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# СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



# СВОБОДА

UKRAINIAN DAILY

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

## The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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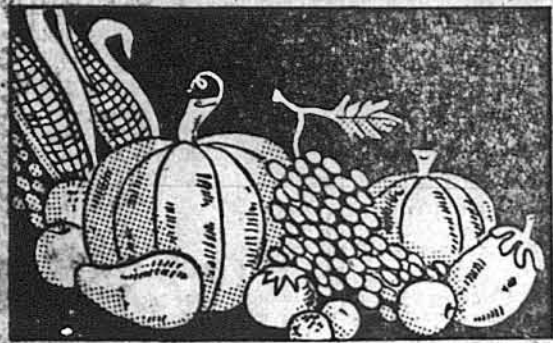
SECTION TWO

СВОБОДА, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1970

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# Thanksgiving



### PLAST OFFICERS VISIT UNA, SVOBODA OFFICES



A four-member delegation of the Ukrainian Plast organization was hosted by UNA supreme officers and SVOBODA editors at the Soyuz Main Office in Jersey City, N.J., Thursday, November 19. In addition to exchanging views on the general trends of Ukrainian community life, the guests and the hosts discussed various aspects of Plast activity and some of the problems facing the organization. On the more immediate note, the Plast representatives invited the UNA officers, the editors and the Soyuz rank and file to the announced festivities in conjunction with the blessing of the Plast Home in New York City, scheduled for Saturday, December 5th. After the official opening of the newly renovated home, a banquet will be held in the auditorium of the neighboring Ukrainian National Home. Photo above shows, left to right, Peter Pucilo, UNA Treasurer, Roman Baransky, chairman of the New York Plast Foundation, Mrs. Olga Kuzmowych, head of Plast's Supreme Council, Joseph Lesawyer, UNA President, Paul Dorozynsky, Vice-President of the National Plast Command, Roman Rohoza, head of the Plast Home blessing committee, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, UNA Secretary. Mr. Pucilo presented the Plast representatives with a \$1,200 check, representing UNA's contribution, voted by its last convention, to Plast.

### History of Ukrainians in Canada Traced in Marunchak's Book

WINNIPEG, Man. — "The Ukrainian Canadians: A History" by Michael H. Marunchak, a work hailed by some as the first appearance of a large and comprehensive history of the Ukrainians in Canada in the English language, has just been published. The volume was sponsored by the Canadian Centennial Commission and by the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences of Canada, while financial assistance came from the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko.

Continuous Development

Its 792 pages contain text and photographs as well as (Continued on p. 2)

### Ustynoski Wins Pennsylvania Seat

HAZLETON, Pa. — Republican newcomer James J. Ustynoski won the 116th legislative district's seat in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, defeating the Democratic incumbent, William T. Bachman, with a total vote of 10,272 over 9,513, in the November 3rd elections.

Mr. Ustynoski, who is of Ukrainian ancestry, is a communicant of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hazleton, Pa.

The defeat of the Democratic incumbent in his quest for a sixth two-year term in the State Assembly came despite a definite Democratic trend which was also a factor in the defeat of Michael Kitsook for U.S. Congress.



VICTORY CELEBRATION: James Ustynoski and his wife Edvina are pictured during the victory celebration in West Hazleton following his election on November 3rd to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

First Try

Ustynoski, a real estate broker, carried Hazleton, West Hazleton, Hazle Township, White Haven and Black Creek Township. This was his first try for public office.

The 37-year-old Ustynoski was born and raised in West Hazleton and was graduated from the local high school in 1950. He graduated from the Pennsylvania State University in 1955. He is married and the father of three children. His brother Joseph is a prominent local attorney.

Ustynoski's victory marks the first time since the mid-1950's that the district's seat in the Pennsylvania House has been won by a resident of Hazleton City.

Asked what prompted him to enter the political arena, Ustynoski was quick to state,

### CONSTRUCTION OF UNA SKYSCRAPER SET FOR NOVEMBER 30

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Construction of the Ukrainian National Association's 15-story skyscraper will begin Monday, November 30, 1970, according to an announcement made here last Monday by the UNA Supreme Executive Committee.

The groundbreaking ceremony of this the first Ukrainian skyscraper in the free world is scheduled for 11 a.m., with UNA executive officers, UNA and SVOBODA employees, as well as city officials and local dignitaries witnessing the historic event.

The announcement was made after an agreement was reached between UNA's Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corporation, specifically created for the construction of what will be UNA's new headquarters, and the builder. The contract, after thorough examination

of six estimates submitted, was awarded to the Jos. L. Muscarelle, Inc., of Maywood, N.J.

The basic cost of the construction is \$9,700,000. Additional costs may be incurred for tenants that will lease space in the building. The target date for the completion of the skyscraper is May 1972. The adjacent First Jersey National Bank has already signed a 15-year lease for the rental of three floors. The annual rental will be \$451,200, or \$6,768,000 in 15 years.

Among the dignitaries expected to take part in the groundbreaking ceremonies Monday will be Thomas J. Stanton Jr., president of the First Jersey National Bank. The Bank opened its modern headquarters here last year.

The construction will begin immediately following the groundbreaking ceremonies.

### Anna Chopek Heads N. England Fraternal Congress

BOSTON, Mass. — Anna Chopek, local attorney and Supreme Advisor of the Ukrainian National Association was elected president of the New England Fraternal Congress at its 46th annual session held Saturday, November 21, at the Lenox Hotel here.

The meeting, attended by representatives of 33 fraternal societies, also elected John H. Madden, of the Woodmen of the World, to the post of first vice-president, and William H. Duthie as secretary-treasurer.

Serving as installing officer was UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer who was also one of the two principal guest speakers at the evening banquet.

In addition to business affairs, the meeting heard addresses by John King, former Governor of New Hampshire, on the needs of reforms in the American judicial system; Jack Hengerson and John Arbutckle, who dealt with data processing for fraternal societies.

### Manor College Has Open House

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—Manor Junior College for Women, Fox Chase Manor, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, invites high school students, parents, and their friends to an open house, Sunday, December 6, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. in Mother of Perpetual Help Hall Auditorium.

An afternoon of activities is planned to acquaint interested persons with Manor. Members of the student body, faculty and administration will be on hand to discuss the intellectual, cultural, and social aspects of the educational process at Manor. A tour of the campus and refreshments will climax the day.

Manor Junior College offers to its students an Associates Degree in Liberal Arts; medical, legal, and executive secretarial work; medical assistant; and business administration.

### EDITOR TO SPEAK

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Ivan Kedryn-Ruanytsky, noted Ukrainian journalist and publicist, will speak on "Parallels in the History of Ukraine." Saturday, November 28, at a conference of the Shevchenko Scientific Society here.

The conference, slated for 7 p.m., will be held at the Ukrainian Literary-Arts Club, 149 Second Ave. It is open to the public and admission is free.

### Boston Community Marks November First Anniversary

BOSTON, Mass. (O.S.) — Mrs. Louis Day Hicks, Boston City Councillor who was elected to the House of Representatives, was the guest of honor and Prof. John Teluk, UNA Vice-President, was the principal speaker at the local observance of the 52nd anniversary of the proclamation of the Western Ukrainian National Republic. Sponsored by the Boston UCCA, the observance took place on Sunday, November 1st.

In his short and well prepared address, Prof. Teluk, who teaches economics at New Haven College, stressed the importance of incorporating historical facts into every facet of our work in behalf of Ukraine's freedom.

Introduced by Attorney Anna Chopek, UNA Supreme Advisor, Mrs. Hicks praised Ukrainians for their contributions to the American multi-cultural society and urged them to preserve the Ukrainian cultural heritage. Orest Szczudluk, vice-president of Boston UCCA, and Miss Chopek presented Mrs. Hicks with a desk pen stand, carved in Ukrainian design.

The entertainment program was provided by local talent:

SUMA — young girls singing group under the direction of Olga Banadega; Tamara Wasylshyn, Marijka Galonka and Ivan Banadega with recitals of poems; Laryssa Diak and Eugene Moroz, soloists; trio of Olga Banadega (SUMA), Anna Hapji (SUMA) and Helen Knap (Plast).

Konrad Husak, president of Boston UCCA, opened and Mr. Szczudluk closed the observance.

Mrs. Hicks represents Massachusetts' 9th Congressional District, until Nov. 3rd represented by Speaker John W. McCormack, who is retiring in January.

The 9th Congressional District includes many Ukrainian organizations in Boston. Located in the district are: Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church, St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Ukrainian American Youth Association Home, where the Boston UCCA maintains its office. Also, many Ukrainian Americans reside in the district. Congresswoman Hicks has a very high opinion of Ukrainian Americans. She is very well informed about Ukraine and captive nations.

### Dr. Bohdan Panchuk, 51, Dies

NEWARK, N.J.—Dr. Bohdan Panchuk, one of the leading members of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America and a popular, civic-minded physician, died here Thursday, November 19, 1970, after a short illness. He was 51 years old. He died at St. James Hospital where he was a staff physician.

### Studied in Germany

Born in Radekhiv, Western Ukraine, on July 4, 1919, Dr. Panchuk was forced to leave his native land in the wake of World War II, and, like thousands of Ukrainian refugees, found his way to Germany.

He completed his medical studies after the war in Erlangen, West Germany, where he was also active in the Ukrainian student movement and in scores of Ukrainian organizations.

Soon after immigrating to the United States, Dr. Panchuk opened a private practice in Newark, N.J., which he maintained until his recent illness.

A warm, personable, ebullient and outspoken man, Dr. Panchuk continued his active participation in Ukrainian community life, a fact which endeared him in the hearts of many people. He was known for his generosity to many Ukrainian causes.

A member of the local branch of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, Dr. Panchuk served twice as vice-president of the national body. He was also a member of many other professional and civic organizations.

Surviving are his wife, Oryslaw Panchuk, and brother, Dr. Yaroslav Panchuk.

### Many Colleagues, Friends

Attending the Requiem services Saturday and Sunday, November 21-22, were many of his professional colleagues and friends.

Funeral services were held Monday, November 22, from St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church here. The body was interred at the Ukrainian cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

### SUSTA HOLDS CONGRESS. ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

#### KVITKA SEMANYSHYN HEADS EXECUTIVE BOARD

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Taking the cue from their colleagues in Canada, the Ukrainian students in the U.S. elected a woman to head their national organization and added five more females for a majority on the executive board.

Miss Kvitka Semanyshyn, a 23-year-old graduate student at Montclair State, eked out a one-vote victory over her opponent, Jurij Savvyckyj, for the presidency of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) at its twelfth congress held at Soyuzivka last weekend, November 21-22.

Miss Semanyshyn, an experienced student activist and a member of SUSTA executive board the past two years, is also treasurer of the World Conference of Ukrainian Students.

#### New Board

She heads a slate which includes the following: Laryssa Lozynska, secretary; Ihor Makuch, treasurer; Petro Diachenko, organizational affairs, eastern U.S.; Ihor Cishkewych, organizational affairs, western U.S.; Iliana Shawiak, cultural affairs; Lev Chirovsky, external affairs; Inia Hikawyj, press and information; Myron Melnyk, special assignments; Martha Hawryluk, pre-collegiate student affairs; and Helen Duda, Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund.

Elected to the auditing board were: Nestor Tomycz, the outgoing president, Lubomyr Hajda and Zenia Didoshak. Heading the arbitration committee is Andriy Chornodolsky, with Misses Halya Klymuk and Asya Kerad, members.

With some 250 students flocking to the UNA resort, some as early as Friday night, the congress opened its sessions early Saturday afternoon with the election of a presidium, consisting of A. Chornodolsky, chairman, I. Cishkewych, vice-chairman, Misses Vera Kaczmarzky and Martha Hawryluk, secretaries.

With 52 voting delegates, representing 15 student hromadas, taking part in the

two-day deliberations, the congress devoted the major portion of the sessions to changes and amendments of the by-laws, a project started last year but eventually tabled by the eleventh congress after heated debates. This time, Mr. Chornodolsky, as the presiding officer, virtually rammed through the proposed amendments, scratching from the agenda — with the delegates' consent — some of the scheduled items.

#### New By-Laws

As a result, SUSTA has a set of modified by-laws which give greater voice to hromadas, add a council of hromada presidents to the structure, and admit ideological and confessional student societies into the organization with voting privileges. The new by-laws will become effective at the next SUSTA congress.

Deleted from the agenda were two scheduled panel discussions, one on Ukrainian student publications, the other dealing with special projects.

Also, the anticipated showing of two student films, one on last summer's CESUS congress produced by Andriy Bilyk, the other on Banja Luka, produced by Nicholas Kulish, did not take place, because the films have yet to be edited for public viewing.

Orest Subtelny's teaching on the "Dynamics of Ukrainian Community Life" was squeezed between the banquet and the dance Saturday night, the only possible slot in the rather crowded program.

Elections, on the other hand, were pushed up to Sunday noon in order to allow delegates from distant areas more traveling time.

A good portion of Saturday's afternoon session was devoted to reports of individual hromada presidents who were thus given an opportunity to describe their local activities and share some of the ideas with their colleagues from other communities. Delivering the reports were

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### UCCA President Meets Iran's Ambassador at Reception



Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, is met by His Excellency Amir-Ali Afshar, Ambassador of Iran, at the Iranian Embassy in Washington, D.C. The occasion was a reception in honor of the Shah's birthday. Dr. and Mrs. Dobriansky were among a select group of guests invited to mark the occasion.





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### THIRD FORCE: RECOGNITION AND ASSERTION

By NESTOR M. RZEPECKI

On the tenth of November, a Tuesday, Robert Stanfield held a press conference with the Ethnic Press Association of Toronto and the Community Folk Arts Council. Mr. Stanfield is the leader of the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada, and therefore Leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the Lower House of the Canadian Parliament.

#### Needs Votes

Stanfield's conference was a not even thinly veiled attempt to pick up support from members of the ethnic press and, by extension, from their readers, for the next federal election to be held sometime within the next two years. (Canadian Law does not specify exactly when elections are to be held, only that they be held at least every five years.)

Perry Ryan, a Member of Parliament from Toronto, introduced Stanfield with four minutes of vacuous inarticulateness, which he finally managed to bring to a close with "and I hope that you will join me in voting for Mr. Robert Stanfield for your next Prime Minister." Ryan was assiduously avoiding the oblique, perhaps because of a congenital inability to employ subtlety, perhaps because he felt his audience would be incapable of understanding any approach other than the one he was so lugubriously employing.

Stanfield's remarks touched on a broad spectrum of topics, from the economy to terrorism, but it was obvious that those present were most interested in his comments on the "Third Force", a term coined to describe those Canadians whose background is neither English nor French.

Stanfield seemed to feel at first that he was addressing a sympathetic audience, not realizing that the ethnic communities' support of the Conservative Party in the past was not so much based on the Party (although there is a tendency among immigrant groups to lean more towards conservative viewpoints) as on the personality of former Conservative Leader and Prime Minister John Diefenbaker.

But Stanfield soon found out, when Stepan Laszlo, editor of the local Hungarian-language paper, asked Stanfield about his actions with regards to the terrorists. Laszlo, his face stern, gestulating, accused Stanfield of vacillating in his position on terrorist activity and measures taken to curb it. He

further demanded to know why Mr. Stanfield had not made it clear that the FLQ were Communists.

Mr. Stanfield avoided the question by saying that he felt that to be obvious and not needing further clarification. But even here he hedged, because whereas Laszlo had wanted him to say that the FLQ were Communist, Mr. Stanfield answered that it was obvious they were a "terrorist revolutionary anarchist group."

#### "Third Force"

But it was in reference to the "Third Force" that Stanfield ran into greatest difficulty. He was asked by the Ukrainian Student Press what his views were on supporting the activities of ethnic groups.

Stanfield had spoken all afternoon in umbrella terms on this topic, making reference to the "basic pluralism of Canadian society", and the "maintaining of cultural diversity" in Canada, in other words, speaking much, saying little. In answer to the Student Press, he said he felt it was a good idea to support "retention of traditions and language and so on." But when forced to elaborate, he hedged and said "I'd like to have more time to discuss this matter with representatives of the 'Third Force'."

I approached Stanfield afterwards and asked him about the views he had on supporting cultural activity of ethnic groups. What both the Student Press and I were trying to pin him down on was the word "support."

Stanfield reverted to conference terminology, saying, in effect, that he thought it was a good idea, that he supported it. When I tried to get more specific, and made reference to the fact that the ethnic communities felt they should not be just permitted to continue their activities but encouraged (as is done very actively with the French), Stanfield demurred, saying that the French were in a different reference frame because of their historical position, and besides, that was a question that demanded a more specific answer and that it couldn't be discussed in general terms (No! Everything else had been!).

At that point, one of his aides appeared, apologized for Mr. Stanfield, but they really did have to leave, and so they sped off to their next engagement.

So what was gained? What was learned? Well, the ethnic press saw once again that

Mr. Stanfield is indeed very different from Diefenbaker. Perhaps some of them began to question party allegiance, if they were Conservatives. Perhaps there will be a voting shift in the ethnic community. We don't know. That is long-range speculation. More important and more concrete is what Robert Stanfield learned about the ethnic community.

#### Vitality Interested

He learned that the people who came to Canada twenty or twenty-five years ago are no longer reticent. They are no longer hesitant, about speaking out, or shy about their accents. They are no longer uninformed about national affairs. Rather, they are vitally interested in what happens in this country; this is their new homeland. They are concerned with its future.

And Mr. Stanfield also learned that the "Third Force" is not just old men with difficult names and wrinkled memories of the Old Country, who will eventually die off and their demands disappear.

For these men have sons, bearing the same names, carrying the same hopes, bearing a great love for the country of their birth, but having also an undiminished respect for the heritage of their forefathers.

And these young people are not satisfied with being patted on the head, and being told what a great job they are doing, and that Canada is very pleased that they are continuing their traditions, doing those marvelous and colorful dances, dressed in their quaint national costumes, and continuing with their crafts, those ever so sweet Easter eggs that they make.

#### Birth-Right

The parents who came here after the war were happy with a little freedom, a little opportunity. Their children have that as a birth-right.

They want no more condescending praise. No. This is as much their country as Robert Stanfield's. Their parents helped to build it. They're going to help enrich it in the future.

And they want a piece of the action.

**HAVE YOU BROUGHT YOUR FRIEND OR RELATIVE TO THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION? IF NOT, DO SO AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!**

### SUSTA Congress

(Continued from p. 1)

Reports of the outgoing executive board were rendered by Nestor Tomyec, president, Andrij Blyk, Asia Kerad, Nataka Pylypiuk. A minor consternation emerged Sunday, when Mr. Chornodolsky, as the auditing board president, revealed to the delegates that the SUSTA records and books were not brought to the congress thus precluding the traditional proposal of a vote of confidence to the outgoing board. The congress, however, voted that such a vote be given and that the books be audited at the earliest possible time.

#### No Records

Another hassle developed in connection with the Chicago hromada mandates whose validity was questioned by three Chicago students. It appears that the Chicago hromada did not comply with the by-laws in electing delegates and the congressional verification committee recommended that the two votes be withheld. The congress approved the recommendation.

The election of officers was preceded by what has now become a traditional debate between the aspiring candidates for presidency. The one-hour debate, conducted by Andrij Bandera, one of five student-guests from Canada, reflected some of the views, plans and platforms of the candidates. While Miss Semanyshyn close to speak in Ukrainian, Mr. Savyckyj debated in English.

#### Admit Non-Delegates

Another problem that came to the fore shortly before the elections involved Mr. Savyckyj's slate of candidates, which both left some posts unfilled and included non-delegates. The congress, however, voted to suspend the statutory clause prohibiting the candidacy of non-delegates. This was in line with the previous day's decision to allow all participants to the congress — students and guests alike — to take part in the debates.

The balloting, secret and according to slates, gave Miss Semanyshyn 25 votes, Mr. Savyckyj — 24, with two delegates abstaining and one failing to fill out his ballot.

Among the first to congratulate the newly-elected president was her opponent who pledged to cooperate with the SUSTA board in the future.

#### (Continued on p. 3)

### Rakhmanny's "Fiftieth Parallel" Unmasks Russification

Among the numerous Ukrainian journalists, the name of Roman Rakhmanny is prominent, says University of Toronto Quarterly in its book review section. Such is his importance that Trident Press in Winnipeg has published a collection of his political and sociological articles and commentaries under the title of "Na Piatdesiaty Paraleli" (Along the Fiftieth Parallel, 266).

The book consists of about fifty items (two of them in English) which he published between 1959 and 1969 in various newspapers and journals. The title denotes that the fiftieth parallel passes through the middle of Ukraine as well as southern Canada, with the cities of Khar'kiv and Vancouver at its ends and between them such centres as Kiev, Lviv, Winnipeg, and Regina.

In that curious manner the author implies the unity that exists between Canadian Ukrainians and their European compatriots. All of his articles concern Ukraine as a servile dependency of Russia within the USSR. He stresses that, whereas many newly-formed countries in Africa are recognized as sovereign nations by world states, Uk-

raine, although a member of the UN, is not considered by it as an independent political entity, but as an indivisible part of the Russian-dominated Soviet Union. Even the other Soviet satellites have failed to recognize Ukraine formally as their equal.

In Rakhmanny's opinion, Russia needs Ukraine's support in the UN, and gets it, but at the same time seeks to keep her in isolation, thus preventing her from gaining prominence. What puzzles the author more than anything else is that Canada and certain other western states recognized the Republic of Mongolia, another Russian protectorate, whose population is just about a million (over 100,000 less than the number of inhabitants of Kiev) and has as yet failed to establish diplomatic relations with Ukraine. The reason for this anomaly, of course, is obvious: the Communist regime would block any move of this kind from any quarter.

Russification and isolation of the Ukrainian people appear to be the chief aims of the central Soviet government. Rakhmanny's book abounds in factual material to that effect.

### PUBLISH COLLECTION ON IMMIGRATION

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — R and E Research Associates, publishers and distributors of ethnic studies in San Francisco, Calif., has announced the release of their "Ethnology and Immigration 1970" collection. It is one of the most extensive collections published on ethnic groups who settled America.

The collection is a storehouse of social and economic conditions of the nation's largest ethnic groups. R and E has also included original source documentation covering Western America.

It covers in depth the heritages of Armenians, Chinese, Czechs, Danes, Dutch, Ger-

### History of Ukrainians...

(Concluded from p. 1)

and as a reference book on the Ukrainian ethnic group." Mr. Marunchak is himself a noted researcher and analyst. He is also the author of the tri-volume "Studies in the History of the Ukrainians in Canada" as well as a number of other books dealing with the development of the Ukrainian community in Canada.

For further information about "The Ukrainian Canadians: A History," write to Historical Publications, 116 Noble Avenue, Winnipeg 5, Manitoba, Canada.

### Of What Use is the New Opera "Lys Mykyta"?

By ANDRIJ V. SZUL

(The author is presently completing a Ph.D. in musicology, and teaches music, English, and education at a college near Philadelphia.—ED.)

"Lys Mykyta", an opera in five acts, based on the poem by Ivan Franko. Music by Vasyl Ovcharenko, Libretto by Leonid Poltava. Sponsored by the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America. Premiere: October 18, 1970, Academy of Music, Philadelphia. Repeat performance: November 7, 1970, Auditorium, Fashion Industries H.S., New York; Nov. 27, 1970, Academy of Music, Philadelphia.

"Relevance" is a big hit as a pop culture word today. What it means, actually, is that a certain "thing" is of meaning to someone. Not everything, and not to everyone. So now we have experienced another new opera, "Lys Mykyta."

"Lys" is based on the sly fox's story that meandered in varied folk forms in the oral traditions of many lands; taken up by Ivan Franko, a distinguished Ukrainian poet and writer who straddled the past and present centuries; everhailed into an operatic libretto, which bears resemblance to Franko's epic poem by Leonid Poltava (probably one of our most experienced contemporary librettists); amplified musically by Vasyl Ovcharenko (an old-time musician whose spotted career, in spite of war, shows an impressive orchestral catalog); theatrically created into production by George Oransky, director of the Philadelphia branch of the Ukrainian Music Institute (and another veteran of such projects); and ultimately consumed by an audience of several thousands to date who have filled to bursting Philadelphia's stately, if old-fashioned, Aca-

demy of Music hall, and the embarrassing, pedestrian auditorium of New York's Fashion Industries High School.

Obviously, to all of these treatments the new opera had some kind of relevance. The most critical is the last stage where first or second-generation Ukrainian Americans needed to decide whether this new work was one, or all, of the following: 1) written in the finest tradition of the traditional Ukrainian operatic theater; 2) presented in the truest spirit of the immortal moral common to all of the versions of the story; "that if you can't be a lion be a fox"; 3) consistent with such contemporary ideas regarding public entertainment as experimentalism, musical "saleability," and a certain amount of provocation, either sensual or intellectual.

#### Meaning to Viewer

Certainly it would be highly presumptuous and irresponsible of anyone at all today to cast such judgements on the work as that it has little permanent value or that it is of little consequence. For that kind of appraisal we must wait at least a decade,

if not longer. And, to be completely honest, such a concern itself is of extremely simple purpose. Rather, we might examine the new opera in the light of what it may have meant to those who viewed it, for it surely must have evoked some kind of reactions. Then we might be in a better position to determine its actual success.

Edward L. Kamarck, writing in a recent (1965) issue of "Arts in Society," points out how any "viable institution of art" is, in fact, an "imperfect agent of order and purpose in a developing culture." The last decade has seen the unprecedented productions of three operas in this country by Ukrainian Americans (Ouglitzky's "The Witch," Rudnytsky's "Anna Yaroslavna," and Ovcharenko's "Lys Mykyta") — an achievement of record. All three productions featured the new man in the contemporary arts, the "hobby artist" (after Kamarck), the part-time participant whose interest is without significant substance, understanding, dedication, and intensity — one who is commonly called an amateur (the word having ambivalent connotations, of-

ten in the perjorative sense).

Obviously, neither the extreme defense of amateurs in the arts (as seen in Peter Yates), or Kamarck's discounting of anything but outright "professionalism" in the fine arts (as culturally "trivial") will do — if we are to understand the "uses" of "Lys Mykyta." For, with the exception of one singer (Reynarovich), the remainder of the performing cast certainly makes a living at something else than opera today. Even Reynarovich leads a choir as a cantor in a Brooklyn church.

And one more thing, before we go back to the question of the "usefulness" of this opera. I am, with Yates, fully on the side of the creative artist. Obviously this feeling is not entirely universal. As Yates pointedly states, many an executive would not leave his padded chair for less than a salary of many grand, but will think quite enough to pay a composer a mere \$1,000 for months of work in writing a new piece. So the original budget set by the sponsors of "Lys Mykyta" of less than \$10,000 for the "works" quite unsurprisingly crept to at least double that figure. Relevance, in any definition, is an expensive commodity today.

#### Break With Tradition

For a theme with as much social and political problematicity as Franko's "Lys Mykyta" (which was consistent

with Franko's pre-1890 output), this new opera by Ovcharenko-Poltava already breaks with the broad 19th century tradition of "Nataka Poltavka" or "Kozak Beyond the Danube" — period pieces written for emotional ends. The moral dilemma expressed by the animal chorus in this allegorical setting toward the end of Act III, or the role of the conniver (Lys Mykyta) as ultimate hero are more than mere heart tugs in a romanticized vein.

Musically, the opera's dynamics is less apparent. Indeed, it is highly melodic, a traditional feature of Romantic (19th century) music, including the Ukrainian repertory. Thus, in today's times, when, as Vannevar Bush notes, a wave of anti-intellectualism carries with it a distrust of the value of aesthetics or theory, an audience, such as that which heard the Philadelphia premiere and its New York repetition (consisting in the main of those over, and "well over," their 30's), must have felt particularly secure to hear hummable and whistleable tunes, a simple rhythmic complexion and rather basic, if undistinguished, orchestration.

There was little dissonance — because dissonance itself is actually a purely cultural factor saying as much about the hearer as about the writer. And Ovcharenko's bag was not to impress anyone with tonal clashes. Is this not a "useful" position? To the members of the audience who still regard consonance as

"sweet," and its reverse as "sour," it must have been satisfying to hear an entire opera in five acts not venturing beyond a functional dominant seventh chord. To those who have gone on to relate to extratonal music, the score was stylistically consistent with its intentions and implications. Can we ask of more from anyone?

#### Deserves Study

Now, whether the composer, within these limits, was able to create something truly new, is an entirely different question. Without a study of the actual score this is difficult to answer, for a single hearing alone is inadequate for any but the most superficial estimate. At some later time I hope to return with some substantial analysis of the music.

For now, suffice it if we note that the biggest problem, musically, is actually one of dramatics; the continuity dragged, there lacked a bit of that essential drive that is produced through highly contrasting musical elements (arias, choruses, duets, recitatives, instrumental interludes and so on), and the vocal registers provoked some questions — not only for basic scoring (male or female performers in the key roles), but also for the excessive borrowings of compositional devices (gimmicks) that have nothing to do with the opera's total, melodic virtues, but very much to do with a theatrical style that was the rage

some time around Tchaikovsky's era. I mean, for example, that "loud" equals excitement, and that a thundering timpani means loud; that the major and minor keys are harmonically interchangeable according to some mysterious modal laws especially observed in syrupy 19th century music and originating most often from Eastern Europe; and that the opera orchestra must necessarily be a half-strength symphony orchestra composed of strings, winds, a few brasses and that same old battery of "straight" percussion.

Even a melodic writer in the greatest tonal tradition might have helped his own cause by avoiding a half-done job with a dwarfed "symphonic" group, and called on an updated set of instrumental resources which would have greatly contemporized the production — not to mention a tremendously greater ease in selecting qualified performers. (Question: How many nervous student fiddlers is it worth for the net result of squeaks? Or how many acceptable French horn players do you know that will play for chickenfeed in an opera?)

Why not, perhaps, an electric organ console with a good variety of stops, plus a few brass, maybe a solid string quartet and a couple of interesting percussion (like vibes, a conga, some seratchers and a proficient trap setter)? This kind of combo could make one heck of a good "theater music" sound, and it would not require any sort of revolution in the music's basic philosophy. Sort of the Hindemithian "Gebrauchsmusik" with a special twist.

How differently, then, might those young members of the audience have reacted had they heard these kinds of sounds? For the preservation of the basically fine music that the opera is, this motive alone would have justified anything but that tired cliché of a pygmy symphony orchestra that saws its way through a bunch of over-worked formulas.

#### Arsenic and Fine Lace

So Ovcharenko's music and Poltava's libretto find a common ground with the Ukrainian opera genre — which is to say that it's a bit of ar-

(Continued on p. 3)

The Ukrainian Weekly readers, especially young people, who would like to write or send Christmas greetings to the Ukrainian American servicemen stationed in Vietnam or other countries, should send requests for addresses of these servicemen to:

UNA Women's Committee  
c/o The Ukrainian Weekly  
81-83 Grand Street  
Jersey City, N.J. 07303



### Of What Use the New Opera "Lys Mykyta"?

(Concluded from p. 1)

senic and a bit of fine lace. Another "use" of "Lys" may be seen in its treatment of a rather serious problem: the moral that brains conquer brawn eternally. How did that work out? Well, Poltava took many pains to revamp Franko, and this attempt in itself is commendable for its courage if not for the entire result. The Franko epic poem is a chesnut in Ukrainian literature — read by even the most stubborn non-reader for its genuine humor (much like Mark Twain's), and for its sympathy to the problems of man that the battle between brain and brawn involves: tyranny, deceit, jealousy and, above all, freedom — of movement, of intent, of privilege. The opera would have been much more successful were its libretto cut by at least a third more. Already the produced version was a result of Oransky's production cuts, both during conception and development. Sometimes silence is more powerful too than sound, and the opera's extended attempts to concretize every point seemed overdrawn and, at times, downright boring. Why could not for example, certain moments

be symbolically dismissed. Mozart covers so much ground in his operas through recitatives; Don Juan's famous recounting of his female victims of love is another good model where actual representation would have been anti-climactic. "Lys" could have used much more streamlining — the choice would have been a painful one for a man of Poltava's verbal abundance. But the decision should have been made. Relevance must be to the point, and efficiency in impact puts the cutting edge into any substance. As we sat this weekend, for our upteenth time, through that perennial favorite, "My Fair Lady," it was hard not to notice how smoothly Lerner and Loewe move the plot through minimum gestures. The construction becomes rounded out with a series of reprises of the tunes in the second act, but before this it always moves forward. "Lys" recycles its five acts between the hero's abode and the King Lion's throne room. Did we need to go through that as many times? And if so, why for entire acts each time? The moral message, as seen

in the dramaturgy of most operas, is usually quite obtuse. More often than not, that non-verbal apogee of opera, the 19th century bel cante school, sought melodrama as its cop-out. "Lys" is a bit better than that. We see dramatic movement here make some sense. Some nuances are even brought to fruit in ways that common amateurs are not usually expected to perceive. But the entire size, rather than its proportions, defies conviction.

#### Dramatic Nuances

Poltava might have profited from a remark made about Mozart's musical clarity and succinctness by one greater admirer, George Bernard Shaw: "In the ardent regions where all the rest are excited and vehement, Mozart alone is completely self-possessed; where they are clutching their bars with a grip of iron and forging them with Cyclopean blows, his gentleness of touch never deserts him: he is considerate, economical, practical under the same pressure of inspiration that throws your Titan into convulsions."

That was written on 19 April 1893, when Wagnerian elephantitis began to chafe even the most open-minded non-Wagnerians. The problem: overstatement vs. understatement, or quantity vs. quality. Like some truly sincere art work that tires you not for its depth but sheer breadth.

As for that tricky third "use" of "Lys" which we questioned at the onset here (as to whether the opera is consistent with any contemporary ideas regarding public entertainment), it is more a matter of function. Certainly neither music nor libretto are experimental in the sense that the "encounter" theater of the streets, or the "rock" or "nudity" musicals are ("Hair," "Do Your Thing," "Oh! Calcutta"). The tunes are decently saleable for their melodicism, perhaps with a little help coming from a skillful pops arrangement or what. There is provocation in the very idea of presenting an opera today in the first place.

In the words of Curt Sachs, here is "station" and "progression" in one: the production is an allegedly contemporary, hopefully relevant manner of entertainment which, since its 19th century extreme usage in Italy and Germany, has become in the familiar shape actually obsolete to the 21st century's esthetic.

#### Why Opera?

Whether this experiment in musical and theatrical homage to a great age passed is successful depends on one's cultural background. To many, for example, this new "Lys" would have come across so much better as a musical play rather than straight opera. To others, a pageant-like format of a masque in multi-media (sound, light) might have hit the spot. What this "Lys" did, in fact, do was to satisfy those who are already fans of traditional opera. It probably gained few

Also quick with congratulations was Miss Semanyshyn's Canadian counterpart, Miss Marusia Kucharyshyn, SUSK president, who was present at the congress along with her fellow-officers, A. Bandera, Christine Chomiak and Yuriy Bozyk, as well as CeSUS representative, Roman Petryshyn.

The adoption of resolutions and a unanimous vote of approval on the message of greetings to Archbishop-Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyj concluded the congress early Sunday afternoon.

The banquet Saturday night saw a festive gathering of young people listening to brief remarks of representatives of adult organizations, as well as their colleagues from Canada and those of other national student groups.

#### Greetings

With Mr. Chornodolsky conducting the evening's program, the following imparted words of support and encouragement: Bohdan Futey, UNA Supreme Advisor; Dr. Bohdan Shebunachak, president of ODWU and the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America; Bohdan Tarnawsky, Executive Vice-President of the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund; Ivan Durbak, of the Ukrainian Journalists Association; Miss Kucharyshyn, SUSK president; Mr. Petryshyn, of CeSUS; Yuriy Karpinsky, of the Society for the Patriarchal System of the Ukrainian Catholic Church; Bohdan Futala, president of TUSM (USA); Ivan Kobasa, of the Association of Ukrainian Librarians; and Wasyl Werhun, representing the UWA.

In addition many written messages were acknowledged by the congress chairman.

One of the most popular speakers at the congress was Stephen Chemych, the indefatigable president of the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund, who, in addition to imparting his greetings to the students, reported on the progress of the Ukrainian Studies Program at Harvard. Mr. Chemych

converts for itself or for its genre otherwise.

Edward Dent notes that a modern German history of music gives a list of some 600 German operas produced between 1830 and 1900; and that hardly a single one has remained in the standard repertory.

What the fate of Ovcharanko-Poltava's "Lys Mykyta" will be only God alone knows. What the opera provokes us to think, however, is a different matter. For it is certainly something of a conversation piece.

In a famous letter to D'Almeida, Jean Jacques Rousseau expressed opposition to a certain kind of theater because he felt that public performances are always adapted to the civilization in which they are produced, hence they must reflect the dominating characteristic of the civilization. Thus, public theater must, of necessity, be determined by the pleasure it produces, and not really by its "usefulness."

Which might actually be another way of saying that our latest "Lys Mykyta" has many uses and misuses, but its effect cannot be easily verbalized. I, for one, enjoyed it, though it took some effort at times.

#### PANEL TO DISCUSS DRUG ABUSE

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Three Ukrainian doctors and a narcotics squad detective will discuss narcotics and the dangers of drug addiction here Sunday, November 29, at the Ukrainian Community Center.

Taking part in the panel discussion, scheduled for 3 p.m., will be Drs. Michael Huk, Bohdan Cymbalistyj, and Mykola Chylak, and Mr. Ihor Rakowsky.

The discussion, to be conducted in both English and Ukrainian, will be illustrated by samples of drugs in wide use today. The panel is sponsored by the local branch of UCCA which urges both parents and young people 12 years of age and up to attend this informative discussion.

### SUSTA Congress

(Concluded from p. 2) mych urged the students to follow in the footsteps of their precursors and support the program in every possible way.

Unlike last year, when the New York City hromada dominated the congress by virtue of its delegate strength (15) and a well-organized group of supporters, this year no single group sought to assume that role. The Buffalo hromada, with nine votes, was the strongest block without flaunting it.

The congress also witnessed the resurgence of the

Cleveland organization, once a stronghold of Ukrainian student life. A busload of 23 hromada members came from Cleveland, representing one of the largest contingents at the congress. They had three delegates.

Other groups were represented as follows: Washington, 2; Yonkers, N.Y., 3; Detroit, 1; Fordham U., 1; Baltimore, 2; Troy, N.Y., 2; N.Y. City College, 1; Syracuse, 2; N.Y. City hromada, 3; Philadelphia, 3; Rochester, 2; Hunter College, 1; Newark, 2.

### "Tuesday Night" Club Offers Lectures in Ottawa

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Tuesday Night Club is presenting a continuing series of bilingual lecture meetings and discussions entitled, "The Ukrainian Community in Ottawa," here in the Canadian capital.

Sponsored by the Ottawa branch of the Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's Club, and in cooperation with the Ukrainian Students' Federation of Ottawa, the series is being held at the Loeb Building of Carleton University.

The series was kicked off on October 27th with a discussion on SUSK: "That Field-Worker for Ottawa" by the president of the Ukrainian University Students Union, Marusia Kucharyshyn.

Subsequent Tuesday nights

Youth Council, which among its panelists included Lesia Hnatykyw, UNA journalism scholarship winner and member of the Ukrainian Youth Association of Canada, a discussion on "Ukrainians: All Within One Block?" which was moderated by Senator Paul Yuzyk, UNA Supreme Vice-President, as well as a focus on education.

Future topics for discussion include "A Ukrainian 'Caisse Populaire'" December 1 and "The Ukrainian Woman in the Community" (December 8). The series will continue Tuesday evenings at 8:00 p.m. in the Lower Loeb Lounge of the Loeb Building at Carleton University. Admission is free and refreshments are being served.

### Pianist Has Recital

BINGHAMTON, N.Y.—Maria Cisyk, a young Ukrainian concert pianist, gave a recital on Oct. 25, under the egis of the Tioga County Historical Society.

Miss Cisyk, the daughter of the well known violinist and professor of music at Marywood College in Scranton, Pa., Wolodymyr Cisyk, is herself a member of the faculty of the State University of New York at Binghamton, where she teaches theory and piano.

Born in Bayreuth, Germany, she was brought to this country in 1949 by her parents. Her subsequent education included attendance at the High School of Perform-

ing Arts, the Juilliard Preparatory School and the Juilliard School of Music from which she holds both a Bachelor's and Master's Degree. While working on her graduate degree, she also held a teaching fellowship in both music history and theory.

Miss Cisyk's recital, which included works of Mozart, Brahms and Chopin as well as selections from Skryabin, Ravel and Bartok, was not her first. She has previously given recitals at Soyuzivka, in New York City and Philadelphia, as well as many other cities.

Active in Ukrainian organizations, Miss Cisyk is a member of Plast.

### Theodorovych Wins Toronto Chess Tournament

TORONTO, Ont. — Ivan Theodorovych, a noted Ukrainian chess player from Toronto, won the Thanksgiving Open tournament, held here October 10-12 with a field of some 100 players competing for the title.

Chalking up a perfect score of 6-0 in the Swiss system tourney, Theodorovych defeated in the process Australia's grandmaster Walter Browne in the final round to clinch first prize.

Among Theodorovych's other victims were two Toronto masters, Geza Fuster

and George Kuprejanov. Browne lost to Theodorovych when he overstepped the time limit in a position which was lost anyhow. The Australian grandmaster's second defeat in the tourney came in the first round at the hands of Zoltan Leskowsky also of Toronto.

Six other Ukrainians, in addition to Theodorovych, took part in the tournament. They were: B. Nazarko, P. Bezkaehko, B. Nyzankivsky, W. Dzera and R. Huzlyyak, the latter two promising young players.

### SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwadiuk



### Chicago Lions Gain

For the third time since they came into being, the Chicago Lions advanced to the major division of the Chicago National Soccer League by achieving place in the first division at the end of the just concluded season.

It took the Lions a relatively short time to find the right way back to the top since they were relegated two years ago.

The information about the Lions success this season comes by way of a letter to this column from the president of the club, Mr. Roman Prypchan, who also chides the writer for having "buried" the club when reporting on its downfall two years ago.

The letter, dated Nov. 13, 1970, says that the Lions have won the first division championship and will play next season in the major division. Mr. Prypchan also says that four other soccer teams, ranging from reserves to midgets, took part in the league competition, all sponsored by the Lions.

Near the end of the letter, Mr. Prypchan points out that "as you can see we are still alive, competing and even winning."

We are delighted.

#### World Cup On TV

Every Sunday at five in the afternoon VHF channel 41 brings replays of some of the games for the World Cup staged in Mexico earlier this year. Although this writer has not seen a single match played by Brazil, games that included England, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and highly thought of Bulgaria were poor.

Those of us who still remember the International Soccer League, staged by Bill Cox here in New York, saw much better competition than that between the teams at the 1970 World Cup. Brazil really had an easy time of it breezing through without a single defeat or even a threat in capturing the Jules Rimet trophy, judging by the games seen so far.

The ending to the Jules Rimet trophy was as it should have been: it landed in the hands of a country that has the best player in the world — Pele. The best team — Santos. And, the best possibility of coming up with new talent to take the place of the current stars. There is apparently no country — or team — able to successfully oppose Brazil in soccer.

### Help Release American POW's

During the Thanksgiving and Christmas season, let us not forget the American prisoners of war who are being held captive under subhuman conditions in North Vietnam. We can join in the effort to free these POW's by writing letters demanding their release.

Hanoi, capital of North Vietnam, heeds public opinion; if it is deluged with a mass of such letters, it may free the POW's kept in hell-holes which the Red Cross is not permitted to inspect.

Please send your letters and ask six of your friends to send another six, and so on. Let us join in this humanitarian action for the long-suffering American POW's. We dare not forget them!

Letters should be sent immediately to the North Vietnamese Embassy, Paris, France, by air mail first class (20 cents per half ounce).

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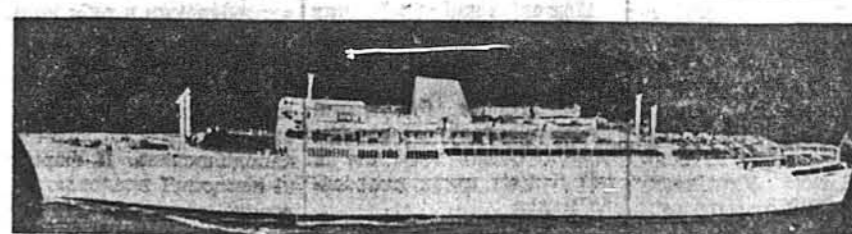
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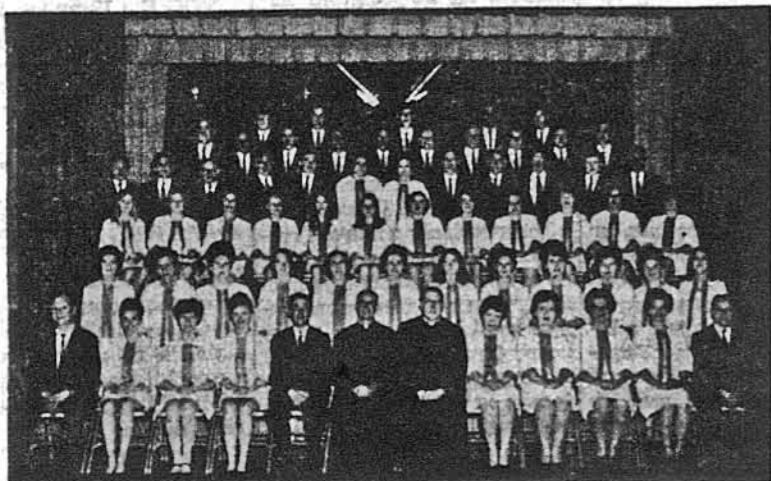
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(Закінчення зі стор. 1-ої „Свободи“)



Архітекти інж. Юліан Ястремський (зліва) й інж. Анолінар Осадца

займатиме складальний відділ друкарні „Свободи“: ліногати, підручні машини, клішарня і подібне. Частина цього поверху і підвалу призначена на постійні автомобілі.

Другий поверх від землі займатиме видавництво УНСОюзу: редакція „Свободи“, англійського „Українського Тижневика“ та журналу „Веселка“, окреме бюро призначене для англійської Енциклопедії Українознавства та інших книжкових видавств, тут же буде приміщення адміністрації видавництва і книгарня, будуть приймальні і конференційні зали, великі приміщення для бібліотеки й для архіву.

Третій поверх займатиме Головна Канцелярія УНСОюзу з канцелярськими головними редакторами та інших виконавчих урядовців, які працюють в канцелярії, і бюроми для працівників редакційного, касового і організаційного департаментів.

Тут буде й велика зала на збори і подібні імпровізації. Для порівняння згадаємо, що один поверх в новому будинку матиме більше місця і простору, ніж цілий теперішній будинок УНСОюзу, отже УНСОюзу і „Свобода“ матимуть у чотири рази більше місць, ніж мають його тепер.

Всі інші поверхи винаймаються виключно для бюр. Сміливо можна сказати, що частина фінансового Волл-Стріту перейде до нового, найбільш модерного хмаросягу УНСОюзу в Джерзі Сіті.

Будинок буде „досить криком“ модерної архітектури техніки. Уся будова матиме найодержаніші центральні охолодження і опалення, матиме шість автоматичних швидкоживих вінд та всі можливі тільки вигоди і удолження.

Хмаросяг принесе три мільйони доларів прибутку титулом чиншу від винаймаємих приміщень. Згідно з існуючими податковими законами, від такого будинку треба було б платити мистові приблизно 600.000 доларів податку. Проте, УНСОюзу перший у стейті скористав із новозавданого закону, який передбачає поважні податкові полегшення для таких будівель, що включаються в програму відбудови, зглядно відновлення міст. На підставі цього закону УНСОюзу створив свою Українську Національну Корпорацію для відновлення міста і поділився з містом фінансове дозволлення, яке передбачає що впродовж найближчих 20 років УНСОюзу платитиме мистові, замість гіпотетичного податку, 15% від тієї суми яку одержить титулом чиншу від винаймаємих приміщень. Це значить, що замість 600.000 доларів річного податку, УНСОюзу платитиме мистові дещо понад чверть мільйона доларів, якщо всі приміщення будуть винаймаєми. Приблизно такої ж суми вимагатиме річно адміністрація і вдержання хмаросягу, а решта призначена на оплату відсотків від інвестованого в будинок капіталу.

ВШАНУЮТЬ ПАМ'ЯТЬ Д-РА ЯРОСЛАВА ПАСТЕРНАКА

Торонто. — Наукову Сесію, присвячену пам'яті видатного ученого проф. д-ра Ярослава Пастернака в першу річницю його смерті, влаштує НТШ в Канаді, під головуванням проф. д-ра Євгена Вертинського. Сесія відбувається з неділю 29 листопада, о 4-й г. в шкільній залі три черги св. Миколи, вулиця Беллуд.

РЕД. І КЕДРИН-РУДНИЦЬКИЙ ДОПОВІДАТИМЕ В НТШ

Нью-Йорк. — Історична Комісія НТШ влаштує в суботу, 28 листопада ц. р. в годину 7-ий вечора, в залі Літературно-Мистецького Клубу, 149 Друга Авеню в Нью-Йорку — чергову Наукову Конференцію. На цій Конференції ред. І. Кедрин-Рудницький виступить доповіддю на тему „Паралелі історії України“.

Д-р Іван Козак очолив Об'єднання кол. в'язнів Берези Картузької

Нью-Йорк, Н. П. (І. К.) — 21-го листопада ц. р. відбувся в приміщенні Українського Народного Дому 3-й З'їзд кол. політ'язнів Берези Картузької, влаштований Редакційною Комісією для Підготовки Збірника про контаб'їр в Березі Картузькій. З'їздом, в якому взяли участь кол. політ'язні згаданого контаб'юру з ЗСА та Канади, числом 16-ти осіб, проводила президія, її становили: д-р Іван Козак — голова, Петро Башук — заст. голови та Роман Падковський — секретар. Після ашування пам'яті померлих політ'язнів того контаб'юру та прочитання і прийняття протоколу з двох попередніх З'їздів голова прочитав численні писемні привітання, що надійшли від деяких організацій та кол. політ'язнів. Відтак д-р І. Козак, — голова Редакційної Комісії склав звіт доповідню з проробленої досі праці цієї ж Комісії. Згідно з цим звітом, Редакція й на Комісія збрала адреси 92-ох політ'язнів Берези Картузької, що перебувають у Вільному Світі, а зокрема в ЗСА, Канаді, Європі і Австралії та на зв'язала з ними контакт. В той цілі виготовлено і розіслано їм об'ємистий запитник. Зібрано також деякі матеріали до запланованого збірника „Альманах на званням в'язнів контаб'їр. Звіт доповідню про фінанси Комісії склав фінансовий референт Володимир Роговський. Обидва ці звіт доповідні прийнято після короткої дискусії до відома та схвалено однодушно абсолютною Редакційною Комісією. Звернуто увагу, передискутовав і в загальному схвалено проєкт

змісту, укладу і кошторису, запланованого збірника-альманаха, виготовленим інж. Атанасом М. Мільнічем. Обдумано також справу придбання матеріальних засобів для видання збірника. Вкінці схвалено створити організацію під назвою „Об'єднання кол. в'язнів Берези Картузької“. Із завданням згуртувати політ'язнів, що перебувають у всіх без винятку країнах Вільного Світу та на зв'язати контакт з іншими того роду організаціями, а зокрема подбати в можливість короткому часі про видання збірника-альманаха про Березу Картузьку, Воднораз обрано однодушно Керівні Органи Об'єднання в складі: Управу: д-р Іван Козак (ЗСА) — голова, ред. Володимир Макар (Канада) і д-р Володимир Савчак (ЗСА) — заступники голови, Роман Падковський (ЗСА) — секретар, Ярослав Омудляк (ЗСА) — організаційний референт та Володимир Роговський (ЗСА) — фінансовий референт; Контрольна Комісія: Петро Башук (Канада) — голова та інж. Константин Церквич (ЗСА) і інж. Василь Колодій (ЗСА) — члени.

Вкінці затверджено нову резолюцію, — схвалені Другим З'їздом кол. політ'язнів Берези Картузької та передані Світовому Конгресові Вільних Українців в листопаді 1967 р. Секретаріат СКВУ цих резолюцій не проголосив.

З'їзд проходив у приязній діловій атмосфері. Після закінчення нарад в ресторані УНДому відбулася спільна вечеря.

ТРОІСТА ВИСТАВНА

Вистава творів Слави Геруляка, Якова Гніздовського і Юліана Колесара, що її оглядатимемо вже з неділі 28-го листопада в Літературно-Мистецькому Клубі в Нью-Йорку, заповнюється як певного роду сенсацією. Особливість її буде в тому, що побачимо впродовж творчості в'язнів трьох авторів з'їздових не за принципом стилістичних схожостей, як звичайно влаштовують групові вистави, тільки три дуже різні індивідуальності, що їх людина, мабуть, тільки одні: висока класа майстерності, весіло підпорядкована бажаюванню дати щирий, безмозного ефектиста вислів творчого світовідчуження.

В теперішньому періоді творчості Слава Геруляк віддає у значній мірі кераміці. В робочому керамічному матеріалі формують свої дивні візії, що своєю несподіваними розв'язками висловленими з незвичайною простотою і чаром, відводять наші рефлекси в царину українських фольклорних пластичних архітектур. Нагадується в них щось з музейної церковної „утварі“, щось з базарних дитячих іграшок, щось з керамічних витворів минулих століть.

Вигребуваних з руїн колишніх поселень археологами, а врешті щось... ні, ні, ні, схиженості дуже поверховні і неістотні. Слава Геруляк творить не в дусі схожостей чи наподібностей. П' формальній концепції висловлюють її власне, шире відчуття брилі перетвореної у візерунок, а перетворення цієї брилі відбувається за поштовхами особисті культури, темпераменту і виношування у крові атакізму української концепції тривимірних вирішень. Можливо відсилати наші рефлекси, як відсилають нас в царину музичних експонатів української архітектурної різьби.

Яків Гніздовський після цікавих формальних еволюцій завжди густо забарвлених філософією рефлексією (головно в олій) сьогодні у своїй графіці досягає значущих знахідок.

Проєкт повільного розкладу предметного світу, започаткованого ще імпресіонізмом, привів до заперечування предмету у вишуканій „лад — чи „між“ — предметності, в я в е р шеної презентацією голий полетів з нанесенням на їх поверхню кількох рисок чи кружалець зі завданням свідчити про відсутність предмету. З цього крайнього крила а-

СЕНЬЙОР УКРАЇНСЬКИХ ДРУКАРІВ



Іван Книш у своїй друкарні

Іван Книш належить до передових сеньйорів українських друкарів у вільному світі. Він народився 23-го листопада 1910-го року у Львові. Освіту здобув в Українському Педагогічному Інституті, який в 1928 р. польська влада розв'язала, в той час, як ювілят був на передостанньому році закінчення студій.

Іван Книш із педагогічною освітою пішов у друкарський світ. Від 1930 р. він працює в різних друкарнях. В 1941 р. його призначили керівником друкарні у Львові, відтак перенесли його на керівника друкарні в Тернополі. Кінець другої світової війни застав Івана Книша і його родину в Австрії. При кінці 1945 року він і тут почав працювати як керівник друкарні Українського Допомогового Комітету в Зальцбургу, де друкував „Нові Дні“ і „Останні Новини“, які редагував Петро Сагайдачний, відомий усім львівським журналіст і публіцист.

В 1948 р. Ювіліат приїхав до З'їзду українців Америки і в 1951 р. вступив на працю до друкарні видавництва „Свобода“. Завдяки його доволітньому досвіді й фаховій праці вийшло ряд гарних публікацій. Найбільше признання здобула „Катедра св. Софії у Києві“ Олексія Повстенка, видана в 1954 р., якою по сьогодні гордиться друкарня „Свободи“.

Навіть чужинські фахівці друкарського фаху висловили признання за висококваліфіковану працю друку і оформлення цієї публікації. При кінці 1957-го року Іван Книш купив друкарню „Луна“ в Нью-Йорку, власником якої він є по нинішній день. В його друкарні друкують кілька тижневиків і місцячків. З його підприємства вийшло також ряд книжок наших письменників і науковців. Фахове й добіле виконання професійної друкарської праці Івана Книша притягас йому все нових і нових інтересів.

При кінці треба звернути увагу, що друкарня Івана Книша „Луна“ є не тільки друкарнею, але також безплатною пороною друкарської штуки. З фахових порад і вказівок Івана Книша скористалося ряд осіб, які сьогодні працюють за новим фахом.

Саме тепер Іван Книш обходить своє 60-ти річчя життя і 40 річчя праці в ділянці українського друкованого слова. Сеньйорові українських друкарів бажаємо ще довгих років для корисної праці на полі українського друкованого слова.

Родина Івана Книша, дружина Михайлина і три дочки й зяті є членами Українського Народного Союзу.

ВП. ІВАНОВІ КНИШЕВІ

В 60-ЛІТТЯ ЖИТТЯ І 40-РІЧЧЯ ПРАЦІ В ДІЛЯНЦІ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ДРУКОВАНОГО СЛОВА, ЯКНАКРАЩІ ПОБАЖАННЯ „МНОГАЯ ЛІТА“ — ПЕРЕСИЛАЮТЬ КОЛИШНІ ТОВАРИЩІ ПРАЦІ З ДРУКАРНІ „СВОБОДА“.

Віт, Проводив ними голова Павло Шевчук, а секретарювали Василь Колодій і Володимир Вершона. Крім трьох малих Відділів, які разом гуртують коло вісім процентів загальної кількості 1.500 членів Округу, прибули на нараду численні урядовці інших Відділів. В зборах узяв також участь головний секретар д-р Ярослав Падох, гол. радний Володимир Запаранюк і обласний організатор Василь Оріховський. Мету зборів з'ясував В. Запаранюк, вказуючи на важке завдання та нелегку працю, яку ждуть нового обласного організатора й заохочуючи привняти до друкарні і постійної співпраці з ним для добра УНС і Відділів в Окрузі. Після того головний секретар представив В. Оріховського, вказуючи на потреби Округу і Відділів та можливість їх розбудувати та поставити між

найкращими в УНСОюзі, при гармонійній співпраці місцевих урядовців з обласним організатором, який половину свого часу присвятив Відділам з горнішої частини стейту Нью-Йорк. Речником привняти був союзний піонер Панько Джиджаристий, який щиро привітав В. Оріховського і приобцяв йому від всіх Відділів Округу найкращу співпрацю. Його слово і запевнення піддержав другий заслужений піонер, секретар амстердамського Відділу Василь Труфін, який в цім році є найкращим організатором Округу. Після цього В. Оріховський з'ясував свій план співпраці з Відділами й Округовою Управою та договорився про дії співпраці з поодинокими Відділами. На одних і других оточуваних зборах були представники інших українських братських Союзів. На обох зборах, місцеві союзні діячі й їх дружини, вгощали привняти обласного перекускою. Зараз після зборів, в понеділок, 23 ц. м., розпочала ся праця нового обласного організатора в Ютиці, звідки, під кінець тижня, переїде до Сиракуз, а згодом до Трої і інших місцевостей. Новий обласний організатор Василь Оріховський є секретарем 353-го Відділу в Нью-Бронсвіку, який впро-

ПОДЯКА ЖІНОЦТВУ

В щорічне Свято Подяки дозволю собі висловити свою глибоку вдячність тим Відділам Союзу Українок Америки, місцевим і поза-ньюйоркським, від Воїбфало по Філадельфію, які протягом цього року влаштували такі заходи „Зустрічі з Ікером“, так індивідуальні, як і на стільку з іншими товаришами пера — Лесею Лисак, Миколою Понеділкою, Іваном Смолюком. Спершу була мене поборна гадка вислати всім цим Відділам США традиційні карточки (подякою, та потім я собі обрав, що ця традиція обшувала б мені пару таларів, отже роздумався і скористався з публічної трибуни... Хай же буде честь і слава та й велика дяка організованому жіноцтву за те, що в біжучому році підтримало нижче підписаного працівника смійної літератури майже так активно і ентузіастично, як акцію допомоги потерпілим від землетрусу братам-русинам у Ваня Луці.

В цьому місці попросю вибачення в д-ра Романа Смика з Колд Сіті та в інших речних поборників справи Патріярхату за те, можна б сказати, блюзнірство, якого я допустився на ювілейному з'їзді Українського Лікарського Т-ва в Нью-Йорку...

Колі одні з пп. лікарів стітав мене, чи за Патріярхат, моя відповідь була: „І за матріярхат!“ — солідаризуючись у цьому випадку з шановною подругою, Докією Гуменною, яка вже стільки років закликає в своїх творах до відновлення ук-

УКРАЇНСЬКА ТЕМА БУДЕ НА 4-ІЙ КОНВЕНЦІЇ ААСС В ДЕНВЕРІ

(Закінчення зі стор. 1-ої „Свободи“)

го антисемітизму“, і проф. Л. Крістоф з Канади, який говорив про „Молдавську акцію АССР в боротьбі за етнічне збереження“.

Головний організатор четвертої конвенції ААСС проф. Іво Ледерер із Стенфорд університету не без причин відмічає, що та сесія заповідяться найбільш цікавою. Певним є, що та сесія втішатиметься високою фреквенцією вже з огляду на українську й жидівську теми.

На тому місці хотілося б ще звернутися з закликом до усіх членів ААСС прибути до Денверу і взяти так само активну участь в працях Комітету для дослідження національностей СССР і Східної Європи під керівництвом д-ра Степана Горак. Комітет планує цілий ряд заходів в напрямку поширення своєї важкої діяльності, включно із виборами, наміченням плану діяльності й обідом для спільного позайомлення. На сьогодні понад 120 професорів американських університетів є членами того Комітету і зацікавленні його працею стало зростає. Новим завданням того Комітету є поширення викладів в американських університетах на не-російські на-

КАЛЕНДАРЕНЬ ЗМАГАНЬ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ КЛУБІВ

УСК Нью-Йорк — „Гота“, Н. П., змагання з циклу гор за футбольний чемпіонат і Чашу ЗСА відбуваються в неділю, 29-го листопада 1970, о год. 2-ій по полудні на гринці Метрополітан Овал у Маспет, Н. П.

„Трибуз“, Філадельфія — „Блу Стар“, Нью-Йорк, містечкі змагання „Великої Чотирнадцятки“ Н і м ерцо-Американського Футбольного Союзу відбуваються в неділю, 29-го листопада 1970, о год. 2-ій по полудні на гринці Кон Едісон Філд у Філадельфії, Па.

„Чорноморська Січ“, Нью-Йорк — Олстер СК, Баян, містечкі змагання Футбольної Шейфер Ліги стейту Нью-Джерзі відбуваються в неділю, 29-го листопада 1970, на гринці Гарві Філд у Карні Н. Дж.