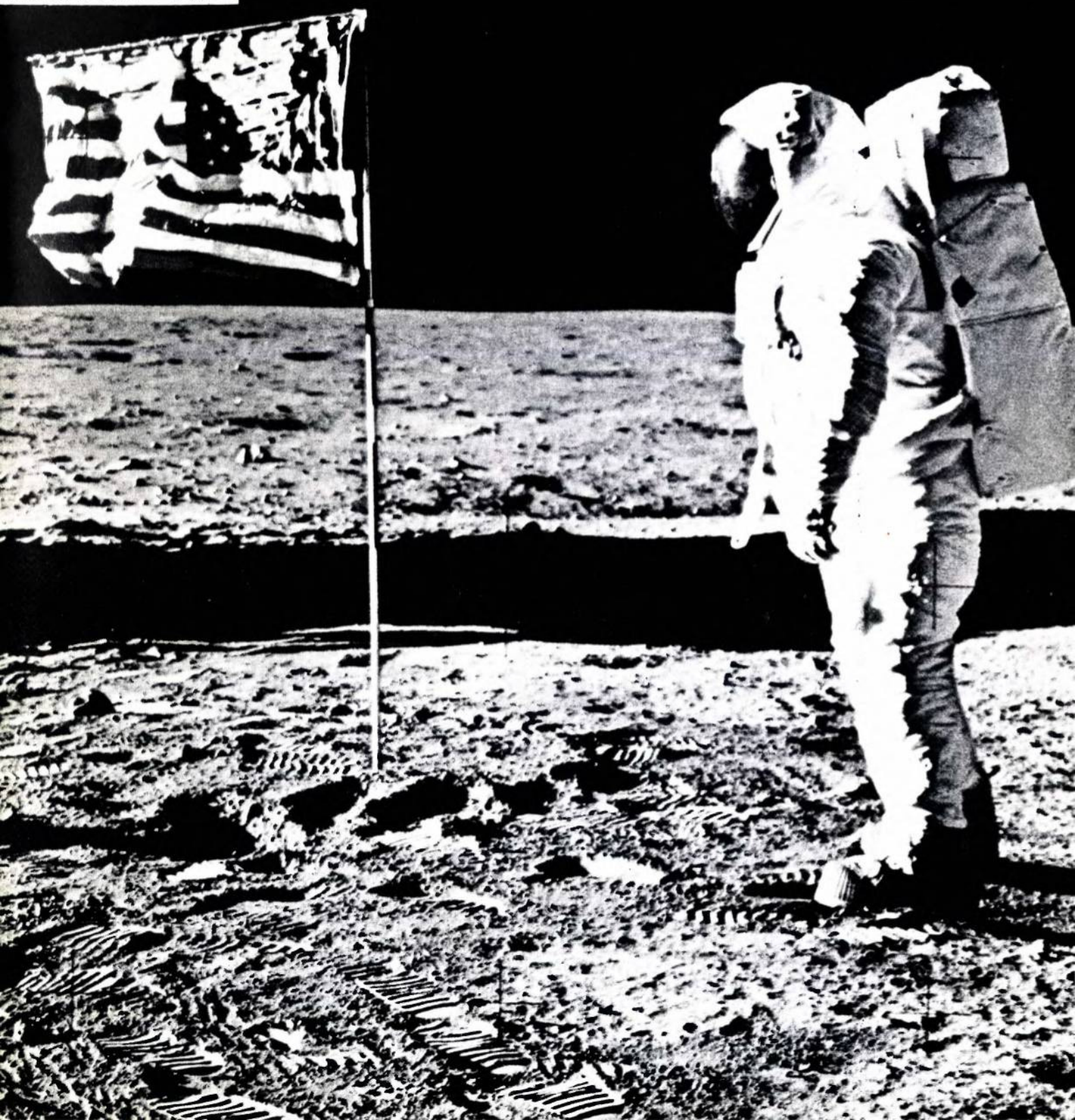


MAN on the MOON

NO. 9 — SUMMER, 1969

50 cents

THE PRINCESS AND THE POET
UKRAINIAN COSMONAUTS



FORUM

A UKRAINIAN REVIEW

440 Wyoming Avenue

Scranton, Pa. 18501



No. 9

Summer, 1969

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MAN ON THE MOON

AFTER CENTURIES of dreaming and a decade of preparation, the road to the moon is open. This past July Americans completed the historic mission launched by President John F. Kennedy in 1961 when he called upon the United States to commit itself "to achieving the goal before this decade is out of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to earth."

The beginning of the space age for most Americans was October 4, 1957 when they learned that a Russian satellite had been sent into orbit around the earth. Shortly after, the U.S. space program orbited a satellite on January 31, 1958. Also during 1958, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics was reorganized by

President Dwight Eisenhower as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and given the overall direction of the American space program.

In April 1961, the Russians again caught the imagination of the world when Yuri Gagarin, orbited the earth. A month later President Kennedy announced that it was now time “for this nation to take a clearly leading role in space” as he launched the manned lunar landing program.

“

One small step

of a man . . .

One giant step

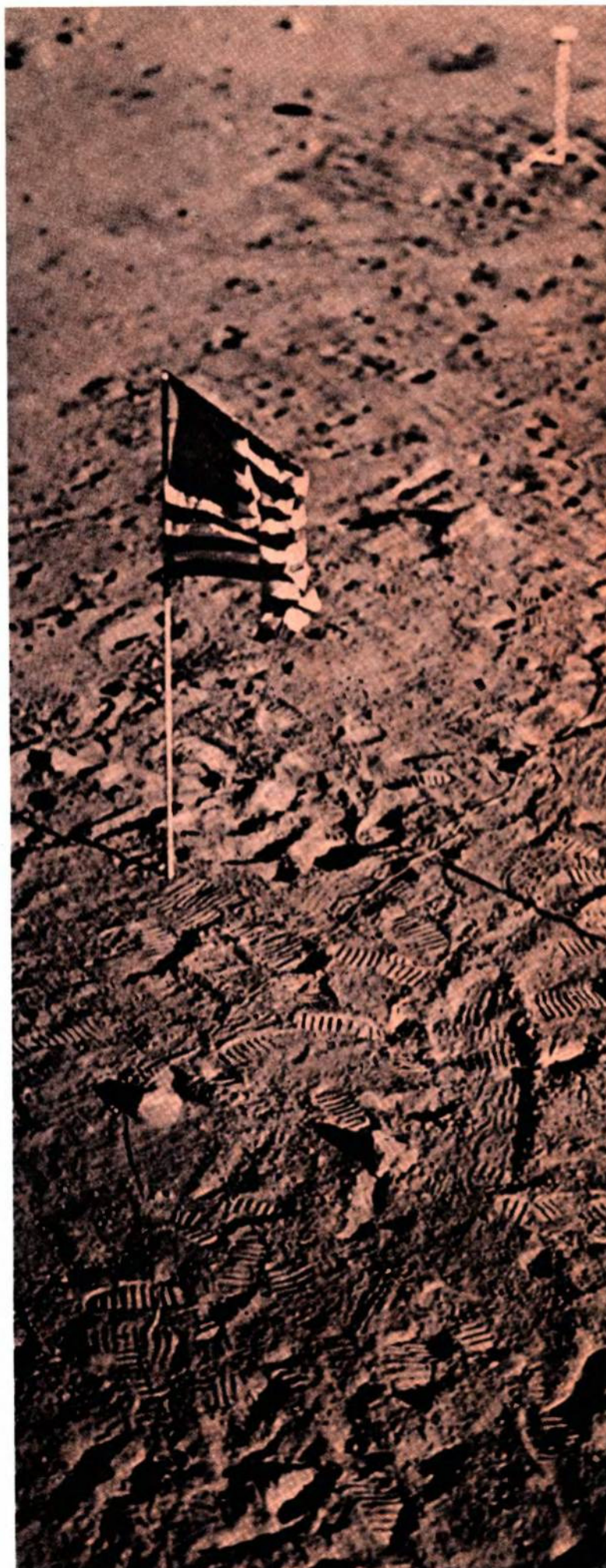
for mankind.

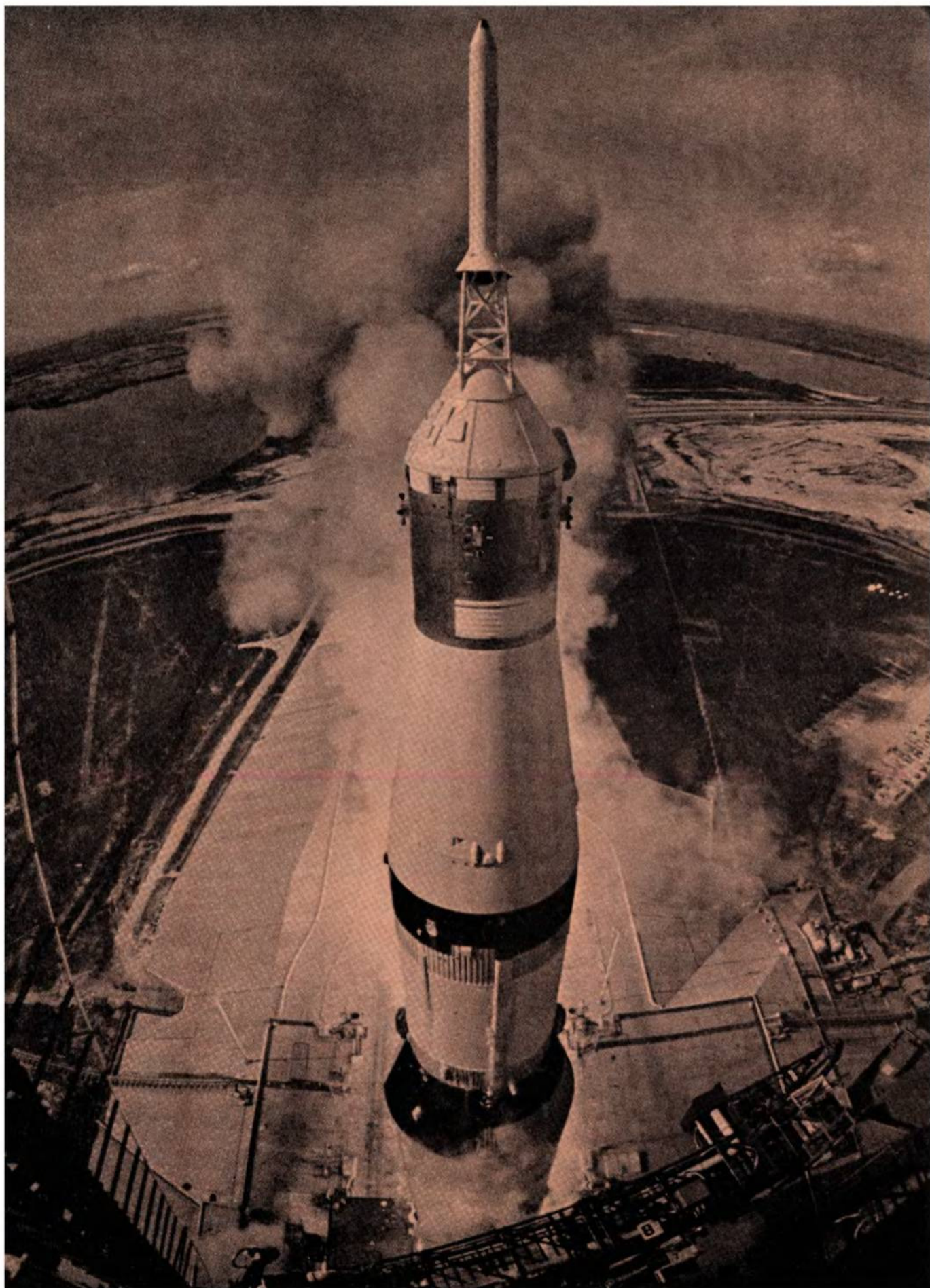
— Neil Armstrong ‘On the Moon’

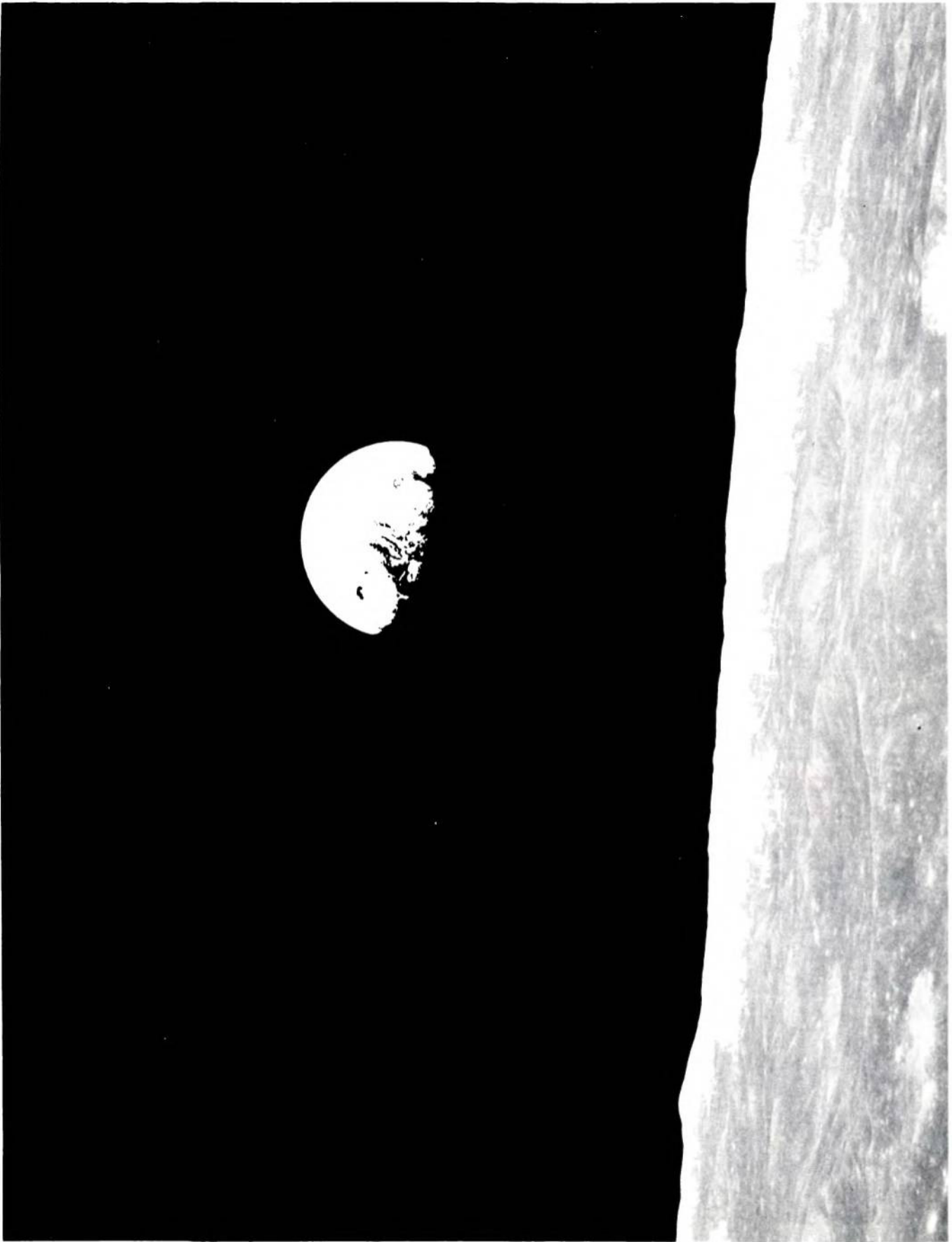
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AS PART OF THIS program, John Glenn orbited the earth in September 1961. The one-manned orbiting missions in the Mercury program were succeeded by two-man missions in the Gemini program. Successful Apollo test flights in October and December 1968 and in March 1969 prepared the way for Apollo 10 in May 1969 which was a “dress rehearsal” for the moon landing, omitting only the actual touchdown.

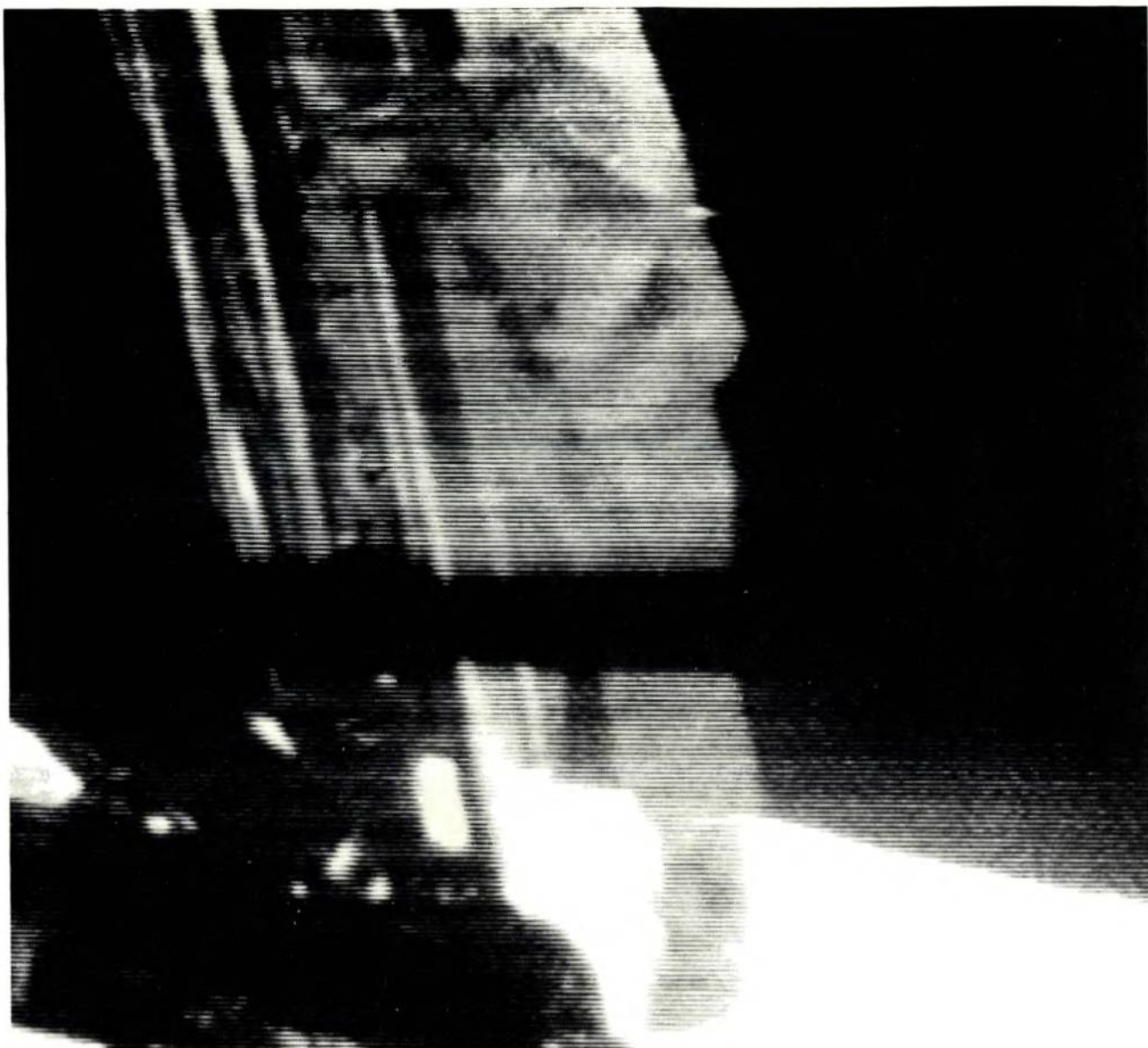
Apollo 11, the culmination of the program begun in 1961 put men on the moon for the first time. After the space craft went into orbit around the moon, Astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr. entered the Lunar Exursion Module and descended to the moon’s surface. The first American to emerge, Neil Armstrong, photographed his surroundings and collected soil samples for scientific study. Later, Edwin Aldrin, Jr., the second astro-







EARTH FROM THE MOON — This view of the Earth greeted the Apollo astronauts on their orbit around the moon. The lunar horizon is approximately 780 kilometers from the spacecraft. The visible area is about 175 kilometers wide. On Earth, the sunset terminator bisects the African continent.



THE FIRST FOOTSTEP of man on the moon witnessed on television by half of the world thanks to American ingenuity. Astronaut Neil Armstrong, above, takes the famous "giant leap for mankind" at 10:46 p.m. EDT, July 20, 1969.

naut to set foot on the moon, set up various scientific devices including an antenna to relay radio and television messages to the earth. Together, they spent some time exploring the surrounding area. After about twenty-two hours, the astronauts rejoined Michael Collins in the orbiting command ship and returned to earth. Ironically, Collins was perhaps the only American who *did not* see the actual stepdown on the moon for his command ship had no television receiver. He travelled so far on the mission and did not "see" history being made. Television reception back on earth was remarkably clear, and every move of the astronauts was clearly visible all around the world through this "live" telecast.

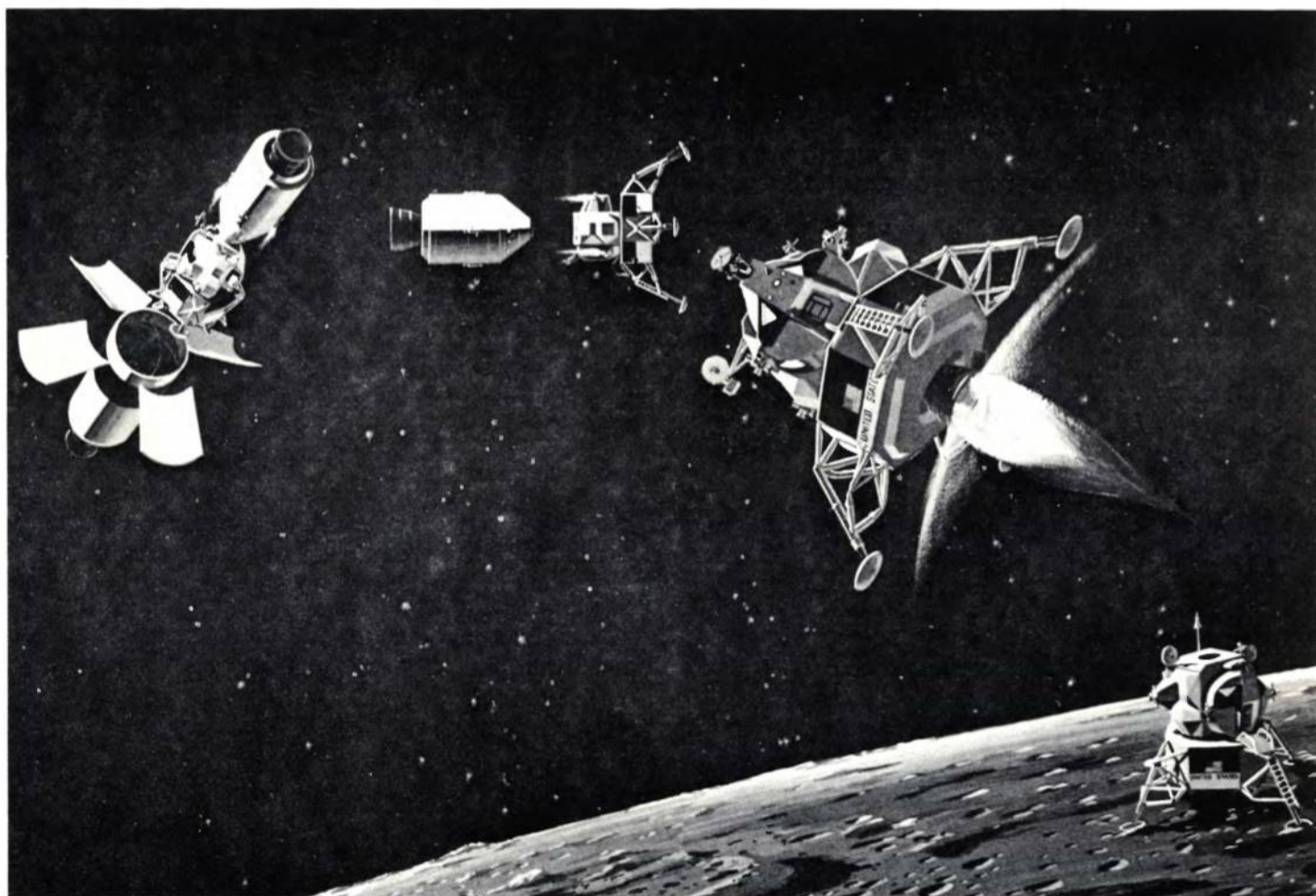


UP TO THIS POINT the safety record in the American space programs has on the whole been superb. In January 1967, fire killed three astronauts engaged in a training exercise aboard an early Apollo spacecraft perched above the launch rocket at Cape Kennedy. No other astronauts have lost their lives in program-connected activities, although three were killed in air flights around the U.S. As one of the astronauts who died in the Apollo fire had said: "the conquest of space is worth the risk of life."

After the initial moon landing, as many as nine additional U.S. expeditions to the moon are planned for the next several years. The moon is of great interest to scientists concerned with the origin and

evolution of our solar system and of the universe. After the moon, Mars is next on schedule for intensive investigation. Already television pictures of Mars have been received on earth. In the beginning there will be unmanned instrumental probes such as two flights scheduled to land life detection instruments on the planet in 1973. Also during the next few years, attention is expected to be focused on the construction of manned space stations orbiting earth.

Although the accomplishments of our space program have been spectacular, its budgetary problems are acute. Financial support for the program has fallen from a high point of \$5.9 billion in 1966 to \$3.8 billion in 1970. Many space officials believe that the continuing success of the program requires approximately \$5 billion annually.



APOLLO LUNAR MODULE leaves Command Ship in landing flight to the moon.



HERE MEN FROM THE PLANET EARTH
FIRST SET FOOT UPON THE MOON
JULY 1969, A. D.

WE CAME IN PEACE FOR ALL MANKIND

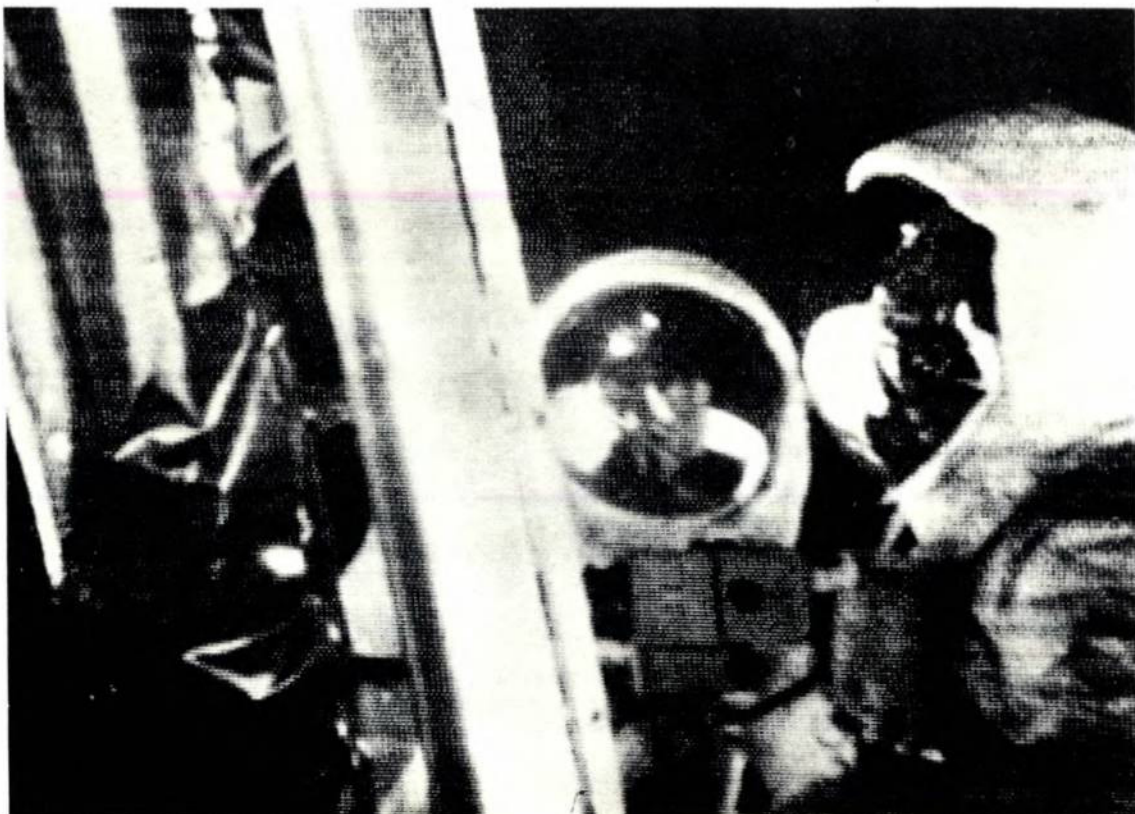
NEIL A. ARMSTRONG
ASTRONAUT

MICHAEL COLLINS
ASTRONAUT

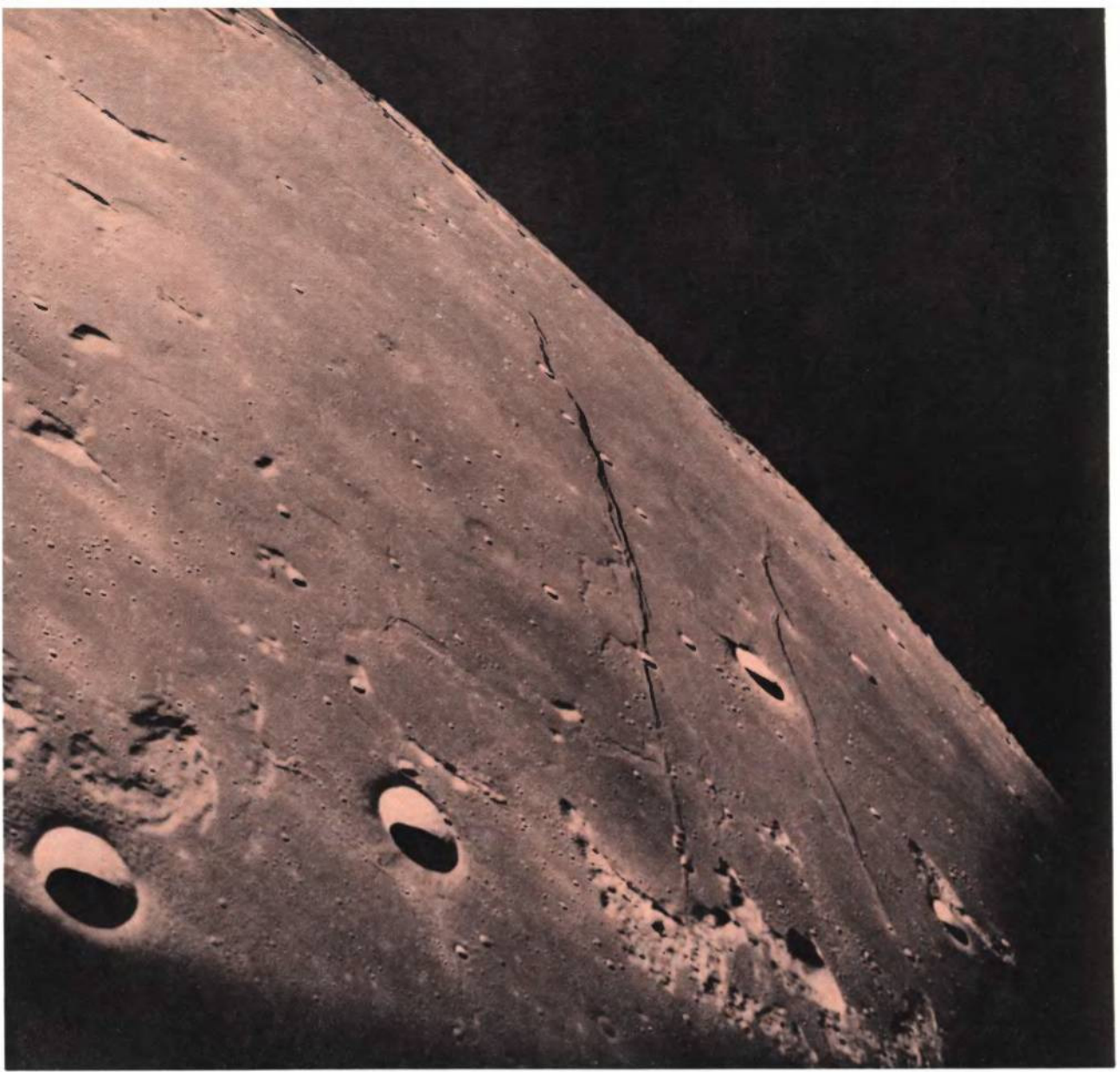
EDWIN E. ALDRIN, JR.
ASTRONAUT

RICHARD NIXON
PRESIDENT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PLAQUE LEFT ON MOON by U. S. Astronauts



ARMSTRONG AND ALDRIN, first men on the moon, read
inscription on the plaque to the world.



SEA OF TRANQUILITY — The Moon's Sea of Tranquity is shown in this oblique photograph from the Apollo-8 spacecraft. The view is toward the northwest and includes the Cauchy Scarp in foreground and rills in background with the Cauchy Crater between them.



NEIL ARMSTRONG



EDWIN ALDRIN



MICHAEL COLLINS

THE SPACE PROGRAM has already benefited the nation. A system of weather satellites, for example, has been credited with helping to save many lives and tens of millions of dollars worth of property because of better storm warnings. Its long range value cannot even be calculated. Space technology will help to develop products and services which will add wealth to the nation and the world at large. Much that will be learned in such fields as electronics, engineering and biology will be directly applicable, it is expected, to the solution of problems here on earth.

The exploration of space has just begun. No end can be predicted. After the moon there are the planets of our solar system and then the stars. Civilization has come to a crossroads just as it did when Columbus sighted the New World. As President Richard Nixon said after the successful launching of Apollo 9, "We are proud of this American adventure; but this is more than an American adventure. It is an adventure of man, bringing the accumulated wisdom of his past to the task of shaping the future." ▼

COMPARISON OF U.S. AND SOVIET MANNED SPACE FLIGHTS AS OF DECEMBER 30, 1968

	U. S.	USSR
Flights completed	18*	10
Men in space	32**	13***
Man-hrs. in space (app.)	3215	629
Earth revolutions (app.)	802	371
Moon revolutions	10	0
Spacecraft hours		
in space (app.)	1431	555
Multi-man flights	12	2
Longest flight		
(hours and minutes)	330:35	119:06
Greatest distance		
from earth (app.)	233,000 Mi. (372,800 km)	308 Mi. (495 km)
Men who "walked"		
in space	5	0:10
Man-hours of		
space "walks"	6:01	1

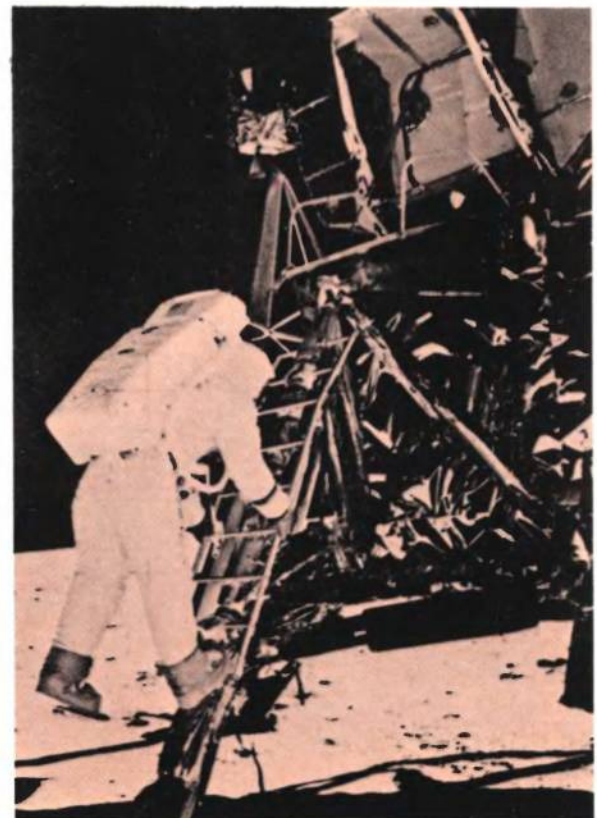
* Two were sub-orbital.

** Seven are counted twice because each flew two missions; two are counted three times because each flew three missions.

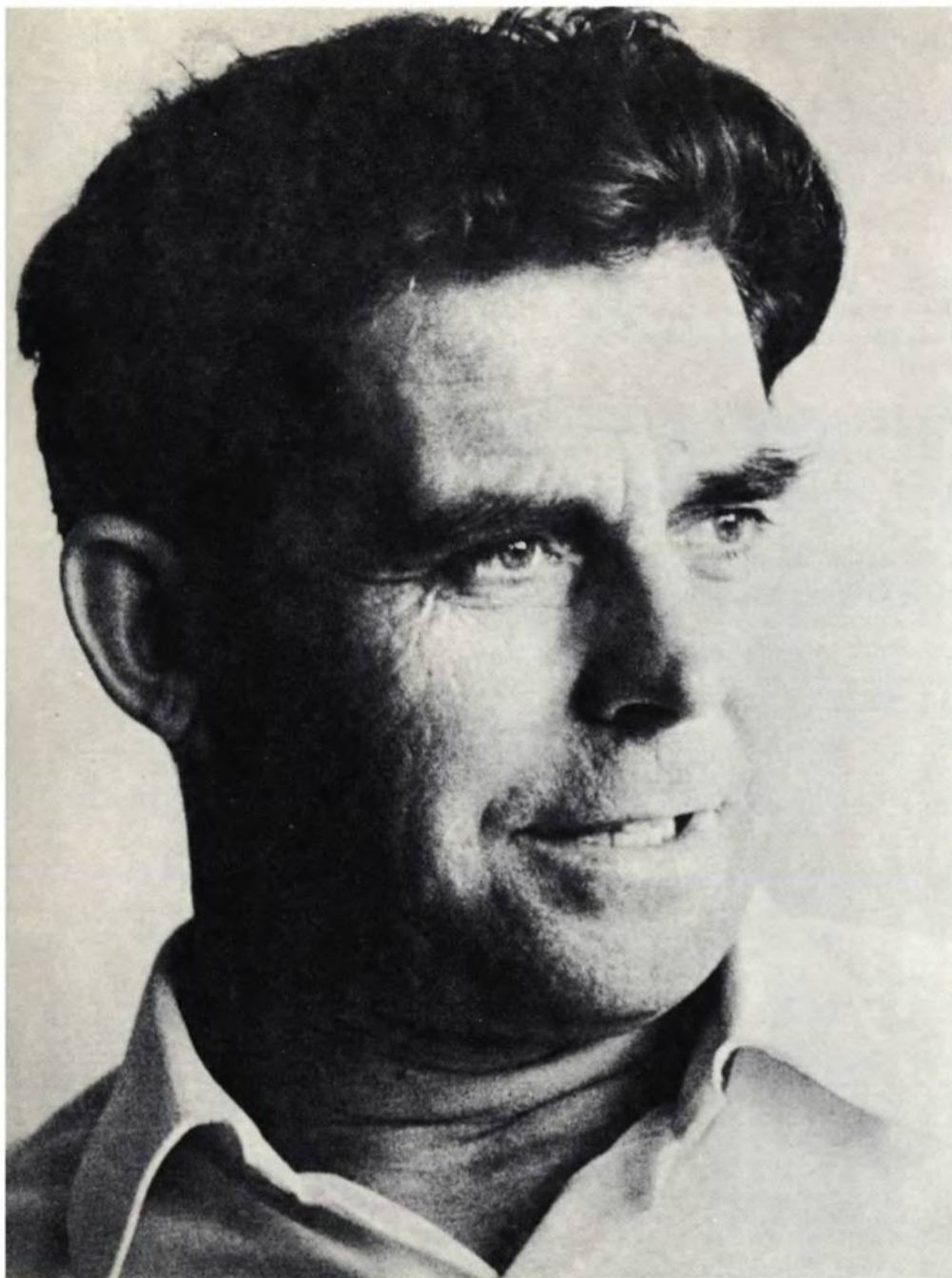
*** One is counted twice because he flew two missions.



"SECOND MAN ON THE MOON" Edwin Aldrin photographed by Neil Armstrong who is reflected in visor with lunar module on right and Aldrin's shadow.



Man has arrived.



George Berehovy, Ukrainian cosmonaut

Ukrainian Cosmonauts

Colonel George Berehovy the latest astronaut, who is Ukrainian born, was launched into a near-circular orbit at 11:34 a.m. on October 26, 1968 and then approached an unmanned space ship on his first orbit. Berehovy, piloting the Soyuz 3 space ship, was brought automatically to within 220 yards of the unmanned craft Soyuz 2. After that he took over control and brought the craft close together, but it is not certain whether they were actually linked.

The Ukrainian cosmonaut circled earth every 88.6 minutes. His flight, which was televised, took him to a high point of 139 miles and a low point of 127 miles from earth. Soviet officials kept the link-up secret until after it was successfully accomplished. However, western observers had guessed that a space craft Soyuz 2 must be in orbit because Berehovy's craft was numbered 3 and Soyuz 1 had plunged to earth 18 months earlier killing Soviet Cosmonaut



Soyuz 3 carrying cosmonaut Berehovy

Komarov. Berehovy, who landed safely on October 30th, is the twelfth Soviet Cosmonaut and the second Ukrainian.

U.S. Astronaut Walter Schirra, 45, who returned to earth in the Apollo 7 (October 11-22) five days before Berehovy took off is two years younger than the Ukrainian. At 47 Berehovy is now the oldest Cosmonaut. Linking up space ships, an important manoeuvre in space travel, has been accomplished several times by Americans but this was the first successful Soviet attempt.

Air Force Colonel George Berehovy (Beregovoi in Russian) was born on April 15, 1921 in the village of Fedorivka in the Poltava region of Ukraine. He grew up in the town of Yenakiev in the Donbas where he

worked in a metallurgical factory after finishing school at the age of 17.

A press release from Moscow by UPI, carried by American and Canadian newspapers on October 26 said, "His is a common Ukrainian name. Most of the other cosmonauts are ethnic Russians." *Ukraina* magazine (November 1968, No. 45) published in the Ukrainian capital city Kiev, carried a story on Berehovy in which it said that, "For the Ukrainian nation it is a double happiness . . . because the pilot of Soyuz 3 is our countryman."

Berehovy's great ambition as a young boy always was to fly. So he joined the Air Force school at Luhansk in 1938 starting his 30 year flying career which launched him into space. One friend said, "He was born for that profession." He took part in World War II right from the begin-



QUALITY OF Soviet television does not compare to the remarkable American transmissions to earth.



PAUL POPOVICH, first Ukrainian cosmonaut launched into orbit around earth Aug. 12, 1962, returned Aug. 15 after completing 48 orbits.

ning when German armies swept across Ukraine on June 22, 1941. In August 1943 he joined the Communist Party. He remained on active duty throughout the war flying some 185 missions and winning medals including the Gold Star. In October

1944 he was made a Hero of the Soviet Union "for courage and heroism in the battle against the Fascist oppressors."

After the war he studied at the senior officer's air force school and took test pilot courses. From 1948 to

1964 he was a test pilot, winning the title of Merited Test Pilot in 1961. In 1964, at the age of 43, he signed up for the difficult and strenuous life of a space pilot. With his wife Lydia, George Berehovy has two children, a daughter Luda and a son Victor, both of whom are students.



M. Mebrensky

Self portrait, presented to Repnina in 1843.

THE PRINCESS AND THE POET

by Ivan Luchka

HER FATHER WAS A RUSSIAN nobleman who had first been governor-general of Saxony and then military governor in Ukraine. A man of relatively liberal views he was a proponent of Ukrainian autonomy and advocated a more humane treatment of serfs. This did not make him popular with the tsarist government and on the pretext that he had overspent the budget he was forced from his post to live out his years in retirement at his Ukrainian country home in Yahotyn. Here he lived with his wife and daughter playing host to a constant stream of house guests. The daughter was Princess Varvara Repnina.

In the summer of 1843 one of the guests who visited Yahotyn was Taras Shevchenko. He was brought by a mutual friend, Oleksiy Kapnist, for the first time in July, to see the many fine paintings kept there and then some weeks later to inspect a portrait of the Princess' father of which he had been commissioned to make two copies. The poet was twenty-nine at the time.

Five years had passed since this talented youth had become a free man. He had used this time to good effect. His rapid progress at the Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg pointed to a brilliant future as artist. More important, however, he had published a collection of poetry under the title *KOBZAR* in 1840. This book immediately placed him in the front rank of those writing in the Ukrainian language. As a result this painter and poet became a welcome guest in many of the best homes.

The princess and the poet met very briefly during that first visit to Yahotyn. Then in October he returned for a lengthy stay during which he was to work on the portrait. For about three months they saw each other almost daily and from this frequent contact came a relationship that was more than a casual acquaintance — exactly how much more it is impossible to judge today.

Princess Varvara was six years his senior and had been robbed of one love and probably marriage by maternal interferences. Shev-

chenko was charming, talented, famous. She wanted to be in love and he seemed to be a suitable object for her affections.

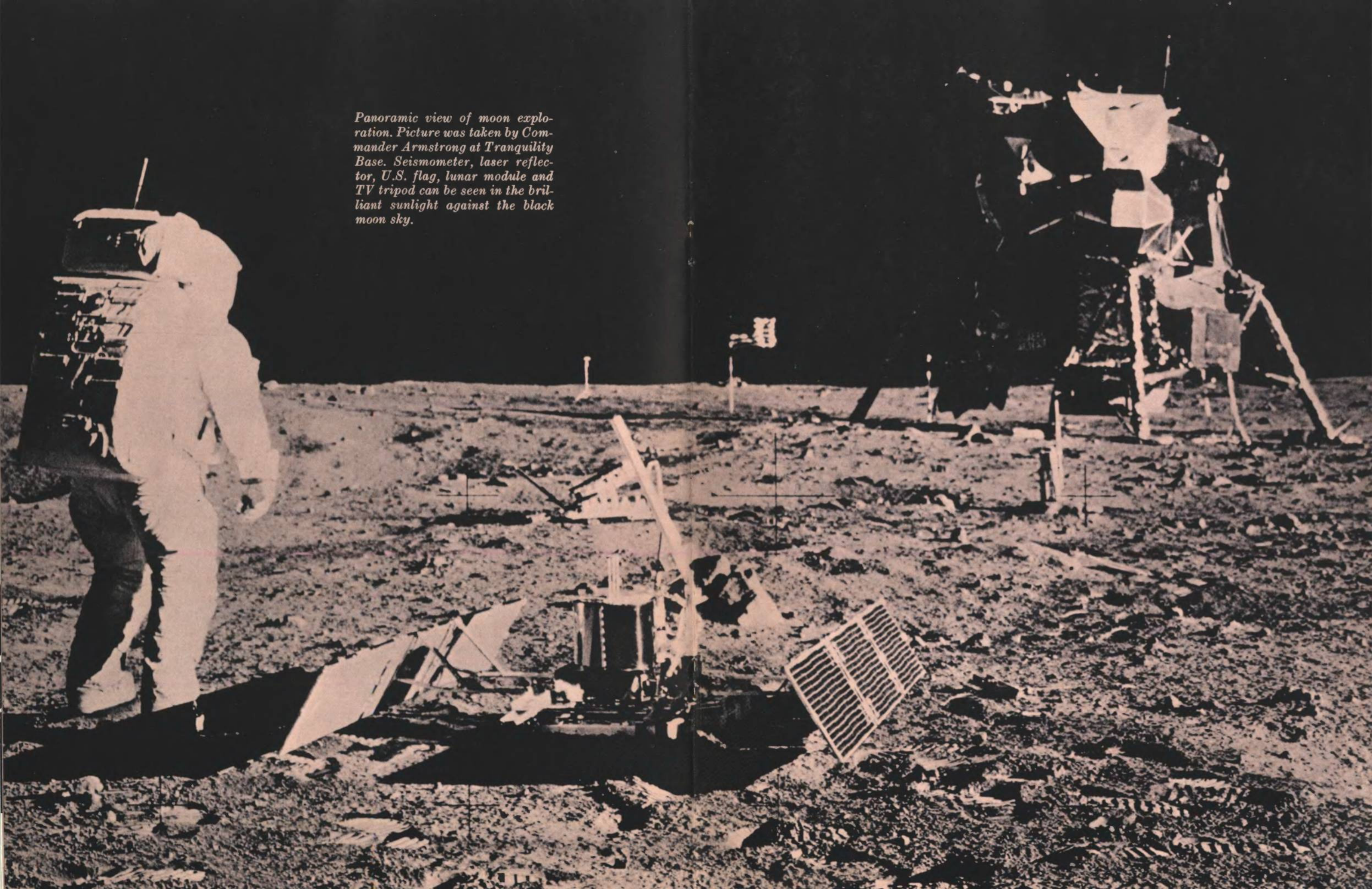
His stay at Yahotyn was long enough for both of them to become entangled in their emotions and entanglement there was. Its exact nature can only be guessed at and its intensity is a matter of conjecture. Shevchenko does not refer to it in any of the documents that have survived. She, however, was more communicative.

After he had left Yahotyn she sent a letter to a Swiss friend (who was also her spiritual advisor), Charles Eynard, giving fragmentary glimpses of what had happened and her reactions to it. Sometimes she says too much about what is inconsequential. And again she is silent on matters that are vital. Naturally enough, it's a subjective account. But this is all that we have . . .



Princess V. Repnina
Portrait by H. Psol about 1845

Panoramic view of moon exploration. Picture was taken by Commander Armstrong at Tranquility Base. Seismometer, laser reflector, U.S. flag, lunar module and TV tripod can be seen in the brilliant sunlight against the black moon sky.





HE IS A PAINTER and poet and, incidentally more poet than painter. He is called Shevchenko. Remember this name . . . it belongs to my starry heavens.

. . . One evening in October my brother came in with a gentleman whom he immediately introduced to my parents. It was he.

Then my brother said:

. . . This is my sister.

I reminded him of our first meeting in the rain several months before and we began to chat. It seemed to me that he was straightforward and unpretentious. From the beginning he began to be considered in our home as one of our own, one of those persons who is so welcome in the village, whom it is pleasant to see in the drawing-room and who can be left alone without any fears that he will take that as an affront. Hlafira, of course, charmed him quite; he wasn't in love yet but could fall in love at the first opportunity.

HLAFIRA PSYOL was one of three orphan sisters who lived with the Repnins as wards. She was a self-taught but talented painter. Her sister, Oleksandra wrote poetry. One of her verses was for a time mistakenly attributed to Shevchenko.

. . . Several days later I fell ill with neuralgia . . . and didn't leave my room for almost eight days. In the meantime Shevchenko read one of his poems and all of the ladies were captivated. When I again appeared on the horizon, he asked about my illness most sympathetically. I again saw him every day. I liked him, but in a restrained way as it could and should be.

As earlier, Hlafira was his sun. She bore herself with simplicity and tact.

One evening he offered to read us another of his poems which is called "The Blind Woman" . . .

Oh, if I could only express to you everything that I experienced during this reading. What feeling, what thought, what beauty, what charm and what pain! My face was all wet with tears. This was lucky because had my emotions not found this outlet, I would have had to scream. I felt an unbearable pain in my breast.

When the reading ended I said nothing. You know very well that despite my talkativeness I lose the power of speech when I am deeply moved. And what a tender, charming manner of reading! It was a magic music which sang melodious verses in our beautiful and expressive language. Later when I could speak again I said to him:

"When Hlafira sells her first picture and gives me the money as she promised, I'll order a golden pen and give it to you."

Going to bed I prayed so fervently! I loved the whole world so passionately, I was so good — better I fear than I really am.

Shevchenko took a place in my heart. I thought of him often. I wished him well and myself wanted to do him good and, thanks to my ardor, the most good possible and immediately. Covertly and without being conscious of it, I began to feel envy because he preferred Hlafira. My joy was probably too good and so my sadness became evil.

One evening he was acting the clown, prattled all sorts of silly foolishness. But having once seen him great, I always wanted to see him that way; I wanted him always to be holy and radiant, that he always sow the truth by the power of his incomparable talent and I wanted that this happen because of me. Oh, the trickery and the cunning of the "I" which will not die and which I lack the strength to destroy courageously. I said to him:

"Is it possible that you, to whom it is given to be so good, can find it pleasant to be the way you are now? The day you read "The Blind Woman" I prayed for you so fervently!"

Here he ran up to me, caught my hand and kissed it. I don't have to tell you whether I found that pleasant or not.

ALTHOUGH SHE was a princess, she was also a woman and like so many women could not resist that primal urge to "improve" a man. She had offered to re-copy some of his verses and took advantage of this to slip into the manuscript before she gave it to him a sheet of paper containing "a few allegorical lines." In them she scolded him for betraying his poetic vocation, for being vulnerable to "sin and temptation," for teetering on the brink of "filth and debauchery," etc., etc. All this, written in neurotically high-flown language, seems to have been called forth by reports that Shevchenko, while recently attending a wedding, had drunk a little too much.

So when he came to lunch I gave him a copy of his verses and told him that there was also something there written by me. He thanked me.

That evening . . . I worked on the stocking I am knitting for you, he began to make fun of my unpoetic activity. Then we began to talk about the blind poet, Kozlov. Hlafira brought his works and he read several excerpts from them so tenderly, with such sincere ardor that even my mother was charmed.

When time came to go to bed I, waiting until the others had gone, lingered for a moment in the drawing-room as if to get some books and asked him if he were not angry with me. He answered that he wasn't but in a tone that couldn't convince me.

Next day he didn't appear. Four days passed. I suffered, I thought that I had offended him. I wanted to do something for him and, since I was

afraid to write (obviously that hadn't been successful), began to knit a wool shawl for him . . .

Finally, my sister-in-law . . . told him that I thought he was angry with me. He answered, quite the contrary and that evening came to us . . .

I greeted him, gave him the shawl and said that I had been afraid that perhaps he was angry with me. After tea . . . he began to prattle and I said to him that it would have been better for him not to have ended his (four days') solitude if he were going to talk so much nonsense. A complete silence ensued.

"A silent angel has flown by," said Shevchenko. That's a Russian proverb which means that everyone's quiet.

"You know how to talk with angels," said I, "Tell us what they say to you."

He sprang up from his chair, got the inkpot, seized a sheet of paper that lay on the table and began to write. Then he handed me the paper saying it was the dedication to a work which he would give me later.

IT WAS A thirteen-line dedication in verse headed "In remembrance of the ninth of November." That was the day of the "allegorical lines" scolding him for wasting his talents and leading a profligate life.

He gave me the sheet. I read. A pure and sweet joy filled my heart. And if I had wanted to show my feelings openly, I would have thrown myself around his neck. But I said to myself: I must think this out. To gain time I read the verses once again. Then I arose from my place (all this time he was pacing the room). I said to him:

"Give me your forehead."

And I kissed him with a chaste kiss since this took place in the presence of Tanya and Hlafira. The evening which had begun so unpleasantly ended marvellously. Next day I told my mother everything, except about the kiss.

The next days passed quietly. He was always open with me but without flirtation or courting, without any sentimentality. We didn't even offer our hands in greeting. He went with my brother to Andriyivka and the day before he left I gave him a prayer in which all of my wishes for him were expressed.

THE PRINCESS was religious with a mystical bent. Composing prayers for those she wanted to help was one way in which this part of her nature expressed itself.

He returned in ten days during which I thought about him very much . . . I could not make out what was happening to me . . .

Finally they came back.

We were sitting drinking tea when he entered the room . . . Kapnist was visiting us at the time. Seeing him I jumped up but, noticing that he was bowing to me as to everybody else, I sat down again very downcast.



PRINCE M. REPININ

Portrait by Joseph Hornung which Taras Shevchenko copied in 1843.

He and my brother began to blab devil knows what and finally after some unbearable foolishness that my brother uttered, I jumped up on the divan (because I was hemmed in from all sides) walked behind Kapnist, jumped down to the floor and went to my mother whom I told that Basile and Shevchenko were talking such nonsense that I had run out of patience with them . . .

Later . . . later my sister-in-law called me to the drawing-room because Shevchenko was to read the poem he had dedicated to me.

THIS WAS THE poem mentioned by Shevchenko during the episodes of the "chaste kiss." It was written during his four-days' self-isolation after receiving the princess' rebuke.

I was so dissatisfied with him that I didn't want to go but my sister-in-law said:

"Go, after all, it's for you."

I went. Only the poet, Kapnist, Liza, Tanya and Hlafira were in the drawing-room, no one else.

"What's the matter with you?" Kapnist asked me.

I answered that I was in a bad mood . . .

Shevchenko began. In my mood I wanted to criticize everything but once again I was conquered.

Oh, what a wonderful gift has been given him! I could not restrain myself and wept. Kapnist was silent; Liza, too. Tanya was almost moved. Hlafira was like stone. My eyes shone, my face burned . . .

Shevchenko gave me the copy-book all in his own handwriting and said that with the manuscript belonged a portrait of the author which he would give me the next day. I thanked him in a very restrained manner. I told him that I would give him something. Everything happened as if in a dream.

Next day Princess Keykuatova arrived . . . and I had to be with her all the time. I finished re-copying some writing . . . something had impelled me to write this thing, I couldn't help myself, I don't know what it was. The title (of the story) is *The Little Girl*. It is an almost exact history of my heart and is divided into four periods: twelve years, eighteen, twenty-five, thirty-five and the result — a lonely grave. When evening came I sent (what I had written) to Shevchenko in the drawing-room.

Because of Princess Keykuatova I didn't see him next day but my sister-in-law and Hlafira told me that he was very somber, acted strangely and left immediately after tea.

I was with my mother and Princess Keykuatova when I was brought a note from him . . . I didn't want to read this note in the presence of Liza Keykuatova but the conversation turned to what I had written. The problem was that foolishly I had read that to Liza Keykuatova.

"I'm jealous," my mother said, "It's only to me that you don't read what you've written."

Despite the fact that I wanted least of all to read my mother (the story) I had written, yet having the tendency to throw myself headlong into battle, I went to get my rough copy and read that unfortunate piece of writing hurriedly and badly . . .

My mother praised the style and nothing else but over her face fell the shadow that I know so well and which always forces my heart to constrict.

NEXT DAY SHE said nothing to me but the same expression was on her face. She wants very much that everyone be open with her but is herself most reserved. Knowing this, I thought: in order to dispell her unpleasant feeling, I'll read her Shevchenko's note. It wasn't at all a love letter but rather a note which in a poetic form expressed reverence toward my spiritual pain and bitterness at the knowledge that his talent was too weak to express the feelings which had gripped him after reading my manuscript.

I read the note like a madwoman and was very glad to finish. What I had foreseen happened. My mother was captivated by it but wanted me to begin the conversation. She told me much that was true and apt about the fact that I too readily share matters of the heart with others. I boldly answered that for me Shevchenko is no stranger, that I love him and trust him completely. To this she told me that to say what I had said was—shamelessness.

O, God! She has words which burn and turn the heart inside out. I, who love truth so much, (was accused) of ostensibly having betrayed the truth in philosophizing about sufferings—most of which I had not yet expressed! Is it not terrible that my mother knows me so little? As if I had

experienced nothing but that! There are sufferings which renew themselves eternally and which my pen could never portray, even for you. Tears rolled down my face, but the Lord was with me and I turned to Him. . . My mother, noticing how I was struggling with my feelings, asked me to read the Gospels to her. I read two chapters from the Apostle Paul. They so suited my own situation that I took it to be new grace from God and cheered up.

Again I saw Shevchenko. He says nothing about my story and generally talks little and not very directly with me. He is evidently avoiding me. My sister-in-law asks in amazement what this means. I answer that I don't understand it myself.

The situation is strange to the point of being comical. We appeared like two lovers who had quarreled.

I determined to put an end to this misunderstanding and one evening, when the two of us were in the parlor and he glumly pacing the room, I waited for a minute and then said to him:

"Why have you stopped talking to me?"

"I can't, I can't," he answered.

Then he mastered himself, stopped by the piano on which I was leaning and said that he had never felt this way about anything as he felt about my story.

I don't remember what we said after that but I do remember that I assured him of my friendship and asked him to look on me as a sister. I added that if I interested him, I could assure him that from

NEXT DAY HE had the appearance of a happy man, with me he behaved sincerely and openly. For my part, I gladly became filled with this mood of mutual trust. Nevertheless, he soon again became untalkative and cold although he was kind when I spoke to him. I did several translations for him. I had to spend the whole day with my mother but as soon as I was alone in my room . . . my prayers, in which such a notable place was devoted to him, were transformed into moments of consolation. I was as if in a fever; his capriciousness tortured me . . . and this feverish state made me apathetic and finally contributed to a kind of increasing insensitivity which frightened me . . .

I gave Shevchenko my Bible. He got a lot of satisfaction from it. Then he became so very silent and cold toward me I not only worried about it but even became ill. For eight days I ate practically nothing and my appearance was so changed that my sister-in-law and Hlafira were struck by it. But he, probably, didn't even notice.

Things continued this way until the fourth of December, my own and my mother's namesday . . . In the morning we went to church. After the service Shevchenko came up to me and kissed my hand with such love and so sincerely that I felt joy in my heart once more . . .



Country home of Prince M. Repnin in Yahotyn, photo of 1923

That evening Kapnist asked that I show his wife the verses Shevchenko had dedicated to me. Kapnist knew that I had written allegories to Shevchenko hoping to improve him and that I had knitted him a shawl. He spoke to me about Shevchenko and I answered him in a lively way. He said he was afraid that there might be harm to Shevchenko from my expressions of attention and interest which possibly could turn his head.

"Do you really think that this is enough to set him straight?"

I answered that the grace of the Lord would help.

"The grace of the Lord is a demanding thing," he contradicted me loftily. "But you have behaved egotistically because you have done what gave you pleasure without thinking of the possible consequences for him."

This scolding from Kapnist, who had never spoken intimately to me before and who always overawed me, made a strong impression on me. I didn't sleep that night.

THIS SEEMS to have been the opening gun in the campaign which ended with Shevchenko's leaving Yahotyn. Was it begun on Kapnist's own initiative? Or was he acting on behalf of the parents? Perhaps the mother, who had already smashed one romance of her daughter's, was behind it.

Next day my sister-in-law asked how I felt. I answered that, thanks to Kapnist, I couldn't sleep all night. He asked why. I promised to tell him when we were alone. After lunch we were left together, the two of us, and I told him that I had done much thinking about his words. I told him

that I considered his reproach justified but felt that at thirty-five I could permit myself what I would not have done in my youth and that I wanted to be only a friend, a sister, to Shevchenko.

He answered me wisely and sincerely . . . that I should not at all depend on my thirty-five years, that age doesn't mean anything and when a woman and a young man call themselves sister and brother there is always danger in that. It is possible (he said) that Shevchenko is in love with me and this would be a misfortune for him; or else my attention flatters his ego and in that case I should be careful.

In a word, the conclusion drawn from everything that was said was that it was necessary for Shevchenko to leave and that Kapnist would take Shevchenko to his home, gain his confidence, force him to be candid and hint to him that he could no longer live in Yahotyn.

My heart ached at this decision . . .

Finally . . . Kapnist left and took Shevchenko with him. Two days before their departure I begged Shevchenko to trust Kapnist, to make him his friend, to listen to his advice. He answered that he wished that himself but something always rose between them. On his departure Shevchenko gave me a piece of paper saying:

"On my rights as a brother."

I read it. It was a note written first using *Vy* ("You" the second person plural) which he later changed to *ty* (the familiar form). It was a letter from a brother in which he as a brother counseled that I guard in me the riches that God had placed in the most enchanting of His creatures. I cannot

send you a translation of this letter because the horrid Kapnist took away from me all of Shevchenko's letters in order to show them to me in a year . . .

So they left. After some time Kapnist came back, but alone. He told me that he was satisfied with Shevchenko, but noted that Shevchenko was not always frank with him. He was convinced that Shevchenko believed I loved him very much. I showed him the letter. He didn't like it and told me that he left it to me whether Shevchenko ought to come back, of course only for a few days, to finish the paintings he had begun, or not to come back at all. I wanted to submit completely to Kapnist's decision, but he decided together with me that if Shevchenko didn't return it would surprise the people in the house. It would be necessary for him to return but only for a few days.

And so, two weeks after he left Shevchenko arrived back at Yahotyn. We had guests. He was sincerely happy to be with me . . .

I talked with him many times, told him candidly about my feelings for him — the most altruistic that were in me — that I felt I could love his wife if he were to marry, that I wanted him to be good, pure and great. I was often satisfied with him. Sometimes, as earlier, he was cold, uncommunicative, uncaring. Finally, one day he was unpleasantly offended: a person whom he considered his friend and brother demeaned him grossly, basely, contemptibly, reminding him of his origin.

the time when faith came to me, I have been calm and happy. Then I told him that I had to go to my mother. He stretched out his hand to me and said: "Farewell, my sister."

I recall that speaking of my story he said: "Yes, this is poetry, terrifying poetry."

THIS WAS A letter from Platon Lukashevych, a landowner and collector of Ukrainian folk songs. One cold winter day Lukashevych sent one of his serfs to Shevchenko to Yahotyn with a message. The serf had come on foot and had instructions to return immediately with Shevchenko's answer. Shocked that Lukashevych, with whom his relations had been friendly, had forced the man to walk fourteen miles in freezing weather, Shevchenko wrote him an angry letter. Lukashevych's answer was written in the same tone and contained moreover a direct or indirect reference to the fact that Shevchenko had himself been a serf.

One evening after tea he told me that he would like to speak to me alone. I went with him to the big parlour and there my kind Shevchenko, so good and sincere that it might be imagined no one would dare hurt him, told me about this terrible insult which had come through a letter from his insincere friend, weeping with pain as he related it to me.

Seeing a man in tears, particularly if you love him ardently, to feel that he has been demeaned, is



Shevchenko lived here when he was in Yahotyn. Photo 1923



Children of V. M. Reprina — Painting by Taras Shevchenko, 1844

very painful. I didn't know what to say, what to do to comfort him. I pressed his head to my bosom, embraced him, kissed his hand, I would have kissed his feet . . . I was successful in calming him. He cheered up, became lively; with strange ease he changed from sadness to merriment.

Next day he left, spent two-and-a-half days somewhere and came back, although no one apart from me expected him so soon. I spoke to him several times and each time my attraction to him revealed itself more and more. He answered me at times with warm feelings but with passionate ones—never.

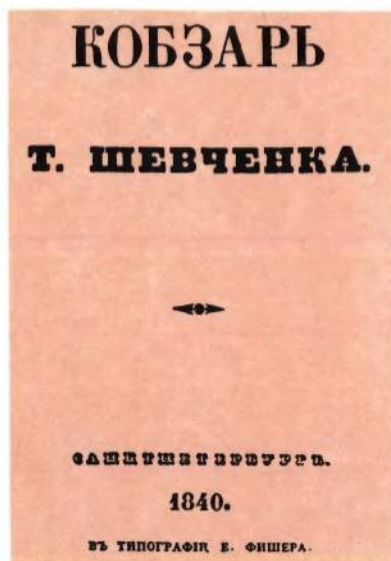
For two days he was silent and cold. I was with him almost all day. He worked in Hlafira's studio painting my brother's children while I diverted them so that they would sit for their portrait quietly. During the last three days of his stay he was cordial, tender and good in a brotherly way.

Finally the day and time of his departure came. With tears I threw myself around his neck, made the sign of the Cross on his forehead and he ran out of the room. Since then I have had only one letter from him. It has made Kapnist indignant but I understand it differently. It's not a love letter, in it he calls me sister. It's true that he uses *ty* (the familiar form of "you"). But this letter can't be treated as if it had been written by some suitor. Shevchenko is a child of nature and doesn't have any idea at all about the rules of etiquette. All the same there's a lot of tact in him, goodness and respect for all that's holy. For this reason he is polite to everyone, respectful to older people and everyone likes him. Even my mother who doesn't know him well is very favorably disposed to him and my father is even fond of him.

He left us on January 10. After that he spent



Academy of Arts in Petersburg where Shevchenko studied art.



Shevchenko's Kobzar

"She takes on the task of selling books of his verse."

a whole month in our part of the country but didn't visit us again. Whether he didn't care to or was being tactful, I don't know. At present he's at the Academy of Arts in Petersburg.

HERE THEIR PATHS diverge but the thread that binds them does not break. The princess helps him advance his career as poet and artist. She even takes on herself the task of selling books of his verse, of getting subscribers to an album of pictures on Ukrainian subjects he is to publish. They correspond even after his arrest in 1847 and sentencing to ten years' military servitude until the secret police force her to break off.

They do not meet again until 1858. By this time she is middle-aged, stoutish. Exile has robbed him of his youth, aged him, destroyed his health. Time has done its work on both of them. Another "it-might-have-been" story ends.



BOOKMARK

The world of books and writers.
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and old books and their authors.

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Ukrainian Book Stores.

PASSAGES FROM THE DIARY OF GENERAL PATRICK GORDON OF AUCHLEUCHRIES IN THE YEARS 1635-1699. Published by Frank Cass, 67 Great Russell St., London W.C. 1, England, 1968. xxxvi, 244 pages, port. \$15.00 (?) (Russia Through European Eyes, ed. by A. G. Cross).

General Patrick Gordon was a Scot who served in the Russian army under Peter the Great and was assigned to Ukraine for a decade. Gordon first joined the Polish Army as Captain-Lieutenant and served in the "campaign of the Poles and Crim-Tartars, against the Cossacks of the Ukraine and the Muscovites, which terminated in the disastrous route of the later . . . in June 1660." (page 31).

Among the many Scots in Eastern Europe at that time was Thomas Menzies who according to a 1672 testimony "was deadlie woundit, and takin prisoner be (sic) the said Lord Hendrie Gordone, collonell vnder the command of his Majestie of Polland, and dyed of his woundes in Vkrain." (page 32).

Poland's struggle with Ukraine in 1661 caused a crisis in the Polish parliament writes Gordon and the military forces elected their own leaders in the absence of superior officers, "whereby the fairest opportunity that the Polls (sic) ever had, since the beginning of the warr, of reducing the Ukraina, was lost." (page 34).

General Gordon wrote in his diary in 1661: "The newes from the Ukraina, of the confederacy of the armyes was the greatest perplexity." Discouraged with the Polish situation he finally entered the service of Muscovy (Russia) in 1663 and proved to be a brilliant military leader rising rapidly in rank.

The Russian government assigned General Gordon to Ukraine in 1670 and in 1679 he "was appointed to the chief command in Kiev. Soon afterwards he was placed at the head of selected regiments in the Ukraine." He became homesick but all his attempts to visit his native Scotland were refused by the Russian rulers although he offered to

leave his wife and children behind as security. In 1686, after sixteen years in Ukraine, he was finally transferred to Moscow. He is called the "conqueror" of Azov after the 1697 campaign to which Ukrainian Hetman Ivan Mazepa also contributed greatly.

Patrick Gordon wrote a brief impersonal list of his Russian military service with this passage on Ukraine: "In the year 7176 (i.e. 1668), he was at the service in Trubschefskey, Branskoy, and other Ukrainish townes. In the year (1671) he was at Novoskol against the rebellious Cosakes . . . in the yeares (1674-79), he was at service at Kaniow, Pereaslaw, and a Czegrin at the taking of Doroschenko; . . . From this year (1679) to the (1683) he was at service in Kyow . . ." (page 172)

One of the greatest mysteries of the book is the large gap in Gordon's Diary extending from June 1667 to January 1677 which includes much of his time in Ukraine. Some scholars, such as V. Sichynsky, say that the Diary was suppressed or destroyed by the Russians. The 1859 editor says in the Preface that "no trace has been found" of volumes 2-4 of the Diary covering the years 1667-1684.

This book is a photo reprint of the 1859 English edition and is based on a selection from the Diary made by various scholars. Perhaps the original Diary still survives somewhere in the Russian archives and will yet prove a valuable source for Ukrainian historical research. Although the references to Ukraine are brief the Diary is an interesting document of seventeenth century Eastern Europe. — A.G. ▼

SLAVS IN CANADA. Volume II. Proceedings of the Second National Conference of Canadian Slavs, June 9-11, 1967, University of Ottawa. Toronto, Inter-University Committee on Canadian Slavs, 1968. 286 pages. \$4.00 (Available from Slavic Studies Dept., University of Ottawa, Ottawa 2, Canada).

To be reviewed.

CANADIAN ETHNIC STUDIES. Bulletin of the Research Centre for Canadian Ethnic Studies, Vol. 1, No. 1. Edited by Alexander Malucky. Published at the University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. 163 leaves. Subscription \$4.50 a year for two issues.

Professor Alexander Malucky has brought together in this volume a valuable reference work which will enable scholars and researchers to save much time in preliminary research. A total of 22 contributions are preceded by an introduction and a letter from the Honorable Paul Yuzyk, a Senator of Canada and a well known Ukrainian Canadian historian.

This volume is devoted primarily to periodical bibliographies and includes four contributions on the Ukrainian Canadians (pages 72-163). Prof. Malucky, himself a Ukrainian Canadian, has contributed nine articles, relating to the German, Jewish and Ukrainian ethnic groups, some in collaboration with other scholars such as Dr. Clive H. Cardinal, the Director of the Research Centre.

Prof. Malucky has contributed preliminary check lists on 1) University Research on Ukrainian Canadians 2) Ukrainian Canadian Periodical Publications (549 items) 3) Studies on Ukrainian Canadian Creative Literature. O. L. Prokopiw, Alexander Royick and A. Malucky contributed a preliminary list of authors and pseudonyms in Ukrainian Canadian literature. Unfortunately, at present it consists largely of gaps and question marks.

The immense labor the editor must have devoted to this solid volume can be appreciated only by those who have done bibliographical research. This volume of Canadian Ethnic Studies will surely be one of the foundation stones on which Canadians will build a better knowledge of the ethnic groups comprising their nation.

Dr. Clive Cardinal and the University of Calgary, along with Dr. Malucky, deserve a laurel wreath for establishing the first research centre for ethnic studies in Canada. — A.G. ▼

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF UKRAINIAN FOLKLORE IN CANADA, 1902-64. Compiled by Robert B. Klymasz. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1968. (Anthropology Papers, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa. No. 21, January 1969. vi, 53 pages (FREE from National Museum of Canada, McCloud & Metcalfe St. Ottawa, Canada). Cat. No. NM95-6/21.

To be reviewed.

Ukrainian Language In Films

by Rادی Polonsky

IS IT REALLY possible to exaggerate the role of the cinema in our nation's spiritual culture?

I should like to touch on a single aspect of this culture, and the role of Ukrainian films in it, namely language.

There are certain axioms which require no proof. There is no such thing as non-national art. There is no national art without national language. We have often sadly witnessed how a leading Ukrainian film studio will turn to Moscow or Leningrad for a star, only to dub the picture in Ukrainian later. And, what Ukrainian . . . A stilted, bookish translation, tortured intonation, organic artificiality that grates upon your nerves from beginning to end. Compare any dubbed film with one which is national in origin, done with a Ukrainian scenario, and played by Ukrainian actors. Think about *Tini zabutykh predkiv* (Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors), *Ivanna, Za dvoma zaytsyamv* (After Two Hares), *Son* (Dream) . . . does one really need arguments or proof after such comparison?

It should be logical and natural that *most* of the films produced at the Dovzhenko Studio (Kiev) be created by the same methods as its occasional best works — on an organically Ukrainian basis. Such films should then be dubbed in Russian and thus become the property of our all-Soviet screen.

While on the subject of dubbing, I have certain other observations. In my opinion it is quite useless to dub Russian films in Ukrainian; every Ukrainian has an excellent command of the Russian language and prefers, by far, to see such works in the original. Foreign films are something else. Since non-Soviet languages cannot be preserved on the Soviet screen in any case, logic would suggest that

these films be dubbed in our *native* (Ukrainian-Ed.) language. This has been common practice in translating world literatures for some time now. We have read many works translated into exquisite Ukrainian.

Foreign films dubbed in Ukrainian (but not after their Russian-dubbed version has been shown on the Ukrainian screen!) would be exceptionally useful for the continued development of Ukrainian culture. Such a practice would advance interest in Ukrainian studies in our Republic; it would increase love and respect for our language as a strong and expressive carrier of the finest in today's world literature. (Not to mention other advantages, there are languages which take to dubbing in Ukrainian more easily than the Russian — both in lexical composition and ease of articulation — Polish, for example). ▼

UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE IN YUGOSLAVIAN PARLIAMENT

The Yugoslav government has adopted a new law whereby the languages of the various nationalities comprising the Yugoslav People's Republic are considered equal and the representatives of the national groups to the Yugoslav parliament may use their native languages in an official capacity. In connection with this, the Sojm of autonomous Vojvodyna, which includes the region of Baczka (settled largely by Ukrainians) announced a competition for translators of official speeches and texts in the Ukrainian, Hungarian, Slovak and Rumanian languages.

On the basis of this competition 16 persons were chosen, four for each language. These individuals were named official translators for the Sojm of autonomous Vojvodyna.

The translators will translate all state documents of the Sojm, Party, youth organizations and local government agencies. They will also translate the speeches of Ukrainian members of parliament into the Serbian language. ▼

World's Largest Thermal Power Plant

A GIGANTIC thermal power station, Vuhlehirska plant, is constructed now on the shores of the Luhan River, a tributary of the Siversky Donets in Ukraine. It is built to the design of the Kharkiv department of the "Teploelektroproekt" Union institute. This institute has previously provided plans for the construction of the country's large power plants in Kriviy Rih, Slovyansk, Mironivka, and other areas, and for plants in Hungary, Yugoslavia and other countries.

Four units of 300,000 kilowatts each and three units of 800,000 kilowatts each will bring the total capacity of the plant to the 3,600,000 kilowatts mark.

This "marvel" of Donbas will exceed the total capacities of all the power plants on the Dnieper River, including the Kaniv hydropower station under construction right now and the Dniprohes-II to be built near the already existing plant in Zaporizhya. In other words this will be the world's largest power plant.

It will generate more than 21 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity and will feed all the industries of the Donets basin. Its location in the most important electric consumption area, the immediate proximity to coal mines, and modern equipment of the highest efficiency will reduce generation costs by 40 percent.

Smoke gases will escape through two chimneys. No structures of such dimensions and engineering features have ever been built. The plan of these towers, equaling the height of the Eiffel in Paris, has been jointly developed by the Kharkiv department of "Teploelektroproekt" and the Kiev "Ukrproektstalkonstruktziya" specialized institute. The steel structure will be 320 meters or 1,060 feet high. ▼

PONDER THIS

Is life
for a purpose
or is it an opportunity?
Life is an opportunity,
its purpose
depends on the individual.

UWA Allocates \$15,000 for Educational Cultural and Civic Needs

THE 1969 WEEK-LONG session of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association Supreme Council, held in June at Verkhovyna, allocated a total of \$15,500 for worthy Ukrainian endeavors for the forthcoming year.

The Rada voted to award \$10,000 to Student Aid, \$2,500 from the Ivan Franko Foundation to Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Verkhovyna, and \$3,000 to needy educational, cultural and religious Ukrainian organizations in the United States and Canada.

The Student Aid Fund, an annual outright donation to students presently in colleges and universities, is one of the finest projects of the UWA and one that no other fraternal organization has provided. Grants totalling up to \$100 per student are awarded annually to those needy members of the UWA who are enrolled in accredited colleges and universities to aid them in their quest for an education. There are no strings attached to these grants, they are not loans, they are outright donations to students who have been members of the UWA for a number of years and who hold certificates valued at \$500 or more. This amount in grants now brings the total of such awards to well over the \$150,000 mark. No other Ukrainian fraternal association can make that statement.

Franko Scholarship Foundation Grants

IVAN FRANKO SCHOLARSHIP Foundation, another educational project of the UWA, recommended that \$2,500 from its treasury be allocated to the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Verkhovyna (Ukrainoznavstva) for the 1969 classes. The Rada unanimously accepted and passed the recommendation. These grants will permit 25 needy students to attend the courses.

Requests for aid from the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association (dopomoha) totalled \$3,000 from educational, cultural and religious groups. The Rada unanimously passed to acknowledge these requests.

Representation in Rome

ANOTHER IMPORTANT step taken by the 1969 Rada was the decision to have representation at the dedication of St. Sophia's Cathedral and Edu-

cational Institution in Rome in September. UWA President Anthony Batiuk was delegated to represent the Association at this memorable event.

Resort Center

THE RADA VOICED its opinion to uphold the UWA Resort Center at Glen Spey, N.Y., and endorsed the request to continue improving the popular Ukrainian vacation facilities there. With the endorsement of the Rada, added improvements will continue throughout the course of the year. It was also noted that the Resort Center is in excellent condition with all rooms newly painted and decorated; additional facilities built, new barracks for girl campers erected; condition of the land improved; motels placed in excellent condition, all with up-to-date accommodations for the person wishing to spend a day, weekend or week vacationing in the Catskill Mountains.

60th Anniversary of UWA

WITH 1970 MARKING the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, the Rada has asked for an all-out effort on behalf of its branches and organizations to mark the celebration during the full course of the year. The Rada instructed the Executive Board to adopt a calendar of events for various areas in the United States and Canada so that no conflict would occur. It asks all members to make this coming year one of the finest in the 60-year history of the UWA. A special campaign for new members, with elaborate prizes will also be introduced in the near future. Last year's campaign which concluded April 30, increased the amount of insurance in force in the UWA by over \$500,000. It is hoped that all members will make an even greater effort in the anniversary year, and surpass this record breaking amount.

1970 will prove to be a fruitful year for the UWA, for, not only being an anniversary year, it will contain the XVII Quadrennial Convention which will convene in June. The Rada asks all members to make a special effort in organizing new members; conducting anniversary celebrations throughout the entire year, and publicizing the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association in cities through the medium of local newspapers with articles of branch activities as well as short historical sketches of the UWA. Prepared articles can be had by contacting the home office. ▼



UKRAINIAN BANDURIST CHORUS

THE UKRAINIAN BANDURIST Chorus of Detroit is one of the largest of its type in the world and has won acclaim from reviewers time and again.

The Bandurist Chorus made its American debut in 1949-50. Both concerts were followed by successful tours of 78 cities in the United States and Canada. Music critics in principal cities were unanimous in their enthusiastic praise for the originality, uniqueness, authenticity and universal appeal of the Chorus.

The repertoire of their concerts includes historical songs and the popular epic songs, or *Dumy* which the old Bandurists called the "songs of the heroes." They were composed by the people during the heroic epoch of the Cossack period of Ukrainian history in the 16th and 17th century. The Ban-

“

... This group of thirty singer-instrumentalists is one of the most colorful and impressive heard here in a long time.

—Ralph Lewando, *Pittsburgh Press*

”

durists also sing folk songs describing family life as well as those of a satirical, humorous and gay nature. Ukrainian dancers are included in their programs often. Ivan Zadorozny is director of the Chorus.

The *bandura*, a lute-like instrument, came into existence in Ukraine during the 16th century. It has since become the national instrument of the Ukrainian people. Singing to the accompaniment of the bandura gave rise to a separate class of musician-singers called bandurists or kobzars.

THE BANDURIST CHORUS was brought to the United States in 1949 from Displaced Persons camps in Europe through the efforts of the Ukrain-

ian-American Relief Committee. The original Chorus was organized in Poltava, Ukraine, in 1923 from single musicians and small bands. Although the chorus enjoyed a continuous artistic career as a State Chorus of Soviet Ukraine, its performances were subject to harsh control. Liquidation or banishment to Siberian labor camps was the fate of those singers, directors and composers who deviated

“

Lovers of choral music everywhere should by all means take the opportunity to hear this organization.

—J. D. Callaghan, *Detroit Free Press*

”

from the Soviet party line. Later the Nazis exploited the Chorus by forcing them to give concerts to internees in labor camps. After VE Day, the Chorus traveled as free men throughout Germany singing to U. S. Troops and displaced persons of all nationalities. 300 concerts were given between 1945 and 1949.

Friends of the Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus, Inc., was formed on the initiative of the Ukrainian Section of the International Institute of Metropolitan Detroit. The purpose of the "Friends" is to foster and promote musical art, particularly choral and bandura music. The International Institute of Detroit is helping to save a uniquely beautiful, cultural contribution to American life. The first project of the "Friends" was sponsorship of the 1953 concert tour of the Chorus. Thirty of the Bandura singers, who had thrilled Detroit in their initial concert in 1949, were brought together from ten cities.

Dr. B. Hjalmar Larsson, Board member of the International Institute of Detroit, is chairman of "Friends."



UKRAINIAN OLYMPIC VICTORIES, 1952-1964

THE UKRAINIAN *Sports Gazette* of February 27, 1969 published a letter to the editor by M. Bobly of Lviv asking about Ukraine's Olympic victories. The following list summarizes the statistics of Ukrainian athletes at the Olympic Games 1952-1968 according to the Kiev editors of *Sports Gazette*:

1952 — The XV Olympic Games in Helsinki. Ukrainian athletes scored 111 points, won 6 gold, 8 silver and 1 bronze medal.

1956 — The XVI Olympics in Melbourne. 125 points, 8 gold, 3 silver and 7 bronze medals.

1960 — The XVII Olympics in Rome. 181 points, 13 gold, 9 silver and 6 bronze medals.

1964 — The XVIII Olympic Games in Tokyo — 11 gold, 10 silver and 7 bronze medals were won by Ukrainian athletes and 120.3 points scored. Finally in 1968, at the XIX Olympic Games in Mexico, Ukrainians won 14 gold, 9 silver and 8 bronze medals, (217 points), not counting those for 4th-6th place.

Ed. Note: Other Soviet Ukrainian sources reported that in the 1956 Melbourne Olympics Ukraine won 15 gold, 4 silver and 11 bronze medals contradicting the above figure. See Forum (Spring 1968). ▼

CARPATHO-UKRAINE WINES WIN MEDALS IN COMPETITION

Six brands of Carpatho-Ukraine (or Transcarpathian) wines were entered in the 1969 International Wine Contest held in Bucharest, Rumania. Competing against more than a thousand other brands of wines and cognacs, all six Carpatho-Ukrainian wines won medals. The judges awarded one gold and five silver medals to these West Ukrainian wines. Crimean wines from Southern Ukraine also won awards. NFU Jul69 ▼



WHERE IS THE CENTER OF EUROPE?

It's in Dilove!

Do you know where the exact geographical center of Europe is? It's in Dilove, a small Ukrainian village in the Carpathian Mountains. In 1887 Austrian scholars calculated Europe's geographic center and set up an obelisk monument inscribed in Latin marking the exact spot at Maliy Potik (Small Stream) near Dilove in Carpatho-Ukraine.

During World War II a bullet destroyed part of the inscription but the monument, according to a story by Vitaly Shevchenko in *Druzhno Vpered* March 1969, is still standing solidly. The green slopes of the Carpathian Mountains and the legends of the Ukrainian Hutsul mountaineer Olexa Dovbush, a Ukrainian Robin Hood, surround the exact center of Europe in Dilove, Ukraine. ▼

RESTORATION OF KOTLYAREVSKY'S HOUSE

September this year the Ukrainian nation will celebrate the bicentennial of the birth of the famous Ukrainian classic writer, Ivan Kotlyarevsky. By decision of the Poltava jubilee committee the author's house will be restored to its original appearance after the sketches of Taras Shevchenko.

The house will be placed under the protection of the state and will reproduce the atmosphere in which the author lived and worked. Kotlyarevsky's personal articles and books will be on display.

SHEVCHENKO PRIZE WINNERS 1969

The State Shevchenko Prize Committee of Ukraine has announced the 1969 Shevchenko Prize winners for literature and the arts. The laureates are as follows:

Andrew Holovko, famous Ukrainian author for his prize-winning novel "Artem Harmash."

Michael Derehus and Karp Trokhimenko, eminent Ukrainian artists award for the illustrations to Shevchenko's works and for the series of new paintings and engravings: Song, Kamyanets-Podilsky Fortress and Old Wilows by M. Derehus; and the cycle My Dear Homeland by K. Trokhimenko.

Alexander Minkivsky, artistic director of the Merited State Capella of Bandurists of Ukraine, was awarded for his merit in concert performances.

BILINSKY AT BARGAIN PRICE

One of New York's bookstores is now offering the excellent study *The Second Soviet Republic: The Ukraine After World War II*, by Prof. Y. Bilinsky (Rutgers University Press, 1964) at a discount price. Originally published at \$12.50 the book is now priced at \$4.95 as number 81 on List 119 of Strand Book Store, 828 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003.

JACK PALANCE AS FIDEL CASTRO

Twentieth Century Fox released in June, 1969 the film "Che!" starring Omar Sharif as the Cuban revolutionary Che Guevara who died in Bolivia, South America. Che met a violent death after underestimating the power of nationalism opposing his communist gospel. The second billing role of Cuban dictator Fidel Castro was played by actor Jack Palance who is originally from a Pennsylvania coal mining town and is a member of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association. ▼



SCYTHIAN GOLD

Gold and silver objects of wonderful workmanship are frequently found in Scythian burial mounds still extant in steppelands near the Black Sea littoral of Ukraine. Two such interments were opened up in 1965 in Ukraine, on the building site of the North Crimean canal. Seen here is one of the objects found, a golden quiver case depicting a stag being mauled simultaneously by lioness, eagle, and serpent.

Curiously enough, the biggest archaeological discoveries over recent years have been made precisely at construction sites. Thus the remnants of the legendary town of Ivan-Gorod, as old as Kiev, were discovered during the siting of the Kaniv hydropower station on the Dnieper River in Ukraine. ▼



PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE ELECTED

Olexander Lyashko Takes Office

At the Fifth Session of the Ukrainian Parliament, Olexander Lyashko was unanimously elected President of Ukraine. Soviet news reports emphasized the fact that he is a Ukrainian. Lyashko was born December 30, 1915 into the family of a railway worker. From 1930-37 he worked as a mechanic and then entered college until 1941 when he volunteered for military service in World War II. He joined the Communist Party in 1942 and held various posts in Donetsk and finally became a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

As Chairman (President) of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine, Lyashko's session of Parliament is discussing medical services and a new Marriage and Family Code of Law for Ukraine. Lyashko's position as Second Secretary of the Ukrainian Central Committee has been filled by Ivan Lutak, also a Ukrainian. The First Secretary is still Peter Shelest. (News from Ukraine, July 1969) ▼

DR. STACHIW ELECTED PRESIDENT OF TARAS SHEVCHENKO SOCIETY

Dr. Matthew Stachiw, editor of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association weekly publication *Narodna Volia* and a noted Ukrainian scholar and historian, was elected president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society at a meeting in New York on May 9. Dr. Stachiw succeeds the late Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki who died in Washington, D.C. on April 27.

Dr. Stachiw, who previously served as vice president of the Society, will serve out Dr. Smal-Stocki's term.

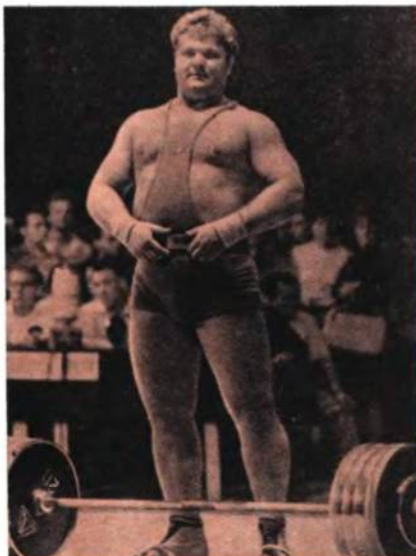
The session was dedicated to the late Prof. Smal-Stocki, president of the Society for many years. Dr. Stachiw, who presided at the meeting, also delivered a brief eulogy of his late predecessor.

The Presidium, in addition to the president, includes: Prof. O. Andrushkiw, Prof. E. Zharsky and I. Kedryn-Rudnycky, vice presidents; Dr. W. Steciuk, secretary; Dr. R. Kobrynsky, financial secretary; Dr. Vincent Shandor, legal counsel to the Society. ▼

FILM ON WORLD'S STRONGEST MAN UKRAINIAN LEONID ZHABOTINSKY

A documentary film is being made about Ukrainian Leonid Zhabotinsky, the famous heavy weight-lifter who is known as the world's strongest man from his victories at the Mexico Olympics and other international competitions.

Ukraine's Zhabotinsky is being filmed in a joint venture by the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Soviet Press Agency Novosti. The final reels of film were shot recently in Rostov-on-Don where Zhabotinsky successfully defended his USSR heavyweight crown and Zaporizhya, his hometown on the Dnieper River in Ukraine. ▼



KIEV VIOLINIST WINS SECOND PRIZE IN MONTREAL

Oleh Kris, a Ukrainian violinist, won Second Prize at the International Contest of Young Violinists in Montreal, Canada recently. The 27 year old violinist is a teacher at the Kiev Conservatory.

Kris has competed in several important musical competitions. In 1962 he won Second Prize at the International Henrich Venyavsky Violin Contest in Poland. In 1963 Oleh Kris played Nicolo Paganini's famous violin as the winner of the Violin Competition in Genoa, Italy. In 1966 he won Third Prize at the Tchaikovsky Contest in Moscow. ▼

Letters to Editor

FASCINATING FACTS IN FORUM FOUND IN DENTIST'S OFFICE

Dear Sir:

Recently I had the unpleasant duty of a dentist's visit which was brightened by my discovery of *FORUM*. I don't know how wrong it's been around but for myself I'd like to say that the two issues I saw sure had some fascinating facts.

Since my mother was Ukrainian and my father American I never learned too much about my Ukrainian ancestry. And the little I knew I couldn't share with friends because there was no magazine that had good pictures of Ukrainian costumes or churches, for example.

It seems to me that Ukrainian doctors, dentists and lawyers could do a great service in acquainting people with the fascinating history of Ukraine by having copies of *FORUM* in their waiting rooms. It's probably the only Ukrainian magazine interesting enough to attract readers nervously waiting their call by the dentist's nurse!

Taras Wilson
Manhattan, N.Y.

Dear Sirs:

Your list of Ukrainian Bookstores in the last issue came as a surprise to me. I didn't know so many existed! May I mention that I noticed two errors in the list. Under UVAN the name "New Pathway Pub." belongs up with Ukrainian National Federation. Also, Edmonton is misspelled under Ukrainian Book Store, P. O. Box 2414, Edmonton, Alta. Canada. Incidentally this store has just printed an excellent 157 page 1969 catalog, available free.

Bohdan S.
Edmonton, Alberta



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

Received a copy of recent FORUM. You have again to be congratulated for the contents, layout, etc. It's a pity that you publish so fine a magazine only four times a year.*

Found "Ukrainian Bookstores" in recent FORUM very useful, but there are some omissions, as, e.g.:

1. AMERICA Publishing House, 817 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19123. Publisher of Ukrainian Catholic Daily "America" with its English section, publisher of almanacs for every year with valuable contributions on Ukrainian history, literature, art, etc. Publisher of many valuable books, among them the large illustrated quarto volume by Prof. Dr. Hryhor Luzhnytsky, "Ukrainian Church Between The East and The West" (Philadelphia, Pa., 1954, 723 pgs.)

2. ORION IMPORT-EXPORT TRADE CO. 4925 Old York St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19141, Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dacylowycz.

While this company specializes in importing Ukrainian art objects from Ukraine and exporting usual gift packages to the USSR and satellites, it also maintains a large stock of books and magazines incl. the Soviet ones. Orion's bookstore is affiliated with NTSh (Shevchenko Scientific Society in America) and carries all publications of NTSh branches in the world.

Orion bookstore is larger and better organized than many others I found in your listing and know from my own observation.

RE: "Sosyura's Love Ukraine." Ihor Kozak either does not know or did not want to tell his readers that Sosyura served with the Ukrainian Army from May 1918 to January 1920. In May 1918, he joined the 3rd Simon Petlura Slobodsky Haidamatsky Regiment of the 1st Zaporozhian infantry division as a volunteer, and served with the Haidamaky until the famous "square of death of Ukrainian armies" (enemies advancing from four sides of the "square" and typhus epidemic inside of it) in December, 1919.

The Zaporozhian Division set out from

the "square" for the First Winter March of the Ukrainian Army (Dec. 6, 1919-May 6, 1920), but without its Haidamak Regiment which in the meantime had expanded into a brigade. The Commander of the Haidamak Brigade, Omelan Volokh revolted in the "square" against the Commander-in-Chief, Simon Petlura, and proclaimed its Haidamak Brigade a part of the Red Army. As a part of the self-proclaimed Red Army, the Haidamak Brigade was able to capture the city of Uman from the Zaporozhtsy (Jan. 1920), but was immediately disarmed by the Red Army when in a few days it also entered Uman. The commanders were arrested or fled, and the rank and file of the Haidamak Brigade was given the opportunity to enroll with the victors. Among those who enrolled was also Sosyura who became a Red-armist in January, 1920.

During 1918 and 1919, Sosyura served with the Haidamak Regiment or Haidamak Brigade. As in 1918, the 1st Zaporozhian infantry division was a part of Hetman's army, he could not fight either against Hetman or against the Germans who were Hetman's allies. He could fight the Germans after the insurrection against the Hetman in November, 1918.

On Jan. 5, 1919, the Red Russians entered Kharkiv. At that time, there were numerous skirmishes between the Germans and the Zaporozhtsy in which Sosyura could take part, but only as the soldier of the Ukrainian Army.

Lew Shankowsky
Philadelphia, Pa.

*Ed.—Technical problems and a small staff prevent more frequent publication of the magazine. Forum has had too few contributors to give us a steadier and more frequent publication schedule. Progress is being made and we hope that the magazine will continue to grow and improve. We would like to acknowledge the steady and generous support of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association that has made the magazine possible. The UWA Executive members have done everything possible to assist FORUM's Editors and this has been deeply appreciated.

HELP! HELP! FOR FORUM

Dear Sirs:

I have only one criticism of FORUM. Why don't you print more often? Waiting between issues is a long time. Can you use any contributions? I have never noticed any appeals for press fund donations. Please shout help! help! if there's anything readers can do to help the magazine.

Eugene Starko
Vancouver, B.C.

YES! FORUM would welcome the help of readers in four areas:

1) Show FORUM to your friends and promote subscriptions—they're a bargain. We can't grow without your help.

2) If you would like to write an article for FORUM — welcome!

3) Send us news clippings, pictures (good quality) or old books that have items you think would be of general interest to FORUM readers.

4) Write to us. Please let us know what you think of our articles. Tell us what you would like to read about in future issues.

Dear Jerry,

First of all let me thank you for your complimentary copy of a most very interesting magazine "Forum." This is the first opportunity I've had to read this edition, and have found it to occupy my interest.

The article on Nestor Chylak was especially pleasing to me in the way the story was written and the photo illustrations. I'm sure this makes everyone of Ukrainian descent extremely proud.

Paul Oles
Radio Station WCDL
Carbondale, Pa.

Mr. Oles broadcast FORUM's story on Umpire Chylak. — Ed.

Dear Sirs:

Your last issue of FORUM (No. 8) was a beautiful job. I especially enjoyed the articles on Umpire Nestor Chylak by Jerry Pronko, Sosyura's Love Ukraine and the pictures to Kiev Academy. In fact the pictures (except for the ornate frame around Vasyl Eleniak) have the stamp of professionalism. Where do you get your pictures?

Basil Koroliuk
Niagara Falls

Some pictures in FORUM ARE professional and exclusively ours. The excellent Chylak cartoon by Lew Harsh, for example. Many we borrow from books and magazines both Western and Soviet. FORUM has a picture archive of the Ukrainian Cossacks and is also always searching for pictures that can be used with future stories. — Ed.



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