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# СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



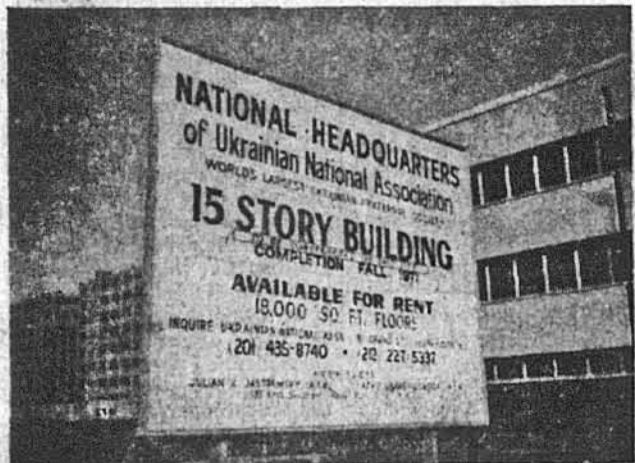
# SVOBODA

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

### Site of Future UNA Skyscraper



The huge billboard (above), marking the site of the Ukrainian National Association's future headquarters in Jersey City, N.J., has been attracting the attention of passers-by in this busy downtown section. Plans call for a 15-story structure which will house the UNA and Svoboda Press. The remaining space, some 18,000 sq. ft., will be rented out to other firms. The new headquarters of the UNA will be located on the corner of Montgomery, Greene and Railroad streets, two blocks from Exchange Place, the last station on the Newark-New York tube line. The architects are Julian K. Jastremsky and Apollinare Osadca, both of New York. Construction of the new building, adjacent to the recently erected First Jersey National Bank (seen at right), is scheduled for this spring. Completion is targeted for the fall of 1971.

### FIRST IN HISTORY

### Virginia Governor Proclaims 'Ukrainian Day' in State

RICHMOND, Va. — Governor Linwood Holton of Virginia, a state that has a special place in American history, added yet another first when he proclaimed January 22nd as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in commemoration of the Ukrainian people's greatest day in their history. Gov. Holton signed the document here in the presence of a ten-member Ukrainian delegation led by Prof. Fillmore Kowtoniuk, of Virginia State College, and Lev Blonarovych, a young Ukrainian engineer who resettled here from Newark, N.J., several years ago.

first time, were members of UNA Branch 34, of which Mr. Blonarovych is secretary.

### ANDRIJ DOBRIANSKY IN MET DEBUT

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Andriy Dobriansky, young Ukrainian bass-baritone, will make his Metropolitan Opera debut here Wednesday, February 11, in Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West."

The Ukrainian artist had previously signed a contract with the Met for appearances in "Boris Godounoff", but because of the prolonged strike the presentation of this opera was canceled.



Andriy Dobriansky

### Ann Dubas Re-Appointed to Irvington Board of Education

IRVINGTON, N.J. — Ann Dubas, a professional public accountant and UNA's Supreme Advisor, has been re-appointed to Irvington's Board of Education by the township's Mayor Harry Stevenson. The reappointment extends Miss Dubas's tenure for another three-year term. Miss Dubas, a virtual dynamo when it comes to community activity, was named to the Board for the first time in January of 1967.

Sanford Ave., Newark, in the heart of the New Jersey's largest Ukrainian community. Born in Plainfield, N.J., in the family of civic minded and dedicated members of the Ukrainian community, Miss Dubas was educated in Newark schools. She holds a B.S. degree from New York University where she majored in accounting. She has been employed in private and public accounting since her graduation.

Scores of Ukrainian church and civic groups benefit from Miss Dubas's professional knowledge and assistance. In addition to her office on the UNA Supreme Assembly, she has served on local executive boards of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian Community Center, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, the Rosary Society of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church here.

Ann is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Dubas of Irvington, N.J., and lives at home with her parents,



Ann Dubas

### Youth Honors Anniversary

WINNIPEG, Man. — Ukrainian youth organizations of Winnipeg combined efforts at the Ukrainian Canadian Institute "Prosvita" on Thursday, January 22, to observe the 52nd anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian independence in 1918. Over 250 members of the Plast Ukrainian Youth Association, the Ukrainian Youth Association of Canada (SUM), the Ukrainian National Youth Federation, and the Ukrainian Catholic Youth Association took part in a three-part program which depicted the main divisions of Ukrainian history: Ukraine

before 1918, Ukraine during 1918-1919 and contemporary Ukraine. The program featured a running historical commentary illustrated by appropriate poetic readings, choral, quartet, solo, and orchestral numbers. Dr. Jaroslav Kalba, Executive Director of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, delivered the closing remarks in which he extended recognition to the Ukrainian youth organizations of Winnipeg for their initiative in a united commemoration of the event. About 400 persons saw this original presentation of the Ukrainian youth.

### HOUSE CHAPLAIN RECEIVES SHEVCHENKO FREEDOM AWARD



Rev. Edward G. Latch, Chaplain of the U.S. House of Representatives, was honored Tuesday, January 27th, by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America which presented him with the Shevchenko Freedom Award "for services rendered to the cause of freedom and the liberation of captive nations including Ukraine." Rev. Latch joins the list of distinguished Americans and Ukrainians who are the recipients of the coveted award. The presentation was made in conjunction with the observance of the 52nd anniversary of Ukraine's independence, held in the House of Representatives. Photo above shows, left to right: Bohdan Skaskiv, UCCA, Washington, D.C.; Very Rev. Basil Makuch, Rector, St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Seminary, Washington, D.C.; Hon. Michael A. Feighan (Ohio); Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA President; Mr. Walter Zadoretzky, president, UCCA, Washington branch; Rev. Edward G. Latch, Chaplain, House of Representatives; Hon. William J. Green (Pa.); Speaker, John W. McCormack (Mass.); Rev. Myroslav J. Lubachivsky, Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hon. Edward J. Derwinski, (Ill.); Lawrence J. Casey, representing Hon. Daniel J. Flood (Pa.); Stephen Skubik, UCCA, Washington.

### Flint Marks "Ukrainian Day"



The Ukrainian community in Flint, Mich., was joined by the city's Mayor, City Council members and many citizens in commemorating the 52nd anniversary of Ukrainian independence. Mayor Donald R. Cronin (seated above) signed a special proclamation on Jan. 14 designating January 22nd as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in the city and calling on all citizens of the city to join the Ukrainian Americans in observing this historic date. The Mayor joined the Ukrainian community in ceremonial raising of the Ukrainian blue-and-gold flag atop city hall on Jan. 22nd. Local news media, including television, gave the observances broad coverage. The local newspaper carried front page articles on the background and purposes of the commemoration. A concert was held Sunday, January 25th, at the Ukrainian National Home here. Shown above with Mayor Cronin are, front row, left to right, Christine Iwanicki, Vera Kowal and Daria Chomik; back row, from the left, Prof. L. M. Kowal, Rev. Roman Martyniuk, Iwan Pyworewczuk, standing in for Nicholas Kamad, president of the local UCCA branch, and Theodore Kwasnycky.

### Banja Luka

## UUARC COORDINATES RELIEF FOR EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

### STORAGE WAREHOUSE OPENED IN JERSEY CITY TO EXPEDITE RELIEF; AMERICAN, YUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES WELCOME UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY'S OFFER TO HELP IN RECOVERY; \$100,000 SOUGHT FOR RECONSTRUCTION IN QUAKE STRICKEN REGION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee and the Social Service Coordinating Council have joined in announcing procedural guidelines to assure coordination and maximum efficiency in providing relief for the Ukrainian quake victims in the region of Banja Luka, Yugoslavia.

After meetings with U.S. State Department officials in charge of foreign relief action and the Yugoslav embassy officials in Washington last week, the UUARC has set up a storage warehouse in Jersey City, N.J., where clothing can be sent for crating and shipping to Banja Luka.

At the same time, the UUARC announced that a fund-raising drive will be conducted in the Ukrainian community during February and March to assist the victims in reconstruction. A total of \$100,000 is being sought, an amount estimated as necessary to help the Ukrainian victims to rebuild their homes, churches, schools, hospitals and the like.

### Appeal for Funds

The UUARC, in its appeal, said that all donations designated for that purpose should be sent to the Committee at 5020 Old York Rd., Philadelphia, Pa. 19141.

The UUARC board of directors and the Coordinating Council of Social Service, which comprises more than a dozen central Ukrainian organizations, met here Saturday, January 31, to discuss the various phases of the relief effort that has now involved thousands of Ukrainians in the U.S., Canada and other countries of the free world.

Reporting at the meeting on the findings and efforts so far were: Dr. Walter Gallan,

UUARC's president, and Joseph Lesawyer, its vice-president who spent a week in Yugoslavia on a fact-finding mission.

Dr. Gallan summarized the steps taken so far to implement the much needed help for the Ukrainians left homeless in the aftermath of the October earthquake.

Mr. Lesawyer presented both factual material, photos, as well as his personal impressions of the situation in and near Banja Luka.

### Reconstruction

Both UUARC board members stressed the need for immediate assistance in the form of clothing, footwear, blankets, and food to relieve the plight of the victims living in shacks, tents, freight cars and other makeshift quarters.

They also emphasized the need for reconstruction so that normalcy can be restored as early as possible. This requires a well coordinated and generous effort on the part of the Ukrainian community here.

Mrs. Sophia Bushbar, UCCA president, suggested, in the ensuing discussion, that each center of Ukrainian life in the U.S. establish a special committee under the UCCA branch auspices to conduct the relief drive.

Mr. Marian Kots, in a concrete proposal, offered to set up a storage warehouse in Jersey City which will serve as a clearing house for all the material help. He suggested that clothing and other articles be transported by trucks to Jersey City where it will be sorted out, crated and delivered to the Brooklyn, N.Y., piers for shipping to Yugoslavia.

He said that Yugoslavian authorities have agreed to



HELP ARRIVES: Teachers and Red Cross officials distribute food and clothing to children from parcels that have just arrived.

transport the parcels free of charge to Yugoslavia where the local Red Cross will take over delivery to the distressed areas in and near Banja Luka. The entire procedure, said Mr. Kots, will take up no more than two weeks, whereas delivery by mail takes up to six weeks. The address of the already opened storage house in Jersey City is: United Ukrainian

American Relief Committee, c/o Mr. Marian Kots, Director 1213-1217 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, N.J., 07307, Tel.: (201) 795-2155.

The UUARC and the Coordinating Council noted in the special appeal that all cash contributions to the relief fund for the quake victims in Yugoslavia, made out in the UUARC, are tax deductible.



KIDS WILL BE KIDS: Still too young to be fully aware of the disaster that struck the area, three youngsters play in a camp for the dispossessed.

### Kekish to Head Research of N.Y. Firm

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Bohdan J. Kekish, vice-president of Moody's Investors Service of New York, has been named director of research for the investment advisory and financial publishing firm.

A top-notch economist, Mr. Kekish joined Moody's in 1956. He was named the firm's chief economist in 1963 and a vice-president in 1965. An analyst of note, he was frequently quoted in the now defunct New York Herald Tribune and other professional publications.

Mr. Kekish holds a B.S. degree in economics from the City College of New York and a Master's degree in economics and finance from Columbia University.

He is a member of the American Economics Association, the American Statistical Association, the National Association of Business Economists and the American Finance Association.

Active in the Ukrainian community, Mr. Kekish has been a member of Plast since childhood. Interested in choral art, Mr. Kekish is a member of the famed "Dumka" chorus of New York.

He and his wife Daria are the parents of two daughters, Ulana and Romana.

### ACUTE PROBLEM BOOKLET ON NARCOTICS PUBLISHED BY UNA

DR. M. DANYLUK IS AUTHOR OF BILINGUAL PAMPHLET

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse" is the title of a 15-page booklet published by the Ukrainian National Association and the Svoboda Press here.

The booklet, to appear in separate Ukrainian and English editions, was authored by Dr. Michael Danyluk of Minneapolis, Minn. Dr. Danyluk, who writes a medical column for the Svoboda daily, serves as advisor on UNA's Supreme Assembly.

The publication of the booklet is in line with UNA's established policy to inform its members and the community at large on problems of immediate concern.

The widespread use of drugs in the U.S. and elsewhere around the world, particularly by young people, is a problem of utmost urgency. It has drawn the attention of government and law enforcement agencies as well as physicians, sociologists and psychologists.

As pointed out by Dr. Danyluk, narcotic addiction breeds crime and juvenile delinquency. It affects family life and undermines the very fabric of society.

The pamphlet, as the author points out at the outset, does not attempt to deal with



COVER PAGE OF THE PAMPHLET

of preventing addiction. It offers advice on what to do in case the use of drugs is detected in the family. It explains the nature of drugs classified as narcotic and habit-forming, including stimulants, barbiturates, marijuana, heroin, LSD, and the like. The booklet, now in print, will be distributed free of charge to all Svoboda subscribers, youth organizations, schools, and educational groups in an effort to make the community aware of the problem and how to deal with it.

### MET. YANKEE STARS AT DANCE

ASTORIA, N.Y. — World Champion New York Met players and some of the Yankee stars will be on hand to chat with the guests at a dance here Saturday, February 7, at the Bohemian Hall, 29-19 24th Ave., Astoria, L.I. The dance is sponsored by sportscaster Dick Martin, sports director of WOR-TV and co-host of the popular Joe Franklin TV Show. Mr. Martin, who was born in Astoria of Ukrainian parents, says that the proceeds from the dance are designated for Little League Baseball.



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EDITORIALS

Coordinated Action

After a series of meetings in Washington, New York, Philadelphia and, for that matter, in Banja Luka, the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, in a joint statement with the Coordinating Council of Social Service, has provided guidelines for what has been found to be the most efficient manner of the relief effort for the Ukrainian victims of the earthquake in Yugoslavia.

Scattered around Banja Luka in makeshift quarters across the snow-covered fields, the victims are in dire need of clothing, footwear, blankets, even food. To expedite this part of relief, a storage warehouse has been set up in Jersey City to serve as a clearing house for articles to be shipped to the stricken area.

Reconstruction will require funds and should be started as soon as snow melts. The UUAARC has set the fund-raising goal of \$100,000 to help in the reconstruction of churches, homes, schools. The committee has appealed to the Ukrainian community for donations to be sent to its headquarters in Philadelphia.

The Relief Committee has thus set up the machinery for the effort. It hopes to find our community as responsive as it has been until now.

Narcotics: A Growing Menace

The Ukrainian National Association has just announced the publication of a pamphlet, authored by Dr. Michael Danyluk, on the evils of drug addiction. The 15-page booklet, published in both English and Ukrainian, does not pretend to offer a cure-all for what is generally regarded as a growing menace threatening the very fabric of our society.

What the brochure does offer is essential information on the various types of drugs and narcotics, particularly widespread among the young people, and the way to detect the symptoms of their use.

There is little doubt that narcotic addiction is a problem of utmost concern for all segments of our society. Government authorities, private agencies, parent groups, educational institutions, and hundreds of experts—physicians, sociologists, psychiatrists—are constantly searching for new ways to eliminate this horrid disease that is most imperiling because it affects the young.

To be sure, the incidence of drug addiction in the Ukrainian community is far below the national level. But the influence of our youth's immediate environment can not be discounted. The malady is widespread enough for them to be exposed to it.

It is for this reason that the UNA, in line with its traditional policy of serving the community, is offering the pamphlet to every parent, group and organization in the hope that it will help prevent the spread of addiction among our own ranks.

Hockey: It's Ukrainian Power

If anybody knows how to capitalize on Ukrainian power it's the New York Rangers, the current leaders of the National Hockey League's eastern division. Powered by the highest scoring line in the league, two-thirds of which is Ukrainian, the Rangers seem well on their way to championship. Sunday, February 1st, should go down in history as a day of "Ukrainian power" at the new Madison Square Garden. Dave Balon, who plays left wing on the partially Ukrainian line, scored the first hat trick of his career. Walt Tkaczuk, the all-star center, worked his skates off to set up two of his Ukrainian compatriot's goals. To top it off, Terry Sawchuk, the Rangers' back-up goalie, recorded his 103rd shutout, an all-time record. The Ukrainian players' record-shattering fetes combined into a 6-0 whitewashing of the Pittsburgh Penguins. Even Nick Harbaruk, the right winger of the vanquished Penguins, was not totally unhappy. We wonder whether he was not sharing our wishful thinking that a right winger would make the Tkaczuk line a completely Ukrainian combination. Like the famed Bucyk-Stasiuk-Horvath line of the fifties. Not that Fairbairn is a bad right winger, but—well—maybe we can goad Emil Francis into some sort of a trade?

THE ESTABLISHMENT

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

In the New York Times of February 1, 1970, Supreme Court Justice William Douglas is quoted for some of his views on the Establishment and the possibility of a revolution in this country.

He has long been recognized as one of the foremost advocates on the Court of individual human rights, but his equation of the reign of George III that produced the American Revolution in the eighteenth century with the attacks on the present American Establishment seem decidedly farfetched in the light of history. He includes in the Establishment the Pentagon, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Central Intelligence Agency, former Presidents Truman and Johnson, government and corporate bureaucracy, and racist practices by police, employers and educators.

Kind at Heart

We may notice that out of the kindness of his heart he excluded the two deceased Presidents, Kennedy and Eisenhower, as well as the incumbent, President Nixon.

Yet with these exceptions, he regards the Establishment as including almost everyone who has anything to do with the maintenance of order and efficiency in any form.

It would be ideal to hope that all these obnoxious institutions could be wiped out without meeting the definition set by a young Slav shortly after World War I. He was one of a group that a charitable and philanthropic lady brought to New York and entered as students at Columbia University. They soon became disgusted with some of the regulations and the contributors to their support and began a peculiar and senseless struggle with the authorities.

One of them even went so far as to explain that Americans had slave souls for they accepted some things on faith and practice in the name of efficiency. When I asked one of these, a rather brilliant young man, for an example, he explained that when we drove to the right on the streets and avenues, we were showing our slavery.

I asked him whether it would be better if everyone drove as he wished because it would show one's freedom, he replied that it made no difference whether traffic was tied up or not for the important thing was to preserve one's moral integrity. It was easier to preserve this and yield to physical coercion than it was to vote and be in a minority and deliberately stultify one's self by accepting the majority position.

It was the philosophy set out by Leo Tolstoy in describing the thoughts of his hero Levin at a meeting of the District Nobles in Anna

Karenina, and in one form or another it appears in the background of the countless discussions on the evils of the Establishment, that hypothetical body which is aiming to make life tolerable, if not comfortable on an overcrowded planet.

Modicum of Sense

We do not need to be ardent defenders of the old to realize that there is at least a modicum of sense in the arrangements made in the past that cannot be lightly thrown overboard.

This was found very rapidly by some of the early hippies when they felt that they could easily drop all the complicated machinery of the services of supply and demand and did not need to do more than a minimum of work or to rent a cheap room with a minimum of conveniences so as to be free and to live as if in a pigsty.

From there it requires only a few minutes acquaintance with the history of World War I to realize that if the Anzac landing on the Dardanelles was a hard struggle, the preparations for it and the carrying out of the operations were far less arduous than the deception of the Germans and the Turks in getting the troops off unnoticed. Fortunately the enterprise was successful and the badly defeated and foiled Allied troops finally reached safety in some of the British controlled lands.

There was the same problem in World War II when the British succeeded in rescuing at least part of the first expeditionary force at Dunkirk and the Italians later failed to get their corps out of North Africa because of the Greek fishing boats that knew the shoals and could consistently attack from directions that were not known to the enemy trying to escape.

Unpleasant Truth

At the present time, President Nixon is learning the same unpleasant truth, for North Vietnam, is under no compulsion to change any of its tactics at the Paris Conference and is rather in a position to fan the impatience of a large part of the American unthinking population which is seeking to condemn the Establishment.

There can be little doubt that he himself understands the difference which made itself clear to President Johnson in the last year of his term.

If the present Establishment were to be overthrown, it would not necessarily be succeeded by a free government liberated from the vices of the present. It would be succeeded by new leaders, undoubtedly more ruthless and tyrannical than in the past,

no matter what label was attached to them.

It was a known fact that many of the Imperial Russian Third Section went into the service of the Bolsheviks in Ukraine in 1917-1918 and prevented the establishment of a free Ukrainian government.

The same result would happen today and it has happened in history whenever there was a colossal overturn of conditions.

Even after the American Revolution, the attempt to embroil the country in the Napoleonic Wars seriously disturbed the restoration of peace, and it was some decades before the country was able to adapt itself to its new living conditions.

Today, with a new generation and new conditions creating acute problems, it does no good to berate the old organs of government.

Learn For Themselves

It is rather a question of trying to make the old framework respond to the present demands, with new faces in the drivers' seats, who will have to learn for themselves the limits of the possible and the advisable. It is the only way that the United States can remain free and be able to continue to uphold those principles for which it has stood in the past and on which its appeal to the oppressed of various continents has been based.

It calls for serious consideration of what is needed, not diatribes on what is relevant and irrelevant. As the population grows, pollution spreads, and racial animosities intensify, the burden on the leaders increase, and we can only hope that they will find wisdom and stamina to deal with the problems for the good of the nation and humanity.

PLAN FILMING OF "LYS MYKYTA"

TORONTO Ont. — The Ukrainian film company "Canuk" and producer Wolodymyr Wasik will present a third film based on a script by Stepan Lubomyrsky entitled "Lys Mykyta."

In Tokyo, cartoonists are working on this new film based on the poem by Ivan Franko in which the animal characters will be dressed in Ukrainian national costumes.

It is expected to be premiered next year in Hollywood.

George Oransky is conducting rehearsals with male and female soloists, with the choir of the Young Opera Ensemble and the orchestra of the Ukrainian Music Institute in Philadelphia.

The previous films released by "Canuk" company were: "The Cruel Dawn" and "I Shall Never Forget."

STATE DEPARTMENT CONFERENCE: SOME IMPRESSIONS

By GEORGE WIRT

It is not every day that one gets the opportunity to meet the Secretary of State, but last month I was honored by being able to do just that. Invited by the State Department, Messrs. Dragan and Lesawyer and I left for Washington early one sunny morning to attend the National Foreign Policy Conference for Editors and Broadcasters. A quarterly event, the conference seeks to bring together the nation's press with various State Department officials for the purpose of briefing the fourth estate on the course of the nation's foreign policy.

Serving as moderator at this, the first conference of 1970, was the newly appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, astronaut Mike Collins.

Able M.C.

Mr. Collins proved to be a very able m.c., introducing the speakers and handling the question and answer sessions. Each speaker, upon being introduced, gave a 30-minute talk, on that area of foreign policy in which he is directly involved and then opened the floor to questions.

Among the guest speakers were Elliot Richardson, Under Secretary of State, Charles A. Meyer, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Martin J. Hillenbrand, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, Joseph Blatchford, Director of the Peace Corps, Joseph J. Sisco and Marshall Green, Assistant Secretaries for Near Eastern and East Asian Affairs, respectively, and last but certainly not least, the main attraction of the day's activities, the Secretary of State, William P. Rogers.

Last month's conference was my first and I found it extremely interesting. The conference centered around the successful developments of our policy which enhanced the prestige and power of the United States, and can therefore be compared to a Social Register, for that which was left out was just as important and interesting as that which was included. However, there were many crucial disclosures that are essential to an understanding of American foreign policy.

It was learned that America had adopted a "new style" of diplomacy with the intent of decreasing U.S. power abroad. The U.S. seeks a liberalized approach to Red China, non-involvement in the Sino-Soviet border conflict, and for that matter the U.S. also seeks better relations with the East European satellites and the USSR, itself.

Following what was described as a policy of "flexible mobility," the U.S. is negotiating and avoiding confrontations in its attempt to achieve these better relations.

In the Middle East and in Vietnam American policy is very clearly stated. As regards the Arab-Israeli conflict, the U.S. is guided by the UN Security Council Resolution of November, 1967 which provides for Israeli withdrawal from captured Arab land, but guarantees as well Israel's freedom of passage through the Suez Canal.

American Vietnam policy was stated in the "Guam Doctrine" of President Nixon which is based on "Vietnamization." In short, while the USSR is still America's major preoccupation, the U.S. believes that as long as the Soviet Union is plagued by internal difficulties it will not embark on new aggression.

Even though the conference was marked, in typical State Department style, by a very distinguished and dignified temper, there were a few incidents which provided many interesting moments. One of the officials was put on the spot when a former colleague asked if he didn't exemplify our South American friends the classic stereotype of the "Yankee imperialist" because of his extensive involvement with the United Fruit Company which in the past has been held with anything but esteem in South America.

A question also seemed to

throw a curve at another official who, when asked about the use of chemical and biological warfare in Vietnam by the U.S., rose to the occasion and neatly passed the buck by referring the questioner to the Defense Department.

With the arrival of the Secretary of State, a certain reverent hush fell over the audience. Although he merely repeated what we had heard all day, his very presence seemed to add importance to the conference and to what was said. Yet the information given was of a very general nature and the follow up questioning by the press was not as intensive as one might have imagined.

After his review of the year's important developments, Mr. Rogers invited us all to a reception, where it was remarked by certain State Department sources that you could tell it was the journalists' conference because all the drinks were gone in about five minutes.

But we did get a chance to meet all of the characters of the day's drama, and as the clock struck 7 we had to leave the gracious atmosphere of the State Department for the Under Secretaries were turning into pumpkins and mice, and it was rumored that Vice President Agnew was back in town again.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Empire Not Eternal

(The following letter appeared in the January 1st issue of the Denver, Colo., Post)

Let me comment on Roscoe and Geoffrey Drummond's article "Soviets Revive Stalinism, Repression" (Denver Post, Dec. 10, 1969). The closing paragraph of the article reads: "The Kremlin is proving one thing for sure: that freedom and communism can't dwell together."

In fact, freedom never existed in Russia even before communism. To find this out, one does not need to read the voluminous history of Russia by Klyuchevsky and similar Russian historians.

The answer as to why Russians revive Stalinism can be found in a short volume called, "Kremlin, Nerve-Centre of Russian History" by Victor Alexandrov.

In this fairly objective work the reader will find the answer as to why Russians exalted their tyrannical rulers and did not respect those who were just a little humanistic. It seems that Russians like rulers who represent a Russian mentality which is quite different from the mentality of European people. I know that the majority of Russians geographically are European, but spiritually they are not European.

Recently I read "Russia, Hopes and Fears" by the late Alexander Werth who in 1922 fled from Russia to England where he became a top-rank newspaper correspondent to English and

French newspapers. It is hard to believe that this previous anti-Communist openly glorified Stalin for making Russia "the most cultured and progressive nation in the world."

Of course, in Russia there were always some intellectuals protesting against traditional Russian despotism. Unfortunately, they were meaningless within the majority of people which helped to build the Russian Empire that, presently, under the most perfidious name of the so called "Soviet Union" is ruling over many nations.

But it does not mean that the Russian Empire is eternal. Recently there are many good indications that the non-Russian nationalities within the Soviet Union are heroically resisting the intensified Russification drive.

Lately, I read "Internationalism or Russification?" (by Ivan Dzyuba) smuggled from Ukraine and published in London in 1968.

This intellectually provocative book was written by a gifted young Ukrainian literary critic who presented a moral assurance that those nations are not giving up in their struggle for liberation from which, one day, even Russian people might benefit, who themselves, in their history, have never tasted the freedom enjoyed by the people of the Western world.

Kornel Krupsky Denver, Colo.

U.S. CONGRESS PAYS TRIBUTE TO INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

(Following are tributory statements by Congressman Daniel Flood from Pennsylvania and Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin delivered in their respective chambers of the U.S. Congress on the occasion of the 52nd anniversary of Ukraine's independence. The statements, made Tuesday, January 27, were published in the Congressional Record.)

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, with the passing of each year the annual observance of Ukraine's Independence becomes increasingly more significant and relevant. The reason for this is to be found in the highly important developments that are taking place in captive Ukraine and among the non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union. On this memorable occasion of the 52d Anniversary of Ukraine's Independence, I need only point to three of these dominant developments.

One is the persistent and invincible drive on the part of 47 million Ukrainians for greater liberty and freedom as provided for in the USSR Constitution. Although Ukraine has a long and impressive record of national struggle for regained independence, it has been in the past 5 years that this ferment for constitutional rights has emerged and expanded to this very date, with arrests of

intellectuals and leaders mounting by the month.

The second important development is the prospective admission by Russian Moscow that over half of the 240 million population in the USSR is non-Russian. With Ukraine being the largest non-Russian nation not only in the USSR but also in Eastern Europe, this "new" fact on the non-Russian majority in the Soviet Union places Ukraine in a new light of growing importance throughout this whole region. It is a fact that calls for some imaginative and skillful thinking on the part of our Government.

And, third, as indicated a moment ago, Moscow has taken again to repressive actions and slave labor camps to meet these and other developments. If we had a Special Committee on the Captive Nations today, it would productively be focusing attention today on this omi-

nous reality. Let me just cite a few instances:

First. A group of young Ukrainians from Dnipropetrovsk has written an open letter to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukr. S.S.R., V. Shcherbytskyi, the candidate to the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, F. Ovcharenko and the Secretary of Writers' Union of Ukraine D. Pavlychko.

The letter provides tens of examples of acts of repression against Dnipropetrovsk residents because they bravely opposed the reprisals against Sobor, a novel by Oles Honchar, which in the spring and summer of 1968 were inspired by the KGB organs. Those who protested against this campaign were being fired from work, thrown out of the party, accused of "nationalistic" propaganda and so forth.

Second. In spite of terror and persecution, the young people in Ukraine are continuing their struggle against the Russian occupation. This is proved by the fact that as far back as 1967 the KGB organs conducted numerous arrests among students and cultural leaders of Western Ukraine, accusing them of the fact that in 1964 they or-

ganized a political group "Ukrainian National Front," which had as its aim to fight for the independence of Ukraine. This underground organization published a magazine entitled "Fatherland and Freedom," of which a score or two appeared.

Third. The West German Catholic news agency, reports that Archbishop Vasyl Velychkovskiy of the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church was arrested in Lviv on January 27, 1969 on his way to hear the confession of a sick man. The MGB men followed the archbishop to his house, arrested him and searched his apartment thoroughly. Arresting Archbishop Vasyl they told those present: "You will never see him again."

Fourth. On November 5, 1968, Vasyl Makukh burned himself in Kyiv while crowds watched. Setting fire to himself he cried out: "Long live free Ukraine!" Makukh who spent long years in Russian concentration camps, left two children.

Fifth. The New York Times of February 20, 1969, carried an article by Peter Grose entitled: "Archive Fires in Ukraine Stirring Suspicions of Plot." The author writes: "There was an explosion,

and then a fire. Historic collections of Ukrainian and Jewish archives were destroyed as the blaze swept through a 17th century monastery library in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine. An obscure paragraph in a local Kiev newspaper "Kyivska Pravda," reported the destruction last November of the Church of St. George in the Vydubskyi Monastery, along with its priceless Slavic and Hebraic manuscripts. Strange coincidences attach to this event, which otherwise could have been only a tragic but routine incident. The same night, Nov. 26, 1968, another mysterious fire was reported to have destroyed the Great Synagogue in the Ukrainian port of Odessa, destroying a library of Jewish documents.

Sixth. An organ of the British Communist Party recently published an extensive article which starts as follows: "Hundreds of families are going East this spring, through Siberia for settlement in fertile regions around Lake Khanka, located 150 miles north of Vladivostok. It is evident from the article that among those 'hundreds of families' there are also Ukrainians. This is also confirmed by news from Ukraine about the fact that the

Russians are continuing to deport the Ukrainian population to the far-eastern regions of Asia.

Seventh. In the spring the people of Lviv have demonstrated their opposition to the Russian occupation of Ukraine by mass demonstrations at the grave site of General Tarnavskiy, former commander-in-chief of UHA — Ukrainian Army of Halychyna. The Russian occupation of USSR has given rise to a number of protests in Ukraine. Among other things, a protest letter in connection with CSSR was signed by the rector of Kyiv University for which he was removed from his post.

Eighth. In Kyiv a trial of A. Nazarenko, a worker at the Kyiv Hydro-electric Station, was held. He and two other defendants, Kondryukov and Karpenko, were tried for conducting antistate propaganda and agitation. The indictment stated that they sent through the mail illegal leaflets, which condemned Ukraine's Russification by the Russian invaders. Nazarenko was sentenced to 5 years, Kondryukov to 3 years, and Karpenko to 13 months of imprisonment under harsh conditions.

Ninth. On May 28, 1969 the Russians tried Mykola Borys-

lavskiy of Berdyansk, Zaporizhe oblast, for "antistate action." The trial was held behind closed doors. At the beginning of this year—February 10 — Boryslavskiy, 45, a teacher and father of three children, and a former inmate of the Russian concentration camps, has put up placards in the vicinity of the university, condemning the Russification policies of the Russian occupation regime in Ukraine. Thereafter he attempted to commit suicide. But passersby and the militia prevented this and he was arrested. As the result of this "trial" which the public was not permitted to attend, the Russians sentenced the defendant to 2 1/2 years of hard labor in a concentration camp.

Mr. Speaker, in further elaboration of some of my points on this notable observance, I wish to append to my remarks the thought-provoking presidential address by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, of Georgetown University, to the 10th Triennial Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Ancestry, two items on Ukrainian political prisoners which appeared in the December 1969 issue of the Ukrainian Bulletin, and a copy of my bill, House Resolution 102, cosponsored by Members

from both sides of the aisle, to establish a Special House Committee on the Captive Nations.

(Aforementioned material follows).

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I dedicate my remarks on human rights today to the 52d anniversary of the proclamation of the "free and sovereign" Ukrainian Republic. On January 22, 1918, the Ukrainian Central Rada proclaimed the independence of the Ukrainian Republic.

Fifty-two years after its independence proclamation, Ukrainian Republic is no longer free; it is no longer independent. For long years the Ukraine fought for its independence and finally achieved it in the breakup of the Czarist Russian Empire. A short 2 years after it had won its freedom, though, the Ukraine found its independence crushed in the expansion of the Russian Communist Empire.

Officially Ukraine is one of the "sovereign and equal constituent republics" of the Soviet Union. In theory it is an independent state and a member of the United Nations. But the so-called Ukrainian Government in Kiev is little more than a puppet (Concluded on p. 3)



### UCCA Washington News

Completing his two-month program of travel, lecturing and public appearances, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, the UCCA President, was interviewed over NBC's radio station WIOD in Miami, Florida. The 3-hour program occurred on December 30. It was devoted to "The Captive Nations and the World Situation." Alan Courtney conducted the program, half of which involved phoned-in comments and questions by listeners.

A heavy volume, titled "Proceedings, The Second Conference of the World Anti-Communist League," was received in Washington from authorities in Saigon, the Republic of Vietnam. Its 292 pages contain the proceedings of the conference held in December, 1968. The UCCA president's comments, reports, and resolutions on the captive nations appear in full in the volume. Copies of the volume are distributed to all Free World governments.

Through the Washington UCCA office, soft-bound copies of House Document No. 91-184, "Forward-Looking Addresses in the House of Representatives Together With Documents on the Captive Nations Week Movement," are being distributed this month. The 105-page work is based on H. Res. 908 which the UCCA President succeeded in getting through Congress last September. Further available copies can be obtained only through your Congressman and Senators. The New York UCCA office has urged all UCCA members and branches to write to them: 10,000 copies, both soft and hard-bound, have been printed.

Preparations for the 52nd Anniversary of Ukraine's Independence have been undertaken in Washington. Because of the President's State-of-the-Union message on January 22, the observance in Congress was shifted to the week of the 25th. In his communication to all Senators and Representatives, dated January 19, the UCCA president stated in part, "Let us begin to overcome our ostrich-like stance and support this education for freedom by contrast in speaking out for the record and beyond against the persistent evils of Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism within and outside the USSR. Sooner or later we must face the issue of the captive non-Russian nations in the USSR, which at long last colonialist Moscow is forced to admit as the majority of the population."

On January 15, the UCCA president, in behalf of both the National Captive Nations Committee and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, extended greetings to Dr. Ku Cheng-kang on the occasion of the Republic of China's "Freedom Day," held on January 23. The message read in part, "we once again express our feelings of solidarity in the cause of a liberated mainland China."

### U.S. Congress . . .

(Concluded from p. 2)

government imposed on the Ukrainian people by the Communist Party of the USSR.

In reality the Ukraine is little more than a colony of the Soviet Union. Under the Russian Communists, Ukrainian patriots have been killed, exiled, or otherwise intimidated and repressed. Ukrainian nationalism has been effectively stifled; Ukrainian culture crippled.

But the spirit of a free and independent Ukraine is far from extinct. In Wisconsin we have thousands of Ukrainians; some born in Ukraine and many native born American citizens. For us the free Ukrainians in our midst have always been a source of inspiration for the ideals of freedom and independence — ideals which are particularly important to all citizens of Wisconsin.

The effort to secure human rights is essentially an attempt to secure for each individual the greatest possible amount of freedom and self-expression. In commemorating the independence of Ukraine, I would like to recall some thoughts expressed by

the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America when it said:

Although the true Ukrainian state has been destroyed, the Ukrainian National Revolution lives on in the hearts and minds of the Ukrainian people.

To this I would like to add that it also lives on in the hearts and minds of the American people.

### KOLESAK HAS EXHIBIT IN PHILLY

The works of Julian Kolesak, a Yugoslav-born Ukrainian artist, are currently on display at the Jefferson Hall Commons, located at 1020 Locust Street here.

Born and educated in Yugoslavia, Mr. Kolesak spent three years in Paris before coming to the United States in 1968.

The exhibit, which opened January 26 and is scheduled to run through February 13, features eight oils, 15 graphic pieces and 41 gouaches of various themes and sizes.

### John Panchuk, Attorney, Author, Retires

DETROIT, Mich. — John Panchuk, public spirited and colorful General Counsel and Secretary of Federal Life and Casualty Company, concluded a 28-year career with the company when he retired on November 21, 1969.

His ties with Federal, however, will not be severed completely, for he will continue as a member of the board of directors. He has served as the board's secretary since 1960.

A native of Canada, where he was born to a pioneer Ukrainian family, Mr. Panchuk joined Federal in 1941 as head of the legal department. Home Offices of the Company were then located in Detroit, and he, for a time, had practiced law in that city, after having received his J.D. degree from the University of Michigan Law School. Just prior to coming to Federal, he had served four years as an Assistant Attorney General of Michigan, assigned to the insurance department.

Dr. Panchuk's many-faceted career is replete with memorable professional and public service achievements.

He was chairman of Governor Williams' Commission on Displaced Persons for nine years after World War II and was instrumental in finding homes for more than 35,000 displaced persons. For five years, he headed the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee and was also president of the Ukrainian Federation of Michigan and the Ukrainian Youth League of North America.

He met with Presidents Truman and Eisenhower during his post-war activities for displaced persons, and later, when the late John F. Kennedy was running for President, he was invited to strategy meetings in Hyannis Port as chairman of the Calhoun County Citizens for Kennedy Committee.

Dr. Panchuk has been Michigan legislative chairman for the Health Insurance Association of America as well as for the Michigan Life Insurance Association, having played a prominent role in the founding of the latter. For 15 years, he was vice-president for Michigan of the American Life Convention.

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The Michigan Insurance Code reflects many additions contributed over a 30-year period by Dr. Panchuk. He served from time to time either as chairman or as a



member of advisory committees to several Michigan insurance commissioners and to the superintendent of insurance of N.Y. He turned down a chance to become Michigan insurance commissioner himself when it was offered to him by Governor Williams.

As an Assistant Attorney General, he initiated and handled in state and federal courts, numerous insolvency proceedings against insurance firms, and conducted a grand jury investigation to compromise principles, earned him the sobriquet of "the Great Dissenter" from the one-time Michigan commissioner of insurance and president of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, David Forbes.

While in Detroit, he served

on that City's planning commission for 3 years, during which much of the groundwork for today's network of motor city highways and waterfront development was laid.

Dr. Panchuk is the author of a book, published by the SvoBoda Press, titled "Shevchenko's Testament," depicting the life and accomplishments of the Ukrainian poet and hero, Taras Shevchenko. He also wrote a lengthy paper covering life insurance law of Michigan since 1931, published in the Association of Life Insurance Counsel Proceedings.

He has served on the Democratic state central committee and as a delegate to the Democratic national committee. In 1968 he was a Democratic presidential elector.

His civic activities in his home community included two years on the YMCA board; two years as a member of the Child Guidance Clinic; three years on the Battle Creek symphony board. A long-time member of the Ukrainian National Association, Dr. Panchuk has served the Association on several occasions as a consultant on by-laws.

Dr. Panchuk is an avid fisherman and his wife is an accomplished musician. They are the parents of two daughters, Marie Larissa, Jean G. Howard, and a son, John W.

### N.Y. Graduates, Hromada Join in Sponsoring Activities

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The NYC Graduates are coordinating some of their activities with those of the NYC Student Hromada in order to maximize their resources.

On Saturday, Feb. 7, the two groups are jointly sponsoring a dance at Loeb Student Center (NYU) on Washington Square. The scene will be the Top of The Park Room. The party will feature stimulating company, refreshments, and a beautiful view of the NYC skyline from huge picture windows.

The event is expected to draw an older age group — mostly graduate students and professionals along with some college students. A similar party held last fall drew a large crowd of Ukrainian graduates, and prompted the founding of the NYC Ukrainian Graduate Society.

The party is also being coordinated with a SUSTA activity the same day. SUSTA is sponsoring a Leadership Training Workshop earlier in the day at Loeb Student Center (NYU). All Hromada officers and other interested students are welcome. The purpose of the workshop

is to train students how to organize and successfully operate local student hromadas. Several Hromada members will help conduct this SUSTA leadership workshop.

NYC Graduates are also cooperating with the NYC Student Hromada in an experimental tutoring program for Ukrainian grade and high school pupils at St. George's School in NYC.

Chairman of the NYC Graduates, Roman Kupchynsky, points out that the present fragmentation of the Ukrainian community into a very large number of small groups leads to duplication of effort and ineffectiveness in promoting unity. "We want to start with small but successful cooperative projects," he said.

Another cooperative project is the Soyuzivka Ski Weekend on Feb. 14-15. The weekend is a project of the Boston Student Hromada, which is being supported by the Ukrainian Teachers Association, the NYC Student Hromada, the NYC Graduate Society, and several other northeast student hromadas.

### Scores in Met Debut



Ivanka Myhal

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Ivanka Myhal, Ukrainian-born mezzo-soprano from Canada, made a successful debut here Monday, January 19, in Mozart's "Zauberfloete" staged by the Metropolitan Opera.

Appearing in the role of the Third Genie, Miss Myhal earned praise from the N.Y. Times reviewer Raymond Ericson and other local music critics.

An honors graduate of the University of Toronto Royal Conservatory of Music, Miss Myhal has studied privately with Jennie Tourl of New York. The mezzo-soprano made her first professional appearances at the Aspen Festival during the summers of 1965 through 1967. In November of 1967 she joined the Metropolitan Opera Studio and performed a variety of roles with the company in New York and on tour.

Having been heard as soloist with the Baltimore Symphony and the American Youth Performers, under the direction of Leopold Stokowski, Miss Myhal has also sung numerous recitals over the Canadian Broadcasting Company and on tour through that country.

### MEDAL WINNER



Army Spec. 4 Nestor Iwasyk, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mykola Iwasyk of Santa Ana, Calif., has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal and the Air Medal for participating in combat flights in South Vietnam. A graduate of Santa Ana Valley High School in 1938, he enlisted in the Army immediately afterwards. He has been in Vietnam since January 1969. Nestor is a member of UNA Branch 257.

### N.Y. ARTIST IN EXHIBIT

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Taras Shumylovych, of New York, will be one of many artists and sculptors taking part in the week-long showing here sponsored by the New York chapter of the Composers, Authors and Artists of America, Inc.

The group show, at the Center Art Gallery, 49 W. 57th Street, will open Monday, February 16, with a reception from 5 to 7 p.m. The exhibit is scheduled to run through Saturday, February 23. Viewing hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

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### Cleveland's "Lviv" Club Marks Vicennial With Banquet

CLEVELAND, O. — The Ukrainian Sports Club "Lviv" marked its twentieth anniversary with a jubilee banquet here Saturday, November 15, at which the group honored its junior soccer team and one of the all-time greats of Ukrainian soccer.

"Lviv's" junior soccerites, coached by Oleh Tarnawsky, won the 1969 championship of the Lake Erie Junior Soccer League. The youngsters won all of their 18 games amassing a goal average of 73:13. Their top goal scorer last season was Roman Rostul whose father was formerly a stalwart on the club's varsity soccer team.

### Great Scores

The club also honored Alexander Skocen, regarded as one of the greatest Ukrainian players of all time. A center forward on the famed "Ukraina" team of Lviv, Mr. Skocen was a prolific goal scorer throughout his career. He was a "striker" before the term was invented. In the immediate post World War II years, Mr. Skocen played for S.C. Nizza of France before emigrating to Canada where he concluded his active career with the now defunct Toronto "Tryzub" team. Mr. Skocen is currently coaching soccer in Toronto.

The club presented Mr. Skocen with a plaque and made him honorary life-time member. The presentation was made by Volodymyr Klyzma of Detroit, who is vice-president of the Asso-



Alexander Skocen

ciation of Ukrainian Sports Clubs in North America, and by the club's officers, Marian Steinberg, president, and Myron Radzykewycz, junior section manager.

### VIP's

Among scores of distinguished civic and sports figures present were: Congressman Michael Feighan of Ohio, Mayor Carl B. Stokes, and city councilmen John Bilinski and Denis Kucinich. Over 250 persons took part in the fête. The banquet committee was headed by John Dubas.

### SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwadiuk



### Skiing Is the Thing

Skiing, many will agree, is an expensive sport. For the real buff it is downright prohibitive if to the normal cost of lifts one adds the expense of getting to the area, grabbing a bite to eat and a drink for courage.

### Night Skiing

There is, however, a way to cut down on the expenditures by skiing at night in areas that provide night skiing. Besides, no official will be able to accuse one of removing too much snow off the slopes or leaving too many "sitz marks."

There are all sorts of advantages when skiing at night. Although the area usually is well lit up, it is still hard to recognize faces and figures from the distance. Your usually meager efforts at perfect form look at night like that of a future Olympian. And that feeling of speed, which is also exaggerated by the darkness around you, makes you puff out your chest with pride at the end of the run as you strut to the lift for another try.

One of the most important aspects of night skiing is perhaps the absence of crowds — a definite hazard during the day. (A skier once saw his wife lodged firmly in the embrace of a strange man who, unable to avoid a collision, simply picked her up and went on down until both hit the ground).

### Bow To A Buff

Thanks to a real wise-guy friend, this column was able to learn of just such a place within easy reach of the metropolitan area. According to this friend, a skiing buff if there ever was one, skiing at Vernon Valley, New Jersey, is the real thing.

Vernon Valley opened its slopes one year ago. It is located some 50 miles from New York (65 minute drive) on route 94. It is reached by route 46 going west, to route 23, going north, to route 515 who knows in what direction, and, then route 94.

The operators claim 12 slopes, but these are not readily apparent since many converge into one run near the bottom. One of these runs is 2 miles long. The mountain has a vertical drop of 1,000 feet (that figure still remains a mystery to this writer, but then so do many other things like, for instance, how come this writer's wife can ski down the same slope he does having started participation in the sport only recently??).

The area boasts three double chair lifts, one very interesting cabin chairlift, one tee bar and one very familiar rope tow. The lift capacity, according to the operators and his know-it-all friend, is 6,500 skidders per hour.

It is open seven days a week from 8 a.m. to 10:45 p.m. Vernon Valley provides free skiing between 8 and 9 in the morning and 5 and 6 in the evening for those who would like to test the slopes. One can always pack up the equipment and go home without spending money, claiming that the area is too easy.

The most important part of the whole thing (an opinion expressed as well by that expert friend) is the \$1 million dollar base lodge. It has a cafeteria capable of serving 200 people an hour (and it seems at times that it does), a very elegant bar with entertainment on weekends. It is this bar, plus the two-seater and very romantic cabin chair, that make night skiing very pleasant indeed.

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By Mrs. Katherine Kedrowsky.

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У 85-РІЧЧЯ Д-РА ВІКТОРА ПАПЛАВСЬКОГО

Мабуть небагато між українськими адвокатами є таких, які діяли на основі присяги, складеної Українській Державі під час її існування. Ще менше, а може й взагалі немає другого такого, як адвокат під трьома займаними тільки на основі присяги, зложеної своєї землі та її законній владі. Таким є сеньйор українських адвокатів з рідної землі, д-р Віктор Паплавський, 85-річчя якого відмітило недавно Товариство Українських Правників святковою вечерою в Нью-Йорку. На четвертому місяці відродженої Західно-Української Держави в березні 1919 року, він склав першу й останню присягу своїй рідній владі, і на її основі виконував адвокатську професію під чужими окупаціями і під чужим правом, не складаючи вже ніяких присяг чи присягених.

Народився д-р Паплавський у сікавій добі Галичини, як вона збиралася до своєї політичної і національної еманіпації після понад п'ятисотлітнього, нестерпного життя в ніволі. Тільки тридцять шість років проминуло від славної Весни Ниродія, яка не тільки в Україні народила нові надії й заставила до нових акцій долену пошкодовану націю. Лобу цю розпочали вчителі і священники і розвинули та поставили на широкий, політичний шлях української адвокатури. В цій "адвокатській добі" наші істори, вже в силу своєї професії та віддання своєї народній азав видатну участь д-р Паплавський. Син націоналізму мішаного роду, Едмунда та Марії Вагнер швидко покинув місто свого народження Броди й місто початкових років народної школи Чортків, щоб надовше залишитися в Бережанах, одному з найвищих центрів нової, провідної верстви галицької землі — її інтелігенції. Там він покінчив гімназію, мавши між своїми учителями таких визначних людей, як Богдан Лепкий й інших замінних товаришів, як проф. Зенон Кузеля, д-р Володимир Бачинський, Антін Щурковський, браття Чайковські й інші. А далі шлях повів його до Львова, де господарські умовини призусили його перейти з філологічних студій (україністика) на правничі студії, які він покінчив в 1909 році з розпочав після того свою правничу, довгу й успішну кар'єру. На університеті він мав шість зустрічей з рядом визначних осіб, майбутніх народних діячів з д-рами Володимиром Старосольським, Степаном Витвицьким, Левом Галкевичем, Степаном Бараном, ред. Василем Панейком й іншими.

Адвокатська практика проводив д-р Паплавський в Рогатині, в канцелярії адвоката д-ра М. Вабюка, побіж якої він широкую громадську працю, зокрема, як секретар комітету для будови відомої в цілм краю української гімназії Рідної Школи, першим директором якої був Михайло Галущинський. Відбувши у Львові в 1912-1913 судову практику, д-р Паплавський перенісся до Дрогобича, де зокрема ітересувався на фоні тим питаннями, з якими були в'язані численні українці, власники нафтових піл. Склавши в 1916 р. докторські іспити д-р Паплавський збирався відкрити власну адвокатську канцелярію, але в цьому перешкодила йому військова служба. Щойно згодом він повернувся до Дрогобича й там побіж адвокатури повів різноманітну громадську, культурну й економічну діяльність. У своїх споминях згадує д-р Євген Олещинський про дрогобичську нафту на потребу організувати українців-власників нафтових піл, щоб зберегти їхню майню та громадський гріш й щоб поставити край страшному пизискові, що його описав Іван Франко в своїх "Бориславських оповіденнях", зокрема в повісті "Бог Конструктор". Цій праці віддався д-р Паплавський, разом з рядом визначних громадян, зокрема адвокатів як д-р Степан Витвицький, д-р Іван Блажківич, д-р Володимир

Львівський та лікарів д-ра Михайла Терлецького, д-ра Володимира Чапельського й інж. Володимира Дидицького. Він став синдикатом мішаного установи "Християнська Громада" в Бориславі та був співзасновником "Товариства Українських Власників Нафтових Теренів і Бруннів" (Товариство "Підійма"), яке своїми засобами піддержувало українські установи, зокрема рідне шкільництво. Був д-р Паплавський головою надзвичайної ради названого товариства, а водночас головою Кружка Рідної Школи, яка вибудувала будинок місцевої української гімназії.

На еміграції д-р Паплавський перебував зразу в Лівці, де допомагав при заснуванні Українського Допомогового Комітету, а згодом перенісся до Діссельдорфу, де продовжував практику, як оборонець наших людей, що жили в таборах. А потім, за його власними словами, чарівна міффа Своєдість зі Статен Айлэнду спокнула його перебраться до цього краю. І тут продовжував д-р Паплавський свою громадську службу. Він курс українського права в Стенфорд, допомагав завести такі курси в новому місті свого поселення в Йонкерсі й декілька років чина на них. Але найбільше часу й трудів посвятив своїй музичній студії, відділові Українського Музичного Інституту в Америці, яку веде до сьогодні. Во, як жартом, каже адвокат і музик д-р Паплавський, з він чи не найкращий музикант серед правників і найкращий правник серед музик. Музика від найраніших його літ заповнювала його й була розрадою в важких хвилях життя. Во на й тут, в новому світі, серед нових, нелегких обставин, коди, закінчилися громадська служба адвоката, відкрила нову можливість продовжувати службу своїй громаді, виховуючи молоді на добрих українських громадян і шлехетних людей, бо ще більш улагодженню молоді людину, як музика. Недаром склав наш ювіляр свою єдину в житті присягу на вірність своїй державі й своїй національній громаді.

Ярослав Падох

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ЛЮБОМИР ГОРНИЦЬКИЙ (ПОСМЕРТНА ЗГАДКА)



Любомир Горницький

Як уривається нитка життя людини, нам стає перед очима сконцентрований образ її духовності, змагань і діл. Зважаю, що Любомир Горницький мав 42 роки, коли помер, його внутрішній світ мав глибину і зрілість особовості, яка доречно знала, чого хоче.

Серед весняної хуртовини і життєвої боротьби, далеко від родини, кристалізувався характер юнака, який понад усе любив музику. Воно була для нього розрадою й бальзамом на душевний біль і тим ідеалом, що просяновав його життєвий шлях і не давав йому збитися з нього. Високи музичні студії Горницького, заважали працю над собою, не раз серед холоду й голоду, а в першій мірі справжній талант, — довели до того, що Любомир концертував з успіхом в Німеччині, Англії, Еспанії, Франції та в деяких африканських країнах. Про нього писали критики, що він серйозна, оригінальна мистецька індивідуальність, що він великий дух, який має багато що сказати з свого містичного світу. В концертних програмах Горницького були сюїти Бетгоєна, його ж п'ятий фортепіановий концерт з оркестром, соната Ліста, доугі твори Брамса — і все цює з творів Барайського чи іншого українського композитора.

Ми багато чули про Любомира Горницького, тому, як він 4 роки тому приїхав до Америки і включився в склад Українського Музичного Інституту, ми всі раділи, що в наших рядах появилася нова вагтісна музична сила. Скоро показалося, що він мав справжній педагогічний талант, що мів в учнях розбудити любов до музики і зацікавити їх мистецькими творами. Кожного учня він трактував індивідуально і пристосовував себе до його можливостей, щоб витягнути якнайбільше від нешиї чи більш талановитого адепта музики. Горницький збагував, що музика є тим важливім засобом, що хоронить молоді душі перед негативними деструктивними впливами сучасного модерного життя.

Він багато роздумував і робив плани над здоровому фінансовою підбудовою Українського Музичного Інституту і над покращанням ек-

зистенції учителів музики. Будучи послідовним, Покійний записав для Українського Інституту 500 доларів. В дискусіях Горницький не раз жалівся на нашу пресу, яка часто не доцінює культурних справ і не віддає належної уваги музичним осягням Укр. Муз. Інституту.

Покійний журився загальними справами і навіть не мав часу ані охоти подумати за своє здоров'я. Але чомусь останніми часами в колі своїх приятелів говорив про свій кінець і годі забути його слова: "Маю багато роботи і часто чаює переменути. Але в труні собі добре відпочину".

Любомир Горницький був шлехетною, наскрізь добродібною людиною. Вразливий і тонко чутливий у відношенні до людей він керувався інтицією. За кожне добре, прихильне слово він відплачував широким, сердечним приязню і готовістю допомогти в кожній ситуації.

Український М у зичний Інститут Америки мав у Горницькому активного, витального, інтелігентного віча - президента, відданого всецілью своїй організації, правдивого приятеля молоді й енергійного діяча української музичної культури. Нашим обов'язком є розвивати ідеї проф. Любомира Горницького, українського пініста, музика високих інтелектуальних здібностей; людини, що мала розмах і серце для української справи.

Дарія Горницька-Каранович Президент УМІ

СПОГАД ПРО ПРОФЕСОРА

Недавно по тяжкій недужі відійшла до Бога душа улюбленого всіма, що його знали, професора - пініста Любомира Горницького. Мав він всього сорок два роки. Приїхав він до цієї країни тільки п'ять років тому і залишив численних вдячних своїх учнів, не тільки українців. Був він не тільки першорядним піністом також і мовником, бо знав всім мов: французьку, еспанську, німецьку, італійську, польську, російську, найліпніше англійську, і очевидно свою рідну. Об'їхав він землі довкола Середземного моря, в Європі і в Африці.

Приїхавши сюди з Еспанії, він випозичив собі маленьку кімнатку в Нью-Йорку і кинувся вчити молодих піністів. За короткий час став він популярним українським професором фортепіана і сипнувся йому учні як краплі дощу. Прикладався покійний сильно до своєї роботи і присвячував довгі години від рана до ночі, шість днів на тиждень, а пізніше ще вчив в американським університеті. Мав він учнів в Нью-Йорку в Нью-Йорку і студентів в Лонг Айлэнд Університеті. Не думав він про багатство, бо численні учні в нього задовжувалися. Бажає він передати іншим своє знання.

Професор Горницький був самітний, і найближча родина — це старенька мати в Польщі, який він посилав допомогу. Часом згадував він, що хотів би мати свою родину. І хоч подобався він жінкам, бо був гарний, якоев він не одружився.

Та мав він багато прибраєних дітей — нас, своїх студентів.

Гарна людина був професор Горницький. Сромний був він. Вадюра й тепа була його натура, все готовий був жартувати. Мав він характер ідеального мистця: значилу душу і скромність. Дякую Вам за все, Пане Професоре! Як ви бажили нам щастя й успіху у нашій свіській подорожі, так і ми бажаємо Вам того самого у Ващу вірність.

О. Р., вдячний учень

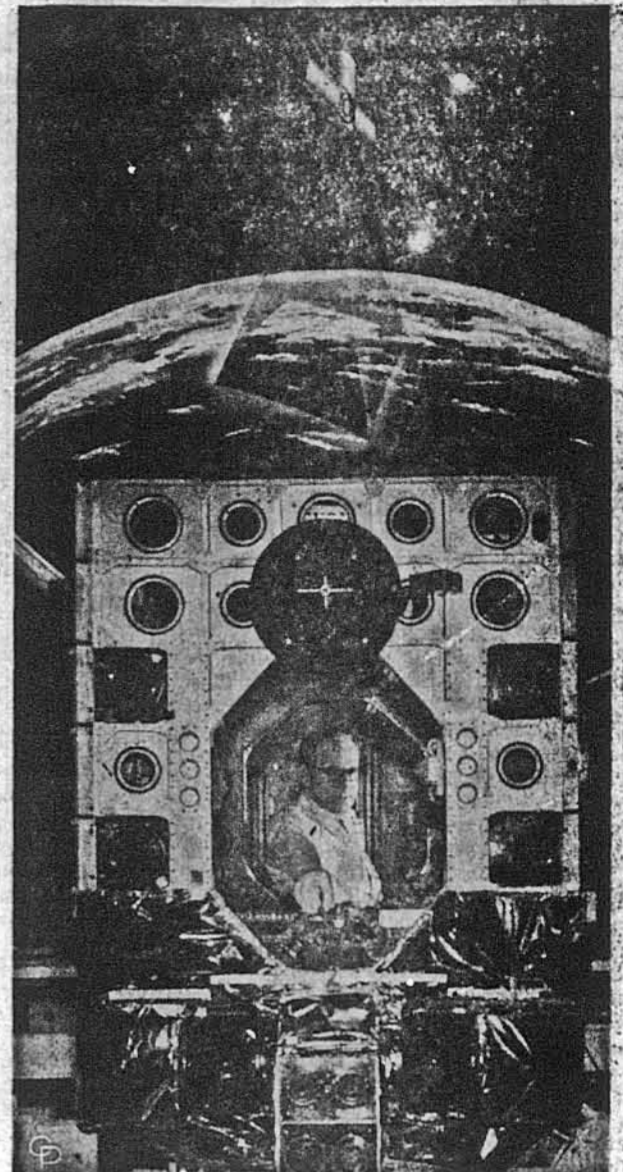
Спогад про бл. п. протоєрея о. Юрія Сікорського

1-го грудня 1969 року відійшов у вічність бл. п. протоєрея о. Юрія Сікорський, настоятель Свято-Троїцької Катедри УАПЦ в Нью-Йорку. Українська громада знала о. Юрія як прихрийного священника, обдарованого чудовим і милозвучним голосом, що присно лунав у нашій церкві, апоюючи в нас натхнення і побожний настрій до молитви. Усмішка о. Юрія і веселий спосіб говорення не раз і не у одного розвідали смуток з обдліччя. Отець Юрій не нарикав на недоліки життя, все сприймав як волю Божу.

Виріє о. Юрій в українській станиці в місті Каліші, в Польщі. Там вперше він пізнав українські традиції, такі дорогі українській нації, перевезені з України за кордон вояками армії УНР. Традиційний Свят-Вечір, Різдво, колядки зі звайдом під вікном, Водохреща з хресним ходом на ріку, великий хрест з льоду та проруб в ріці глибоко врізалися в пам'ять молодому Юркові. Станічна народна шкортла вноліла любов до України, до героїзм і ідеї боротьби за самостійність були змаєлані у учителів — учасників в цікавій і захоплюючій формі. Театр і національні академії зміняли і закріплювали свідомість української гідності в молодій душі. Там в цій українській станиці, деколи в матеріяльних нестатках, але серед чудової природи, серед лавів збіжжя і пшениці виростав будучий служитель Православної Церкви в Українського Народу.

В 1934 році розвела мене доля з Юрком. Ми покинули станицю в Каліші, він поїхав до Перемишля до гімназії, а я до Варшави. Роки минали, прийшла війна і 1943 рік. На короткий побут до Каліша приїхав 20-літній Юрко, здібний танцюрист, спіном гарних пісень та дотепами забавляв товаришів. Советська офензива 1945 року вигнала німецьку окупацію з Польщі, і з відступом ніциць відступили вдруге бунші вояки армії УНР. Юрко найшовся в Західній Німеччині, і хоч деколи в тяжких матеріяльних обставинах, займався спіном і сценою і не трапив віри в майбутнє. Одружившись з Юлією з дому Старадоська, прийняв стан священника в 1951 році. В своїх спогадах про висвячення він часто згадував: "Коли я складав присягу служити Українській Автокефальній

НОВИЙ ОБСЕРВАТОР ПОГОДИ НАСА



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З ЖИТТЯ УКРАЇНЦІВ В РОВД АЙЛЕНДІ

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