

# FORUM

A UKRAINIAN REVIEW

**MISS CANADA 1972  
ARGENTINE'S SHEVCHENKO  
CHORNOMORSKA SITCH**

NO. 18 — FALL, 1971

75 cents



# FORUM

A UKRAINIAN REVIEW

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FRONT COVER

DONNA SAWICKY  
MISS CANADA 1972

Photo courtesy of  
The Globe and Mail, Toronto





## UKRAINIAN CANADIAN BEAUTY DONNA SAWICKY WINS TITLE

# Miss Canada 1972

**MISS DONNA SAWICKY**, an 18 year old Ukrainian Canadian, was winner of the "Miss Canada 1972" title in the 25th annual pageant held in Toronto on November 8, 1971. Beautiful Donna, who won over 30 other contestants, comes from Waterloo, Ontario and speaks the Ukrainian language fluently according to the Miss Canada News Bulletin.

Miss Sawicky is a brunette with dark eyes; "kari ochi" are the traditional symbol of Ukrainian female beauty. She is 5 foot 5 inches tall, weighs 110 pounds and measures 34-24-34. She is active in the Kitchener-Waterloo Little Theater Drama Group and local musical productions. In addition to teaching baton twirling, tap dancing, modelling and self-improvement the talented Miss Canada has studied drama and ballet and enjoys active sports such as tennis and skiing.

In the final talent performance televised nationally across Canada Miss Sawicky chose a stylized Ukrainian folk dance which she called a "dance of love." Before her dance she briefly explained the nature of the Ukrainian folk dance and she wore a beautifully simple Ukrainian costume for her performance. Since she has been dancing from childhood she was able to captivate the audience and the judges with the talent she has displayed before Ukrainian community audiences in the past.

She won some \$15,000 in prizes and will have a year of travel to enjoy during her reign and the guest appearances she will make across Canada. After the Pageant the Kitchener Umpa Band and a crowd of local citizens welcomed her home. A small girl in Ukrainian costume presented her with a magnificent bouquet of roses from the local Ukrainian community and she was greeted by her parents and brother then rushed off for a cavalcade through the city.

**DONNA IS THE CANADIAN BORN** daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Volodymyr Sawicky who came from the Kholm area of Ukraine to Canada in 1949. They are parishioners of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of St. Sophia in Kitchener-Waterloo where the Rev. Alexander Kostiuk is the pastor.

In the Talent Division of the 25th Miss Canada Pageant, Miss Sawicky performed a Ukrainian dance.

One of the letters of congratulations she received said that "this is the first time that a Ukrainian Canadian girl has won this high honour not only for herself but for her family and all Ukrainians in Canada and the world." Ukrainian Canadians see her as representing an achievement of the whole community. It is significant also that the judges considered that Miss Canada could perform in a Ukrainian costume and dance which is a sign of Canada's multicultural society. There is no doubt that Miss Sawicky's title is evidence of the growing role Ukrainians are playing in Canadian society.

Beauty titles are not new to Donna. This is her fourth title. She has won the title of 'Twirling Princess' as a majorette, the Kitchener-Waterloo 'Winter Princess' title, and 'Queen of the North American Oktoberfest' an annual traditional German festival in Kitchener.

In the first month of her reign Miss Canada 1972 traveled across the whole North American continent and visited such places as Panama City, Alaska, Winnipeg and Halifax.

"Everywhere," said the Ukrainian Voice during her Winnipeg visit, "Miss Sawicky is recognized as an unusually pleasant person, with an attractive and modest personality." One of the staff of the Miss Canada Pageant told FORUM that Donna was "special" because she was Slavic.

Although a number of pretty Ukrainian girls have competed in the contest in past years, Miss Sawicky is the first Ukrainian Canadian to win the title. Fashion model Marianne Lenchak who was Miss Toronto 1957 is the closest anyone had come to the title.

Donna Sawicky plans to study law or sociology and psychology at university after her Miss Canada year ends. But she still looks forward to representing Canada in the Miss Universe contest. ▼



# Ukrainian Folk Art Vytynanki

by Natalia Milodan

**F**OR MANY THE WORD *vytynanki* would not mean anything at all. Maybe only the older generation knows that it is an ancient type of folk craft. For the younger generation this is probably a revelation, and so as to make the technique and general concepts of this art comprehensible to all we shall make a little discourse into the history of the development of Ukrainian decorative art.

From ancient times Ukrainian folk art went through a long path of distinctive development, being enriched by the arts of other peoples with which it had contact. There is practically no domestic article which does not bear the imprint of folk craftsmen, be it a cottage beam-rider, an embroidered towel, cloth, oven, implement of labor,

decor; each of these things reflect the original interpretation or stylization of motifs of nature which are close to the people.

One of the typical forms of folk art is mural painting which eloquently embodies the esthetic peculiarities and tastes of the Ukrainian people. Decoration of cottages with interior and external murals has been a long established tradition with the Ukrainians.

With the development of mural painting in the early years of this century there appeared a number of artists who took up commissions not only in their villages but also in neighboring farmsteads of the locale. But the number of such artists was few to meet the growing demands. Such a state of affairs led to the emergence of so-called *malyunki* — patterns of murals painted on separate sheets of paper.



Artist Volodymyr Pashchenko, Collector of Ukrainian Vytynanki.



**A**LONG WITH MURAL painting and malyunki another form of art, *vytynanki*, began to develop in Ukraine. These are patterns cut from a sheet of colored or white paper pasted on walls as decorative elements, and in the form of snowflakes attached to ovens or windows in winter. The *vytynanki* either substituted or supplemented mural painting. They were cut (*vytynaty*-in Ukrainian) with scissors from folded paper. If the craftsman wants the finished *vytynanki* to be of a symmetric pattern, he folds the paper in two. When the composition repeats a certain motif, the paper is folded several times in pleats. The majority of *vytynanki* are of the rosette form, in which the ornaments are arranged circularly. There are also ornamental compositions built on the rhythmical repetition of similar figures arranged horizontally (for instance, a row of trees with intertwined branches, or people holding hands).

In our days *vytynanki* are pasted not only on the walls but on separate sheets of paper as well, and like the *malyovki* they have won themselves an independent standing. Interesting *vytynanki* are produced in Kamyanets-Podilsky, Dnipropetrovsk and Podolia regions of Ukraine.

**R**ECENTLY AN EXHIBITION was staged in Kiev displaying *vytynanki* from the village of Sainka in Podolia. It was compiled and organized by the Kiev poster artist Volodymyr Pashchenko, son of Prof. Alexander Pashchenko. Volodymyr pursues a number of hobbies. He collects the works of Kosisiv ceramicists, and every interesting objet d'art of the Transcarpathian masters finds its way to his collection. His apartment and studio are adorned with numerous old and new embroidered *rushniks* (towels) distinctive for their complexity of embroidery and clever combination of colors.

Last year, during a visit to the village of Sainka, he made friends with the *vytynanki* craftsmen and was practically carried away by his new hobby. After the visit friendly correspondence followed, and Volodymyr was receiving productions by Yevhenia and Tetyana Britan, 70-year-old Katerina Burlaka, 14-year-old Halina Hovorukha and many other masters from the village. In the long run he organized the exhibition with the assistance of Alexander Salyuk. The latter presented Volodymyr with an original old *vytynanka* made by his grandfather—a silhouette of Bohdan Khmelnytsky cut from metal.

Viewing the bright array of colors, the fantastic forms and exquisite artistry of these objects, one is happy to note that this form of folk art has not vanished, but has seen an unprecedented revival together with other ancient artistic traditions in our times. ▼

FALL, 1971





Yavornitsky Historical Museum in Dnipropetrovsk, 1969.  
The Ukrainian City of Dnipropetrovsk is closed to American and Canadian tourists.

# Ukrainian Cossack Historical Museum

*Created by*

DMYTRO YAVORNITSKY



*By Horpina Vatchenko,  
Director of Dnipropetrovsk Historical Museum*

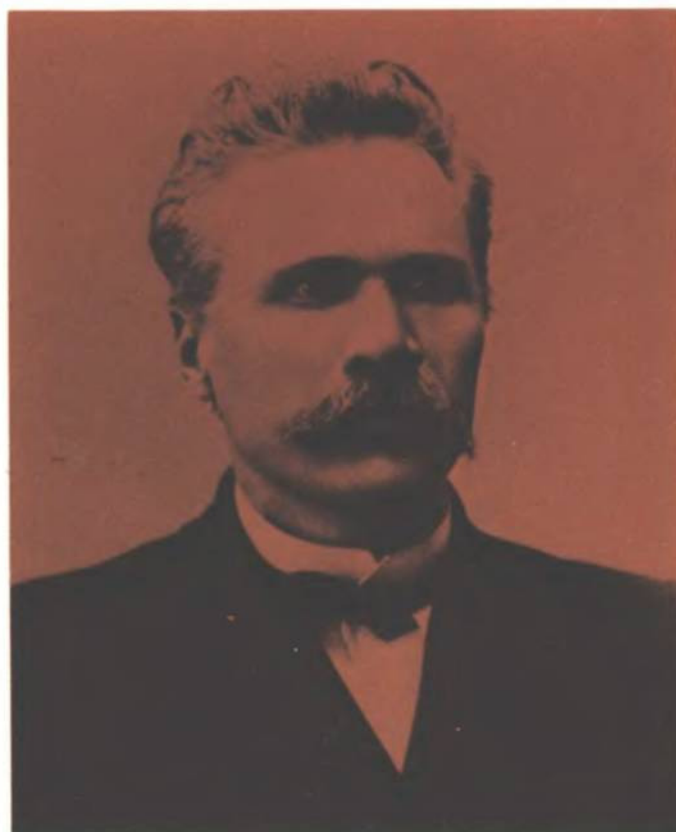
**T**HE DNIPROPETROVSK Historical Museum is one of the oldest museums in Ukraine. It was founded as a "Museum of Antiquities of Ekaterinoslav Province" in 1849. In 1905 the museum moved to new premises, specially built for it, and presently it is on 16 Karl Marx Ave.

Dmytro Ivanovich Yavornitsky, the Ukrainian historian, archeologist, ethnographer, folk-lore specialist and writer, member of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, headed this museum from 1902 to 1933 and was mainly responsible for improving

under Pol, the wife of the deceased presented the museum with a collection of weapons and coins, articles from the every day life of the Zaporozhian Cossacks and other things as well. Systematic archeological exploration of the Dnieper River area by Dmytro Yavornitsky produced many interesting finds and they too became the museum's property.

**M**ANY PEOPLE ENGAGED in regional study, ethnographers and other scientists joined this institution. Among them were the well-known chemist Lev Pisarzhevsky, mining engineer Olexander Terpihoriv and others.

The number of visitors to the museum increas-



Academician  
Dmytro Yavornitsky  
1855-1940

the level of scientific research work and the collection of relics of Ukraine's material and spiritual heritage.

Dmytro Yavornitsky, V. Antonovich and E. Akinfieva presented paintings, portraits of historical personalities, old manuscripts, household articles, ancient coins, seals, etc., thus giving birth to the collection of the museum. After the XIIIth Archeological Congress which took place in Ekaterinoslav (now called Dnipropetrovsk) in 1905, a considerable number of unique exhibits was included into the exposition.

In 1912 after the death of a well-known Ekaterinoslav Province explorer and public figure Olex-

ed year by year. In different years Anatoly Lunacharsky, Ostap Vishnya, Yuri Smolich, Olexy Tolstoy and other eminent figures of Ukrainian and Russian culture visited this place and highly praised the museum and its curator.

For Dmytro Yavornitsky the museum was his favorite child, a matter of pride and arduous activity. All the credit for creating the unique collection of relics of the Zaporozhian Cossacks goes to this man. A major part of his scholarly works is dedicated to the Zaporozhian Sich. Among them are "Freedoms of the Zaporozhian Cossacks," "Ivan D. Sirko — Famous Cossack otaman" and many others.

It is but natural that after the prominent scholar's death in 1940, the museum was named after him and he was buried not far from the museum.

The staff of the Dnipropetrovsk Historical Museum endeavours to continue the traditions of Prof. D. Yavornitsky. They carry out research work and take constant care in increasing the number of exhibits which show the glorious past of the Ukrainian people.

The German occupation (1941-43) caused substantial losses to the expositions of the museum. More than 60,000 unique articles were destroyed. Yet, workers of the museum M. Biley and P. Duz managed to save about 20,000 exhibits. These brave workers were given government awards for their deeds.

During the post-war period the staff of the museum continued to increase the number of exhibits. Another 20,000 valuable items were added to the existing ones. Ethnological and archeological finds are also included.

In 1954 a special department dealing with Zaporozhian Cossack history was set up at the museum. Here on display are many things of these Ukrainian knights of the XVIth-XVIIIth centuries: clothes, weapons, a Zaporozhian ship called "chaika" (sea-gull), anchors, chumak (tinkler's) car, pipes, etc. Pictures by the prominent painter M. Strunnikov "Zaporozhian" and "Zaporozhians in Battle" and some drawings by I. Repin are also displayed. It is well known that D. Yavornitsky through personal advice and by providing the necessary materials, helped I. Repin in drawing the picture "Zaporozhian Cossacks writing a letter to the Turkish Sultan." The picture depicts one of the heroic pages of the Ukrainian people's struggle against the Turkish-Tatar invasion of Ukraine. D. Yavornitsky himself sat for the figure of the Zaporozhian army secretary.

Many visitors to the museum are especially attracted to the drawings of Ukrainian folk artists from Petrivki village Tetyana Pati, Fedir Papp and others as well as the Ukrainian chests and boxes.

**VISITORS TO THE MUSEUM** can also get acquainted with material on the outstanding singers and actors of that time who visited the town as well as documents about the Ukrainian poet genius Taras Shevchenko.

The heroic struggle of the Ukrainian people during World War II is testified by the standards of military detachments which liberated the region from Hitler's invading army, war medals of Soviet Army soldiers and officers, placards, weapons, etc.



COSSACK MAMAI, 18th century. A traditional Ukrainian art subject which symbolizes Cossack life in a standard format of elements which seldom varies. A seated Cossack, bandura (stringed musical instrument), a pipe, cap, food, drink, weapons and, most important of all, a horse. Dnipropetrovsk Museum.



A branch of the Dnipropetrovsk Historical Museum was opened in 1964 in the house where academician D. Yavornitsky, an untiring collector of antiques and relics, once lived and worked.

The workers of the museum collected much valuable material about the life and scientific activity of Dmytro Yavornitsky. Here you can find his Matriculation certificate, a graduation diploma from Kharkiv University, D. Yavornitsky's scholarly works, drawings by the painter S. Vasylykivsky for the book "Zaporozhia in Antiquities and Folk Legends," a model of Chortomlytska Sich, and the personal belongings of D. Yavornitsky — a chair, armchairs, a sofa, writing materials, a briefcase and book-cases. All those who visit this memorial room enjoy especially the wall painting "Taras Bulba and his sons" as well as the picture "Cossack with a pipe" and scenes from the every day life of the Zaporozhian Cossacks by the local painter Tkachenko.

The staff of the museum is making a considerable contribution to the historical study of the native land. In recent years the museum has published about 20 scientific works.

Cataloguing exhibits started by D. Yavornitsky, is being continued at the present time. By now the catalogues on the collection of ceramics and coins have been published, the catalogues of side-arms and fire-arms, decorations, collections of stone images (monuments of the Scythian period) and watches have been made ready for publishing. ▼



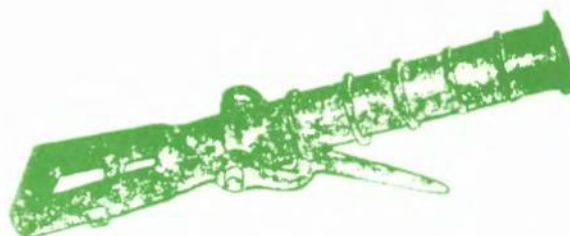
Cossack pipe bowl of grey clay, 18th century. Gift of D. Yavornytsky to museum. 5.2 cm. high, diameter of bowl 2.5 cm.

FALL, 1971



Zaporozhian Cossack Spearhead, 17th century, found at the 1648 Zhovti Vody battlefield. Length 30 cm. (one foot). No. 0-245 in the collection.

Ukrainian Cossack Saber, 18th century. Broken wood handle. Length 88.5 cm. (3 feet). Museum No. 0-105.



Cannon used on Zaporozhian Chaika boat. Found in 1872 in the Dnieper River near Khortitsa Island close to site of Sich Fortress. 16-17th century. 70 mm. bore. No. 0-76 in Dnipropetrovsk Museum.



Cossack in Battle by M. Strunnikov



The vivacious Mrs. Lodge hostess  
of U. S. Embassy reception



# ARGENTINE'S SHEVCHENKO







AMBASSADOR LODGE greets, chats with Argentine's Ukrainians

**O**VER 10,000 PARTICIPANTS witnessed the great unveiling in the Argentine capital of Buenos Aires of a monument of the great poet Taras Shevchenko on Sunday, December 5, 1971. The unveiling of the striking statue climaxed a week-long Festival of Ukrainian Culture sponsored by the Ukrainian Argentine community and which had started on November 27.

During the Festival an exhibit of Ukrainian art along the famous Buenos Aires mall Florida Avenidas was held; Prof. Angel X. Battistessa, a member of the Argentine Academy of Literature, gave a lecture "Taras Shevchenko—Poet of Freedom;" a student graduation Ball was held and through the efforts of Dr. D. Kwitkowsky, a Human Rights Conference was held and there was a philatelic (postage stamp) exhibit. A special commemorative stamp "Argentina, Taras Shevchenko, Bardo de Ucrania, 5.XII.1971" was published by the Ukrainian Argentinians to mark the event.

On Saturday December 4 a Shevchenko Jubilee Concert was held in the packed three balcony Teatro Coliseo to mark the 110th anniversary of Shevchenko's death and the erection of the statue.

Opening with Shevchenko's Zapovit (Testament) the Argentine Ukrainian choir presented a selection of six of Shevchenko's poems. American contralto Halyna Andreadis sang and the Kalyna Dance Group of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada (Toronto), directed by S. Dzugan, performed. The Prosvita Dancers of Argen-

tine performed and three selections were sung by the Kalyna Girl's Choir of Toronto U.N.F. directed by Pearl Harasemchuk. A Slovenian Argentine choir also performed.

### STATUE UNVEILING

**I**N THE MORNING of Sunday, December 5, the unveiling ceremony took place in a festive spirit of banners and flags. On the platform were dignitaries from many countries. *La Prensa* newspaper of December 6 reported that there were foreign participants from the United States, Canada, Europe, Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil.

The statue created by Leo Mol (Leonid Molodzhani) of Winnipeg Canada—who also was the sculptor of the Washington Shevchenko monument—shows a standing young Shevchenko. To the right of the statue is a thirty ton sculpture in granite of Shevchenko's greatest literary work, *The Haidamaks*. The statue is in Third of July Park, one of the most beautiful in the city, at El Libertador and Durregeira streets, and faces the American Embassy.

American Ambassador John D. Lodge, a former governor of Connecticut, was the main speaker. He started with the Ukrainian words "Vitayu vas" (I greet you) but spoke in Spanish. Lodge mentioned Shevchenko's words that Ukraine would one day have a Washington and also that there were 2,000,000 Ukrainian Americans. When he concluded his speech with "Hai zhyve Ukraina" (Long



Ambassador Lodge greets President of Argentine's Ukrainian community at unveiling

live Ukraine!) he was greeted by enthusiastic applause. Mrs. Lodge invited the 100 strong Ukrainian American delegation to be her guest in the Embassy.

**T**HE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR Alfred P. Bissonet greeted the large Ukrainian Canadian delegation of 500 in Spanish and English. There was no official representative from the Argentine government although there were a number of prominent Argentinians participating.

Among the notables participating in the unveiling were Anthony Batiuk, President of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, Joseph Lesawyer, President of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and the U.N.A., Metropolitan Mystyslav of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Rev. Andrew Sapeliak of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Argentina. Also present were Dr. Basil Kushnir (Winnipeg) President of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Sculptor Leo Mol (Winnipeg), Rev. F.



Reception at U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires.





Vasile Avramenko, famous Ukrainian ballet master of North America, with Ambassador Lodge and Mrs. Lodge.

Filevich (Toronto), Mrs. S. Stetzko (Europe ABN), Dr. Bohdan Stebelsky (Toronto), and Mary Beck (Detroit).

An urn of Ukrainian soil from Shevchenko's grave in Kaniv was placed in the base of the monument by Yaroslav Haywas, Dr. Roman Malaschuk, Joseph Lesawyer and E. Wasylyshyn. Dr. Vasyl Ivanytsky, master of ceremonies, invited Juan Czarnecki, head of the committee that built the statue and two prominent Argentinians, Edward Garcia and Prof. A. Battistessa, to speak.

A banquet was held on Sunday evening with 1,000 guests. Among them were Dr. E. Wertyporoch, President of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Dr. Roman Moroz, Rev. Myroslav Charyna (Philadelphia) Volodymyr Mazur, Dr. M. Mycyk of the UNF and Anthony Batiuk of the U.W.A.

The text on the Shevchenko monument says in Spanish: Taras Shevchenko 1814-1861 Great Poet of Ukraine—Fighter for Liberty. The poet, who symbolizes the Ukrainian nation, is now honored by a monument on the South American continent as he already is in North America, Asia and Europe. —Andrew Gregorovich ▼

FALL, 1971



Ambassador Lodge and Anthony Batiuk in Embassy.

TEXT OF SPEECH DELIVERED AT BANQUET FOR THE  
UNVEILING OF ARGENTINE'S SHEVCHENKO STATUE  
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1971

by Anthony Batiuk  
President, Ukrainian Workingmen's Association

I have the honor and privilege to greet you on behalf of the tens of thousands of members of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association who, like hundreds of thousands of other Ukrainian people, are with us here today in spirit. They are with us who have come from many countries of the free world, far from our native land, to the free and hospitable Argentine in order to honor and pay tribute to the spirit of the great son of Ukraine—her prophet, emancipator and poet of international fame—the genius Taras Hryhorovich Shevchenko.

Although among us who have gathered here today, there may be different thoughts and views of life and public affairs, however all of us are united into one family because of those high ideals for which Shevchenko lived, worked and suffered in prison and exile.

For the freedom of Ukraine. For the freedom and fate of her enserfed and enslaved people, Shevchenko fought and suffered.

His great love of Ukraine, his anger and hatred of her oppressors, his unlimited faith in the spiritual strength of the Ukrainian Nation, his unbroken conviction in human ideals of truth and justice in the world, he gave to us, his descendents, in his immortal *Kobzar*, which has become the second Bible for Ukrainians.

May then his *Kobzar* teach us how to live, what we must do, how and for what we must struggle, so that we may become true sons and daughters of the great Ukrainian Nation! May his *Kobzar* show us the path to the common treasury of the human spirit, knowledge and progress, for which the poet, prophet, fighter and protector of all oppressed peoples—our immortal Taras Shevchenko—lived and died for all mankind. ▼



The Belfry of the Dalny Caves, at the Pecherska Lavra, Kiev, 1754

# KOVNIR'S SYMPHONY IN STONE

by  
YURI  
KOLESNICHENKO



*STEPAN KOVNIR (1695-1786) the famous architect who was a master of Ukrainian baroque design was born in Hvozdiv, Kiev Province of Ukraine. He was a serf of the Kiev Pecherska Lavra for which he designed distinctively decorated buildings in a Ukrainian style, notably the Kovnir Corpus (1721-1772). Other notable buildings of which Kovnir was architect are: the Bell tower of the Distant and Near Caves (1754-62) in the Kiev Pecherska Lavra; the Klovsky Palace (1754-55), together with P. Nayelov; the Bell tower of the Kiev Bratska Monastery (1756-59) and the Church and Bell tower in Vasyliv (1756-58). The lasting beauty of Kovnir's architectural works places him among the great European architects.*

**K**IEV, THE UKRAINIAN capital city, is famous for its ancient monuments which bear testimony to its many centuries of history. They tell of the high degree of skill attained by Kiev architects of old, and of the rich culture of a talented and industrious people.

The path leading to the walls of the ancient Kiev Pecherska Lavra, where every hill, building and stone smells of ancient times, never grows over with grass.

Today this place is a state historico-cultural reserve of Ukraine. Its golden domes on the green hills of the right bank of the blue Dnieper River, can be seen from quite a distance. The entire world knows of its deep caves, where in the 11th century settled the monks who were the founders of the monastery. That is why the monastery was named Kiev Pecherska Lavra (pechera in Ukrainian means cave or catacomb - Ed.)

The centuries passed, and the Lavra gradually became a large feudal domain which included close to 200 boroughs and villages, and many monasteries adorned with wonderful architectural structures in the style of Ukrainian baroque.

The Lavra amazed and captivated many generations of people. Many of the brilliant chords in her symphony of stone belong to the architecture of a man whose name has been eternally written into the history of Ukrainian culture — Stepan Kovnir.

. . . In the spring of 1785, on the eve of Bright Sunday, the common people spoke about freedom on the narrow streets near the Lavra. Some listened attentively, others, in passing, waved their arms, as if saying that it was all a pack of lies.

**F**ROM BEHIND THE CORNER appeared a stocky old man wearing the clothes of a monk and carrying a wooden stick that was decoratively carved. He was respectfully given the right of way, and some people greeted him. Stepan Kovnir, a 90-year-old master builder, returned the greetings as he went on his way to the Lavra. The copper

bells rang on the big bell tower, and wagons laden with goods squeaked on the streets. There in the main entrance to the Lavra, and there, further on, in a lower cave, in a small one story house was his cell.

A feeling of great tiredness overcame him. Having walked past Uspensky Cathedral, he came out into the square, near the Dnieper River, and sat down on a bench.

The forest blackened beyond the Dnieper River, and hidden amongst the trees were the Lavra's villages: Brovari, Borispil, . . . A long, long time ago he had also sat here on the edge of a hill, on the grass, as he sat now. The wind from the Dnieper River ruffled his hair, which did not even have a touch of grey. Then Stepan was not even thirty years of age.

He remembered his native village of Hvozdiv near Vasylkiv. His ailing parents, their small cottage in a grove of trees. The summer days were long and he spent them in the wide steppes, where with a branch in his hands he tended the monastery's cattle. He put everything he needed into a bag and made his way to Bila Tserkva. The road continued for a long way: Poland, Germany, Italy, France . . . He tried his hand at everything. He was a mason, a gilder, carpenter and architect.

His close friends often told him: "You have golden hands, Stepan. You'll become a great man!"

Stepan returned to Kiev thirteen years later. During that time his parent's home had been torn down and the land taken away by the Lavra.

**H**E COULDN'T HIRE HIMSELF out anywhere except to the Lavra or work anywhere but in the craftsman's shop: they did not take serfs, and the Lavra did not allow you freedom. Therefore, the only thing that remained was to work for his saintly cloister.

The Monastery needed builders. During the fire of 1718, the wooden bell tower had burned down, and the Uspensky Cathedral had been greatly damaged. In 1720 the architect Fedor Vasilyev arrived in Kiev from Moscow. According to his project a new stone bell tower was to be built in five tiers which were to be trimmed with fancy decorative ornaments and sculptural figures. Soon Ivan Kalandin joined his fellow countryman Vasilyev.

Kalandin directed the restoration work in the Uspensky Cathedral. He became Stepan's first teacher. With his help Stepan completed one of his first works: the design and construction of a book store. Later on, this house became the main building and was named after the Ukrainian architect.

The construction of the bell tower was delayed. Vasilyev displeased the leadership of the Lavra in something and the religious synod invited Johann



The Kovnir Building in the Kiev Pecherska Lavra

Gotfried Shedel from Petersburg. A contract was signed whereby within three years the builders were to construct a new bell tower according to Vasil'yev's designs. But Shedel introduced into the plans of his predecessor substantial changes. Instead of the original five tiers he proposed a four tiered tower, increasing its height from 264 to 307 feet. The foundation was laid in granite and its depth was up to 18 feet. Close to 5,000,000 bricks of various sizes and forms were used in its construction. Building materials were obtained from various cities of the country. Kovnir was engaged in the decorative finishing of the structure. The highly artistic ceramics were prepared at brick works belonging to the Lavra under the supervision of Shedel and Kovnir. The latter plunged head-first

into the work. Shedel knew that Stepan Kovnir was a serf and he decided that come hell or high water he should free this uniquely talented man from the grip of the church. But his attempts to start talks on this matter with the ecclesiastical authorities ended in failure.

"He has work here for the rest of his life!" Shedel was told by the dean.

**WHEN TSARINA ELIZABETH** was in Kiev in 1774, Kovnir approached her, but instead of obtaining his freedom, a gold piece fell into the dust at his feet. This was the tsarist reward for his participation in the construction of the bell tower.

RIGHT: Belfry of Dalny (Distant) Caves, 1754  
Created by Stepan Kovnir







A year later his friend "Ivan Ivanovich," as everybody called Shedel, left for Petersburg. Shedel had taught Stepan Kovnir many things, but the main thing was that he helped him carry high the title of Man, regardless of whether he was a free man or a serf, and wished Kovnir to keep on studying even when he was fifty.

In 1774 the construction of a utility building for the Lavra was begun. This structure was decorated with two tambours and a high roof, and six pediments which Kovnir had decorated with great artistic taste. The decorative carvings were made out of lime plaster.

No one can forget Rastrelli, the outstanding architect in Russia. He did not stay very long in Kiev, but Stepan Kovnir had the good fortune of working together with him. Rastrelli's influence on Kovnir was tremendous, but in his work he leaned on national traditions and created his own trend in Ukrainian architecture.

In 1756 Kovnir built a stone bell tower for the Bratsky Monastery, and then expanded the complex of the Lavra's refectory-kitchen, bookbinders premises and the iconostasis of Spas (Church of Our Savior) in Berestove.

The architect became engrossed in the distant caves, where a white bell tower with four steeples stood. This was his favorite structure. It had a double tiered bell tower with one cupola, four pyramidal steeples that were tracery and light, which were located on the first tier, an arch as a passageway, and on the second tier there stood at the sides four columns executed in the Corinthian style. The inner walls were decorated with ornamental pictures of plants and flowers. The white walls of the bell tower and surrounding nature created a contrast which gave the structure a simultaneous lightness and solemnity.

**T**HE LAVRA'S BUILDINGS, Kitayev's Church, the churches in the city of Vasylkiv, Uspensky Cathedral — all of them were decorated by Stepan Kovnir according to Ukrainian folk motifs: flowers, branches of trees, leaves. But it's not only the ornaments! The very forms of the structures resembled the homes which were built at that time throughout Ukraine.

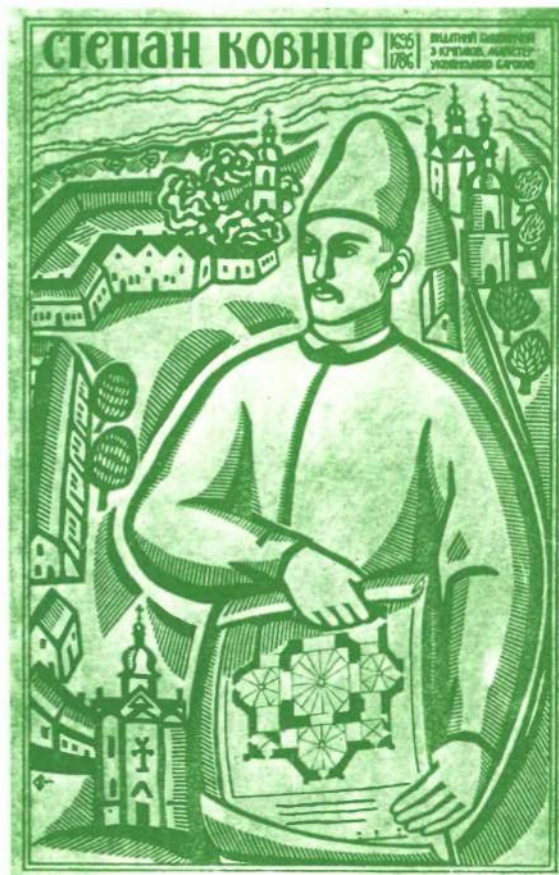
The school of master craftsmen, which was organized at the Lavra, greatly aided Kovnir. The school consisted of craftsmen-serfs such as himself. The continuity of the trade and the principle of collective work made their creations akin to the creativity of architects. The biggest family at the school was that of the Skachkov's which numbered six masons: Ivan, Daniel, Matviy, Vasyl, Yakiv and Vasyl (father), Andriy, Hrihoriy, Sydor and Ivan Horoshenya; then there was the Rubashevsky family, the Muzyk family, the gilder Hrehoriy Serdyukivsky and others.

... Ten years later the ecclesiastic authorities solemnly announced that he, a serf, had been allowed to receive an angel's title, and portentously gave him a diploma that stipulated that he was "freed from all monasterial duties." It all boiled down to that he still remained a serf...

... "All my life I strived to be free. All my life ... And I have remained a slave ..." thought Kovnir. He silently rose and made his way to his cell which did not resemble a monk's cell, but rather that of an architect. Sheets with drawings lay on a long oak table. In the corners of the room were instruments. He put an apron over his cassock, came up to the table and became engrossed in his drawings.

He went out for fresh air and calculated in his head for a long time. He imagined how the opposite bank of the Dnieper River could be covered with buildings, where against a background of forests could stand white-stoned buildings, and a complete harmony with nature attained. Often during the evenings he shared his plans with his fellow co-workers, but Kovnir was not able to realize them. A year later, he died and was buried in the cemetery that was in the Lavra's walls.

Centuries have passed, but even today the immortal beauty of the buildings created by this talented self-educated person gladdens the eye. ▼



Poster by Valentyn Siriy of Stepan Kovnir 1695-1786, famous architect and master of Ukrainian baroque.



# REFLECTIONS OF MY HERITAGE

And so it is . . .  
That time doth pass . . .  
And human souls  
do meet and do kiss in timelessness.  
And all doth pass —  
And human hearts  
Move away in time and  
in Eternity.

O Gentle One of the woolen sheep  
in fields carved in wood  
And chipped in tears  
My heart is ever with Thee . . .  
And my soul is ever yours  
in Eternity

Though we perhaps, may never meet  
again . . . in time, in space —  
There is no parting.

O Shepherd —  
Of the wooden, woolen sheep . . .  
Do you not see that a little lamb  
Is lost in the bush and thorns  
Of human life . . .

Shattered and torn by burrs and thistle  
Webbed in the mesh of nettles and bushes;  
Take me, Thy herder of sheep . . .  
For am I not one of Thy lambs?  
Please take the burrs from my knotted fleece  
And oil my wounds with wisdom and truth.  
Just show me, that you care . . .  
As I bleat and bleat in worldly jungles.

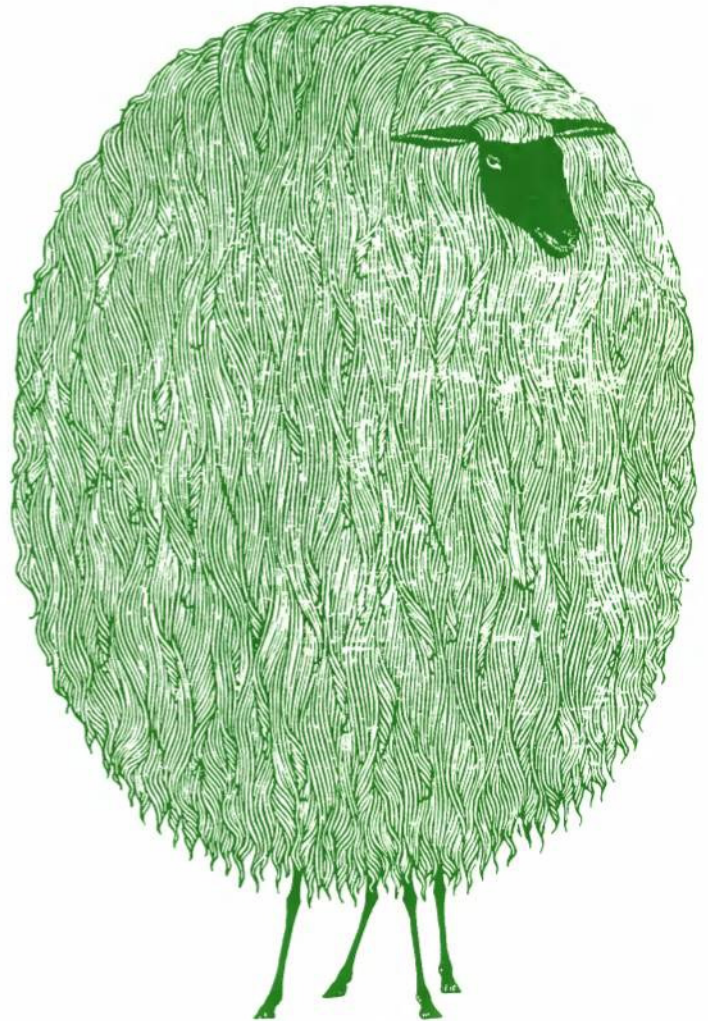
I am like a lamb who has lost his Shepherd . . .  
And came across another, but in time  
Centuries past . . . I knew him, but  
I could not find him.

Ukraine is like that — to me,  
In that now I am wandering  
Through fields foreign to my nature  
And yearn to be where the tall  
Sunflowers . . . grow . . . and . . . grow.

In fields of poppies the crosses  
Mark their places . . .  
But in the fields of sunflowers  
Little mounds are hidden  
Into forced forgottenness —  
In silence, and in oblivion.

But those souls whose tortured bodies  
Succumbed to death —  
Tell their stories to me in the silence . . .  
When the winds gently move the  
Heads of grain in the wheatfields  
And let the grasses rub against one another,  
They bring life and meaning  
To the tsymbalist who dolefully  
Plays alone in the fields where the  
sheep do graze . . . and where the bees  
Are journeying from sunflower to sunflower.

Prim-Rose I. Diakow



Reflections inspired by the film on artist Jacques Hnizdovsky,  
"Sheep in the Wood," by Novitsky at Ukrainian Canadian  
Festival of the Arts, Thunder Bay, August, 1971.

# THE UKRAINIAN WINTER FOLKSONG CYCLE IN CANADA



Preparations for "Jordan Day" on January 19 (Feast of Epiphany)  
include construction of a cross made of ice.





On Ukrainian Christmas Eve a sheet of wheat (Didukh) is placed in a corner in memory of ancestors.

If there is anything in their culture that Ukrainians are especially proud of it is their rich folksong tradition. Therefore any study of the folksong of Ukraine is then a study of the psyche of the Ukrainian people. This study by Dr. Robert B. Klymasz of the National Museums of Man in Ottawa, Canada, is a scholarly analysis of the Ukrainian winter folksongs (*kolyady* and *shchedrivky*) in Canada and includes texts in Ukrainian and English translations as well as music and recordings.

There are fifty folksong items in this beautifully printed book recorded from thirty informants, mainly in Canada's Prairie Provinces from 1963 to 1966. Dr. Klymasz, who had been active in the Ukrainian National Youth Federation, is originally from Toronto. He

studied at Harvard University under Prof. Roman Jakobson, at the University of Manitoba under Prof. J. B. Rudnyckyj, where he received the University's first Slavic M.A. degree and at Indiana University which granted him the doctorate. This book, completed in November 1966, is not his doctoral dissertation.

The most valuable part of the book is undoubtedly the author's ten page analysis of Ukrainian winter folk songs. He describes the interpretation of the Soviet Ukrainian folklorist Victor Petrov whose archeological findings "point to the prevalence of an ancestor cult among the early Eastern Slavs." The result is a set of rituals of worship summoning ancestors to a communal feast and then sending them off.

Although the Ukrainian *kolyada* (carol) has usually been derived from the Latin *calendae* "the first days of the month," Petrov says the Latvians use the word *kalada* for a yell, shout or call. Therefore, the carollers or *kolyadnyky* are those who call out or summon. However, one noted Latvian writer told Forum that the words 'kleigt' and 'blaut' mean 'yell' while *kalada* is only a Christmas folk song.

"A surprising number of archaic pre-Christian features," says Klymasz, "have survived in the Ukrainian winter folksong cycle but not in their original pagan forms. The official acceptance of Christianity by Kievan Rus in the year 988" eventually led the clergy to adapt old practices into the church calendar and rituals.

The four flexidisc 33 rpm recordings included in a pocket in the back of the book will be of great interest to folklorists. They are authentic recordings made in the field without musical accompaniment. Played on a Dual 1215 turntable they were clear but there was a thump in some due to a slight distortion in the flexidisc.

The book is beautifully illustrated with 27 photos of pioneer, Christmas and Jordan scenes and portraits—these were of limited interest—of those who were interviewed. Some of the photos are professional and good portrayals of Ukrainian Canadian life. The major shortcoming here is that the photos do not all identify place, date or photographer.

The book is a scholarly work and is not a collection of the "best", "most beautiful," or "most interesting" Ukrainian winter folksongs. It is definitely not intended for use as a songbook nor as a guide to the classic works as Carmen Roy, Chief of the Folklore

Division of the National Museum of Canada says so well in her Foreword:

"In certain respects, the author's investigation marks a departure from the usual publication of traditional lore, especially in so far as immigrant studies on this continent are concerned. The selected materials are not limited to supposedly classical examples . . . there is instead, an attempt to present and document the wide range of different elements, both old and new, which constitute the Ukrainian winter folksong cycle in Canada today."

"Furthermore," continues Dr. Roy, "the author points to the crucial transformation of the cycle's traditional functions in the 'old country' into an institutionalized mode for reinforcing Ukrainian ethnic identification in the new and different Canadian environment where the mechanics of transmission include, in addition to traditionally oral means, the printed word and the commercial recording."

After an analysis of the "traditional form and style" and the "transplantation and modification of Ukrainian *kol-yady* in Canada the author concludes by stating that "no group of Ukrainian carollers in Canada ever sing a text in any language other than Ukrainian. The reversal of this situation, if and when it occurs, will signal the final collapse of the Ukrainian winter folksong cycle in Canada."

— A.G.

**THE UKRAINIAN WINTER FOLKSONG CYCLE IN CANADA**, by Robert B. Klymasz. Texts prepared and songs recorded by the author. Musical transcriptions by Kenneth Peacock. Ottawa, National Museums of Canada, 1970 i.e. 1971, (National Museums of Canada, Bulletin No. 236, Folklore series No. 9) ix, 156 pages, illus., recordings. \$4.25. Available from Information Canada government bookstores, Catalogue no. NM-93-236.



A Ukrainian Canadian pioneer homestead on the prairies.





## BOOKMARK

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**PROFESSOR J. B. RUDNYC'KYJ** — Sexagenarius (1910-1970). Tributes by Yar Slavutych, J. Poirer, E. C. Smith, G. F. Delaney, K. B. Harder, D. J. Georgacas, B. Peel, J. M. Kirschbaum, H. Draye. Winnipeg, Published by Students and Friends, 1971. 96 pgs., illus. Text in Ukrainian or English. (Available from UVAN, P.O. Box 3597, Station B, Winnipeg 4, Manitoba).

Professor Rudnyc'kyj is one of the best known and most productive linguistic scholars in Canada. As the Head of the Dept. of Slavic Studies at the University of Manitoba since 1949, and long time president of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, he has been at the center of Ukrainian Canadian scholarship for two decades.

These interesting tributes, plus material on his interest in onomastics, and his life work, the Ukrainian Etymological Dictionary, only partially capture the measure of the man. In 1963 a bibliography of Dr. Rudnyc'kyj's works listed over 900 titles. Many of his recent writings are of significance and would form an important addition to that bibliography which merits a new edition. Prof. Rudnyc'kyj has left his mark on the Ukrainian Canadian community and on Canada and this brief volume reflects part of his achievements.

**RUSSES ET UKRAINIENS**, par Roger Portal. Paris, Flammarion, 1970. 140 pages (Questions d'histoire/Flammarion) 3.5 Francs \$1.00.

This concise historical outline by Prof. Portal of Paris provides the historical background of the Ukrainian nation in brief, a chronology, a selection of 18 documents and a section on Problems and controversies in the history of Ukraine. A useful bibliographical essay provides the reader with titles for further study. Portal's large work, *The Slavs*, was published in English in 1970 in the U.S.A.

FALL, 1971

**JUNIOR SLAVICA: A Selected Annotated Bibliography of Books in English on Russia and Eastern Europe.** Compiled by Stephan M. Horak. Rochester, N.Y., Libraries Unlimited, Inc. (P.O. Box 263, Littleton, Colorado 80120), 1968. 244 pages, \$7.85.

Bibliographies, essential to both scholars and students, are perhaps the most valuable form of publication for those seeking to study a subject. This bibliography, which might have been better titled *College Slavica*, is intended for the high school and college student level rather than the specialist. It is a handy list of 583 titles clearly arranged with full bibliographical details, descriptive and critical annotations and prices.

Dr. Horak, born in Ukraine, has taught European and Russian History at East Illinois University since 1965 and from 1960 was Slavic Librarian at Indiana University. Unlike many other works on this area, Dr. Horak covers all the countries of Eastern Europe, including even the neglected small ones as Albania and the Baltic States as well as Bulgaria, Belorussia and Ukraine.

**UKRAINICA CANADIANA 1969.** Compiled by J. B. Rudnyc'kyj. Winnipeg, Published by D. Lobay Foundation at UVAN, 1970. (UVAN Bibliography Series, no. 17) \$1.00 (Available from UVAN, P.O. Box 3597, Station B, Winnipeg 4, Manitoba) 16 pages.

The annual issue of a bibliographical series founded in 1953 which provides a good survey of Ukrainian Canadian publications. "This Issue of *Ukrainica Canadiana* is dedicated to the memory of Alexander Gregorovich (1893-1970) Pioneer Ukrainian teacher, one of the leaders of the Ukrainian Canadian Community, lexicographer and member of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences in Canada. Vichna Yomu Pamyat!"

**A NEW CULTURAL POLICY FOR THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.** Hon. Harry E. Strom, Premier of Alberta, July 16, 1971. Edmonton, Alberta Multicultural Conference, 1971. 10 pages. (Free copies available from: Office of the Premier, 213 Legislative Bldg., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada).

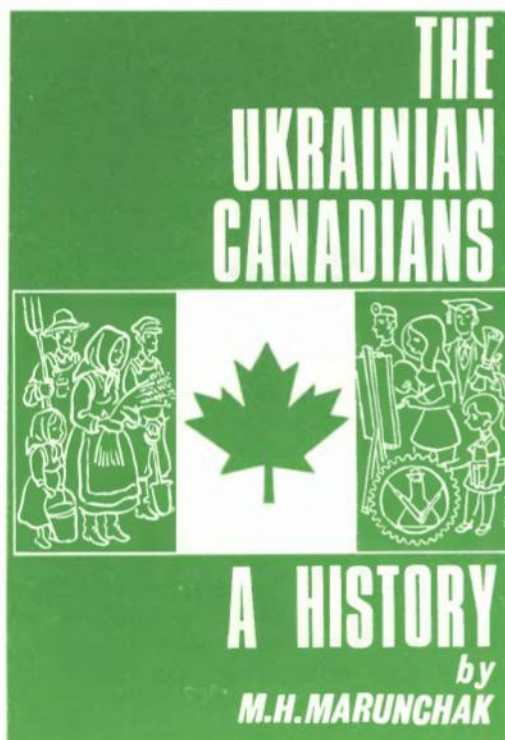
A highly significant policy statement for citizens of Alberta Province and Canada, which recognizes the principle of moral and financial support by a provincial government for ethno-cultural groups such as the Ukrainian. This policy was established while the Hon. Ambrose Holovach, a Ukrainian Canadian, was in office as Provincial Secretary and Minister of Citizenship for Alberta. In this document, Premier Strom, now out of office, expresses clear support for multiculturalism and ethno-cultural activities in education, universities, visual and performing arts, libraries, museums, archives, publications and mass media.



**IMMIGRATION, MIGRATION AND ETHNIC GROUPS IN CANADA: A Bibliography of Research 1964-1968.** Ottawa, Dept. of Manpower and Immigration, 1969. xiv, 56 p. (cat. No.: MP32-6/1968). A useful bibliography which includes Ukrainian Canadians. Available FREE from: Director, Information Service, Dept. of Manpower and Immigration of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

**SLAVIC COLLECTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA LIBRARIES.** Compiled by J. S. Muchin. Winnipeg, The University of Manitoba Libraries and UVAN, 1970. 71 pages. A useful description of the 17,000 volume Slavic collection by the university's Slavic Librarian, with a history of the collection, an analysis by subject, a list of important works, rare Slavic works and Slavic serials.





**U**KRAINIAN CANADIANS, thanks to the research of Dr. Michael Marunchak, now have one of the most substantial histories of any Canadian ethnic group. Indeed, only the French and Scots have histories that match Marunchak's work in size. This solid volume may be accurately described as encyclopedic in scope and it is for this reason perhaps the single most useful book on the half-million Ukrainian Canadian community.

Eighty years of history are packed into this 800 page book, based on original research by the author and vast secondary sources. In his attempt to capture the whole history of the group the historian found it necessary to research areas previously untouched by any historians. After coming to Canada following World War II he has steadily researched and published a dozen volumes. Proof of his success lies in this book which is probably the most thorough history of the Ukrainian Canadians which can be put between the pages of one volume.

**A** GOOD SELECTION of illustrations adds much to the interest of the book. Pictorial sources of Ukrainian Canadian history are limited so the photos and facsimiles included contribute much to an understanding of the Ukrainian Canadian pioneer past. The quality of the pictures is uneven since some are reproduced from originals and others from coarse screen newspaper cuts. An especially worthwhile collection of small portraits of about 100 famous people leaders, scholars, priests, writers and editors of the Ukrainian Canadian community is included.

No volume this size is perfect and it would not

be difficult to list typographical errors. Many were caught and listed on a supplementary Errata page by the author. The history may also be criticized for being more descriptive and fact oriented than analytical or critical. One obvious error is that Hollywood actor Jack Palance is described as being "brought up in Canada" although he grew up in the Pennsylvania coal mines. The author might have done better mentioning film director Edward Dmytryk or football great Bronko Nagurski both of whom are of Ukrainian Canadian birth but left for the United States at an early age.

As a resident of Winnipeg, Dr. Marunchak knows the Canadian West better than the East and this is reflected in the book. He by no means neglects to cover Toronto (perhaps now Canada's strongest Ukrainian community) or Ontario or Montreal, but the treatment is less thorough than it might have been.

**T**HERE ARE SOME OMISSIONS and lack of balance at places. For example, the popular Miss Toronto 1958, Marianne Lenchak, or the first man to swim Lake Ontario after Marilyn Bell, John Jaremy, deserved mention in a work this size.

There is less space given to the Ukrainian National Federation than it probably deserves. But there are good reasons for this. There are meagre published sources on the organization. Also, apparently despite Marunchak's requests the organization neglected to supply information. This example shows that thorough research cannot overcome all difficulties.

As a careful scholar Dr. Marunchak appreciates the value of documentation and as a result his book includes a good 8 page bibliography of publications in English and Ukrainian. The history is also most valuable as a reference volume because of a very good, though not perfect, index.

In conclusion, it might be said that **THE UKRAINIAN CANADIANS: A HISTORY**, by Michael Marunchak is a great achievement for one scholar to research and for an ethnic community to produce. Intelligent Ukrainian Canadians who realize that knowledge of the record of the past contributes to a knowledge of the present will want to have this book in their library. This history is highly recommended for every university, college and public library in Canada. Obtainable from: Historical Publications, 116 Noble Avenue, Winnipeg 5, Manitoba, at \$20.00 per copy.

—Andrew Gregorovich, Scarborough and Erindale College Libraries, University of Toronto

**THE UKRAINIAN CANADIANS: A HISTORY** by Michael H. Marunchak. Foreword by V. J. Kaye. Winnipeg, Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, 1970. 792 pages, illus. facsim.



# CHORNOMORSKA SITCH

## SPORT HELPS TO BUILD CHARACTER

**S**PORT IS IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING not only as a sphere in which people can test their physical prowess but also as an effective way of developing the personality. Sport and physical exercise in general help people to work well and imaginatively. Numerous sociological surveys have provided convincing proof of the importance of physical fitness activities for people of all ages and occupations. They have shown that people who go in for active sports work about 10 per cent more efficiently, mainly because they are more alert, better disciplined and less prone to illness. Thus it follows that society benefits greatly from the good health of each individual in particular.

This is why Chornomorska Sith, Newark, N.J., pays so much attention and allocates such vast sums to sports and physical education. Regular physical exercise helps to develop other valuable qualities—intelligence, courage, stamina and perseverance — everything that goes to make up a well-balanced personality. Sports teaches us to be honest and to respect our opponents. As Hemingway once said, sport teaches us everything — it teaches us life. The road to knowledge is not an easy one, but occasionally sports help a person along it, as we have found from our own experience. The intelligent sportsman is now the rule rather than the exception. But this is not all. Given equal physical, technical and tactical skills, it is the sportsman or team with the most developed sense of moral responsibility and will-power that wins. Very often these days it is the final effort just before the finish that brings victory.

It was determination and willpower that brought great victories to Chornomorska Sith volleyball and soccer teams, last spring. Matches and tournaments can sometimes provide instructive lessons in cultivating the team spirit. When the captain of Chornomorska Sith soccer team, M. Farmiga, stayed on the field in spite of injury and Diana Senezak, Bohdan Wacławsky came out ill to help the "Sitch" volleyball teams win the American Athletic Union championships in New Jersey, they were setting a fine example of loyalty and courage.

The Chornomorska Sith Athletic Association in Northern New Jersey attracts many people into sports. This is why there is every justification for talking of the importance of sports in the development of the personality.

## THE NEWARK UKRAINIANS

### CHORNOMORSKA SITCH

**T**HE SITCH MOVEMENT is over seventy years old, having its inception in April of 1900 in the village of Zavallo near Sniatyn in Western Ukraine. It was created in memory of the destroyed Cossack Sith, of the glorious past of Ukraine and the movement also came to this country. The name "Chornomorska Sith" means literally "Black Sea Fortress." The Chornomorska Sith Athletic Association in Newark was founded in December, 1924, as the third such organization in the United States, under the motto "*Loyalty to America, Devotion to Ukraine.*"

The period prior to World War II saw the Association grow into the largest organization of its kind in the Newark area. During the twenties it assumed a social and educational character, in the thirties it enlarged its activities in many different fields of endeavor. During the Second World War, club activities were understandably weakened.

At the conclusion of the war, many Ukrainians found new homes in the United States. This gave an added impetus to the re-activation of Sith life in Newark. This included many programs and commemorations of events of Ukraine.

These new members, coming from Ukraine following the end of the war, were particularly interested in the development of youth activities. This was achieved by the establishment of a comprehensive sports section within the Newark Association. As a matter of fact, many of the present Executive Board members of the club are former players in various junior sports events. The year 1971 marks the 15th anniversary of this renewal of sports activities by the Sith.

**T**HE PRESENT LEADERSHIP of the Association consists of an overall Board of Directors and a large Executive Board devoted exclusively to the sports section. The current incumbents (1971) in the various positions are as follows:



*President — M. Stebelsky*  
*Vice-President and Head of*  
*Administrative Section — T. Wislocki*  
*Second Vice-President and Head of*  
*Sports Section — Dr. I. Jarosh*  
*Secretary — P. Melnyk*  
*Financial Secretary — I. Oryniak*  
*Organizational Secretary — M. Lebed*  
*Members at Large — S. Chromowski, L. Rud-*  
*zinsky, G. Chranewycz, T. Poliansky*

*Sports Section —*

*Head — Dr. I. Jarosz*  
*Assistant and Press Sec. — O. Twardowsky*  
*Secretary — Dr. E. Perejma*  
*Corresponding Secretary — O. Stashkiw*  
*Treasurer — I. Hlesky*  
*External Relations — E. Chyzowych*  
*Manager of First Professional*  
*Soccer Team — M. Palivoda*  
*Manager of Amateur*  
*Soccer Team — V. Basniak*  
*Manager of Junior Soccer Team — P. Smook*  
*Manager of Midgets Soccer Team — I. Hamulak*  
*Delegate to SUAST-East — Dr. V. Wirshchuk*  
*Delegates to Schaefer*  
*Soccer League — I. Olshaniwsky, T. Polianski*



*Members at Large — V. Markus, I. Turiansky,*  
*R. Kopijchuk, V. Matiash, V. Jurke-*  
*vych, M. Farmiga, O. Farmiga, L.*  
*Boyko, O. Jarosh.*

*Board of Examiners — J. Helbig, Prof. B. Ste-*  
*anovych, J. Potichny, M. Steckiw,*  
*I. Atamanec*

*Board of Adjudication — Dr. O. Andrushkiv,*  
*J. Pindus, V. Rohowsky, Prof. M.*  
*Dobosh, Z. Terlecki*

**T**HE CONTINUED OPERATION of various sports programs, including participation in tournaments and meets outside the immediate area of Newark and its environs, requires substantial financing. The membership fees are kept at relatively low levels, in order to make feasible the widest possible participation, particularly by young people. The professional soccer team brought in an income of \$11,557 and expenditures of \$10,803.35. The various amateur sports required an outlay of over seven and one half thousand dollars. The club itself had an income of over \$71 thousand and expenses amounted to over \$57 thousand. The operation of a bar and residential rental property gave





the club much of its income. The net value of the Association's holdings is estimated at present to be in excess of \$59,000.

Although all of the sports branches are quite active, those of soccer and volleyball deserve special attention. In both, amateur teams of Sith are rated amongst the best in the United States. Particular stress is being placed on developing activities for the young. As a result of this, the Newark Sith numbers several hundred young people in its membership. This will lead, in the future, towards development of additional sports activities, such as the current efforts to establish ice hockey as an active sports branch.

## SOCCER

**S**OCCER IS A GAME PLAYED in virtually all countries of the world. In most of these it is the most popular game, creating more interest and support than any single major league sport now played in the United States.

At the Newark Sith soccer is played at both a professional and an amateur level. The professional team, which is currently inactive, has played and is a member of the American Professional Soccer League. The Sith is the only club from New Jersey in the league. This team has also played many games with some of the world's best soccer teams when they were visiting the United States. During the past year it tied a major league team from Germany (1906 Munich) and lost, honorably, to the Polish team Ruch, Chozow, which is rated one of the best European teams.

The first amateur team is playing this season in the Premier Division of the Schaefer Soccer League of New Jersey. It is undefeated and untied listing 20 consecutive wins as of May of this year. The team is managed by M. Palivoda and coached by E. Chyzowych.

Potentially of great importance are the Junior and Midget teams. Both are playing in their respective divisions of the New Jersey Schaefer Soccer League. The Midget team is leading its division at the time of this writing. It is managed by Y. Potezny. The Junior team is managed by I. Hamulak. These teams have in the past, and will in the future, provide both the first amateur and the professional soccer teams with much needed new players. It should be of interest to note that this development system of young players has resulted, in the past, in members of the Sith playing on the U. S. National Team in international competitions.

## VOLLEYBALL — MEN

*by D. Hajduczuk*

**A**LTHOUGH THE SITH is known primarily for soccer, its recent volleyball activities have generated considerable interest. Without hesitation it can be concluded that volleyball is a sport of the

young and old alike, girls and boys, who delight in physical activity, outdoors as well as indoors, all year round. This is only one phase of the volleyball program. More strenuous and disciplined, however, is the competitive (varsity) volleyball effort at Sith. Highly qualified instructors supervise and train young athletes for winter season competition throughout the year. The season starts in November and ends in May with the National Championships. Men's competition is divided into three distinct divisions:

1. Power volleyball, Class AA
2. Class A
3. Class B

In general, local YMCA teams participate in the Class B Division. The Power Division, on the other hand, is composed of selected top teams. Their competition is fierce, fast and furious. Currently, the Sith Ukrainians are members of this elite division. In addition, there is the Class A Division composed of 10 teams and the Class B Division with 8 teams. Approximately 12 weekend tournaments constitute a winter season and this competition establishes the ratings and standings of the teams. This entire activity is governed by the United States Volleyball Association (USVBA), responsible for fielding U. S. National teams for Olympic and World Championships.

The present Sith Men's team was organized in 1969. It is comprised of young Ukrainian Americans, all of whom are professionals in their own fields of endeavor. For the love of the game, they have banded together to ably display the game's fine points through play in the tournaments. In the first year (1970) of its existence the team qualified for a top spot in the Class A Division, through achievements in several tournaments.

During the summer of 1970 outdoor practices helped to develop further individual skills and proficiency. Thus the 1971 season became much more successful. The team won two power volleyball tournaments (N.J. State Championships and the Baltimore Invitational) two runner-up positions (Philadelphia Open and Eastern States), and three times it took 4th place (Schenectady Invitational, Summit Invitational and Region 2 Invitational).

At the time of this writing, players were preparing for participation in two national championship tournaments, the National AAU tournament in Cleveland (limited to 24 top teams in the country) and the National Open in Binghamton, N.Y. (limited to 48 teams). Participation in these two top tournaments of the season is by invitation only and it is mostly limited to teams of a power division calibre. The invitation of Sith, as the only team composed of players of Ukrainian extraction, to both National tournaments is a great honor for all concerned.

Manager of the first volleyball team is D. Hajduczuk. He is assisted by J. Stavniychy who is the trainer. A second volleyball team competes at state level, playing in various tournaments in New Jersey. It is managed by I. Olijnyk.



### VOLLEYBALL — WOMEN

**WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL** is extremely active in Sitch. Three women teams compete in various leagues in New Jersey. The first team, managed by A. Lapychak, has won the New Jersey State Championship, just as the first men's team won in its division. The second team is managed by M. Stebelsky and the third by O. Napora.

Training of all the volleyball teams, both male and female, takes place on a year-round basis. Thus, it is clear that volleyball will continue to have an important future with the Sitch.

### SWIMMING

**SWIMMING IS UNDER THE** supervision of V. Potezny, who is assisted by M. Lebed. In winter, practices are held at the Columbia High School in nearby Maplewood. These practice sessions are attended by some 30 to 40 boys and girls in the

ages of 8 to 17. This past winter Sitch held its own swimming tournament. In this respect it is probably the only Ukrainian club which holds such internal meets. Last summer members of the Sitch swimming team achieved the following successes in the annual All-Ukrainian tournament at Soyuzivka: 5 first, 4 second and 4 third places. Due to a disqualification of one of the swimmers it missed first place by one point and ended up second amongst eight competing teams.

### BRIDGE

**BRIDGE HAS BEEN A** traditional activity of the club for many years. During the past season some 35 players competed in weekly duplicate bridge tournaments using the general arrangement of the American Contract Bridge League. Champions for the last season were: A. Lapychak and E. Fedorenko in pairs competition, and the latter was also individual points champion of the club. This activity is under the supervision of M. Javorsky.





## TENNIS

**T**HIS SECTION OF THE CLUB'S athletic activities is also very active. Members have participated in various Ukrainian tournaments, including SUAST and the important USCAC tournament (Ukrainian American Sports Clubs of the United States, and the same of United States and Canada). This participation included all events, such as seniors, men, women and juniors.

## CHESS

**M**ANAGER OF THE CHESS SECTION is the well known tournament player D. Kulyk. Members of this section take part in regular national tournaments (Dr. O. Popovych and L. Blonarovych). Others participate in regular championships in the State of New Jersey. During the latest USCAC tournament of June, 1970, Sitch took the first three places in that tournament (Messrs. Stoyko, Blonarovych and Havrushenko respectively).

## TABLE TENNIS

**T**HIS BRANCH OF SPORTS activities of the Sitch is under the leadership of George (Jurij) Chranewycz. During the season which has just concluded it has shown considerable progress, including sponsorship of two major tournaments and participation of individual members in several others.

Club headquarters at Sanford Avenue were used for practice play in 1970. Since this allowed only one table, training activities were shifted to the spacious New Jersey Table Tennis Club facilities (6 tables at nearby Coit Street in Irvington for the Spring of 1971). These facilities will also be utilized in the 1971 season, starting in September.

The first Sitch-sponsored tournament took place during the sports festival, May 31, 1970 at the Verkhovyna Resort in Glen Spey, N.Y. Ten participants were split equally between Dnipro Baltimore and Newark Sitch sports clubs. The Newark team was victorious in both events held, men's singles and doubles.

A closed tournament of Ukrainian Sports Clubs of the Eastern United States was held in September, 1970 at the Irvington club. Many players participated, representing PLAST, SUM, and the Sitch, and covering the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Elizabeth as well as Newark-Irvington. All play was decided by round-robin competition.

## TRACK

**N**EWEST OF THE CLUB'S SPORT activities is track. It was started by Potezny in the fall of

last year and is now under the management of Mrs. N. Nyzhankivska. Present members of this section are mainly in the 11 to 17 age category, both girls and boys. Members have already participated successfully in several Ukrainian track meets including the one celebrating the 30th anniversary of UCCA in Philadelphia last year.

## ANNUAL SPRING SPORTS FESTIVAL

**U**WA RESORT CENTER VERKHOVYNA, was the site of this sports event last June 18 through 20. This marks the third year that the Resort has played host to the festival and it may be assumed that the festival will become a regular feature of the Resort's activities. As in the past, it will include participation in volleyball, soccer, and table tennis. The Resort will also host the chess tournament of USCAC.

## SPORTS SCHOOL AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

**T**HE FIRST UKRAINIAN SPORTS School for boys and girls, ages 12 to 17, was held at the UWA Resort Verkhovyna from June 27 to July 11. This school includes instruction in soccer, volleyball, basketball, track and field, tennis and swimming. It was under the general supervision of Eugene Chyzowych, who is the sports director at the Resort. Mr. Chyzowych is well known in Ukrainian as well as American circles, as a former top soccer player, as a present coach and instructor at the large Columbia High School in Maplewood, as a head coach of all Sitch sports activities, as a respected soccer coach with the United States Soccer Football Association. He is also currently the head regional coach for the Eastern United States for this Association.

Further sports activities held this summer at UWA Resort include junior volleyball and soccer tournaments on July 9 and the second annual volleyball classic tournament for top men and women teams from the Eastern United States.

Activities of the Chornomorska Sitch in the areas of youth development, sports, and patriotic efforts are recognized and praised by the Ukrainian community of North Jersey. This point was well expressed by a leading representative of the local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America who spoke at the general meeting of the Association in February, 1971.

Chornomorska Sitch of Newark, with its accent on youth in all facets of its programming, will continue to be a leading exponent of physical fitness, patriotism, and good sportsmanship for many years to come. ▼

## 1972 INTERNATIONAL BOOK YEAR

A proposal to proclaim 1972 as International Book Year, under the slogan "Books for All" has been recommended at the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. A sub-commission on Communication at the 125-nation meeting called for the proclamation of 1972 as a year in which world attention would be focused on the role of books in society.

Plans for International Book Year were drawn up with the help of inter-



national professional organizations of publishers, authors, librarians and booksellers.

There are twice as many readers as 20 years ago and three times as many books, but minimal needs are still far from being satisfied for the immense majority of the world's population. ▼

### THIS BIRD SPEAKS ONLY UKRAINIAN

If anyone hears a turquoise bird say "Ya hochu hliba" from a tree in west Toronto, will they please put out some breadcrumbs.

The bird will be Billy, Mrs. Julia Onucky's pet budgie, and he speaks only Ukrainian.

Billy flew out of Mrs. Onucky's house on Howard Park Ave. last week when she left the door open. She had trained him to speak several Ukrainian phrases since she got him four years ago. Now she has offered a reward of \$25 to whoever brings him back.

When Billy says "Dai meni balky," it means he's remembering how he used to play with a little ball in his cage. And when he says "Dobry Den (Good day, Julie," it means he is remembering his old friend. (Toronto Star, September 3, 1971).

## ELECTRIC POWER IN UKRAINE

During the last Five-Year Plan the large-scale thermal-electric power stations gave 530,000 kilowatts more of electrical energy than was expected. The Slovyansk and Kriviy Rih stations continue to increase their output. An 800,000 power block (boiler-turbine-generator), the first in Europe, was installed at the Slovyansk station (Donetsk Region). This block is more powerful than the one at the existing Dniproges. This block generates 6,000,000,000 kilowatts of electrical energy. Among the newly constructed stations of the last Five-Year Plan is the Tripillya Thermal Power Station which has already been supplying Kiev and other cities with energy for several months.

At present (April 1971) the overall power capacity of all the functioning thermal and hydro-electric power stations in Ukraine has reached 28 million kilowatts. In 1970 they gave the national economy close to 138 billion kilowatt hours of electrical energy. This is much more than is produced by France, Italy and other highly developed countries of Europe. Having obtained third place in Europe as to the output of electrical energy, Ukraine has caught up to its close rivals — England and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The construction of the Vuhlehirsk, Donetsk Region installation, the largest thermal station in the world, is still being continued. Its power capacity will be 3.6 million kilowatts. ▼

### FORUMS WANTED

The Spring 1971 (No. 16) issue of Forum, with a wooden church on the cover, was so popular—that the Forum office has no copies. An increasing number of requests for back copies are being received from university and public libraries as well as Ukrainian libraries and collectors. We would appreciate it if any readers who can spare their copy of the Spring 1971 issue (or other back issues) would return it to the Forum office.



### You Can Be A FRIEND OF FORUM

FORUM, founded in 1967, is now nearing its fifth anniversary issue, number twenty. We have many friends and estimate that an average of 5,000 readers enjoy each issue. But we don't have enough subscribers to pay for the cost of printing and we ask for your cooperation in obtaining new subscriptions. Be a Friend of Forum and find us a new subscriber, or, be a Good Friend of Forum and find us two subscribers. We will appreciate your friendship. So will they.

### KIEV ARTISTS

Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, is also the cultural capital of the country with most of the leading musical artistic and literary genius. There are about 1,550 performers in the city's theaters and musical halls. Some 670 artists are active in the fine arts. About 430 poets, novelists, dramatists and literary critics plus about 100 composers and music critics live in the city. ▼







Dear Editor,

I would like to draw to your attention that this year is the 480th anniversary of the first Slavic printing with Cyrillic characters by Sviatopolk Fiol (known as Sweipolt Fiol) a Ukrainian . . . as new sources indicate. It would be good to have an article about him in FORUM with some reproductions of his printing and colophons. It is also the anniversary of the Ostrozhka Biblia by Ivan Fedorovych (not Fedorov) as is stated in the colophon.

Dr. A. Sokolyshyn  
Astoria, L.I., N.Y.

### "COLD" WELDING

With the aid of an installation created at the famous Paton Institute of Electro-welding of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev, various metals are joined in a thousandth of second. For example, joining pipes of copper and aluminum and placing them into the inductor, the engineer presses the button of the starting apparatus. A noise similar to that of a shot is heard. The samples are hermetically welded.

The advantage of the magnetic-impulsive method lies in that the metal is not smelted and does not change in structure. This is "cold" welding. The walls of the pipes, between which there is a gap, move towards each other at a high speed under the action of a magnetic field which is created by the discharge of the condenser batteries. The strength of the instant pressure on the parts reaches several thousand pounds per square inch. From the blow, and under the influence of vertical currents which arise in the metals, they become welded.

The industrial experimental testing of this method showed that it can be utilized in conveyor lines for industrial welding. ▼

Dear Sir:

Having read your magazine, FORUM, I must conclude that the editing is quite competent. Its subject matter is multifarious and the style is readable. It would seem that it should be interesting for adults as well as the young.

That was my initial impression derived from the perusal of your issue dedicated to the Kobzar. However, after I read the next issue, my opinion of the magazine's value was notably diminished.

Specifically, I have in mind three articles: 'Ukrainian Language,' 'What's in a Name' and 'Kiev Shevchenko University'.

The first and last are exact translations from Soviet sources. The articles would have been worthwhile with the addition of commentaries, without which a deceptive picture is presented.

They would have the reader believe that the Ukrainian language really does occupy an important position in Ukrainian affairs. To accept everything without the least hesitation as the editors have so clearly done is to give non-Ukrainians the impression that the Ukrainian language is the most prominent in Ukraine: to such an extent that foreigners are even learning it. The result of this may very well be the total unfaulted incomprehension on the part of these non-Ukrainians as to the patriotic efforts of Ukrainians in America.

Reality, however, shows the contrary.

Mr. Bilodid cannot conceivably be regarded as a reliable source on the matter, because with his influence he has undermined the value of Ukrainian culture and history. This isn't the place to concern oneself with such a character but permit me to refer to John Kolasky and his comments on Bilodid in his book **Two Years in Soviet Ukraine**.

More editorial errors occur in the article entitled **What's in a Name**. It

is obvious—even more so to certain members of the editorial staff—that the Poles punished Ukrainian priests not only for their changing of names ending with 'skyj' but also with 'ckyj' and 'ycz.' But the article presents much too little and in this manner deceives the reader.

And finally, it is almost laughable that as an example, 'Father Orest Huhlevich' is presented instead of the correct spelling 'Huhlevych.' An enormous lack of awareness on Galician affairs immediately becomes quite clear.

Alexander Motyl  
Sunnyside, New York

**Editor's Note:** We give our readers a little more credit for their knowledge and intelligence than you seem to, therefore we see no need to comment on every article.

In the case of the Ukrainian Language article we quoted Prof. Bilodid because no one else happens to be the Director of the Potebnya Linguistics Institute at present. It would be naive to believe that any director would belittle the work of his own institute. His comment on the progress of the Ukrainian language expresses the Soviet view which any American reader can easily compare with the opinions of John Kolasky, Ivan Dzyuba and others.

The FORUM article "What's in a Name," discussing the Polish persecution of persons using Ukrainian names was reprinted completely from the Ukrainian Bulletin (London) of 30 years ago as noted at the end of the article. Therefore we cannot, unfortunately, forward your complaint to that editor.

However, we believe every person (even Father Orest Huhlevich) has a right to spell his own name as he chooses and not as some other person insists it should be. We notice that you yourself have misspelled your own first name since the correct form in Ukrainian is Olexander not Alexander.

We gather also that you made an inference to the name 'Gregorovich.' The editor admits that since he was about three years old when the events took place and some 5,000 miles away in his birthplace Saskatoon Canada, he is guilty of an "enormous lack of awareness on Galician affairs." He regrets not having added an "enormous" commentary to this article so that it would have fully satisfied Mr. Motyl as it had the other 4,999 FORUM readers. ▼





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