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СВОБОДА SVOBODA

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК 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

РІК LXXVI. Ч. 228 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1969 ЦЕНТІВ 20 CENTS No. 228 VOL. LXXVI.

PHILADELPHIA ARCHEPARCHY MARKS TENTH ANNIVERSARY

CARDINAL DE FURSTENBERG ATTENDS LITURGY AND BANQUET AS POPE'S ENVOY — DEMONSTRATORS AT CATHEDRAL PROTEST ABSENCE OF CARDINAL SLIPYJ — UCCA DELEGATION SUBMITS MEMORANDUM ON PATRIARCHATE TO CARDINAL AT AUDIENCE

Cardinal De Furstenberg Voices Views on Catholic Patriarchate

UCCA DELEGATION SUBMITS MEMORANDUM

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The creation of the Ukrainian Catholic patriarchate, sought by thousands of the Ukrainian Catholic faithful the world over, was described by the Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches as an "extremely complicated question" whose ultimate resolution rests with the Supreme Pontiff "and/or the Ecumenical Council."

His Eminence Maximilian Cardinal de Furstenberg, in Philadelphia for the tenth anniversary observances of the Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan See, discussed the various aspects of the problem with the 10-member delegation of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America at a special audience here Saturday, December 6.

The audience was arranged by Archbishop-Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn, who hosted the Cardinal as the Supreme Pontiff's special envoy to last Sunday's observances here. The audience was held at the Metropolitan's chancery.

The UCCA delegation, headed by Executive Vice-President Joseph Lesawyer who acted as its spokesman, included the following board members: Mrs. Stephania Pushkar, vice-president, Ignatius M. Billinsky, secretary, John H. Roberts, legal counsel, Ivan Bazarko, executive director, Prof. Peter Stercho, Dr. Stephen Woroch, Jonn Wynnyk, Dr. Walter Dushnyck and Anthony Dragan.

Also in attendance during the two-hour audience were Msgr. John G. Nolan and Msgr. Augustine di Biagio, the Cardinal's secretaries.

After formal introductions,

(Continued on p. 2)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The tenth anniversary of the Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan See of Philadelphia was observed here Sunday, December 7, with a Solemn Liturgy of Thanksgiving at the Cathedral of Immaculate Conception and a banquet at McAllister's Hall in the afternoon.

The observance was dignified by the presence of Maximilian Cardinal de Furstenberg, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches, who took part in the ceremonies as the personal representative of Pope Paul VI. The Cardinal was the principal speaker at the banquet.

A group of demonstrators, estimated variously by the police as between 600 to 800 persons, marched in front of the Cathedral with signs protesting the absence of Archbishop-Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyj, the ranking prelate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The demonstrators, who had their headquarters at the Ukrainian Citizens Club here, distributed leaflets and press releases explaining the purpose of the protest, the movement for the patriarchate, the alleged defiance of Cardinal Slipyj's authority by Metropolitan Senyshyn, and the presence of Cardinal de Furstenberg, who, they contended, was invited by Metropolitan Senyshyn "to strengthen his (the Metropolitan's) position of separation from the body of the Ukrainian Catholic Church." There were signs calling for the resignation of the Metropolitan and for Cardinal de Furstenberg "to go home."

The demonstration was peaceful and there were no incidents during the religious services. It was organized by the Society for the Patriarchal System of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Later in the day, a rally was held at the Citizens Club, at which the following persons addressed the gathering: M. Bachynsky, B. Popel, W. Kachmar and I. Procyk. Mr. Kachmar reported on the meeting with Metropolitan Senyshyn earlier in the week, which, he said, failed "to produce the desired results."

A delegation of the Society, consisting of Mr. Kachmar, president, Dr. Roman Osinchuk, who headed the delegation of the Ukrainian faithful at the Synod of Bishops in Rome, and Prof. Miroslaw Labunka, was received at an audience by Metropolitan Senyshyn Thursday, December 4. Also taking part in the conference were Msgr. M. Fedorowich and Msgr. Basil Losten. A major question under discussion was the demand that the Metropolitan sign the decisions adopted by the Synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Bishops held last October in Rome.

Some of the demonstrators reportedly arrived here from Chicago, Cleveland, Baltimore, Washington, New York, Newark, Passaic, Toronto and several cities in Connecticut.

Fill Cathedral

The recently erected Cathedral, which has a seating capacity of 1,200 with additional space for 1,000 standees, was filled to capacity. Metropolitan Senyshyn concelebrated the Solemn Liturgy with Bishops Joseph M. Schmondiuk, of the Stamford Eparchy, and Jaroslav Gabro, of the Chicago Eparchy.

Cardinal de Furstenberg and John Cardinal Krol, of Philadelphia, took part in the services and the processional prior and after the Liturgy, along with their entourages and the Ukrainian Catholic clergy. Metropolitan Stephen Kocisko of the Byzantine Rite Catholic Church was also present.

Along with the Apostolic blessings, conveyed by Cardinal de Furstenberg, Pope Paul VI sent a special message of greeting to Metropolitan Senyshyn, the clergy and faithful. The Supreme Pontiff sent a chalice to Metropolitan Senyshyn as a gift on the occasion of the Archeparchy's tenth anniversary.

Another overflow crowd of some 500 guests took part in the 3 p.m. banquet at McAllister's Hall. The welcome remarks were rendered by Msgr. Michael Fedorowich, chancellor of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Philadelphia. The banquet's toastmaster was Msgr. Walter Paska, vicar general of the Chicago Eparchy.

Responding to Cardinal de Furstenberg, who was the principal speaker, was Metropolitan Senyshyn. Bishop Schmondiuk delivered the invocation, while Bishop Gabro offered the benediction at the conclusion of the banquet. Scores of guests, both religious and secular, were introduced by Msgr. Paska.

Entertaining the guests in the course of the afternoon was St. Basil's Seminary Choir under the direction of Prof. Alexander Bernyk.

Memorandum

December 6, 1969

His Eminence
Maximilian Cardinal de Furstenberg
Prefect of the Sacred Congregation
for the Eastern Churches
c/o The Most Reverend Ambrose Senyshyn
Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church
815 No. Franklin Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19123

Your Eminence:

We, the delegation of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA), representing over 2 million American citizens of Ukrainian origin, are honored and grateful to you for granting us this special audience during your first, and we hope not last, visit to the United States of America.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is a national representation of some 1,200 Ukrainian American organizations—fraternal lodges, veterans, women's and youth associations, political and community societies and groups, cultural, scientific, sports, student and charitable and relief associations — all bound together to preserve their Ukrainian cultural and religious heritage and to help their kinsmen in enslaved Ukraine.

Our organization is not a religious society, and although the majority of its membership is Catholic, it includes a substantial number of the faithful of other religions, namely Orthodox, Protestant and Evangelical.

Purpose of the Audience

The overall purpose of our audience with You, Your Eminence, is to present this Memorandum which deals, we believe, with a very important issue of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, an integral part of the Church of Christ.

(Continued on p. 2)

Soviets Confirm Imprisonment Of Bishop Welychkowsky

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The arrest and imprisonment of Vasyl Welychkowsky, the secretly consecrated Ukrainian Catholic Bishop of Lviv, has been confirmed by a Soviet newspaper, it was reported here last week by the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council.

The Bishop, who, according to earlier reports this year, was arrested by the Soviet Secret Police in January, has been sentenced to three years of imprisonment.

The news of the Bishop's arrest and imprisonment was published in the Russian newspaper "Slava Rodiny" (Glory of the Fatherland) of November 15.

The article, titled "Under the Guise of Religion," says that Bishop Welychkowsky was sentenced to "only three years" because of his age, health and "humane Soviet laws."

The article cites the Bishop's alleged "anti-regime activity under the guise of religion, which goes back to the days of World War II."

Bishop Welychkowsky was one of more than a 1,000 Ukrainian Catholic priests arrested and deported by the Communists shortly after World War II. Since his return he has lived in Lviv on an old-age pension.

The newspaper said that he "continued his illegal activities and tried to establish a political organization which, under the guise of religion, was supposed to conduct ideological and political sabotage in the interest of international imperialism."

UNA Branch in Chicago Marks Dual Anniversary

CHICAGO, Ill. — The 75th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association and the sixtieth jubilee of one of its branches, the Holy Virgin Society Branch 259, were marked here Sunday, November 16, at a festive banquet.

The festivities began with the celebration of Divine Liturgy at the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church. A banquet followed in the school auditorium.

The invocation was delivered by Rev. Nestor Fecica. Mrs. Julie Guglik, Branch secretary, opened the ceremonies with a cordial welcome to all attending and introduced Mr. Constantine Magioris, the master of ceremonies.

Mr. Magioris related a brief history of the Branch.

The Branch was founded in 1909, with Mr. Ivan Leshyszyn as the first president, Mr. Omelan Skorodynsky the first secretary and Paul Hnatko the first treasurer.

Mr. Magioris introduced the Supreme Officers present. Those attending were Mr. John Ewanchuk, Supreme auditor, Mrs. Helen Olek, and Mr. Taras Shpikula, Supreme Advisors, Mr. Nicholas Olek, representing UNA's Chicago District Committee, and Mrs. Stephanie Pucilo, wife of the Supreme Treasurer, were allo in attendance. Mr. Ewanchuk spoke and offered his congratulations to the Branch on behalf of the Home Office. Mr. and Mrs. Olek also extended their congratulations.

The highlight of the afternoon was the presentation of gifts to honored members. Mr. Michael Oblaczynsky, who joined the UNA in 1910, was designated the Senior Citizen of the Branch. Sharing the same honors is Mrs. Maria Troc who entered the UNA in 1916.

(Continued on p. 2)

To Show Film of St. Sophia Blessing in Rome

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The memorable events of last September in Rome, climaxing in the majestic ceremonies of the consecration of St. Sophia, are depicted in a color film, produced by Yaroslav Kulynych, noted Ukrainian cinematographer.

The two-hour sound production will be shown for the first time today and tomorrow in New York. The first two showings are scheduled for 5 and 7 p.m. tonight at the Ukrainian National Home. On Sunday the film will be shown at St. Michael's school auditorium in Yonkers, N.Y., also at 5 and 7 p.m.

From the moment when the huge jet sets down in Rome with a group of Ukrainian pilgrims aboard through the colorful ceremonies of the consecration, the concert, the banquet and finally the convocation of the Synod of Ukrainian Catholic Bishops, the film offers a beautiful panaroma of "the Ukrainian Days in Rome."

GOAL IS $100,000

New York Community Seeks $40,000 For "Church in Need"

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Catholic faithful of New York have launched an all-out campaign last week designed to solicit $40,000 by the end of the year for the "Church in Need" fund.

Conducted under the patronage of the Most Rev. Joseph M. Schmondiuk, Bishop of the Stamford Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy, the fund-raising campaign had reached a total of $60,000 prior to last week.

News has reached New York from Rome that the "Church in Need" requires the funds immediately. This prompted a number of the Ukrainian community's leading citizens to call a meeting Friday, December 5, to step up the campaign in the remaining weeks of December.

The fund drive received an auspicious beginning when the Ukrainian Businessmen's Association contributed $3,000 and three individual persons donated $1,000 each, in addition to their contributions made earlier this year.

Dr. Michael Lohaza and Dr. Alexander Gudziak, both from Syracuse, N.Y., and Joseph Lesawyer made the individual contributions in response to the appeal from Rome.

Yaroslaw Pastushenko, president of the Businessmen's Association and treasurer of the Society for the Patriarchal System of the Ukranian Catholic Church, opened and conducted the meeting held at the Ukrainian National Home here.

The purpose and the urgency of the campaign were discussed by Mr. Lesawyer. After an exchange of views on the matter, Mr. Erast Kurowycky, the fund drive's treasurer, proposed that the campaign be renewed immediately with the goal of $100,000 set for end of the year.

So far a total of $62,000 has been sent from New York state to the office of Archbishop-Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyj in Rome.

The meeting also named a special committee to prepare a draft project for the creation of a nationwide committee to be in charge of the fund for the "Church in Need" and the patriarchal fund.

Named to the committee were the following: Messrs. Pastushenko, Lesawyer, A. Miliahych, Dr. S. Woroch, P. Pucilo, Dr. R. Osinchuk, J. Shcherbaniuk and R. Huhlewych.

Prof Brings Back Bleak View of Soviet

URBANA, Ill. — "My idea is that there is no communism or socialism in the Soviet Union, but only government capitalism," Ihor Shankovsky, assistant professor in the Department of Foreign Languages at Southern Illinois University, told Ukrainian students Friday, November 4 at the University of Illinois.

"The government sets prices and wages. You can't go to a competitor for lower prices or higher wages because there are no competitors," Prof. Shankovsky explained. "Therefore, an elite group of officials lives comfortably while the people live poorly."

Prof. Shankovsky, showing slides from his trip to Ukraine and the USSR last summer, spoke before the Ukrainian Student Association. He was the leader of a Russian language study tour group from Southern Illinois University.

In Moscow and Leningrad, where he studied for a month, Prof. Shankovsky saw a line at every public facility, walls in newly-constructed buildings falling apart, high prices and limited varieties and quantities of most products.

In Kiev, the situation did not seem quite so bad. The stores had a larger selection, the streets were cleaner and there were fewer lines. Prof. Shankovsky said he believes the reason could be to keep the restless Ukrainians from complaining too much.

He added, however, "I was there a short time and it is difficult to form an opinion." Prof. Shankovsky spent four days in Kiev.

Speak Russian

Nevertheless, he noticed Russian was used extensively in Kiev, especially in the university and in the stores.

The group's guide, a Russian student, tried to keep them from meeting the local people. If he saw anyone conversing with the citizens he would quickly interrupt and suggest something to do or see, said the professor.

"You can't see anything on your own," Prof. Shankovsky said. The official tours would last until late in the evening. When the bus returned to the hotel on the outskirts of Kiev where the group was staying, the guide would announce "free time."

"Of course," Prof. Shankovsky said, "everybody was too exhausted to go anywhere." He found it ironic that officials everywhere were

(Concluded from p. 3)

Nixon, Agnew Meet Ukrainian GOP Leaders

In an effort to establish closer ties with ethnic communities, President Richard M. Nixon, Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew and other high-ranking officials of the administration met with leaders of 29 groups at a two-day conference in Washington, D. C., October 30-31. The groups comprise the Heritage (Nationalities) Division of the GOP National Committee which sponsored the conference. Photo above shows President Nixon meeting Myron B. Kuropas, president of the Ukrainian National Republican Federation, as Vice-President Agnew looks on. Waiting his turn behind Mr. Kuropas is Peter Pucilo, UNA Supreme Treasurer.

ELECTED TO CITY COUNCIL

SASKATOON, Sask.—Morris T. Cherneskey, a Ukrainian barrister and solicitor, was elected to the city council of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, in the November 5th civic elections. He is the first person of Ukranian descent to be elected to civic office in that city.

Mr. Cherneskey has served as president of the Saskatoon Bar Association. He is now president of the New Community Savings and Credit Union Ltd., a Ukrainian credit union in the city of Saskatoon. Mr. Cherneskey is married and has three children.

Syracuse: A Student Hromada at Work

By ANDRIJ BILYK

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Bilyk is the newly elected SUSTA vice-president in charge of press and information. He is a graduate of Syracuse University's School of Journalism.*

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — The Ukrainian Student Hromada at Syracuse University is quite active this year — whether it is enjoying a party with another Club, cooking supper for foreign students, or teaching folk dancing to an entire Ukrainian community.

According to 25-year-old Theodor Kostiuk, physics doctoral candidate and Hromada member the past four years, "the club has become more active and diversified over the years as each semester we have more students willing to do the work."

Radio Program

Kostiuk's contribution was the coordination of a radio program honoring Ivan Kotliarevsky aired November 16 by radio station WHEC here. Last year Kostiuk interviewed the Ukrainian author-satirist Mykola Ponedilok, also for a radio program.

Hromada president is 22-year-old Raya Krawec, a Syracuse graduate now working for the welfare department while taking night education courses. Vice-president is sophomore Andrea Oleksiw of Kerhonkson, N.Y., secretary is Bohdanna Hapij, a junior at Le Moyne College, Syracuse, who is majoring in biology; and treasurer is Bonnie (Olha) Lassen, a senior at Syracuse majoring in English. Bonnie is presently taking Ukrainian language courses at the university.

Nila Martyniuk, a freshman from Passaic, N.J., studying international relations, is responsible for seeing that rooms are reserved for meetings and notices of meetings get into the Daily Orange, the campus newspaper.

According to Miss Krawec, the Hromada now has 26 listed members of which 16 usually come to meetings which are held at least once every three weeks at the International Student House of the University.

All Ukrainian youth organizations in Syracuse are represented in the Hromada, and students from surrounding colleges such as Le Moyne, Auburn Community, and Onondaga Community belong to the Syracuse University Hromada, Miss Krawec said.

According to the president, the Hromada, officially known as the Syracuse University Ukrainian Club, is a bona-fide member of the International Student Organization

(Continued on Page 3)

PLAN EXPANSION

IRVINGTON, N.J. — The Ukrainian Community Center here has received the long-sought approval from the local city council for expansion and large-scale remodeling.

The Center's board of directors, headed by Nicholas Semanyshyn, is now in the process of raising the necessary funds. Plans call for construction to begin next spring.

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EDITORIALS

Close the Ranks

Taking advantage of the presence of Cardinal de Furstenberg at the Philadelphia Archeparchy's tenth anniversary observances, the delegation of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America presented a memorandum to the prelate — certainly one of Vatican's highest ranking officials — asking for the establishment of a Ukrainian Catholic patriarchate.

The document, pleading the cause of religious freedom in Ukraine and stating the arguments for the creation of the patriarchate, reflects the genuine desire of the Ukrainian Catholic faithful in the free world.

That the question, however, is not a simple matter was quite clearly, if painfully, described by the prelate who, by virtue of his office as Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches, knows the facts and must consider the various aspects of the problem. And he stated so much in the course of the two-hour audience with the UCCA representatives last Saturday.

On the other hand, the complexity of the problem does not preclude our striving for its ultimate resolution. The attainment of this as all other objectives requires, first of all, a concerted effort predicated on unity within our own ranks. Neither the intensity of the feelings nor the vociferous clamor will win any argument.

We would do well to heed the appeals of all our prelates, notably that of Cardinal Slipyj whose fervent pronouncements during his visitations last year should still be fresh in our memory; that in unity lies our strength. Both the nature of the objective and the road to its attainment require that we close the ranks and stand united.

The Koliada Season

One of the many traditions observed universally during the Christmas season is door-to-door carolling, usually by children though in this day not necessarily limited to one particular age group.

A custom of long standing, inspired by the feeling of joy that descends upon the earth with the Saviour's birth and associated with the prevailing spirit of giving, it has acquired a special meaning among Ukrainians the world over under the term "koliada."

Another custom intimately tied to the koliada season, typically Ukrainian though somehow no longer in vogue here, is the "vertep," a semi-satirical recreation of the nativity scence, once so popular in the villages of Ukraine.

In modern times the koliada season has been utilized almost exclusively to solicit funds for various charitable causes. The money is transformed into valuable gifts that, though belatedly, bring no less happiness and real joy to the needy, the orphans, the invalids, the less fortunate. In this respect, the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee and other Ukrainian organizations that pursue charitable causes deserve our community's support for the effort to bring a little bit more happiness and, perhaps, a great deal of help to those of our people who do not enjoy all the blessings of good life.

There are many worthy causes, national in scope and magnitude, that require our financial support. And, having acknowledged their value to the Ukrainian people, we will be asked to contribute. Let us do our share, each according to his means. Regardless of form, the tradition is one of giving. Let's keep it alive at Christmas time.

Commendable Project

Last week we carried a news story on the publication of a 40-page booklet, entitled "Report on Intellectual Dissent in the Ukrainian SSR" brought out by the Alma Mater Society of Lakehead University in Canada. In publishing the booklet the society carried out the mandate of the Canadian Union of Students, adopted in a separate resolution at the organization's 1968 congress.

We feel the Canadian students deserve commendation for bringing the plight of Ukrainian intellectuals to the attention of political, academic and journalistic circles. It reflects their concern for the fate of the persecuted. Certainly, theirs is an effort worthy of emulation by our own students.

Horbovyi: A Prisoner's Account

(The following is a personal account of D. Volodymyr Horbovy, one of the first and most severely persecuted Ukrainian intellectuals who until this very day is a prisoner in a Soviet concentration camp in Yavas, Mordovian ASSR. His personal account, written in 1962, has found its way to the West and has now been submitted to various international organizations, including the United Nations Commission on Human Rights).

My name is Dr. Volodymyr Horbovyi. I was born on January 30, 1889 in the town of Dolyna, Galicia, formerly Austro-Hungary, by nationality Ukrainian. My citizenship was first Austrian, then Ukrainian, afterwards Polish, and in 1947 I became temporarily a Czecho-Slovak citizen. I was never a Soviet citizen and as a free man never lived in the USSR. Before World War II, I was a member of the Council of Advocates of Lviv, during the war a judge at the Polish Appeal Court in Cracow, and after the war a legal consultant at the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

No Legal Basis

My imprisonment has no legal basis, and it occured as follows: In July 1947 the government of Poland proclaimed me a "war criminal" for alleged collaboration with the Germans during the war. For this reason, upon the demands of the said government, I was arrested in Prague on August 1, 1947, and extradited to Poland on August 7, 1947. In the note which was issued by the Polish government it was said that I would stand trial. Unfortunately, the trial was never held, and could not have been held, for a whole year of persistent investigation failed to produce any incriminating evidence. On the contrary, I proved that I had been critical of Hitler's political course and in general was not guilty of any crime, and that the "document" which provided argument in support of the demand for my extradition was ineptly fabricated.

The Polish authorities were embarrassed, but instead of sending me back to the Czecho-Slovak Republic, they handed me over to the Soviet authorities in Warsaw on July 9, 1948. For this purpose they fabricated a new "document" which this time accused me of being a Ukrainian nationalist.

In the USSR the Polish story repeated itself. Another of dramatic investigation also failed to produce the required results for the MGB (Ministry of State Security). It is well known what atmosphere prevailed within the MGB at that time. Instead of giving me an opportunity to return to the CSR and to continue my work there in peace, I was sent to the forced labor camps by an administrative order on the basis of a closed-door decision of the Special Conference of the Ministry of State Security of the USSR, No. 2906-49, of July 6, 1949, under Article 54-2, 54-11 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR, for a term of 25 years.

The Ministry of State Security does not exist any more, its "special conferences" have also been formally abolished, but their strange fruits continue to carry legal force.

Fruits of Force

In order to provide a characteristic of the legality and justice in these parts I wish to quote the following facts:

a) The Soviet Criminal Code and the UN Declaration of Human Rights, which was signed by the Soviet Union, permit the punishment of an individual only on the basis of a decision of the court and, at the same time, guarantee the rights of defense to the accused. Regrettably, in the USSR the above stated legal principles are only propagandistic in nature, for reality is completely different. In my case there was no trial, no sentence, no opportunity to defend myself, yet I have been suffering imprisonment for the last 15 years (22 years by 1969 — Translator).

b) According to a decree of March 24, 1956, the Commission concerned with the investigation of cases of individuals serving sentences for political, violation-of-duty, or economic crimes, should have reviewed the grounds on which each person was imprisoned at the place of confinement. This Commission summoned me and interrogated me on October 1, 1956, but a negative verdict had already been reached on September 29, 1956. On October 1, 1956 the Chairman of the Commission formally notified me that my case was being scheduled for an additional investigation.

c) My petition in my case dated May 22, 1960 was dealt with by the Prosecutor General's Office of the Ukrainian SSR by its decision No. 01-20776/60 which said: "The Prosecutor General's Office of the Ukrainian SSR can find no basis for protesting decision of the Special Conference of the Ministry of State Security of the USSR No. 2906-49, because the Committee of State Security declares that the accusations have found confirmation." Formally, the Prosecutor General's Office should watch over the activities of the security organs and not vice versa.

d) In the period from July 2, 1960 to November 22, 1960 I was confined to the investigating isolator of the KGB of the Ukrainian SSR in Kiev, which meant that investigation in my case was being conducted. According to the regulations of the Criminal Procedural Code, an investigation can end either with an indictment and subsequent trial, or with the suspension of an investigation and the release of the arrested. In my case neither one nor the other occured.

e) In 1955 the Soviet authorities formally agreed to the repatriation from the USSR of all foreigners, but in practice do not make it possible to take advantage of it even though I demanded to be returned.

f) The decree of September 3, 1955 and the order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 0323 of August 10, 1956 on the release from imprisonment of invalids has not been applied in my case, even though I have been an invalid since January 11, 1952.

Same Institution

g) The ChK, GPU, NKVD, KGB — are various names for one and the same institution, which is represented by one and the same element. Therefore it would be strange if the same people and the same institutions now worked for the restoration of the so-called socialist legality, which they themselves discredited. It is not hard to imagine what this restoration of legality actually looks like in real life.

I declare that never in my life did I commit any crime or was mixed up in something bad. My only blunder was that I thoughtlessly trusted Soviet propaganda about Soviet humanitarianism and legality and remained within their reach.

As early as 1921, I became interested in jurisprudence. I have years of experience and know many things. Reading the statements made by the representatives of Soviet justice about genuine renewal of socialist legality in the USSR, or listening to statements made by political leaders of that state to the effect that there are no longer any political prisoners there, and comparing it all with the situation of people like me, I cannot help but wonder at that chimerical and malicious Soviet morality, which I am unable to comprehend.

I wish to remark that one can get a true picture of the situation of a political prisoner in the USSR only on the basis of an inspection by an impartial committee of the places of his confinement, and by questioning him, and listening to explanations by myself or people like myself.

I should be grateful if you would become interested in the situation of the political prisoner in the USSR and in my case, and if you would help me to avail myself of the rights which are due to me as a man and a citizen, and most of all — to help me free myself from illegal imprisonment and to enjoy freedom of movement.

Cardinal Voices

(Concluded from p. 1)

Mr. Lesawyer read the UCCA's prepared memorandum which expressed, among other things, the Ukrainian Catholic community's plea for the establishment of a Ukrainian Catholic patriarchate.

(Full text of the memorandum appears elsewhere in this issue).

In response to the memorandum, Cardinal de Furstenberg stated at the outset that he sympathizes with the Ukrainian people and their suffering. He said he came to Philadelphia as a representative of His Holiness Pope Paul VI and not as the Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches. His plans, he said, include visitations of the Ukrainian as well as all other Oriental-rite groups in the U.S.

The Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches, the Cardinal noted, does not make laws; it is an administrative body which executes the existing laws. Thus the the creation of patriarchates, said the Prefect, does not lie within the Congregation's competence. This is the prerogative of the Supreme Pontiff or the Ecumenical Council. To be sure, the Vatican Council II did adopt the decree on the establishment of patriarchates, but the details regarding the jurisdiction and the powers of the patriarchs have yet to be worked out.

At the present time, a special commission is looking into the entire system of canon law regarding the Oriental Churches. The Vatican Council II, said the Cardinal, decided that the patriarchs should have jurisdiction over the faithful on the territory of the patriarchate and not over those living outside its territory.

The need, however, of some relationship of the latter group to the established patriarchate has been recognized and described by the word "aggregatus." There is a divergency of views on the interpretation of this word, noted the Cardinal. It is yet to be decided whether the "aggregated" bishops have the right to participate in the patriarchal synods and whether that participation is to be active.

The Cardinal voiced hope that the canon law commission on Oriental Churches will soon resolve these questions. The creation of patriarchates, however, is a prerogative of the Supreme Pontiff and/or the Ecumenical Council which may seek the opinion of the Congregation.

Replying to a question of Dr. Stephen Woroch whether the jurisdiction of a patriarch extends to the territory or to the rite, the Cardinal stated that in the absence of a clear decision in this matter he cannot give a "yes or no" answer. He is of the opinion, however, that "some link" will be established.

Atty. John Roberts posed two questions. First, where is the special commission on the canon law and who heads it, so that a petition can be submitted to it on the establishment of a Ukrainian patriarchate. Second, what is the Cardinal's personal opinion on the possibility of creating a Ukrainian patriarchate.

In reply to the first question, the Cardinal said that all letters and petitions should be directed to the Supreme Pontiff or to the Secretary of State. Eventually, they find their way to the appropriate commissions, he said.

The question of the Uk-

(Continued on p. 3)

Memorandum

(Concluded from p. 1)

We recall that the present Supreme Pontiff and his illustrious predecessors, Pope John XXIII and Pope Pius XII, demonstrated much paternal love and solicitude for the Ukrainian Catholic Church. We also wish to express to you, Your Eminence, our views regarding the current plight of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine and in the diaspora, where there are some 3 million Ukrainians and their descendants. We beg Your Eminence to have the indulgence and kindness to communicate the contents of this Memorandum to His Holiness, with our earnest plea and request for a favorable consideration:

Plea for Religious Freedom in Ukraine

You are well aware of the wanton destruction of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Western Ukraine and in Carpatho-Ukraine in 1945-46 by the Soviet government with the connivance and active cooperation of the Russian Orthodox Church and its representatives. At that time over 5 million Ukrainian Catholics were forcibly subordinated to Russian Orthodoxy, their entire hierarchy and the church organizations being physically destroyed. The brutal destruction of the Ukrainian Catholic Church was deeply deplored by Pope Pius XII, in his encyclicas, "Orientales Omnes Ecclesias" (December 23, 1945); and later, in "Orientales Omnes" (December 15, 1952).

However, despite the official liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church by the Soviet government, millions of Ukrainian Catholics in Ukraine continue to worship and remain loyal to their spiritual leader. But they are relentlessly persecuted even now, as evidenced by the arrest in January, 1969 of Archbishop Vasyl Welychkovsky, hierarch of the Ukrainian underground Church in Ukraine.

We, therefore, appeal to you, Your Eminence, to present our plea to the Holy Father, in order that He might defend the persecuted Ukrainian Catholic Church by officially interceding on behalf of Ukrainian Catholics as has been done by his memorable predecessors on the Throne of St. Peter.

Plea for Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate

It is our humble consideration that to help the Ukrainian Catholic Church survive and become a vibrant and dynamic part of the Universal Catholic Church, the erection of a Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate is essential.

The Ecumenical Council expressly authorized the Holy Father to establish a patriarchal system in the Eastern Churches, "whenever the need arises." It called on all Catholics of Eastern Rites to preserve their traditional laws and organization:

> "All Eastern Rite members should know and be convinced that they can and should always preserve their lawful liturgical rites and their established way of life, and that these should not be altered . . . If they have improperly fallen away because of circumstances of time, or personnage, let them take pains to return to their ancestral ways. . ."
>
> "Orientalium Ecclesiarum,"
> Decree of Vatican II on Eastern Churches)

There are 14 Ukrainian Catholic Sees in the free world and they could progress and develop more effectively if they were united under a Ukrainian Catholic Patriarch, as provided by the decrees on "Eastern Churches" and on "Ecumenism."

Such a Ukrainian Patriarchate would contribute greatly toward the preservation of the hierarchical, juridical and liturgical unity of the Ukrainian Catholic Church; it would keep alive Ukrainian Church traditions and awareness of the Ukrainian religious and ethnic heritage among Ukrainians and their descendants born outside Ukraine.

Furthermore, the Ukrainian Catholic Church, numbering over 6 million faithful in Ukraine and in the diaspora, is the strongest of all Eastern Catholic Churches, both numerically and organizationally. The Papal Encyclical on the occasion of the 350th anniversary of the Union of Brest, described the Ukrainian Catholic Church as "the greatest achievement in Church unity throughout the centuries." Yet, the decisions of the Decrees on Eastern Catholic Churches (especially Part II, providing for the establishment of a patriarchal system in the Eastern Churches) were not as yet implemented, although on January 21, 1965, these decisions became a fundamental law of the Catholic Church.

Such a Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate would help in the organic unity of several Ukrainian Catholic Sees dispersed throughout the world, and would pave the way for closer spiritual cohension and unity with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the spirit of ecumenism.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church is the greatest victim of atheistic Communism. His Eminense Josyf Cardinal Slipyj, Archbishop Major of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, is the living symbol of the martyred Catholic Church of Ukraine, and we hope that he would be named by His Holiness the first Patriarch of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

In conclusion, Your Eminece, we fully and unequivocally support the recent decisions of the Synod of Ukrainian Catholic Bishops, held in Rome from September 27 to October 4, 1969, which appealed to the Supreme Pontiff to erect the Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate for the benefit of both the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Universal Catholic Church.

We submit this petition to you, Your Eminence, with the sincere conviction that the erection of a Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate would bring unity and strength to Ukrainian Catholics the world over and would be a ray of hope for our brethren in Ukraine, who look toward the Holy See for guidance, support and paternal love.

We remain with expressions of our filial love and respect, and implore Your Eminence for Your Blessing for our membership.

EXECUTIVE BOARD
UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA

OUR IMMEDIATE TASK

By JOSEPH LESAWYER
UNA Supreme President

One of the desired goals of the Ukrainian National Association in 1969 was to involve a greater number of our young adults in Soyuz activities. We all remember the popular slogan, "IN TRIBUTE TO PIONEERS — WITH EYES TOWARD YOUTH," which was adopted in the beginning of the year as the theme of all of the 75th Anniversary Celebrations that were scheduled throughout the United States and Canada as well as the essence of our daily UNA activities.

The success of these efforts cannot be fully assessed as yet and much, of course, still depends on what will happen between now and our Convention in May, 1970.

In studying our early history it is readily apparent that our Association was conceived, founded, and operated by predominately young people.

Most of the early immigrants arriving in this country at the end of the last century were teenagers or in their twenties. Their limitless energy, healthy enthusiam, and self-respect gave root to our present community life. Inexperienced as they were, they still dared to take on responsibility and assumed burdens that were prerequisites for the establishment of the social, religious, cultural, educational, and benevolent institutions that they considered essential for a more meaningful and satisfying family life.

Instinctively they sensed that their individual fulfullment and progress in the free new world was dependent on unstinted cooperative action and group strength. They accordingly threw themselves into this task with vigor and dedication.

Today, as we look about for ways and means to improve our lot, we should take a page from history and turn to our young adults for assistance. They should be encouraged to take over part of the action. And this should not be regarded as an act of generosity on the part of the older generation but as a step toward self-preservation and guaranteed future progress.

We are told that many of our problems stem from the present generation-gap. If that is so we are in for more turbulent times ahead. The United States Department of Commerce has recently forecast that the 18 to 34 age group is the fastest growing age group in our country. In the next ten years this group will jump from the present 48 million to over 66 million, an increase of over 37%.

Not only is the average age of our population getting younger, but youth in general is better educated and more self-reliant. These factors are affecting the course of history and it is self-evident that they will also affect the future conduct of the affairs of Soyuz as well as its further growth.

Actually, we should benefit because young adults with higher than average financial obligations and growing families have greater need for fraternal activities and substantial amounts of life insurance protection at the lowest possible cost. We supply both.

Our problem then is to organize this growing group of young adults into our ranks. Obviously we will need qualified organizers to help us do the job. We will need young people who have an insight into the problems of their colleagues and who will speak to them in terms they understand.

It behooves us, therefore, to recruit young adults into our operational apparatus. Every Branch should initiate procedures to interest and involve young men and women in Branch activities.

A most opportune time is just before us because annual meetings and officer elections will be held by all branches in the next two or three months. Delegates will also be elected to the 27th Convention that will convene in Cleveland, Ohio, May 18-27, 1970.

It will be argued that the young people are not interested in Soyuz activities. We all recognize that our youth have varied interests and that UNA has not been on their preferred list. But this does not mean that interest cannot be aroused.

Soyuz has to be properly explaned and presented. With over 88,000 members, 460 Branches in the United States and Canada, over $35,500,000 in assets, over $120,000,000 life insurance protection in force, a daily newspaper in Ukrainian, a weekly in English, a monthly children's magazine, the publication of educational material including an encyclopedia on Ukraine in English, a youth camp, a senior citizens home, and annual Ukrainian Cultural Courses, our Association has much to brag about.

The Ukrainian National Association not only provides the bulk of support for Ukrainian community undertakings but also provides members with the lowest cost life insurance protection available anywhere.

The services performed for our Ukrainian membership and all Ukrainian people each day tend to become routine and undramatic. But their impact on the welfare of individuals is vital and at times even crucial.

Surely young Ukrainian men and women seeking to contribute their talents toward making this world a better place to live in, can gain a lifetime of satisfaction and even personal honors associating themselves with deserving and worthwhile Ukrainian institutions that are serving the needs of our communities.

We in Soyuz are such an organization and we invite young adults to join us and even take over because with them in our ranks we will accomplish considerably more for our people.

Children's Tale Translated

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Marie Halun Bloch and Yaroslava Surmach-Mills have collaborated, each in their own inimitable way, to produce an English translation of the famed Ukrainian children's tale, "Ivasyk-Telesyk."

Published by the Atheneum press of New York, the 43-page book, titled "Ivanko and the Dragon," sells for $4.95.

Alice Low, in reviewing the book for the New York Times (Nov. 9, 1969) said that "Ivanko and the Dragon" is a good yarn — which is the main reason why it, and all good folk tales, survived long enough to reach the printed page.

"It is superbly translated by Marie Halun Bloch and enhanced by Yaroslava's crisp decorative illustrations which express its spirit completely."

For reasons known only to herself, however, Miss Low injected some "Russian flavor" into her two-paragraph review.

She says that "Ivanko, a clever boy, outwits a she-dragon with supernatural powers who looks like a mad-Russian witch in her paisley turban. . ." And then again, "This is all delightfully familiar yet distinctive in its Russian flavor, its many quaint phrases and rhythmic repetition."

SUSTA News

A Letter to Our Community

We wish to start our administration as the new executive board of SUSTA by thanking all the delegates and guests that took part in the XIth SUSTA Congress for their interest and participation in the Ukrainian student movement in the U.S., and by expressing our appreciation for their confidence in us and their support of our programs.

Also, we wish to thank the members of the previous executive board. Andrij Chornodolsky took office at a time when there was a real lack of interest in student affairs, and when SUSTA was financially bankrupt. We must give credit to his administration for leaving the organization in a better state than they found it in.

In our program for next year, we want to reactivate and upgrade the various individual Hromady, and encourage them to greater cooperation among themselves and with the Ukrainian community.

First of all, we must expand our membership. Only 480 students were represented at the last congress, though one might expect the number of Ukrainian students in this country to be between 5,000 and 10,000. Every year a substantial number of our students go to college where they find no Ukrainian organization that would maintain contact with them and attract their participation. As a result, several hundred students per year drift away and are lost to the Ukrainian community. This process must be stopped.

In order to attract these people to membership, SUSTA must develop and maintain a much higher lever of activity. We want more student Hromady to publish newsletters, more frequent student gatherings and conferences, more services to offer to our members, and more student participation in the entire Ukrainian community, particularly in the free exchange of ideas in our press.

We hope that we will find among our organizations and in our community the support necessary to carry out these goals. A strong and active student movement is essential to the survival and growth of our Ukrainian community, and to its work for the benefit of the Ukrainian people.

But we can't build up an extensive and active student network in the U.S. solely through the limited financial resources of the students alone. So we appeal to you. We ask every organization to contribute 1% of its annual budget to the UKRAINIAN STUDENT FUND, and every individual to make a voluntary contribution. Send your gift, your investment in the future of our community, (along with your name and address) to us:

SUSTA: Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations, Address: 2 East 79 Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

Try to make it before New Year's. Thank you sincerely, for the Executive Board,

Nestor Tomycz
President

Syracuse Hromada

(Continued from p. 1)

and takes part in many of its activities.

According to Mrs. Virginia Torelli of the International Student Office, there are over 700 foreign students at Syracuse representing more than 80 countries.

Activities

Hromada activities this year were as follows: Oct. 26 — supper for international students; Nov. 12—movie, "Ukraine Today"; Nov. 13 — special meeting at which guest Pawlo Malar, writer and critic, discussed Kotliarevsky; Nov. 14 — movie on campus, "Ukraine Today;" Nov. 16 — Kotliarevsky radio program; Nov. 22 and 23 — SUSTA Congress at Soyuzivka; and Dec. 4 — special meeting devoted to reports on the congress.

Following Christmas vacation and finals, the following activities have already been planned: the second annual winter dance, Feb. 7; piano recital at the university's School of Music auditorium by Ireneus Zuk of the Juilliard School, Feb. 27; and the annual exhibit and dancing during International Week, usually held in the first week of March.

Architect Who Dances

Myron Blahy, 21, a junior at Syracuse majoring in landscape architecture, who dances with Oleh Genza's SUMA group of New York, will be missed during the International Week talent night since he will be in Guatemala on a class project next semester.

Blahy and his partner, Halya Lew, also from Genza's group, as well as Hromada members Orest Hrycyk and Ann Poliwczak, have appeared in television commercials and danced before five thousand Syracusans at the Onondaga County War Memorial during a city sponsored "Festival of Nations."

Blahy is also a dancing instructor. Last year he was approached by many youth organizations in Syracuse, but, according to Blahy, "they wanted me to instruct just their group and I wanted them all." Currently Blahy is commuting twice a week to Auburn, 10 miles west of Syracuse, where he teaches over 100 students, children and adults, representing all Ukrainian organizations of that city.

The Syracuse University Hromada is very active within the International Student Organization. According to Miss Krawec, "we've had two girls working on the ISO Christmas Dance committee and another Hromada member is foreign student housing survey chairman."

Hromada advisor is Dr. Jacob Hursky, a professor of Slavistics at Syracuse University. He also teaches the Ukrainian language courses here.

The Syracuse University Hromada is a member of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA).

UNA Branch

(Concluded from p. 1)

Mr. Andrew Trusiak was named "Man of the Year." Mr. Trusiak is responsible personally for 34 members in the Branch. These include himself, his wife, his children, grandchildren and great grandchildren. The above mentioned honored members each received a beautiful radio in remembrance and appreciation of their efforts and loyalty.

The Secretary's Award, a pen-and-pencil set, went to young Louis Meneses, age 10, a talented organist and grandson of Michael Tarandy. This outstanding streight-a student recently was a winner of a trophy and blue ribbon in a State Olympic competition in the field of music.

Honorable mention as senior members went to Mr. George Mitio, who joined in 1917, and to Mr. William Gula (1918).

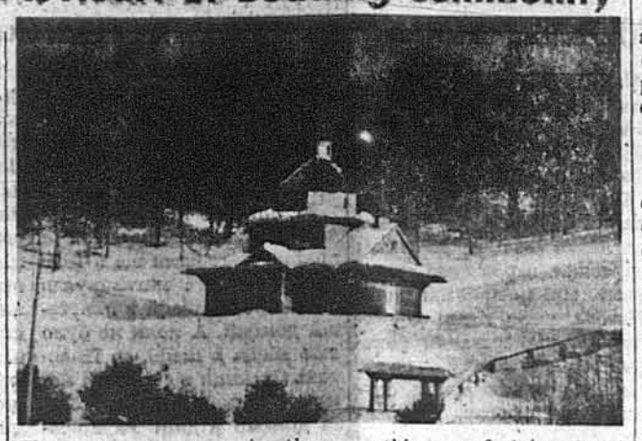
The program was concluded with the guests joining in the singing of the traditional "Mnohaia Lita."

The Officers of the Branch, Mr. Walter Pitula, president, Mr. Joseph Pitula, treasurer, Mrs. Julie Guglik, secretary, Mrs. Stephanie Magioris, assistant to the secretary, and Mrs. Mary Skrynek, auditor, wish to express their thanks to the Rev. Theodosius Greb, OSBM, who was the celebrant, Rev. Nestor Fecica, OSBM, who gave the inspiring invocation and to Rev. Lawryniuk, OSBM, for his photographic talent. Their special thanks go also to Mr. Constantine Magioris for his excellent job as the master of ceremonies, to the numerous branches that were represented, and to the many people who took part in the festivities to help make this occasion such a memorable event.

A BIT OF UKRAINE IN CATSKILLS

Church in Hunter is Heart of Budding Community

A favorite tourist attraction in the Catskills is a church with an old world look, writes James C. Haviland in the Albany Times-Union.



Called St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Church, it stands on a hill beside Route 23-A six miles west of Hunter in the rolling Catskill Mountains. Its appearance is so unique that many passing motorists stop to take a closer look.

The flow of vacationists to the Ukrainian Catholic Church is so heavy that a guide is on duty in the summer and early fall months to show visitors around and explain the church. Admission is free.

One of the prime movers for the construction of the church was Dr. Ivan Makarewycz, a New York City physician who has a summer home here not far from the church.

"We constructed the church as a memorial to all the Ukrainians killed by the Communists," he said, "and to preserve this special style of church architecture. We welcome visitors to stop so they can see what an old mountain side church looked like years ago in the western part of Ukraine."

The church, constructed of redwood cedar imported from British Columbia, is similar to many churches in Ukraine that Dr. Makarewycz says have been destroyed by the Russian Communists.

No Nails

The construction is doubly unique because the church was built without the use of nails. It was put together entirely with wooden pegs commonly used in the construction of old world churches.

Also helping to give the church its old world appearance is a separate wooden bell tower standing nearby.

Many of the Ukrainians who worship at the church come from the New York City and Philadelphia metropolitan areas and live in summer homes nearby in the Catskills.

The church is open from the end of March until late in November, with many of the services being conducted by vacationing priests.

An unusual feature is that the worshipers remain standing during the Holy Liturgy. There are no pews in the church, with only a few benches lining the walls for the elderly unable to stand for an entire service.

The church has a good-sized choir loft, but no organ. Hymns are sung by choir members without musical accompaniment.

In the summer months, between 600 and 700 persons attend Sunday services, necessitating the holding of three Liturgies.

In addition to its unique architecture, the church also contains many wood carvings done by Michael Cheresh-niowsky of New York City. The altar and doors leading to it are hand-carved and the church has a long, hand carved chandelier hanging down from the towering church steeple.

Also decorating the interior of the church are icon paintings of sacred personages done by Peter Cholodny.

The church architect was Ivan Zukowsky, while George Kostiw was the builder. Construction of the church building and bell tower was started in March 1962, and took about six months. The interior decorations, including the paintings and wood carving, took about two years.

Today Dr. Makarewycz places the value of the church and its decorations at about a quarter of a million dollars.

"Fortunately it didn't cost us that to build the church," he says, "because many of those who worked here volunteered their services."

For the future, Dr. Makarewycz hopes to build a museum of art at the church site.

"In this museum," he says, "we hope to present an exposition of old wooden carvings and paintings, like those in Ukraine, thereby perserving something we feel has great cultural value."

Plan Center

The residents of Hunter, N.Y., at a meeting held August 31, accepted Dr. Makarewycz's proposal to build a Ukrainian Cultural Center here. The plans, prepared by Messrs. Ivan Zayac and Myron Bukoyemsky, have been approved by Bishop Joseph Schmondiuk, according to Mr. Yaroslaw Hrynewych. The land for the proposed center, as for the church, has been donated by Dr. Makarewycz.

The building committee, consisting of the Very Rev. Bohdan Volosin, STL, Rev. Ivan Mak, Dr. Makarewycz, Stephan Szczur, Dr. S. Nykyforiak, and Orest Klufas, has started a fund-raising drive for the project. At the present time the committee is mailing out Christmas cards to Ukrainians in the U.S. and Canada as one way of raising funds.

Admitted to Bar

J. Dougles Korney

DETROIT, Mich. — J. Douglas Korney, son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Korney, of Detroit, has been admitted to the Michigan State Bar. Mr. Korney received his BA Degree from Michigan State University and is a 1969 graduate of Wayne State University Law School.

He is currently a legal researcher for the Wayne County Circuit Court in Detroit.

Mr. Korney is well known in Detroit's Ukrainian community and plans to practice law here.

John Rubel, 80, Dies

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — John Rubel, a civil engineer and general contractor who built several Ukrainian churches in the Philadelphia area, died here Sunday, November 23. He was 80 years old.

Mr. Rubel was born and educated in West Ukraine. A noted builder in his native Ukraine, he took an active part in the Ukrainian War of Liberation and was known for his involvement in community life, particularly in the Stanyslaviv area.

Upon his arrival in the United States after World War II, Mr. Rubel resumed his professional life and built the following Ukrainian churches: St. Andrew's Church and Rectory in South Philadelphia, St. Josaphat's Church in Frankford, and the Holy Ghost Church in Chester, Pa.

Mr. Rubel continued his active participation in the Ukrainian community life here until his recent illness.

Surviving is his son Yaroslaw, of New York, noted Ukrainian sports leader and currently president of the Carpathian Ski Club.

Funeral services were held Wednesday, November 26, from St. Nicholas Church in Philadelphia. The body was interred at the Ukrainian Cemetery in Fox Chase.

UKRAINIAN ICONS IN POLAND

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The Polish press reports that the museum at Lancut, Poland, has a vast collection of Ukrainian icons which were removed from Ukrainian churches in the Lemkian, Pidlashia, and Kholm regions.

The icons, painted by local artists, date from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. Because the museum at Lancut lacks the proper facilities to display these fine examples of Ukrainian culture, the Polish government plans to house the collection in several restored churches in Smilnyk.

MEETING ANNOUNCED

SHARON, Pa. — The annual meeting of UNA Branch 386 in Sharon, Pa., will be held Sunday, December 14, at St. John's Ukrainian Church parlors, Clark Street here, immediately following church services.

Bleak View

(Continued from p. 1)

always saying "druzhba" (friendship), yet they did not permit this "druzhba" to develop.

Cold Shower

Other problems encountered by Prof. Shankovsky included broken elevators and cold showers. There are relatively few cars in Moscow, but many taxis. At one intersection in Moscow, he waited 10 minutes so that he could take a picture of a car.

Prof. Shankovsky said that at the library in Leningrad, "two militiamen guard each door."

Returning home, the group stopped in Prague. Prof. Shankovsky described two incidents that revealed some lingering animosity between the Czechs and the Russians. "A waiter in a restaurant took a ruble from us, ripped it and stepped on it," he said. A saleslady woundn't sell someone a pair of pants, because he used the Russian word for pants instead of the Czech word.

Prof. Ihor Shankovsky has taught at Southern Illinois University since September, 1968. He received his master of arts degree from the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, and his doctorate from the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, West Germany. He is the author of three books of poetry and he translated a Japanese book of poems, "Hundred Posts — Hundred Songs," into Ukrainian.

Mark Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Nestor Corchock

DERRY, Pa. — Mr. and Mrs. Nestor Corchock, of Derry, Pa., both members of the Ukrainian National Association Branch 113 here, celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary on November 9 at a dinner in their honor attended by members of their family and friends.

A Divine Liturgy was celebrated at St. Mary's Church prior to the dinner.

Mr. Corchock, who was born in 1887 in Serednie Selo, Lisko county, Western Ukraine, came to this country as a young boy and joined the UNA in 1907. At the present time, he is the oldest living member of Branch 113.

Mrs. Anna Corchock, born in 1889 in Bereska, also near Lisko, emigrated to the U.S. early in this century and eventually became a member of the UNA in 1925. Both were active in the Ukrainian community during the early period of its development.

Mr. and Mrs. Corchock are the parents of six daughters: Mrs. Joseph (Ann) Toth of Homestead; Michael (Catherine) Gazdek of Latrobe; Mrs. Stephen (Mary) Krinock of Clover Hill; Mrs. Thomas (Julia) Lawry of Derry; Mrs. Mildred Lazarchik of Loyalhanna; and Mrs. James (Betty) Sarnese of Latrobe.

The also have 17 grandchildren and 11 great-grandchildren.

Cardinal Voices

(Concluded from p. 2)

rainian patriarchate is extremely complicated, stated the Cardinal. First of all, the Catholic Church does not exist officially in Ukraine, that is, on the territory of the proposed patriarchate, and the creation of the patriarchate in this situation could result in additional hardships for the people.

"We are all aware of some relief of tensions at the present time."

Archbishop Welychkowsky has been sentenced to three years. Ten years ago, noted the Cardinal, the sentence would have been much more severe.

"Thus, it is difficult to anticipate the reaction in Kiev and Lviv to the establishment of a Ukrainian patriarchate. Nor can we be certain of the reaction from ecumenical point of view. These factors must be kept in mind. Also, we must consider the entire Holy Universal Church, not merely one of its integral parts."

In reply to a question by Ignatius M. Billinsky, whether the Ukrainian Catholic Church and its hierarchs have the powers to resolve the question of their Church's system, the Cardinal said that decisions in all matters rest with the Supreme Pontiff and/or the Ecumenical Council.

If the hierachs petition the Pope on a specific question, he noted, the petition is considered an official document, although the decision on the question can be made only by the Supreme Pontiff and/or the Ecumenical Council.

Prof. Peter Stercho noted that it appears from the Cardinal's remarks that other patriarchs could have objections to the establishment of a Ukrainian patriarchate. The Cardinal confirmed the conclusion, adding that, in accordance with the existing laws, the Ukrainian patriarchate would have no practical significance unless there is an extension of jurisdiction.

Considering widespread rumors that the Vatican plans to establish Oriental patriarchates on the territories of North or South America, Mr. Lesawyer asked the Cardinal to clarify the matter.

The Cardinal stated that the question has never been raised.

SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwadiuk

A Decision to Fit the Times

With super jets cutting the time required for travel between continents to mere hours, many progressive thinkers in the field of sports are making proposals to fit the times.

The latest, and very exciting proposal, comes from the sport of ice hockey. If it goes through it may mean that a Stanley Cup final between the New York Rangers and Moscow Dynamo may take place within the next two or three years.

Add Two Clubs

The National Hockey League has just announced the addition of Vancouver and Buffalo to its current 12-team format. They will begin play within the NHL in the 1970-71 season.

At the same time, Clarence Campbell, president of the NHL, suggested the possibility of a future tie-in with European ice hockey leagues.

Campbell sees a European division of the NHL consisting of two teams in the Soviet Union — Moscow and Leningrad — two in Czecho-Slovakia and two in Sweden.

There would be no regular season encounters between North American and European teams. But a post-season world championship would be the climax of a hockey campaign.

The proposals and hopes are great, of course, from the point of view of the spectator and the organizers of sporting events in North America. What they would have to contend with, however, is the unpredictability of the Soviet mind.

Reds Pull Out

Once again, as in the past, the Soviets are showing their mentality for organization and cooperation by balking at schedules made up for the 1970 World Hockey championships to take place in Canada next March.

It seems that the Soviets don't like the scheduling. They also demand that changes be made in the partners they are to face on certain dates. The Canadian organizers of the tournament remain firm, however, and say that the Soviets will have to either accept or pull out of the tournament.

Soccer World Cup

The magic number has reached 15 teams already qualified for the 1970 World Cup games in Mexico. Bulgaria defeated Luxembourg, 3-1, last Sunday to make the grade.

Bulgaria and the Netherlands had been tied for their group leadership but the Bulgarians had a remaining game with Luxembourg, which had lost its previous five matches.

Only one World Cup finals vacancy remains — to be filled by the winner on aggregate score of the group 15 playoffs between Israel and Australia. Israel won the first leg last week in Tel Aviv, 1-0. The second game is scheduled to be played in Sydney this Sunday.

Teams qualified for the Mexico finals so far are: Brazil, Peru, Uruguay, El Salvador, Morocco, Sweden, West Germany, Belgium, Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, and the Soviet Union. England as defending champion, and Mexico, as host, are in automatically.

Costa Rica won the fourth Central American-Caribbean soccer tournament by tying defending champion Guatemala, 1-1, in San Jose last Sunday.

Final standings in the tournament were Costa Rica, nine points, Guatemala, eight, Netherlands Indies, five, Mexico, four, Trinidad-Tobago, three, and Jamaica, one.

Table tennis balls will bounce better and more consistently in future, because they will be made of plastic instead of the traditional celluloid.

The Dunlop company of London, England, reports that its scientists have successfully developed the world's first non-celluloid table tennis ball, and it has been officially approved by the International Table Tennis Federation.

In addition to offering more predictable bounce and performance, the new ball cuts fire risk during carriage and storage. The ball will cost no more than the conventional one.

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Лист СУСТА до громадянства

Починаючи рік нашої каденції як нова Управа Союзу Українських Студентських Товариств Америки, ми спершу хочемо подякувати делеґатам та гостям, що взяли участь в XI-ім Конгресі СУСТА, за їх зацікавлення та діяльність в українськім студентськім русі в Америці. Також хочемо висловити вдячність за довір'я до нас та підтримку нашої програми.

Дякуємо і бувшій Управі за її зусилля. Андрій Чорнодольський перебрав провід СУСТА в час, коли мало було зацікавлення студентськими справами, і коли СУСТА була фінансово дефіцитова. Треба з признанням ствердити, що уступаюча Управа залишила організацію в ліпшім стані, ніж вона її застала.

В нашій програмі діяльности на наступний рік хочемо зреактивізувати і розбудувати поодинокі студентські громади та заохотити їх до тісної співпраці поміж собою та з українською спільнотою. В першу чергу мусимо збільшити наше членство. На останнім Конгресі СУСТА було репрезентовано тільки 480 студентів, хоч можна сподіватися, що в Америці є від 5.000 до 10.000 української молоді в студентськім віці. Щороку поважне число українських студентів починають студії та не знаходять при університетах своїх організацій, які б вдержали з ними контакт і втримали їхнє зацікавлення. В результаті кожного року кілька сот наших студентів відпадає від української спільноти. Ми мусимо здержати цей процес.

Щоб збільшити своє членство, СУСТА мусить виявити високий рівень діяльности. Ми хочемо, щоб більше число громад видавало свої публікації, щоб частіше відбувалися студентські з'їзди та конференції, щоб студентство відігравало більшу ролю в житті цілої нашої спільноти, а головно у вільній вимірі думок на сторінках нашої преси.

Надіємося, що знайдемо серед нашої спільноти і наших організацій підтримку, потрібну до здійснення цих плянів. Міцний студентський рух є конечний для збереження та розвитку української еміґраційної спільноти, та її праці на користь українського народу.

Ми не зможемо розбудувати активної студентської системи в ЗДА тільки обмеженими фінансовими ресурсами самих студентів. Тому звертаємося до Вас. Просимо, щоб всі організації жертвували тільки один відсоток свого річного бюджету на Український Студентський Фонд, а від всіх громадян добровільного датку. Пришліть Ваш вклад в майбутнє нашої спільноти, (як також Ваше ім'я та адресу), ще перед кінцем цього року, на адресу:

SUSTA, Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations, 2 East 79th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

За Управу, Нестор Томич

Не буде розтину тіла панни Мері Джо Копечне

Вілкс-Беррі, Па. — Суддя Бернард С. Бромінскі вирішив, що не буде екгумації тіла покійної Мері Джо Копечне, яка втонула 18-го липня ц. р. під час того, як авто, яким керував сенатор демократ із Массачусетс Едвард М. Кеннеді, скотилося з містка в став. Суддя видав вирок на тій основі, що дводенні переслухання, переведені сім тижнів тому, не дають доказів на те, що покійна могла згинути з іншої якоїсь причини, а не внаслідок утонення, як стверджено д-ром Доналдом Р. Міллсом зараз після нещасливого випадку на острові Чеппеквідік в Массачуссетс. Мері Джо Копечне була поховена три дні після смерти на передмісті міста Вілкс-Беррі. Батьки її вдоволені з такого рішення судді. Вони були проти того, щоб викопували тіло їхньої доньки та робили секцію її тіла. Мати покійної сказала, що вона зможе відвідувати гріб своєї доні. Коли б були її викопували, то вона ніколи не могла б була піти на цвинтар. Тепер ще має відбутися переслухання в справі смерти панни Копечне в судді в Едгартоні, Масс. Переслухання вестиме при закритих дверях суддя Дж. А. Бойл. Секретне переслухання відбудеться на домаганням адвоката сенатора Кеннеді.

HOLIDAY SEASON at SOYUZIVKA

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1969

HOLY SUPPER

INCLUDING THE TRADITIONAL 12 COURSES OF THE UKRAINIAN CHRISTMAS MEAL.

After the Supper

CONCERT OF CAROLS

On WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1969

NEW YEARS EVE

WITH SPECIAL PROGRAM
DANCE TO THE TUNE OF THE "SOYUZIVKA" ORCHESTRA under the direction of I. BISKUP
New Year's Eve Supper by reservation only.

On TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1970

CHRISTMAS SUPPER

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

This is the ideal way to give the housewives a Christmas treat!

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N ESTATE
Kerhonkson, N. Y.
Tel.: 914 626-5641

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

No Place Like Soyuzivka At Christmas Holidays

АВТОРСЬКИЙ ВЕЧІР УЛЯНИ ЛЮБОВИЧ У ДІТРОЙТІ

„Життя Уляни Любович створило їй тло й обставини, що стали для неї стимулом для творчої письменницької праці. А обставини ці були жахливі," — сказала між ін. п-і Яр. Сена, голова 56 Відділу СУА, вітаючи гостю в Дітройті. Насильно вивезена, вона перебула на засланні чимало років, а свої переживання описала в книжці „Розкажу вам про Казахстан", що невдовзі появиться друком. Від Культ.-Гром. Клюбу привітав авторку проф. Е. Козак, який, разом з СУА, був господарем цього авторського вечора.

„Азія, зокрема Казахстан, увійшли у нашу історичну дійсність, в якій опинилась наша т. зв. „визволена" країна, — говорив бесідник. — Багато написано досі з часу 2-ої світової війни, але літературного твору досі властиво нема. Книжка „Розкажу вам про Казахстан" буде перша. Відома частинно з преси з уривків і оцінена вже знавцями, буде не тільки цінним документом, але теж літературним твором високої кляси. В часі, коли саме „шумно", хоч примусово, святкують в Зах. Україні її „воз'єднання", ми можемо протиставити цей твір Любович, як доказ, в яких умовах це сталось".

Авторка прочитала 6 творів. „Панич" з листопадовою тематикою, бо вечір відбувався 1-го листопада. Сюжет у ньому міцно хвилюючий: Аня спостерігає ніччю зі свого помешкання біля Єзуїтського городу конспіративне вивішення національного прапору на фасаді будинку університету людиною, що користується готовим до ремонту руштування обіч нього. „В нічну тишу новий звук. Це стійковий-поліцист. Сьогодні їх багато в місті, — думала Аня — це ж роковини Листопада"... І коли вітер розвіяв прапор, вона пізнала „панича", що тихо проховзнувся і впав до тої ж кам'яниці, в якій вона жила.

Це оповідання було написане Уляною для її хворої мами 1941 р. в Казахстані, яка вневдовзі померла і ніколи вже не довідалась, що „панич" це був її син.

Зустрічі зі знайомими в Америці та з рідним братом створювали різні комплікації і стали змістом „Замість вступного слова". Здавалось, наче вони з іншого світу зійшлись. „Всі багато пережили. Вони окупацію, табори ДП, еміґрацію, а я Казахстан, де ціни людського життя взагалі немає, де релігію не визнають тощо". Авторка сказала: „Мені здається, що коли розкажу вам про нас, що їх у квітні 1940 року повезли далеко на схід, наближу до вас країну морозів і буранів, то може зрозуміємо себе краще..."

І авторка впровадила слухачів до Казахстану, який став змістом трьох її оповідань. Жахливі обставини, в які кинув їх диявольський режим, називає письменниця „передсінком Дантового пекла"... І на тлі його змальовує долю гарненької Марії, колись розпещеної, химерної дамочки, що стала жінкою монструального сибіряка з вдячности, що врятував її і сестру від загибелі. Навіть, коли прийшла амнестія і могла вертатись в Европу, залишилась з ним, бо „Любов не одно має ім'я" (назва оповідання).

Глибокопсихологічне оповідання „Дзеркало". Героїня „оглядає себе в дзеркалі: черевики, перев'язані шнурками, сірі шкарпетки ще зі Львова, татів плащ довжелезний, підперезаний ременем (це я — шепчу — це я). Червоно-синьою рукою, спухлою від морозу, доторкається лиця з плямою червоною від морозу, немов кльовн намальований (ніби я — ніби не я)'...

Найбільш зворушливий спогад „За спокій душі" її матусі, яка там померла і яку авторка поховала в непосвяченій землі. Щойно польський священик з армії Андерса посвятив, коли був там пізніше. Та є там і колишній православний священик. Відвідини в його хатині описані майстерно. Ряд „ізбушек", кожна засекречена і бережена людьми. З печі зняв пан-отець книгу, розв'язав вузлик і дістав епітрахиль. Стара жінка, сліпа, дуже боязка. „Ти знову починаєш, знову біди хочеш. Мало тобі? І пощо людей впускаєш?" — перестерігала. Та він відправив панахиду потаємно.

Врешті останній з прочитаних творів був „Вусьо Кудрик" — про відомого композитора д-ра Бориса Кудрика.

Слухачі мовчки вживались в оці жахливі спогади очевидця Уляни Любович. Вдячні оплески лунали в залі без краю. Збирались коло неї, щоб поґратулювати й побажати дальших творчих успіхів.

Цього вечора виступав теж двічі жіночий квінтет „Веселка", в якому були: Христя Липецька, Рома Когут, Ґеня Барнич, Уляна Мазяк і Анна Томяк. Супровідником на гармонії був Ричард Томяк. Співали народних пісень, а щоб слухачі не взяли собі до серця „під ніч" сумні речі, які чули в часі авторського вечора, заспівали при кінці жартівливих співаночок.

П-і Яр. Сена закінчила літературну частину вечора, запросивши всіх на каву з солодким, і склала окрему подяку п-і Ромі Когут за те, що причинилась до зорганізування вечора. Відтак вручила гості від 56 Відд. СУА дарунок з кераміки, а маестро Е. Козак від К.-Гр. Клюбу — образ власної роботи. На бажання п-і Любович приявні склали свої підписи на другій стороні образа.

В. Несторович

УКРАЇНЦЯ ВИБРАНО РАДНИМ У ТОРОНТІ

Торонто. — На трирічну каденцію до Міської Управи Торонта обрано на радного, вперше після д-ра Кучерепи, — українського кандидата, відомого громадського діяча Василя Бойчука. Крім нього, в тій же першій виборчій окрузі обрали радним поляка Б. Гриса; посадником Торонта переобрали Вілльяма Денісона.

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 31, 1969

Money received later cannot be credited to 1969. Therefore we appeal to all members of the U.N.A. to pay their dues this month as soon as possible and all Branches to remit their accounts and money in time to be received by the Home Office no later than noon of WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1969.

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

U.N.A. HOME OFFICE

ОЛЕКСА ГАНКЕВИЧ

(1906-1969)

Незамітно відійшов у Вічність пластовий сеньйор і незабутній ініціятор Українського Національного Музею в Чикаґо в половині жовтня ц.р.

Із власної ініціятиви почав він збирати музейні й архівні матеріяли ще в 1950 році. Збирав і магазинував їх в окремій шафі в пластовій домівці. А коли не було вже місця в шафі, то Пластова Станиця відступила йому невеликий магазин в своїй домівці в домі Українського Народного Союзу.

Збирав він від старої і нової іміграцій, крайові і в Америці та Канаді видані українські книжки, журнали, газети та музейні матеріяли, які часто з браку місця в помешканні викидали або спалювали. На протязі кількох літ і цей магазин був битком забитий. В нім були зібрані і цінні матеріяли, що відносилися до Гетьманської Січі в Чикаґо та Першої Української Дивізії, протоколи Товариств, українські видання в Чикаґо, українські паперові гроші і поштові значки, матеріяли до українського спорту в Краю і в Чикаґо, українське народне мистецво, музейні експонати до історії України.

В 1953 р. виводить справу своїх збірок на ширші води. Організує Кураторію Українського Архіву-Музею, а рік пізніше Кураторія скликає Загальні Збори із делеґатів культурно-освітніх та економічних установ, які вибирають Управу Музею із д-ром Сіминовичем на чолі. До Управи ввійшли панство Кочани, Ганкевич, Городиський, інж. Семянчук, М. Баран, І. Красник, д-р І. Витанович, Ю. Каменецький та д-р Дмоховський.

Перед Управою Музею стало рубом питання: що робити із зібраними матеріялами і де їх примістити. Виникла думка, яку подав ініціятор збірок О. Ганкевич, щоб набути власний дім. Такий дім, триповерховий, найдено в українській дільниці при вулиці Чикаґо, в сусідстві дому СУМА, і при фінансовій допомозі д-ра Сіминовича його набуто. Дім має три поверхи, 18 кімнат та обширну пивницю. Перший поверх використано на залю засідань, канцелярію та на приміщення сторожа, а 2 останні на приміщення музейних збірок, а пивницю на архів. Два роки пізніше прийшло до злуки Українського Національного Музею в Онтаріо, Каліфорнія із чикаґівським. В цей спосіб постали такі відділи: бібліотека українознавства (тепер понад 8,000 книг), народне мистецтво (2 кімнати), історія України (4 кімнати), український спорт в Краю й Америці, українське Чикаґо давно і тепер, кімната д-ра М. Сіминовича з його пам'ятниками і пивницями з цінним архівом.

Хоч до праці притягнула Управа більше осіб і подбала про окремого директора канцелярії Музею, то душею і дальшим неоціненним піонером в збиранні матеріялів до поодиноких відділів, а особливо до архіву, лишився відданий Музеєві незабутній О. Ганкевич.

Цих кілька стрічок згадки про Тебе, Дорогий Друже, нехай буде замість квітів на Твою могилу за Твою піонерську працю для української культури.

Ю. Каменецький

В СССР далі існує платня в 60 рублів на місяць

Київ. — „Молодь України" з 18 листопада, відповідаючи на запити читачів, підтвердила, що в СССР існує заробітня платня в 60 рублів на місяць. На запитання, від якого наймолодшого віку треба платити державі окремий податок самітним молодим людям, або малосімейним громадянам, відповідь була: „Податок, введений Указом Президії Верховної Ради СССР від 21 листопада 1941 року на холостяків, одиноких і малосімейних громадян, сплачуюють особи (крім одиноких жінок), які не мають дітей: чоловіки віком від 20 до 50 років, а також одружені жінки віком від 20 до 45 років. Якщо заробітна плата холостяка або малосімейного громадянина не перевищує 60 карб. на місяць, то податок з нього не утримують. Від сплати податку звільняються: громадяни, які мають хоча б одну дитину; одинокі жінки (не одружені і вдови)". Заробітня платня в висоті 60 рублів на місяць дорівнює 60 американським долярам, з тією різницею, що в Америці звичайна чоловіча сорочка коштує 5 - 6 дол., а в СССР 20 - 21 руб.

A CHRISTMAS TRADITION

To most Americans roast turkey is the MAIN course for Christmas or any other festive dinner while to others it is roast goose, or roast venison or roast ham. Meat processing is not a new venture in man's dietary accomplishment. For centuries man had to learn how to preserve food, especially meat.

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СПОРТ

Редаґує В.Сохан

КАЛЕНДАРЕЦЬ ЗМАГАНЬ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ КЛЮБІВ

УСК Ню Йорк — „Блу Стар", мистецькі змагання „Великої Дванадцятки" Німецько-Американського Футбольного Союзу відбудуться в неділю, 14-го грудня 1969, о год. 2.30 по полудні на грищі Джордж Вашингтон Гайскул в Ню Йорку.

УАСТ „ЛЕВИ" ЧИКАГО ВІДЗНАЧИТЬ БЕНКЕТОМ 20-РІЧЧЯ СВОЄЇ ПРАЦІ

В суботу, 20-го грудня 1969, відбудеться в Чикаґо ювілейний бенкет для відзначення 20-річчя праці Українсько-Американського Спортового Товариства „Леви", Влаштовує його УАСТ „Леви" в залі свого дому при 2353 Вест Чикаґо Евню. Початок бенкету визначений на год. 7-му вечором. УАСТ „Леви" є одним із найбільше діяльніших спортових товариств, яке проявило за 20 років свого існування широку активність у багатьох різних ділянках спорту; в тому у першу чергу у футболі, відбиванці, круглях, тенісі, лещетарстві та легкій атлетиці. При УАСТ „Леви" існує від 1950-их років окремий Відділ УНСоюзу із такою ж самою назвою, засновником якого був довголітній голова УАСТ „Леви" бл. п. проф. Іван Красник. Теперішнім головою УАСТ „Леви" є п. Роман Припхан, який також веде союзову працю серед членства „Левів" на пості секретаря 399-го Відділу УНСоюзу. На цей ювілейний бенкет запросила Управа „Левів" широкі круги Громадянства, в тому теж представників установ, а головно молодечих організацій чикаґівської метрополії

— о —

Д-Р ОРЕСТ ПОПОВИЧ ЗДОБУВ ЧЕМПІОНАТ ШАХОВОГО ТУРНІРУ У МІЛВОКІ, ВИСК.

Д-р Орест Попович, відомий в кругах українських та американських шахістів майстер, здобув перше місце в шаховому турнірі Північно-Центральних Стейтів Америки, який відбувся вкінці тижня, зв'язаного із святом Дня Подяки, у м. Мілвокі, у стейті Винсансин. В цьому традиційному вже 16-му турнірі, що його влаштовують організатори щорічно в День Подяки, взяло цим разом участь чимало визначних шахових майстрів. Учасників турніру було 105.

Д-р Орест Попович здобув чемпіонат цього турніру „Норт Сентрал Опен" після шости перемог над сильними суперниками та однієї нерішеної в сьомому крузі гри турніру. В четвертому крузі турніру д-р Орест Попович переміг українського шахіста з Торонта Івана Теодоровича, і в п'ятому крузі здобув він таку ж цінну перемогу над д-ром Мартиновським, колишнім першуном міста Чикаґо, якого клясифікували як шахіста ч. 2 перед цим турніром. В шостому крузі виграв д-р Орест Попович партію із місцевим сильним шахістом Оттесоном, який у попередньому крузі несподівано переміг найвище клясифікованого перед цим турніром д-ра Вучкевіча. Після успіху в шостому крузі, який дав змогу д-рові О. Поповичеві „лазбутися" двох найсильніших суперників на звання чемпіона, зустрівся д-р Попович в сьомому крузі із чемпіоном стейту Міннесоти Браскетом. В цій останній партії, коли вже д-р Попович мав за собою шість перемог та всі вигляди на чемпіонат, на який вистачала йому нерішена, д-р Попович ослягнув переважаючу позицію, що й склонило Браскета запропонувати розподіл точкою цієї партії. Цю пропозицію прийняв д-р Попович і цим самим він здобув звання першуна турніру із точками 6½ : ½. Дальші три місця, після чистого чемпіонату д-ра Поповича, поділили між собою три чільні шахісти Браскет, Мартиновський і Каркиньш, які закінчили турнір із рівними точками 6:1.

В цьому турнірі взяв участь крім д-ра Ореста Поповича і Івана Теодоровича ще й третій український шахіст проф Степан Попель, який в 1957 році був переможцем такого турніру Північно-Центральних Стейтів. На чаші переможців цього турніру вигравірувано тепер ім'я та прізвище д-ра Ореста Поповича, яке видніє на чаші поруч прізвищ давніших чемпіонів Фішера, Бенко і Бирна, як також першого українського переможця турніру проф. Степана Попеля (1957 р.).

— о —

„ЛЕВИ" І „КРИЛА" ЗАКІНЧИЛИ ФУТБОЛЬНИЙ РІК

„Леви" — Литовський СК 1:0
„Крила" — „Вісла" 2:5
„Крила" — Хорватський СК 0:1

Чикаґо, 30го листопада. — Обі українські футбольні дружини закінчили футбольний рік останніми мистецькими змаганнями Першої Дивізії Національної Футбольної Ліги Чикаґа. „Леви" здобули перемогу 1:0 зі стрілу Бойка на 84-ій хвилині, мимо гнітучої переваги впродовж цілої зустрічі. Ці змагання мали для „Левів" радше престижевий характер, тому що їх вислід не міг вже змінити місця дружини „Левів" у показнику. Тому й вели обі дружини цю устріч у дружній атмосфері, яка мала тренінговий характер. У весняному сезоні „Леви" здобули були над Литовським СК високу перемогу 8:1. В останніх змаганнях виступив у дружині „Левів" вперше юнак Юрчик Зарицький, син колишнього змагуна і ланкового першої дружини, Василя Зарицького. Цей дебют молодшого Зарицького в нападі вийшов добре. Доказом переваги „Левів" над Литовським СК був рахунок кутових 9:2 в користь „Левів". Склад „Левів": Вадим Мишалів, Медина, Еліяшевський, Стахровський, Іваник, Яворський, Бойко, Шлапак, Козій, Банах, Євген Мишалів, Дижурко, Гаррісон, Гординський і Зарицький.

Дружина „Левів", яка здобула перемогу 1:0 над „Марунс" в першому крузі змагань, змагається далі за аматорську чашу ЗСА. Мистецький сезон закінчила дружина „Левів" на п'ятому місці, маючи на своєму конті 10 перемог, 4 нерішені та 6 поразок, які склалися на рахунок 24:16 точок та відношення воріт 47:45. Ворота для першої дружини в цьому ювілейному, бо 20-му році існування „Левів", стрілили: Борис Шлапак 13, Бойко 6, Руїз 5, Орест Банах 5 (він тренер дружини в осінньому сезоні), Євген Мишалів 4, Кампос 2, Козій 2, Гаррісон 2, Стефан Дижурко 2 (капітан дружини), Компані 1, Іваник 1, Стахровський 1 (він змагун першої дружини від 1951 року!), Полюхович 1, Яворський 1, і Тарас Біляк 1.

„Крила" дружина Осередку СУМА ім. М. Павлушкова, програли передостанні змагання в неділю, 25-го листопада, з дружиною поляків „Віслою" 2:5, чим дали змогу польській дружині залишитися на наступний сезон в Першій Дивізії. До наступних змагань з Хорватським СК не явилися „Крила в повному складі, тому виграли цю невідбуту зустріч хорвати „воковером" з вислідом 1:0. „Крила" займають після цих змагань шосте місце з точками 17:23 (6 перемог, 5 нерішених і 9 поразок), та з відношенням воріт 27:43.

Петро Головатий

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