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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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THE WEEKLY COMMENTATOR

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Today is a far cry from the days of the years before when the observance of the anniversary of the Declaration of Ukrainian Independence in Kiev, ancient capital of Ukraine, on January 22, 1918, was observed by Ukrainian Americans alone, in form of commemorative exercises of various sorts.

Within the past several years, the situation has has changed.

Now our fellow Americans, who are not of Ukrainian origin, are increasingly growing in number in the joining with us in observing this anniversary, and in the act of helping to advance the Ukrainian Cause.

Governors of States, mayors of cities, have formally proclaimed January 22nd as Ukrainian Independence Day. The Ukrainian blue and gold national banner will be flown tomorrow over City Halls and municipal parks.

As last year, prayers for Ukrainian national independence were offered, last Wednesday, January 19th, in the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, by prelates of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

The renewed energies of our Ukrainian Americans, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, our press, are responsible for all this.

The prayer on Ukrainian Independence Day was offered in the House of Representatives by Monsignor Nicholas Babak, of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic College. The invocation in the Senate on the Ukrainian Independence Day was offered by Metropolitan Theodorovich of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Governor Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts, Governor William G. Stratton of Illinois, Governor George M. Leader of Pennsylvania, and Governor Robert Meyner of New Jersey, officially proclaimed Ukrainian Independence Day.

The same was done also by Mayor Wagner of New York City, and mayors of Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, New Haven, Conn., Newark, N. J., Jersey City, N. J. and Youngstown, Ohio, and others as well.

Some texts of the above will appear in the forthcoming issue.

CHICAGOANS TO OBSERVE "UKRAINIAN DAY"

January 22nd of this year, will be the 38th anniversary of the proclamation of the free and independent Ukrainian Republic. Ukrainians the world over and their friends will celebrate this day as a memorial to a once free Ukraine, while Ukrainian Americans will set aside this day, as well as week, to reassert their belief in the freedoms of all peoples and the reafirm their conviction that tyranny and despotism cannot long prevail when men so believe.

In Chicago, Ill., the Ukrainian Day will be observed this Sunday, as well as in other Ukrainian American communities, by a manifestation. The Chicago rally will be held at the St. Nicholas School Auditorium, at Rice and Leavitt streets. at 2:30 p.m.

The Chichago observance of the Ukrainian Independence Day will be sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, together with Church and civic groups.

Members of the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent State Organization of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Chicago Branch of the U.C.C.A. receive UKRAINIAN DAY PROCLAMATION from Mayor of the City of Chicago. From left to right, are: J. Mychalcemych, S. Kuropas, J. Duzansky, A. Zabrosky, Mayor Richard J. Daley, M. Siemens, T. Shpikula, H. Wjun, W. Lewyckyj, N. Domashevsky.

Chornomorska Sitch Elects New Head

John Atamanec, local businessman, was elected President of the Ukrainian Athletic Association Chornomorska Sitch, Inc. of Newark, N. J., to lead this organization in its 32nd year. He succeeds Mr. Michael Lytwyn, who served his second term.

Through his years as a member of the "Sitch", Mr. Atamanec has served in many offices and committes. His most recent was that of general chairman of the very successfull 30th anniversary banquet and dance that was attended by 500 people. A firm believer of sponsoring and supporting youth programs and activities, he was largely responsible for the "Sitch" junior basketball and baseball teams.

Others elected to office are: Vice President James Melnychuck; Recording secretary, William Belyk; Financial Secretary, Adam Lesniak; Treasurer, John Butyn; Assistant Financial Secretary, Andrew Baron; Assistant Treasurer, Sam Sass; Controllers Michael Lytwyn, Frank Goy and Walter Bodnar.

Official installation, dinner and dance was combined with a gala Ukrainian New Year's party on January 14, 1956 at Sitch Hall, 506-508, 18th Ave., Newark, N. J. and was attended by 300 people.

JULIAN CHRISTMAS USHERED IN THROUGH CAROLING BY UKRAINIAN MALE CHORUS

(Allentown Chronicle and News", Allentown, Pa., Jan. 6, 1956)

Resounding on the street and in many a home tonight and tomorrow will be the greeting: "Khristos Razhdayetsya."

Many people will have no idea of the meaning, but they will recognize a tone of pleasantness— even more so in the inevitable reply: "Slavim Yeho!"

The joyous greeting: "Christ Is Born" and the reverent reply, "We praise him," are Julian calendar marks of Christmas.

In every Ukrainian home in Allentown tonight a dinner will be served with 12 "blessed foods." The Christmas holiday will continue through tomorrow, celebrated much in the manner of Christmas of two weeks ago, but adorned with innumerable charming customs which have been passed on from parents to children down through the ages.

Ukrainian Caroling

It is fitting indeed that tonight at 8'clock from station WSAN, the traditional Ukrainian Christmas carols should be poured out onto the air waves, and again tomorrow, Julian Christmas day, over WKAP at 2:30 and finally Sunday at 1 p.m. over WSAN.

These radio presentations climax a successful musical season of 20 concerts for the Ukrainian Male Chorus of the Lehigh Valley on the past year, six in the current holiday season.

Grand climax of the year will be the annual public Christmas concert at the Lehigh-Saengerbund Hall, 227 N. 5th St., at 7 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 15. On that occasion, for the first time, the chorus will appear in colorful attire: maroon kozak-type trousers with gold waist sashes, and their handsome exquisitely embroidered blouses, which each member has individually styled in accordance with the expert handiwork usually of one of the feminine members of his family,

Will Record Works

Records of a number of the songs to be sung in the Christmas concert, as well as other numbers, will soon be available in both "hi fi" and long playing types.

Many have been the requests for recordings, and the chorus has completed arrangements for this new endeavor in the forthcoming year.

Oleksij Diduch, director, with the governing board of the chorus, has planned to record not only the present repertoire, but to start a complete new repertoire of Ukrainian religious and national songs, adding several American favorites to those which they now sing. On the governing board are Walter Pypiuk, president; Alex Fedorak, vice-president; Andrew Kalady, secretary, and Walter Fartuch. Dr. Stephen Blaschak is chorus accompanist.

Ukraine's Pride—Its Music

The Ukrainian Chorus of the Lehigh Valley sings with vigor and inspiration at it does from sheer persistence of a nation to preserve its identity.

The inspiration wells from a country which had its freedom crushed. There were but two alternatives: to bow meekly to tyrannical authority and eventually become assimilated into the regions of the conquering power; or to resist, and preserve its national identity in the only manner in which it could.

The Ukraine's freedom, crushed as it was by the Tartar, Polish, Lithuanian, Czarist Russian warlords chose resistance. Despite repression and pogrom the Ukraine has developed and maintained its own language, literature, art and music.

Resistance such as this, against complete national annihilation, still keeps alive the hopes and aspirations of the Ukrainian people for eventual freedom in their own country.

(Concluded on page 3)

Christmas Celebrated by Ukrainian Group at Army Language School

"The Monterey Peninsula Herald" of Monterey, California reported (January 10, 1956 that on January 7th, "there were Ukrainians in our midst wishing others a merry Christmas. Among the people of the Army Language School this was an entire new phrase, for the Ukrainian language department was established in August, 1955, and for them it was the first Christmas celebrated in Monterey."

The report goes on to describe the Ukrainian Christmas Eve and Day customs in several paragraphs.

"The Monterey Peninsula Herald" staff writer, Adeline Di Lorenzo," then writes

Following this established tradition, this Christmas, Jan. 7, the newly arrived faculty, gave a Christmas dinner for their students and wives. The dinner, held at the Fort Ord Golf Club house, tested to extremes the eating capacity of everyone present. Prefaced with a welcoming speech in Ukrainian by the department's chairman, Borys Alexandrovsky, and translated by Sfc. Charles Bougan, the language was completely foreign to the ears of some of those present, but the hospitality and humor expressed and once understood after translation, was indeed heartwarming.

Capt. Charles Carter, the senior monitor for this first Ukrainian class, wished the instructors and their families a most joyous season, and in turn it was translated to English by Sfc. Joseph Bruso. Pvt. Thomas Crawford was to speak on behalf of the students, and his speech was also translated to English by Sgt. Bruso, Amazing was the fact that the students not only spoke, but understood the most difficult language after only four months of training, and without a trace of an accent, we were assured.

The innumerable dishes both of Christmas Eve and Christmas Day foods were not only prepared by the wives and families of the faculty, but were graciously served by these most charming ladies. There was kutia to start the meal; a variety of borsch; liver-filled and cabbage and egg filled rolls; there was stuffed meat rolls, kasha, meat and rice stuffed cabbage leaves, honey cake, and Napoleon cake, just to mention a few. Between courses, recorded Ukrainian music and group singing of students and faculty of Ukrainian Christmas songs added to the fun.

Hosting this historical initial Christmas dinner party, and launching a true understanding of Ukrainian Christmas festivities and social living were Mr. and Mrs. Borys Alexandrovsky, Dr. and Mrs. Yar Slavutych, Mr. and Mrs. Mykola Stepanenko, Simon Starow, and Mr. and Mrs. Vasyl Hryshko (both in Ukrainian costumes made by their parents.)

Considering the evening an unforgettable treat were Dr. and Mrs. Yaroslav Koropey, presently with the Fort Ord Hospital; Mr. and Mrs. Albov, assistant director of the Russian Languagee Division; Mr. and Mrs. John Zierold; Capt. and Mrs. Vincent DiLolenzo; S. P. John Kelnock; Capt. and Mrs. Charles Carter; Lt. and Mrs. Philip Werner; Lt. and Mrs. Richard Halfyard; M/Sgt. and Mrs. Frederick Zeigler; M/Sgt. John Mullens; Sfc. and Mrs. Charles Bougan; Sfc: Joseph Bruso; Sfc. and Mrs. Donald Reinhart; Sfc and Mrs Henry Petty; and Pvt. Thomas Crawford.

Ontario, Cal. Museum Contains Artifacts of Ukraine From Ancients to Red

Under above head the the "Los Angeles Times" featured prominently, with illustrations, a report by Ann Frank about the Ukrainian National Museum and Library in Ontario, California, located at 312 East H Street.

Most of the items on display are the property of Kalenik Lissiuk, 122 E. Maple Avenue, who wants to acquaint the public with his native Ukraine's culture and customs, the "Times" writer reports.

Mr. Lissiuk, who formerly lived in New York, has been a soldier, industrialist, and motion picture producer. He served in the armed forces of the Ukrainian National Republic, before it fell to the Bolsheviks. He was sent to Siberia and escaped prison after two years and two months of a 20-year term, according to the account.

Lissiuk was in Carpatho-Ukraine at the time when Carpatho-Ukraine declared its independence in March, 1939. His son, who was filming scenes of the fighting between the Ukrainians and the invading Hungarians, was killed by the latter.

The "Times" article briefly summarizes Ukrainian history.

Most of the articles in Lissiuk's collection were bought for a fraction of their true value.

"People just don't realize their value. To most of them it is just something old," he said, displaying a painting valued at $5,000 that he purchased for $47.

Museum Layout

In one room of the large, two-story house serving as the museum, Lissiuk and his assistant, Alexander Rishai, bind books and newspapers and make frames for the pictures. Another downstairs room contains the library which includes copies of a booklet written by Lissiuk, "For Land and Freedom."

Paintings of Ukrainian hetmen, the country's elected leaders are hung on walls of two of the downstairs rooms, as are maps drawn in the 17th century showing the world as historians and map makers visiulized it then.

One painting, approximately 300 years old, is of Bohdan Khmelnitsky, who served as leader from 1648 to 1657. A black and white drawing was done by a Ukrainian now living in Los Angeles, where Lissiuk said between 2500 and 3000 Ukrainian make their homes.

Collector's Items

He has a 64-string national musical instrument and necklaces which were passed down from mother to daughter for generations. One of the most valuable items on display is a sluzk, a long, wide sash, 400 years old.

"There is only one other such belt still known to be in existence, and it is in Germany," the collector said. He paid $50 for the sash made of gold, silver and silk "If the slutzk is worn this way it meant that the officer was insulted and wanted to fight. The other side represented friendship."

Other items displayed are knives, swords and guns and intricate inlay woodwork, showing the skilled craftsmanship of the Ukrainians. Probably the most colorful display is of Ukrainian Easter eggs, which resemble mosaic work, using a rainbow of colors. The eggs are dipped into succession of dye baths, while melted wax is poured on one design to preserve it.

A Living Record

An upstairs room has a representation of costumes of the country. Again, sharp yellows and reds are accented against backgrounds of black velvet. Pictures of interiors of Ukrainian homes indicate the people were fond of gay designs upon spotless white wall, use pleasing combinations of many colors in small patterns.

By establishing the museum, Lissiuk said he feels he will give following generations of Americans and former Ukrainians an insight into the country's ancestry.

"Some men live and die and leave no trace of their existence. This is what I will leave," the collector said. "The people of foreign countries have come here and have each contributed something to this country. If there is any culture, it is this mixture of all the cultures. A better understanding by one group for another is what will give the United States its great art, writings and philosophies."

BENTON REPORTS ON HIS VISIT TO KIEV

William Benton, publisher of the Encyclopaedia Britannica and former U. S. Senator, travelled last October and November behind the Iron Curtain, with the objective of securing first-hand impressions of Communist proptganda, for a report to be published in the 1956 Britannica Book of the year.

According to a press release issued from his office, he was able to dictate many tens of thousands of words shortly after his interviews, based on his notes.

Interviews Mayor

In his memorandum, entitled "A Visit to Kiev," Mr. Benton, who was formerly U. S. Assistant Secretary of State in charge of international information, tells of his interview with the O. I. Davydov, for the last seven years Mayor of Kiev, capital city of Ukraine and third in population and importance of the cities of the Soviet Union. Mr. Davydov is a mechanical engineer.

According to Mr. Benton, following the destruction of Kiev during the last war, the city is being systematically rebuilt. "Every building is new on Khreschatik Street, which rivals in fame Moscow's Gorky Street and Leningrad's Nevsky Prospect." The tallest of buildings on this street are only seven stories high. The thoroughfare for the handful of automobiles and buses is some four or five times as wide as Fifth Avenue.

Mayor Davidov's 570,000,000-ruble city budget last year included the cost of 160,000 square metres of apartments, better than three times the pre-war rate.

Mr. Benton writes that he was the first American to visit Kiev's mayor. Until a couple of years ago, Kiev was a forbidden city. Like other cities in the Soviet Union, it was off bounds to foreign diplomats and journalists.

Accompanying Mr. Benton this trip was his assistant, Mr. Robert Tucker, an American specialist in Slavic studies who has previously served in the American Embassy, and is fluent in Russian and Ukrainian.

Talks With Kiev University Head

Only once did the two conduct an interview without one or both Intourist attaches who accompanied them. This was with Prof. Ischuk, Pro-Rector (Deputy Rector) of the Kiev University, and three members of his family. The rector is head of the Dept. of Ukrainian Language and Literature. Mr. Benton was informed by them that Ukraine contains 42,000,000 people. The mayor had previously told them that there's been no census in the Soviet Union since 1939. Prof Ischuk correctly pointed the Ukrainian language and literature were not taught at the University in Czarist times.

The University of Kiev has high prestige in the Soviet Union. It has seven thousand students. Seventy persent are women. Only three hundred (the top percent) are graduate students. About two hundred are foreign students, from the so-called "people's democracies."

In Kiev there are twenty-nine independent "institutes" of higher learning. Many of these practice would be a part of the University. Prof. Ischuk told his interviewers that in 1917, when the medical school got too big, it was made into a separate institute. Thus artists, engineers, architects, doctors—each vocation such as agriculture and each profession seems to have an Institute for specialized training. The undergraduates at the Kiev University are being trained—not for the Institutes which just admit the students at the end of the tenth grade, just as does the University—but for jobs as teachers or scientific specialists. The first ten grades are now compulsory everywhere.

Mr. Benton further reports the following:—

Our longest and in many ways our most interesting visit was with the Acting Minister of Culture, Mr. Nikolai Skachko. As did other officials, he spoke in Ukrainian. Mr. Tucker requested him to speak in Russian. Every Ukrainian college student must master Russian. Mr. Skachko said, "If you request it." The Mayor only switched after twenty or thirty minutes and again only after making it clear that we had made the request. Sixty percent of the Ukraine's seventy-four theatres have Ukrainian speaking companies. Most of the radio and T.V. is in Ukrainian. So are 811 of the 1,045 newspapers. The Soviet leaders have thus reversed the customary practice of the Czars and are permitting and even encouraging the local languages of the fifteen non-Russian Republics of the USSR which are under the hegemony of the Russian Federated Republic which stretches from Leningrad to the Pacific. The unifying force is not cultural. It is supposed to be ideological. As Mr. Skachko explained to us, "The theory of materialism has a long history, and that of dialectical materialism is even more complex, and you must understand both to understand Soviet art. This is the glue that is supposed to bind, the glue of dialectical materialism. This is supposed to be more binding than the force of Soviet arms.

"We have no remote counterpart in the U. S. for Ministry of Culture. In Kiev, under a minister and six vice-ministers, are organized and operated for all the Ukraine the theatres; radio and T.V.; movies, museums; 35,000 libraries; 70,000 clubs or so-called cultural centers devoted to music, drama and dancing; all publishing and selling of bookks and periodicals. Included also is the indoctrination of writers — so that the plays and books will conform to Soviet standards. And today Mr. Skachko is speaking to the artists of Kiev, telling them the themes advocated by the Ministry Mr. Skachko said there were 1,000 artists in the Ukraine."

ORPHANAGE DONATION

As in previous years, the SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Holy Name Society of Jersey City raised funds at Christmas time for the benefit of the orphans under the care and supervision of the Good Sisters of St. Basil the Great in Philadelphia, Pa. This recent substantial contribution made, was in keeping with the annual custom established by the Society several years ago. Since that time it has been faithfully carried out each year.

HUGO'S "MAZEPPA"—THE SYMBOL OF UKRAINE

By D. DONZOW

(3)

And yet the significance of the poem lies even deeper, and contains a greater truth. A nation which desires liberty must pass through martyrdom without losing faith. It must be able to stake everything, to play with Fate, "faire banco," in the spirit of heroism. The second part of the poem presents another aspect of the tale of Mazeppa, for here he appears as a Centaur—the symbol of a man who, as leader of a nation, is the guardian of its destiny and who is securely fettered to its fortune. We are told in the poem that when a hero who is watched over by God is by God's ordinance inescapably tied to his fate, to the "violent courser," then this is no ordinary fate. Thus too the nation to which the hero is bound has no ordinary destiny. The symbol of that Fate, the genius of the nation, is in Hugo's poem Mazeppa's horse which carries away the rider crucified on its back, his eyes turned towards the sky — into the realm of fantasy far beyond the limits of the real world. The horse with flaming wings and hoofs of steel seems to burst through the gates of the world of the senses and bring the tired and thirsty rider to those waters of the "eternal river" in distant starry space where dwell the moon, the rings of Saturn and the comets with their flaring manes. He is carried into that eternal world over which God rules, a world where great souls and great projects are born before they descend to earth, where the fire of Prometheus used to burn to illuminate the dark night with the grandeur of thought, with heroic ideas, or, as the ZaporozhianKozaks used to say, "with undying glory."

"The Noble Host"

One finds the same symbolism in Shevchenko, who also looked to the fantasy world of historical and cosmic ideas for his inspiration. To Shevchenko would come "the souls of the righteous" from that world beyond to converse and to advise. They came from that world beyond to converse and to advise. They came from among the legions of the Archangel Michael, and were to him "the noble host" "in golden robes" or the souls of unrevenged ancestors who brought into his "humble orphan's cabin" the throb of their great souls, the light of their ideas, the flames of their faith. Shevchenko sends his thoughts "where the world ends to roam above the clouds," and up to the very sun. He sends them to the moon, "to sing aloud that which the moon herself whispered to him," to bring down upon the earth the flame of the truth revealed to him by Eternity.

Comparable images appear in Hugo's poem. Mazeppa was made to see everything that existed in this mysterious world; his prophetic vision reached out to those endless horizons, which "eclairent etranges a ses yeux reluisants". In his eyes there will appear reflections of strange things "comme il sera brule d'ardentes etincelles." "These sparks will flare up into fire, and tumultuous thoughts—only conceivable by angels and devils—will be born within him." Above, in the unearthy regions of phantoms and images the one chosen by Fate seeks his path in communion with the Supreme Power.

To tread that path he must be aware, as in Hugo's hero, that above him "son Dieu s'etale," feeling the presence of God above him. He has to fall in love with his daring dream so intensely that he will be able spurn his life, and be prepared, as Shevchenko was, "to enter hell" in the service of his inspiration, to pass through the hell of suffering, "to be crucified for it." For even this hell "love will transform into a Paradise" says the poetess Lesya Ukrainka to her Muse, because one would become "as steel forged in that hellish fire," "a new man." As such a new man, indeed, rises Mazeppa from his hell of suffering after he has endured the strange race on the wings of merciless Fate, bound by unseen chains to the historic genius of his nation as he was bound to his horse —his eyes roving over the starry sky, and gleaming with the fire that burns only in the eyes of heroes and prophets. And such men are followed through sufferings, struggles and triumphs by disciples, by the faithful, and by whole nations, as if under some spell.

Thus Hugo conceives the Ukrainian nation and likens her to an apocalyptic horse that meets all obstacles with muscles of steel, with fire in his blood, with flaming wings issuing from his back.

This picture once more resembles those of the Ukrainian poets. Shevchenko speaks of a man, Halayda, who is prepared to fly—to grow wings and reach the sky. Wings are only attributed to inhabitants of another world, of the Musa-dream, flying above like an eagle, blowing with fire"—those same "fiery wings," "ailes de flamme," of Hugo.

Like Hugo's rider Paegasus, she knows not that "for good or ill" she is driven forward by the violent force of her dream. She is like the storm that cannot be quelled, because she has wings she must fly. She needs "neither fears nor faith" since for her "the madman seizes freedom to rush into an obscurity in which he will die or from which he will rise to glory."

THE STORY OF UKRAINIAN ART

By EDWARD SEREDYNSKY

PART II

Ukrainian Contributions to Russian Culture

Ukrainian influence was felt in music, dress, painting and literature. Ukrainians taught the Russians the art of printing and linear notation in music. Practically all the church scholars and clergy were Ukrainians. Even as late as the reign of Catherine, there were only seventy-four physicians in all Russia, of which fifty-three were Ukrainians. The Russian Pypin wrote that Ukrainian writers "composed works of which no one dreamt in Moscow."

So it is natural to find that the early leading Russian painters were Ukrainian by birth. The Ukrainian who introduced modern painting to Russia was Dmytro Levytsky. When Russia instituted a rigorous repression of Ukrainian culture in the middle of the eighteenth century, Levytsky and many other Ukrainian artists migrated to St. Petersburg where they were able to earn a living as court artists. Losenko and Borovykovsky, Ukrainians also, became successful court painters.

Gorged with the tribute of the newly conquered territories of Ukraine, Siberia, Latvia, Estonia and White Russia, Russian society began to imitate the manners of French aristocracy. A Russian Academy of Fine Arts was founded on the French model and for years it remained a mere annex of French art.

Russians Drew Heavily Upon Ukrainian History and Traditions

The Russians were not content with imitating the work of Ukrainian artists. They drew heavily upon Ukrainian history and tradition which they claimed for their own. In 1862, the Cathedral of St. Vladimir was built in Kiev. The Russian painter, Victor Vasnitsov, was commissioned to decorate the church. He made a careful study of the Ukrainian medieval style of decoration in order to reproduce it. But although he succeeded in part, there are several noticeable changes that differentiate his work from the original style. His faces are national-Russian and his background betray a nationalistic feeling. For inspiration for another of his paintings, Vasnietsov turned to Ukrainian legend. The story of Prince Ihor's Defeat" shows a solitary figure, armed and astride a great white horse on the field of battle. The warrior looks upon the record inscribed in stone and is lost in thought. Skulls and bones still lie in the wild grass, and a flock of carrion crows hover over the monotonous landscape that stretches out to a dismal sky. The Epic of Prince Ihor was written in the twelfth century by an unknown author and is the most famous in Ukrainian antiquity. It describes Prince Ihor's crusade against the pagan polovtsi.

Illya Repin

Rising above all the Russian painters was Iliya Repin, who admitted his Ukrainian origin in a letter to the Ukrainian National Republic. He was born in Kharkiv in 1844 and died in 1928. His "The Exiles's Unexpected Return" was fiercely attacked by critics for its "ugliness" and supposed "intention." It shows a tattered, weary figure entering his home in a slinking manner, a strained look in his eyes, exhaustion and fear in his face. The wife has risen from her chair, astonished, and only her extreme profile is visible. Of the two children doing their lessons at the table, the little girl is apparently unfriendly and her brother is excited and curious. A girl in her teens, interrupted while practicing the piano, turns half-way around on the music stool with a startled expression. She is old enough to remember the past. We can discern the different temperaments of the children at a glance and guess the attitude of each toward the exile. None of Repin's work combines such insight with such an austere, plain-spoken realism to the same degree.

Repin is "at his best in great scenes, in spacious settings, or in depicting moments of intense emotions translated into violent action," writes the critic, Rosa Newmarch. His canvas, "The Kozaks," merits this opinion. In the center is the scribe, or "pysar," who is doing the writing but evidently very little of the composition of the letter. The Kozaks, are the famous Zaporozhian warriors of the seventeenth century. The incident portrayed by Repin is true, and the original letter is supposed to be in some Russian museum. The occasion for the correspondence was the demand of the Sultan of Turkey for the surrender of the Kozaks. Sultan Mohammed IV at the time created a powerful empire, but he was constantly annoyed by the Kozak raids. The story of his "ultimatum" runs as follows:

In the years 1600 in that God's year
A letter came from Akhmet
To our Zaporozhe,

"I, Sultan, the son of Mohammed,
The Grandson of the one God,
The brother of the Crescent
And even of the Sun;
Knight strong and great,
King of Kings,
Champion of all the world
And Tsar of Tsars:
Tsar of Constantinople,
Tsar of Macedonia,
Greece, Servia, Moldavia,
Tsar of Babylon, Podolia and Halych,
And glorius Crimea,
Tsar of Egypt, Arabia, Jerusalem,
And of your God;
I am the Sorrow and the Help
Of all Christian men —
I say to ye, Kozaks,
Surrender!
Or expect no good from me."

The reply sent by the Kozaks disregards all the niceties of Mohammedan custom and religious belief. But its abruptness and candor are entirely in character:

"Thou, Sultan, art the devil's son,
The grandson of Haspid himself,
And thou a horned chort! . . .
Thou art but a wretched innkeeper
In Constantinople,
A Macedonian brewer,
A Greek and Moldavian swine
And a Babylonian blacksmith:
Thou oppressor of Serbia and Podolia,
Crimean parrot, Egyptian swineherd,
Owl of Jerusalem!
No help of Christians art thou but a fool:
No protector of our God,
Thou art not worthy to kiss anywhere —
Nor worthy to hold our Zaporozhe.
We shall fight thee
By land and sea!
Thou son of a dog —
Such is our answer!

We know not what year this may be,
Because we have no calendars in our Sitch —
Our Missiatz is now in the heaven,
This day is the same day as with you,
Then Turks, after these words
Try to take us!"

(To be continued)

Rapin's famed painting of "Kozaks' Reply to the Sultan"

THE AMERICAN WAY

Take Off the Brake

By DR. ALFRED P. HAAKE

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Alfred P. Haake, Ph. D., Chairman of the Laymen's National Committee, is a noted economist, author and lecturer.)

He turned the button and the motor began to whir. He slid the transmission lever into driving position. The motor gasped and died.

"What the——!" he exclaimed. "That's the second time blank motor has gone dead on me."

He started the motor again and shifted into driving position. Once more the motor struggled, strained, gasped and died.

"Well, I'll be——!" ejaculated the man, now thoroughly mad.

"You should be," said his wife quietly, pointing below the instrument board, "Why don't you try taking off the brake?"

Movements and and men, with tremendous capacity for power and improvement, are often held back, denied their utmost usefulness because some foolish pride or refusal to admit error holds up progress with all the tenacity of an automobile brake.

A father and his 12-year old son sat in the Police Chief's office. The boy had been caught in malicious mischief in a building under construction. It was not his first offense, and the Chief was explaining to the father the seriousness of what the boy did and had been doing. Suddenly the father broke in rudely. "Oh, can the chatter! How much?" The boy joined his father's sneer at Chief.

Small wonder that the boy bragged to his playmates that he could get by with anything, because his father was rich and would pay for it.

I had a letter a few days ago, excoriating me for denouncing the Girl Scouts organization as well as the League of Women Voters, and working against the cause for world peace. It was a pretty large order, considering that what I had done was to point out two unfortunate actions by persons in those organizations. I praised the Scouts for correcting the error of their leaders, and suggested that the offending League of Women Voters leader look in a different place for the menace she saw to world peace.

I suggested that both organizations should protect themselves against the mistakes of leaders who did not really represent the rank and file of the organizations. But, the moment I did that I was hailed as an enemy of the organizations.

An alumna of a famous school for women wrote to her fellow alumnae calling attention to the doubtful loyalty to American principles among the faculty members, and suggested that contributions be withheld until the college administration had given an explanation of those persons on the faculty. She was suggesting a need for correcting a situation because she loved the school and did not want to see it become an instrument for harm to her country. But, instead of supporting her proposal, it is alleged, the great majority of the responses were antagonistic. Alumnae looked upon her effort as a vicious attack on the college and they greatly increased their donations to the school. They could not conceive that anything could ever be wrong with their beloved Alma Mater.

Many a brat is developed into a criminal because his doting parents refuse to recognize signs of danger and correct their beloved and budding monstrosity while there is still time. He could have been made into a fine citizen had his parents not refused to see anything wrong in him.

Organizations sometimes fall into mistaken or biased leadership. One is not necessarily opposed to the organization or does not necessarily seek to destroy it, because he seeks to reveal and correct errors that could lead to the terrible misuse or even destruction of the organization.

Prejudice, bias, blind loyalty, refusal to see error in anything we love or in which we take pride, may constitute a serious barrier to improvement of the person or organization. Truth may hurt, but error hurts more. Let's take off the brake.

A BILL TO AID ALIENS IN PENNSYLVANIA

A Bill that would make aliens eligible for general assistance was introduced in the State Legislature in Harrisburg. Bill H-1210 has passed the House and is now in the Senate Committee on Public Health and Welfare, where it has been since August 31 1955. It is urgent that individuals and groups show their support of this important bill.

In Pennsylvania, aliens who qualify on the basis of need are eligible for the categories of assistance where federal money is made available to the state, e.g. aid-to-dependent-children, but according to present state law, aliens are not eligible for so-called general assistance. This would affect the aged and physically handicapped aliens. The proposed bill would correct this injustice.

At present the three major Community Chest supported family agencies in Allegheny County use substantial share of their resouces to supplement the work of the Department of Public Assistance by aiding aliens, and thereby are unable to give full attention to the primary function of preventative work which their voluntary support is secured.

The Pennsylvania Citizens Association and the Public Affairs Committee of the Health and Welfare Federation of Allegheny County have the passage of this important bill.

(Concluded on page 3)

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Last Tuesday, January 17th, we Americans, native born or foreign born, joined in paying tribute to Benjamin Franklin, a great American in the all the fields of his endeavors and one of the most interesting figures on the American historical scene.

I recall that the story of Franklin was avidly read by me and my grammar school companions, together with all the anectodes attributed to him. What especially impressed us was the fact that he was able to combine so many attributes and skills. He was a patriot of the highest inegrity. He was a diplomat "par excellence," especially on his special mission to France, traveling there despite his ill health at that time. He was a philosopher, author, publisher, and businessman as well. Some commentators have called him the Leonardo da Vinci of the America, on account of his great versatility.

Despite all the admiration we hold for him in this respect, most of us most vividly hold in our hearts the picture of Franklin as the poor boy who trudged the streets of Philadelphia, who was one of our first printers, who by the dint of his own ambition and efforts rose out of obscurity to world-wide fame. In all actuallty, he is an American dream personified.

It is interesting to note that most of our "Founding Fathers," as we have dubbed them, have taken in time a certain air of austerity. Many of them seem humorless. Franklin, however, is different here. His is a mellow figure of the past, witty, and warm in personality. It is said that we Americans have sometimes been renowned for warmth, rather than lightness of heart. We need both attributes for real happiness. Thus we voice our own aspirations when we honored last Tuesday a man who so splendidly combined them.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

BRRRR—IT'S COLD

Last week I heard on the radio that Miami was the second warmest city in the United States—Phoenix, Arizona being first with a temperature of 69°. This bit of information floored me, because I was sure Miami was the second coldest in the U. S.

Usually when a cold wave hits Miami it lasts for two or three days, and then we have a stretch of warm weather. But this cold wave we are having now is entering its third week, causing Miamians to shiver, tourists to grumble, and the Chamber of Commerce to dispair. The weather is the No. 1 topic of conversation—in private homes, schools, radio, television, and the newspapers. Everyone is wondering what happened to the usual sunny Florida weather.

At the different hotels the tourists all sit in the lobby where it's warm, not daring to set foot on the beach. It's too cold to go swimming, fishing, water skiing, and many other things that tourists usually do. But a report from the airlines and railroads show that there is about 40 per cent increase from last year at this time on the number of people coming to Miami from Northern states. So apparently the cold weather isn't damaging the tourist business.

As for Mr. and Mrs. Miami, well, let's just say that Miamians can handle a hurricane better than a stretch of cold weather. The people who moved to Miami from the North and sold their coats and heavy clothing are regretting it now. Those who brought their things with them have opened the trunks and taken them out of the mothballs. The women are seen wearing cotton dresses with two or three sweathers and a coat on top. As for the men, hardly any at all are seen with overcoats on, for these two reasons: 1, only a rare few men here own an overcoat, 2, Miami men seem to have the impression that overcoats are for "sissies."

But despite the cold weather, it is usually warmer outside during the day than in the house. Because the houses here are built to keep the heat out and the coolness inside, they aren't exactly comfortable when the temperature hits around 50. In fact they get downright cold. Most houses were not heated; sometimes there is an electric or gas heater put in the living room which doesn't do much more than raise the gas or electric bill. So the best thing to do is get out in the sun, out of the cold wind from the North, and get warm. A very favorable place is inside a car that has been standing in sunshine. It's really the best place I know of to thaw out. In fact, that's where I'm writing this now. And I'm warm; although I am wearing three pairs of socks, two heavy sweathers, and corduroy peddle-pushers. If I could write in gloves I'd be wearing them.

I hope I havent't scared anyone from coming to Miami, because although it's not as warm as usual, the temperature hasn't hit zero yet. And it hasn't snowed, either. The sun is still shining, too, so it really isn't so bad. So come on the down South and maybe it will be warm again by the time you get here and you will enjoy a fine vacation of swimming and sunshine. See you then!

P.S. But don't forget your coats.

Karen Lachowitch

The Ukrainian National Fund

By MYROSLAVA

In the 1955 edition of the Ukrainian National Fund booklet the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America issues an appeal to Americans of Ukrainian descent to aid in its current drive for funds.

It reads as follows:

"The Ukrainian National Fund is now entering its sixth year and once again we appeal to you to give your support to this worthy drive.

"We believe that if you examine closely the record of achievements of the Fund and of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America you will not fail to agree that it is deserving the active support of every American of Ukrainian descent. Your past donations have been of inestimable value in spreading the truth about Ukraine.

"The fund constitutes the operating assets for the work of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America whose activities are recorded almost daily in the Ukrainian and American press.

"Our appeal is for a donation of $10.00 for the current year. Converted into terms of weekly dues, It means less than 20 cents per week. Surely we are not asking too much and we earnestly urge that no matter what the amount of your contribution, you will kindly send it as soon as possible to: Ukrainian National Fund, P.O. Box 721 Church St. Annex, New York 7, N. Y.

Worth Repeating

"Everybody, nearly makes more money than ever before —and everybody, nearly, is on a treadmill of taxes, installments and reaching for more pay. Why the increased wages and salaries over the years haven't yielded the rich freedom from economic worry that most people anticipated appears to rest in two main causes: taxes and inflation."—Lockport (N.Y.) Union-Sun & Jounal.

Poet's Corner

TO THE WAVES AT PROGRESO

Come, you white whales and silver fish,
Devour my days, feed on my eyes and ears!
You have a land hunger for sunripe dreams,
I, for the hidden sea.

Come with your gleaming jaws and teeth,
Toss up your shells of laughter on the beach!
You have a need for earthborn comedy,

Call and shout, you buglers of the shore,
Announce your program of the ocean's sport!
You play at games by fixed and changeless laws,
I, by love and thought.

Roar, repeat, do not let me sleep,
Ceaseless advertisers, whose gifts are free!
You have forever to enjoy your ease,
I, but a swift release.

Elizabeth Bartlett

GRASS ROOTS OPINION

BELLINGHAM, WASH., HERALD: "Crawford Greenwalt, president of the duPunt company, told a congressional hearing that Uncle Sam took 91 per cent of his $569,000 pay last year. He expressed the fear—citing this example—that high taxes will make it increasingly difficult for young men to enter industry, with a resulting loss in industrial efficiency and consequently, a decline in the nation's economy. There are, of course, relatively few men who turn 91 per cent of their take over to the federal treasury alone. They cast few votes. But the economic issue involved cannot be dismissed lightly."

HOLLYWOOD, FLA. HERALD: "If union membership is made a condition of employment, it is terrifying to think of the power the unions would wield over the worker himself. If he refused to vote or act in a manner prescribed by the union, it would be a simple matter to lift his union card and thus make it impossible for the offending member to obtain work anywhere."

PRESTON, IDAHO, CITIZEN: "... Unless businessmen who can't be bothered with politics start smartening up and speaking up and fighting for our economic system, the rising curve will meet the reward curve coming down—and there goes free enterprise! We shall then have the "welfare state,' for which we shall all be working."

U.N.A. MEMBERSHIP IS WHAT YOU MAKE IT

Every once in awhile someone would tell us that we write too many articles about insurance in connection with the Ukrainian National Association. Well, there are reasons for this.

In the first place, it must be considered that the UNA would not have existed long if it did not have something of value to offer to the Ukrainian people — something useful, long-lasting, and important to all concerned. That something is membership in our very own fraternal benefit society with its democratic system of government, self-managed branches, newspaper, and other essentials that tend to promote fraternalism. A UNA certificate of membership is not a mere piece of paper; it is a certification of the fact that the Ukrainian people have their own fraternal benefit society and are protecting themselves. UNA memhbers pay dues for which they receive all the advantages of membership, plus life insurance protection. The members stay with the UNA many years—many for all their lives because they want to keep their protection.

In the second place, we have observed that quite a few people know little about insurance, including UNA members. The purpose of our insurance articles is to acquaint readers with all the facts, particularly where the UNA is concerned. Since insurance is a necessity we feel that it would be good for all of us to know all about it. People who have a knowledge of insurance can make intelligent decisions when insurance problems arise. Furthermore, since the UNA needs new members, there is no harm in attempting to attract non-members by stressing the merits of UNA insurance.

Then there is the person who wants to know: "What will I get out of it?" Insurance must be explained to him in detail. Since money is involved he wants it to work to his advantage. Another type would be more interested in membership than the insurance, and so would want information on the lowest rates.

We try to cover all the angles in our articles, but if any reader feels we've missed something we'll be glad to receive his questions.

It is important to remember that insurance is only one phase of UNA membership. The organization has many members who appreciate branch activities and work for it by organizing new members, serving as branch officers, and cooperating with others to get things done. Young members have their own branches and they appreciate their opportunities for social and athletic activities. All members appreciate the Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, and many even contribute original material for publication. UNA membership means a lot more than insurance protection to a great many people.

Unfortunately, there are members who do not go to branch meetings and who do not participate in UNA affairs; they do not read the Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly. They are satisfied merely with the insurance. These members do not know what they're missing.

If you are a member of the Ukrainian National Association then make the most of it. After all, your membership is what you make it. And if you are not a member, well, **what are you waiting for?**

Theodore Lutwiniak

This Week in American History

On January 17, 1706, 250 years ago today, Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston, Massachusetts. The fifteenth of seventeen children, and the tenth son, Frankin was intended for the ministry but his family could not afford the expense of giving him the necessary education. At the age of ten, he left school to help his father in a candle and soap shop. Though Franklin had to depend on his own reading for the rest of his education, his accomplishments are so numerous that they make him one of the outsetanding men of American history. He became a successful publisher. He started the first public library in the United States. He invented a famous stove and experimented with elecricity. He was on the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He helped obtain assistance from France for the embattled American colonies. Franklin was probably famous in more fields than any other American. He died on April 17, 1790, at the age of 84.

On January 23, 1845—111 years ago today—the act establishing a uniform time for holding Presidential elections in all states was approved by Congress. This act provides for holding such elections on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. In most states, not only a President and Vice-President of the United States and members of Congress, but state officials as well will be elected on November 6th of this year. Maine is an exception—for in that state elections for state officials are held in September. The old saying, "As Maine goes, so goes the nation," refers to this deviation. Maine's September Election results are always eagerly studied for national election trends. However, past records show that they have not always been a guide even to that state's own vote in the Presidential elections two months later.

LETTERS FROM AMERICA

America's story is every person's story, bound up with the daily, intimate things that give personal meaning to the American way of life. It is a story that needs to be told in our letters to friends and relatives abroad.

Newark Post to Hold Banquet-Grand Ball

"It looks like a great affair!" says Dr. J. B. Bemko, chairman of the 10th Anniversary of the Ukrainian American Veterans of Newark, N. J. Final preparations are being made for this banquet-ball at the Military Park Hotel in Newark on Saturday, January 28, 1956. Dr. Bemko states that about 300 guests are expected at this semi-formal celebration, reports Walter Bodnar, Post Adjutant.

Opening the program will be Mayor Leo Carlin of Newark at 6:30 P.M. Other speakers will include Donal C. Fox, N. J. state senator, and George Wolynetz, Jr. of New York City, an active participant in veteran and Ukrainian affairs. Toastmaster will be a Newark veteran member, William Gural, mayor of Hillside, N. J.

Ticket sales and ad book solicitations have shown a wonderful response from the Ukrainians in the North Jersey area, so it looks like it will be a successful anniversary. Dr. Bemko states that reservations are still being accepted and should be sent to him at the U.A.V. Post Headquarters at 506 18th Avenue in Newark, N. J.

Immigration and Naturalization

Question: I was born in the United States, but as a child returned with my parents to their native country. Even though I retained my American citizenship, my small son, when he was born there many years later, was an alien. We are now back in the United States. Do I have to register my son during the month of January as an alien?

Answer: Yes. The fa^t that you are an American citizen does not exempt your son, if he is an alien, from registration. If he is under fourteen years of age you should register for him. To this, obtain the Alien Address Report Card, Form I-53, from any U.S. Post Office or Immigration and Naturalization and Service Office. Fill in the information concerning your son sign it and hand it to any Post Office or Immigration and Naturalization Office clerk. Do not mail the card. If you have any questions, the clerk from whom you obtain your Immigration and Naturalization Service is distributing a booklet containing complete information on the Alien Address Report Program which it is expected will be available in most U.S. Post Offices.

JULIAN CHRISTMAS USHERED IN BY UKRAINIAN MALE CHORUS

(Continued from page 1)

At the same time, the culture coffers of the United States and other countries of the world where Ukrainians reside, are enriched with the enchanting melody and spontaneous harmony of the Ukrainian song.

They Sing — Always

Wherever Ukrainians are, whatever they are doing, they sing. Their song may be of love, of harvest, of adventure, tragedy, death—but always it is of life. They sing alone. They sing in groups. They sing either with or without an audience. They sing to please themselves. But they sing, too, most joyously, to share their song with others.

Some of these singing Ukrainians in this area banded together. They decided their song could be improved by subjecting it to the discipline of a director. It was then that the Lehigh Valley Ukrainian Male Chorus came into being.

No Ukrainian director was to be found. The men selected a Pennsylvania German, Leon C. Kuntz of Northampton to lead them. Director Kuntz was quick to discover for himself the magic of Ukrainian spirit in the song and caused the chorus to interpret it effectually.

When a Ukrainian director came into this area from out of the Ukraine, Kuntz graciously yielded his baton to another who would make the Ukrainian Male Chorus all-Ukrainian.

Oleksij Diduch, a then-recent arrival from subjected Ukraine several years ago, took over the task of transforming eager voices into trained ones. As a direct representative of a people still repressed, he symbolized the continual, determined effort toward preservation of Ukrainian culture and Ukrainian music.

Chorus Eight Years Old

For eight years the chorus has thrived. It has delivered nearly 100 concerts before people of all national and social backgrounds in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, offering them magnificent musical renditions and delighting them with whimsical musical stories.

Thirty hearty voices, emanating from stalwart scarlet, blue and white clad figures, combine with choral director, accompanist and dancers to give their audiences perfect entertainment the like of which is nowhere else available.

Acclaimed by friend and stranger alike, the Ukrainian Male Chorus of the Lehigh Valley, responds by striving to supplement and perfect its repertoire, to increase the number of its voices and to expand its activities to include more radio, television and personal appearances.

The continuedd existence of the chorus serves as an everlasting reminder that the wonderful musical heritage of the Ukraine will never be forgotten by her sons nor by the world; that the deserved freedom of those still in the homeland will someday become a reality.

Annual re-organizational meetings of the chorus will be held in February. Prior to that, and after the Christmas concert, Sunday Jan. 15, there will be two concerts: one at the newly constructed Ukrainian Center in Carteret, N. J. and at the annual musical festival of the Palmerton Woman's Concourse Club.

Why be on the outside? Join the Ukrainian National Association today!

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

Ukrainian Independence Day

January 22, 1956 will mark the 38th anniversary of the declaration of independence of the Ukrainian National Republic.

We sincerely hope that all Ukrainian-populated areas in North and South America, where we are blessed with great freedom, will conduct celebrations and ceremonies next week that will receive great publicity for the Ukrainian Cause.

Last year, tremendous strides were made by many communities in various type stagings as Ukrainian clergy addressing Congress, mayors' and governors' declarations of "Ukrainian Day" or "Ukrainian Week," Ukrainian flag-raising over city halls and state capitols, pictures that showed our colorful Ukrainian costumes, exhibits, concerts and the like. We hope that big Ukrainian parades in many large key cities will also be included some day soon.

UYL-NA CORNER

Newark, N. J.

Now that the Ukrainian holidays are over and the New Year started, we continued our survey of the general Ukrainian Youth picture throughout the U.S.A. and Canada. We have some news from Miss **Justine Kowadlo** of the Ukrainian Girls Club of Holy Ascension and **Nicholas Echeskowsky**, a successful businessman and member of the Ukrainian American Veterans and Sitch clubs, both of Newark, N. J., and members of the UYL of N. J., a district council within the UYL-NA orbit.

The Newark Orthodox Ukrainians are planning to build **a $250,000 Ukrainian Center** at South 19th St. and 18th Avenue. Last month, **Archbishop Theodorovich** dedicated the ground and the Building Fund Committee has taken over, with chairman **Al Karnick** and church proxy **Mike Yurow** leading the way, going around for contributions and donations.

Also from the Newark area, Nick has sent us a couple of newspaper clippings on **William Gural**, a member of the Vets and Sitch, who recently married Miss Eleanor Bowne of Summit, N. J. and who, as commissioner, became Mayor of adjacent Hillside, N. J. this past January 1st.

New Jersey UYL

The very active N.J.-N.Y. recently celebrated their annual Christmas Party at the cozy Carteret Ukrainian Pavilion and over 75 youth leaguers really had a great time.

High-lites, which were plentiful, included food tidbits, anonymous exchange of gifts, games, and a fine vaudeville skit and song feat produced and directed by our own Rodgers and Hammerstein, **Stella Zaharchuk** and **Vera Kiceniuk**, who did some "fiddlin'" on the side. The players included **Vera "Sadie Thompson" Kuscenko** (the hit of the show) **Ann Stec, Bill Polewchak, Harry Kasha** and **Roman Kuchkuda. John Laszek** handled the M. C. duties.

We were joined by **Yvonne Duzansky** of Chicago; N.J.-ite by adoption **Joe Yaworsky** of Phoenixville, Pa.; **Joe Smindak**, former UYL-NA former UYL-NA prexy from Brooklyn and the great gang from Wilmington, Dela. the **Tyrawsky** and **Kosowsky** families (more of this group next week).

Incidentally, the UYL of NJ. will hold its 1st monthly meeting under their new prexy **Walter Bodnar** of Newark, tomorrow, January 22, at 2 P.M. at the Ukrainian Pavilion in Carteret and will hold its regular Sunday bowling sessions at the Hy-Way Bowl on Rt. 22, in Union, N. J. at the usual hour, 6 P.M.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

The **Young Ukraine Club** of Brooklyn, very active before World War II since the war's end—inactive to a great degree, is making a comeback with an "Old Timer's Testimonial Dinner".

We had planned to really delve into basketball for UYL-NA this week, but due to lack of space we'll defer it for one week. Incidentally, more official news might be forthcoming as we expect to make the 2nd **Executive Board meeting** of the 1955-56 UYL-NA administration to be held this weekend at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo, N. Y., the proposed site for the 1956 UYL-NA Labor Day Convention.

Carteret, N. J. Ukrainians who recently edged **Passaic** Ukrainians 60-57, are looking for games against any Eastern Ukrainians, from Boston to Baltimore. The Carteret boys have a senior and junior quintet. Address: **Gene Wadiak** c/o St. Demetrius Ukrainian Community Center—691 Roosevelt Avenue, Carteret, N. J.

We're glad to see Passaic on the move again. They had 2 charter members of the UYL NJ 10 years ago and we sincerely hope they come in again to stay.

Bayonne, N. J. also wishes to play any Ukrainian senior teams. Address: **Bill Draganchuk**, 124 West 19th Street, Bayonne, N. J.

Let's get ready for the UYL-NA Title Play-off!

A BILL TO AID ALIENS

(Concluded from page 1)

Immediate action is needed on this bill; individuals and groups are urged to act in sup- of Bill H-1210 by writing immediately to The Honorable Albert R. Pechan, The Senate, Harrisburg, Pa.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

A spurt of winning games within the last four weeks has given the "A" team of the Holy Name Society a substantial lead of seven games in the Jersey City Division of the League. The A's again made a clean sweep of three games in the matches held on Friday, January 13th, with their "brother Bees" being the rival team.

A three-game series total of 2,496 pins registered by the A's was the highest for the evening, as was their single game total of 877 pins. The Ukrainian Blacksheep five had the second highest series of 2,343 pins, while the second best single game was scored by New York's U.N.A. Branch 435 with a total of 859 pins. After enjoying the honor of being on top for one week not so long ago, the New Yorkers have suffered a streak of losing games which has dragged them down to fourth place.

The best individual scores rolled up that night were a series of 552 pins made by W. Kawoczka, and a single game total of 214 pins registered by Milton Rychalsky.

The Newark Division matches held the same night found the Penn-Jersey Social Club still in the lead by two games, but the high honors went to the Ukrainian Sitch quintet with a high series of 2,522 pins, including a single game high of 901 pins. The Penn-Jerseyites were second-best in the series with 2,497, while the Ukrainian Orthodox Church aggregation was runner-up with a single game total of 893 pins. Eddie Komon was the outstanding bowler of the evening.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1956

JERSEY CITY DIVISION

Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A (3)				Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B (0)			
Sakula, W.	168	186	165	Mamrosh, J.	144	125	177
Samoil, W.	198	161	147	Chaylka, J.	142	203	111
Pawelko, M.	138	147	203	Zidiak, M.	149	178	163
Hoeckele, W.	187	157	162	Blind	125	125	—
Cinurchin, W.	168	145	146	Blind	125	125	125
				Zidiak, G.	—	—	96
Totals	877	796	823	Totals	718	789	705

Ukrainian Blacksheep (2)				U.N.A. Branch 435 (1)			
Karyczak, W.	128	212	167	Wasylkow, P.	116	—	—
Turczynski, W.	160	160	127	Pokorny, V.	162	143	176
Blind	125	125	—	Switnicki, P.	120	156	137
Baranik, S.	152	139	162	Gulka, A.	160	201	168
Kawoczka, W.	195	145	212	Kolba, J.	117	202	182
Kawoczka, F.	—	—	134	Kurlak, S.	—	157	125
Handicap	15	15	15				
Totals	775	796	817	Totals	675	859	788

Jersey City Ukes (2)				Jersey City S. & A. Club (1)			
Tizio, A.	123	178	166	Chelak, S. Sr.	135	132	135
Blind	125	125	125	Chelak, S. Jr.	135	129	128
Gnyra, J.	178	166	165	Tizio, G.	122	123	106
Walczuk, S.	139	134	—	Lasuk, T.	139	158	136
Rychalsky, M.	153	184	214	Tizio, M.	157	103	174
Blind	—	—	125	Handicap	57	57	57
Totals	718	787	795	Totals	745	702	736

NEWARK DIVISION

Penn-Jersey S. C. (2)				Ukr. Orth. Church (1)			
Magalas, B.	139	167	176	Qorozok, J.	165	171	178
Kufta, J.	186	174	134	Margarits, S.	146	112	149
Malinsky, P.	142	157	149	Scheskowsky, No.	174	136	124
Fedrow, M.	168	169	177	Karitko, W.	234	189	138
Molinsky, W.	183	195	181	Janick, L.	165	173	148
				Handicap	9	9	9
Totals	818	862	817	Totals	893	790	746

U.N.A. Branch 272 (2)				Ukrainian Sitch A.A. (1)			
Banit(W.	153	179	194	Watson, J.	135	—	—
Blind	130	130	130	Chuy, P.	162	154	171
Sawchak, J.	149	123	158	Kowtko, S.	156	158	146
Brick, R.	141	152	169	Fera, W.	158	175	179
Gawdun, M.	190	174	185	Komon, E.	235	160	237
Handicap	69	69	69	Chuy, J.	—	128	168
Totals	832	827	905	Totals	846	775	901

Ukr. American Vets (2)				Tridens (1)			
Kalba, J.	150	203	177	Sheremeta, M.	176	149	140
Popuaca, M.	141	170	145	Karnick, A.	167	172	197
Lytwyn, M.	134	—	—	Karnick, A.	167	172	197
Struck, P.	138	175	176	Blind	130	130	130
Romanyshyn, V.	194	159	193	Sheremeta, P.	114	191	155
Zolto, L.	—	145	166	Singalewitch, P.	203	184	183
				Handicap	24	24	24
Totals	757	852	857	Totals	814	850	829

St. John's C.W.V., Srs. (2)				Ukrainian Y. W. Club (1)			
De Carvalho, J.	130	180	145	Quinn, B.	168	134	167
Kacaper, S.	146	141	166	Wallinger, J.	174	171	135
Tango, M.	202	176	148	Keybida, A.	144	145	174
Salabun, W.	165	182	127	Prowe, G.	159	154	142
Samila, J.	161	194	139	Rewiski, B.	169	170	155
Handicap	20	20	20				
Totals	824	893	745	Totals	814	774	773

First Ukr. P.M.O. (3)			83	St. John's C.W.V., Jrs. (0)			
First Ukrainian P.M.O. (3)				Fetsco, J.	161	108	126
Golambuski, M.	155	128	174	Maybo, M.	114	110	101
Melnychuk, J.	172	136	134	Buryk, E.	148	134	155
Grentus, M.	119	154	148	Yaroshko, J.	176	153	177
Dragon, B.	187	149	131	Hrycyshyn, S.	193	178	145
Zelder, W.	179	189	231				
Totals	812	754	818	Totals	792	683	704

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Jersey City Division

	Won	Lost	High 3 Gme Game	High Total Pins	Avr.
1. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A	35	19	958	2533 42747	792
2. Jersey City Ukes	28	26	870	2443 41718	773
3. Ukrainian Blacksheep	28	26	840	2464 41079	761
4. UNA Branch 435, N.Y.C.	27	27	962	2699 42107	780
5. Sts. Petsr & Paul HNS B	27	27	867	2374 40099	743
6. Jersey City S. & A. Club	17	37	813	2267 37565	696

Newark Division

1. Penn Jersey S. C., Newark	37	17	923	2560 44132	817
2. Ukr. Sitch A. A., Newark	35	19	978	2677 45834	848
3. Ukr. Amer. Vets, Newark	34	20	917	2517 43489	805
4. Tridens, Newark	32	22	911	2533 41673	771
5. Ukr. Orth. Church, Nawark	31	23	930	2643 43379	803
6. Ukr. Y.W.C., Newark	28	26	934	2634 43095	798
7. 1st Ukr. P.M.O., Newark	27	27	831	2384 40420	748
8. St. John's C.W.V., Sr.	26	28	899	2499 41629	770
9. U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood	19	35	836	2423 39413	729
10. St. John's C.W.V., Jr:	1	53	792	2179 35308	653

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691 Roosevelt Avenue, Carteret, N. J.
Proudly presents the
First Polka PARTY
featuring
AMERICA'S FOREMOST POLKA STYLIST
Frank Wojnarowski
SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1956
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Friday, January 27, 1956
BARON BOBICK and His Orchestra
Sunday, January 29, 1956
THE UKRAINIAN MALE CHORUS of LEHIGH VALLEY
Dancing to the K-Dets Polka Band — 6:00 p.m.

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10th Anniversary
BANQUET - GRAND BALL
semi-formal
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ESsex 3-3943

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Continuous Dancing to the
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Donation: $1.00 Commencement: 8:30 P.M.
PROCEEDS WILL BENEFIT NEW CHURCH BUILDING FUND DRIVE
All parishioners and members of neighboring parishes are cordially invited to attend.

Old Timers Testimonial Dinner
to honor
BROOKLYN UKRAINIAN PIONEERS
Sunday, January 29th, 1956
5 P. M.
at UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME of BROOKLYN
216-218 Grand Street
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YOUNG UKRAINE of BROOKLYN
Subscription - - - $3.00

ЛІТОПИС ОДУМ-У

ВІД РЕДАКЦІЇ

Приступаючи до видавання ОДУМ-івської сторінки при „Свободі", ми хочемо передусім подякувати Редакції цього щоденника за відкриття своїх сторінок для голосу організацій української молоді в Америці. Бо поінформованість громадянства про стан і діяльність цих організацій є корисна в однаковій мірі для самих цих організацій, як і для громадянства. ОДУМ приділяв завжди багато уваги справам преси та інформації. Від самих початків існування нашої організації Головна Управа старалась і старається якнайширше інформувати своє членство про життя ОДУМ-у. Це досягається шляхом видавання таких публікацій, як „Молода Україна" і „Бюлетень ГУ". Але круг читачів цих публікацій є до деякої міри обмежений. Він складається здебільша з членів і приятелів ОДУМ та певної групи осіб, зацікавлених життям української молоді. Для того, щоб поширити інформації про життя нашої організації серед ширшого громадянства, Головна Управа ОДУМ в ЗДА скористала з можливости та вирішила видавати „Літопис ОДУМ-у" при щоденнику „Свобода".

Для того, щоб осягнути нашу ціль, а саме всесторонньо інформувати українське громадянство про життя ОДУМ, редколегія „Літопису ОДУМ" потребує допомоги філій. Редколегія вважає необхідним створити сітку постійних кореспондентів-дописувачів в усіх філіях ОДУМ, які реґулярно висилали б статті та інформації з життя поодиноких філій. Тому ми звертаємось оцим шляхом до усіх філій ОДУМ з проханням уповноважити особу, яка збирала б та пересилала б матеріяли до редколегії „Літопису ОДУМ". Для успішности нашої праці такі матеріяли треба пересилати реґулярно принаймні раз на місяць.

Роман Лисняк

ЗАБАГАТО АБО ЗАМАЛО

На одних змаганнях копаного м'яча, де змагалися дві молоді українські дружини, відбулася така сцена: один з оборонців, відібравши м'яча у противника, так довго роздивлявся, куди його подати, аж йому забрав м'яча напасник другої дружини. Цей напасник, маючи перед собою тільки воротаря, повинен був провадити м'яча перед самі ворота і щойно тоді стріляти. Одначе в запалі гри він стрілив здалека і воротар легко зловив м'яча. На це наш сусід сказав: „Забагато або замало думання!"

„Замагато або замало думання!"

Чим більше ми вглиблювалися в сказане, тим відкривали все більше речей, що їх *можна б вияснити цим реченням*. Інтелектуалам постійно закидають, що вони думають забагато і що вони ускладнюють думання інших людей. Шекспір у світовій літературі подарував нам такий характер в Гамлеті. Не підлягає сумніву, що думання, доведене до фанатичних пропорцій, може паралізувати волю і повести дивними дорогами. Але той загал, який обвинувачує образованих людей в забагато думанні (філософії), дуже часто забуває про небезпеки недостачі такого думання. Мати замало думання (філософії) — означає вступати в життя без провідників і цілей. Хтось блукає без мети і таким чином є відкритий на небезпечні гасла, упередження і на провокативне самозадоволення.

Що тоді є „абсолютно правильне"?

Недавно померлий професор філософії на Колюмбійському Університеті в Ню Йорку Ірвін Еблін знаходить відповідь на це питання в сучасного італійського філософа Бенедетто Кроче, який говорить про думання (філософію), як про „посилений звичайний сенс".

Думаймо у світлі цього і *тоді побачимо думання* (філософію), як щось солідне і потрібне — щось, що приносить вам в допомогу випробувані мудрощі людства. А це є те, чого ми найбільше потребуємо — системи принципів, які б збагачували нас у нашому національному нещасті і в майбутньому успіхові. Наш сусід на змаганнях копаного м'яча був правий — наші неуспіхи походять звичайно від забагато або замало думання.

З ПРАЦІ ГОЛОВНОЇ УПРАВИ ОДУМ

Одним з обов'язків Головної Управи є відвідувати філії. Правду кажучи, про цей обов'язок не говорить наш статут ані правильники, але він увійшов у традицію від деякого часу. Минулі Головні Управи висилали своїх представників на відвідини до філій. Цим разом відвідав дві філії сам голова ГУ п. Богдан Марущак.

2-го жовтня 1955 голова ГУ п. Б. Марущак в товаристві секретарки ГУ п. Лесі Марущак поїхав автом до Боффало. Перед тим ГУ повідомила управу філії про те, що на цей день прийдуть представники від ГУ. Філія скликала збори. Присутніми були 10 членів філії. Між ними був голова управи філії п. Макуха. Також прийшли на ці сходини представники громадських організацій.

На зборах рішено згуртувати більше молоді в місцевій філії та посилити працю. Крім того на порядку денному управа філії мала перевибори управи. Головою перевибрано п. Макуха. Два тижні пізніше ГУ одержала звіт про результати цих сходин. До філії в Боффало прибуло 31 нових членів, які прислали прохання про прийняття їх в члени ОДУМ-у до секретарки ГУ. Члени творять самодіяльні гуртки та починають працю. Один з гуртків займався вишиванням прапора ОДУМ. Організується оркестра, танцювальний та драматичний гуртки.

17-го жовтня 1955 члени Г. У. п. Богдан Марущак (голова) та п. Микола Дзябенко (організаційний референт) відвідали філію ОДУМ в Сиракюз. Філія має 30 членів. З огляду на погану погоду, на збори філії прийшли тільки 15 членів. Згідно з правильником збори відбулися пізніше, не зважаючи на мале число присутніх. Порядок денний був такий:

1. Звіт з праці управи філії.
2. Вибори нової управи.
3. Різне.

Звітували деякі референти управи філії про працю в своїх ділянках.

Із звітів видно, що філія працювала задовільно. Щоб отримати ще кращі результати, за висловами деяких членів, філія мусить мати постійний і частий контакт з іншими філіями та знати про працю інших філій. Головою управи вибрано п. Трускало.

Слова: І. Багряний Музика: М. Фоменко

МАРШ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ*

Ми об'їхали землю навколо,
Пропливли океани й моря,
Та Тебе не зрікались ніколи,
Україно, ясна, як зоря!

Ми народжені в бурях і в горі,
Виростали в страждання імлі,
Гартувалися наші когорти
На усіх перехрестях землі.

Ми, як прапор надії й любови,
Батьківщину в серцях пронесли.
Виростали незламні і горді,
І навік Твої вірні сини.

Не злякають нас кулі і грози,
Нас не спинить ніхто і ніде, —
Хай тремтять чорні сили ворожі —
Молода Україна гряде!

* Марш ОДУМ-у.

О. Руслан

ДУМКИ ПІСЛЯ 5-го ЮВІЛЕЙНОГО З'ЇЗДУ ОДУМ

П'ятий ювілейний З'їзд ОДУМ в ЗДА, який відбувся 3-го і 4-го вересня ц. р., був надзвичайно цікавий і оригінальний.

Цікавим З'їзд робило багато факторів. Передусім склад делеґатів відбивав цілу історію розвитку ОДУМ, почавши від малої групи основоположників, які на незамітних сходинах в 1950 р. поклали підвалини цій організації, через заслужених ветеранів всіх організаційних боїв ОДУМ, до найновіших і наймолодших членів ОДУМ, що з цікавістю приглядались до праці парляментарної машини З'їзду.

Склад делеґатів був цікавий ще тим, що в ньому були репрезентовані представники всіх позицій і опозицій, які формували творче обличчя організації шляхом постійних організаційних й ідеологічних конфліктів, і яким ми можемо в великій мірі завдячувати творчий розріст ОДУМ.

Бо як не дивно, конфлікти є найсильнішими стимулами життя і прогресу. Життя, зрештою, і є постійний конфлікт між тезою і антитезою, який закінчується синтезою, що в момент свого постання викликає до себе дальшу антитезу і починає процес спочатку і в безконечність — твердив Геґель.

В світлі цих думок прогрес людства можна пояснити тим, що при кожній синтезі ми позбуваємось серії неґативних прикмет, якими нас так щиро наділила природа і до наступного конфлікту приходимо більш досконалими.

Розвиваючи цю думку далі, можна сказати, що життєва гармонійність є декаденством, бо вона не удосконалює людини, а прогрес й удосконалення можна досягнути лише шляхом постійних конфліктів. Найкращим прикладом пристосування тез Геґеля в політиці є двопартійна система. Часом дві конкуренційні партії майже не різняться у своїх програмах, але їх існування необхідне для утримання конфлікту, який кінцево удосконалює суспільство.

Оглядаючись на п'ятирічне існування ОДУМ, ми можемо, з присмністю сказати, що процес нашого розвитку був процесом конфліктів й удосконалення. Останній З'їзд відзначився, в порівнянні з минулими бурхливими З'їздами синтетичним характером. Делеґати прийшли до нього без наперед приготованих позицій і опозицій. Дискусії, які виникли під кінець З'їзду, носили цілком інший характер, як дискусії попередніх З'їздів. Тому можна рахувати, що п'ятий З'їзд завершив один етап розвитку ОДУМ і почав новий.

В рамцях цього допису спинюсь над двома проблемами які викликали надзвичайно цікаву і гарячу дискусію на З'їзді.

Статутарна комісія (під проводом В. Басюка) запропонувала докорінну реформу устрою Головної Управи. Річ в тому, що ОДУМ, як і більшість новоіміґраційних організацій в Америці, затримав традиційну европейську структуру внутрішнього устрою. З п'ятирічної практики ОДУМ можна сказати, що така система виявилась ненайкращою. Тому статутарна комісія пропонувала замінити одинадцять референтур ГУ, чотирма відділами, в яких централізувалася б праця окремих референтур. Голову ГУ і чотирьох керівників відділів обирав би З'їзд, а останні добирали б особисто співпрацівників.

Така система забезпечила б вільніший добір персоналу до проводу ОДУМ та зняла б з Голови ГУ тягар повної відповідальности за діяльність організації, розклавши його на поодиноких керівників відділів. Кінцево це облегчило б працю Голови і збільшило б можливості особистої ініціятиви окремих керівників.

В цікавій дискусії, яка виникла на цю тему, треба відзначити блискучість академічної арґументації п. В. Басюка. Без сумніву, проєкт був за радикальний для консервативної частини делеґатів і кінцево була прийнята компромісова пропозиція, яка скорочувала вибираний склад ГУ, але не так далеко, як того бажала статутарна комісія.

Друга надзвичайно цікава дискусія виникла над справою студентства. Велика кількість членів ОДУМ є студентами і останні здебільша займали завжди керівні позиції в організації. Але більшість студентів ОДУМ-івців виявляли увесь час нехіть включити себе в життя професійних студентських об'єднань.

На протязі певного часу в колах ОДУМ провадилася кампанія за створення Демократичної Організації Українських Студентів (ДОУС). Ця кампанія досягла свого зеніту під час п'ятого З'їзду ОДУМ в ЗДА. Дискусія, яка виникла над цим питанням, була гаряча і цікава. Під час дискусії викристалізувались дві групи дискутантів, які боронили зовсім протилежні позиції і вже від початку дискусії було видно, що осягнути компроміс буде тяжко.

Парадоксальним в дискусії було те, що група прапороносців ДОУС складалась в великій мірі не з студентів (п. Пономаренко, п. Медвідь й інші). Групу, яка була проти створення студентського об'єднання коштом ОДУМ, творили переважно студенти (В. Мартинюк, О. Смолянський, П. Матула, В. Басюк й інші). Назагал ця справа є досить комплексна і вимагає делікатного підходу. Ідея створення демократичної студентської організації виглядає блискуче в теорії, але в практиці вона означала б відхід керівних кіл з ОДУМ, що дорівнювала б обезголовленню організації. Чи змогла б нова студентська Демократична Організація заступити ОДУМ, залишається річчю сумнівною. Найбільш правдоподібно це б викликало розпорошення сил і занепад обидвох організацій. Але з присмністю треба ствердити, що студенти ОДУМ-івці зрозуміли свою ролю в ОДУМ і тягар відповідальности, який вони несуть в цій організації.

Після серії резолюцій у справі ДОУС, З'їзд кінцево зняв з резолюцій будь-яку згадку про ДОУС. Без сумніву нам закидали і закидають, що демократичне середовище майже не є репрезентоване в студентських колах, не дивлячись на те, що домінуюча частина студіюючої молоді поділяє демократичні переконання. Але перед тим, як входити в дальшу дискусію над цим питанням, треба ствердити, що позиція українських студентських організацій докорінно різниться від позицій таких організацій в Европі. В той час, як останні були кузнею української політичної думки та формували обличчя цілого українського суспільства, то українські студентські організації в Америці — це здебільша організації репрезентативного характеру.

Студенти ОДУМ-івці мають багато більше можливости виявити себе, працюючи з усією українською молоддю в ОДУМ, ніж в студентських репрезентативних клюбах. І тому треба відзначити здорову думку делеґатів З'їзду в їх ставленні до ДОУС.

З'їзд закінчився делеґуванням членів до ЦК ОДУМ і вибором нової Головної Управи ОДУМ в ЗДА. По переведеній роботі З'їзд треба рахувати найуспішнішим з усіх досьогочасних З'їздів ОДУМ. Кінцево треба зазначити деякі загальні недоліки наших З'їздів.

Щороку до Ню Йорку прибувають делеґати на З'їзд з цілого терену Америки. Ми маємо представників з Шикаґо, Дітройту і Міннеаполісу, які тратячи час, гроші й енерґію приїжджають до Ню Йорку. І в той час, як ми приділяєм багато уваги організаційним справам, ми майже занедбуєм цілком ділянку товариського життя. ОДУМ-івці з Ню Йорку повинні забрати деяку кількість часу з сухо-організаційної частини З'їзду і ознайомити гостей з різними аспектами життя в Ню Йорку. Можна зорганізувати відвідини розвагових інституцій міста, музеїв та інших пам'яток. Таким чином ми розвіяли б офіційність в наших відносинах та зблизили б наше членство в більш приятельську громаду. Можемо сподіватись, що нова ГУ призадумається над цим питанням перед скликанням наступного З'їзду.

ХРОНІКА

ВІД РЕДАКЦІЇ: Одним із завдань нашої сторінки є дати найбільше повний образ діяльности ОДУМ-у в ЗДА. Для цього потрібно, щоб кожна філія призначила свого постійного звітодавця, який нотував би її роботу. Прохаємо Управи філій подати нам прізвища і адреси своїх звітодавців. Всі матеріяли до відділу „Хроніка" слати на адресу:

Roman Lysniak, 305 East 78th Street, New York, N. Y.

ФІЛІЯ В НЮ ЙОРКУ

● Звичайні Річні Збори Філії. В листопаді 1955 відбулися Загальні Збори Філії. На цих зборах вибрано нову Управу філії в складі: Віктор Кулій — голова, Микола Панченко — заступник голови, Галина Краснів — секретар, Аїда Рачок — культурно - освітній референт, Володимир Харченко — фінансовий референт, Леся Марущак — референт юнацтва, Всеволод Черкасій — організаційний і спортовий референт. Збори вирішили влаштувати під час зимових шкільних вакацій серію відчитів.

● Андріївський Вечір. 17-го грудня 1955 філія влаштувала в одній із заль Народного Дому Андріївський Вечір. В гарно вдекорованій залі зібралося біля 70 членів і симпатиків ОДУМ-у, щоб на хвилину відбігти думками від сірих буднів та пригадати дорогі звичаї і традиції, пов'язані із святкуванням Андрія на Україні. Вечір відкрив коротким привітом голова філії Віктор Кулій. П. Леся Марущак пригадала присутнім про святкування Андрія на Україні. Вечір пройшов в дружній атмосфері з товариськими забавами і традиційною „калитою", що її заступав американський торт.

● Доповідь Романа Лисняка. 29 грудня 1955 відбулася доповідь Р. Лисняка на тему „Парадокс свободи". Ілюструючи свою доповідь багатьма чіткими прикладами, доповідач доказував, що найвільнішою людиною чи нацією є та людина і нація, які є найбільше зв'язані законом. Доповідь викликала коротку, але живу дискусію.

● Зустрічі Нового Року. 31 грудня 1955 філія влаштувала в малій залі Вебстер Гол Зустріч Нового Року, яка пройшла з повним успіхом.

ФІЛІЯ В НЮАРКУ, Н. ДЖ.

● 25. 10. 55 року відбулися річні загальні збори філії в Нюарку. Збори започаткувались вибором Постановчої Комісії, до якої ввійшли такі особи: Голова — п. Іван Павленко, члени: п. Микола Могила та Микола Скиба. Після звітів уступаючої Управи та дискусій, обрано нову Управу ОДУМ-у в складі: голова — М. Могила, заступ. голови — М. Скиба, секретар Оля Савонів, культ-освітній рефер. — М. Багацький, та члени Управи з рішаючим голосом: Оля Голенко, Галя Журавель, Катя Халецька та Галя Павленко. До Контрольної Комісії вибрано таких осіб: Голова — І. Павленко, члени: І. Стойко, А. Івценовський. На зборах також було порушено справу, яка торкається пресового фонду для журналу „Молода Україна". Зібрано 45 долярів на цей одинокий одумівський журнал. Цим самим філія дала шляхетний початок, який гідний наслідування іншим філіям.

● Філія ОДУМ-у також мала велику честь 2. 10. вітати Високопреосвященішого Митрополита УПЦеркви в ЗДА Йоана, який прибув до М. Нюарку та завершив посвячення новоутвореної церкви. Привітав Владику голова М. Могила, а одумівки передали Владиці китицю квітів.

М. Б.

ФІЛІЯ В КЛІВЛЕНДІ, ОГАЙО

● В неділю, 9-го жовтня ц. р. відбулися річні загальні збори філії ОДУМ-у в Клівленді. Крім звітувань уступаючої Управи та різних організаційних справ було також переобрано Управу. В склад Управи ввійшли: Гр. Шишута — голова, В. Пономаренко, Раїса Земська, Гр. Яшник, В. Турко і Валя Земська — члени. Членами Контрольної Комісії обрано В. Усика і Людмилу Наріжну.

ФІЛІЯ В БОФФАЛО, Н. Й.

● Філія нараховує 40 членів. Діяльними є танцювальний гурток та музична група, в якій велику діяльність проявляють брати Апанащуки. Спільно з ОбВУА влаштовано жалобну академію по героях Базару.

ФІЛІЯ У ФИЛАДЕЛФІЇ, ПА.

● Філія ОДУМ працює інтенсивно над вихованням наймолодшого покоління. Щоб ця акція дала добрі висліди, Управа філії плянує співпрацювати з другою організацією української молоді Пластом.

ФІЛІЯ У ДІТРОЙТІ, МИШ.

● Філія немає своєї домівки. Крім того члени живуть в різних кінцях міста, де комунікація є досить недогідна. Це примушує інтенсивну працю філії. Не зважаючи на це, Управа філії утримує діяльність на задовільному рівні.

ФІЛІЯ В БОСТОНІ, МАСС.

● 16 жовтня 1955 року відбулися Загальні Збори. Головою філії вибрано Лева Височанського і секретаркою Ірину Данилевич.

● 6 листопада 1955 р. о. Іван Данилевич виголосив доповідь „Християнська мораль, як головна засада в житті молоді".

● 20 листопада п. Ярослав Петрів виголосив доповідь на тему „Перший та Другий Зимовий Похід".

● Голова філії Лев Височанський доповідав про життя Митрополита Шептицького.

● Висвітлено два звукові фільми: „Пісня Сіону" і „Під сонцем Сагари".

● 4 грудня 1955 р. члени філії відвідали славний бостонський музей.

ФІЛІЯ В СЕНТ ПОЛ — МІННЕАПОЛІСІ, МІНН.

Філія в Сент Пол — Міннеаполісі видала дуже чепурний Бюлетень з датою 1955 р. З цього Бюлетеню і беремо відомості про працю цієї філії в каденції між 26 листопада 1954 і 26 листопада 1955 р. Управа філії складається з таких осіб: Олександра Гелецінська — голова, Василь Николаєнко — заступник, Леонід Рябокінь — секретар, Віктор Леус — касир, Ольга Смовська — культурно-освітний референт.

Згідно з наміченим пляном, за цей час виконала філія таку працю:

● 18 грудня 1954 р. з ініціятиви Управи, запрошено батьків членів, щоб висловили свої побажання щодо праці молоді та завваги до пляну праці вложеного Управою філії. На цих зборах було висвітлено також фільм в українській мові „Український народ, є проблемою Кремля".

● 7-8-9 січня 1955 р. переведено коляду. Зібрано 266.08 дол. Вислано для Ветеранів в Німеччині 63 дол, та на Українську Православну Церкву в Парижі.

● 29 січня 1955 р. відбулася доповідь на тему: „Спогади учасника трагічних подій під Крутами", яку виголосив учасник крутянських подій ген. К. Смовський (батько члена філії).

● 26 лютого 1955 р. влаштовано забаву, яка пройшла з добрим успіхом.

● 19 березня 1955 р. відбулася академія, присвячена пам'яті Т. Шевченка, яка була влаштована для членів, батьків, та симпатиків.

● 23 березня 1955 р. відбулася доповідь на тему: „Зоряні Світила", яку виголосив п. М. Дербуш. Доповідь була для всього громадянства. Після доповіді відбулися дискусії.

● 23 квітня 1955 р. відбулася перша весняна забава, яка пройшла успішно.

● 14 травня 1955 р. відбувся вечір присвячений творам Лесі Українки. Програма: відкриття, реферат, сольо-співи, фортепіян, мело-деклямація. Монтаж п'єси „Бояриня" та „Грішниця", під керівництвом українського артиста Бориса Грінвальдта. Декорація сцени українського художника-маляра О. Булавицького.

● 22 травня 1955 р. відбулася доповідь на тему „Айнштайн і його теорія", яку виголосив проф. Х. Рябокінь (батько члена філії). Доповідь була для всього громадянства. Після доповіді відбулися цікаві дискусії.

● 28-29-30 квітня 1955 р. відбулася зустріч двох філій — Міннеаполісу та Вінніпеґу. Зустріч була у Вінніпеґу. Наша філія приїхала з підготовленою програмою. Програма зустрічі: 27 квітня виїзд з Міннеаполісу, 28 квітня офіційна частина зустрічі та снідання, на якому нас привітав від Головної Управи ОДУМ Канади П. Лобода. Вечір 8 год. — забава, 29 квітня були в Соборі св. Покрови, де вислухали Службу Божу та Панахиду за сл. п. Симона Петлюру. 1 год. — загальний обід, та офіційне прощання, яке виголосив п. Гнатів. Після його промови, кілька коротких, але зворушливих слів сказала п-на Леся Гелецінська, голова Міннеаполіської філії. 3 год. — відбиванка. 8 год. — концерт, який був улаштований нашими силами. Концерт складався з двох частин. Перша частина, присвячена Лесі Українці, а друга — самодіяльність наших членів. Вечір пройшов успішно. Зібрано 75.50 дол., які були залишені на розвиток Вінніпезької філії.

● 13-14 серпня 1955 р. відбулася прогулянка. Ціллю нашої прогуляки було відвідати місто Мазепа. Зробивши заходи, ми довідались, що це місто дійсно носить ім'я нашого гетьмана Івана Мазепи. Про це наша Управа оголосила в українській пресі, а потім було передано по хвилях Голосу Америки.

● 8 жовтня 1955 р. відбулася осіння забава. Всі наші забави осягнули добру опінію найкращих забав в Твін Сиґі, від наших священиків та старшого громадянства.

● 15 жовтня 1955 р. відбулася дуже цікава доповідь проф. Х. Рябоконя на тему „Атомова енерґія". Доповідь відбулася з дуже великою кількістю присутніх.

Філія ОДУМ-у брала участь в таких імпрезах:

● 28 листопада 1954 р. відбулася доповідь українського діяча і члена Української Національної Ради п. ред. М. Воскобійника. На цьому відчиті, члени ОДУМ-у взяли активну участь.

● 8 травня 1955 р. відбулася Ювілейна Академія в 35-річницю Першого Зимового Походу Армії УНР. ОДУМ увійшов у склад Ювілейного Комітету і брав активну участь.

● 11 червня 1955 р. відбулася Академія 29-ої річниці смерти Отамана Симона Петлюри. ОДУМ увійшов в склад Громадського Комітету і брав активну участь.

● 7 серпня 1955 р. ОДУМ в числі інших організацій, взяв активну участь в зорганізуванні протестаційної демонстрації проти російських фармерів. ОДУМ проявив себе найбільш активною організацією.

● Хор філії ОДУМ-у що якийсь час відбував співанки, під диригентурою п. О. Сагуленка. Співанки відбувались по приватних помешканнях. Відбулося 38 співанок.

● Драматичний Гурток, під керівництвом відомого артиста і режисера п. В. Грінвальдта відбував свої проби що понеділка, а тепер що середи.

● Група танцюристів, під керівництвом п. Івана Чорного (члена) відбувала свої проби кожної п'ятниці.

● Спорт складається у нас тільки з відбиванки. Є дві дружини — хлоп'яча та дівоча. Відбиванки відбувалися що тижня, під керівництвом п. Юрка Гелецінського.

● Відбулося 22 сходини Управи філії та 17 сходин філії ОДУМ-у.

Слова: Іван Багряний Музика: Гр. Китастий

ГИМН УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ*

Вперед, сини народу
в кайдани закутого!
Вперед за Україну! Єднайся в бою! —

Здобудемо свободу!
Від ворога лютого
звільним Батьківщину свою. } *(двічі)*

Концтабори Печори
і тюрми з тортурами,
і пекло холодне страшної Колими,

і каторгу Сибіру,
і муки за мурами,
і сльози — усе взнали ми. } *(двічі)*

Від схилів Закарпаття
до вод Дону синього,
від скель Севастополя по Прип'ять ачей, —

за честь і за свободу
народу єдиного
ми станем
плечима до плечей! } *(двічі)*

* Гимн ОДУМ-у.

„КОМЕДІ ФРАНСЕЗ" І МОЛЬЄР В НЮ ЙОРКУ

Однієї неділі, перелистовуючи грубезну „Ню Йорк Таймс", я несподівано натрапив на велике оголошення: „Згідно з умовою з Урядом Французької Республіки, С. Юрок має за честь представити КОМЕДІ ФРАНСЕЗ... в Ню Йорку... обмежена ґастроля... В програмі: комедія-балет Мальєра "Le bourgois gentilhomme" (Міщанин з аристократичними амбіціями); "Arlequin poli par l'amour" (Любов учить арлекіна) і "Le jeu de l'amour et du hasard" (Гра любови і щастя) Маріво; комедія Бомарше „Севільський цирульник" і "Un Caprice" де Мюссе..." Далі я й не читав. „Комеді Франсез" — французький національний театр — була мені відома із захоплених оцінок усіх любителів театрального мистецтва, що бачили її витончені постановки в Парижі.

Нетерпляче чекав я дня, коли ставитимуть п'єсу Мольєра: неперевершеного автора серйозних комедій, напр., „Тартюф" і „Мізантроп", кумедних комедій, напр., „Удає з себе хворого", і комедій сатиричних, до яких належить наш „Міщанин з аристократичними амбіціями".

Щороку Комеді Франсез вшановує пам'ять свого засновника: 15 січня кожного року виносять на сцену той самий фотель, в якому помер Мольєр, і кругом нього стають усі артисти французького національного театру, одягнені в костюми з різних п'єс Мольєра.

В минулому столітті в Комедії грали найбільші артисти французького театру: Марс, Рашель і — на початку цього століття — „божественна" Сара Бернар. Зі школи Комедії вийшли такі майстри сцени, як напр., Жуве і Варро...

Нарешті прийшов назначений день. Коло театру на Бродвеї натовп, приходять все більше і більше людей. Кілька модно одягнених франтів, здебільша жінки і дівчата. Багато молодих студенток і гімназисток. Під пахою у мене томик Мольєра: на всякий випадок — давно ж бо я вживав французьку мову. Займаємо місця... Починається увертюра...

Музика делікатна, граціозна, може навіть трохи манірна. Відчувається, що це музика королівського двору 17 століття. Кажуть, що Мольєр написав „Міщанина з аристократичними амбіціями" на замовлення короля, якому захотілося за одним разом побачити і добру комедію і „турецький балет". Підноситься завіса. Розкішна, ясна і простора декорація. Чудові костюми. Гра артистів витончена аж до найменшої деталі: виразна дикція, жива міміка, точно обраховані рухи у всіх акторів.

Герой твору багатий і смішний купець, який хоче пробитися в аристократію. Згідно з ідеями Франції 17 ст., він — парвеню. Але автор надав йому і добрі риси; і Люї Сеньє виконує його ролю так, що він виходить рідко серйозний, здебільша смішний, але завжди симпатичний. До серйозних моментів належить сцена, в якій месьє Журден відмовляє руку своєї дочки молодому Клеонт, бо він не аристократ. Він хоче її зробити маркізою. Коли його жінка йому докоряє, не будь, мовляв, дурний і упертий: і ти не виводиш свого роду від святих Людвиків, він їй відповідає: тільки малі духом хочуть назавжди сидіти на низькому щаблі (акт 3, сц. 12). Але, в загальному, комедія повна сміху. Дія ж кінчається тим, що переодягнений по-турецькому месьє Журден заявляє „синові турецького султана", Клеонтові: „Віддаю вам заміж свою дочку Люсіль, а — звертаючись до публіки в залі — свою жінку тому, хто її захоче!"

На закінчення цього ж репортажу, давайте, послухаємо, що наш симпатичний буржуа вивчає на лекції філософії. Вчений маґістер пояснює йому: „Все те, що не є прозою, є вірш; а все те, що не є віршем, є проза".

М. Журден: „А що це є, коли люди говорять?"

Учитель філософії: „Проза".

— Що?! Значить, коли я кажу: Миколино, ану принеси мені мої капці і дай мені мій нічний очіпок, — це проза?

— Так, пане.

— Боже мій! Значить, я вже більше сорока літ говорю прозою; а я цього зовсім не знав! (акт 2, сц. 6).

Я. В.

(„Молода Україна")

КЕРІВНІ ОРГАНИ ОБ'ЄДНАННЯ ДЕМОКРАТИЧНОЇ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ В ЗДА

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Рік I Ч. 1

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