senator from Connecticut, was honored by the Conference of Americans—of Central and Eastern European Descent (CACEED) at a dinner on Saturday, December 3, 1966, dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the founding of CACEED. The Senator was presented with an Anniversary Award plaque, in recognition of his service to the cause of freedom.
Policy Spokesman
In introducing the U.S. legislator, syndicated columnist John Chamberlin described Senator Dodd as "the most knowledgeable, most far-sighted, and the most consistently effective spokesman on foreign policy in the U.S. Congress."
Senator Dodd, in accepting the award, warned against a misreading of the nature of Soviet and Vietnamese communism.
"During the 1930's," he said, "it was the vogue throughout the free world to look upon the Russian revolution as a brave new experiment in the organization and management of society... The handful of people who sought to tell the truth about Russian communism were looked upon as extremists..."
Referring to the speculation on Soviet desire for peace in Viet Nam, he said that the Kremlin wants to "see us bogged down, for as long as possible and with as many men as possible."
Critical of Concessions
Sen. Dodd was also highly critical of the recent concessions we have made to the Russians. He said that in response to our concessions and demonstrations of good will, the Russians have simply stepped up their shipments of arms to the anti-Western governments in the Middle East, and "have provided the bulk of the funds as well as top leadership for the vast apparatus of subversion set up at

Dr. Kalba Named Director of Ukrainian Canadian Committee

WINNIPEG, Man. — Dr. Jaroslav S. Kalba, of Montreal, Que., is the new executive director of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, a post which has been vacant since the sudden death of Volodymyr Kochan in June of this year.
Mr. Kalba, a lawyer by profession, has been associated in recent years with American industrial concerns, an occupation that took him first to Canada, then to Europe, then back to Canada.
His career in community work goes back to pre-war years, when he became secretary of the first Ukrainian Relief Committee, based in Craow and headed by the late Dr. V. Zahaykevych.
Born in Mozolivka, Western Ukraine, in 1911, Dr. Kalba completed his secondary and higher education in Lviv. A graduate of the Lviv University with a degree in jurisprudence, he obtained his Doctor's degree at the Ukrainian Free University in Prague in 1944. While still in high school, Dr. Kalba was arrested, along with hundreds of Ukrainian youths, for active participation in Ukrainian nationalist organizations.
In the immediate pre-war years, Dr. Kalba practiced law in Peremyshliany and later in Lviv.
The end of World War II found Dr. Kalba in Germany.



Dr. Jaroslav S. Kalba

He headed the Ukrainian Committee for the French occupation zone and was the official representative of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee for the area. In 1953-54, he was UUAARC's European Director.
In his profession and extensive travels, Dr. Kalba has acquired vast administrative experience which he intends to apply in his new post. A dynamic leader with urbane manners and affable personality, Dr. Kalba speaks fluent French and German, in addition to Ukrainian and English.

Ukrainian Section of Minnesota U.'s Immigrant Archives Continues to Expand

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Ukrainian leaders visited the Ukrainian Section of the Immigrant Archives, University of Minnesota Library, during the recent meeting of the National Fraternal Congress in Minneapolis. Left to right are: Dr. Alexander Granovsky, founder of the Ukrainian Section; Mrs. Mary Molek, Curator, the Immigrant Archives; Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, President, the Ukrainian National Association; Professor Timothy L. Smith, originator of the Immigrant Archives Project; Mr. John Kokolski, UNA Treasurer; Dr. Michael Danyluk, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Mr. Edward Popil, Treasurer, Ukrainian Workingmen's Association; and Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, UNA Supreme Secretary.



СВОБОДА SVOBODA

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Editorials

Hold Red Menace At Bay

There is little doubt that the policy of the U.S. Government toward international communism is one of constantly changing alternatives depending on the course of world events and the increasingly changing conditions inside the Communist bloc.

The recent Conference on Foreign Policy for Editors and Broadcasters, which saw high-ranking officials of the U.S. Government speak out in considerable candor on the fundamental principles of America's foreign policy, left the unmistakable impression that our government favors the kind of "peaceful coexistence" with the Soviet Union and its Eastern European satellites that leads to greater national independence, internal liberalization and improvement in the physical well-being of the people.

At the same time, the U.S. Government remains firm in its endeavor to prevent the Communists from extending their domain and to make it increasingly costly, dangerous and futile for them to try to do so. This is amply evident from America's determined stand in Viet Nam, where a war is being fought for the principle of self-determination and a nation's sacred right to chart its own course without outside interference.

The "wholesome trends" in Eastern Europe, signalling as they do gradual opening up of hitherto completely closed societies, are said to be in the national interest of the United States, because they constitute a check on Communist imperialism. This, in turn, leads to adjustments that have to be made in relation to the different behavior of different Communist states, or to the changing behavior of the same state.

A policy thus formulated allows for flexibility, constant probing and variety of alternatives. The U.S. Government leaves no doubt that it is prepared for any contingency, as witness its nuclear deterrent of almost unimaginable power.

For the nations held captive by Moscow, however, the question is not one of power, but of freedom. Clinging firmly to their hopes, in spite of terror and persecution, their plight cannot be defined in long-term and short-term objectives. One only has to read the latest reports from Ukraine about arrests of intellectuals to realize the urgency of the plight. Here there is no "peaceful coexistence," and there will be none until full freedom and independence are restored.

The Lesson Of Pearl Harbor

Unexpectedly, in one sudden explosion that virtually destroyed a mighty American fleet twenty-five years ago at a place called Pearl Harbor in the Far Pacific, this nation was plunged into a two-ocean war, one that was to begin in horror and end in triumph.

It was on December 7, 1941 that the Imperial Japanese navy and air arm waged a sneak attack on a wholly unprepared fleet of American ships. The toll was heavy, as nearly 3,000 Americans died, along with much of the battle fleet, secure in the certainty that it could not happen here.

But it did happen, and in the space of a bomb's fall a turn in history was made, one that left behind the era of splendid isolationism, one that would send American fighting men all around the globe in an effort to make this world a better place to live and to salvage what was left from the ravages of a scourge that was mercilessly beating at all continents. Indeed, it was a turn in fate that made America the most powerful, the most responsible and perhaps the most burdened country in the world.

Today, twenty-five years later, the day that was "to live in infamy" must also live in memory. For what brought on Pearl Harbor was an oversimplified complacency, coupled with a genuine belief that man cannot possibly be all that bad, that the greed of power-hungry maniacs can somehow be sated through "civilized negotiation." The disappointment was tragic and costly.

And when today another monstrous and deceitful "ism" is seeking to engulf what is left of the free world while keeping millions in a state of slavery, the lesson of Pearl Harbor stands clear: that general peace is not preserved by weakness but only by strength and determination; that to secure permanent peace, freedom must prevail.

THE RE-ELECTION OF U THANT

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The Organization of the United Nations has solved its most immediate and pressing problem by the reelection of U Thant for another term as Secretary General.

The Burmese diplomat was apparently reelected on his own terms but that does not mean that he has solved any of the pressing problems of the Organization for he has only received vague promises of political support and financial assistance and it remains to be seen whether these can be translated into either action or the solution of UN's financial problems.

'Glorified Clerk'

To recount in general the nature of the problem, we must remember the situation at the expiration of his term.

U Thant at first declined to seek a new term because he felt himself merely a glorified clerk whose recommendations were treated with almost open neglect and he felt that his frustrations were not worth his efforts, even though there are many reasons why at the expiration he should not return to Burma for his health's sake. However, unlike his predecessors, he was not deeply involved in the opposing views as to the purposes of the United Nations and neither one of the objecting parties was openly opposed to him because of his skillful handling of the affairs of the Organization. Rather the representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union both urged him to reconsider and accept another term.

At first, he merely consented to stay on until the end of the meeting of the General Assembly late in December but apparently the promise made to him and the failure of either the Security Council or the General Assembly to consider a successor swayed his opinion and last week he consented to keep the office and was duly elected.

Yet this may be only a short respite. U Thant has set his heart on two points. The first is to be able to bring to the notice of the Security Council and to take on his own initiative such action as he considers necessary to carry out his duties as a promoter of international peace in the various dangerous crises that are constantly erupting.

Secondly, the Organization is almost without funds, a condition which has plagued the United Nations almost from the beginning and which antedates his regime when both France and the Soviet Union refused, despite a decision by the International Court of Justice of their validity, to pay the expenses of the peace-keeping operations involved in the Gaza Strip after the Israel-Egyptian War and in the Congo. Those in Cyprus have more or less been covered by other sources.

Last Year's Crisis

According to the Charter of the United Nations, both of these major countries as well as some of the more un-

derdeveloped countries should be deprived of their vote in the Assembly and in fact the Organization existed for one year without taking a single formal vote in the Assembly and adopted nothing except on informal agreement. Then the United States relented and allowed the normal processes to continue in order to save something of the Organization. This year there have been fewer of the disturbing outbreaks of denunciation, but the situation has not yet been returned to normalcy and U Thant has insisted that his practical freedom of choice should at least theoretically be broadened.

There have been hints that both France and the Soviet Union will make voluntary contributions that will at least tide over the Organization and enable it to continue to function on something like a proper scale. On the execution of these two points depends very obviously the future both of U Thant as Secretary General and of the Organization as a whole.

We must remember that the Organization was established in the last phases of the outbreak of international solidarity among the great powers at the conclusion of World War II and before the recognition of the cold war and the Communist takeover of China.

At the time it seemed inconceivable to the hopeful leaders in World War II that that era of good feeling would ever come to an end, but from the first days when the Organization commenced to function, dear old Uncle Joe had decided to use it for his own purposes and so the Charter was so arranged that any one of the five permanent members could bring any decisive action by casting a veto. The United States has lost none, Great Britain and China, a negligible number. France a few more and the Soviet Union under its various leaders, over one hundred.

The finest moment of the Organization was when the Soviet Union withdrew its delegate and at the fateful meeting, the United Nations Security Council could vote support to Korea in its struggle to throw back the Communist aggressors of the North armed by the Soviet Union and aided by Communist Chinese "volunteers."

New Nations

Since then there has been a swelling in the number of members by the addition of all the newly liberated peoples of Asia, Africa and the West Indies and their growing disinclination to have the Organization consider any subjects but those that they want on the agenda. These reasons broke the heart and the energies of the first two Secretary Generals and they seemed on the way to be finishing the regime of U Thant.

At the present time, with France and the Soviet Union working together more and more intimately, U Thant could easily gain their pro-

Policeman is a Public Servant

(Message of the FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in the Law Enforcement Bulletin of December 1, 1966).

Recently, in Kingsport, Tenn., an elderly man who had been arrested on local charges some 400 times since 1939 passed away. He had no known relatives. When the city's police officers, many of whom had made some of the arrests, learned of his death, they took up a collection from members of the department to pay for his funeral. In addition, six of the officers served as his pallbearers. Because of their kindness, the man was given a proper burial.

Last May, FBI Agents in Chicago located a baby boy who had been kidnaped a month earlier from his South Carolina home when he was only 2 weeks old. The child's distraught mother was overjoyed to know that her baby was alive and safe. When Agents who had investigated the case learned that the mother was destitute, they donated the money which enabled her to immediately fly to Chicago and take her baby home.

I cite these two incidents not because they merit wider recognition, although the actions of the police officers and

the Agents were indeed commendable. Nor are the incidents rare; good deeds of this type occur repeatedly in enforcement agencies throughout the country. Rather, I mention the two incidents because they illustrate a benevolent and humanitarian aspect of law enforcement work which is often ignored and unappreciated.

The role of the policeman in our society goes far beyond the sworn duties of enforcing the law and arresting lawbreakers. Modern-day computers would be taxed to process the thousands of special services performed for the public by law enforcement officers every day.

In any emergency, real or imaginary, the first cry that goes forth is for the police. The officer on the beat must be a journeyman of many trades — an on-the-spot doctor, plumber, or babysitter. Today's enforcement officer is expected to have multifarious abilities, explicit judgment. He performs on a public stage. The audience is "live"; every observer is a critic. There can be no retakes of his efforts or pretaped performances. He is second-guessed, ridiculed, abused, cursed, assaulted, and sometimes murdered. But when he leads a small, lost tot from a densely wooded area to the arms of a joyously weeping mother, his is a rewarding and satisfying service.

The duty of the enforcement officer is often an unpopular and unpleasant task. His job could be easier if, at the height of erroneous charges and unwarranted attacks against his profession, citizens would remember some of the humanitarian aspects of his work which they have come to expect and depend upon.

Ukrainian Youth is Cited for Accomplishments at N.J. School

PASSAIC, N.J. — Tony Kardashinets's fine record of accomplishments and diverse extracurricular activities were cited last month by the local newspaper's columnist Ellen Dubeck, who chose the Ukrainian youth as her profile personality of the day.

Writing in the Herald-News (Clifton-Passaic, N.J.) Tween-Teens column of October 26th, Miss Dubeck said:

Today's personality profile. Tony Kardashinets, is one of Rutherford High's most outstanding and active students. Besides serving as class president in his junior and senior years, he is also Folk-Singing Club president, a member of the Masquers, a varsity soccer player, the program chairman of the National Honor Society, a writer for the school newspaper, the R-Hi, and an active representative on the Student Council.

Last June he was chosen to attend Boys' State at Rutgers, and in August, participated in the 11th Student Council Leadership Conference at Blairstown. Bear in mind that these are but a few of Tony's senior-year accom-

plishments, and only a small indication of his participation and enthusiasm in school activities.

Besides school-oriented activities, he finds time for hobbies and a host of interests. Membership in the North Jersey Ju-Jitsu Club and the Ukrainian Dancing Troupe testify to the variety of his interests. A member of the Ukrainian Youth Association of Passaic, Tony spent the summer as a camp counselor. These experiences have doubled his interest in horseback riding, camping, basketball, soccer, and traveling. His love of the guitar accounts for much of his interest in country and western music.

As busy as he is, Tony somehow finds time to hold down two jobs and occasionally see a Broadway production.

Rutherford High School is proud to have a student like Tony and, as he has proven, in the past, his initiative, leadership, enthusiasm, and winning personality will lead him to even greater accomplishments in the future and guarantee him success.

contributions in their specific fields. Among the outstanding scientists are: Dr. T. K. Pavlychenko, (died in 1958), former professor of Plant Ecology at the University of Saskatchewan, an author of a number of scientific publications and an outstanding researcher of world renown in chemical weed control; Dr. Isydore Hlynka, an internationally recognized cereal chemist with the federal Board of Grain Commissioners, is author of several scientific papers, former president of the Manitoba Section of the Chemical Institute of Canada, and member of the editorial boards of the publications Chemistry in Canada and The Cereal Chemist (U.S.A.); Dr. W. J. Cherwick, with the Dominion Plant Pathology Laboratories in Winnipeg, was for two years supervisor of the Colombo Plan agricultural activities in Malaya, Asia.

In this survey it is impossible to give an adequate account of the rapid strides made by Ukrainians in the

UYL-NA CORNER

By GEORGE PANKRATH

Happiness reigned supreme this past week in the Szmagala household in Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Taras Szmagala welcomed a new addition into their household on November 14th. They named him Taras Gregory Szmagala Jr. We understand that the new father, a former Youth League president and presently UNA Supreme Advisor, has his sights on the presidency of the UYL-NA for junior in 1968...

Congratulations go out to Mr. and Mrs. Dymtro Szmagala, who celebrated 50 years of wedded bliss on November 19th... Speaking of weddings, Elaine Kurko, 1st vice-president of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, surprised her many friends when she eloped on November 11th. The lucky groom is Richard Lenahan... League president Bob Hussar would like to know if anyone has a remedy for flat tires. It seems he has had six of them in the last month. Could it be sabotage?... The 1967 UYL-NA Toronto Convention Committee held its first meeting Sunday, November 20, at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Church in Toronto, and from all reports, plans are buzzing for the 1967 Convention... The League still has a number of Shevchenko Directories available. It's a great booklet to keep next to your phone, in your car for Christmas card writing. It contains over 1,500 names, plus listings of 187 Ukrainian churches. Make requests for copies and checks for \$1.00 payable to: Ray Karbiwnyk, 2870 N. Lawrence, Philadelphia, Pa. 19133... The ideal Christmas gift is Ukrainian designed notepaper being sold by the UYL-NA. It contains 16 sheets along with envelopes. If you are interested, send along \$1.00 with your name and address to Ray Karbiwnyk, 2870 N.

Lawrence, Philadelphia, Pa. or see any of the UYL-NA Executive Board members in your area... The UYL-NA sends congratulations to former president Gene Woloshyn of Cleveland on being named Cleveland's "Ukrainian of the Year"... The Ukrainian National Home of Syracuse, N.Y., has erected a new 20-foot sign for the outside of its club making it impossible for anyone to miss seeing the club when they ride by... Syracuse Ukrainian Youngmen's Club president Paul Micho reminds everyone that the Club, along with the Ukrainian National Home, will stage its annual children's Christmas Party on December 17th, followed by their own party that evening.

My Ukrainian Youth League Executive Board personality sketch this week is on District Organizer Lawrence Sanagursky of Rochester, N.Y. Larry is both a member of UNA branch 316 and UWA branch 244. He is in his second term as national president of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association Youth Organization... He is a second-year student at St. John Fisher College and very active in school functions. He was instrumental in getting out all the publicity to the Ukrainian people concerning a lecture given in October by Professor Clarence Manning at the college. He is president of the local branch of the Ukrainian Student Association, and a member of St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church Holy Name Society. He holds the rank of Star Scout with the Boy Scouts of America and enjoys working with youth groups. He has worked with the Red Cross, for which he received a citation, and is also a member of his school's Democratic Club. His interests include reading, discussion groups, bowling, billiards, swimming, football, baseball and other sports. The Youth League needs people of Larry's quality... We are glad to report that former League president Joe Guraki of Detroit is well on the way to recovery after his recent operation... UYL-NA Foundation Trustee Stephen Wicher Sr. reports that his son Steve Jr. has been appointed assistant football coach at the West Junior High School in the Plymouth School System Intramural League, and that his daughter Nancy, a member of Northern Michigan University's Year Book Staff, attended a journalism workshop at Oakland University on November 4th, 5th and 6th.

ART EXHIBIT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The 13th annual exhibition of paintings by members of the Association of Ukrainian Artists in America opened here last Sunday, December 4, at the Ukrainian Literary-Arts Club.

The exhibit features 82 works of 32 artists and one sculptor. The paintings represent a variety of trends and topics, reflecting a broad diversity of style among Ukrainian artists.

The exhibit, which will run through December 25, is open daily from 5:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

75th Anniversary of Ukrainian Settlement in Canada

By SENATOR PAUL YUZYK

The year 1966 marks the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of Ukrainian Settlement in Canada. It was in early September, 1891, that the first two Ukrainian settlers, Iwan Pylpyw and Wasyly Eleniak (died in 1956 at the age of 97) arrived in Winnipeg. Pylpyw and Eleniak were the first permanent Ukrainian homesteaders in Canada whose example and appeals attracted many thousands of their countrymen to Canada from the Western Ukrainian lands, which at that time were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. This year, over a half-million Ukrainian Canadians are paying tribute to these and other pioneer settlers and leaders.

The outstanding and everlasting contribution of the Ukrainian pioneers is the bringing under cultivation of millions of acres of virgin soil in the Canadian West and

the bringing of civilization and prosperity to these vast, hitherto unsettled regions.

The significance of this contribution can be fathomed when a comparison is made: the Ukrainian brought under cultivation more land (my estimate is approximately 10,000,000 acres) in seven decades than the ten-times more numerous French Canadians in Quebec (over 5,000,000 acres) in over 300 years. It took courage, faith, goodwill and perseverance for these humble folk to leave their native land forever and settle in an unknown wilderness to face and endure all the trials and hardships of a tough pioneering venture in order to establish a new home and a new life.

They pushed back the frontier on the periphery of settlement at that time, establishing numerous new communities which formed a long and

almost continuous belt commencing in the south-eastern corner of Manitoba and scattering diagonally across the three prairie provinces in a north-westerly direction to the Peace River area in northern Alberta, in some places the width of the belt being over 100 miles.

To their eternal memory, they have left over 130 place-names of Ukrainian origin in this vast strip of territory, such as Ukraina, Komarno, Senkiw and Medika in Manitoba; Gorlitz, Tarnopol, Dnieper, Krydor and Sokal in Saskatchewan; Myrnam, New Kiev, Shandro and Stry in Alberta. Together with the British and French, the Ukrainians are builders of Western Canada and therefore, partners.

The advent of Ukrainian settlement in Canada was preceded by two other Ukrainian newcomers. One was the introduction of Red Fife wheat in the West in 1876, which because of its early as well as superb milling and baking qualities, made

possible the settlement of the Prairies. Red Fife wheat was Galician (Ukrainian) wheat planted first in Ontario, from which later were developed over 80 other North American varieties, such as Marquis, Ceres, Reliance, Reward, Thatcher and Apex.

It is also remarkable that Red Fife was first produced in the West in the Red River Valley, whose soil on both sides of the river is officially designated in agricultural atlases as "chornozem," the Ukrainian name meaning "black earth," after the fertile soil in central Ukraine "the granary and breadbasket of Europe."

Adjacent to the Chornozem of the Red River Valley is a lighter, greyish-black soil labelled "Podzol," named after the soil in the Western Ukrainian region known as Podilia, of which "podzol" is a Polish version. (The Chornozem and Podzol soils extend southward to Minneapolis). And so, when Ukrainians arrived in Manitoba in the 1890's, they felt at home on

a Ukrainian-type soil and with a Ukrainian variety of wheat.

Consequently, as could be expected, with their centuries-old background of farming in their native land, and their devotion to hard work and their families, the Ukrainian Canadians have made the most spectacular progress in agriculture. Almost half of the Ukrainian population in the Prairie Provinces is still engaged in farming, the size of the average farm having increased to approximately four quarters, 640 acres, or one square mile. Farming today is highly mechanized and costly, bringing in a good income and wealth to the country.

Ukrainian farmers are ranked among the best in Canada and in the world. The Canadian National Railway Community Progress Competition, held in 1930, awarded the Ukrainian municipalities of Rosburn and Ethelbert first and second place respectively in Manitoba, and first

and third place in Alberta—a remarkable achievement.

Examples of individuals recognized for the highest grade of grain production are the following: William Skladan of Andrew, Alberta, won the title of the World's Oat Champion at the Chicago International Show in 1939, and again in 1941; in 1940, Paul Pawlowski of Vilna, Alberta, won the world oat championship and Elia Lastiwka, also of Andrew, Alberta, won the world barley championship; in 1941, Pawlowski won the barley championship. The Pushka brothers, of Angusville, Manitoba, gained the greatest number of awards at the Manitoba Seed Fair in 1938; John Palidwor of Hazelridge, Manitoba, won that distinction in 1949; William Desitnyk, of Sandy Lake, Manitoba, became Canada's barley champion in 1951. The Ukrainians are the best vegetable growers in Manitoba and rank high in dairying.

Agricultural experts and scientists of Ukrainian descent have made important contri-

economic field in recent years. The co-operative movement has had little success in business and is now confined mainly to grocery stores. On the other hand, credit unions have grown rapidly since the establishment of the first one in Saskatoon in 1939.

In 1964, there were 53 Ukrainian credit unions across Canada with assets, mostly savings, amounting to approximately \$30,000,000; the largest was the Carpathian Credit Union Society in Winnipeg with 2,626 members and assets totalling nearly \$3,000,000. Large-scale enterprises have produced several Ukrainian millionaires, mainly in mining.

(To be Continued)

Civic Center in Rochester Marks Anniversary with Banquet



1966 officers: top row, left to right: Ivan Oleksyn, James Melnyk, John Kuchmy, Charles Rosolowsky, William Ewanciw, Richard Rosolowsky, Steven Andrews, John Swereda, Walter Sweryda, Theodore Oleksyn; bottom row: John Mayka, Anne Tatyga, John Novak, Walter Hawrylak, William Kuchmy, Lubomyr Bilyk, Natalie Dorofy, Walter Guryansky, John Sanagursky.

ROCHESTER, N.Y. (GP) — The Ukrainian Civic Center of Rochester, New York, celebrated its 30th anniversary on Saturday, November 5th, with a banquet followed by a concert and a dance.

In 1914, they changed the name of the organization to Free Kozak Society and purchased its own clubhouse on Joiner St. With the influx of many new Ukrainian families moving into the area, the Joiner St. club became too small. In 1936 the present clubhouse was started and formally dedicated in May of 1937. In 1945, to eliminate confusion of the building name and ownership, the Free Kozak Society changed its name to the Ukrainian Civic Center of Rochester.

During these early years and to this date the UCC management has always encouraged its younger generation to join the organization and participate in its social, athletic and cultural activities.

Intermingled with speeches at Saturday's affair was a concert which featured a quartette of Ukrainian female singers, who delighted the crowd with several selections, accompanied at the piano by Ann Sorokety.

Youth also took part in the program. It included a Ukrainian folk song sung by 6-year-old Lorraine Kuchmy, a recitation by 12-year-old Christine Oleksyn, and several piano selections by 11-year-old Mark Bily. Dancing followed to the music of M. Ony-fryk's orchestra.

Ukrainian Engineer Appointed To High Management Post

NEWARK, N.J. — Keuffel and Esser Co. of Hoboken, N.J., announced last week the appointment of Eugene B. Zmyj of Newark, N.J., as Manager of Industrial Engineering.



Eugene B. Zmyj

Mr. Zmyj was formerly associated with the American Can Company in New York City. He holds a B.S. degree from Newark College of Engineering and an M.S. degree in industrial engineering from Lehigh University.

In his new position, Mr. Zmyj will be responsible for developing and applying programs for the effective control of manufacturing operations throughout the company.

He is married and father of two girls, Diana, 9, and Lydia, 8. His wife Natalie, nee Barylak, is the sister of Capt. Bohdan Barylak who served with U.S. Special Forces (Green Berets) in Viet Nam.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Zmyj are active in local Ukrainian community affairs.

Honor Washington Pastor, Wife On Golden Wedding Anniversary

WASHINGTON, D.C. (ORL) — Although St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Washington, D.C., is small in comparison to other parishes, it can, however, boast of being an extremely active and closely knit group.

Much of the credit is due to its tireless and beloved Pastor, the Rev. George Huley, and his charming wife and helpmate, affectionately known as St. Andrew's "First Lady."

This spirit of brotherly understanding, love and cooperation has been constantly enjoyed not only by the parishioners, but by guests and strangers as well.

On November 19, St. Andrew's parish, as a family unit, was fortunate to partake and express their gratitude to their spiritual leader by sharing in a memorable occasion, the 50th Wedding Anniversary of Reverend and Mrs. George Huley.

Rarely do we encounter couples so richly endowed with the genuine capacity to love, understand and to so graciously share with their brethren in all phases of life. Thus this happy day could not possibly slip by unmentioned.

On behalf of the Ukrainian American community not only in Washington, D.C., but throughout the hemisphere, we wish to once again extend our fondest wishes to Rev. and Mrs. George Huley for continued happiness, good health, and many, many more fruitful years.

UNA BRANCH 120 SCHEDULES MEETINGS ALIQUIPPA, Pa. — The monthly meeting of the UNA Society Branch 120 will be held Tuesday, December 20, at 7:30 p.m., according to the Branch's Newsletter.

The annual meeting is scheduled for Sunday, January 15, 1967. Nominations and election of officers will take place at this meeting. The Newsletter urges all members to attend.

Foreign Policy Conference . . .

(Concluded from p. 1) the North has failed to secure any one of its four objectives: military victory, political collapse in the South, change in U.S. policy, internal policy conflict in U.S. None of these has come to fruition, still Hanoi shows no desire to come to the negotiating table. Without anticipating any major policy changes, the U.S. Government, it was stressed repeatedly, is ready to negotiate a peace settlement.

Eastern Europe

A series of what was described as "wholesome trends" are developing in Eastern Europe, and there is little doubt that the signs point to an increasing internal liberalization and external independence. It is in the interest of the U.S. Government to encourage these trends by means of contacts, trade, cultural exchanges and the like.

"We must not allow Eastern Europe to become Balkanized," said one official, explaining that, as in the past, this could easily lead to the outbreak of another world war.

The alternative of a "peaceful evolution" that leads to greater independence from Moscow, "though not necessarily hostile to Moscow," is favored by the U.S. Government. To be sure, there are

misgivings and even pessimism as to the long-range success of such a course, but at this time it is viewed the best of all possible alternatives.

Questions relating to the Soviet Union, its policy and internal developments, were extensively sidetracked by the officials. Reluctance to discuss the problems, however, was said to be no indication that developments inside the USSR are not subject to thorough study and evaluation on the highest level of government.

The policy with respect to the countries of Eastern Europe, can no longer be divorced from issues entailing Western Europe, notably France and Germany. Recent developments in these countries were discussed in the light of changing conditions on the entire continent.

The United Nations Organization, Latin America, the Food for Peace Program, the Peace Corps, programs of the Agency for International Development, cultural and educational affairs were among the most thoroughly discussed phases of U.S. Government's efforts to secure political stability in specific areas of the globe and to create conditions conducive to peace and progress.

SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwadiuk

1800 Disappointed in Philadelphia

Some 1,800 soccer enthusiasts in Philadelphia waited in vain for their team, the Ukrainian Nationals, to clash with New Britain Olympia in an American Soccer League match last Sunday. It seems that the New Britain squad failed to show up and the Nats won by forfeit.

New York Ukrainians are in a serious slump. The latest indication of the trouble in the club's lineup is last Sunday's 1-0 loss to Giuliana which dropped the Ukrainian squad into a three-way tie for second place with seven points lost.

Although it is good enough for two points in the standings, it is of little satisfaction to the spectators who have taken the time out to travel to the field. And what was the explanation given by the Connecticut team manager?

The only goal of the game was scored by outside right Alan Bristowe who headed the ball into the net from five yards out. USC's difficulty remains its forward line. Although USC dominated play in mid-field, they could not produce goals — and that is what wins games. This is reportedly the last game for New York before the winter break.

According to a story in the Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday, December 5, the manager stated that "we could only field nine men on account of injuries. So, we couldn't come down." How nice of the manager, Frank Campanis, to at least make a statement. But it seems that he made it when contacted from Philadelphia. Did he think he should have notified the Nats beforehand? Well, there is no answer to that, and anyway who are the fans that anyone should worry about them.

Olympic Trials The United States Olympic Committee held the Eastern final trials for the United States 1968 Olympic and 1967 Pan-American soccer teams last Saturday at Downing Stadium, Randall's Island, New York.

Philadelphia Nats, as a result, won the game by the score of 6-0. In cases when teams do not show up, the American League rules provide for that score to be registered in favor of the team that does put in an appearance.

Bohdan Lalka, Myron Worobec and Lou Wilczak of the Newark Ukrainian Sich and Robert Watson of the Philadelphia Nationals made the squad of 15 players slated to go to St. Louis for the final trials December 10 and 11.

Sitch Wins Cup Clash 7-0 Newark Ukrainians, Sitch continue on their winning ways. Last Sunday, they advanced in the Open Challenge Cup competition by blanking New Brunswick Hungarians, 7-0, in a fourth round match at Williams Field, Elizabeth.

Garden Names President Bob Wolff, a former broadcaster and now director of public relations for Madison Square Garden, was named president of the Garden's franchise in the North American Soccer League.

Some 200 spectators saw Sitch score four times in the first half and then add three goals in the final stanza to gain the victory.

The soccer league is slated to begin operations in the spring with a series of international matches. Regular league play will start in 1968. The North American Soccer League is recognized by the United States Soccer Football Association.

Walter Czyzowych scored a hat-trick, Lou Wilczak (2), Alex Falk, and Dave Demaine added the other goals. This was the first time that Newark Ukrainian Sitch played on the new field in Elizabeth. The facilities are much better than those at Ironbound Field in Newark. There are stands on both sides of the pitch and a wire fence surrounds the playing area.

Orioles In Soccer The Baltimore Orioles, who won the World Series this year, have branched out into soccer. The club purchased a franchise which will operate in the National Professional Soccer League.

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NOTICE

To U.N.A. Members and Branches

Members and Branches of the Ukrainian National Association are hereby notified that with the ending of its fiscal year the Home Office of U.N.A. must close its accounts and deposit in banks all money received from Branches

No Later Than Noon, of DECEMBER 30, 1966

Money received later cannot be credited to 1966. Therefore we appeal to all members of the U.N.A. to pay their dues this month as soon as possible and all Branches, especially those which often send in their dues late, to remit their accounts and money in time to be received by the Home Office no later than noon of FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1966.

Notice is hereby given that Branches which send their dues late will be shown as delinquent and in arrears on the annual report.

U.N.A. HOME OFFICE

HOLIDAY SEASON at SOYUZIVKA

HOLY SUPPER

INCLUDING THE TRADITIONAL 12 COURSES OF THE UKRAINIAN CHRISTMAS MEAL.

1. Proshpora	7. Pyrohy with Cabbage
2. Borshch with Mushroom Dumplings	8. Dumplings with Plums
3. Potato Pancakes in Mushroom Sauce	9. Fried Fish in Horschadish Sauce
4. Boiled Carp in Jello	10. Apple Strudel
5. Holubtsi in Mushroom Sauce	11. Fruit Cocktail
6. Pyrohy with Potatoes	12. Kutia with Honey & Poppy Seeds

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT and CAROLS

December 25th and 26th — SOLEMN LITURGIES

On SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1966
NEW YEARS EVE
WITH SPECIAL PROGRAM

On FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1967
CHRISTMAS SUPPER
INCLUDING THE TRADITIONAL 12 COURSES OF THE UKRAINIAN CHRISTMAS MEAL.
CHRISTMAS SPIRIT and CAROLS
January 7th, 8th and 9th — SOLEMN LITURGIES
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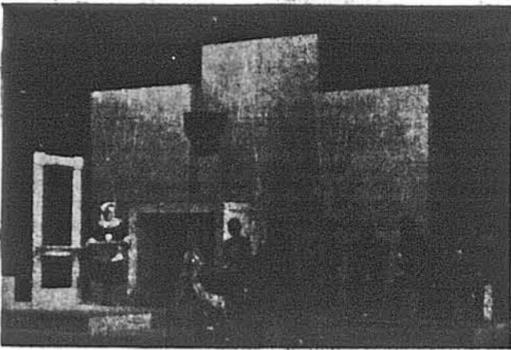
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Богдан Бойчук

ПСИХОЛОГІЧНИЙ СВІТ ДОННИ АННИ



Сцена із „Камінного господаря“ у постановці Нового Театру.

Як вихідний пункт в аналізі нової інтерпретації „Камінного Господаря“ Володимиром Лисняком — візьмо характеристику Остапа Тарнавського („Свобода“, 9-го квітня, 1966) на прем'єру цієї драми, де він стверджує, що режисер затримав „засадничу обстановку Лесюків драми, що ідейним рисунком зображує картину кум'яного суспільства“. Коли взяти до уваги обв'язання сцени кам'яними брилами, бездушні маски на балу і закінчення драми (де постаті в масках обкружують і придушують Донну Анну), — то характеристика цієї старої постановки була дуже точна. Але та постановка в суті речі вже сьогодні не існує, вона відійшла в минуле, залишившись тільки її хребет. Сьогодні ми маємо до діла з новою інтерпретацією, якої (якщо наші відомості повні), здається, в історії української режисури ще не було.

Володимир Лисняк знав „Камінного господаря“ з чисто ідейної площини, і переніс його в площину психологічну, — переніс, уявляючи десь, на межі між свідомістю і підсвідомістю Донни Анни. Головною героїнею твору зробив Донну Анну (як, зрештою, є в творі Лесі Українки, Лисняк де тільки підкреслює), а Дон Жуана і Командора — двома протилежними полюсами її роздвоєного „я“. Відомість відома всім боротьба між ідеями абсолютної волі і суспільної зв'язаності. Реальність (звичайна, умовна, театральна) існує тільки на початку дії, коли Анна в червоному плащі займається шоденним ритуалом своєї гардеробі перед сном. І на кінці, коли цей ритуал кінчається перед дзеркалом. А між цими речами — проходить перед глядачем увесь внутрішній світ Донни Анни.

Дія починається тим, що Донна Анна стоїть перед дзеркалом, знімає свій перстень і, тримаючи його в руці, дивиться на нього. — Разом постаті в масках виходять з підсвідомості (і тут нова символіка масок, як марен, як витворів уяви), вносять обстановку дійства, знімають з Анни червоний плащ і внутрішній її життя, її снів, її мрії — прохляють, як дійство, на сцені. Така інтерпретація постає в і свої вимоги: ота каміна в говірність, те, що придушувало, кам'яний дух людини, поступилося символам легшим, стрункішим, навіть прозорішим, ніж ті, що зорізи підкреслюють основну концепцію постановки. Значить, змінилися декорації, змінилися частини строї (головно Дон Жуана, Станареллі і Мааріквіти), щоб виступити трохи гравітності і легкості. Змінилися також гра акторів (особливо у відношенні Дон Жуана до Станареллі, де посилено елемент людськості, легкості, ніжності, наприклад картина, як Дон Жуан лякає свого слугу). Гармонійно до стая всієї постановки змінилася друга дія — ритміка похвалів на самому початку дії входить більшість персонажів у масках відразу, динамічно і переконливо роз'язано речитатив (спів) Дон Жуана для Донни Анни, зм'ягшено, врешті, гру самої Анни. В такому стилі роз'язки пова і репліки кльовна вже не виріваються, а дуже ефектно доповнюють і заокруглюють задум вистави. Коли ж при гінші дії виступи в масках ведуть ритмічний танок, і до реальності Анна кінчає

дійство зсувається глибше до підсвідомості, — через сцену повільно, мов у сні, просуваються Дон Жуан і Станареллі та займають місце для третьої дії (це відтворює нашарування різних думок і образів уявою людини в той самий час).

Після перерви глядач застає Дон Жуана і Станареллі в той же позі, яку вони прийняли в попередній дії, — а коли Дон Жуан підносить шпалдою свою маску з балу, яку перед тим він кинув на землю, то стилістична „пов'язаність окремих картин“ стає ще нагляднішою. (Таким символом зв'язку між першою і другою діями був молитовник, який Анна забула на кладовищі, а Дон Жуан приніс його на бал.) Тут варто зазначити, що сценічна співдія Дольорес і Дон Жуана помітно поглибилася, і мистецькі, і емоційно. З ходом дії всі зміни в деталях (бо ж ця нова інтерпретація стала наглядною акраз завдяки дню юансам, основний хребет постановки, як ми зазначили, — „остаток“), наростають, щоб в наступній дії створити дуже сильну передчуття, — жаль вбивчий шпалдою Дон Жуана Командора прямо на очах публіки, перетворює межі звичайної фізичної смерті і великою мажорною входить і починає жити у сфері міту-ни символів. Глибина самої концепції і її сюрреалістична конкретизація — відрають глядача і захоплюють до такої міри, що це пережиття лишається з людиною на завжди. І коли Донна Анна кльовна перед великою маскою Командора, то це не лише відображає її психічний стан у сльозючій дії, але і поєднує зорово четверту і п'яту дії.

Мітична присутність Командора унаслідок дуже точним штрихами, і в дії на кладовищі, і пізніше в палаті Донни Анни, коли всі присутні звертаються в сторону великої маски і п'ють за неї. Тут знову є численні деталі (як от, після виходу гостей, перед Анною закриваються двері, мов би вдаряючи її в обличчя, або вагання Дон Жуана, чи віддати Анні перстень Дольорес чи віддати, — або, врешті, деталь, як Донна Анна дивиться в дзеркало і поправляє волосся. — ця деталь притягає увагу глядача до дзеркала; також говорить, що дія під кінець драми підноситься до свідомості, і ближче до свідомості, і перекликається з самим початком драми при дзеркалі), отож є численні деталі, які кристалізують задум режисера і дають глядачам можливість глибокого сприймання. Вершиною постановки є зустріч Дон Жуана з мертвою Командорою в дзеркалі. Точно тожоні рухи Дон Жуана і Командора, яких діють тільки умовне дзеркало, створюють концепцію постановки: що оба вони є тільки різними сторонами (картина їхнього роз'язтя і смертність по двох сторонах дзеркала!) одного і того самого „я“ Донни Анни. Після цієї, до глибини вражаючої, сцени приходиться до оприятювання. Дійство марен в підсвідомості Донни Анни кінчається, вона притомніє і усвідомлює стигнений перстень в руці, який ніби тримала під час марен, увесь цей час; постаті в масках забирають обстановку, приносять червоний плащ Анни і відходять; зникають Дон Жуан і Командор. — І знові перебуваючи до реальності Анна кінчає

ГОЛОС ЧИТАЧА

Про життя й працю Семена Демидчука

На сторінках „Свободи“ в числі з 10 листопада поміщено доповідь під заголовком „Життя й праця Семена Демидчука“, автором якої є І. Світ.

Цю доповідь прочитано в Академії УВАН, тобт в нашій науковій інституції, і вона буде джерельним матеріалом до цілоти життя й праці св. п. д-ра Семена Демидчука, тому я додаю свої завага та доповнення.

Пан І. Світ дослібно пише: „Тут цікаво зазначити, що в 1906-07 роках він (Семен Демидчук — ВІ) переніс активну агітацію за виборчу реформу в Рогатинщині, а опісля за порадою о. Варя був організатором за засновання приватної гімназії Рідної Школи, яка пізніше була перенесена до Золочева“.

Правдою є, що в тих роках і в тому часі „академік“, як тоді добулярно звали тих, що студіювали в університетах, Семен Демидчук під час своїх канікул переніс активну агітацію за виборчу реформу в Рогатинщині. Але також і правдою є, що о. Омелян Ванько, тодішній парох трьох сіл (Малий і Великий Валківці, популярно провані „Залізничні“), Дички (місцевість „уродження“ св. пам. Д. Галичини) і Рудавський гуманіст і патріот, покликаний був акад. Семена Демидчука допомогти йому організувати приватну початкову гімназію для вжитку дошкільничих сіл у невеликому громадському домі в селі Залізничному, яка і стала „предтечою“ побудови приватної гімназії в Рогатині, що згодом розбудувалася в Рогатині, але і в селі Галичині. Ініціаторами а також і фундаторами були: о. Омелян Ванько, о. шамбелан і директор сільської школи о. Курник та селянин Солюмак з села Рудавки. Залишилося, щоб було їх багато більше, яких тепер поминає

смо, але про них треба буде згадати вже тоді, як будемо згадувати 75-річчя тієї славної гімназії в Рогатині. Отже додаємо: Семен Демидчук організував приватну гімназію в селі Залізничному, яка проіснувала там 3 роки, а відтак перенесено її разом із учнями до Рогатини, а не, як подає автор, „до Золочева“.

Коли ми вже є при цьому, то слід згадати і її ініціаторів та меценатів-фундаторів, бо стала ця гімназія сільно в очах поляків, які тоді панували та були дійсними керманічами тієї частини наших земель. І так: у місяці серпні 1914 року, як тільки було проголошено війну між Австро-Угорщиною та Росією, поляки арештували о. Омеляна Ваню, обвинувачуючи його в шпигунстві та москвофільстві, яким він ніколи не був, але навпаки, завжди поборював цю фальшиву ідею серед нашого народу, організуючи для нього Рідну Школу — гімназію! Просьба наших інтелігентів у старості нічого не помогли! Патріота-пароха трьох сіл, о. Омеляна Ваня та його сторожа, зовсім неграмотного селянина села Рудки, Венеса, закованих завезли до Талергофу, в якому Верес закінчив своє життя мученичою смертю, а о. Омелян Ваню повернувся з підірваним здоров'ям лиш на те, щоб померти 1916 року у спочити в землі тих людей, від яких жив, працював та їх виховував!

Літнього вже о. шамбелана Горощинського змасакрували і докінчили дещо пізніше, вже за „Речи Посполитої“, а що сталося з Солюмаком та іншими фундаторами — меценатами тієї гімназії в Рогатині, треба буде запитати тих, що паювали в Західній Землях України до 1939 року! Врешті, ніхто з нас не сміє забути!

Володимир Гриняк

Роман С. Голіят

Річні збори Українського Інституту Америки



п. Теодор Джує із дружиною

30 листопада відбулися Річні Збори Українського Інституту Америки. Перед зборами на засіданні дирекції УІА крім обговорення студійних позик, довшу дискусію викликала справа пропозиції Комісії над історичними пам'ятками міста Нью Йорку, яка запропонувала, щоб УІА висловив згоду передати будинок УІА під опіку цієї комісії як історичну пам'ятку.

На річних зборах звітвав: Теодор Джує, президент УІА, який апелював до присутніх, щоб притягли більше число членів, бо тільки через збільшення числа членства можемо заповнити ріст УІА. В кінцевому слові він висловив подяку й признання директору Інституту Юліанові Ревасові за вірне ведення всіх справ УІА, дякуючи одночасно пані Іваню Петрівській за її добілий піклування внутрішнім виглядом УІА.

Іван Філіс, секретар УІА, відчитав список членів УІА та протокол з минулорічних зборів. Ада Майк „Пізнак звітвав, як касир УІА, заповначи фінансове звітлення, та стан стипендійного фонду. В 1966 р. фундація Джує переказала наkonto УІА \$3,000. — Волтер Кловзник — організаторський референт УІА — звітчував про пророблену працю на відтинку придування нових членів. Йосиф Лисогір — референт інформації УІА, звітчував про працю УІА в 1966 році, підчеркуючи, що вся українська преса ставляється позитивно до праці УІА, радко інформувало наше суспільство про все те, що діється в УІА. Остап Балабан — голова програмової комісії УІА, запізнав присутніх з мюногрозною програмою УІА на 1967-ий рік. Директор УІА — Юліан Ревай в деталях інформував про хід праці в УІА на прогзі 1966 року, одночасно звітнував за Святослава Гордінського — референта мистецької комісії, та за двох директорів, Волтера Бакада й проф. Дмитра Габоду, які керували в 1966 р. двома семінарами.

Присутні члени УІА одностайно перевибрали Теодора Джує, Данієля Кейна та адвоката Майка Пізнака до нової управи УІА на період 33-ох років.

Перед закінченням зборів голова УІА Теодор Джує прямо заініціював аудиторію своїми цікавими спогадами про аудієнцію у Верховного Архієпископа Української Католицької Церкви, Іх Еміненцію Йосифа Кардинала Сліпого, Апостольського Візитатора Архієпископа Бучака, як також про свої спостереження з оглядні семінарії і розмов із семінаристами. Т. Джує привів благословення Кардинала для всіх членів УІА, та прямо не мав слів вишуканості нашому Кардиналові за його тепле й батьківське благословення для нього, його дружини Стелли, якого Ім особисто уділив Кардинал Йосиф. Вони обоє були на Службі Божій в Сикстинській каплиці, яку відправляв особисто св. отче Павло VI, на якій був присутній і наш Кардинал Йосиф. Т. Джує показував ряд подарунків, які він особисто й його дружина отримали безпосередньо від Кардинала Йосифа. Молитовник, зникмю, кардинальське медальо. Це можна оглянути в УІА — бо Т. Джує залишив для оглядні відвідувачам УІА. Теодор Джує

стверджує факт, що постать нашого Кардинала робить на всіх божеске враження. Його постава, скромність, ввічливість, життява верва — це ті додатні прикмети нашого Кардинала, які залишаються на довгі роки в пам'яті всіх тих, що спробиють зложити особисту візиту нашому найбільш досвідченому Верховному Архієпископові — Кардиналові Йосифові.

Після зборів, голова запровадив всіх на спільну перекуску, не знаючи про це, що члени УІА приготували для нього й його дружини милу несподіванку. Саме з нагоди 25-річчя їхнього подружжя, „срібного шлюбу“ — вони обоє вибралися впершу чергу до Риму — де отримали благословення від нашого Кардинала, як також зложили свій подарунок на Український Університет в Римі. Адвокат Іван Філіс привітав Теодора і Стеллу Джує від всіх членів УІА та гостей з нагоди їх 25-річчя „срібного ювілею“ подружжя та при чарках шампанського відспівано многолітстві, яким диригував адв. Пізнак. Юліан Ревай прочитав спеціальну грамоту від Кардинала Йосифа — і під час прийняття вручив Юліану спеціальний дарунок. Опісля виявилось, що в пакунок була срібна посудина на каву й чай. Зворушені до глибини серця Тед і Стелла Джує дікували всім за цінний подарунок, та за милу несподіванку. До пізньої ночі Т. Джує і його дружина оповідали про подорож до Риму й Лондону, та про незабутні дні в Римі, головню про одногоднину аудієнцію в Кардинала Йосифа Сліпого. Він запитимий, що Кардинал Йосиф: моторний, живий — в творчих силах.

Щоб заспокоїти цікавість майбутніх професіоналістів масмо устійнені суми платень в різних ділянках — поточеско які заробітні плат-

Теодор Джує заявив, що ми повинні бути горді, що ми масмо такого Кардинала.

Інформаційна конференція СУСТА для середньошкілників

Для тих сеересдшкілників, які з різних причин не могли прибути 12 листопада на конференцію СУСТА у Філадельфії, хочи подати кілька інформацій, які я зібрав приватно від президента СУСТА проф. Богдана Сацюка в будинку дівочої середньої школи св. Василія Великого на Факсчеїзі.

Авто під'їхало під будинок. З авто вискочив досить довго очікуваний Богдан Сацюк, скорим кроком наблизився до місця, де я стояв з товаришами, і простягнув мені, усміхаючись, руку. Його поясню, чому чекаю його далеко до початку конференції, і ми пішли до залі. Ми сіли оддалік від других і почали розмову.

На вступні мову висвітлює моє знайомство з президентом СУСТА, надрядного студентського товариства, до якого входять ТУСМ, ЗАРЕВО та всі студентські організації. Богдан Сацюк, син покойного письменника і правника Олександра Сацюка, автора неперевершеного перекладу кльєричного аргентинського роману „Дон Сеґундо Сомбра“ Рікардо Гіральдеса. Живе тепер в університетському місті Урбана, де продовжує мовознавчі студії, отримавши для цього державну стипендію. Крім студій багато часу присвячує студентській організації та журналістиці.

З властивою йому чіткістю пояснює мені програму сьогоднішньої конференції. Такі конференції, як тепер у нас, організує СУСТА з 1961 р. для українських середньошкілників, які бажають осягнути високі студії. Ціль таких вистад — поради та допомога у виборі студій, відповідних до здібностей та зацікавлення у к р а їнської інтелігентів в Америці.

Багато наших студентів — каже Богдан Сацюк — знають, що хотять студіювати і чому саме вибирають такі а не інші професії. Але багато теж є таких, яких до студій заохочують батьки, часто не думаючи, чи вибрана професія відповідає їхній дитині, її спроможності та талантові. Іноді спонукують вибору студій с бажання гарного заробітку (інженерія, медицина) або навіть амбіції, яких не могли заспокоїти батьки... Вільність таких студій ідуть на марне. Студенти зараз на перших роках покидають студії взагалі, або переходять безліч разів на „легші“ факультети, витрачаючи час та гроші.

Щоб заспокоїти цікавість майбутніх професіоналістів масмо устійнені суми платень в різних ділянках — поточеско які заробітні плат-

ні отримують бакалаври, магістри та доктори. Як бачити, ці останні до роги студії в Америці, — це одна з легенд: кожна студент, якщо бажає і почуватися на силах, може дістати стипендію або вигідну посаду.

При цьому він згадує в темки велику шаперу з мистецької біографії університетських стипендіатів. Він згадує, що стипендіат у діло велике число університетів, великі кошти та філантропія товариства. Тому, що масова цікавість та увага до науки, він дає мені список п'яти видань, які інформують про використання знань чужих мов та вміння поради, де примітити своєсне знання. Інші списки дають висновок, які установи уділюють стипендії.

Ми зішли на теми тих студій, які цікавлять мене, та які близькі й президенту СУСТА, а саме мовознавство. Він згадав, що цього року відкриває кафедру української літератури в університеті в Урбані. Було й група з восьми студентів, професор — іншомовний ходження з Україною, Катерина Богдана — Олександра Гінава-Самюк журналіст і письменник, який в порівняльній літературі мови, есперанто, української. Це він, пізніше, перша цього року та в практиці нашої еміграції.

Зупиняючись на студії російської мови, що є дуже популярно серед наших молоді, Російську мову студіюють інші студенти, тому що вважають її найлегшою для отримання без особливих труднощів т. зв. „ізі“ виграша дорожнього пасажу для таких студій відслідного завершення в інших країнах пенсами (магістер, доктор) лише найчастіше в середній школі і на перших семестрах університету для знання з надами, що вони отримуватимуться при подорожі до студії сьогодні, безплатно! Популярність російської мови в 1960 р. в Римі витягла „спутника“ з найлішого висидення „летіла“ впродовж п'яти років.

Тому студенти не повинні йти за найменшим опорою „студіювати“ ніби зрозуміло й легку російську мову, а братися до серйозних наук, що завжди перетворюють моди й тимчасові політичні ситуації.

Ми вичерпали наші теми, президент СУСТА, до якого щораз частіше звертаються інші за порадами та інформаціями, з усмішкою, що так прикрашує його діяльність, подає мені руку. Починається конференція.

Микола Будин

Метепен, Масс.

СІРАВА НАРОДНОГО ДОМУ

До Америки поклади привітати, найперше українці з наших західних земель, з Демидчинськи, Закарпаття та Галичини. Спочатку не було жадних організацій, і люди наші почувалися самотніми. Але пізніше приїхали перші наші священники, і так організували церковні громади при церквах, при яких були звичайно, залі, де можна було відбувати збори та влаштувати вистави.

Українських інтелігентів не було, самі наші робітники мусли давати собі раду, щоб не затратити свого обліччя, та щоб не пропасті серед чужого моря. В 1914 році в Бостоні купили церкву за \$29,000. Це була грецько-католицька церква, а православні українці з Буковини та з Волині належали до російської церкви, де священниками були, головним чином, галицькі москвофіли.

В 1926 р. організовано в Бостоні Українську Автокефальну Церкву, першим патрархом якої був о. М. Кучер, а пізніше о. Д. Желехівський. При церкві вбудувалася організована праця, заклали школу українознавства, влаштували театральний гардеробний ритуал перед дзеркалом, кладучи на підставку перстень.

Можна було б провести ще порівняльну аналізу гри окремих акторів, яка помітно зросла за цей короткий час, але тому, що в Нью Йорку буде ще одна постановка „Камінного господаря“, про це говорити не слід.

Весною, перед прем'єрою цієї дії, нам доводилось як оправдання, писати, що „Новий театр“ зі своїми численними обмеженнями не зможе виповнити всіх прогалин у театральному житті, бо їх забагато“, щоб глядач не чекав чогось великого, — бо ж існує публіцистична відповідальність перед читачем. Сьогодні таке оправдання можна сміливо.

Метепен, Масс.

СІРАВА НАРОДНОГО ДОМУ

Інші дистанції організували ціюди.

Коли ж нисло українців в Бостоні значно збільшилося, то частина їх перенеслася до Метепену, що віддалений 5 миль від Бостону. Туди перенеслися українці різного віровизнання та різних партійних переконань. Зайшла потреба збудувати якийсь центр, де можна б вести організовану працю.

Скликали загальні збори до робіт Дмитра Галатина. На зборах вибрали Будівельний Комітет. Вирішили, щоб всі склали діли по \$10. За кілька місяців було стільки грошей, що можна було подумати про купно дому. Норвезька громада саме тоді продавала недокінчений дім. Цей дім купили, і так постав Дім Просвітньо Українського Клубу, в якому примістилися всі наші організації.

Цей Дім проіснував 34 роки. Він тепер має кілька тисяч готівки, але надходить час, що нема кого навіть вибрати до управи цього Дому, бо старі відходять у вічність, а їхні діти не дуже то цікавляться Українським Домом. Пишу з сумом ці рядки, ще дві українські організації, які проіснували по 50 років, цього року закінчили своє існування. Ці товариства, — це Товариство Бостонських українців і Товариство Буквинських українців.

Минулого року вписался в члени Українського Народного Дому кілька членів новоприбулих українців, і на чолі Управи УНДому ставув Д. Сідларчук, котрий старався відновити життя в УНДомі. Всі українці повинні стати членами нашого Дому, щоб його підтримати та зберегти для нас те, що з таким трудом збудували наші піонери, які дбали про те, щоб наше життя розвивалося і шило.

Микола Дависький

Вступайте в члени УНСоюзу!