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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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РІК LXIV Ч. 197 IN TWO SECTIONS SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1957. IN TWO SECTIONS No. 197 VOL. LXIV

UKRAINIANS PARTICIPATE IN MAYFLOWER SHIP NATIONALITIES DAY

NEW YORK.—The first Nationalities Day in this city, proclaimed by Mayor Wagner, was held here Sunday, October 6 with the "Kobzar" choir of Philadelphia taking an important part in proceedings.

The event was celebrated at the waterfront site of the Mayflower II, docked in the Hudson River at 41st Street. Held under the auspices of the Anti-Defamation League of B'mai B'rith and the Institute for American Democracy, it was attended by several hundred persons including various nationality groups in native costumes.

The "Kobzar" mixed choir, under the direction of Dr. Anton Rudnycky, participated in the cultural portion of the program. Performing in excellent voice at the very outset of the program on the upper deck of the Mayflower, the choir sang "Chorus of Celebration" from M. Lysenko's opera "Taras Bulba," and Bortniansky's "Praise His Name." Piano accompanist was Mrs. Lydia Bulba.

Mayor Wagner, one of several Nationalities Day speakers, used the occasion to criticize the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, known as the McCarran-Walter Law. He deplored "restrictive measures totally alien to the best traditions and fundamental ideals of the American people."

The Mayor said the nation needed new immigrants "to retain, reinvigorate and strengthen the fiber of our country."

"One of the greatnesses of our nation is its cultural diversity within the framework of our national unity. Immigration laws that reflect distrust, discrimination and isolationism are contrary to the American spirit."

"The McCarran-Walter Law not only injures our citizens at home and causes much resentment against us abroad, but also impairs our position among the free nations, great and small, whose friendship and understanding are so necessary if we are to meet and overcome the menace of totalitarianism."

Other speakers were Dr. Robert W. Searle, president of the Institute for American Democracy; Hulan Jack, Borough President of Manhattan; Michael Cieplinski of the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations and Max J. Schneider, vice-chairman of the national commission of the Anti-Defamation League.

The Nationalities Day celebration also marked the opening of an exhibit of contributions made by immigrants to the upbuilding of America since the days of the Pilgrims.

Many Ukrainian Americans were in attendance, among them representatives of various Ukrainian institutions and organizations.

Other nationalities included Polish, Austrian, West Indian, Finnish.

Rain and high winds interrupted the program ane forced the dancers and singers to perform in the indoor pier.

Ukrainians Take Part in National Conference on Citizenship

The 12th National Conference on Citizenship was held on September 16-18 at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C. About a thousand delegates from various different organizations throughout the country attended. The theme of the Conference was **"Imperatives for Peace."**

For the past several years, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has been represented by delegates of observers at this annual Conference.

During the naturalization proceedings on the final day of the Conference, three petitioners from Ukraine were admitted for presentation. They were Fedir P. Bulbenko, Valentin Ananjew, and Sinaida Ananjew. The Honorable F. Dickinson Letts, Judge of the United States District Court of the District of Columbia, presided.

The most important and thought-provoking session of the Conference was the panel on **"Youth Asks the Questions."** The guest of the panel was the Honorable Andrew H. Berding, Assistant Secretary of State. The panel consisted of ten serious-minded students from educational institutions in the Washington area. Miss Yaroslava Sachno, who is of Ukrainian Heritage, represented Marymount Junior Colleg on panel.

The questions raised by the panelists were related to the Conference theme. Assistant Secretary Berding's answers to most of the questions were direct and convincing. However, the Assistant Secretary appeared to be somewhat flustered and evasive with regard to two questions raised by Miss Barbara J. Harris of Georgetown University. The first of these questioos was' "Why has the Administration failed to implement a policy of liberation which, before the American people, it has advocated since 1953?" Miss Harris' second question proved to be equally stumping, "In all principle and truly in the interest of peace with justice, why does our Government refrain from declaring as one of our chief foreign policy goals the defeat of Russian Communist imperialism? Are we naive to believe in the possibility of peaceful coexistence?" Neither of these questions was answered directly by the Assistant Secretary. At a reception that followed, the commencement of Russian Communist imperialism in 1918, with attacks upon Ukraine, Georgia and other now enslaved non-Russian nations in the USSR, was explained to many inquirers.

Veterans to Honor Ukrainian Soccer Team

The American Veterans of Monroe County, New York, will present the Ukrainian-American Soccer Team with a placque on October 26, at the Ukrainian-American Club, reports William Popowych.

The occasion will be a "Victory Diner." It will be an occasion, in which trophies will be awarded and recognition given to the team for winning the Eastern United States Championship.

Highlighting the speakers list will be two very well known and popular officers of the Ukrainian organizations: Mr. Michael Piznak, Supreme Vice President of the Ukrainian National Association and Mr. Edward Popil, Secretary-Treasurer of the Ukrainian Workingmens' Association. Plans for who shall represent the American Veterans have not been dedided as of this date.

IRON CURTAIN EGG HUNT

Yaroslava (Gloria) Surmach has a hobby that has led her down many strange paths.

Gloria ("Slavka") Surmach

Her interest in Ukrainian Easter Eggs has taken her on three trips across the ocean and twice through the Iron Curtain. A year ago she traveled through Ukraine, Russia, Latvia and Czechoslovakia. She spoke with museum directors and street-sweepers, publishers and kolkhoz farmers. Keeping a candid record of her travels with her camera, she has relayed her varied and memorable impressions to thousands of interested viewers at her many illustrated lectures.

This year her "Egg Hunt" took her through Poland and Czechoslovakia. to get to out of the way villages which have been isolated since the war, she traveled mostly via motor scooter. She found ruins of former Ukrainian churches in villages where the entire population had been resettled to areas of western Poland. Ukrainian peasants in these villages, though somewhat startled by the visit of an American, proved friendly and accomodating, and Miss Surmach has added some interesting information to her research on egg decorating techniques. Authorities, however, were not always as friendly and she was often stopped by curious police and once had a roll of film confiscated. Yaroslava also has the dubious honor of being the first American to spend any length of time in an Iron Curtain hospital, (as a result of an accident).

Miss Surmach is the art editor of a world-wide children's magazine HUMPTY DUMPTY (another egg, of course!) and was an instructor in art at Manhattanville College. Each year before Easter she holds classes in Ukrainian Easter Egg Decorating and last year produced a a "do-it-yourself" egg decorating kit. She has also helped to promote this beautiful Ukrainian filk art by designing attractive brass stands for the eggs.

At present she is preparing a magazine story of her trip for publication.

Yaroslava is about to launch on another series of colorful travelogue lectures, beginning in Syracuse on October 20th. Then in such cities as Wilmington, Del. (Nov. 3), and across the border to Toronto for the big weekend of November 10th. As yet unscheduled are Rochester, Baltimore and Washington, D. C.

New Yorkers will have an portunity to see and hear about her adventures and the Ukrainians she met this year behind the Iron Curtain. The candid, color-illustrated travelogue will be presented at Ukrainian National Home, on Sunday, November 17th, at 4:30 p.m.

N. Y. Journal American Writer, Ukrainian, is Honored

Walter Bazar, Ukrainian by descent, New York Journal American staff writer, recently received a 1957 Howard Blakeslee Award of the American Heart Association, for his series of six articles published in that newspaper last December.

The series, "New Hope for Your Heart," reported on the progress in research and treatment of cardio-vascular diseases and heart surgery.

Bazar received his $600 award at a luncheon of the Heart Association in the New York Athletic Club, on the fifth anniversary of the Blakeslee competition.

Other 1957 winners who received like awards at the luncheon were: Leonard Engle free lance writer, for articles distributed by North American Newspaper Alliance.

Buffalo Ukrainians Took Part In City's 125th Anniversary

Buffalonians of Ukrainian descent played a prominent role in the city's 125th Anniversary and World Port Celebration on September 20-30 last.

Members of the Ukrainian-American Youth Association Band, directed by Andrew Krafchuk, were among thousands of marchers who took part in one of the celebration's major events, a parade on downtown Delaware Avenue, September 21.

During the entire observance, members of Buffalo Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, sponsored an "Arts of Ukraine' booth at the industrial and cultural exposition, in the Masten Avenue Armory.

Thousands of visitors paused to admire the intricate and colorful wood inlays, ceramics, embroideries and Easter eggs, which are so closely related to the rich cultural heritage of the Ukrainian people.

Demonstrators included:

Easter egg coloring—Mrs. Alexander Krynytsky, assisted by Christine Dziuba and Dora Salaban; Wood Inlay—Alex Zenchak; Embroidery — Mrs. Maria Figluss and Mrs. Olha Chmola.

In addition, members of the Plast and Suma Organizations displayed costumes from the various districts of Ukraine. Mrs. Anna Makuch of the Ukrainian National Women's League was booth - attendant chairman.

The arrangements committee for the booth consisted of Dr. Michael Loza, Buffalo Chapter, UCCA cultural director; Mrs. Irene Lawriwsky, Mrs. Nial Steckiw, Dr. Bohdanna Salaban and Mr. Ihor Chmola.

The Arts Booth was made available through the efforts of Walter V. Chopyk, Buffalo Chapter, UCCA public relations director.

Gaily - costumed Ukrainian dancers and singers again played a salient role in the "International Day Program," an anniversary feature held Sept. 29 in Civic Stadium, to show how the cultural heritages of many peoples have been woven into the life and civic substance of Buffalo.

Enthusiastically received were the performances of the Ukrainian National Chorus, directed by Dr. Roman Stawnychy; the Ukrainian Folk Dancers from the Avramenko Ballet School and SUMA, under the direction of Mrs. Stephen Hanitz.

About 100 Ukrainian men and women in costumes joined in singing the finale, "God Bless America."

Arrangements for this phase were made by Michael Lysak, vice president of Buffalo Chapter, UCCA. Elias Bula is the chapter president.

Prof. N. Chubaty Loses His Libel Suit Against U.N.A. For Articles In Svoboda

In a decision handed down by the Superior Court of New Jersey, in Jersey City, N. J. a week ago last Friday, October 4th, Prof. Nicholas Chubaty of Mahwah, N. J., lost his libel suit against the Ukrainian National Association, on account of an article which appeared in the association's Svoboda daily, written by Prof. Roman Smal-Stocky of Marquette University.

Prof. Smal-Stocky's article, titled "In the Matter of the Late Metropolitan Polikarp," appeared in its February 10-12th, 1955 numbers. It was a reply to an article written by Prof. Chubaty, titled "A Clarification in the Matter of the History of the Church in the Encyclopædia of the Shevchenko Scientific Society," which appeared in the January 19-20, 1955 numbers of the Svoboda.

In his libel suit, Prof. Chubaty demanded $600.000, in form of punitive and personal damages, for the article written by Prof. Smal-Stocky and published in the Svoboda.

The hearings lasted ten days, at the conclusion of which the Superior Court of New Jersey delivered the decision that because, the articles of Prof. Smal-Stocky were "fair criticism" of writings of Prof. Chubaty, the plaintifl had no case.

Ukrainian American Committee Banquet Honoring Gov. Meyner

The Ukrainian American Committee is having a banquet on Wednesday, October 16, 1957 at the Hotel Essex House in Newark in honor of Governor Meyner of the State of New Jersey. The committee wishes to show its appreciation to the Governor for the many ways that he has given recognition to the Ukrainian people of New Jersey.

—The committee has arranged for a cocktail hour between 6 and 7 P.M. with dinner scheduled for 7 P.M. Theodore Lytwyn is chairman of the banquet; James Melnychuk is co-chairman; treasurer Michael Matiash; Reception: William Burke, Stephen Holota, Anthony Sharan, Michael Stacura, Michael Biliek; Publicity Theodore Wislocky, Michael Lytwyn; Ticket Committee — Michael Golombuski; Program — Marcel Wagner, William Gural; Trustees — Sam Sosnicky, Nicholas Scheskowsky, Michael Yurow, Peter Sheremeta, and John Atamanec.

Ukrainian Republican Committee To Observe Its 10th Anniversary

Senator Malcolm S. Forbes congratulates the Ukrainian Republican Committee on its Tenth Anniversary. Names of people in photograph, reading from left to right: Andrew Keybida, Mrs. Pelagia Kuchkuda, Senator Forbes, John Romanition, Mrs. Mary Procak and Myron Leskiw.

The Ukrainian Republican Committee of the State of New Jersey has completed the final preparations for its Tenth Anniversary Banquet to be held at the Hotel Carlton, in Newark, N. J., on Saturday evening, October 19th, 1957.

The principal speakers at the banquet will be Hon. H. Alexander Smith, Senior Senator of the State of New Jersey; Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association and Chairman of the Ukrainian Division of the National Republican Committee; Mr. Michael Piznak, Supreme Vice-President of the Ukrainian National Association; and Dr. Lev Dobriansky, Chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The guest speaker for the affair will be State Senator Malcolm S. Forbes, Republican Candidate for Governor.

Ukrainian representatives from Jersey City, Passaic, Paterson, Elizabeth, Perth Amboy, Bayonne, Whippany, Manville, Newark, Metuchen, New Brunswick, South Bound Brook, Carteret and Trenton have already made reservations for the banquet, and a large turnout is expected.

The following organizations are sending two or more delegates: Ukrainian Central Committee of Newark; Ukrainian Hromadsky Committee of Newark; Branches of UNA; The Providence Association; ODWU; ODFFU; SUMA; Self Reliance; ODYM; DOBRUS; SOYUZ UKRAINOK; The Ukrainian Stuidents Society; OPVBU; and others.

Leaders and editors of newspapers from Hungarian, Slovak and Lithuanian nationality groups have been invited.

A presentation of professional Ukrainian talent will round out the evening's program, with dancing to follow.

The Committee has formulated elaborate plans for supporting Senator Malcolm S. Forbes for Governor of the State of New Jersey. Letters have been prepared explaining the platform and principles of Senator Forbes. Plans have been made for distribution of letters and the presentation of Senator Forbes to the Ukrainian people.

UNA Branch 94 Observes Its 40th Anniversary

An impressive event was the celebration last Sunday, October 6th, by Branch 94 of the Ukrainian National Association, of Detroit, Mich., of the 40th anniversary of its founding.

The celebration began with a fraternal meeting of the members of the Branch at 3:30 at the headquarters of the Ukrainian Democratic Club.

With American and Ukrainian banners furling in their front, they marched to the nearby Ukrainian Catholic church, where memorial services were held for the deceased members of the Branch. The sermon deliveree by Rev. Knapp at the services dealt with the accomplishments of the Branch in service of God and Country.

Following the church services, the UNA-ites and their guests marched to the Ukrainska Khata (Ukrainian Home), where the formal observation exercises were held.

They were opened by words of greeting, spoken by the president of the Branch, Mr. Alexander Kushyk.

Principal speaker at the affair was Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association. He cited the excellent record of the organization in all of the fields of activity it has been engaged—in patriotic, cultural, and educational fields, for the betterment of the American way of life and for the advancement of the Ukrainian National Cause.

He then reminded his listeners that during the time of the existence of the "Obyednaniye" (the nationally representative United Ukrainian American Organization of the United States of America, which preceeded the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America) every member of UNA Branch 94 then donated 25 cents a week to aid the Ukrainian Cause.

The concert section of the anniversary celebration was highlighted by the fine playing of the Bandurist Quartet, which, conducted by Mr. P. Potapenko, presented a repertoire of some ten songs.

Irene Zybalska, a grammar school pupil, declaimed H. Chuprynka's "Ridniy Kray" (Native Land).

American and Ukrainian national anthems opened and closed the program.

Following it, a banquet was held. It was opened by Mr. Kushyk, who introduced as toastmaster one of the founders of the Branch, Mr. John Zablotsky.

The secretary of the Branch, Mr. Eugene Zubalsky, gave, in the course of the banquet proceedings, a resume of what Branch 94 has accomplished. He mentioned the fact that during the 40 years of its existence the Branch donated from its treasury $10.320 for various deserving funds and institutions, outside the financial help, large in amount, it gave its members in times of their needs and distress.

Speakers at the banquet were Mr. Halychyn, Mr. John Evanchuk, member of the Supreme Auditing Commitee, and Volodymyr Didyk, member of the Board of Advisers of the Ukrainian National Association.

Oral greetings and best wishes for the future progress of Branch 94 were extended by representatives of all the UNA Branches in the area, i.e. No. 20, 75, 146, 175, 183, and 292, and Branch 341 of Windsor, Canada, as well as by representatives of other organizations, including the Detroit chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

That same day, the Detroit Branches of the Ukrainian National Association held a joint meeting of their officers and members, which were addressed by Mr. Halychyn and others.

Columbus Sailed Safely Through Hurricane Seas

If Christopher Columbus, 465 years ago this October, had met a full-blown Caribbean hurricane, the New World might have had to wait for another discoverer.

Far larger ships than the Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria have vanished without trace in the fierce winds and mountainous seas of such storms. Columbus' tiny fleet came in the danger season and in latitudes that breed America's tropical hurricanes.

Yet not until two years later, on his second voyage, did the Admiral of the Ocean Sea feel the full force of hurricane weather, the National Geographic Society says. During the historic first voyage his luck held good, and the world gained a new hemisphere.

Columbus weighed anchor from the port of Palos de la Frontera on the Bay of Cadiz in Spain. On September 9, 37 days later, the Canary Islands fell away behind him—the western edge of the known world.

No one knows today exactly what his three ships looked like. No complete record, contemporary painting or drawing of them exists.

Nina and Pinta almost certainly were caravels — small, fast, sturdy craft, their hulls rising steeply to raised castles or quarterdecks toward the stern. Santa Maria was larger; it displaced perhaps 80 tons and measured about 80 feet long. Today's Queen Elizabeth, by comparison, is 1,031 feet long and displaces more than 80,000 tons.

Storms constituted the greatest threat to the high-sided little ships, followed by swamping and fire. Lookouts kept watch for bad weather as sharply as they looked for land. But the trade winds blew from clear eastern skies, through September and October.

From San Salvador, or Watling Island—first speck of land sighted in the Bahamas—Columbus zigzagged in and out of the West Indies, sailing hundreds of miles in hurricane waters without a storm worthy of the name. He touched on Cuba and Hispaniola (Haiti), collecting gold trinkets, parrots, plants, and Indians that he took back to the court of Queen Isabella.

In August 1494, on his second voyage to the Indies, the great navigator first met a true tropical hurricane. He rode it out behind Sanoa Island a 13-mile spit of land southeast of Hispaniola.

Ten months later, in June 1495, he was about to sail for home once again, having planted the colony of Isabella, when a fierce tempest arose and sank three ships which lay at anchor. Only the stout little Nina survived.

From the salvaged wrecks, another ship was built that winter, the Santa Cruz. She was soon nicknamed India by her crew, for she was the first ship built in the Indies.

Again, in 1502, Columbus met a raging storm that caught a large number of Spanish ships off Santa Domingo. It smashed a proud armada of 30 vessels homeward bound. Only one was ever to reach Spain, and more than 500 lives were lost. The four ships of Columbus, knowing better a hurricane's strength, somehow rode out the storm and battered but safe got back to port.

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The Ukrainian Cause

Just last week, in a letter to the editor of The Ukrainian Weekly, a reader implied that in our editorial of the previous week, titled "A Prognosis of the Future, we had failed to define one of the terms we used— the Ukrainian National Cause.

In our editor's note, appended to his published letter, we said that "the Ukrainian National Cause [represents] the Ukrainian national liberation movement, aimed at re-establishing a free and independent Ukrainian democratic state."

To which we add the following:

The meaning of the term "Ukrainian National Cause" ("Ukrainska Natsionalna Sprava"—to put it in Ukrainian) has been well within the comprehension of our younger generation.

They well know that the struggle for national and individual liberty has been a leading element in the romantic and often tragic history of Ukraine. One can feel it in the wild rapids of that great Ukrainian river, the Dnieper. It burns in the verses of Ukraine's national poet, Taras Shevchenko. It is interwoven with the pattern of Ukrainian folk song and poetry.

It should be borne in mind, in this connection, that because of its exposed, rugged frontier-like position, conditions that called for personal initiative and resourcefulness, the people of Ukraine were notably resentful of tyrannical authority. Their naturally rich and smiling country was the prey of one enemy or another, the Asiatic hordes, the Russians, Poles, Turks, Tartars, and now they constitute a rebellious captive nation of the Soviet Russian communist regime.

In this saga of the Ukrainian National Cause there have been many heroes, devoted to that cause. Thus, during the 17th and 18th centuries there were the Kozaks, who at first were adventurous frontiersmen, who in quest of liberty set up their military republic among the rocky islands and cataracts of the Dnieper and acknowledged no master or overlord, except their duly elected Hetman; although at times for tactical reasons they acknowledged Polish, and sometimes Russian sovereignty.

The story of these Kozaks, world-famed then for their fighting prowess and courage, tells how in the earlier days they led a wild free life, similar in some ways to that of Daniel Boone and other Indian-fighting frontiersmen in the early period of American life. The bolder peasants who hated serfdom sometimes fled "beyond the rapids," as the phrase went, to join the Kozaks, and help them to transform their military republic into an independent Ukrainian Kozak State.

That came about in the middle of the 17th century, when Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky led the Kozaks and the peasantry in a war of national and social liberation against the Polish landlords. Had Khmelnytsky not concluded that disastrous Treaty of Pereyaslav, which he did in all good faith and because of necessity, but which Russia grossly betrayed by gradually seizing Ukraine, had Bohdan lived longer or had his successors been men of equal strength of personality and diplomatic ability, Ukraine might have then won a permanent place among the independent nations of Europe.

Despite all reverses, however, due to Russian subjugation of the Ukrainian people and suppression of even their printed word, the flame of the Ukrainian Cause hardly ever flickered. Actually it was constantly flaring, and became steady at a high temperature, one which has existed to this very day since the advent upon the Ukrainian scene of Taras Shevchenko. Born a serf, he recreated the historic past of his people in epic poems and described the sufferings of the Ukrainians in tender and moving lyrics.

Then came the next chapter in the story of the Ukrainian National Cause. Ukraine in the twentieth century suffered much the same experience as in the seventeenth. The Ukrainian National Republic which came into being at the close of World War I, and which generally was supported by both peasants and the intelligetsia, but lacking a sufficient number of trained officers and administrators, was pressed on every side, by the Bolshevik and White armies from the East, by the Poles from the West, and collapsed.

Throughout all the terror of the following years, the fighting, the Moscow-instigated famine in the early thirties, the toll of which ran into some six million lives, the Ukrainian yearning for freedom, individual and national, manifested itself in many forms, such as in passive or underground armed —Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA)—resistance, and on various fronts, political, educational, literary, in cities and villages, wherein the patriots have done their best to advance the Ukrainian Cause, and many of whom have perished in the attempt.

That is the Ukrainian National Cause, and that is as it is understood by our Ukrainian American youth. And that is why their organizations should do their utmost, on their own volition, and in every manner possible, advance that truly noble cause—the freedom of Ukraine.

BOOK REVIEW

By Clarence A. Manning

Bukovyna. Its Past and Present. D. Kvitkovsky, T. Bryzdan, A. Zhukovsky. Pp. 955.

This is a somewhat repetitious but a very valuable book, for it treats in one volume all phases of the history and culture of Bukovyna, a distinct part of the Western Ukrainian lands. Bukovyna shared in the general history and development of Ukraine and in the Ukrainian revival in the nineteenth century but for most of its history it has been a section apart and unappreciated, even by many patriotic Ukrainians.

Since the decay of the Kievan Rus state, Bukovyna has gone on its own way, closely connected and at times sharply separated from even the neighboring province of Galicia. In the Middle Ages it was included in Moldavia and it shared the fate of that region, although it was at the same time a real part of the Ukrainian culture area and also was closely connected with that series of semi - independent Orthodox lands dominated directly by the Romanians and also under a Phanariote regime. Later it entered independently of other sections into the Austro-Hungarian Empire and though for a while it was treated as an administrative portion of Galicia, the Romanians soon secured a separation. Then after World War, the Allies, following their usual process of trying to preserve intact the old Austro - Hungarian provinces, transferred it to Romania. Now finally the area has been divided behind the iron curtain into Ukrainian and Romanian sections and the Ukrainian part has been included in the Ukrainian SSR with all that that implies.

It is this contact with the Romanian political and cultural world that has given to Bukovyna its distinguishing features. The modern Romanian language is based upon Latin with a strong Slavic influence and this has led the modern Romanians to claim descent from the Roman settlements in Dacia under the Emperor Trajan. In the furtherance of this tradition, which has only slight historical evidence to support it, the Romanians have always been hostile to the Slavic elements among them and in the Great Romania established after World War I, they absolutely denied the existence of Ukrainians in Bukovyna and Bessarabia and treated them as Romanians who had forgotten their native tongue and been Slavized.

This produced fantastic results and the Romanian administration went to all possible lengths to support its national theory, even to the erection of statues of Romulus, Remus and the she-wolf in even the smallest cities in Romania, not to mention the larger communities as Chernivtsi. The Orthodox Church authorities in Bukovyna fully sided with this tendency and practically all Ukrainian cultural activities were stopped in the province. The authors handle this period with a great deal of restraint and even perhaps understatement of the excesses committed against the Ukrainians, which were often done in the frivolous spirit that characterized many of the Romanian activities.

Yet despite all this, Bukovyna played a definite part in the Ukrainian Middle Ages and in the nineteenth century revival of Ukrainian nationalism. It has produced great Ukrainian authors as Fedkovych and Olha Kobylyanska, next to Lesya Ukrainka the greatest woman writer in Ukrainian literature. The volume contains a good judgement of their works and of their influence.

Naturally the region of Kiev and Galicia have always furnished the chief influences in Ukrainian life and thought. Bukovyna and Carpatho-Ukraine have been subordinate sectors in the great sweep of Ukrainian history but they cannot be overlooked in it for their special contributions to the whole. It is for this reason that we can only welcome a volume which brings together our chief sources of information on the province and we can heartily agree with the authors that the essential points in this study should appear in English and become known to students of Easter European history. This is especially true for both the medieval and modern periods. We are only now beginning to see the complicated relations that existed between Ukraine and Constantinople for centuries. These can only be cleared up by a better understanding of the role of Moldavia, as a mixed Ukrainian-Romanian-Phanariote state existing for some centuries and the role of Moldavia becomes much clearer when we take the intervening province of Bukovyna into account. So too in the Austrian and the Romanian periods Bukovyna had its own role to play in world history and small as it may seem to be, it is still a vital link in the complex European problem and in explaining the reluctance of many Western statesmen to give a proper application of the principle of self-determination to the Ukrainian people.

Ukrainian Bukovyna is now in the Ukrainian SSR. It is sharing the same exploitation and slavery as the other parts of Ukraine and it is sharing with them the Ukrainian hopes for freedom and liberation from Muscovite slavery. It is therefore good to have this book which shows how the Ukrainian spirit in its hours of glory and of decline is reflected in this small part of the Ukrainian world, so that its fate can be known and the Ukrainians of Bukovyna may have their chance to be accepted by the free world as part of a great united fre Ukraine.

Poet's Corner

UPSTAIRS WINDOW

She could lie in bed and see
A star shine through the
narrow pane;
She felt it was a friendly star
And knew that it wold
come again
Tomorrow night if skies
were clear.
Since she was old and quite
alone
Within the large and
weathered house
From which her children
had all gone,
She drew some comfort
from this small,
Bright-visaged talisman of
light;
This reassuring friend who
stood
Between her and the too quiet
night.

Pauline Harvard.

VOLODYMYR'S WAY

By WILLIAM LUKACZYK

(2)

Volodymyr's appeal for mercy in a ruler indicates strong aversion to capital punishment He is outrightly opposing a practice communism among the rulers throughout Europe who were guided generally by the law of capital punishment in the exercise of justice. Though capital punishment is justifiable, Volodymyr's proposal presents a greater humanitarian outlook and approaches a closer evangelical conception of Christianity. Volodymyr found a real test to this position in the which moved him to write the memorable **Letter** to prince Oleh. He wrote this letter upon the tragic death of his young son, Izyaslav, who had become involved in a dispute with Oleh, his uncle, and was slain in the ensuing battle. Instead of addressing threats of reproach to Oleh, as might be expected, Volodymyr sent protestations of reconciliation over the body of his son, admitting Izyaslav's fault in the dispute and even repenting for his own guilt in former feuds with Oleh:

"O, How sorrow-stricken and sad am I. Great is the struggle of my soul with my heart, yet my soul overcomes my heart. I am corrupt and will have to stand before the terrible Judge because we failed to show repentance and humility toward each other. And if one should say: 'I love God and despise my brother, then he is a liar... If you do not forgive trespasses to your brother, your heavenly Father will not forgive them to you." Volodymyr also had interests of his state at heart in refusing to retaliate against Izyaslav's death; for he charged Oleh with these words: "let us not ruin the Rus-Ukrainian land."

Volodymyr's strong attraction to the Psalter readily accounts for the quality of his faith. He preferred this book above all others because of the fervor of its prayers and intimate contact it inspires between man and God. On the other hand, Volodymyr may not have been thoroughly trained theologically to attempt an exegesis of the Gospels wherein are contained many paradoxical passages on the rejection of earthly values, which may have puzzled Volodymyr's socially ordered mind. Furthermore, the vivid teachings of the Church Fathers at times were too plain for him. It was the Psalter, however, which offered a middle path: a stark realism combined with profound religious fervor. It most clearly explained to him the relation of man to God and his neighbor.

In the first part of the work, Volodymyr presents his understanding of the nature of God. It consists of three aspects. He first pictures God as Just and Wise; One Who does not forsake the righteous. All the quotations he takes from the Psalter connote victory for the righteous and punishment for the ungodly (Psalms 37, 42, 56, 58, 63, 84). Thereupon, Volodymyr pictures God as a Merciful Father to the repentant sinner. To express this concept he uses his own words:

"Truly, my chldren, realize how merciful and overmerciful is the loving God. We are men, men, sinful and mortal, who plot to strike and shed the blood of him who offends us; but Our Lord, Master over life and death, endures our sins which are beyond us, again and again, till the end of our life, just as the father who loves his child, punishes it, yet draws it to himself again."

In the contemplation of nature, Voldymyr finds the third aspect of God as the Wise and Good Creator. In what is considered the most poetic passage of the work, he addresses a hymn of praise to God, characteristic of the Ukrainian agrarian spirit which seeks to cultivate artistic creation:

"Who is the man who will deny it? O Lord, so great and wonderful are Your works that in no way can the human mind understand Your wonders. Again we say: 'Great and wonderful are Your works, O Lord, praised and blessed be Your name through all lands unto all ages.'

"Who could not praise, not glorify Your might and Your great marvels and beauties found in the world: how the heavens are ordered; how the sun, the moon, the stars, the darkness, the light, and the earth are placed upon the waters of creation. O Lord, by Your Providence You have adorned the earth with various animals, birds, and fishes. But above all, we admire the way You have made man out of the dust and how various are the images in human faces; for we can search the whole world and not find two images alike but each has his own as provided by God's Wisdom.

"Let us also marvel at the birds of the skies, weak and strong alike, who coming from their paradise fall unto us neither staying in one land but going tito all hands to populate all forests and fields as God has commanded.

"All this God has set at the feet of man for his food and joy. Great, O Lord, is Your Mercy on us, which has condescended to make everything for the satisfaction of man, a sinner. The birds of the skies were also taught by You, O Lord: when You command them, they sing and delight man, and when You do not mand, they are silent though having voices.

"Blessed are You, O Lord, and praised forever. All wonders and good things You made and distributed; and whoever does not praise You, O Lord, and does not believe in You with his whole heart and whole soul in the name of Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit will be damned."

Volodymyr recognizes that the man's primary goal is the salvation of his soul, but between this and man stand man's sins. To remove the barrier of sin and to unite with God, Volodymyr advises his children not to retreat to the monastery of fast strictly. Rather he recommends a life of repentance, tears, and almsgiving:

"Our Lord taught us how to conquer the enemy (devil). By three good works man rids himself of the enemy and vanquishes him: repentance, tears and almsgiving. This commandment of God is not difficult, my children, for by these three good works we free ourselves of our sins and do not suffer the loss of

"For the sake of God do not be lazy, and I pray you, do not forget these works; they are not heavy. It is not solitude, monasticism or hunger that is borne by other exemplary people, but it is through the small deed that the grace of God is won."

This is precisely the formula for salvatioun taught in the Psalter. Volodymyr understands repentance and tears to be the same, and both are incorporated in the essence of prayer:

"If God placates your hearts, shed tears because of your sins, repeating: "As You forgave the harlot, the rubber, and the publican, likewise forgive us sinners. Do this in church and upon retiring."

As a morning prayer he prescribes this terse supplication:

"Open my eyes, O Christ God, Who gave me Your radiant light. Give to me, O Lord, years and years that I may praise God, having repented of my sins and ammended my life."

His night prayer is equally brief, consisting of one prostration or three of illness begging. He counsels:

"Do not sin. At night make one prostration to the ground and if sickness begins, make three; do not neglect this nor be lazy; for by this night prostration and singing (reference to the recitation of the Psalms) man vanquishes the devil and repents for what he has sinned during the day."

(To be continued)

Continue Your U.N.A. Membership!

By Theodore Lutwiniak

Back in the 1930's many Amnerican-born Ukrainians joined the Ukrainian National Association. These people applied for all types of insurance, but the majority selected 20 Year Endowment and 20 Payment Life certificates. Also, many parents selected 16 Year Endowment certificates for their children. Today, as a result, these certificates are reaching their maturity dates and the UNA is suffering decreases where its total dues-paying membership is concerned.

It would be wonderful if the members whose certificates matured would sign up for new certificates. But 16 years is a long time and many of these members have taken insurance from other sources. Some have group insurance where they are employed; others have National Service Life Insurance; still others have insurance in Americaican commercial companies. Consequently, not too many are signing up for new UNA certificates.

All the American - born members whose certificates have matured receive a letter from the UNA urging them to continue their active membership by applying for new certificates. These letters are helpful; some of the members respond by contacting their branch secretaries for new insurance. But others feel they have plenty of insurance elsewhere and promptly forget the UNA letter.

The situation is quite serious in that it hampers some of the branch secretaries in their efforts to obtain new members. They are having quite a time of it trying to hold on to their old members without taking time out to get new members. Consider that hundreds of certificates are reaching their maturity dates every month and you will have some idea of what the branch officers are up against. They want these members to continue as members, for they have known them for many years; they are friends and lodge brothers. Yet it easy to get them to take new certificates and the secretaries have their work cut out for them. The UNA helps as much as possible by sending out special letters and printed material; UNA organizers help, also, by contacting the members personally.

Some of our reders, no doubt, were once UNA members. Perhaps their certificates reached their maturity dates, or were surrendered for cash, or were lapsed. And others, no doubt, have certificates which will mature in the near future. We urge all of you to think seriously about taking out new UNA insurance certificates. The UNA needs every member it can get. It misses those who are no longer members.

Since the great majority of the ex members are of the American-born generation, it can readily be seen that the membership figure of this group is in a tailspin. Gains made by the admittance of new members are nullified by losses due to matured certificates, deathrs, cash surrenders, and the like. The total membership figure has been more or less frozen at 71,000 for the past few years, despite energetic membership campaigns.

If the Ukrainian National Association means anything at all to those who were once members they will prove it by becoming members again. We're not trying to sell you insurance you probably don't need. We're trying to show you that the UNA needs you. Take out the smallest and least expensive certificate the UNA has as long as you become a member again.

We Americans of Ukrainian descent should be happy to have our own fraternal benefit society, started by our hard-working parents, and should support it wholeheartedly. It is hard to understand why so many people indifferent to the organization. And it certainly is about time we appreciate the fact that our attitude is hurting the UNA, something that is part of us. There is only one happy solution —

Continue your UNA Membership!

PAUSE

FO REFLECTION

"The Ontario Lands and Forests Department received a bill from a farmer who cared for a new-born fawn, found near Sudbury (Ontario) and turned over to him by a provincial forest ranger," according to a recent Associated Press dispatch from Toronto.

The bill "listed such items as: bottle feeding three times a day for two months, care of pen, straw, gathering feed daily, and taking thee deer out for exercise.' It was marked:

" 'Paid in full by the deer's affection and charm'."

As I read that, I wondered how many of us, when we are forced to depend on others for our care, pay them, even in part, by affection and charm.

But then I reflected that children, like the fawn, pay the bills for their care in full by being affectionate and charming. And I got a little deeper insight, I think, into what Jesus meant when He said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God."

THE UKRAINIAN DANCE

By JOHN O. FLIS

No Ukrainian dance enjoys such wide popularity, as does the "Kozachok." In America we usually refer to this dance as a "flirtation dance," but in reality it is far more demanding on the dancers' ability than the name would imply. The boy, in an effort to impress and win his girl, goes into his best repertoire of steps and patterns performing them with perfection, yet with slight exaggeration, whereas the performance of the girl consists of more delicate steps and more reserved movements. This dance has many variations, the one being performed in America and Canada originated in the Ukrainian province of Podilia, thus the name "Kozachok Podilsky."

No wedding, christening or village festival is ever complete without the performance of a "Hopak." Because of the great energy which is spent in performing the "Hopak," this dance is usually performee by young people. There are occasions, however, when the oldsters wish to show the younger set what a real dance should look like, and it is at this time that they go into the "Hopak," with the by-standers clapping to rhythm, encouraging the old folks to perform more and more difficult and intricate steps and patterns. Having thus begun, the dance continues on and on until the musicians (?) tire, with the participants taking turns at the lead. The origin of this dance lies in Kozak times. Because an unlimited number of persons can participate in this dance, the "Hopak" has long been the favorite dance throughout Ukraine, not to mention the United States and Canada.

It has been often said that the bridesmaids have more fun than the bride. This holds true especially in the Ukraine. In preparation for the wedding, the "drushky" accompany the future bride into the forest to fetch "barvinok" (perrywinkle), a flower which remains green the year around and which serves as the basic material for the wreath which the bride is to wear at the wedding. The mother-in-law problem does not seem to limit itself to the western hemispher, for quite a few of the songs which can be heard on this trip to the forest are in the form of advice to the future bride on ways and means of outwitting (and outliving) the mother-in-law. At the "vinkopletiny" on the night before the wedding the bridesmaids perform a dance called "Vinochok" symbolically illustrating the interweaving of the barvinok into the wreath, ending with the future bride walking off with the vinok, but being careful not to put it on her head (bad luck you know, to wear one before the wedding day).

The word "Burlak" meant a handler or pusher of a raft on the shallow Ukrainian rivers, but in later years, the word acquired a different meaning. The serfs being unable to move from one locality to another, and the native nobility having forsaken Ukraine to absentee landlordism, there were few paying river travellers. So miserable was the plight of the raft operators that the word "Burlak" became synonymous with "One who had nothing, and cared for even less." The original symbolic value of this dance has been lost throughout the years and nothing but the name remains of the original dance. The version as it is performed in America has a certain beauty and appeal because of its combination of slower tempo and simplicity, with interesting steps and intricate patterns which keep the interest of the spectator.

The native simplicity of the "Kateryna Khersonka" both in steps and patterns, appeals to the beginner and to the professional alike. Although it originated in the province of Kherson, its popularity has spread to other parts of Ukraine. It is performed smoothly and gracefully, yet in such a way as to connote enthusiasm. It is especially popular with the girls, for in this dance they (four of them) outnumber the stronger sex two to one.

"Metelytsia" — the dance of dances. It can be as simple or as intricate as the dancers wish to make it. In most cases, it is performed as a finale at gatherings, with more and more people joining at the end of the chain until the whole ensemble is taking part. The chain winds tighter and tighter around the leader, until, at a prearranged signal all kneel except the leader who is seen above the group with the blue and gold Ukrainian National flag. The dancers then rise and continue to dance, each couple performing a favorite step, changing to another step pattern when it pleases. This dance has long been a favorite with the youngsters.

Being one of the best liked of all of the Ukrainian folk dances is the "Hrechaniki." The literal translation of "Hrechaniki" is buckwheat cakes. Such cakes are a delicacy when properly prepared from buckwheat flour which is usually milled by "zhorna," a hand powered primitive mill-stone. The dancers run through various symbolic gestures and patterns, illustrating the gathering (couples dancing in each corner of the stage), threshing and milling (first girls then boys dancing in the center of the square, illustrating gears at work) and finally the baking of four buckwheat cakes, represented by the four couples lining up in front of the stage with the boys doing the prysidka in a circle.

The "Rzuravel" represents a child's imitation of a flight of cranes. This dance is performed in one form or another by most countries in Eastern Europe. The Greeks, for instance, claim that it is their mystic Labyrinth dance. "Rzuravel" is a dance which every child should learn to enjoy.

"Chumak" represents a character sketch of a swaggering merchant, usually performed by a youngster from six to sixteen years of age. Here is a historic dance of the 17th Century when the Chumaks (salt traders) plied their weary way across the Ukrainian steppes and the desert with their wagon and oxen, much akin to the American covered wagon days. They engaged in a hazardous occupation and lived a dangerous life, for neither the steppes nor the desert was free of the Tartar and the Turk, and where bribery and tribute did not suffice, many a pitched battle had to be fought. News carried by these salt traders often served as a nucleus for attacks by the Kozaks in retaliation for previous pagan raids, or to free Kozaks previously captured. The Chumaks also served as the connecting link in the communication system between two worlds, the eastern Orientals and the western Europeans, worlds separated by a steppe and desert, no man's land which only the most stalwart and brave would dare to cross. The original version of this dance shows a Chumak symbolizing a galloping horse with high and graceful running step. The whip carried by the Chumak is symbolic of his life and trade, as is his white clothing with very little embroidery thereon, which wold protect him from the hot sun. The oxen were slow and at times had to be coaxed with the whip to speed up. The whip also served as a weapon in the hands of the professional wielder.

THE THREE-TIME CHAMPION

By YAROSLAV PADOCH

About three quarters of the Pre - Convention Membership Drive of the Ukrainian National Association is about over. As in sports, be they baseball, basketball, or football, the players in the finals do their utmost to win the game. In this case that game is the UNA membership drive. It's "players" are out not only to make the grade, but also to win. Sportmanship prevails here. Each one is out to beat the other, but in a true and sportsmanlike manner. And there is always the chance that the football carrier, the left or right end, may be tackled or run off the line just before he passes the goal.

Well, these plays, runs, tackles, blockings have—in football parlance—been characteristic of the players on the UNA Team, composed of those who are striving to make the goal of the UNA Preconvention Membership Drive.

The top player, at this time, is one of our youngest UNA Branches, the Society of Dr. Luke Myshuha, Branch 153, goal of the UNA Pre-Convention Membership Drive.

Quite a Record

The goal made by this UNA Branch and its secretary during the month of August is rather a surprise to us. That surprise lies in the fact that Mr. John Odezhynsky became the month of August champion of the UNA membership drive. Not only, did he enroll among his competitors the largest number of new members of the UNA during August, but he also attained the the championship mark for the eight months' duration of the drive. All in all, he gained 91 new members. His closest runner-up managed to gain 58 new members for our organization, the number of which in no manner reflects on the degree of its achievement.

There is no other Branch, of the close to five hundred Branches of the UNA, which gained as many new members as Branch 153, other than Odezhynsky's Branch. The number of enrolees—91. And it was he who accomplished it, Mr. John Odezhynsky. Thereby, he became a three-time champion in the current UNA membership drive, and for that he deserves great credit. All the more so, since even those Branches which were aided by regular UNA organizers, that is its agents, were unable to reach in any way his mark.

The Story of John Odezhynsky

Mr. Odezhynsky is still quite a young man, in the thirties of his life. He has gone through many experiences during his lifetime, and will undoubtedly undergo many others. Just at the dawn of his life, he underwent the agony of World War I. During World War II, as a young lad, he served in the anti-Bolshevik Ukrainian Division, which fought against the Reds for Ukrainian freedom. After the war, he, as a Ukrainian soldier, did not permit himself to became enmeshed in Communist intrigues in the prison camp in which he was confined. Soon he found himself freed. He decided not to relax after his war experiences, but to begin to build anew, upon the ruins of the past, a new life for himself, one filled with opportunities, to do everything for the good.

His law studies in Western Germany interrupted his intended emigration to this country. When arrived here, after escaping the fate of the many Ukrainians who were forcibly repatriated by the Soviet Russians, he went to work with vim and vigor in pursuit of those ideals which the newcomers, so to speak, speak and have dedicated themselves, dedication to America, the land of their adoption, and to Ukraine, the land of their birth and upbringing.

The Ukrainian National Association immediately became the subject of his interest. He became a member of it, and, for its welfare and growth, he went all-out to bring new members into it. Among them are a number of veterans, former DPs, who served in the American Armed Forces in the Korean War. His UNA Branch 153 was organized in 1945, and within a couple of years it had a membership which amounted to some 100, due to his efforts. Within the past year, he garnered about one hundred more new members, so that the total at the present is over the two hundred mark.

It is worth noting here Mr. Odezhansky had to reach first place.

Thus: during the first month of the UNA Pre-Convention Membership Drive, his Branch was in 4th-place, in the second —3rd-place, and in April, Branch 423 of Toronto—with the assistance of its secretary, Mr. Zorych, and president, Mr. Motey—set back Branch 153 back to 4th-place; but in May, Branch 153 rebounded to 2nd place, and remained on that base until August, when he made a home run, or scored the goal (be it speaking in baseball or football lingo), and Branch 153 became champion in the competition.

But the drive is not over. We shall see what we shall see, whether the champion team will be enthroned or dethroned by other very active competing UNA Branches.

For a livelihood, Mr. Odezhynsky ekes out a living by working in the Schmidt and Son Brewery, and is a very capable worker there, just as he was capable in fighting for the Ukrainian national liberation.

The Branch's Name

It is worth nothing here that branch 153 is named after Dr. Luke Myshuha, the late editor-in-chief of Svoboda. His idealism and his integrity and self-secrifice has evidently proved to be the driving force behind this Society's success in becoming the "top man" thus far in the UNA Pre-Convention Membership Campaign.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

After a rather lengthy bout with the famous "Kid Flu," who has been going so well of late, I will mention that several recent coincidental events have somewhat led me to write the column that follows in order to correct several false impressions.

First, the writing of these columes is voluntary act on my part as a hobby and an avocation (as opposed to my regular vocation).

Since my brother **Walter's** untimely passing 3 years ago at the early age of 26, after he had contributed to these pages for 10 years, I have attempted to continue writing about the contemporary Ukrainian Youth scene and of things Ukrainian in general—in the hopes of perhaps inducing some constructive thought and general activity in all Ukrainian populated areas where this publication reaches.

Secondly, as one who participated in many sports popular in this country, I have written about "Sports" in the past, stressing Ukrainian participation therein for several obvious reasons. They are: (1) the Ukrainians as a national ethnic group are big, strong, rugged and have the natural attributes of good athletes; (2) sports, no matter who says differently, will bring more Ukrainian youngsters into Ukrainian activity thru organized and regularly supervised Athletic Programs than all other types of programs, including cultural, social, etc.; (3) Once in these organized athletic programs, these Ukrainian Youngsters will develop from there with proper guidance into other forms of Ukrainian activity; (4) these organized Ukrainian Athletic programs, if properly run, would garner heaps of valuable publicity at the cost of just a little effort of getting the news into the respective area newspaper offices.

And any mention of the word "Ukrainian" in any American or Canadian publication is one more blow against the enemies of a free and independent Ukraine, as these enemies even deny the very existence of a Ukrainian people.

Thus, this explains in part my occasional literary excursions in Sports. Yet despite several recent mentions of me in various quarters, as a "sportswriter," I wish to assert that less than 20 percent of my writings have been on sports, as such.

I have reported and commented on many various topics, e.g., on the various Ukrainian youth leagues, the **Ukrainiann Congress Committee of America (U.C.C.A.)** which is close to my heart as I feel every Ukrainian worthy of the name, no matter what his or her religious, political, social beliefs, should all band together as one into **UCCA** and help speed that long-awaited day when a free and independent Ukraine will take her rightful place in the world family of free and independent nations; and on many other everyday happenings concerning Ukrainians and abroad.

However, I am not knocking "sportswriting" on any level as many great, famous and well paid names started in this fertile field including the late King Lardner, Bob Considine, Westbrook Pegler, Ed Sullivan, Ernest Hemingway, Ford Frick and a host of others too numerous to mention.

Coincidentally with what I had written above as to Sports being the best recruiter for getting our dormant Ukrainian youth into Ukrainian activity, sportswriters are read by more people in this country than any other types of writers, which may be indicative of the average American's leanings. My favorite is columnist Jimmy Cannon, who, although I seem to disagree with him about 50 percent of the time, has a tremendous narrative style and can really put you thru a wringer. I can remember many great pieces of his, but the one that seems to flash thru my mind is this little observance of his: "Why does every homely broad, af-ter bleaching her hair blonde, think she is beautiful?"

Now, passing from the sublime to the ridiculoue, I'll state that having written this little essay on why I should NOT be termed a "sportswriter," I'll now write about — yes, you've guessed it,—SPORTS.

Baseball

With the World Series signalizing the end of the baseball season, we'll touch lightly on our Ukrainian lads in the national pastime. **Nestor Chylak,** whose grand-dad was the first Ukrainian mayor in the U.S.A. (Olyphant, Pa.—where else?) served as an umpire in the past series . . . **John Logan,** the Milwaukee Braves sparkplug, is said to Philly whizkids of 1950 and '51 served in his 7th season with the top Toronto Maple Leaf and was the International League's all-star second baseman. Mike was the most valuable player last year . . . Mike's idol when he was a youngster in Yatesboro, Pa., **Steve Souchock,** former U. Y. Yankee, Chicago White Sox and Detroit Tiger infielder - outfilder, managed the Yankee farm team at Binghampton, N. Y. to the pennant in the Eastern (A) League. Big Steve also served as aid to manager Casey Stengel at the N.Y. Yankee rookie camp in Florida last spring . . . **Myron "Mae" Drabowsky,** the $80,000 bonus rookie of Hartford, Conn. wrote us last season that his bad is Ukrainian. "Moe" was born in Western Ukraine. His record with the Chicago Cubs (tied of 7th spot) was a tremendous 13 won and 15 lost record and he was one of the top N. L. srikeout artists.

Alexander Monchak, Bayonne's gift to the major leagues 17 years ago (Phillies), piloted the Wellsville, N. Y. Braves, form club of Milwaukee, to the pennant in the Pony (C) League . . . Big Steve Bilko, the minor league sensation who never could quite make it big in the majors, had another tremendous season at Los Angeles (new home for the Dodgers) where he rapped 56 HR's, 130 RBI's and was the PCL's most valuable player. Phil Silvers took his sargent's name after Big Steve. So you see, the top rated comedy show last year was about a Ukrainian.

LETTERS FROM AMERICA

Your letters from America—letters to friends and relatives abroad—can make friends for America. Make them count.

AMERICANISM...

By MYROSLAVA

This year marks 181 years since the signing of the Declaration that "these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States." It means liberty for all men which makes our heart swell with justifiable pride as we reflect on America's principles and glorious heritage which has attained for us a prosperous country and first place in world leadership.

Now what is it that the Declaration has expressed which we have mustered throughout these years?

The answers are simply these, as stated in the declaration:

1. Each person is of importance and value as an individual.
2. All men should enjoy personal freedom.
3. All men are created equal.
4. Right to freedom of speech.
5. Right to freedom of assembly.
6. Right to the good education.
7. Right to live where he pleases.
8. Right to work where he wants to.
9. Right to belong to an organization.
10. Right to own property.
11. Right to start his own business.
12. Right to manage his own affairs.
13. Right to make a profit or to fail, depending on his own ability.
14. Every man may earn his living when, where, and how he wants to.
15. the rights of any individual shall not interfere with those of other individuals.
16. The rights of any individual shall not interfere with the welfare of the people.
17. Each individual owes obedience to the laws under which he lives.
18. A man shall be judged by his own record.
19. A man is free to achieve as much as he can.
20. To achieve anything, a man should be willing to work.
21. Achivement also depends upon the ability to do a good job.
22. Every man has the right to a fair share of the results of his work and his ability.
23. Security is the ability of a man to provide for himself.
24. When an individual cannot provide for his own security, the responsibility should be assumed by others.
25. Each individual must deal fairly with others.
26. Fair and free competition is a good thing.
28. The individual is responsible for himself and his family.
29. The individual has responsibilities to the groups of which he is a part.
30. The individual has responsibilities to his country.
31. The individual has responsibilities to the world.

If we, the people of the United States, want to have a better life, spiritually as materially . . .

We must stand firmly for our beliefs, our rights, our principles.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

FOUR TEAMS TIED FOR FIRST PLACE POSITION

By STEPHEN KURLAK

As a result of the matches held Friday, October 4th last, four teams of the U.N.A. Bowling League of New Jersey find themselves vying for the top spot, with the rest of the roster, outside of the last-place junior St. John's C.W.V. group, bunched up pretty close by. Both the Ukrainian Center and Ukrainian Sitch teams lost two games out of three to their opponents, while the Ukrainian Orthodox Church quintet won two and the senior St. John's C.W.V. five won all three in their matches.

Although the Ukrainian American Veterans lost to the Churchmen, their total of 903 pins in the lone winning game was the team highest single game for the night. Also, their 2,517-pin total for the series was tops among the team results. In this category, the Churchmen came out second best with a pin-fall of 2,501, which included the third highest single-game total of 859 pins. Veteran Vic Romanyshyn was the star in this match and best bowler for the evening with a three-game series of 566 pins.

Other high individual results that night were a 555-pin series registered by Centerite M. Gawdun, followed by the third-highest series of 540 pins scored by H. Zelder. The latter's single game total of 218 pins was tops for the individual single game, while Bill Karitko's 217 was a close runner-up.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE
TEAM STANDING

	Won	Lost	High 3 G'me Game	High Pins	Total Pins	Avr.
1. Ukrainian Center	10	5	971	2692	12689	845
2. Ukrainian Sitch A. A.	10	5	922	2544	12186	812
3. Ukr. Orthodox Church	10	5	859	2501	11976	798
4. St. John's C.W.V. Sr.	10	5	836	2472	11769	784
5. Ukrainian American Vets	9	6	903	2586	12539	835
6. Br'hood Holy Ascension	9	6	873	2471	12115	807
7. Ukrainian Y.W.C.	8	7	923	2577	12015	801
8. 1st Ukrainian P.M.O.	6	9	807	2405	11288	752
9. St. John's H.N.S.	3	12	792	2262	10485	699
10. St. John's C.W.V. Jr.	0	15	777	2020	9806	653

20 Years Honoring His Holy Name In Jersey City

(5)

1951 (Cont.)

An Intra - Society Bowling League was organized on Oct. 19, 1951, with four teams competing every Friday evening at the Bergen Square Recreation Center.

John Chayka was chairman of the very successful Shadow Dance held on Nov. 3 at the New Victory Hall; that featured The "Lucky" Kargoll dance team, as a special attraction for the many patrons in attendance.

The Annual Reception for Holy Name members and loyal friends was held on Nov. 21 at the spacious Greenville Gardens in Jersey City.

John Chayka, as Delegate and Walter Sakula in the capacity of Alternate, represented the SS. Peter and Paul H.N.S. at the 13th National U.C.Y.L. Convention held at the Hotel Statler in N.Y.C. during the Thanksgiving week-end of 1951.

Mochael Pazdrey supervised the Holy Name Caroling group that visited the homes of Parishioners during the Holy Christmas Feast-Days and whose combined efforts had drawn favorable comments everywhere.

Monetary contributions by by the Jersey City H.N.S. to various deserving groups or worthy causes, amounted tto $676.00 during 1951.

1952

The Annual Communion Breakfast in 1952, was held on Sunday Jan. 13 at the local Columbian Club on Jersey Ave. The newly elected officers were sworn in on that occasion, that included John Chayka being installed as the new President. Rev. James Hamilton, Spiritual Moderator of the Hudson County Holy Federation was the principal speaker and installation officer. Stephen J. Magura was Toastmaster, while Roman Madej was the chairman of this most important event that was the best attended because of the support by the P-T-A and N.Y.-N.J. Council U.C.Y.L. friends.

The first social affair on Sat. Feb. 9, 1952 at the New Victory Hall was a huge success, with one of the largest crouds in attendance. John Szybunka and Roman Madej handled the planning details in that respect, very capably.

(To be continued)

УКРАЇНСЬКА ТОРГОВЕЛЬНА СПІЛКА
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Постачаємо товари ДОБРОЯКІСНІ, ПРАКТИЧНІ, НЕОБХІДНІ, щоб задовольнити вимоги українських покупців на чужині та рідних вдома: **МІЦНУ ШКІРУ та ВЗУТТЯ, АНГЛІЙСЬКІ ЕКСПОРТОВІ ВОВНЯНІ МАТЕРІЯЛИ, РЕЧІ ХАТНЬОГО ВЖИТКУ, ЛІКИ** тощо.

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ПРОМІНЬ

Рік III Жовтень 1957 Ч. 9 (26)

ЛЮБІТЬ УКРАЇНУ

Впливовий американський журнал „Бизнес Вік" в одному з останніх чисел підкреслив, що Михайло Стар (Старчевський), один з міністрів теперішнього канадійського уряду, є українського походження, говорить з українським акцентом і щодня дістає в своєму бюрі купи українських часописів і журналів.

Приклад міністра Старчевського свідчить про те, що прив'язання до українських традицій і зацікавлення українськими справами не тільки не є перешкодою в політичній діяльності в Америці й Канаді, а навіть викликає признання серед інших. Говорімо щиро: скільки наших людей, в тому числі й нашої молоді тут, намагаються приховувати своє походження, неоправдано міркуючи, що сліди його можуть пошкодити їм у їхньому життьовому успіху. Наскільки такі побоювання неоправдані, бачимо з прикладу Старчевського і багатьох інших людей в різних ділянках життя в Америці.

З другого боку, зацікавлення справами України не є конечною передумовою нашого життьового успіху (хоч у деяких випадках воно таки допомагає). Але чи таке зацікавлення не є нашим моральним обов'язком? Вільний світ, зокрема Америка, перебуває в сталій політичній війні з ворогом і поневолювачем нашої Батьківщини, імперіялістичною Москвою. У цій війні Україна стоїть по тому самому боці фронту, що й ми, ведучи пасивну й активну підпільну боротьбу проти московської тиранії. Америка і вільний світ з подивом говорять про геройську боротьбу мадярських революціонерів минулого року. Але мадярська революція тривала лише один місяць. А українська революційна боротьба проти Москви триває майже 40 років. У цій боротьбі Україна дала приклади героїзму не менші від Мадярщини, а її втрати у сотки разів перевищують мадярські втрати. Чи ж не повинні ми гордитися тим, що навіть у далеких концентраційних таборах Сибіру українці, як стверджують бувші в'язні-чужинці тих таборів, очолюють підпільний спротив в'язнів? Безперечно, підпільна боротьба за подвійною залізною заслоною Совєтського Союзу, при досконалій поліційній системі, є справою далеко важчою і вимагає більше посвяти та героїзму, ніж навіть революційний зрив у Мадярщині, підтримуваний мадярською армією.

Чи ж не повинні ми гордитися тим, що Україна перша підняла збройну боротьбу проти московського імперіялізму, ще тоді, коли західні народи готові були шукати дружби з Леніним і Сталіним? Адже ж старші поміж нами пам'ятають ще недавні 1940-ві роки, коли майже неможливо було переконати багатьох американців у тому, що Москва і московський імперіялізм є небезпекою для вільного світу.

Врешті, чи не повинні ми гордитися тим, що не зважаючи на важкі втрати і довголітню боротьбу в неймовірно складних обставинах під час останньої світової війни українські повстанці єдині в Европі воювали водночас на два фронти — і проти Москви і проти Гітлера. Український спротив не зламався під ворожим терором, і Україна, хоч і забута та занедбана іншими, далі бореться за свою свободу і за звільнення цілого світу від московської небезпеки?

Усе це — факти, які дають нам підставу бути гордими за наш кровний зв'язок з українським народом, за наше українське походження. Вони зобов'язують нас допомагати принаймні посередньо — через освідомлювання інших і через поставлення української проблеми на таку височину, якої Україна заслужила собі своєю геройською боротьбою. Вони, врешті, показують нам Україну не тільки як країну нашого походження, країну, в якій живуть наші ближчі і дальші брати по крові, але й як країну шляхетного героїзму та безмежної відданости ідеалам, які визнає і за які бореться вільний світ.

Максим Рильський

ФРАНКО

Син Яця-коваля, Іван рудоволосий,
Рибалка і мудрець, поет і каменяр,
Не надився на блиск і на позверхній гар,
На Чайлд-Гарольдів плащ, на Лорелеї коси.

Заглиблений у книг нових і давніх стоси,
Він слухав голоси з низин і з-понад хмар,
І хог хитався він, та мав високий дар
Гніт ненавидіти і люд любити босий.

Дорога у житті самотньому тяжка;
Навколо — ворогів закрадливість лукава,
Панки, що „люблять Русь" для ласого шматка...

Та ранив тяжко він беркута і удава,
І поміж нас живе ясна і чиста слава
Малого Мирона, великого Франка.

З Канцелярії ГУ МУН

15 вересня ц. р. відбулося на українській оселі ім. О. Ольжича засідання Головної Управи МУН, враз з Центральною Управою ОДВУ, на якім обговорено ряд проблем, пов'язаних з оселею, а головно пляни на майбутнє. Українська Оселя ім. О. Ольжича практично поділяється на чотири секції:

1. Виховна оселя МУН — біля цієї оселі є 12 акрів рівної площі для гор і забав та біля 20 акрів гайку і площі біля потоку. В цілості вона становить 30 акрів, на яких знаходиться кілька мешканевих будинків, які є власністю МУН.

2. Секція фарми становить 80 акрів орної землі, весь господарський реманент і будинки.

3. Секція відпочинково-розривкова обіймає 30 акрів землі, головний будинок-палату, біля неї другий будинок, який матиме залю на збори і забави, басейн і рибний став, біля якого будуть розміщені спортові площі та паркувальня.

4. Секція для парцеляції землі укр. громадянству, яке буде творити тут українське село та користати всіма удогідненнями оселі ім. О. Ольжича.

29-го вересня ц. р. ГУ МУН враз з ЦУ ОДВУ відбула чергове засідання, на якому члени ГУ МУН реферували актуальні мунівські справи. В основному дебатовано над справами Доросту МУН, який поважно розгортається на цім терені.

ГУ МУН своєчасно розіслала по своїх осередках та делеґатурах МУН друковані анкети, що їх мають виповнювати особи, які вступають в члени МУН. Просимо приступити до реалізації цих анкет, щоб в короткому часі можна було закінчити цю кампанію та приступити до виконування дальших напрямних.

Ми вже повідомляли в наших обіжниках у справі відзнак, які вже є виготовлені і розсилаються по Відділах та Делеґатурах. По можливості в скорому часі треба поширити їх серед усіх мунівців. Відзнаки треба носити на рукаві правої руки на мунівській уніформі, а малий тризубець при уніформі — на шапці, а при цивільному вбранні, на щиті правої кляпи маринарки. Обидві відзнаки коштують 2 дол. Відділи, які ще не отримали відзнак, просимо звернутися листовно до фінансового референта ГУ МУН д-га Дмитра Січа в Трентоні. З огляду на те, що ГУ МУН наперед заплатила за виготовлення відзнак, просимо негайно їх реалізувати.

Секретар ГУ МУН

КООРДИНАЦІЯ МОЛОДІ В АРҐЕНТИНІ

По кількох засіданнях, щоб скоординувати працю представників молоді народів з-поза залізної заслони, народів, що борються з червоним імперіялізмом за свою державність, створено два секретаріяти, які мають координувати працю, один — політичну, а другий — культурно-соціяльну і спортову. На засіданні, що відбулося в Словацькому домі, були представники від словаків, хорватів, македонців і українців.

До першого секретаріяту увійшли: М. Бегіч (хорват), М. Горасик (словак), Д. Попов (македонець) та Б. Коваль (українець). До другого секретаріяту від українців увійшла О. Ольшанецька. Також до цього координаційного центру увійдуть білоруси та словінці. На черговім засіданні буде схвалена декларація та встановлене ім'я координаційного центру.

Організатори цього центру — українська молодь, що старається на всіх фронтах працювати та пропаґувати українську справу. На кожному святі, що його влаштовуємо ми або представники інших поневолених народів, широко пропаґується політичні ідеї та методи боротьба проти спільного ворога за незалежність України, Словаччини, Хорватії, Македонії, Білоруси й і. Завдячуємо це динамічній та енерґійній праці провідників молоді при Т-ві „Відродження".

Нестор Пухватий

ВИТЯГ З РЕЗОЛЮЦІЙ IV З'ЇЗДУ ПРИ Т-ві „ВІДРОДЖЕННЯ" В АРҐЕНТИНІ

IV З'їзд Молоді ім. О. Ольжича при Т-ві „Відродження" в Арґентині проголошує, як і наші братні молодечі організації, розкинені в усьому світі, 1958 рік, як рік сорокової річниці проголошення Самостійности Української Держави та трагічного бою під Крутами, роком Української Націоналістичної Молоді.

IV З'їзд Молоді ім. О. Ольжича при Т-ві „Відродження" в Арґентині схвалює та підтримує:

Ініціятиву МУН в Америці щодо створення координаційного секретаріяту українських молодечих організацій та розгорнення діяльности Стипендійного Фонду ім. О. Ольжича, — щоб таким чином допомогти нашій націоналістичній студіюючій молоді.

З НОВИХ ВИДАНЬ МУН

Заходом Організації Державного Відродження України, Українського Золотого Хреста та Молодих Українських Націоналістів вшановано 20-ліття головування проф. Олександра Неприцького-Грановського в Управі ОДВУ виданням збірки його поезій п. з. „Осінні Узори" (том 6-ий, Ню Йорк-Шикаґо 1957). Книжка має 144 ст., з такими розділами: Осінні Узори, Золоті Ворота, Пастелі, На срібних крилах, Сонети, Обкладинка — Євгена Блакитного, надруковано в „Самостійній Україні" в Шикаґо. Хоча поезії писані в різних роках, вони однаково насолоджують душу читача своїм змістом. Ось, наприклад, уривок з ліричного вірша:

Запашнішають простори,
Листя падає до ніг...
Думка тугу в серці боре —
Сум осінній в димні дні...

А в іншому вірші читаємо бадьорий заклик:

Досить смутку! Більше віри
У могутність своїх сил!
Геть же темрява зневіри —
Даймо волі міцних крил!

Ще далі:

Задумаюсь... І щось мені рече:
Що ми, нарешті, теж
байдужі стіни
Розвалимо. Чому ж себе
не певні!

Поет вірить у власні сили, вірить у перемогу над ворогом, і закликає: „Даймо волі міцних крил!"

Олег

О. Неприцький-Грановський

СТОРІЧЧЯ ПЕРЕД НАМИ

Сторіччя перед нами... стало йдуть...
Чи ми готові йти в незнану путь?
Чи спотикатись нам денебудь
В щоденній метушні, щоб не забуть
Хто ми? Які завдання нас ще ждуть?!
Дощі холодні, бурі скрізь гудуть,
Та перед нами ясномрійна путь: —
До Золотих Воріт думки ведуть!

Щоб переможно нам до них прийти,
Сьогодні ж маєм гартувати сили,
Бо завтра буде пізно їх знайти.

Берім свій меч до твердої руки,
Ще дужче волі розгортаймо крила: —
Різьбім в державу два материки!

МУН Міннесоти

Щоб зрозуміти своєрідність Міннесотського Відділу МУН, треба познайомитися з цим далеким кутком ЗДА, розцяцькованим „десятьма тисячами озер", що живе своїм життям і рівночасно виконує свою функцію, як частина великого організму. Це стосується, мабуть, і до наших національних організацій, стиль діяльности яких до певної міри теж покарбований підсонням стейту „Північної Зірки".

Відділ МУН-у в місті-близнятах (Ст. Пол-Міннеаполіс) не є чисельний. Це — група юнацтва і доросту, яка потрапила до організації не випадково і не завдяки здібностям та рухливості організаційних референтів Відділу, а в силу ще крайових традицій родин, пов'язаних роками впертої боротьби з окупантами України. І це — органічне згуртування української молоді, яка пережила трагедію сорокових років і яка вірить у Рух, що пробудив націю до життя і змагання за своє право й силу в своїй державній Хаті.

Та найвірнішою характеристикою Відділу буде перегляд його „буднів", його щоденної діяльности. На цьому місці не хочемо „мучити" читачів офіційним звітом когось з покликаних речників Відділу МУН. Натомість поділимося кількома враженнями з життя Відділу, що проходило на очах усіх мешканців Твінсіти, — симпатиків Українського Націоналістичного Руху і... його недругів.

***

Треба було бачити оту пущу, оту дивачину між багнами й мало кому відомим перед тим „Кун-Лейком", що в уяві ініціяторів мала стати місцем під Українську Відпочинкову Оселю; треба було мати дуже буйну уяву і відвагу, щоб повірити в те, що дійсно одного дня там можна буде отаборитися з дітьми, не ризикуючи пожалитися кущами „пойзен-айві" або уквітчатися тисячами реп'яхів!..

І яке ж було здивовання реально мислячих наших співгромадян (з присмаком песимізму задля годиться), коли на їхніх очах членство МУН-у й ОДВУ розчистило частину лісу й привело в порядок берег озера, а пізніше — величезним закладом праці й енерґії — здійснило мрію Братніх Організацій: поставило гарну будову на шматкові Української Землі в Міннесоті, як Українсько-Американську Відпочинкову Оселю з уділовцями членами й з-поза Братніх Організацій.

***

Найголовніше — взятись до чогось і намічене виконати! І от кілька ентузіястів місцевого Відділу МУН і жінок з Відділу Українського Золотого Хреста поставили перед собою завдання випробувати новозбудовану оселю під літній табір для доросту МУН. Вирішили і зробили. Змобілізували дітвору свого членства, притягли трохи дітей своїх знайомих, організували справу харчування, обслуги. Привезли кількадесят сінників, ковдри...

Треба було бачити, з яким запалом співпрацювала ця група ентузіястів: дітей і виховательок, а також інструкторів спорту — вчорашніх бойовиків УПА...

Чи осяг довготривалий? Безперечно. МУН збагатився не лише досвідом, але й кадрами, що підростають.

***

Не знаю, чи було на думці у членства Відділу створити власний драматичний гурток. Відомо лише, що виринула була думка гідно відзначити річницю Дня Української Фльоти. В пошуках за новим репертуаром хтось піддав думку „достосувати" монтаж зі „Зможу" Ю. Зорича до бувальщини підпілля ОУН в Криму за часів німецької окупації — і виставу дати вперше на сцені Української Відпочинкової Оселі на Кун-Лейку.

Ми всі знаємо, з якими труднощами зв'язана підготова до вистави. Відбути пробу з усіма дійовими особами надзвичайно тяжко! Люди працюють або вчаться і не завжди можуть прийти саме тоді, на коли призначено пробу. Крім того, на оселі сцена існувала більше в проєкті... Не було ні куліс, ні куртини, ні освітлення. Але все це знайшлося і все було підготовлене дуже добре. При тому виявилося, що Відділ має в своїх рядах режисера з солідним стажем роботи в драматичних гуртках Відділів Української Національної Єдности Франції, який недавно прибув з Европи. Справа побудови сцени, виготовлення і монтування куліс та куртини була успішно розв'язана фаховими силами членства МУН'у.

Вистава пройшла з великим успіхом, і треба лише дивуватися тому, що досі ця здібна група друзів не виступила, скажімо, в Шикаґо чи у Вінніпеґу, як гості тамошніх Відділів МУН і БО. Бо не можна собі уявити дальшу розбудову позицій МУН'у лише методами вчорашнього дня: збільшені вимоги сучасного моменту домагаються й від Відділів МУН'у шукання як не нових видів праці, то у всякому разі — нового підходу до своїх завдань і нових оцінок своїх спроможностей, часто недоцінюваних.

***

Оце кілька „мазків", які, хоч і не дають повного образу Відділу МУН у Твін-Ситі, все ж дещо ілюструють.

Очевидно, поруч згаданих осягів, що можуть бути вихідною базою для ще більшої активізації Осередку, а може й цілого „Північного Заходу" — існують недоліки властиві, зрештою, багатьом і не лише мунівським осередкам. Та все ж треба ствердити, що згадані вище позитиви є запорукою наявности творчої ініціятиви у наших міннесотських друзів, а значить і майбутнього.

С. П-вець

MUN Activities

ANNUAL 4TH BRANCH PROGRESS REPORT

It is with great pride in our hearts that we scan the annual progress of our fourth branch for the '56-'57 year. About one year ago several Ukrainians met; nearly strangers they started out an experiment which turned out to be a good substantial foundation for the future. All praise and credit are due to the pioneer initial members who regardless of the shortcomings, the competitive obstacles, stuck out the year and overcame the struggles and hardships and today are rewarded for that struggle.

Meetings

Meetings were held frequently for discussing and planning our activities. On the whole they turned out to be quite successful and advantageous for only with this careful planning and documentation of the opinions of the members could the program through the year be successful.

In our short existence we were able to sponsor 6 informative and interesting lectures. We had the opportunity to hear Ted Thuslak on Ukrainian culture, wood carving and egg decorating, Andrew Hubal on Military services, Michael Belendiuk on College Education, Mary Serna on CAP, Yaroslaw Haywas on Ukrainian Youth in Europe and the president of the Executive Committee Roman Shramenko on our organization MUN. Lectures are very beneficial, because here we are able to discuss interesting subjects, learn more about them, and perhaps create a desire towards some field, which was hidden in us and only through listening and discussing can we sometimes find ourselves.

Affairs

Our branch held a number of affairs, including tea parties, social parties, dances, such as our first Halloween dance, which turned out to be quite successful event, a New Year's dance, picnic, outings, etc. We also held a public dance in cooperation with our neighbor MUN branch of Newark, N.J., which was a huge success both morally and financially. At that dance our MUN dance group performed a few Ukrainian folk dances which were enthusiastically accepted by the audience.

Out sports department has to be improved, because of lack of space, equipment and proper instructors to guide us.

Participation

We were still in our organizational status, when we participated in the Ukrainian Manifestation held at Manhattan Center in New York City. We were highly commended on way we fulfilled our duties.

Our participation in the different affairs, with our brother organizations ODWU, ZAREVO, and Ukrainian Gold Cross have all been very successful and closer relationship has developed among us.

Many of us have done our share in helping organize the two branches in Philadelphia and Newark by attending their initial meetings, giving them and sharing with them encouragement and cooperation.

At the last Convention and Banquet held in honor of the distinguished guest from Europe Colonel Andrew Melnyk, president of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) our branch did not play such an important role, for just a few of us attended. Many were away with their families on vacation, others worked and others attended summer courses but our branch was represented and we were able to contribute to the liberation fund as well as greet the Colonel. He in turn was very pleased with our youth and wished us success in all our activities and to continue to aid the land of our forefathers the best we can.

In the future we must try our utmost to attend such events, for the future community work, in order to preserve the Ukrainian truth depends upon us—THE YOUTH—and we must prepare ourselves to carry on. Neglecting to interest ourselves in this problem will only mean the downfall of all Ukrainian life and eventually Ukraine itself. As we all know the purpose for just such an organization as ours is to aid in the realization of a Free Ukraine, so that when we say we are of Ukrainian origin, we don't see any puzzled looking faces, but faces of envy that we are descendatnts of a Great Nation.

Publications

For the past three years, the Central Executive of MUN publishes a MUN page in *The Ukrainian Weekly*. The American speaking MUN members are given the opportunity of voicing their thoughts and writing articles in this page, for more than 25,000 people to read.

Through this page, the rest of the Ukrainian American world know about MUN and their activities. Thanks to just a couple of individuals in this branch the American column appears with every issue of the *Promin*.

Through this page we inform others about our organization, but what we need is just a few more voluntary writers to write.

This first year of progress has put us on the road to great achievements because we Ukrainians have it in us.

Branch 4 Celebrates First Anniversary and Plans Ahead

The New York MUN branch celebrated its first anniversary Saturday, September 21st with a gala party. Zarevo and ODWU joined in the festivities of the year-old-branch. At the request of the re-elected president, Oleh Riznyk, all participants sang Happy Birthday to MUN. One small blue candle illuminated the gold icing on the cake. Thereafter the cake was cut and served to the guests.

Previous to the day of the party, a more serious event took place. This was the election of the new branch executive. The following were elected to govern the branch for the next twelve months; President—Oleh Riznyk, Vice-President — Walter Hosko, Secretary — Nestor Derkach, Treasurer — Mary Jane Stasiuk, Organizer — Rosemary DeLuca, Administrator, Dan Dinka, Controllling Committee—Roma Shuhan, Chairman, Members—Natalie Pasiuk and Helen West, Sports and Social Director—Vladimirus Stecyk.

The idleness of MUN during the summer is now a thing of the past. Again MUN members will participate in a social-educational-cultural program. Starting the new year, there will be organized a mixed chorus. Diligently working on this chorus is Volodymyr Bakum, a member of Zarevo. Already 22 members have signed for participation. As soon as a suitable director becomes available, practice sessions will commence.

MUN is also planning to participate actively in the Ukrainian Youth Festival to be held at the end of this month in New York City. Also on tap is a vigorous and new social and sports program which can gain momentum this year after the experience we received when it was unsuccessfully attempted last year.

VOR

Наша пошта

Повідомляємо В Ш а н о в н и х пресреферентів МУН і авторів, що чергова сторінка „Променю" появиться з датою 16-го листопада ц. р. Просимо висилати дописи і статті не пізніше, як за 10 днів перед появою сторінки.

А. Домарацький

МОЛОДЬ ВОЛИНІ НА БАРИКАДАХ РЕВОЛЮЦІЇ

(З перспективи 15-ліття дій УПА)

„До суду Тебе не скують ланцюги
І руки не зв'яжуть ворожі,
Стоять Твої вірні сини навкруги
З шаблями в руках на сторожі."

(за Олесем)

Жовтень 1943 року на Волині. Розкішні партизанські ночі на Крем'янеччині, без приморозків, без дощів. Пожовклі листки повільно спадають з дерев на землю, а місяць колихається на хмарах, як скибка доспілого кавуна. З-за гори, з-за темного лісу долітає пісня: то співають дівчата в селі Антонівці. Вони тулять за своїми друзями, що, лишивши їх, вибрали — боротьбу. „Ти певно, вже не вернешся!" — плакала не одна з них. Тепер розважають вони співом свою тугу, про любов свою співають до друзів своїх найдорожчих...

Після важких боїв у Лішні, в Стіжку, під Білою Криницею, в Горанці, під Боремками, у Вишнівці, в затяжних сутичках на Дубенщині, група юнаків на чолі з командиром Білим, озброєна у „фінки" та „дехтярі", з пістолями й ґранатами, вирушила в напрямі Володимирщини. Ночі для нас були днями, ночі нас мучили затяжними маршами, з безперервними короткими боями. Аж на 14-ий день прибули ми на призначене місце.

І там зустріли ми молодих бійців-партизанів, які рясно вкривали своїми загонами-таборами відтинок Володимирщини. Ціль осягнена. Почалися знову бої в нових обставинах, на новім терені, бої хвилеві, але часті й криваві, в які входила сотня, а виходила чота. Під Стижаричами мали ми великий успіх, здобувши перевагу над німцями, а найголовніше розпорошивши сотню, яка стояла в запіллі й нищила українські села.

Потім тереном нашого ділення стали болота Полісся. З одного боку — німці, з другого — польська партизанка (Армія Крайова), а з третього — партизанка Ковпака, сильна й жорстока. Німецькі СС-и щоденно наїздили на українські села, нищили все дотла, а зловлених людей палили живцем.

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Село Грушівка було в наших серцях немов рана, бо в тому селі лягло багато наших друзів жертвою польської партизанки.

Була то спокійна, тиха ніч. Десь-не-десь валився на землю листок з дерева, насторожуючи вуха молодим бійцям-партизанам. Ось і ранок. Друзі не сплять. Вони чекають на становищах. Чотовий Чорний та ройовий Корч перевіряють останній раз чоту. Вони відчувають, як і кожний з нас інтуїтивно, що треба берегтися. Перед нами — поляна, а за нами густий, грубий ліс з корчами. За поляною на віддалі трьох кілометрів 300 озброєних польських партизанів. За нами, за густим лісом, на віддалі трьох кілометрів, наш головний штаб з кількома сотнями. Перемучена і виснажена голодом та холодом розвідка дала знати нам про небезпеку аж тоді, як на віддалі 20 метрів ззаду нас застукотіли ворожі кулемети. Почався нерівний бій на невигідних для нас позиціях. Поляки рушили в атаку. Їх — сила велика, нас — лише сотня. Від дерева до дерева, відстрілюючись, почали ми лишати позиції. Вдалося вирватися з поля бою лише горстці юнаків. Востаннє зобачив тоді я пошматовані тіла чотового Чорного і ройового Корча, а побіч них посічені тіла стрільця Шаблі та інших друзів. Коли я добігав до головного штабу, здавалося мені, що пройшов день, але то було лише декілька хвилин.

Сотня за сотнею рушили, на поміч, але було вже запізно. На місці бою знайшли вони спотворені тіла дорогих друзів. Поховали їх разом в спільній могилі. Помолились, дали сальву одну, другу, третю, засипали могилу, поставили дубовий хрест і ще раз на закінчення стрелили з гарматки. Спіть, вірні сини своєї Батьківщини!

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Ще маячів на могилі похованих друзів наш подіравлений кулями прапор, як упав наказ сотника: „Приготовитись до бою!"

Розвідка донесла, що на віддалі двох кілометрів 300 німецьких СС-ів підпалили українське село, а людей ловлять і живцем кидають в огонь. Сотня за сотнею кинулися в напрямі села.

Година 10-та ранку. Оповите димом, криваве сонце освітлювало своїм промінням палаючі хати. За пів години наші сотні оточили село враз із трьома стами СС-ів. Почався бій. Хоч друзі були виснажені в попередньому бою, хоч ніхто нічого не мали в устах третій день, крім червоних буряків, моркви чи сирої картоплі, жадоба помсти поривала нас уперед. СС-и рушили в наступ з танком, але в'язка ґранат під траки — і він був уже безвладний. З містечка Туриська, за 20 кілометрів, почала бити німецька артилерія. Одно з стрілен поцілило в наше кулеметне гніздо, і сім друзів кулеметної обслуги пішли в повітря. В безперервному бою минув день і добігав вечір. Враз недалеко заклекотіли скоростріли й гарматки. Це наші сотні, які були в запіллі, вирушили проти кількох сотень німців, що йшли на поміч оточеним нами СС-ам. Бій увінчався успіхом: танкові частини не допущено до СС-ів, і вони, розбиті, вернули до Туриська.

Десь коло 9-ої години вечора стрілянина втихла. Лише червоні язики полум'я то тут, то там вихоплювались поміж будівлями. Одна чота дістала наказ підійти ближче до ворога і довідатись про його долю. З 45 вояків ніхто не вернувся. Наш інтенсивний наступ вслід за цією чотою також не мав успіху, бо танки закидали нас стрілами, і ми змушені були вернутися на свої позиції.

Ніч була темна і відносно спокійна, бо лише час від часу стукотів скоростріл з нашого чи з ворожого боку. Ракета за ракетою підносилися над селом: це СС-и просили помочі. Але помочі вони не дістали, бо й до нас прибули нові відділи і всякі намагання німецьких сотень з Туриська прорватись зводили нанівець.

Так тривало кілька днів. Усі ми були вичерпані докраю, але ніхто не нарікав, — кожний прагнув перемоги над ворогом.

Пригадую один епізод. Рій у складі 12 вояків вирушив на розвідку до фарми, що стояла недалеко на стороні СС-ів. Оточуючи фарму, друзі запримітили, що в ній нікого немає. Вони вбігли на подвір'я, і в цю мить назустріч їм вискочив величезний сірий бик. Стріляти? Шкода. Це ж тварина нашого українського селянина, яка боронить господарство від ворогів. Розвідавши все, що треба, рій залишив бика в спокою, як вірного оборонця покинутого господарства.

О 10-ій годині ранку заклекотіли скоростріли, загупали гарматки. СС-и рішили вдарити в одне місце всією своєю силою, щоб прорватися з оточення. На тому місці зчинився запеклий бій. Але надаремні були заходи СС-ів, бо з усіх сторін застукотіли наші скоростріли і всі ми на наказ рушили в наступ. Німці не витримали і відступили. А по якомусь часі наша розвідка запримітила на горбку, на церкві, вивішений білий прапор. Затихли кулемети, затихли й СС-івські гарматки. Перемога була за нами. А головно — ми помстились за наших друзів. Дві сотки полонених СС-ів продефілювали перед нами, залишивши всю свою зброю і амуніцію на побойовищі.

Українці, які лишилися в цьому селі живими, поховавшися в льохах і підземеллях, розповідали нам про жахливі тортури, яким піддавали німці наших людей.

З того часу минуло 15 років. Важко сьогодні списувати спогади про діяльність знаних мені частин УПА. Все це лишилося, немов леґенда, для нашої історії, для майбутніх поколінь. Нашим обов'язком було йти і боронити свій народ, свою націю від смертельної небезпеки, яка йому загрожувала. А історики нехай зроблять своє діло.

ПРОМІНЬ
СТОРІНКА МОЛОДИХ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ НАЦІОНАЛІСТІВ
У ЗДА (Молодь ОДВУ)
Редаґує
A. DOMARATZKY, 334 W. Runyon St., Newark 8, N. J.