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СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

"...AS WE LEARN TO GO FORWARD TOGETHER AT HOME, LET US ALSO SEEK TO GO FORWARD TOGETHER WITH ALL MANKIND..."
Richard M. Nixon

PIK LXXVI. Ч. 218 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1969 ЦЕНТІВ 20 CENTS No. 218 VOL. LXXVI.

Thanksgiving



Philadelphia Archeparchy to Celebrate Tenth Anniversary

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Pope Paul VI has designated Maximilian Cardinal de Furstenberg, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches, as his personal and special representative at the celebration marking the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan See of Philadelphia, according to the Eastern Rites Information Service.

A Solemn Liturgy of thanksgiving will be celebrated in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Philadelphia, Pa., December 7 by the Most Rev. Ambrose Semyshyn, Archbishop-Metropolitan of Philadelphia, along with the Most Rev. Joseph Schmondiuk, Bishop of the Stamford Eparchy, and the Most Rev. Jaroslav Gabro, Bishop of the Chicago Eparchy.

A banquet will conclude the one-day observance. State and city public officials have been invited.

The exarchate for Ukrainian Catholics in the United States was established in Philadelphia in 1913 and was raised to the rank of an archeparchy in 1958. The December 7 celebration concludes a series of local celebrations throughout the archeparchy.

Assisting during the Divine Liturgy will be: Very Rev. Nicholas Kohut, OSBM, Provincial Superior; Very Rev. Paul Malyha, CSsR, Provincial Superior; Very Rev. Abbot Antin Skurla. Also: Very Rev. Msgr. Michael Fedorowich, Rt. Rev. Prelate Emil Manastersky and Rt. Rev. Prelate Volodymyr Paska.

The deacons will be Rev. Yaroslav Dybka, CSsR, and Rev. Leonard Kubersky. The masters of ceremonies will be Very Rev. Msgr. Myroslav Charyna, Very Rev. Basil Holowinsky and Rev. Thomas Barylak.

VICE PRESIDENT AGNEW RECEIVES CAPTIVE NATIONS AWARD

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Captive Nations Eisenhower Proclamation Medal presented to Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew at a recent White House ceremony was hailed by Laszlo C. Pasztor, director of the Heritage Groups (Nationalities) Division of the Republican National Committee, as another positive step on the part of the Nixon Administration in behalf of the freedom aspirations of all the captive nations.

During the formal exchange of remarks, the Vice-President, accepting the medal for himself and on behalf of the President, said in part, "We entered that conflict (World War I) to make the world safe for democracy. We fought for the self-determination of peoples, and with our sacrifices, shared in the liberation of many small nations long lost within the political boundaries of great empires. For a while they lived as free nations, politically and spiritually. Then their political independence was again abridged but their spirit was not extinguished. No force can eliminate the desire for freedom. Nor were our sacrifices made in vain, for they provided the foundation of hope and the proof that all around the world men are concerned not only with their own freedom but all men's freedom."

The presentation was made by Viktor Viksniis, chairman; James Howard, president of the board of directors, and Mrs. Frances Kay, secretary, of the Chicago Captive Nations Committee. Also present at the event were Senator George Murphy (Calif.) and Mr. Pasztor.

UVAN Marks Anniversary

WINNIPEG, Man. — A ceremony was held Sunday, November 9, in which soil brought from Ukraine by Mayor Steve Juba of Winnipeg was deposited in the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences museum. The ceremony was held at 221 Flora Avenue here.

Prof. Michael Borowsky, research agriculturist, made the presentation.

Appreciation of the mayor's gift and of others was expressed by Prof. Jaroslav B. Rudnycky, president of the academy.

Sunday was marked as the 51st anniversary of the founding of the academy in Kiev and the 20th anniversary of the Academy's establishment in Canada.

Tributes were paid to Dmytro Doroshenko and Leonid Bilecky for founding the organization here.

Honorary diplomas from the academy were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Zelyskiy and to Dr. Theodore Mychailivsky, who spoke at the anniversary celebrations.

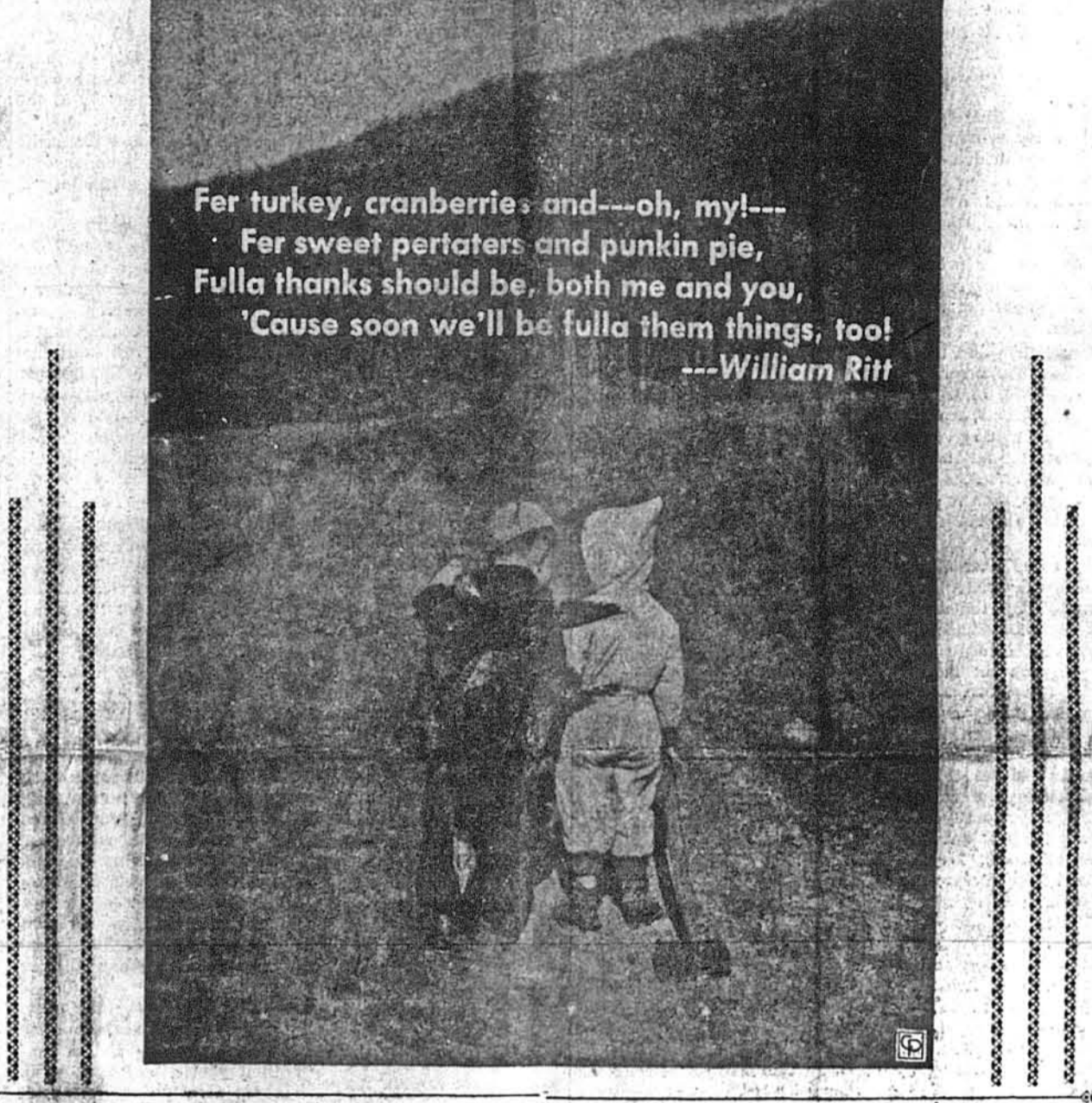
Two paintings of Taras Shevchenko and two of writer Ivan Franko were given to the academy by Hryhory and Eudokia Stachiw and they were placed in the museum.

Dies After Football Game

STAMFORD, Conn. — Michael Kuzyk, a 16-year-old student at St. Basil's Academy here, died last Sunday several hours after he had engaged in a friendly football game with some of his schoolmates.

The boy, a junior at the Academy, was found dead Sunday morning on the floor of his room.

A resident of New York



Fer turkey, cranberrie, and---oh, my!---
Fer sweet pertaters and punkin pie,
Fulla thanks should be, both me and you,
'Cause soon we'll be fulla them things, too!
---William Ritt

"Silent Majority" on the Move

ALL-AMERICAN CONFERENCE HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING IN INDIANAPOLIS, SETS PLANS FOR FUTURE, SUPPORTS U.S. STAND

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Representatives of some 33 national organizations which form the All-American Conference to Combat Communism, met on Friday and Saturday, November 21 and 22, at the American Legion headquarters in Indianapolis for the 20th annual meeting, outlining plans for action for the forthcoming year and to elect officers. The organization was founded twenty years ago to serve as a common meeting ground and as a source of information about the threats to the democratic process and to the American way of life.

During the morning session, which was opened by national chairman Robert M. Zweiman, delegates heard two speakers who dealt with the present disorders in the United States.

Assault on U.S.

First on the agenda was Francis McNamara, former FBI agent and former Staff Director of the House Un-American Activities Committee, and now consultant to the U.S. Anti-Communist Congress in Washington, D.C.

Mr. McNamara presented an extensive picture of the present antiwar disorders and their origins. He said that the program of anti-U.S. government activities has been well coordinated and planned by expert revolutionaries.

He named several organiza-

tions and their leaders who held meetings in the spring and summer of 1969 and who conceived and implemented the "Vietnam Moratorium" and other anti-U.S. actions in the past months. He said that although many Americans who participated in these demonstrations were not Communists, several leaders of the disruptive anti-war upheavals were either pro-Communist or cooperating closely with the Communist apparatus. Several of the key leaders are known to have made trips to Moscow, Prague, Peking and Hanoi, and some of them openly admit that they act in unison with the North Vietnamese Government.

Mr. McNamara further stated that the November 15, 1969 "Moratorium" was international in scope, inasmuch as several anti-American rallies were held simultaneously in England, France, West Germany, Norway, Chile and Sweden, with the purpose of compelling the U.S. government to withdraw unilaterally from Vietnam, just as Hanoi and its backers in Peking and Moscow desire.

Reaction Urged

The other speaker at the morning session was Prof. Charles Moser, Associate Professor of Russian and Bulgarian Languages at

(Continued on p. 4)

New York UNA'ers Strive For New High in Membership

NEW YORK, N.Y.—(M.D.) — Holding fast to its second place and the outlook for first place a not "impossible dream," the UNA New York District Committee met in a relatively optimistic atmosphere on November 14 in Dnister Hall here.

Seek Increase

True, the optimism did not extend beyond attaining an organizational increase, nonetheless there was a detectable buoyancy and euphoria in the air due in some measure to the report of Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, UNA Supreme Secretary, present at the meeting.

Dr. Padoch pointed out that inasmuch as 1969 was a year of great UNA losses because of the large number of 20-year endowment policies maturing, the overall growth trend in recent months was all the more significant and encouraging. It is hoped that by the end of the year a record will be established, with 5,000 or more new members for 1969.

New York with its 319 new members to date is trailing Philadelphia, with 403, but with New York organizers gaining momentum, the name of the game is "Go UNA Go."

Walter Kwas leads the New York District with 46 members, followed by Ivan Pryhoda with 23, Dr. Alex Sanotsky — 22, Dr. Wasyl Wyshywny — 21, Mykola Chomanczuk — 19, A. Kopystiansky — 18, Dr. Wasyl Pa-

Students Hold Congress, Elect New Officers

NESTOR TOMYCZ IS NEW PRESIDENT OF SUSTA

usually chosen from the same area as the president to facilitate the latter's administration while in office.

Elected along with Mr. Tomycz were Miss Halia Klymuk, secretary, and Miss Asja Kerad, treasurer, both of New York.

Other officers, comprising SUSTA's executive board, were elected as follows: Myron Melnyk (New Haven, Conn.), organizational affairs, eastern U.S.; Natalka Pylypiuk (Chicago), organizational affairs, western U.S.; Victoria Dziuba (Buffalo), cultural affairs; Zenia Didoshak (Buffalo), external affairs; Andriy Blyk (Syracuse), press and information; Lubomyr Hajda (Cambridge, Mass.), Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund; Kwitka Semanyshyn (Newark, N.J.), special assignments; Levko Chirovsky (Newark), precollegiate student affairs.

The three-member auditing board consists of A. Chornodolsky, chairman, Lubomyr Zolnivi and Miss Inia Huk-

Following Dean Ford's announcement, Mr. Chemych

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UKRAINIAN STUDIES CENTER AT HARVARD SOUGHT BY 1972

DEAN FORD MAKES FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROJECT

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Dr. Franklin L. Ford, Dean of Harvard University's Faculty of Arts and Sciences, called the establishment of the Ukrainian Studies Center at the university "a unique project" that has no parallel anywhere in America.

Reply to Questions

The Dean made the statement in reply to a question during the luncheon meeting of the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund held at the Ukrainian Institute of America here Friday, November 21, in conjunction with the eleventh congress of the Federation of the Ukrainian Student Organizations of America which convened Saturday and Sunday, November 22-23, at Soyuzivka.

(The text of Dean Ford's formal announcement appears on page 2 of this issue).

In addition to Dean Ford, others who took part in the meeting were: Prof. Omeljan Pritsak, chairman of Harvard's faculty committee of Ukrainian Studies; Prof. Ihor Sevcenko, of Harvard and Dumbarton Oaks; Prof. Viktor Weintraub; Stepan Chemych, president of the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund; Lubomyr Hajda, the Fund's vice-president; and Andriy Chornodolsky, president of SUSTA.

There were many representatives of the Ukrainian and American news media, including reporters of the New York Daily News, Voice of America, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. Last Sunday's editions of the New York Times and Daily News carried reports on the meeting.

Started in 1957

The idea of a Center of Ukrainian Studies began in the minds of Ukrainian American students who organized the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund at their convention in 1957. Many of these students, pursuing advanced degrees in studies relating to Eastern Europe, felt that a serious graduate program in Ukrainian studies was essential to an understanding of this vital part of the world.

It took a decade to raise the \$600,000 cost of the first Ukrainian professorship at Harvard, entirely from contributions solicited from Americans of Ukrainian ancestry. However, Chemych told the meeting that the momentum of contributions has picked up sharply after negotiations with Harvard had started. More than \$340,000 was raised in 1968. No professional fund raisers have been employed. Administrative expenses since 1957 have totalled only about \$9,000 as all the officers and workers of the Fund donate their services and most of them pay their own expenses.

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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. 07308

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

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EDITORIALS

Thanks For the Blessings

Perhaps no other day on the list of American holidays is more expressive of the spirit that moved this nation to the great heights of spiritual achievement and material well-being than Thanksgiving. It embodies the continuous search for freedom, the undaunted, persevering determination at a time of hardship, and the qualities of humility and gratitude for even the most meager of blessings.

This spirit that goes back to the early Pilgrims who overcame the hardships amid suffering and celebrated the first day of Thanksgiving in 1621, deserves to be rekindled today.

The table of plenty, with the traditional turkey and cranberries adorning our secure dining halls, is but a worldly symbol of the vast spiritual wealth that we must need be thankful for. In bowing our heads to thank the Almighty, we must beseech His graces upon those of our brothers who know neither peace, nor freedom, nor plenty.

Theirs is the spirit of the pilgrims who refused to succumb to the harsh conditions and a hostile environment. They kept the faith and overcame. They valued freedom above all else as do our kinsmen in Ukraine today. In gratitude for our blessings here on this Day of Thanks, let us reaffirm our faith in the coming feast of gratitude for them.

The Harvard Center

Last Friday's formal announcement by Dean Ford that Harvard University has accepted the initial endowment for the establishment of the Ukrainian studies program at that prestigious institution of higher learning is overshadowed only by the school's unequivocal commitment to the ultimate objective of creating a center of Ukrainian Studies. The fact that such a center has no equal in America is a credit to both Harvard University and the Ukrainian American community which has translated its commitment into funds.

No clearer justification for the establishment of such a center could have been made than that elucidated at the meeting last Friday by Dean Ford, Professor Pritsak and Mr. Chemych.

The resurgence of ethnic consciousness, in America, on the one hand, and the undisguised attempts of the Moscow regime to eradicate the last vestiges of native cultural heritage in Ukraine, on the other, make it imperative that a broad program of studies and research into Ukraine's past and our people's future course of development be effectuated as soon as possible.

That such a project will be associated with one of the world's leading universities provides an added incentive to see it realized within the projected time. The opening of the center is targeted for 1972. The total cost is 3.8 million dollars. This is a great challenge to our community, no less than to our students who initiated this project twelve years ago and who will want to see it completed for their own benefit. A project of topmost priority, it will require an equally great effort. We believe that our community will rise to the occasion.

SUSTA Congress

The eleventh congress of SUSTA, held last weekend at Soyuzivka, could hardly serve as a model assemblage for others to follow. Lack of thorough preparation, on the one hand, and an attempt to turn the congress into a power struggle, on the other, resulted in rather chaotic parley that left many crucial questions up in the air.

Still, the congress had many promising aspects that speak well of our students in relation to their own movement and vis-a-vis the Ukrainian community at large. For one thing, the language problem that virtually dominated the last congress never became an issue at this assemblage. The overwhelming presence of younger students and the apparently successful liberation from the influence of the older guard seemed to satisfy all participants. The open contest for office, including a debate between the candidates, was an extremely healthy innovation. It is only hoped that the enthusiasm shown here will carry over into the daily work of both the leaders and members of SUSTA. It is in this area that the ultimate test lies.

Most encouraging perhaps is the awareness on the part of the students that their movement will be what they themselves make it to be. That feeling was quite apparent at the congress. Now it has to be translated into action.

Clandestine Soviet Paper Tells All

A promise of dignity and human rights for everyone, in a future just society under the flag of communism, was what made the Internationale a truly inspired anthem of the underprivileged population of Russia half a century ago - then in the throes of revolution. The song made the people aware, more than anything else, of their own self-sufficiency by proclaiming to all and sundry that their salvation was to be achieved, not through God, the Tsar or a hero, but through their own efforts alone.

Today, some 50-odd years later, and with Communist order well-entrenched in eight other countries of the world, the people of the Soviet Union are still pursuing the same elusive, objective. And they are doing this literally (to borrow the phrase from the Internationale) "with their own hands."

To inform one another, and perhaps world opinion as well, about their grievances and the shortcomings of the Soviet system in the field of

THANKSGIVING: A HOLIDAY OF GRATITUDE.

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The American holiday of Thanksgiving has no parallels either in the history of other American holidays and much less, in the history of any of the political or religious feasts of other countries. It started with the commemoration of a particular event which was important for the few persons who shared it. It achieved a definite place in a culture which was opposed to the commemoration of the normal Christian year and then by a process of various extralegal accretions, it reached its final form, though it has been less than forty years since it appeared on the official calendar of the United States.

As a curious footnote to this, the Episcopal Prayer Book in an edition of 1789 noted: "In November, the first Thursday (or if it be a Sunday, the following day) shall be appointed by the Civil Authority, then such day shall be observed as a Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the Fruits of the Earth, and all other Blessings of his merciful Providence."

Whether this was ever done, is not clear, but during the Revolution various days of Thanksgiving were ordered by George Washington and the Continental Congress with reference to contemporary events and not in accordance with the New England tradition.

When we pass south of New England, the whole question of Thanksgiving becomes more complicated. From the end of the Revolution for nearly a century the predominant New holiday was Evacuation Day, the day when the British forces of occupation were definitely withdrawn from the Manhattan Island and the American forces moved in. Washington laid down his command, and as a civilian returned to his own home in Mount Vernon, Virginia, to resume his long interrupted life as a planter, his favorite mode of existence.

On the other hand, there was the strong Dutch influence in the city and state, and at an early period, there came a fusion of Thanksgiving and the ragamuffins.

The latter were at first composed of members of the leading Dutch families and represented the transplanting to the New World of similar pantomimes held yearly to celebrate the triumph of the House of Orange in securing the independence of the Netherlands from Spanish rule or misrule.

Yet with the years, the formal side of the ragamuffins disappeared and their place was taken by a nondescript mass of youngsters wearing masks, in fancy costumes, and often blowing horns, while they collected pennies and other small coins much as is now done on Halloween but without the ghoulish pretense.

In this setting the religious aspects of Thanksgiving were never stressed as they had been in old New England while secular amusements played a large part.

For a while Thanksgiving afternoon was the time for many of the leading intercollegiate football games or whatever sport was at the time in favor, and south of New York it was treated with no conspicuous customs.

During the Civil War, President Lincoln began the regular custom of proclaiming a Thursday in November as a Day of Thanksgiving and his successors have continued the practice.

But it should be noted that the existence of non-existence of Thanksgiving was regarded as depending upon the Presidential Proclamation, and no steps were taken to give the Day any legal status in the calendar until the time of President F.D. Roosevelt.

As the country grew and particularly the cities, it became more and more evident that Thanksgiving Day had developed a life of its own which was not in the least dependent upon the proclamation. So while there are changes in the manner of celebration, the day has become a national holiday.

With the mobilization of large numbers of men and women in the armed forces during the twentieth century, the custom has arisen that all wherever possible should be served turkey on that one day.

All the welfare organizations have special meals for the poor and the needy, and it is perhaps true that on no other day of the year does the bulk of the American people have so nearly a single menu as on Thanksgiving Day.

There is only one dark side to the present developments. Up until very recently the preparation of Christmas displays began immediately after Thanksgiving Day. But with the pushing forward of the Christmas season, we can begin to notice Christmas decorations already installed. It is still far too soon to know if this is to be the forerunner of some new change.

It hardly seems likely. By its own appeal and vigor, Thanksgiving Day has grown from a simple service of gratitude on the Massachusetts coast to a national day for the United States as a whole. It has done so with scarcely any support from any of the authorities, and so long as the country is dedicated to freedom, it seems probable that it will remain so despite new changes. At least we must hope so.

ZARYCKA HAS EXHIBIT IN N.Y.

NEW YORK, N.Y. - The paintings of Sophia Zarycka, noted Ukrainian artist who resides in Paris, France, will go on exhibit here at the Ukrainian National Home beginning Sunday, November 30.

Some 30 works will be shown at the exhibit scheduled to run through December 16. They may be viewed Fridays from 6 to 8 p.m., Saturdays and Sundays from 1 to 7 p.m.

No Religious Aspects

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HARVARD CENTER OF UKRAINIAN STUDIES

(Remarks of Professor Omeljan Pritsak, Chairman of Harvard's Faculty Committee on Ukrainian Studies, made during a meeting of the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund held at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York City in conjunction with the Eleventh Congress of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America on November 21, 1969).

The present disengagement with the theory of the Melting Pot arose from the realization that the system which promised a community of equals was producing a standardized mass. It was expected of the millions who came to this country that they cut the roots with their past in order to be accepted in their new home.

Although the rejection of their origins by the immigrants did produce a surface conformity (it is now apparent how fragile and superficial it actually is) but this was done at the high cost of setting the newcomers psychologically and culturally adrift.

The effects of this period of uncertainty are becoming especially evident today; we see that in the haste of this society to re-make people to the dominant image it caused a break in the self-awareness of a great proportion of the inhabitants of this land, a break which is now hindering the organic development of a true feeling of community in this country.

The present growth of ethnic consciousness in the United States is a sign that great numbers are searching for a feeling of community - and the search is turning to the past since it can not find what it needs in the present. It is a retracing of steps back to the point when there was a feeling of group (and, therefore, individual) identity.

Only when a linkage is made with their cultural and ethnic origins will Americans truly begin to understand themselves and re-embark on the process of creating a nation. Only on the basis of this type of understanding can a true community be built.

The Ukrainian community has experienced particularly great difficulties in expressing its identity and transmitting knowledge of its culture and history in the American context. The low level of awareness in the West of the Ukrainians and the turbulent events in Ukraine in this century have intensified this problem.

However, today the growing desire of Ukrainian Americans to forge a link with their past is taking on a concrete form in the establishment of the first professorship in Ukrainian Studies at Harvard University.

Before the details of the organization of Ukrainian Studies at Harvard are discussed the need for these studies on another important level, that of objective scholarship, should be emphasized.

When a gap exists in our knowledge of any field of study the perspective of the entire field is distorted. This could not bear the pressures of the totalitarian system any more. Thus, in April this year, a student in Riga, Ilya Rens, set himself on fire while displaying under this city's statue of Liberty a placard with the inscription: "Freedom for Czechoslovakia!" His self-immolation had been preceded by a similar protest in Ukraine: Vasyl Makukh, a teacher and father of two children, committed suicide by fire in a Kiev square last December, shouting: "Freedom for Ukraine."

Despite its contents and the irregular manner of its publication and distribution, the editors do not regard Samizdat Chronicle as illegal. They see only its "working conditions" being limited by the peculiar concept of legality and freedom of information formulated in the years past by certain Soviet organs. Only for this reason, say the editors, are they unable to print their address like any other journal in the Soviet Union.

But readers interested in making their Soviet society better informed, about events

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The broad and ambitious form in which these studies are being organized reveals another aspect of this problem. Unlike other ethnic groups in this country who can draw on the constantly expanding studies of their culture which are being carried on in their original homelands, the Ukrainian Americans must expect this Center to be a source as well as transmitter of knowledge about Ukrainian themes. This is a reflection of the unfortunate situation which now exists in Ukraine where political and ideological factors make an objective study of Ukrainian culture and history impossible.

The growing sophistication of East European studies in the United States has made imperative a new concentration on hitherto neglected areas of which Ukraine is undoubtedly one of the most important.

We can now turn to the concrete plan which has been established for the development of Ukrainian studies at Harvard.

The first stage calls for the endowment of three professorial chairs in Ukrainian history, literature and linguistics (i.e., in the fields most directly connected with Ukrainian culture). The existence of these three professorships is necessary in order to provide a broad and integrated program for the training of young scholars.

In its effort to search out Ukrainian culture that which is intrinsically valuable, that which is the result of the effort of countless generations of Ukrainians to solve the universal as well as specifically Ukrainian problems of human existence, the Ukrainian studies program at Harvard will strive to bring the essence of these dearly-won insights and values into the mainstream of the American intellectual and cultural development.

In conclusion it should be emphasized that Ukrainian studies as such have a direct relevance to American society as a whole.

Concrete Plan

Direct Relevance

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both in their own country and abroad, "should deliver to the Chronicle any pertinent information. (Continued on p. 3)

Perform at UNA Anniversary Fete



The youthful SUMA ensemble from Trenton, N.J., under the direction of Prof. Woldemyr Tretiak, displayed versatility and talent when the group performed at the 75th anniversary banquet of the Ukrainian National Association in Allentown, Pa., on Sunday, November 16. The group of instrumentalists, singers and dancers delighted the gathering with a series of traditional and original numbers. (Photo by Walter Pepiuk)

Canora Girl Is National Contest Winner in Canada

MONTREAL, Que. — Olesha Lazurko, of Canora, Sask., is one of two national winners of the Young Canada Wears contest sponsored by the Cel-Cel Fibers, the National Garment Salesmen's Association and the Men's Wear Travellers' Association.

Miss Lazurko, who was judged the winner along with Grant Swanson of Selkirk, Man., received a \$1,000 scholarship and a complete back-to-school wardrobe. The winners, accompanied by their parents, attended a reception in their honor in Montreal and met representatives of the affiliated organizations, which sponsored the nationwide contest. The contest was designed to select the high school boy and girl who "best exemplify young Canada through proper grooming, scholastic ability, character and extracurricular activities."

L.I. Church Plans Bazaar

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The annual Old World bazaar of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Uniondale, L.I., will be held December 6 and 7 from 1 to 8 p.m., at St. Michael's Church hall, 237 Maple Avenue.

As in past years, delicacies that are traditional in the celebration of Ukrainian Christmas will be offered for sale, along with dozens of items suitable for gift-giving. Among bazaar products and wares with Ukrainian motifs will be ceramics, Christmas cards, cushions and LP records. Country scenes and Ukrainian landscapes painted by H. H. Stepanuk, Ivan Kuchmak, scooped up by bazaar patrons in past years, will be available again this year. Wheat by-the-pound, poppy seed, mushrooms and honey for Ukrainian Christmas dishes will be for sale. There'll also be tempting pastries, breads, potato-stuffed dumplings and rice-and-meat filled cabbage rolls, both to sample at the refreshment bar and to buy for home-eating. New at this year's bazaar: fragrant toiletries for the bath and floral-patterned china pomanders to scent lady's closet or lingerie drawer. Other wares include paisley kerchiefs, embroidery threads, toys and candies. The bazaar is sponsored by the Sisterhood of St. Michael's Church, with proceeds earmarked mainly for the building fund of the parish's proposed community center.



Hellenic Player Banned For Life

The German-American Soccer League handed down a life suspension to a Hellenic player for the Hellenic soccer team for his alleged part in a vicious attack on a referee during a regular league game earlier this month.

The League also suspended Hellenic for the remainder of the season, and handed two-year suspensions to three other players. In addition Hellenic was assessed \$1,500 and it will also be held responsible for the medical and hospital bills incurred by the referee as a result of the attack. The incident occurred on November 2 at Metropolitan Oval in Maspeth, N.Y. and several other players attacked referee Mike Aschkenasi after he had ejected two Hellenic players. Pelles required several minutes before they were able to rescue Aschkenasi from the clutches of a mob placed at some 600 strong.

The North American Soccer League announced on Nov. 22 that it will operate with six teams next season and possibly even 8. The announcement, made at a new conference at the International Hotel at Kennedy Airport, was made by executive director Phil Woosnam.

New York, long considered the center of soccer activity, is said to be a definite possibility. It would be sponsored by a German-American Soccer League with other investors joining in.

The North American Soccer League operated with five teams last season. They were Dallas, Atlanta, Baltimore, St. Louis and Kansas City. Baltimore has since dropped out of the league.

The new teams in the league are the Washington Darts, who gained the American Soccer League championship last season, and the Rochester Lancers, also of the ASL.

According to reports, two groups from Philadelphia are interested as well as one each from Syracuse and Chicago. If the NASL can pick up at least two more teams, the league will operate in two divisions with the season beginning in April and ending in September.

Woosnam conceded that the NASL teams lost money again but pointed out that the losses have stabilized. The deficits ranged between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

Pele's 1,000th

Brazil is celebrating the 1,000th soccer goal scored by national hero Edson Arantes Do Nascimento (Pele) on November 19 at Maracana Stadium before more than 100,000 delirious fans. The score gave Pele's team Santos a 2-1 victory over Vasco da Gama.

Hundreds of fans swarmed on the field as Pele kicked in the goal on a penalty at the 78th minute. He missed at least four good chances to score earlier in the game.

The referee stopped the match while 29-year-old Pele was carried shoulder high, crying with emotion, by his adoring fans.

The Brazilian government will issue special postal stamps and Pele will receive a gold soccer ball and other honors to commemorate the occasion.

Plan Consolation Tourney

Greece has offered to stage a consolation football tournament for the European national teams which failed to qualify for the World Cup finals in Mexico City. The Greek Football Federation said proposed rules for such an event would be sent to interested European countries by the end of the year.

The Greek proposal came after the Greek national team was eliminated from the world finals by Romania. The game, played November 14, ended in a 1-1 tie, which was all that the Romanians needed.

The Greek press later said that the game "was stolen" from the Greeks by the referee. How, said.

Soviets Seek Games

The Soviet Union announced it has made an official request to the International Olympic Committee to stage the 1976 Olympic summer games in Moscow.

In Los Angeles, meanwhile, officials said there is a good chance that the games will be held in the California city. Los Angeles staged the 1932 games.

Montreal, Canada; Florence, Italy are also seeking the games. The decision is expected to be reached next May in Amsterdam.

SUSTA Congress

(Concluded from p. 1) The second of the only two resolutions adopted called for the publication of a SUSTA magazine, devoted solely to student affairs, problems and activities.

The congress, which opened Saturday afternoon two hours later than scheduled, heard the report of outgoing president Chornodolsky, in which he reviewed his and his committee's activity over the past 14 months. Mr. Tatchyn, treasurer, was the only other officer to report, stating that SUSTA had \$2,913.15 in its account, a total which did not include the most recent expenditures.

After a period of questions, answers and comments, the plenary session, which lasted two hours, was adjourned to allow the showing of a film on present-day Ukraine, produced by G.E. Sage of Calgary, Canada. The second part of the color-film was shown after dinner, immediately preceding the student dance at the Veselka auditorium.

Sunday's plenary session, scheduled for 9:30 a.m., did not get underway until 2 p.m. After the debates on the by-laws, the election of officers and the adoption of resolutions, the congress was adjourned at 6:30 p.m.

The election was preceded by a debate between the two presidential candidates and a question and answer period, an innovation which allowed the delegates to become acquainted with the candidates' views and platforms.

The overwhelming majority of delegates, and student

guests at the congress represented the younger element within the SUSTA framework, with the older students conspicuously absent from the congress. This left both the congress and, subsequently, the SUSTA organization in the hands of the younger age group.

The presidium of the congress, which took over the conduct of the proceedings shortly after Mr. Chornodolsky's opening remarks, was elected as follows: Orest Subtelny, chairman, Inia Hukawij, vice-chairman, Natalia Pylypiuk and Marta Kushnir, secretaries, Ivan Makuch, parliamentarian.

The largest block of delegates — 15 — was brought in by the N.Y. City Student Hromada, which made its presence felt at the congress by vigorous participation in the deliberations, distribution of various kinds of literature, and active campaigning for the candidates of its members' choice.

Other student centers were represented as follows: Buffalo, 8 delegates, Baltimore, 4 delegates, Penn State University, Boston and Washington, three each, Chicago, Cleveland and Newark, two each, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Rochester, Troy, New Haven and Fordham University, one each. SUSTA executive officers had ten votes.

Messages

Scores of written messages from various Ukrainian organizations were acknowledged and read in the course of the proceedings. Among civic leaders who greeted the congress in person were: Stepan Chemych, president of the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund; Eugene Hanowsky, president of SUMA; Iwan Durbak, in behalf of the Ukrainian Journalists Association of America; Dr. Kushnir, in behalf of the Ukrainian Medical Society of North America; Ivan Bazarko, administrative director of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Bohdan Futey, president of the World Conference of Ukrainian Students; and Walter Sochan, vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association.

Providing entertainment at the Saturday evening dance was the "Ambassadors" male quartet consisting of Messrs. I. Shuhan, M. Helbik, L. Kalunych and M. Dlaboha; accompanying the suave vocalists at the piano was Miss I. Getza.

CLARENCE A. MANNING

Paper Tells All

(Concluded from p. 2)

formation available to them. This can be done with the help of the very person 'who has supplied you with a copy of the Chronicle; the same person will forward your report to his own contact. "

But there is a warning too: "Do not try to follow up the whole chain of contacts by yourself because you may be suspected of being a police informer."

Thus, apparently, a chain reaction of thinking freedom-loving persons is being promoted from the murky depths of the totalitarian society. These public-spirited citizens, by acting as readers and correspondents at the same time, are trying hard to become better informed themselves and to share their knowledge with fellow citizens, concerning the state of human rights under the red banner.

By their unpretentious reporting and devotion to the truth, the editors of the Chronicle have succeeded in imbuing their readers with a feeling of optimism, in spite of all the shocking details about the seemingly invincible power of the regime. The reader is becoming aware of the multitude of honest people like himself, who are displaying such courage and human dignity that even an all-powerful Soviet state machine has not been able to intimidate them.

The significance of Samizdat Chronicle is unequivocal; within the realm of the Kremlin, public opinion is growing steadily and it is already challenging the community of totally enslaved minds.

The situation is not unlike the one that had developed in Russia under Tsar Alexander II, slightly over 100 years ago. One of the best minds among the dissenters of that period (the 1860's),

Nikolai Serno-Solovevich, described the mood of society then in the following words, very applicable to the Soviet Union today:

"The present government awakened a society with its partial reform measures, but did not give it an opportunity to express itself. But the need for expression is as important for society as chatter is for a child; therefore, society could not do anything else but to express its opinion, without waiting for permission to do so."

And this is why the march for human rights in the Soviet Union goes on.

Courtesy: "The Ottawa Journal."

APPRECIATION

I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to those who gave of their time and ideas in regards to the testimonial given in my honor last October 25, 1969 at the Ukrainian American Club, Rochester, New York.

I would like to extend special thanks to Walter Sochan, Vice-President of the UNA; Supreme Advisor, Andrew Jula of Ambridge, Pennsylvania; William Popowych and other members of the testimonial banquet committee; the waitresses kitchen help, musicians, and to the officers of UNA Branch 289 and the officers of the Ukrainian American Club.

WILLIAM B. HUSSAR.

Christina Lypeckyj to Present Solo Concert in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich. — Christina Romana Lypeckyj, mezzo soprano, will present a vocal concert on Saturday, December 6th, at 8:00 p.m., at the Detroit Institute of Arts Lecture Hall. Mr. Lawrence LaGore will be at the piano. Tickets must be ordered in advance.

Repertoire of Miss Lypeckyj will include compositions by Bizet, Brahms, Gluck, Hageman, Hnatyshyn, Lysenko, Saint-Saens, Tchaikovsky and Verdi.

Christina Lypeckyj began her musical career at an early age in her hometown of Stanyslaviv, Ukraine.

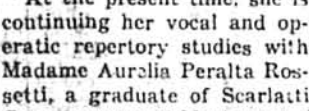
Highlighting her career were appearances in Dr. Di Chiera's Overture to Opera in Der Jasager by Kurt Weill and Il Campanello by Donizetti as well as solo performances with the Mittelschule Choir and the National Ensemble Chorus in Germany; solo appearances with the "Trembita" and Bandurists Chorus and the "Veselka" Ensemble.

Recently Miss Lypeckyj was called upon to appear as

Elected ASL Officials

Alexander Yaremko (left) and Eugene Chyzowych were elected league officials of the American Soccer League at the league's annual meeting in New York on November 12th.

Yaremko is the ASL's new treasurer while Chyzowych was named first vice-president. Both men were also honored recently by the USSFA by being named to the following committees: Yaremko — publicity and promotion, Chyzowych — U.S. soccer development, junior players selection and national junior cup.



Alexander Yaremko (left) and Eugene Chyzowych were elected league officials of the American Soccer League at the league's annual meeting in New York on November 12th.

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MINNEAPOLIS — Tuesday, December 2, Ritz Theater 6:30 P.M. and 8:30 P.M.

WINDSOR, ONT., CANADA — Saturday, December 6, 1969, Walkerville Collegiate Inst., 6:30 P.M. and 8:30 P.M.

DETROIT, MICH. — Sunday, December 7, 1969, Masonic Temple, 3 P.M. and 7:30 P.M.

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