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СВОБОДА SVOBODA
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY
The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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

РІК LXXX. SECTION TWO Ч. 13. SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1973 ЦЕНТІВ 20 CENTS No. 13. VOL. LXXX.

Ukrainians Observe 55th Anniversary of Independence

PROF. EUGENE WERTYPOROCH, PRESIDENT OF SHEVCHENKO SOCIETY COUNCIL, DIES

Prof. Eugene Wertyporoch

TORONTO, Ont. — Prof. Eugene Wertyporoch, outstanding Ukrainian chemist and Professor Emeritus of Toronto's Ryerson Institute of Technology, who was president of the Supreme Council of the Shevchenko Scientific Societies and headed the Society's Canadian chapter, died Friday, January 12, 1973, in Toronto, Ont., of an apparent heart failure. Dr. Wertyporoch was 74 years old.

Born April 17, 1898, in the village Liashky Korolivski in western Ukraine, Dr. Wertyporoch graduated from the Academic Gymnasium in Lviv in 1916 and, after his service in the Ukrainian Galician Army during Ukraine's War of National Liberation, enrolled at the Higher School of Polytechnics in Danzig, Germany. In 1926, he received his engineering degree and in 1939 his doctorate in chemical engineering. He also taught organic chemistry at the Danzig Polytechnic for eight years.

Prof. Wertyporoch was elected to the Shevchenko Society's membership in 1934.

After spending six years in Warsaw, Poland, where he was director of a research firm, Prof. Wertyporoch came to Lviv in 1942 and taught Chemistry and pharmaceutics at the State Medical Institute.

After leaving his native Ukraine in the wake of the invading Red Armies, Prof. Weryporoch taught for a while at the UNRRA University's School of Medicine and in 1947 joined the Ukrainian Technical Husbandry Institute as dean of its school of pharmaceutics.

Since his arrival in Toronto in 1948, Prof. Wertyporoch worked at the University of Toronto Medical Research Laboratory before joining Ryerson Tech in 1956 as professor of chemistry.

He was elected head of Canada's Shevchenko Scientific Society in 1949 and secretary-general of the Societies Supreme Council in 1963. He assumed the Council's presidency in 1970, a post in which he served until his death.

Over the past year, Prof. Wertyporoch was working jointly with the Shevchenko Scientific Society's members in Canada, the U.S., Europe and Australia in preparation for the organization's centennial this year.

As a scientist, Prof. Wertyporoch authored over 30 works in the Ukrainian, Polish, German and English languages, dealing with his research in chemistry and pharmaceutical science.

Surviving are his wife, Leonida, two daughters, Mrs. Christine Boliubash and Mrs. Bozhena Iwanusiw, sister Irene, and six grandchildren.

Funeral services are being held Saturday, January 20, in Toronto.

Msgr. Basil Kushnir Receives Order of Canada

Msgr. Dr. Basil Kushnir

WINNIPEG, Man. — The Rt. Rev. Dr. Basil Kushnir, for years a prominent religious and civic leader in Canada, was one of the country's 67 citizens to have been named to the Order of Canada.

The announcement of the awards was made Friday, December 22, 1972. The order is awarded in recognition of outstanding achievements and service to Canada or to humanity in general, the announcement said.

UCC Founder, President

Msgr. Kushnir is the first Ukrainian to be cited by the Order of Canada which was established in 1967 on the occasion of Canada's centennial.

In accepting this honor, Msgr. Kushnir said that he is doing so in the name of all Ukrainian Canadians who have made substantial contributions to the devlopment of Canada over the past 100 years.

Msgr. Kushnir is one of the founders and first president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, the central representative body of all Ukrainian Canadians, which comprises some 35 organizations.

Msgr. Kushnir served as UCC president until last year, when he was replaced by Dr. Peter Kondra in line with the rotational system adopted at the last UCC congress in 1971.

He also served for two years as first president of

(Continued on p. 3)

Harvard Countdown

NEEDED for endowment of three chairs	$1,800,000.00
RAISED thus far	$1,785,139.71
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All contributions are tax deductible. Make checks payable to Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund and mail to: Harvard University, Room 208, 1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

APPEAL

of the Supreme Executive Committe of the Ukrainian National Association

on the occasion of the

80TH ANNIVERSARY OF SVOBODA

On September 15, 1973, eighty years will have passed since the appearance of the first issue of "Svoboda" in Jersey City, N. J.

It was in the fourth issue of this Ukrainian newspaper that was to become the official organ of the Ukrainian National Association and a spokesman for the entire Ukrainian community in the United States, that Father Gregory Hrushka, its founder and first editor, wrote an article, entitled "We Need A National Organization", which said in part: "Just as the fish needs water, as the bird must have wings, as the thirsty need to drink and the hungry need bread, just as everyone needs air, so do we all Ukrainians scattered across the land need a national organization, namely such a brotherhood, such a national union that would embrace each and every Ukrainian no matter where he lives. One man can not lift a heavy stone, but when three or four men put their strength to it, the stone will soon be lifted. It is just as difficult for one man to rid himself of want and poverty, but with the help of a few he can do it . . ."

This was the idea that a few months later became a reality when the Ukrainian National Association, the first Ukrainian civic organization in America, was founded in Shamokin, Pa., on February 22, 1894. The UNA, which eventually became the strongest Ukrainian organization in the free world, will mark its 80th anniversary next year.

The history of each of the subsequent eighty years provide ample evidence that it was indeed a blessed day when "Svoboda" made its first appearance as was the day when upon its urgings the Ukrainian National Association came into being. It is safe to say that no major undertaking for the benefit of all Ukrainians in the New World and in support of the Ukrainian people's aspirations in the Old World would have seen its successful consummation without the often decisive participation of the UNA and its official organ, "Svoboda". Examples of this are too numerous to cite. Just as in 1972 the UNA and "Svoboda" responded by word and deed to the most recent wave of terror and persecution in Ukraine, to the plight of our people victimized by floods in Pennsylvania and New York, to the nationwide fund-drive for the establishment of a Center of Ukrainian Studies at Harvard, and to every major action in the interest of our people, so in the past, over a period of 80 years, our Association and its organ "Svoboda" have sought to carry out the legacy of their founders to the best of their abilities, "toting the heavy stone" of our community's growth and helping our people in their struggle for freedom and independence. Their contributions to the development of the United States of America, now three years away from its Bicentennial of Independence, have been recognized in the highest quarters.

Now in its 80th year of uninterrupted publication, "Svoboda" is the oldest Ukrainian newspaper in the world. Newspapers that were started earlier in Ukraine were banned by the enemies that occupied the country. The Ukrainian Weekly, the English language organ of the UNA now in its 40th year of uninterrupted appearance, is the oldest Ukrainian publication of its kind. Yet another publication brought out by the UNA, the children's magazine "Veselka" is now in its 20th year of continuous appearance. On the occasion of "Svoboda's" 80th anniversary and its continuous service to the Ukrainian community and to the Ukrainian people, we are proclaiming 1973 — SVOBODA JUBILEE YEAR. We are calling on all readers of our publications and all members of the UNA to intensify their efforts in this "Svoboda" jubilee year towards the ultimate fulfillment of its founders' legacy: dedicated service to the Ukrainian cause and unification of all Ukrainians in the New World in the fraternal family of our Soyuz, and thus work jointly, with greater power and resources, for a better future of our people here and in their native country.

Jersey City, N. J., January 1973

Supreme Executive Committee
Ukrainian National Association

TEACHERS SEEK ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

PLAN CONVENTION AT SOYUZIVKA

NEWARK, N.J. — "It is high time that Ukrainian teachers, numerically the largest professional group in our community in the United States, become organized into a national body and have a bigger say in the affairs of our community," said one of eight young Ukrainian teachers who met here Friday, January 12, to discuss plans for a national convention sometime this spring.

Inventory of Personnel

Approaching the subject with a sense of urgency and determination, the group decided that the first national congress should be held before the end of the current school year, possibly early in June, at Soyuzivka.

The main objective of the planned gathering is, first of all, to take an inventory of the Ukrainian teaching profession, generally considered to be the largest in terms of numbers, and then to establish a national association after the pattern of similar professional societies which form an integral part of Ukrainian organized life in this country.

Called on the initiative of Yaroslaw Rak, chairman of the Greater Newark UCCA chapter and member of the World Educational - Cultural Council, a subsidiary of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the meeting was attended by teachers employed in private and public

(Continued on p. 2)

SPECIAL PROGRAMS TO HIGHLIGHT NATIONWIDE OBSERVANCES

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special) — On January 22, 1973, Ukrainians throughout the United States and the free world will observe the 55th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence and the 56th anniversary of the Act of Union, events which took place in Kiev on January 22, 1918 and January 22, 1919, respectively.

The observances of these anniversaries here and elsewhere will not only constitute a tribute to the brave Ukrainian nation, but they will also strengthen patriotic efforts of Ukrainians in their relentless struggle for the restoration of Ukraine's national freedom.

Moreover, the public observances and manifestations in commeroration of Ukraine's independence anniversary with the participation of American officials on the federal, state and local levels, will enhance the importance of this anniversary.

Local UCCA branches and member organizations are preparing various programs, concerts, rallies and public celebrations to mark this significant event. Special appeals have been made to Governors and Mayors requesting them to designate January 22, 1973, as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in their respective States and cities. All U.S. Senators and Congressmen have been invited to make appropriate statements on Ukraine's Independence anniversary in the U.S. Congress and to read them into the Congressional Record.

In Congress

On Tuesday, January 23, at 12:00 noon, special observances will be held in the U.S. Congress.

The Very Rev. Andrew Dworakiwsky, pastor of the Dormition of the Virgin Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Northampton, Pa., will deliver a special prayer on behalf of the subjugated Ukrainian people. He will also represent Archbishop Mstyslav, Metropolitan of Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. and its Consistory. Several U.S. legislators will participate in the observance.

The following Ukrainian communities will hold special commenorative programs:

- Buffalo, N. Y. Concert Sunday, January 21, at the Ukrainian "Dnipro" Home, with Prof. Ivan Wowchuk as the principal speaker.
- Boston, Mass. On Monday, January 22, a brief ceremony will be held at City Hall. On Sunday, January 28, a program will be held at the Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall in Jamaica Plains; principal speaker will be Adrian Slyvotsky.
- Willimantic, Conn. On Sunday, February 18, a concert program will be held at the Ukrainian National Home, which will include Dr. Michael Snihurowycz of New Haven as the principal speaker.
- Lehigh Valley, Pa. An Independence Day concert will be held Sunday, January 21, at St. Josaphat's hall in Bethlehem, Pa.
- New York, N.Y. Commemorative program on Sunday, January 21, at the Fashion Institute, 225 West 23rd Street, at 4:00 p.m. The guest speaker at the observance will be Dr. Volodymyr Bazarko.
- Philadelphia, Pa. A concert program is scheduled for Saturday, January 27, at Cooke High School, at 6:00 p.m. The principal speaker will be Dr. Matthew Stachiw.
- Chicago, Ill. On Sunday, January 28, a program sponsored by the Veterans' Committee and the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, will be held at the Chopin School Auditorium. The principal speaker will be Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky.
- Detroit, Mich. The independence anniversary program will be held on Sunday, January 21, 1973 at 3:30 p.m. at the auditorium of Fitzgerald High School. Prof. Stephan M. Horak will be the guest speaker in Ukrainian and Fred I. Dohrs in English.
- North Dakota, Dr. Anthony Zukowsky, president of the North Dakota UCCA Branch reports that a series of events will take place in connection with the observances of Ukraine's Independence anniversary. These include appeals to U.S. Senators and Congressmen; proclamation by the Governor; programs over four radio stations; special advertisements in the American press; and celebration of liturgies in the Ukrainian churches on Sundays, January 21 and 28.
- Denver, Colo. The commemorative observances will be held on Sunday, January 28, at 4:00 p.m. at the Women's Club at 940 Lincoln. Principal speaker at the observance will be Dr. S. Kostiuk.
- Syracuse, N.Y. Commemoration of Ukraine's independ-

(Continued on p. 3)

Governor Cahill Signs Independence Day Proclamation

TRENTON, N.J. — New Jersey Governor William T. Cahill, in a proclamation signed at the State Capitol here Tuesday, January 16, designated January 22nd as "Ukrainian Independence Day" and called on all citizens of the State to "demonstrate their sympathies and understanding for the aspirtions of the Ukrainian nation to regain its rightful heritage of freedom and independence."

Gov. Cahill signed the document in the presence of a large delegation of Ukrainian community leaders, clergy and youth from various centers of Ukrainian life in New Jersey, led by Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President and UCCA Executive Vice-President, and Myron Pinkowsky, head of New Jersey State Coordinating Council of UCCA branches.

Spokesmen for the Ukrainian delegation were Andrew Keybida, president of the Ukrainian Republican Club of Essex County, and Mrs. Stephania Bukshowana, representing the women's groups. Present for the occasion was also Roman Slobodian, former UNA Supreme Treasurer and now honorary member of its Supreme Assembly.

In receiving the Ukrainian delegation, Gov. Cahill said that he has long admired the Ukrainian people for their efforts and dedication.

"I am happy to sign this proclamation," said the Governor, "which speaks of the aspirations of the Ukrainian nation. I am certain that one day these aspirations will become a reality."

After the signing ceremony, Miss Nusia Paszczak and Miss Myroslava Struk, representatives of the youth organizations which formed part of the delegation, presented the Governor with a set of the two-volume "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia."

The clergy present for the ceremonies were: Very Rev. P. Melech, Carteret, Rev. M. Haleta, Trenton, Rev. B. Zelechiwsky, Trenton, all Ukrainian Orthodox; and Rev. W. Hrabec, Trenton, and Rev. J. Fedorek, Elizabeth, Catholic.

Jersey City Mayor Proclaims Ukrainian Independence Day

Jersey City Mayor Dr. Paul T. Jordan (seated) is shown with the Ukrainian delegation during the signing of the "Ukrainian Independence Day" proclamation at the City Hall.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Jersey City Mayor Dr. Paul T. Jordan, joining scores of State Governors and City Mayors across the nation, issued a proclamation here Tuesday, January 16, designating January 22nd as Ukrainian Independence Day and called on all residents of Jersey City "to join our Ukrainian fellow-citizens in appropriate observances of this anniversary event."

At the same time, Mayor Jordan ordered that the Ukrainian blue-and-yellow flag be hoisted to the mast atop City Hall next Monday and be on display all day in deference "to the aspirations of the Ukrainian people for freedom and independence."

Jersey City is one of many Ukrainian communities in the U.S. and other countries of the free world observing the 55th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian independence, a historic event that took place in Kiev on January 22, 1918.

Mayor Jordan signed the proclamation in the presence of a large delegation of local community leaders and school children. Included in the group were: Wolodymyr Bilyk and Anthony Sharan, local UCCA, Michael Warchol, William Zarsky, Mrs. Luba Lehosky, Rev. Anthony Radczuk of Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, who brought schoolchildren, Carol Perchun, Natalie Shtompil, George Mykytiuk and Sean Braeheney, all eighth-graders. Leading the UNA delegation was Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk; others were: Mrs. Irene Blahitka, Alex Blahitka, Paul Fuga. Also on hand was Svoboda editor Leonid Poltava and Weekly editor Zenon Snylyk.

Rev. Lubomyr Huzar Receives Doctorate

ROME, ITALY — Rev. Lubomyr Huzar, young Ukrainian priest from the U.S. who is particudary well known among Ukrainians for his pastoral work at Soyuzivka and the neighboring youth camp sites, has been awarded a doctorate in theology after successfully defending his dissertation on December 15, 1972, titled "Ecumenical Views and Activity of Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky."

Rev. Dr. Lubomyr Huzar

Three Years Work

Rev. Huzar, who spent the last three years in Rome working on his doctorate, was awarded the degree by the Pope Urban University here with "magna cum laude". His dissertation, written in English and running close to 1,000 pages, is actually a major source work on the late Metropolitan Sheptytsky. In preparing it, the young priest has utilized virtually all available material on Metropolitan Sheptytsky.

The dissertation committee which included Ukrainian and non - Ukrainian theologians found Rev. Huzar's work "multa, sed autem multum", or, "not only extensive, but also profound."

Rev. Huzar defended his dissertation in English and presented to the committee a condensed version of his study, stressing the core of his thesis that the Metropolitan was a precursor of modern-day ecumenism and closer unity among all Christians. Rev. Huzar worked closely with Msgr. Dr. Ivan Vodopivets, a Slovenian scholar - theologian who heads the chair of ecclesiology at the University here.

Relevant Study

Rev. Huzar's work is considered of special relevance now, since efforts are underway for Metropolitan Sheptytsky's beatification. Moreover, the dissertation shows conclusively that Metropolitan Sheptytsky was in many respects ahead of his times, working

(Continued on p. 2)

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EDITORIALS

Indelible Legacy

It is once again the time of the year when the Ukrainian national blue-and-gold flag will fly atop masts of city halls and state capitols of this country and in many other lands of the free world, as all Ukrainians this side of the Iron Curtain observes the 55th anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

In the city where the flag did once fly, in Kiev, the event will pass in silence. An alien banner, with the morbid hammer-and-sickle insignia, supplanted by portraits of the Kremlin's iconoclasts, is displayed in mute recollection of the day tyranny replaced freedom.

The contrast in symbolic decor is also a contrast in the way of life. Here, in freedom and with freedom, the date of January 22, 1918, is commemorated as much for its past significance as for its relevance today. And we are joined by men and women who understand the meaning of freedom and abide by its indelible legacy.

In Ukraine today, where a tyrant keeps a nation in shackles, freedom is but a yearning and sovereignty a dream. But the knowledge that the claim is just and the awareness that the right is sacred gives rise to aspiration, an unquenched desire to fight for it and reclaim it again.

This is the message from Ukraine today. The brave men and women who tell us that the spirit is alive are also urging us to repeat the message to the world. Many of them have now been silenced and placed behind bars, but the call persists and the voice spreads across the embattled nation.

As we hoist Ukraine's true banners here, let us speak of our people's plight. But let us also tell of the right that was repeated once again in the Fourth Universal 55 years ago. It is as valid today as it was then.

Teachers Organize

Over the years, a protruding gap in the structure of the Ukrainian community in America has been the absence of a professional educational association. The irony of the matter is that Ukrainian teachers, employed in private and public school systems throughout the nation, probably constitute the largest of all professional groups. They have yet to be organized, however, into a national body that could be of service to the Ukrainian community—a matter of vital importance at this stage of our settlement in this country.

Sporadic attempts in the past by some of our educators to tap this source of power did not go beyond some localized activity that failed to generate nationwide momentum, despite sincere efforts and genuine desires.

Now a new effort is underway, as a group of young Ukrainian teachers from the New York-New Jersey area is set on calling a national convention of teachers and educators working within the system of America's public and private schools. We feel it is a wholly welcome initiative — if long overdue — and we hope it will not fall on deaf ears.

Apart from a child's parents, no other person plays such a significant part in his or her youthful life as the teacher. And no other area of Ukrainian community life in this country generates as much interest and as much concern as the education of our children. It is wholly justifiable for a variety of reasons, not the least of which is the fact that the preservation and continued development of Ukrainian cultural heritage by our young people is the sole guarantee of our community's survival. Here our teachers, combining professional training and a sense of Ukrainianism, can play a signal role and be of great service to the community.

This is hardly possible without organization. It is of utmost importance, therefore, that this latest initiative finds its fruitful consummation in the establishment of a national body.

Intellectuals Neglect Ethnics, Says American Author

NEW YORK, N.Y.—American intellectuals have never truly faced, or bothered to understand the diverse cultural histories of ethnics," according to Michael Novak, Catholic lay theologian, author and Slovak-American.

"Who in America wants to be 'ethnic' . . .? So great are the moral rewards for considering oneself American like everybody else, enlightened, liberal, and universalist that the word 'ethnic', by comparison, conveys a strange sense of illegitimacy and backwardness, some strange touch of immorality," Novak wrote in an essay in "Pieces of a Dream," a series of essays on ethnics published by the Center for Migration Studies here.

"No major intellectual task has been so neglected as the development of a theory of cultural pluralism," he said. "The cultural histories of approximately one-half of our population are largely unknown."

Novak, whose 1972 book "The Rise of the Unmeltable Ethnics" evoked storms of protest from critics, suggested that many American beliefs about ethnics are myths.

Among the myths he argued against were: "Ethnic consciousness is regressive . . . illiberal and divisive, and breeds hostility."

On the contrary,argued Novak, ethnic consciousness is merely an authentic part of the way a person acts, it is different for each generation, and it is a mixture of looking back into history and forward to the future.

He branded the liberal politics of "homogenization enforced in the name of liberalism" more illiberal and divisive than ethnic consciousness.

"What breeds hostility is the quiet repression of diversity, the refusal to allow others to be culturally different, the enforcement of a single style of Americanism," said Novak.

No Detriment

Novak admitted that ethnic consciousness might disappear but said "the question is how to make the most fruitful, humanistic progress in the meantime . . . Who would want to live on a thoroughly homogenized planet?"

Arguing against the objection that a white-ethnic emphasis is detrimental to blacks in America, Novak replied:

"On the contrary, blindness to white ethnics is an almost guaranteed way of boxing blacks into a hopeless corner. A group lowest on the ladder cannot advance solely at the expense of the next group. The classic device of the affluent is to pretend to a higher morality, while setting the lower classes in conflict with one another."

" A new ethnic politics is being called into being," said Novak.

He suggested that ethnics in America can build an effective political coalition by respecting one another's diversity and working together in area of shared grievances and mutual self-interest.

Banquet in Uniondale to Mark Independence Day

UNIONDALE, L.I., N.Y. — A commemorative banquet, marking the 55th anniversary of Ukraine's independence proclamation, will be held Sunday, January 21, at St. Vladimir's Parish Center in Uniondale, L.I., N.Y.

The 4 p.m. banquet is being held under the egis of the Nassau County UCCA Branch, headed by George Soltys.

The proceeds from the affair have been designated for the Harvard Center of Ukrainian Studies, now in its last few days of the nationwide fund-drive and closing in on the 1.8 million dollar goal.

Among the honored guests will be Nassau County Supervisor Francis T. Purcell and Nassau County Sheriff Michael Seniuk, a Ukrainian American.

Principal speakers will be Joseph Lesawyer, UNA President and UCCA Executive Vice-President, and Bohdan Tarnawsky. Vice-President of the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund which is conducting the Harvard Center drive.

On January 11th, Mr. Purcell issued a proclamation designating January 22nd as Ukrainian Independence Day in the presence of Mr. Soltys, Mykola Kurchak and Vladimer Atlas, all of UCCA here, and youngsters Daniel and Andrea Pohorecky.

Dr. Docheff Tells CCNY Students About Bulgarians

by MICHAEL DRABYK, JR.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The history of the Bulgarians, as well as their immigration into the U.S., was discussed in a lecture delivered by Dr. Ivan Docheff before Prof. Peter Goy's Slavic-American Heritage class here at the City College of New York, Monday, December 11, 1972.

Supported President

Dr. Docheff is editor-in-chief of the magazine "Borba", and is executive co-chairman of the Captive Nations Committee in New York. He was once mayor of Silistra, capital of Dobrudja, a province in eastern Bulgaria, and was head of the Department of Social Assistance with the Federal Government in Sofia. In the last election, Dr. Docheff worked for the reelection of President Nixon.

The Slavic-American Heritage course, the only one of its kind in the nation, is concerned with the history, settlement, and current state of all Slavic communities in the United States.

Dr. Docheff began his talk by discussing the early history of the Bulgarians, touching upon origins, religion, and the invention of the Cyrillic alphabet, as well as Bulgarian history under Turkish, and later, Russian Communist domination. He also gave statistics for the total number of Bulgarians in the U.S.A. (200,000).

Dr. Docheff went on to describe the three phases of Bulgarian immigration: the first, from 1870-1918, due to educational and economic opportunities in the U.S., resulting in a large number of Bulgarian professors working at American universities, large Bulgarian settlements in Warna, Ill., and Sofia, New Mexico, as well as the establishment of newspapers — "Bulgarski Novini" in 1909 and "Narodny Glas" in 1907 — the second from 1918-1945, due to political oppression, mostly in the province of Macedonia, (when the Macedonians reached the U.S., they organized patriotic organizations, and publications such as the "Macedonian Tribune" in 1917); and the third phase from 1946 to the present, so as to escape Communist persecution.

Also covered in the lecture were the various fraternal and civic organizations, and Bulgarian participation in American politics, especially in the previous general election.

The lecture, held in Harris Hall North Campus, was followed by a question and answer period.

COURSE REGISTRATION

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The course on Slavic-American Heritage, offered this year for the first time at CCNY, is open to all students enrolled at any college within the New York City system, said Dr. Peter Goy, the course's instructor.

Registration for the spring semester will be held from January 25th through January 31st. Students from other colleges should obtain permission from their school Registrar and bring it to CCNY's Evening Division. Lectures in the Slavic-American Hertiage course will be given Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12:00 noon on the School's north campus.

Advice to Tyrants

By VASYL SYMONENKO

No matter how you twist it
It will always be the same.
Someone should have told the torturers, methought.
You can execute the brain
Where ideas were wrought,
But you cannot execute a thought.

Translated by
ANDREW CHIROVSKY

Teachers Plan . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

schools of elementary and secondary levels in the New York-New Jersey area.

In attendance were: Theophil Staruch, Daria Farmiga, Halya Klymuk, Kvitka Semanyshyn, Yurij Yacykewych, Roman Boyko, Yurij Hrab, and Neonila Gina, as well as Mr. Rak.

The group, which is expected to include more members by the time of its next meeting slated for Friday, February 23, at the Ukrainian Center in Passaic, N.J., chose Mr. Staruch to head the initiating committee which will call the planned convention at Soyuzivka. The committee is compiling a list of names and addresses of Ukrainian teachers in this country for future mailings.

"We are aware of the fact that Ukrainian teachers working within the system of the American public and private education have been dragging their feet as regards participation in Ukrainian community life on an organized basis," said one of the teachers in referring to earlier attempts at creating a national orgainization.

Some four years ago, Miss Helen Duda, a professional teacher currently working on her doctorate at Harvard, made an effort to organize such a society, an attempt that after some initial success failed to materialize on a larger scale.

Recently, Mr. Paul Fenchak, secondary school coordinator in Baltimore, Md., has been successful in organizing a Ukrainian Education Association of Maryland. The group, formed last November, includes some 20 persons engaged professionally in education. Among its prime objectives is to find ways of instituting programs of Ukrainian studies in elementary and secondary schools and to eliminate existing fallacies regarding Ukraine and the Ukrainian people in public school textbooks.

The accessibility of various government funded programs to children of Ukrainian ancestry attending public schools and possible availability of audio-visual and other modern aids to Ukrainian parochial schools are expected to be among the tasks to be explored by the Ukrainian educators and teachers.

Rev. Huzar . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

towards greater unity — and not "conversion" — of Christians. Both in his writings and in his activities, the Metropolitan appears to have been a precursor of the Vatican II's "spirit of ecumenism" and closer relations with non-Catholic Christians.

Rev. Huzar's doctoral study also includes a biographical profile of the late Lviv Metropolitan,the family milieu in which he was brought up, some of his later writings and a compilation of relevant excerpts from his correspondence.

It is expected that Rev. Huzar's work will eventually be published in English. This was highly recommeded by the dissertation committee.

More on Pastoral

(Below is the translated text of the two paragraphs which were not included in the original English version of the Joint Christmas Pastoral of the Ukrainian Catholic Hierarchy, as received and published by this newspaper in its December 23, 1972, edition. The translated addendum below, with minor stylistic changes, is reprinted from the The Way Ukrainian Catholic Weekly, which carried it in its January 21, 1973, edition).

"Dearly beloved! Let us truly celebrate Christmas. The angel speaks to each one of us: "do not be afraid." For the past twenty centuries man has adored the Christ Child; His might and wisdom detroys all fear in our hearts. The gentle gaze of the Child is one of love and forgiveness. In a special way, the same angel speaks to Ukrainians: "do not be afraid." History, to be sure, has been unkind to us. Our neighbors would like to enrich themselves by means of the genius of the Ukrainian people and to remove us from the face of the earth. But, Almighty God sublimated our people from the gravest decline in order to fulfill their historic mission. Even though our people survive in modern catacombs, they do live in Ukraine and other countries, and are found in the first ranks of confessors and martyrs. They experienced five Archiepiscopal Synods and the pronouncement of far-reaching resolutions for our particular Church. Our enemies, like Herod, who strove to ensure his rule by the murder of innocent babes, are preparing new methods of attack. But their plots will prove fruitless, for God is still the controller of the universe.

"Moreover, our Ukrainian people are among those who see in Christ the guarantee of the rights of the individual, of the sacredness of the family and the peaceful coexistence of free nations. For the sake of Christ's truth and out of love for him, all our Hierarchs, priests, priest-monks, sisters and hundreds of thousands of faithful have suffered incarceration, cruelties and tortures, and many of them even died for the sake of Christ and His Church. In such a way, our Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church constitutes now a living part of the Universal Church of Christ, one that plays a central role, by means of the strong faith of the faithful, the heroic sufferings of its confessors, and the sacrifice of blood of its unyeilding martyrs, in the defense of Christianity before the contemptful assault of atheism. The faithful of this Church, its Hierarchy and clergy, both in Ukraine and in the countries of the free world, painfully experience the destruction of their Church and seek defense before the cruel persecutions and the assurances of her canonical and patriarchal structure, as one of the Particular Eastern Catholic Churches. For in this manner, the Ukrainian people desire to save their Church, their greatest treasure and, at the same time, enrich and strengthen by heroic faithfulness of her countless martyrs and confessors, the entire Universal Church of Christ . . ."

BOOK REVIEW

Masterpiece of Modern Prose

"A LITTLE TOUCH OF DRAMA," by Valerian Pidmohylny, translated by George and Moira Luckyj, introduction by George Shevelov; Ukrainian Academic Press, 1972; $7.50.

The art of translation is a difficult one. The translator often finds himself confronted with insurmountable obstacles. He must reconcile two different idioms and come forth with a result which will atone and at the same time stand on its own as a viable work in a different language and still reflect as closely as possible the original from which it had been translated. This in itself is no mean task. It becomes even more difficult when the translator for one reason or another choses to translate such a work which by the very nature of its idiom (e.g. poetry) is almost untranslatable; or, as is often the case with translators of Ukrainian works, the translation chosen is spiritually emotionally, and ideologically alien to the language into which it is translated. Thus either because of lack of translating skills, untranslatable idiom, or ideological incompatibility there are few good English translations of Ukrainian literary works.

Fine Rendition

With this in mind, one must indeed welcome the recently published translation of Valerian Pidmohylny's "Nevelychka drama" under the title "A Little Touch of Drama."

The translation of the title itself already attests to the superb capabilities of George and Moira Luckyj as translators. From the several possible variants: "a very small drama," "a tiny drama," "a little drama," "a little bit of drama," and finally "a little touch of drama," they have chosen the latter mainly because it gives the best rendition of the Ukrainian counterpart and of the sardonic innuendo. After all, the love between Yuri Slavenko and Marta Vysotska is no different from any other love nor is it anything more than, as Slavenko would say, a temporary "aberration of the normal and rational biological process."

There is, as Marta bitterly finds out, a perverse truth in Slavenko's contention that their love is as old as the world. The fact that it makes her unhappy is just "a little touch of drama."

There is quite a bit of philosophizing in the novel, but it all centers around one underlying image — the decomposition of the protein. Even a nation is described as a "protein, which immediately falls apart as soon as you try to analyze it." (p. 90).

Some wonderful humor is derived from the biochemical substratum as attested by the personifications of Marta: "Glucose was a masked woman for her; alanine, a nice blond boy; glycol, a spoilt brat; tyrosine, a dangerous fellow; tryptophan, a comic." (p. 104).

On the whole, however, "A Little Touch of Drama" is a detailed study of the aberration of love set in the background of the "new socialist world." The superb irony, of course, is that as much as there is "nothing new under the sun" in respect to an unhappy love so there is nothing new under the sun in respect to the promise of the new order.

Last Work

Pidmohylny, like his contemporary, Khvyliovy, saw too soon the sham of the revolution, also a "temporary aberration of the normal and the rational." Yet in Marta's final recuperative sleep there is a note of optimism not found in Khvyliovy.

(Continued on p. 8)

Multiculturalism: Implementation of Policy

(Below is the text of a statement prepared for delivery by the Hon. Stanley Haidash, Canada's Minister for Multiculturalism, to the Cultural Conference of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee in Winnipeg, Man., December 17, 1972).

(2)

The problem of Canadian ethnic studies is also under active consideration and prominent Canadian scholars have been consulted on the feasibility of establishing special ethnic studies centers. Their opinions are being analyzed by our staff and a policy paper is being drawn up.

Four federal cultural agencies have received additional funds for the implementation of their multicutural programs and are in the process of hiring additional staff and commissioning some of their projects. While some of their activities are geared to document the initial stages of settlement in this country, others are intended to demonstrate to Canadians of other origins how various groups adjust their cultures to Canadian setting, how their daily life is affected and permeated by old values and customs.

To me it is evident that Canadian-born children and youth in every ethno-cultural group will adopt only those cultural manifestations which are suited to survive in the twentieth century Canada. While retaining certain traditions and values, they will shed others, partly or wholly.

Legitimate Aspirations

The programs of these agencies, apart from showing our collective greatness and assisting these groups in their struggle for survival, will perform another important role, namely, they will help to indicate their legitimate aspirations to exist as a cultural entity without ceasing to be an integral part of our national collectivity.

These objectives are followed by the National Film Board which is expanding its production of films that portray various ethnic groups and their contributions to Canada. A film on the German community in Canada is expected to be completed by the spring of 1973. Work is also under way on a Ukrainian film and an Italian film, and it is hoped that these will be ready about the same time. It is likely that the Polish, East Indian, and Black groups will be the subject of films in the following year. For many years the Board has been producing versions of some of its films in languages other than English and French, for use abroad. These will now be available for domestic consumption and additional versions will be produced in other languages. Priority has been given to the Ukrainian language as there are very few NFB films which have been versioned in this language. The Film Board is doing some research now to find out where the demand for other versioned films lies. A special catalogue of these films will be produced and made available to ethnic groups for their internal consumption.

National Displays

The National Museum of Man is developing further contracts with ethno-cultural groups and has commenced collecting and buying their artifacts which will be displayed and shown around the country. Already a Ukrainian exhibit was organized in Ottawa. A travelling exhibit displaying "Canada's Multicultural Heritage" was assembled and shown for the first time at the Ontario Heritage Congress last June, and has been on tour since. An exhibit of Lithuanian culture is being planned for next year.

The Public Archives has been active for the past few months in acquainting ethnic organizations, institutions, and newspapers with their program and acquiring documents relating to the history of various ethno-cultural groups. This program is now being accelerated and the ethno-cultural groups are being asked to cooperate in making these collections.

The National Library is launching a program to buy and circulate books in other languages through the Public libraries. As a first step they will determine through surveys and studies where the greatest demand lies in terms of languages, and the availability for foreign language book collections.

It should not be forgotten that there are additional programs and additional agencies, rendering assistance to the cultural projects of various ethnic groups.

The much discussed Opportunities for Youth Program supported many cultural undertakings that were carried out by young people. The Local Initiative Program gave money to a number of cultural institutions. The Consulative Committee on National Museum Policy has recommended substantial assistance to your museums both here in Winnipeg and in Saskatoon and is considering some additional aid to projects recently submitted by your institutions.

There is a New Horizons Program for senior citizens, ready and willing to assist projects submitted by various groups, and also our own Travel and Exchange Propram which has been assisting many groups in their travel projects since the Centennial year.

Full Implementation

This the government is determined to fully implement the multicultural policy as it was announced. Unfortunately, the attention of many Canadians has been focused on financial grants for cultural projects while ignoring many activities that are more comprehensive and therefore less visible. We must be aware that the success of the multicultural policy will depend very much on the proper understanding by Canadians of every origin of the complexity and problems involved in carrying out this monumental task, which this government has set for itself. We cannot ignore the views of the dominant groups for whom this policy is novel and not always comprehensible. We should not weaken our determination to make this country a genuine example of a society in which many cultures are able to develop and flourish in perfect harmony.

End

"Dumka" Ball Rings In New Year

By Helen Perozak Smindak

NEW YORK, N.Y. — New York's famed Dumka Chorus rang in the New Year last Saturday — according to the Julian calendar — with singing, dancing an merry-making. More than 400 friends and relatives joined Dumka members in the festivities. Everyone had a ball.

The occasion was the 23rd annual Dumka Ball, held in the Grand Ballroom of the Commodore Hotel here. Music for dancing was provided by the Amor Orchestra led by Mykola Romanenko, with vocal solos by Franko Matiuk and Olena Zamiata.

Hear Carols

Shortly before midnight the 80-member chorus assembled in choir form and raised its massed voice in song. Directed by Prof. Alexander Bernyk, who has been providing musical leadership for the last seven years, and accompanied at the piano by Chryzanta Zubrytska, the chorus offered a medley of traditional Ukrainian carols.

The guests joined in with a rousing "Mnohaya Lita." Dumka President Edward Kaminsky extended greetings and good wishes for the new year to all present.

Friends and well-wishers included a large number of New Yorkers as well as many residents of Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. There was even one guest from far-off Australia—Miss Vera Struk of Melbourne, runner-up in the 1972 Miss Australia contest.

Among the guests at the ball were these long-time Dumka supporters and friends: Prof. Vasile Zavitnevych, a noted Ukrainian merticologist, who is now director of the choir at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in New York; Rev. Dr. Volodymyr Gavlich, pastor of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York; humorist Ivan "Iker" Kernytsky; Dr. Walter Dushnyck, editor of The Ukrainian Quartely and Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, UNA Vice-President; Mr. and Mrs. Tony Shumeyko of the Kowbasniuk Travel Agency; Mr. and Mrs. M. Bazar, art connoisseurs and owners of the Teepee Motel in Amsterdam, N.Y.; film producer Yaroslav Kulynych; Leonty Krushelnytsky, the first Dumka director, and Mrs. Krushelnytsky.

Separate Event

The custom of holding Dumka balls sprang up some 12 years ago as an offshoot of the choir's annual Prosfora. Now the Prosfora is a separate event, and this year's "sharing of holy bread" is scheduled for January 28 at the Ukrainian National Home.

In the meantime, the Dumka Chorus is all set to perform in concert on January 21 at South Catholic High School in Hartford, Conn. The musical get-together is scheduled for 3 p.m.

Mark Anniversary

(Concluded from p. 1)

ence will be marked by a banquet and a concert at 3:00 p.m. Sunday, January 21, at the Ukrainian National Home. Taking part in the observance will be Congressmen J. M. Hanley and W. Walsh, State Senator T. Lombardi, Mayor Lee Alexander and Assemblymen E. Kincella and T. J. Murphy, and City Councilman A. Sturick.

- Newark-Irvington, N. J. The anniversary commemoration will be held on Sunday, January 21, at 4:00 p.m. at the auditorium of Irvington High School, with Askold Skalsky as guest speaker.
- Cleveland, O. A commemorative banquet will be held Saturday, January 27, at the Hollenden House Hotel, featuring Senator Paul Yuzyk ast the guest speaker. During the banquet, Joseph Lesawyer, UCCA Executive Vice-President, will present the "Shevchenko Freedom Award" to the Hon. Ralph Perk, Mayor of Cleveland.
- Binghampton, N.Y. A concert will be held Sunday, January 21, in Johnson City, with Miss Mary Beck, as the principal speaker.
- Baltimore, Md. A commemorative program will be held Sunday, February 4, with Dr. Michael Sushurowycz of New Haven as guest speaker.

Masterpiece . . .

(Continued from p. 2)

"A Little Tourch of Drama" is the second and last major work of Pidmohylny, one of the most prominent Ukrainian prosewriters of this century. It was serialized in the journal "Zhyttia i Revolutsiia" and did not appear in a separate novel until 1956 in a Paris edition. It, as well as the first novel of Pidmohylny, "Misto," has not been re-published in Soviet Ukraine.

This is not surprising. As George Shevelov points out in his introduction to the present edition, "A Little Touch of Drama" is "a pre-existential novel. The experimental, enclosed quality foreshadows Sartre's 'Huis-clos'. In its identification of life with jelly-like protein there is a premonition of the later existential concept of the human body as a heap of slime. The agnosticism of the work anticipates the idea of human alienation." (p. 16).

In short, it is a very modern novel with which, unfortunately, readers of Ukrainian literature are not very familiar.

The present edition, as a first of the Ukrainian Academic Press series of Ukrainian classics in translation, will therefore serve two functions. Not only will it fulfill its primary function: to familiarize the non-Ukrainian reader with some of the best examples of Ukrainian literature, but also a secondary one: to introduce the Ukrainian reader to a masterpiece of modern Ukrainian prose not readily available in the original.

Furthermore, both readers will benefit from the lucid and informative introduction by George Shevelov. "A Little Touch of Drama" heralds an interesting and valuable series.

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Announce Program for Anniversary Fete in Boston

BOSTON, Mass. (O.S.) — Two special programs will highlight the observance of the 55th anniversary of Ukraine's independence in Boston. Both programs are sponsored by the Boston chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

On Monday, January 22, at 12:00 noon, a brief ceremony will be held in front of the Boston City Hall for the purpose of raising the Ukrainian national flag. Invitations for participation in this program have been extended to state and city officials and representatives of other ethnic groups.

On Sunday, January 28, at 4:00 p.m., a special commemorative program will be held at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall, 24 Orchard Hills Road, Jamaica Plain. Adrian Slywotsky, a graduate student at Harvard University and editor of "Harvard Ukrainian Studies Newsletter", will be the principal speaker.

The executive committee of Boston UCCA has called on all Ukrainians in Boston and vicinity to participate in both programs.

Proclamations Issued

Francis W. Sargent, Governor of Massachusetts, and Kevin H. White, Mayor of Boston, have proclaimed January 22 as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in Massachusetts and Boston, respectively.

Governor Sargent's proclamation stressed that "this year marks the 40th anniversary of the artificial famine inflicted by Moscow upon the Ukrainian people, which killed over 6 million Ukrainians who refused forced collectivization in Ukraine."

Both proclamations also underscored that "Americans of Ukrainian descent call upon our Government to exercise all possible efforts to obtain the release of imprisoned intellectuals and political prisoners of Ukraine from Communist concentration camps, such as: Moroz, Shukhevych, Dzyuba, Karavansky, Chornovil, and hundreds of others."

How Do You Fit Into This Study?

One might imagine that most of today's wives have become experts in dealing with the family's life insurance situation, but that's not so.

A recent completed study by the Life Insurance Agency Management Association and the Life Underwriter Training Council reveals that nearly half of all new widows are shockingly ignorant of their family's financial affairs.

"Only one new widow in five had ever discussed with her husband what she should do with the proceeds of his life insurance," according to Robert G. Reed, a vice president of Continental Assurance Co. of Chicago.

Reed said the new study was a shock to the life insurance industry and that companies are trying to decide what to do about it.

Life insurance agents have commented for years on the reluctance of women to think in advance about the problems of widowhood, a New York insurance broker said.

One surprising discovery in the survey was that, in spite of the high proportion of wives who have jobs nowadays, half of the new widows had less than $1,000 in assets of their own. One-third said their own relatives had no assets.

The reluctance of couples to make adequate provision in case of the husband's death has several unfortunate psychological aspects, Reed said.

One is that most people assume, without reason, that if the husband dies young he probably will die suddenly.

"The truth is the exact opposite," Reed said. "The study showed that only one-third of early deaths of husbands are sudden. For more than half, death follows terminal illnesses of months and for one-fourth the last illness exceeded a year. In many cases, the family's savings were wiped out or seriously depleted in spite of medical and hospitalization insurance," he said. "Only 69% of the husbands in the study were still on a payroll at the time of death."

The study showed that a failure to buy disability income insurance by most families and that underinsurance still is a problem.

Fewer than 8% of the families had as much as $25,000 in protection. The average was $9,150.

Family men buy basic life insurance protection before they are 40 when their earnings may be modest, and they put off enlarging the policy too long. Then they are appalled at the much higher premium rates they would have to pay.

"A life insurance policy bought back in 1945 or even in 1956 is pretty sure to be woefully inadequate for the needs of a woman widowed in 1972," Reed said.

The solution is for wives to get over their morbid dread of facing widowhood and to insist on discussing the matter and revising the family life insurance program periodically.

(Courtesy of: Catholic Forester Magazine, November-December, 1972.

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Contact immediately: Dr. Ostap Stromecky, Asst. Prof. of Slavic Languages and Literatures, University of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, Alabama 35807.

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Two Ukrainians Vie for Irvington Board of Education

IRVINGTON, N.J. — Iwan Stefuryszyn and Bohdan Wyschatycky, both active in the Ukrainian community here, are among the dozen registered candidates for the Irvington, N.J., Board of Education.

The elcetions are scheduled for Tuesday, February 13, 1973. On that day, Irvington's ten public schools will be open from 3 to 9 p.m. and ballots will be made available to the voters.

Three of the nine seats on the Board will be filled in next month's contest. Three more members will be elected in February 1974 and three more in 1975, to complete the switchover of the nine-member board from appointed to elected. The change was approved on referendum in last November's general elections.

Serving on the Board for the past six years was Miss Ann Dubas, a professional accountant and one-time Supreme Advisor of the Ukrainian National Association. Miss Dubas, who was appointed and then reappointed by Mayor Harry Stevenson, is not seeking re-election. She said she may try for a seat on the Irvington Town Council in the future.

Mr. Stefuryszyn is 52 years old and active in several Ukrainian community groups here. Father of two, Veronica-Nadia, 14, and Taras-Mychajlo, 10, he is interested in improving the educational system of Irvington and has often spoken out against the existing shortcomings at the Board's and Council's public meetings.

Mr. Wyschatycky, 23, studied mechanical engineering and is employed by a building firm in Kenilworth, N.J. He attended St. Basil's Prep in Stamford, Conn., and graduated from Bergen Community College last May with a trade degree.

Both candidates are members of the UNA, Mr. Stefuryszyn of Branch 371, and Mr. Wyschatycky of Branch 133. Both are counting heavily on the support of the Ukrainian voters in Irvington in their bid to secure representation on the community's Board of Education.

Trofimenko Exhibit in Philly Extended to February 1st

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Clement Trofimenko, a Ukrainian artistof the older generation, is currently exhibiting his oils at the Philadephia gallery located at 902 Asbury Terrace. The exhibit will be continued through Thursday, February 1, 1973, the gallery announced. Paintings of several other Ukrainian artists are also on display here and will be continued through Feb. 1st.

Mr. Trofimenko did not begin painting until he was 45 years old. A native of Volhynia, Mr. Trofimenko became interested in art while in Lviv, first as a collector and eventually as a painter.

Studied Others

A persevering and diligent man, he studied major Ukrainian artists of the time and began to formulate his own style. It was in Germany during World War II that he first exhibited his works. After settling in Philadelphia — where he emigrated after World War II — Mr. Trofimenko pursued what he felt to be a rewarding preoccupation.

He enrolled at the Friends Neighborhood Guild in 1951 and attended the twice-weekly sessions until 1968. "He was always the first to arrive and the last to leave," said Francis McCarthy, the course's instructor.

"From the beginning, he knew what he wanted to do and never changed his point of view," Mr. McCarthy continued. "During those years he studied the model, improved his drawings, purified his color and in many ways advanced toward the perfection of his technique . . . He never imitated anyone, never departed from his persona form which produced such strong and striking pictures in our student exhibitions as to attract the attention of the astute Dr. Albert C. Barnes who bought a painting of a group of six children . . ."

Mr. Trofimenko, who paints portraits, still-life, sea-scapes, trees and flowers, has exhibited in many cities of the U.S., Canada and Western Europe. In his style, Trofimenko combines simplicity of form with bold brushstrokes in a sumptuous variety of colors.

"Trofimenko does not suffer from any theoretical impediments of either academic or modernistic nature . . . but transcends both by the directness and honesty of his approach," wrote Dr. Stebelsky of Toronto in one of the reviews.

Nearing 75

Mr. Trofimenko will be 75 years old on February 5th of this year. One could not tell this from the steady stroke of his brush nor the ebullience of spirit that characterizes him.

He is the father of Dr. Swiatoslaw Trofimenko, highly regarded chemist, employed by DuPont. Swiatoslaw's wife, Dr. Martha Trofimenko, teaches international law at Delaware University. They are the parents of one daughter, Zoya, who is the subject of many of her grandfather's paintings. The entire family are members of UNA Branch 173

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Vasyl Krychevsky: An Innovative Genius in Arts and Architecture

by W. Pawlowsky

January 13, 1973, marked the 100th anniversary of birth of Vasyl Krychevsky, an outstanding Ukrainian artist, scholar and teacher.

He was one of leading contributors to the development of Ukrainian art culture in the twentieth century, having worked in architecture, painting, book design, applied arts, interior decoration, design of theater settings and costumes and, later, consulting and designing for Ukrainian film industry. In all these fields Krychevsky demonstrated the possibility for the development of a distinctive Ukrainian national art, based mostly on the vast treasury of Ukrainian folk art.

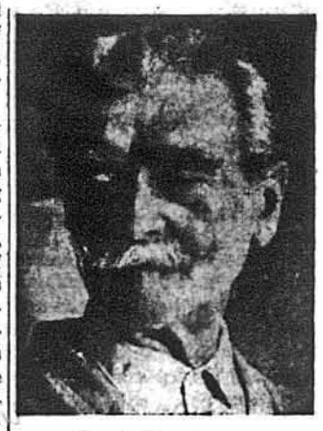
Modern Style

On the basis of his studies of folk architecture, Krychevsky devised the "modern Ukrainian style" in architecture, as for example, his "Zemstvo" building in Poltava (1903-1907, now it houses a Museum for Regional Studies) and other works. His designs set a trend, followed by many other Ukrainian architects. They also gave Krychevsky an affectionate nickname — that of "Father of Ukrainian architecture".

In his views on applied arts, Krychevsky followed the philosophy of John Ruskin, but his designs were rooted in folk art. Tapestries and decorative embroideries fashioned after his sketches were readily bought abroad.

Krychevsky was also the founder of a modern approach to book design in Ukraine and of modern approach to decorative art in the Ukrainian theater. He also designed sets and costumes for twelve films produced in Ukraine in 1925-1939; he worked together with the famous Ukrainian film producer Dovzhenko on his film "Zvenyhora" (1928).

Krychevsky was also a very talented and prolific landscape painter. His intimate and lyric landscapes, mostly of Ukrainian cities and countryside, are in many art galleries and private collections in Ukraine as well as other European countries, U.S., Canada and Venezuela. In his love of light and air as well as in his extraodinary visual memory, Krychevsky had much in common with J. M. W. Turner.



Vasyl Krychevsky
(1873 - 1952)

Ahead of His Time

Krychevsky was also an outstanding educator; he was well ahead of his time in methods of teaching. He was one of the founders of the Ukrainian State Academy of Arts in Kiev in 1917, and was elected first president of this Academy. He taught at the Ukrainian Institute of Architecture, the Art Institute in Kiev and in other art schools.

Krychevsky studied Ukrainian folk art and was an outstanding expert on it. He was a member of many scientific societies, published articles, wrote critical essays and compiled textbooks on Ukrainian folk arts.

Son of a country physician's assistant, Vasyl Krychevsky obtained his education in arts and architecture from architect S. I. Zagoskin in Kharkiv. Later, he studied Ukrainian folklore and history at the University of Kharkiv. In this way, Krychevsky escaped in his studies the deadening routinism practiced then in art schools, thus preserving originality of artistic approach.

Krychevsky lived mostly in Ukraine. After World War II he came to Caracas, Venezuela, where he died on November 15, 1952.

Msgr. Kushnir . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, heading the presidium of its Secretariat, a permanent body created at the first World Congress of Free Ukrainians held in New York in 1967. Msgr. Kushnir's two-year presidency of the WCFU ended in 1970, in accordance with the rotational system adopted by the body. The WCFU headquarters then moved to the U.S. under the presidency of Joseph Lesawyer, and the last two years of the six-year term, the seat has been in Western Europe under the presidency of Antin Melnyk.

Born in Ukraine in 1893, Msgr. Kushnir came to Canada in 1934 after study in Ukraine and in Austria. He built Ss. Vladimir and Olga Cathedral in Winnipeg between 1947 and 1951.

He was nominated by Pope Pius XII as domestic prelate of His Holiness in 1957, and appointed Archpriest of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Two Others

Two other Winnipeggers named to the order are: former provincial premier Douglas L. Campbell and W. D. Hurst, city engineer and building commissioner of Winnipeg until 1971.

Msgr. Kushnir and Mr. Campbell were named officers of the order, while Mr. Hurst was appointed a member.

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Sunday, August 19, 1973 Lakewood Park, Barnesville, Pa.

Різдвяний дар на Катедру Українознавства при Гарварді

Невелика українська громада містечка Картерету, Н. Дж., що знаходиться в метрополітальній окрузі Ню Йорку, прославилася не тільки в житті „Американської України", але й серед місцевого багатонаціонального суспільства. Вояк американської армії, українського походження, Миколай Миньо прославив це місто під час 2-ої світової війни хоробрістю і відданістю принципам свободи. Він загинув у одчайдушному бою з ворогом, защо, і був нагороджений Конґресовою Медалею. Картеретські ж громадяни з вдячности до нього за його патріотизм і відданість ідеям волелюбного народу, тому 10 років присвятили його пам'яті модерну публічну школу. Про це заслужено згадує проф. Мирон Куропась мол., у своїй праці „Українці в Америці".

Картеретська українська громада теж славна скромними трудениками, які в більшій, чи то в меншій мірі мали вплив на героя Миколая Миня і на багато інших його ровесників. Цих трудеників можна без перебільшення окреслити знаменитим висловом президента Ричарда Ніксона – „мовчазна більшість".

Софія Клебань з дому Гидзік займає серед нашої української громади Картерету важливе місце. Вона є частиною отієї „мовчазної більшости". Про неї й хочу написати декілька рядків, бо ж вона є отим первістком, стала першою фундаторкою Катедри Українознавства на терені Картерету жертвуючи на цю ціль 1,000.00 дол.

Народилася Софія Клебань 15 травня 1889 р. в селі Буківці, пов. Сянік в Західній Галичині. Прибула вона до ЗСА, 16-тилітньою дівчиною. Тяжкі були її перші кроки: непосильна праця, незнання мови, визискування безсовісними працедавцями, безробіття, туга за рідними і т. п. — були тими чинниками, що наші перші поселенці, в тому числі і молода дівчина Софія, мусіли переборювати і переживати.

У 1907 році Софія Гидзік виходить заміж за Йосипа Клебаня, з яким ділила своє щастя і горе аж до передчасної його смерти в 1935 році. Господь поблагословив їх дітьми — Геленою, Іваном, Теодором і Анною. Всі вони під впливом батьків покінчили середню освіту, а один син Теодор закінчив Дюк університет із дипломом інженера. Тепер він працює по своєму фахові в Мідлекс коледжі. У п-і Софії — 12 внуків і 13 правнуків.

Спочатку п-і Софія, так як і її муж, працювали в різних місцевих фабриках, а потім здобулися на власні підприємства — склеп з одежею, а згодом ресторан. У 1946 р., вже після смерти чоловіка, Софія Клебань, відкрила бару із спиртовими напоями і крамницю при 569 Рузвелт Евеню, де вони проспе-рують і до нині. Це — єдине підприємство, поза українськими клюбами, де можете почути українську колядку і пісню. Згодом до цього підприємства було додано 8 алей для кеґлів (боулінґ). Сьогодні підприємство є дуже успішне. Тут побачите змагання між різними групами. Кожної суботи діти православної церкви св. Димитрія мають тут змагання також.

Усі діти подружжя Клебань, а особливо син Іван, є дуже допоміжними своїй матері в провадженні підприємства. Допомагає п-і Клебань і її син Теодор. Його дружина Бетті часто подає вказівки для початкуючих любителів кеґлів.

Пані Софія Клебань, не зважаючи на велику відповідальність в підприємстві, — активна в українському громадському житті. Вона належить до місцевої української католицької церкви і до Українських Католицьких Дочок при церкві Пречистої Діви Марії. Із 1917 р. вона є членом Українського Народного Союзу і тепер належить до 209-го Відділу св. Михаїла в Картереті. Її син Іван є членом 342-го Відділу УНС. В 1927 р. Софія була ініціяторкою організації 100-го Відділу Союзу Українок Америки. Цей Відділ переорганізовано декілька років тому назад і Софія Клебань є далі його активною членкинею.

Не зважаючи на свій поважний вік — 83 років, Софія Клебань є енергійна і життєрадісна й радо оповідає про своє особисте і громадське життя.

На терені Картерету і вона і її діти, які вже мають свої родини, відзначаються жертвенністю на церковно-громадські цілі. Цих кілька рядків не може охопити багатогранної і тяжкої праці трудолюбивої дочки нашої Лемківщини. Її пожертва на Катедру Українознавства, лиш вказує на її відданість українській справі і народові.

Княгинин дар Софії Клебань в сумі 1,000.00 дол. з тяжко запрацьованих грошей є доказом і мірилом її відчувань до свого народу.

Б. Т.

Св. Миколай у Пластовій Станиці Ню Йорку

Кожнорічне влаштовування св. Миколаївської імпрези з рамени Пластової Станиці в Ню Йорку виказує, що вона має добрий виховний ефект. Корисно є запізнати пластове Новацтво з нашими звичаями, а зокрема з легендою про св. Миколая, та показати йому, що наш український св. Миколай зовсім інший від тутешнього. Контакт позапластової дітвори, яка численно приходить на цю імпрезу, з Пластом дають надію, що колись та дітвора активно включиться в організацію і залишиться назавжди в рямках української громади.

Остання імпреза св. Миколая відбулася 16 грудня 1972 р. у залі Пластового Дому. Головною точкою була сценка на 3 дії „В ніч Святого о. Миколая" пера авторки пластових сценок і відданої працівниці для нашого Новацтва пл. сен. С. Гойдиш.

У першій дії дітвора мала нагоду познайомитися з гарною обстановою українсько хати, як також приглядатися сходинам новачок Пласту які відбулися в цій же хаті Кульмінаційною точкою тих сходин роя новачок був їхній лист до св. о. Миколая Діти просили св. Миколая щоб Він висднав у Бога полегшу в терпіннях українського народу, зокрема тим, які караються на засланнях і в тюрмах.

любов до свого народу, пошана до старших, до традицій нашого народу та до науки і книжки були провідною думкою сценки. Авторка пл. сен. С. Гойдиш, вказала, що прагнення і бажання українських дітей повинні бути інші від їхніх американських ровесників, які знуджені багатством дуже часто — невдоволені. У противагу до них авторка поставила українських дітей, які хоч люблять забавки, вони їх не просять у св. Миколая. Вони взагалі не просять для себе особисто нічого. У молитвах вони благають св. Миколая полегші і визволення для свого поневоленого народу. Св. о. Миколай зворушений такими чеснотами українських дітей разом з ангелами змовив особливу молитву за наш поневолений народ на Україні.

На закінчення імпрези св. о. Миколай при допомозі ангелів роздав новачкам, новакам і діточкам дарунки. Не забув він і про сестричок і братчиків, які віддано працюють для новацтва.

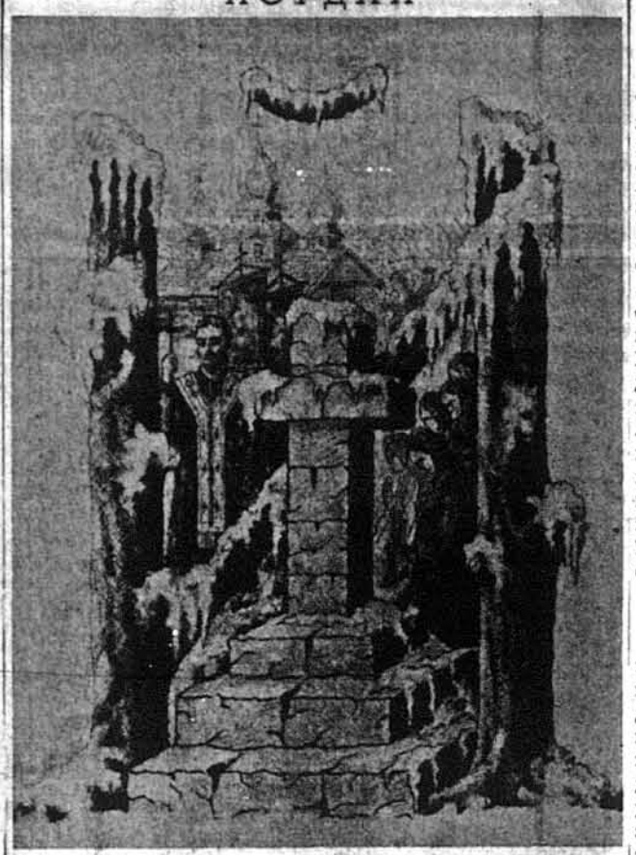
Сценку виконано силами новачок і новаків, а в ролі св. Миколая був юнак А. Рак.

Імпрезу підготувала авторка пл. сен. С. Гойдиш з допомогою ст. пл. Дозі Турчан, пл. сен. інж. Ю. Гошовського та сестричок і братчиків.

Є. І.

У МОНТРЕАЛІ ПОМЕРЛА МАТИ ПРЕМ'ЄРА Канади П'єра Елліота Трудо, п-і Ґрейс Трудо, проживши 83 роки. Останній час вона перебувала в лікарні. Батько канадського прем'єра помер ще в 1936 році.

ЙОРДАН



Йшли до річки люди
У снігах по груди,
Найлютішого морозу
Не бояться люди.

Стали з хоругвою
Колом над рікою:
„Оживи нас, добра річко,
Живою водою!

Ми за нашим Паном
Прийшли до Йордану,
Щоб молитвою зцілити
Всенародну рану".

ЛЕОНІД ПОЛТАВА

(Ілюстрація Ярослава Паладія)

Владика Константин у Трой

Трой, Н.Й. — Чикаґський Єпископ УПЦ, Владика Константин Баган, звеличав празник св. о. Миколая в його колишній парафії, Трой. Він прибув туди 15 грудня м.р., відвідав недужого о. А. Іванишина, його недужу дружину Анну у шпиталі та інших хворих парохіян. 16-го грудня відправив Вечірню, після чого відбулося чайне прийняття в церковній залі, де наші троянці мали нагоду поговорити зі кол. улюбленим парохом. У неділю 17-го грудня Владика відправив Архиєрейську Службу Божу разом з о. Нарушевичем, о. Зіммером і місцевим парохом УПЦ о. І. Кулішем. Владика Константин виголосив проповідь з нагоди празника св. о. Миколая, патрона місцевої церкви УПЦ, підкреслюючи його правдиве християнське братолюбіє, зокрема любов до дітей і бідних. Співав мішаний хор під орудою проф. П. Стрижівця. Церква була повна вірних. Відтак у залі Українського Дому відбувся празничний бенкет при участи біля 300 осіб з цілої Округи. При головному столі сиділи: Владика Константин, о.о. Нарушевич, Мельник і Куліш з дружинами, о. д-р дек. Б. Волошин (УКЦ), о. Зіммер з Гадсону, два американські католицькі отці МекДоналд і Вейк (українського роду), паніматка Дольницька й тостмайстер п. Я. Шклярик, який представив визначніших гостей. Владика промовляв по-українськи і по-англійськи, висловлюючи радість, що у празник св. о. Миколая зібралося стільки священиків і мирян, щоб відзначити Великого Миротворця, опікуна й добродія дітей і всіх потребуючих. Згадав про свій побут в Англії на Синоді Владик УПЦ та як тепло вітали їх представники різних християнських Церков. Вкінці закликав до активної й жертвенної любови до ближніх та побажав усім Веселих Свят.

Потім промовляли всі священики, підкреслюючи потребу екуменічного духа братньої любови між християнами, в дусі Великого Чудотворця св. о. Миколая, патрона дітей. Вкінці місцевий парох о. І. Куліш подякував Владиці, священикам і всім гостям за участь. Прявні були представники Відділів УККА у Трой і Вотервліті, голова Окружного Комітету Відділів УККА Округи Олбані, п. І. Байляк й інші члени того Комітету.

У мистецькій програмі виступив український окружний жіночий хор під проводом п-і А. Базар, що відспівав низку українських пісень. Заповідала п-і Т. Ткач. Цей недавно заснований хор має за собою вже низку вдалих виступів перед українською та американською публікою і готується до нових. Троянський танцювальний гурток молоді під проводом студентки Уляни Коргун (6 пар) виконав низку українських танків, здобуваючи рясні оплески публіки. На акордеоні приграваз юнак І. Демчар. Вкінці виступив св. о. Миколай, що промовив до дітей і роздав чемним дітям дарунки.

Бенкет з добірною програмою пройшов у святмиколаївській атмосфері та залишив милі спомини серед учасників. Парохіяльному Комітетові, що вложив багато праці над підготовою й переведенням бенкету, належиться щира подяка. Пані Керман і Базар спекли два короваї в старокрайовому стилі, за що удостоїлися подяки від Владики і признання від гостей.

І.Д.

Повідомлення ОПЛДМ

Повідомляємо членів, прихильників і все українське громадянство, що 25 листопада, 1972 року відбулися чергові збори головної управи Об'єднання Працівників Літератури для Дітей і Молоді (ОПЛДМ). На цих зборах було вибрано голову ОПЛДМ письменницю Ольгу Мак, вибрано управу і Контрольну комісію.

Перше засідання нової управи і контрольної комісії відбулося 29 листопада, 1972 року. Намічено плян праці і розподілено функції праці.

Управа ОПЛДМ складається з таких членів: І. Бодчарчук—заступник голови, С. Гурко—секретар, маестро Мирон Левицький - редакційний референт, д-р О. Колач - організаційний референт молоді, О. Бризгун-Соколик - організаційний референт, Г. Березовський—скарбник, В. Ворскло—пресовий референт.

Контрольна комісія складається з таких членів: О. Хмара—голова, М. Хархаліс і інж. В. Вацик—члени.

Нова управа ОПЛДМ числить на всебічну підтримку членства, учителів, Церков, усіх українських установ і всього українського громадянства, без якої управа ОПЛДМ не буде в силі виконати свої завдання.

Будуймо Україну не в мріях, а в житті! Будуймо Україну з молоді, якій перш усього потрібна добра українська книжка.

Голова ОПЛДМ О. Мак
Секретар - О. Гурко
Прес. рефер. В. Ворскло

АКТРИСА ВІРА ЛЕВИЦЬКА

(До 40-річчя праці в театрі)

Українська модерна культура, а значною мірою й саме існування українського народу не мислиме без його театру. Він завжди, хоч і в різних формах, був з українською людиною: і в часи княжих розваг — у образі скоморохів, гудочників та „плясунів", і в похмурі часи російсько - австро-угорської ночі над нашою землею. І хоча не раз приналежність до українського, та ще національного, театру означала особисту трагедію, поневіряння, голод, переслідування й навіть в'язницю,—одночасно вона означала й персональний тріюмф українського таланту, вірного своєму мистецтву і народові.

*

Цього, 1973-го року, припадає 40-річчя з того часу, відколи молода обдарована дівчина-волинянка, Віра Левицька, вперше виступила на українській сцені. З огляду на її особливі сценічні успіхи, ця річниця набирає загальногромадського характеру.

Віра Левицька походить із Волині, з Володимирівщини (між ін., вужчої батьківщини великої Лесі Українки). Батько дівчини загинув на війні, тож росла під опікою бабусі. Вдома вона „організувала" хатній театр, вивчала гру на скрипці, співала в хорі, виступала у шкільних виставах. А коли 17-річна студентка довідалася, що у м. Володимирові перебуває переїздний український театр—вона самовільно подалася здому, щоб назавжди пов'язати свою долю з українською сценою. У Театрі Карабіневича Віра Левицька вперше виступала, з першим і потім уже незмінним успіхом, в „Запорожці за Дунаєм", а потім в ролях Ази в „Циганці Азі", Панночки у „Вії", Лесі в „Марусі Богуславці", і так аж до незабутньої Мар'яни у „Казці старого млина" С. Черкасенка. Згодом вона виділилась складніших оперетах і п'єсках: у „Гейші", „Бар Кохбі", „Румунському весіллі" тощо.

Вийшовши заміж у 1934 р. за актора Євгена Левицького, залишила з ним театр Карабіневича й перейшла до театру Я. Стадника, де з успіхом виступала в опереті. Трохи згодом молоде подружжя перейшло на працю в театрі Володимира Блавацького „Заграва", де, як згадує актриса, „Блавацький був одержимий українським театром, і ми з ним були одержимі". Там доводилося ще більше працювати: над загальним розвитком, над мовою, удосконалювати театральне мистецтво, доводилося також терпіти невигоди убогих мандрів, іноді й переслідування польської поліції. „Було важко,—сказала в недавній розмові актриса,—але актори любили театр і сцена була нашим життям". Першою, особливо складною, великою ролею Віри Левицької в „Заграві" вимогливого В. Блавацького була Анна Ярославна в „Слові про полк Ігорів", що його з талантом театралізував д-р Григор Лужницький. Далі пішли „Земля" за Стефаником, „Голгота", „Тарас Шевченко" та ін. вистави.

У 1938 р. театр Заграва об'єднався з театром ім. М. Тобілевича Миколи Бенцаля, і так постав відомий визначними успіхами в Зах. Україні Театр ім. Івана Котляревського, в якому Віра Левицька працювала, як і її чоловік, до останніх днів—до окупації Галичини совєтською армією. „Ми поривали самі себе вперед, і поривали за собою глядачів, особливо ж українську молодь, яка часто й не знала, хто вона. Ми зі свого боку будували Україну"—каже актриса.

Як і багато інших акторів, за червоної окупації Віра Левицька працювала в театрі ім. Лесі Українки у Львові, виїздила до Чернівців, виступала через радіо, розпочала здійматись у київському фільмі „Верби і бруківка", який не був закінчений через війну влітку 1941 року.

За брунатної окупації України Віра Левицька виступала в Оперовому театрі у Львові, створивши незабутній образ Мотрі в такій же незабутній виставі „Батурин" Б. Лепкого, образ Наталки в „Степовому гості", незвичайний трактуванням і підходом об. ДоннаАнни в „Камінному господарі" Лесі Українки, а згодом серію постатей у перекладних німецьких виставах і також Ґертруди в „Гемлеті" Шекспіра, коли за нею остаточно усталилось означення—українська актриса.

Віра Левицька в ролі княгині Ярославни в п'єсі Гр. Меріям - Лужницького „Слово о полку Ігореві"

Нелегкий був відступ із дітьми на Захід, де в Австрії групу українських акторів застала капітуляція гітлерівської Німеччини. По війні в Зах. Німеччині Віра Левицька виступає в Ансамблі Українських Акторів, створеному невтомним, великим режисером В. Блавацьким, отим другим українським Лесем Курбасом: Аполінара в „Народному Малахії" М. Куліша, Цвіркуниха в „Чорноморцях" Кухаренка, Існена в „Антігоні", неповторна Анна в „Украденому щасті" Івана Франка...

Після 1949 року п-во Левицькі прибули до ЗСА й поселились у Філядельфії. Росли діти, довелося брати будь- яку працю, і вона не була легкою. Всупереч обставинам, перемагаючи великими зусиллями втому, Віра Левицька ще подарувала глядачам образ Варки у „Безталанній", повну краси й трагізму Надію Іскру в драмі „Мазепа" та кілька інших креацій. А по тому—довга, 13-річна мовчанка актриси; мовчанка мистця, який ставить до себе дуже високі вимоги, і коли їх не може задовольнити,—воліє мовчати.

І потім?—потім пам'ятний багатьом із нас, глядачів, 1970-й рік, коли на українську сцену вийшла прекрасна і страшна в своєму горі Медея (в перекладі з французької Миколи Понеділка, постановка „Театру у П'ятницю"). Актриса Віра Левицька створила незабутній образ володарки, яка втратила все і мусіла втратити навіть своїх дітей. Автор бачив цей твір Ануї в Парижі: українська Медея нічим не поступилась французькій. „Наша" Медея навіть багатша, бо Віра Левицька наділила її також великою, чутливою душею. А щоб такою душею наділити сценічний образ—треба й самому її мати.

Леонід Полтава

З НАШИХ БУДНІВ

НА ПЕРШІ ГУЛІ...

Сподіваюся, що багато з шановних земляків пригадають собі з Рідного Краю, або й з рідних таборів, одноактову комедію Степана Васильченка „На перші гулі" До речі, цю штучку ми бачили кілька років тому і в Ню Йорку, в залі Фешен Інституту, під час нашого Літературно-Мистецького Ярмарку, в поставі колеґи-артиста Степана Крижанівського.

Сюжет комедії нескладний і полягає в тому, що молода дівчина, Олена, рветься з усіх сил на перші гулі — на сільські музики, а строгий батько не дозволяє: мовляв, замолода ще, хай сидить у хаті, як підросте — нагуляється досхогу! Але доня має союзницю в особі матері, яка тримає з донею спільний фронт жіночої солідарности, підтримує її на дусі та вговорює головіка, щоб пустив дочку на танці, мовляв, — коли буде танцювати, як постарісться?.. І так, поки старша ґенерація дебатує на призьбі, під хатою, що робити, пускати дитину на вулицю чи не пускати, — „дитина" вискакує вікном з хати, просто в обійми своєї, що так скажемо, асисти, сусідського парубка, Тимоша, з яким і тікають — „на перші гулі".

Маю враження, що ця Олена з комедії Васильченка, це була, либонь, чи не перша українська дебютантка, що увійшла в українську літературу і попала на театральну сцену... Звичайно, в ті давні, патріярхальні часи в Україні презентація дебютанток власне відбувалася на сільських музиках, — на якійсь оболоні чи просто на вулиці. Таких модерних готелів, як нюйоркський „Гілтон", де тепер щороку відбуваються вечерниці „Червоної Калини", у нас тоді не було, та й досі немає, і так само ніхто тоді не чував про знамениту і всіми люблену оркестру „Амор", що грає до танців під керівництвом Миколи Романенка, з невмирущим В. Гентишем за фортепіяном.

Так, тепер настали інші часи і завелися інші звичаї-обичаї: нині дебютантки не мусять вискакувати через вікна з хати, — раз тому, що вікна зависокі, а подруге, що й немає потреби, бо батьки самі випихають дитину з дому „на перші гулі", що тепер називаються „презентація дебютанток". Але мені здається, що ті давні українські „дебютантки" почувалися так само щасливі та й вдоволені, коли виривались з хати — навіть через вікна, — на сільські танці і музики, як щасливо й радісно почуватимуться їхні сучасні подруги — юна бриґада смотриків п-ні Ляриси Ганкевич, на традиційних вечерницях „Червоної Калини" в суботу 3-го лютого у готелі Ню Йорк Гілтон.

І к е р

Зустріч св. о. Миколая в Джерзі Сіті

Рік-річно загощує до Українського Народного Дому в Джерзі Сіті св. о. Миколай. Хоч зимовий час є багатий на різні святкування, але на зустріч св. о. Миколая з почотом ангелів, Український Народний Дім в своєму річному плянуванні завше резервує час і місце. У 1972 р. ця зустріч відбулася 17-го грудня, її влаштувала місцева Школа Українознавства.

Український Народний Дім в Джерзі Сіті є наче базою, де мають приміщення діючі місцеві організації і товариства, рівнож молодь, зорганізована при УНДомі постійно вивчає музику, співи і танці. Улюбленець українських дітей св. о. Миколай, який колись прибував з небесних висот з дарунками для дітей в Україні, теж не забуває їх тут, в Америці.

Свят-Миколаївські імпрези в Джерзі Сіті належать до найкращих і актуальних імпрез, що втішаються популярністю серед молоді і старших. Їх приготовляють виховники нашої молоді, в них є збережені наші традиції. Хоч ця зустріч є щорічна але завжди зворушлива подія для наших дітей, вони сприймають її в особливому настрої, зберігають її в своїй пам'яті в дозрілому віці.

Вчителька місцевої Школи Українознавства Мирослава Сіра, голова Т-ва „Рідна Школа" Іван Цьолко й інж. Володимир Кух на зустріч св. о. Миколая приготовили дитячу імпрезу, що її написала Марія Левицька п.н. „На ангельській планеті". Виконавцями імпрези були учні Школи Українознавства.

Директорка Школи Українознавства Надія Кух привітала всіх приявних на залі. Прелеґентка з'ясувала присутнім значення Школи Українознавства, що являється дуже важливим чинником нашого життя. Школа Українознавства в Джерзі Сіті вже 20-ий рік виховує нашу молодь в любові й патріотизмі до України. Управа батьківського Т-ва „Рідна Школа", що її очолює громадський діяч Іван Цьолко разом з вчителями вкладають багато праці, щиро й терпеливо виконують взяті на себе обов'язки, зберігають майбутність нашої етнічної спільноти і тим самим вони заслуговують на підтримку і пошану. Щоб зацікавити нашу спільноту на терені Джерзі Сіті працею Школи Українознавства, щоб піднести рівень навчання й виховання належить уряджувати релігійно-національні свята для дітей.

У мистецькій частині виступали діти нижчих кляс Школи Українознавства і поодинокі учні вищих кляс, а саме: Євген Котик в ролі св. о. Миколая, Юрій Сохан й Адріян Кравченюк в ролях астронавтів під режисурою вчительки Мирослав Сірої.

Святий о. Миколай у своїй подорожі з ангелами зупинився на одній плянеті, що була часто атакована злими духами, яких позбутися допомогли українські астронавти, вживаючи спеціяльних променів. Вони привезли на землю св. о. Миколая з ангелами у своїй ракеті. Дарунки св. о. Миколая для дітей в Джерзі Сіті були скромні з цієї причини, що ракета українських астронавтів не могла вмістити всіх щедрих дарів, призначених для чемних дітей.

Директор УНДому Адам Тізьо допоміг св. о. Миколаєві зреалізувати пляни і він щедрою рукою розділював діточкам і представникам організацій дарунки, що придбав провід УНДому. Процаючись, св. о. Миколай дякував дир. Адамові Тізьо і його співпрацівникам за їхню жертвенність для українських дітей і за співпрацю з українськими товариствами і організаціями на терені Джерзі Сіті.

Зустріч св. о. Миколая закріпила в присутніх наші релігійні традиції, що їх народ виніс з рідної Батьківщини. Виконавці програми виявилися в своїх виступах дуже гарно. Цім діти помогли дякували своїм виховникам і батькам за їхню працю. Учні українознавчих шкіл належать до тієї частини молоді, котра дала для молодечих організацій вже багато повновартісних виховників.

Е. Ясеньовський

Московський патріярх прославляє „возлюблену вітчизну"

Москва. — З нагоди Христового Різдва московський патріярх Пімен видав послання до „всіх вірних дітей Російської Православної Церкви і співвітчизняників, які проживають за кордонами нашої батьківщини". Попри звичайну релігійну тематику, послання має політичні нотки, які засвідчують про ролю Російської Православної Церкви у совєтській системі. В першій мірі йдеться про відзначування 50-річчя утворення СССР, про що в посланні написано:

„В ці дні діти святої Російської Православної Церкви в межах нашої країни разом з усіма її народами урочисто святкують 50-річчя Радянських Соціялістичних Республік — нашої возлюбленої і дорогої багатонаціональної вітчизни. Ми молимося про мир і добробут нашої великої батьківщини і закликаємо до наполегливої праці для її процвітання та закріплення всесвітнього миру... Наша воля до побудови миру непохитна, і ми твердо віримо в перемогу миру на землі. Ми сповнені надією і гаряче молимося про якнайскоріше встановлення миру у багато страдальному В'єтнамі. Ми закликаємо до введення у життя без всякого проволікання „Погодження про закінчення війни" і припинення кровопролиття, від якого вопіє земля".

Послання московського патріярха опублікував „Голос Родины", російський орган Совєтського комітету для культурних зв'язків з співвітчизняниками за кордоном в січні 1973 р., але його немає в інших совєтських газетах.