

ÓÊÐÀ́ Í ÑÜÉÀ Í ÐÀÄÎ ÑËÀÄÍ À
ÖÅÐÉÄÀ Ä ÑØÀ
âèäàº
Í ÁºÄÍ ÄÍ Í ß ÓÊÐÀ́ Í ÑÜÉÈÖ
Í ÐÀÄÎ ÑËÀÄÍ ÈÖ ÑÅÑÒÐÈÖÔÀ

ВІРЛ

FAITH

UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX
CHURCH OF THE USA
published by
UNITED UKRAINIAN
ORTHODOX SISTERHOODS

Д³е ОÕÕI, ÷. 1 (117)

ñ³÷åí ü-ååðåçåí ü

2005

January-March

Vol. XXXI, #1 (117)



1974 - FAITH

І січня 1974 року
Українська Православна Церква
Сестри
Спільноти
Захисту та Розвитку
Української Православної Церкви
в США
заснували
Сестри
Спільноти
Захисту та Розвитку
Української Православної Церкви
в США

І А'ї Аї Аї І В ОЕДА-І НУЕЕО
І ДААІ НЕААІ ЕО НАНОДЕООА О НОА
2 . НА. ЕІ ВАЕІ 2 І ЕУАЕ
ОЕДА-І НУЕЕА І ДААІ НЕААІ ОАДЕЕА О НОА
UNITED UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX
SISTERHOODS OF THE USA
UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH OF THE USA

President:
Nadiya Mirchuk

Spiritual Advisor:
Protopresbyter William Diakiw

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Honorary President:
Valentyna Kuzmycz

Honorary Members:
Nina Bileckyj
Olha Hlynska
Johanna Staroschak
Raisa Zelinsky

Vice Presidents:
Lida Chumak
Olha Antochy
Nadia Brushenko

Secretary:
Natalia Posewa

Treasurer:
Olha Krywolap
221 Edridge Way
Catonsville, MD 21228

Financial Secretary:
Nina Czeczulin

Culture & Education:
Anna Bojko Jennings
Sofhia Bilinsky
Luba Shevchenko

Members:
Raisa Chejlyk
Ludmila Hajdar
Marianne Zadojany

Auditors:
Alexandra Brynowsky
Anastasia Hrybowych
Kateryna Hucul



ÂIÐÀ - 2005

Preservation of the traditions
of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and
witnessing to the cultural and historical
achievements of Ukrainian people!

ÇÌ IÑÒ - CONTENTS

Еєно/І дєањаі ی й Ні аі єо 3'ї енєї 3'ї ОІ О а НОА	1
Еєно/І дєањаі ی й Аї еї ае Т ОІ Н Ь ааї 1 3'ї	1
І е й а 1 аеааі 3'ї 1 аеааі о й аєєо ѕао - 1 . Ѕт ѿбаєі нүеа	2
В 3'ї єој Ааðаçї еї	4
І а Ааðаеї ѕао - 1 . Ѕт ѿбаєі нүеа	6
І аеааі ѕааєї аї єї ѕао - 1 . Єаеааі ѕао	9
In the grip of Great Frustrations - Serhiy Hupalo	12
І дєааі 3'ї 1 ааðаі ѕао - 1 . Ѕт ѿбаєі нүеа	14
Sound Conservatism - Liudmyla Riabokon	16
І аі еї а 1 3'ї 1 . Єаеааі ѕао	15
The Poisonous Fruits of Hatred... - Mykola Lytvyn	22
І ао 1 аеї 1 еї ѕао - 1 . Ѕт ѿбаєі нүеа	24
І ао 1 аеї 1 аеї	26
St. Matrona Ladies Society Holds Cookie Walk - Stephanie Swindle	27
Ukraine 1933: A Cookbook - Оеðаї а 1933: Еоєї ѕао а еї еаа	28
І аі 1 еї	29
Ц аїєї 1 ної 1 ааðаеї ѕао - 1 . Ѕт ѿбаєі нүеа	29
Donations - 1 ааðаеї ѕао	31
"Children Learn What They Live" - Dorothy Law Nolte	33

Editor-in-Chief
Hieromonk Daniel (Zelinsky)
PO Box 495
South Bound Brook, NJ 08880
E-mail: ViraFaith@aol.com

Аї еї аї ѕао
3'ї 1 1 ао 1 аї ѕао (Саєї нүеа)

Дааðаеї ѕао

Ааðаеї ѕао а Еої 1 1 аї 1 ааðаеї ѕао - 1 . Ѕт ѿбаєі нүеа

Аї ѕао

1 3'ї
110 East Cedar St.
Livingston, NJ 07039

Дааðаеї ѕао: 20 аї ѕао - 1 . Ѕт ѿбаєі нүеа

Дааðаеї ѕао: 25 аї ѕао - 1 . Ѕт ѿбаєі нүеа

I ÀËÀËÀ ÇÀÄËËß ÂÎ Ë² ÖÊÐÀÍ È

(I Òðî Èåñþ Öêðàí êó)



Èî èè àðî í àäñüêñòü àðàçí à÷àëà 10-ó ð³í èöþ í àì 'ýò³ Öàðàñà Øåâ÷åí êà, à ²ââí ó Öðàí êî á³ éøî á 15-é ð³é ³ á³ óæå í í ÷èí àâ í èñàòè, í àðî àéëæñý Èàðèñà Èî ñà-í àâäâî áç³ çí àì áí èòà í í àðâñà Èâñý Öêðàí êà, ððàð° ñàðèëí öéðàí ñüêî ï àðóî áí í ñò³.

Í àáóðù, òàéè ñò³ ó çàëâæí ñòð ãë ë³ á³ ðî çì ³ñâáí í ý ç³ðî ê. Í á çí áþ, í ðî áñâæè óâ áí ðî ñèí í è +è í³, àéå á 1871 ð. í àðî àéëí ñý ö³éà ñòçð'ý í àéáðòí þò èñâðàðòðí èò, í èñòáðüéò òàéâí ð³ Öêðàí è: óâ, èð³í Èâñ³ Öêðàí êè, Áàñèëü Ñòâðâáí èè, Èâñü l àðóî áé÷, Áââðâáí áâé Èðèí ñüéèé, l èéí èà Áî ðî í èé, Áâñèëü Ù óðàð, Ñèëüâñòð Bðè÷âñüéèé, Áî èí àéè èò Áí àþþé, Öëàðâò Èî eñâà, ²ââí Öëëèí ÷ðà.

Èâñàþ Öêðàí êí þ áí í à ì àðâéèà ñâáâ óæå ç í àðóî þ ñâí °þ í ñâéëðò³þ-ç á³ððåí "Èî í ââëý" ó èüâñüé³é "Çí ð³" 1884 ð.

À áçââæ³ í àððéè á³ðð Èâñý í àï èñâæà, êî èè ï ñèí áééí áâñýou ðî ë³â. Óâ í ³ ðòþðà "í àâ³ý", Ù í í ÷èí àéëñý é çâéí ÷óââæñý öýäéàì è:

Í³ ãí ë³, í³ ãí ë³ õ í ãí áí ãí á,
Çí ñòâæàñý ðëüéè í àâ³ý í ãí á...

Óâè ç³ ñèí áâàì è "âí èý" é "Öêðàí à" ("Öêðàí êà") óâéøèà í í àðâñà á èñâðàðòðí ³ ñâá æèòðý àèñí êí í åñëà ÿò, ýé í àéñâýò³þ ³ââæè -ñâí ï ³ í àðî áí ³. ² êî èè í èí ³ í à í àí ³ ñâðâöþýò í àðî á ëí çóí áðº: "Öêðàí ³ -âí èþ!", ó ð³º ³ é áí èí n Èâñ³ Öêðàí êè, ýéà ñòðüéè çðî áéëà áëý í³äí áñâí í ý í àðî áí í ñâðâí í ñòð.

"l áí ³ ñí ðî í, -í èñâæà áí í à ñâí °þ ó àýâüéí ãí l. Äðâáí í àí áó á 1891 ð., -ùñ í è òâë³ í ââñüí ³, ùñ í í ñèí í èâéääí è ³ ñí èí í í³äí í èí ³éí í". Áî èëäääí ³þå öý äðî èà çâó÷èòú ó ùëèñò³ç Ñí ð³, áí l. í àâéèéà, äðóî áâí í l ó áâðòí áí 1895 ð. "Èâæó÷ è í ðââääó, -í í áâäí í èýéà, -ý ðëüéè áí Áâñ í èøòþ ç í ðî þ, á ðî ñþ í èñâðòè äëý í áí á òéâ, ý áæâ í ââéèéà ððèí àòè ñâí þ äðî èó áâéääí áð... Ñí ðî í ³ ñâðüé çà í í þ èðàí ð í ðî ñòð äðèçä í áí á... B í á çí áþ, ùñ áðåð ðî áéòè, áâðî óâðèñü á ðî ñþ, ñâí á à äðî èà í ðî ñâ ðòðàí í á æèòðý ñâðòðóü í í ° ñâððâ. Í á çí áþ, ýé ñòð, á ý í á í àðó ðâðí ñòð í í âéèé í³äí áðòðý.

Èî áí í á âèçí áââæà Èâñý Öêðàí êà -öâ ðî áí , ñòð çì èðèâñý ç ðâðâñòâí í. "Í áââí èý Ùâ í âðçáí í³ð, êî èè áí í á áí áðî áâñüí à", -í áââæóâæà çà í í áâéèéà èæââýl ÷è í ðî ñòð ñèââí áðòðâí (ñòðòðý "Áî èí n í áí ³ ñòð

ðî ñ³éñüêí ï óâ'ýçí áí í ï"). Öþ ðâçó áéëñéò÷á çââæéèà-ðóââæà á í í áçí "Slavus-sclavus" (Ñéí á'ýí èí -ðâá"), à í àí ðèéí ð³ æðâà òðè÷í ³é í í àí ³ "Áî ýðèí ý", êî ððà ó í àðóî í ó "í àéñí ðâââæéèàðí ì ó ñòñí ³ëüñòð³ ñòðàðñýò ðî èâá í á äðóéòâæàñý.

Ó "Áî ýðèí ³" í í èâçáí í àðâàí ó êî çâöüéí áí ñèí á Ñòâí áí á, ùñ í ñòðâ í í ñâí ñüâèí áí ýðèí í í, ³ éí áí äðóæéí è, í³ çâ-éè í ñâáí è, à ñðòðâ-ñòð ðè÷í ð í áâí èþ Öêðàí è. Ñòâí áí ³â áâðüéí áðâó ð-ñâí èéí í l Í àðâýñèââñüéí í óâí áé, í³ñëý ýéí ï ó í á àâðþòú í í ñâí ñüéí ³ í ñí áéé; áñâ í àí á í ñòðòðóü í ³þþþ í ðéñýâí þ ðè÷í ñòð..." Ñòâí áí áâð-éðü í àðâðâòð í àá ðâðàí í þ, ðâðî èòü í àñí ³ðéè í àâ Í àðâðþòð ðâ àäðóæéí í þ ("xâðéâòâí èé! Óí ñðóð!", ðâ, í àââí ³ ó áââí í ñâáí è, í á í ðî ñâðòð- Í àââí áéé; á³ðí í þ ñðóðâðâí þ ðî ÷â ðí áí áâð-ñâðüéñý í àá "óí ñðâí è".

Í ñü ðî çì í ââ áâ ñòð ç Öêðàí è ó l Í ñââí, à ñâéâ á "âí ýðèí ³-äðóæéèí è ç³ Ñòâí áí í í :

Ãñòðü. Úí æ, í àí á-áðâðâð, ðî í àí à í àâ³,
Í í èââæí ñòð ðòðâðòè áââðý?

Ñòâí áí. Í ³, -í ñí ó æ, ý ñí ðî áðþ. Í ò çâí áí í Á òððý ý áðâðâð í à í àééé áâñð³.

Þé áðâðâð í àí í ðòðâð, ðî, í í æâ,

Þ áí áí ðâðâð í àí ó, áí ÷âñí í ñðâðâðòð

Þ ñâí ü "÷âðâðâññéèò" ñðóðâðòð ðâ ðâðâð³â

Ðâ ñâðéèò ðâðâðâðâí ³, í á áâðâ ðî áí ,

Úí é ðòð í àââ çââæéðò í í ñâí ðâðâðòð.

Ãñòðü. Í ðî ! Óíââ á ðè á í ûí áí í àðî èý?

Ñòâí áí. Áâ, çí á°ø, ýé ðî èâæðóü: "Ñéâ-é, áðâðâæâ, ßé í àí í àââæâ..."

In the Grip Of Great Frustrations

The unknown Yuriy Kosach

By Serhiy HUPALO, Kyivetsi, Volyn oblast

ILLUSTRATION SUPPLIED BY THE AUTHOR

December 18 marked the 95th birth anniversary of the outstanding Ukrainian writer Yuriy Kosach (*Jurij Kosacz*). The life path of Lesia Ukrayinka's nephew was studded with great frustrations, hopes, and grave mistakes. Having opted in his youth for exalted ideals and disobedience, Yuriy Kosach served a number of prison terms in Polish and German jails. Yet, in the twilight of his life, he was convinced that Ukraine should be part of the Soviet Union.

When Lesia Ukrayinka's centennial was being celebrated, the writer, who had just arrived from the US, recalled the difficult period of the 1920s and 1930s, noting that in those years he had been close to nationalism but never belonged to any nationalist organization. But this is far from the truth.



THE END OF THE KOVEL UNDERGROUND

Late May 1932 marked the conclusion of the investigation into the case of the Kovel underground Ukrainian nationalist group headed by Lesia Ukrayinka's nephew Yuriy Kosach. The following month the Volyn voivode's counselor Stefan Vasylevsky finally proved to prosecutors that the Kovel underground fighters were members of the Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO), i.e., terrorists, who deserved the harshest possible punishment. This occurred precisely two years before the Lviv underground fighters led by Stepan Bandera masterminded the assassination of Polish Interior Minister Bronislaw Pieracki.

A HISTORICAL REFERENCE

The Polish police uncovered the existence of the Kovel underground fighters in February 1931, when they arrested Yuriy Kosach, who was a law student at Warsaw University. The young writer was accused of nationalism, and his frequent visits to Kovel and contacts with local youth confirmed the police's suspicions that a terrorist UVO group was based in this large railway junction. The underground worked under the guise of the so-called Cultural Society in which Yuriy Kosach was organizing local patriots.

The underground fighters would gather in Kovel, Kolodiazne, and nearby villages to study nationalist literature (*Surma, Rozbudova natsiyi*) that Kosach kept sending from Lviv and Warsaw. The underground nucleus was comprised of Volodymyr Markevych, Myroslav Onyshkevych, Pavlo Vitryk, Heorhiy Lisnevych, Zinoviy and Serhiy Somchynsky, Illia Kunytsia, and Illia Sydorsky.

In late 1931, when Yuriy Kosach informed the underground fighters that they would soon receive weapons, one of them, Yefrem Dmytruk, reported this to a

village administrator named Pacholczuk. Arrests followed. Yuriy Kosach was taken to the Lutsk jail. As the police gathered evidence on the underground, a ring of irrefutable accusations relentlessly tightened around Yuriy. A fellow student, Mykola Livytsky, the future president of the Ukrainian National Republic's Government-in-exile for twenty years, managed to reduce the accusations against Kosach with the aid of his defense lawyer Samuel Pidhirsky, noting that Kosach was part of the Union of Ukrainian State Nationalists, which had organized a nationalist movement exclusively on Soviet Ukrainian territory. It was Mykola Livytsky himself who had instructed Yuriy Kosach to draw up a document entitled "Plan to Launch a National Movement in Volyn."

Now that the shroud of secrecy has been lifted, the three bulky volumes comprising Yuriy Kosach's case are now stored in the Volyn Oblast State Archives. Among other documents, they include excerpts from the above-mentioned plan.

"In the first period, conscientious nationalist militants will form the nucleus of a future organization of Volyn nationalists. The same nationalist militants will learn to wield greater influence by drafting as many educational and public-outreach platforms as possible and constantly propagating a nationally oriented ideology. This requires gradually setting up unofficial, for the time being, national societies aimed at spreading national ideas and drawing up a nation-oriented ideology and social superstructure, and, whenever possible, waging an active struggle."

The underground showed undaunted courage. The 24-year-old Zinoviy Somchynsky testified in writing, "The Volyn land is not as calm as it seems to be. Although fate placed it in a God-forsaken place exposed to the winds and the Polish police, it has already seen the beginning of a sociopolitical movement."

The members of the underground managed to organize only two groups whose membership was supposed to expand in the course of time. To ensure strict secrecy, the five members of one group were not allowed to know their counterparts in the other, and each of them pledged to form a group of his own and follow Yuriy Kosach's instructions. Traitors were punished by death. The militants would camp in Kolodiazhne and on the banks of the river Turiya and bury prohibited literature in vegetable gardens or beneath barn floors. They maintained close contacts with the Lviv-based Sokil-Batko (Father Falcon) nationalist society.

After graduating from a Ukrainian lyceum in Lviv in 1927 and enrolling in Warsaw University's Law School, Yuriy Kosach became an activist in the Union of Ukrainian State Nationalists headed by Mykola Livytsky. As the secretary of this organization, he propagated the idea of fighting the USSR to form an independent state in the Soviet-occupied lands. He recruited manpower for a legion that would eventually be sent to Soviet Ukraine. Kosach chose his native Volyn as the site of his activities. In August 1929, when the UVO became the OUN's combat branch and Yuriy was visiting relatives in Kolodiazhne, he was approached by an envoy from the Prague-based nationalist leadership, who suggested that Kosach serve as general secretary of Volyn's Ukrainian nationalists. Yuriy reportedly declined.

The members of the underground received light punishment: Vitryk and Somchynsky were sentenced to eighteen months, Kunytsia and Lisnevych to one year, and Yuriy Kosach to four years in prison. The Kovel underground ceased to exist. After the Lublin court of appeals passed down its final sentence in April 1933, Kosach escaped to Prague, after having been released on bail in the amount of 500 zloty paid by his mother.

ESCAPE FROM PRISON AND... FROM HIMSELF

In early May the young writer arrived in Prague. Even the numerous intercessions on the part of the distinguished scholar and professor of Warsaw University, Roman Smal-Stotsky, failed to protect Kosach from punishment. Kosach's reputation as an "eternal revolutionary" and follower of Mykola Khvylovych, as well as notes discovered during a search, in which Yuriy said that young Ukrainians ought to streamline their chaotic activities and revive the spirit of the 1917 revolution, clearly did not work to the young writer's advantage.

In Prague Yuriy Kosach worked in the archives and wrote prolifically. In 1934 the prestigious Ivan Franko Society of Writers and Journalists awarded Kosach second prize for a collection of poems entitled *Cherlen*, which was dedicated to Khvylovych, and for the novel *The Sun Rises in Chyhyryn*. (The first prize went to Ulas Samchuk for the first part of his trilogy *Volyn* and the third prize to Bohdan Ihor Antonych for his collection of poems *Three Signet Rings*). In addition to *Cherlen*,

Yuriy Kosach wrote and published in exile *A Moment with a Master* (1936), *Ariadne's Thread* (1937), *Enchanting Ukraine* (1937), and *The Lady of Hlukhiv* (1938).

Yuriy Kosach returned to Ukraine when it was under German occupation. He was arrested in Lviv, imprisoned, and then deported to Germany. The postwar years in Germany were quite fruitful for Kosach. Together with a group of like-minded writers, including Ivan Bahriany, Viktor Domontovych, and Yuriy Sherekh, he claimed that the current literary process in Ukraine was experiencing a profound crisis. In Germany he published the novel *Aeneas and the Life of Others*, which echoed his 1929 short story *The End of Ataman Kozyr*, about the frustration and spiritual drama of a Ukrainian nationalist. These works in fact prophesied Kosach's further destiny.

Some time later, in the US, Yuriy Kosach changed his political views. He now saw nationalism as an evil and Soviet Ukraine as Elysium. In 1964 the writer was invited to the USSR to celebrate the 150th birth anniversary of Taras Shevchenko. After his return to the US, Kosach told *Ukrayinski visti*, "Ukraine is the country of the un-chained Prometheus, who was punished for so many centuries for daring to equal the gods. Now Prometheus is free. The former plebeian, tramp, pariah, serf, and slave has become the ruler of his spirit: he builds cities, organizes regions and economic areas, plans, creates, commands, and leads the people forward and forward." God only knows why the former champion of an independent and free Ukraine became a patriot of Soviet Ukraine, why he found himself in a very difficult situation, "setting [for himself] the goal of a life-and-death struggle against the so-called doctrine and people of nationalism, and being aware of the tremendous harm they do to the Ukrainian people."

Yuriy Kosach made frequent visits to Soviet Ukraine, where he was a welcome guest of highly placed officials and well known writers. He adored Kyiv. He often said he was born in Kyiv, although archival documents say otherwise: Kosach was born in the village of Kolodiazhne, near Kovel in Volyn. But, after all, it is up to the writer to know where he was born, and this does not dwarf his heroic and simultaneously tragic figure. You feel it all the more acutely when you know that Kosach was not simply in love with life. He was a spiritual brother of Antonych, who wrote that he "was a beetle and fed off the cherries immortalized by Shevchenko."

Despite this, Yuriy Kosach painted his surroundings in dark colors. The contemporary world often stood in the writer's way, so he sought comfort in the past. This led him to write such historical prose works, such as *The Sun Rises in Chyhyryn*, *Khmelnytsky's Rubicon*, and *The Mistress of Pontis*. In these comforting moments Yuriy Kosach created his most important short stories and novels. The writer died at the age of eighty in the US, an alien land.

Sound Conservatism

By Liudmyla RIABOKON, *The Day*

Young rural people attend church, are eager to work, and take pride in their country

Every year up to 18,000 villages vanish from the map of Ukraine. They become depopulated as a result of harsh living conditions. The exacerbation of socioeconomic problems in the countryside is leading to a slump in the local economy, whose development is dependent on the extent to which rural youth are interested in it. Last year this population group drew the attention of sociologists for the first time in Ukraine. This resulted in fundamental research that has now been published by the Ministry for Family and Youth Affairs.

POLITICS IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Contrary to a deeply rooted belief, young people in rural areas take more pride in being Ukrainian citizens than their urban peers. One half of young villagers identify themselves with the Ukrainian nation, first of all by virtue of the fact that they live in Ukraine rather than by any hereditary factors. These young rural people account for 90% in the western part of the country, over 72% in the south and east, and 50% in the Crimea. Most young villagers have a deferential attitude toward Ukraine's official symbols, such as the flag and anthem. One out of every two respondents confirmed their readiness to take up arms in defense of their native land, and 11% said they would readily sacrifice their lives for their country.

Rural youth are more convinced than their urban peers that Ukraine was right to choose independence. Researchers claim that if a referendum were held today on proclaiming an independent Ukrainian state, 68% of young villagers and 59% of city dwellers would vote in favor. Eight percent of young rural dwellers would oppose independence, while one-quarter of their urban peers would be tormented by doubts about making a decision.

Sociologists did not overlook a question about the reunification of Ukraine and Russia. Thirty-two percent of rural youth are prepared to support a politician wielding the slogan of reunification. However, nearly one-half of young people in western Ukrainian villages, 48% in the northern region, and 13% in the Crimea categorically refused to vote for this kind of politician. The idea of supporting politicians who favor independence is especially popular among the youngest rural respondents. As for choosing the vector of international integration, preference is given to a rapprochement between Ukraine and the European Union. Fifty-seven percent of young villagers are ready to support a politician in favor of this kind of integration, while 45 out of 100 respondents would prefer one that champions integration within the SES. The survey also showed that one-quarter of village boys and girls favor joining NATO,



Photo by Mykhailo MARKIV, *The Day*

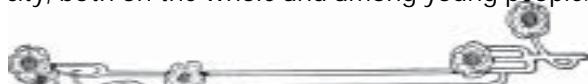
RESEARCH HAS SHOWN THAT BOTH RURAL AND URBAN YOUTH HAVE ALMOST IDENTICAL VIEWS ON THE INSTITUTION OF MARRIAGE. BUT YOUNG PEOPLE FROM THE COUNTRYSIDE USUALLY BIND THEMSELVES WITH THE TIES OF HYMEN PRIMARILY IN ORDER TO KEEP THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY GOING, WHILE "TOWNEES" DO SO "TO SATISFY THE REQUIREMENT OF LOVE AND MARITAL BLISS"

while one-half opposes this idea. Thirty-eight percent of their urban peers favor NATO membership and 43% are against it.

What is the attitude of young rural people to the political life in this country? In the past ten years the percentage of those who are always interested in political developments has increased. This refers in particular to those young people who take an active part in political life or just try to keep abreast of events. The number of young people who take an occasional interest in politics (when it touches upon their personal interests one way or another) has decreased, while the number of those who are indifferent has remained unchanged. Also on the decline is the number of rural residents who, in spite of their young age, are unable to clearly state their ideological preferences. Research shows that at the beginning of this year [2004] about 20% of young villagers were ignorant about political currents, but this figure dropped to 15% six months before the presidential elections.

ON GOD, LANGUAGE, AND THE "SIMPLEST OCCUPATIONS"

The church is seen as exerting an increasingly more powerful influence on young Ukrainian villagers. The vast majority of respondents note that religion is their personal belief in God, while a quarter of those polled say this means goodness, conscience, mercy, and the moral law. One-fifth believes this is merely a tradition. Most young people attend church occasionally. In the countryside there are more believers than in the city, both on the whole and among young people.



Three-quarters of young villagers who took part in the 2004 poll called themselves believers. Interestingly, they accounted for over 90% in the western region, with the lowest percentage - 59% - occurring in the south.

The number of young villagers who say that Ukrainian is their native language is rising every year. The current figure is 84%, while seven years ago the number was 8% lower. Today, 71% of rural youth speak Ukrainian at home. Sixty-five percent do so in public places, shops, and on public transport, and 57% in the workplace.

The greatest number of young people with a higher education is found in the villages of Ternopil, Lviv, Donetsk, Vinnytsia, Kyiv, and Cherkasy oblasts. There are far fewer highly educated young people in southern villages. Quite a few young people in Mykolayiv, Kherson, Zaporizhia, and Sumy oblasts either have a primary education or are even illiterate. Educational level is closely linked to employment. Limited opportunities for young villagers to obtain employment and realize their professional potential, as well as inefficient application of education by those who are employed, have created a situation in which nearly 45% of young villagers aged 14 to 27 perform the simplest functions at work, i.e., they belong to the group of "simplest occupations." To carry out a task, they usually make do with manual tools and exert considerable physical effort. Farming is the basic type of economic activity among Ukraine's rural population. Even if a young person is employed, his/her household almost always has a subsidiary farm outside the sector in which s/he works. Yet, as the survey indicates, rural boys and girls have a lukewarm attitude to agricultural work today. As few as 13% named this as their vocation, while 22% say they have to do it, although they admit it helps them survive.

SUPPORTING REFORMS

At the same time, young rural people are in favor of market reforms. In any case, during the presidential elections it mattered for 40% of the respondents whether the candidate favored a market economy. The market-related option of young villagers was also confirmed by their attitude to ownership of farmland: 34% think that land should be private property, 30% favor all kinds of ownership, while 15% and 11% opt for public and collective ownership, respectively. One in ten young rural respondents spoke out against private farms, and 15% were unsure.

It should be noted that both rural and urban young people are almost equally worried about problems stemming from domestic and foreign economic policies. Twenty-five percent of those polled in the countryside and 30% of young urbanites closely follow the economic situation. Only five out of a hundred respondents are troubled by ineffective economic reforms, and one in ten deplores the lack of real investments in the economy. Experts attribute this to the isolated nature of the rural lifestyle and limited access to information. They claim that, although young villagers are not very satisfied with the current economic policy, they display a generally positive attitude to market-economy transformations. However, they are not prepared to participate actively in the latter.

Tellingly, rural and urban young people cherish almost the same work ethic. A poll conducted by the State Institute for the Study of Family and Youth Problems in the summer of 2004 showed that both rural and urban youth believe that the most important thing is that work should be well-paid, interesting, and conform to the individual's abilities. Both in the countryside and in the city, young people value work that commands respect, has a suitable schedule, and leaves enough leisure time. Yet, young villagers are less fearful of hard work than townies are. They are also less worried about showing initiative at work and the possibility of achieving early success. Besides, young city dwellers more often express discontent over their wages than their rural peers (74% versus 67%). One-half of polled young villagers named hard manual labor as the main drawback of their employment, while only one-quarter of urban residents raised the same complaints. Townies far more often indicate a long working day, and irregular holidays and vacations as the main disadvantages of their job.

The experience of labor migration is now playing an important role in building young people's character. Among young rural residents who have worked abroad, there are 2.5 times as many who tend to solve problems on their own instead of turning to friends and relatives for help. A long stay abroad also reflects on the life philosophy of young Ukrainian citizens. During the presidential elections, young Ukrainians working in Russia supported those politicians who favored Ukraine's integration with the SES and full-fledged CIS membership. Conversely, those who worked in Western and Central Europe cast their votes for the politician who advocated integration with the EU and NATO membership. These attitudes are typical of former labor migrants from both the countryside and the city. Young people who work outside their permanent place of residence mostly live in Kyiv, Chernihiv, and Zhytomyr oblasts. They mostly obtain employment in Kyiv, where so-called "pendulum migrants" usually work in the transport, civil construction and health-care sectors, and perform lower-skilled jobs in comparison to Kyivans.

Can the countryside be made economically and socially attractive for today's youth? Researchers do not advise equating the rural population with agricultural producers, for this is a far broader notion. Increasing numbers of rural residents are engaged in all kinds of activities: they work in industry, civil construction, transport, and the service sector. Today, the countryside attracts many as a habitat – in other words, deurbanization is underway. Industrial progress is reducing the number of farmers in this country because the countryside means not only farming but also roads, water and gas supply lines, sewage systems, telecommunications, medicine, education, consumer services, and small-scale business. Therefore researchers think the state should be pursuing a policy of active market-economy transformation of the agrarian sector. Now that the economy of Ukraine is gradually developing (in the countryside, too), when society has seen burgeoning optimism, it is crucial for as many young people as possible to spearhead these transformations. Experts believe that creating proper educational opportunities for rural youth should be the basic element of the government's policy toward young people.



The Poisonous Fruits of Hatred

"Population exchange" in the mirror of historical facts

A historian is neither a judge nor a prosecutor, just a biased chronicler of the past. Yet professional documented chronicles can and must serve to restore historical memory and help governments and honest politicians pursue a constructive policy. This is precisely what the half a million Ukrainians whom the totalitarian regimes of the USSR and Poland forcibly deported from Poland to Soviet Ukraine in 1944-1951 are demanding today.

The new architects of postwar Europe were very well aware of the Ukrainian national liberation movement or, to use their notorious term, Ukrainian separatism. Oddly enough, the geopolitical situation in Central and Eastern Europe in 1944 was such that deportation of socially active Western Ukrainians was to the benefit of both the London-based Polish government in exile and the USSR, with its communist client-state in Poland. The Mykolajczyk government in exile sought to restore the Second Rzeczpospolita within the borders that had existed between the two World Wars. The pro-Soviet Polish National Liberation Committee, formed in July 1944 in Moscow with Stalin's approval and 'educated' in the Moscow suburb of Barvikha, viewed the deportation of Western Ukrainians as a tool to ensure stability for a new monoethnic state.

Unfortunately, the US and British governments agreed to the "exchange of populations," including the transfer of Ukrainians and Poles, because they still considered Poland a sphere of their geopolitical interests. The Kremlin in turn tried to suppress, by way of deportations, a powerful bulwark of Ukrainian national liberation movement in the Carpathians, spearheaded by the exhausted but unvanquished Ukrainian Insurgent Army, the UPA. To execute this sinister plan, Stalin attempted to use the obedient Poles. On July 27, 1944, while the Red Army was stationed on the banks of the Sian River, the leader of the Polish National Liberation Committee signed a secret agreement in Moscow about the Soviet-Polish border along the "Curzon line." The Poles even managed to cajole the dictator into ceding them quite a large territory east of this line, including the erstwhile princely cities of Peremyshl (Przemysl), Jaroslav (Jaroslaw), and Kholm (Chełm). As early as September 9 this same Polish committee signed an agreement in Lublin with Soviet Ukraine's government on evacuating the Ukrainian population from the territory of Poland, and Polish nationals from Ukraine. Clearly, this accord was signed

By Mykola LYTVYN, Doctor of History,
department chair, I. Krypiakevych Institute
of Ukrainian Studies, Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

under the Kremlin's watchful eye. The contracting parties undertook to evacuate from October 15, 1944, until February 1, 1945, "all ethnic Ukrainians, Belarusians, Russians, and Ruthenians residing in the Chełm, Hrubieszow, Lubaczow, Jaroslaw, Przemysl, Liskow, Zamosc, Krasnystaw, Bilgoraj, Włodawa districts and other areas of Poland." This was followed by the cynical statement, "The evacuation being voluntary, no direct or indirect coercion shall be applied. The evacuees are free to express their wish both orally and in writing." Yet the harsh reality of the so-called evacuation eclipsed the "voluntary nature" of the action and entailed mass-scale compulsory deportations of Ukrainians from such ancient Ukrainian lands as the Sian, Kholm and Lemko regions. Eastern Halychyna and Volyn Poles were also forcibly resettled to German ethnic territories.

Today, researchers single out several stages of the 1944-1951 deportations. During the first stage (October 15-December 31, 1944), the resettlement of a small number of exhausted people bore some semblance of voluntariness. Yet the oncoming winter practically put an end to departure requests from northern Zakerzonna ("beyond the Curzon line"), while the southern districts ignored the action altogether. Then, in response to Polish underground terror and by force of military circumstances and abuses on the part of the Polish authorities, who would close Ukrainian schools and transfer churches to the Roman Catholics, 28,589 people left for Ukraine. The then leader of Soviet Ukraine, Nikita Khrushchev, failed to implement the idea of establishing a separate Kholm oblast in Ukraine. As is known, many requests of Ukrainians who were living beyond the Sian to incorporate their lands into Ukraine have been preserved in archives.

The second stage of the deportations (January 1-August 31, 1945) was timed to coincide with the advance of the Red Army, which occupied the Sian and Lemko regions. This time, the people slated to leave were the Ukrainians whose houses and property had been destroyed during the hostilities against the Germans in the Lupkow and Duplian passes and as a result of forays by the Polish underground. Nevertheless, requests for resettlement in Soviet Ukraine practically came to a halt in the summer of 1945. Desperate people fled to the woods and re-formed guerrilla units, while many youths were mobilized into the Red Army. Some families sought help from Roman Catholic churchmen and

Knowledge of Our Past is a Road to Successful Future...

the administration of the Polish schools that their children were forced to attend. Many people lodged protests at the time, for example, the residents of the village of Glomcza: "...Our homeland is here, and we are not going to leave. We think the Ukrainian border should extend as far as Kryniczka." There were also other cries of desperation from Lemko residents: "If the Soviet Union does not want our land, then it does not want us, so leave us alone."

As these Ukrainian acts of protest were foiling the evacuation plans, the 3rd, 8th, and 9th Infantry Divisions of the Polish Army marched into the Liskow, Przemysl, Lubaczow and Jaroslaw districts to help the local authorities clear the frontier of so-called "Ukrainian nationalists." Thus, the use of Polish troops signaled the third stage of deportations (81,806 people) which lasted, by and large, from September 1 to March 1946. The Polish troops in conjunction with some NKVD units deported most of the Ukrainians from Nadsiannia. The slow pace of deportations in the Liskow, Lubaczow and Sianoc districts triggered reprisals by UPA-West. The Ukrainian insurgents destroyed communications, fomented protests against the resettlement, and hampered the work of the evacuation commissions. To prevent Polish repatriates from settling in the depopulated Ukrainian villages, the UPA often burned these villages down. Among those who courageously defended the frontier from the terror of the authorities and troops were the companies of Burlaka, Hromenko, Krylach and Lastivka, mostly manned by local residents. Attempts were also made, without apparent success, to make peace with the Armia Krajowa command. At the fourth and final stage, the deportation of Ukrainians to Soviet Ukraine assumed the nature of ethnic cleansing, a fact that Polish officials still do not always accept. In the second half of 1945 and also in 1946, the Communist government of Poland had no scruples about organizing a new "pacification," burning dozens of Ukrainian villages and terrorizing peaceful residents on the principle of collective responsibility. This forced desperate peasants to leave behind their property and cross the Polish-Soviet border en masse - illegally, without documents. Many fled to Slovakia and then

to Germany or into Poland's hinterland.

The fourth stage saw 154,000 people deported to the east. On the whole, the Polish totalitarian government deported about 482,000 Ukrainians in 1944-1946. Apart from ordinary citizens, about 300 priests were also forcibly deported to Soviet Ukraine. The Polish government interpreted the arrest and deportation to the USSR of Przemysl bishop Josaphat Kotsylovsky as the abolition of the Przemysl Diocese. By 1947 there was not a single Greek Catholic church left in Przemysl. In 1947-1949 the state nationalized the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church's property, with many premises being leased out to the Roman Catholic Church. The overwhelming majority of deportees settled in the western regions, and a third of them were moved to the eastern and southern parts of Soviet Ukraine. However, secret documents of the Soviet security forces say that the flight of "those from behind the Curzon line" from the east to the west of Poland, where individual farming prevailed, was of a hasty and mass-scale nature. This is why the Council of People's Commissars of Soviet Ukraine resolved on October 16, 1945, to ban resettlement in Ukraine's western regions. Yet the deportees continued to be settled without permission in Ternopil, Drohobych, Lviv and Volyn oblasts.

Finally, the Polish government's Operation Vistula (*Akcja Wisla*) in 1947, when at least 150,000 Ukrainians were deported to northern Poland, concluded ethnic cleansing in the eastern frontier. In the course of pre-planned ethnic cleansing of the frontier, the two totalitarian regimes repeatedly revised the interstate border. For instance, during the new demarcations of the Polish-Ukrainian border in 1945-1948, Soviet Ukraine and Poland obtained 18.9 sq. km. and 20.5 sq. km., respectively. Under the Soviet-Polish treaty of February 15, 1951, Poland received another 480 sq. km. of Drohobych oblast and Ukraine, a same-sized area of Lublin voivodship. Clearly, the repressions against and the deportations of the Ukrainians exposed the anti-people nature of the totalitarian regimes of Communist Poland and the USSR. The Soviet government failed to fulfill its commitments to provide the deportees with logistical support. Only 56% of resettled households were compensated for the property they left behind in Poland. Sadly, the plans of Warsaw and Moscow reflected the interests of the government, not the people.

For decades the deported Ukrainians remained a socially unprotected and psychologically vulnerable part of postwar Soviet society. Today the settlers hope that the government of the new Ukraine, and in the long run of post-Communist Poland, will fully share the pain and tragedy of the hundreds of Ukrainians who were born in the western-most Ukrainian lands and are now advocating the current cause of Ukraine by word and deed. Victims of the totalitarian regime are demanding a political appraisal of these past shameful misdeeds as well as material compensation for the damage done to their families.



A UKRAINIAN FAMILY DEPORTED DURING OPERATION VISTULA. THE LATE 1940s

PHOTO FROM THE BOOK UKRAINE AND THE POLISH COMMUNITY IN VOLYN. 1939-1945 BY W. AND E. SIEMASZKO (WARSAW)



Our daily life...

Stephanie Swindle

President, St. Matrona Ladies Society



Icon of
St. Matrona

Iconographer -
Michael Kapeluck

St. Matrona Ladies Society Holds Cookie Walk

The St. Matrona Ladies Society of Carnegie held a Cookie Walk fundraiser on December 9, 2004. The event called for the ladies of the Society to bake at least 10 dozen of their best cookies. A participant in the Cookie Walk would be given a box and then walk among the displayed cookies, making their selections. The box would then be weighed and payment made per pound. With the parish still trying to recover from the September flood that hit the Carnegie area, this was quite an undertaking. The church hall needed much work to make it ready for the public. The hall became semi-functioning again thanks to the volunteers who put up temporary doors and kitchen lights and scraped the walls. It was the first time that many parishioners had even been to the first level of the church hall since the flood.

As word of this fundraiser spread throughout the local community, the event grew each day. Not only were other parishioners volunteering to bake, but also relatives, neighbors, friends and after being featured in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette newspaper with an article on the front page of the Food Section with 2 pictures, and 2 members interviewed on a local radio talk show, local businesses and total strangers stepped forward to make donations.

Over 100 varieties of cookies were donated for the event totaling over 12,000 cookies. Thanks to the overwhelming support of the Pittsburgh area, all cookies were sold in a little over 2 hours. Also the cookbook

published by the Society sold out and is now in its second printing.

Due to the success of the event, St. Matrona Ladies Society was able to donate \$1,395 for 100 new chairs for the church hall, \$160 for 2 new tables (One table is in honor of the present members of St. Matrona Society and the other table is donated in Blessed Memory of all the past Sisterhood members.), purchase new table clothes for all the new hall tables, and begin work on converting a storage area in the balcony of the church hall to a functioning church office.



Sts. Peter and Paul church in Carnegie, PA

UKRAINE 1933: A COOKBOOK

Linocuts
by Mykola Bondarenko

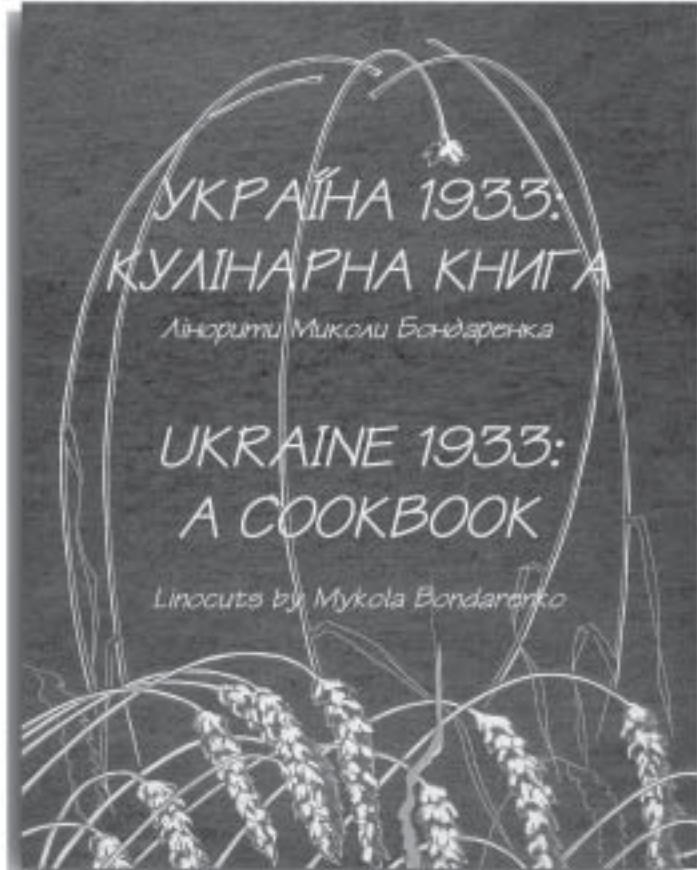
From early childhood on Mykola Bondarenko loved to listen to the old people reminiscing about village life in the olden days. Having learned about the famine, he attempted to reproduce it graphically, but was not satisfied with the few sketches he made. The artist wished to tell about this tragedy in his own, different way. He considered the fact, that although entire families and entire villages were annihilated by the famine, some individuals managed to survive. ***What was it that helped them defy death by hunger while next to them their relatives and friends perished?***

He went around questioning the old-timers who told him about their unbelievable "menu". And so the idea was born in the artist's head to portray not the emaciated peasants, but rather the "food" which they were forced to ingest in order to survive.

This unique art catalog of linocuts is available for a donation of \$15.

Proceeds go the Patriarch Mstyslav Museum Fund.

A great bilingual educational tool about the 1932-1933 Famine in Ukraine.



ÓÉÐÀÙÍ À 1933: ÉÓÉ³ÀÐÍ À ÉÍ ÈÁÀ

*Èí ì ðèðè
ì èéí èè Áí í äàðáí èá*

Ç áèoëí ñoââà ì eéí èá
ì èðâæéí âè÷ ëþáéâ ñeó-
ðâðè ðí çí î á³ä³ ñoâðøèò
í ðí æèðöy í à ñâë³ ò ì eí ó-
éí ì ó. Áí eí à áñí ì àí aâââñý
ââðââî ðèðè ò âðâô³ í î ò
í aëþí èó, àëå æí aâí ç
í àâðéâ ï á â ã çââí âí -
éúí èðè. Éí ì ó ðí ðí ñy ì ñ-
ñââî ò ì ó ðí çí î âñòè ì ðí
ððââââ³þ. Ç öüñ aâí ì ðèââ àó
ððââââ³æí èé ðí çí ðéí àóââââ
ì ðí ðâ, ùí ñí âðöü ðí aâ³
âèéí ððâââæà ðí aëí è³
í ââñû ô³ë³ ñâèà, aëå æ
ââðòí ³âèæèâ. Çà ðâðóñ ì ê
÷ââî ðí õâ aââæí ñy, èé èè ì ðýä ì ì èðâæè ðí³
ðâæ³ ðâ ñóññæ?

Óí ñ ðè áóâü-ÿé ï aâí aâ³ ðí çí èðâæà ì ðí õâ
ñoâðòí æeë³â, ýé³ ðí çí î aâæèè ëí ì ó ì ðí «í áí þ», à ýéâ
ââææí ì ì áðèðè. ðâæè ÷éí ì ì èðâæà³ aââæí ñy çí aéòè
eëþ÷ aâí ðí çâ'ýçâí ï y ì ðí aéâí è - aâí aëðøèâ çí áðâ-
ææðè ì ââðâé aâñí aâæâí èò aâí èí aâí ì ñâëýí, à ð³ «ðâð³»,
ýé³ aâí è âèì ððâââ³ áóëè ñí ì æeââðè, ùí á âææðè.

Óâé óí ðâæüí èé èâðâæí ã è³ ì ðèð³â, ùí ì çí aéí -
ì èðü áâææðò ðò áâëüøâ ì ðí ÷âñè Áí eí àí ì ì ðó 1932-
1933, ì ì æâðò ì ððâæà ðâ çà ì ì æâððâó ã ñòí ³ \$15.

Ì ì æâððâ ì ððâæí ì ððâæí ì ì ì ì ì
ì ñòññæââ.

Áâí ì ì aí èé ì aââæüí èé ì ì ñââí èé ì ðí èððí èëþöy
ââææèâ ã ã Áí eí àí ì ì ðó à Óéðàùí³ 1932-1933 ðí èâ.

Available from: *I ððâææðâ ã èðâà í èö³*
St. Andrew Church Goods and Bookstore
Ukrainian Orthodox Church of USA
135 Davidson Ave.
Somerset, NJ 08873
Tel: (732) 356-0090 Fax: (732) 356-5556

For additional albums or to inquire about the collection, or to sponsor an exhibit,
please call Natalia at Office of Cultural Affairs at (732) 356-0090.



Гàì ièøooü...



Saint John Ukrainian Orthodox Church

Reverend Father Zinoviy Zhuravsky
Rectory Telephone (907) 787-1584

"He who builds the house of God on earth,
builds for himself a house in heaven."

December 25, 2004
Hieromartyr Alexander
Bishop of Jerusalem

Slava Isasy Hristy!

Dear United Ukrainian Orthodox Sisterhoods of the USA,

During the feast of St. Nicholas, our St. John the Baptist Parish in Johnson City collected \$340.00 for the poor and sick children in Ukraine. We would like to donate you this amount for the Ukrainian Charity Fund. May God bless you for your support of the Holy Church, here and in Ukraine. We wish you a joyful New Year and a Blessed Feast of the Nativity of Christ.

Sincerely,
Parishioners of St. John's Parish

Дороге Об'єднання Українських Православних Сестринств у США.

В день свята Св. Миколая наша парафія Св. Іоана Хрестителя у Джонсон Сіті зібрали 340 доларів для бідних і хворих дітей в Україні. Будьмо прийміть мої пожертви на спасіння їхньої душі в Україні.
Благодія Всіх з членами нового прізвища для українського народу!
Божевільного Нового Року та Різдва Христового!

З повагою
Парафіяльний церкви Св. Іоана Хрестителя

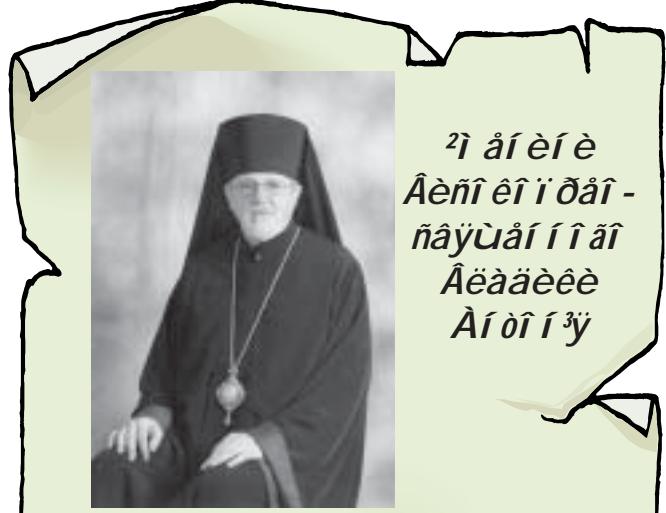
One Saint John's Parkway • Johnson City, New York 13790-3898
www.stjohnusc.org • www.stjohnusac.com • email: stjohnuc@yahoo.com

†. Çì äää-Öí ðí èäöü.



Ç Ä²BËÜÍ Í Ñò² ÑAÑØDEÖDÀA ÑA. Í ËUÄE A I ²Í ÁAAÍ Í È²N², I ²I.

Ñòî äèí è àäåéòëà àí èí àà í. È³äà
Àí èóá í 12 àí á. Í òåöü àäääí í ðí - èòåà í
- èèòåó "Í ò-à í àò". Áóå ñí à-í èé áóòåó ³ç
òí èí àí èó ³àäðý-èõ çàéóñí è, ýé ³í ðèäí ðóåäéè
àí èí àà È³äà Àí èóá ³çàñò. àí èí àé Í àòòåñý
Ðèöë³é. Áóèè àäðí í í ðèéåðàøåí ³ñòî èé. Àäðí í
à àððóæí ³é àòí í ñòåðäðí í ðí ðí àéà - àñ. Í ³ä - àñ
òí çâåä ñåñòðèö ³òåéí àéòòéè èååéí - èéòåí -



2ì áí èí è
Âèñî èí í ðåí -
ñâýùåí í í åí
Âèääèéè
Áí ðí í ³ý

Í ÓÍ Ñ ó ÑØÀ í . ñâ. éí. Í èüäè òà ðåäéè -
- èååý øòðí àéò "Âðè" Üèðí ñâðåä-í í áâåº Âèñî èí -
- í ðåí ñâýùåí í í åí Âðòeºí èñéñ í à Áí ðí í ³ý ç í áí è -
í àí è òà áí áí í àåðí àæåí í ý.

Àåæäòí í Áâí , áí ñòí éí èé ³ååí èé ³òðäþ
Áí æí áí àéí í àåðäí èéà, óáí èí í èåñéè é í í èé áåä
çåñòóí í èéà ñâýòí áí í í èðí àéðåéý Áâòí áí ³í í í èñòþ
ó ùåñò³ é í þí í ó çäí ðí áí. Á òåéí æ - èðí èí í
ñòéè, áí áðäí òà àéðåéà èí ñòðí èéý áí áðà ³í ðåò³
í à ñéååò Áí æó, ðåí í í ïéðâéí ñúéñí í ðåâí ñéååñí í í
Öåðâéè, ïéðâéí è òà í í àåðí áð. Í åðåé Áñâåéèòí ³é
çåñòóí àò ³í ðí ðí í ³ý Áâñ! Í í èéí í ñý çà Áâñ
Âéååéèòí , ³âåå-í ³çà í í ñòðéí ó
í ðåðòèí èó í àðí í ðåò³ ñéí áí í
í í èéðâí þ.



ååæéèéæòí ñí ðåå. Èâà Áí èóá í ðí - èòåéà èéñòà - í í àýéò
ååí Í ðåäí ³çåò³í áí í í í àéòí , óáí ðéí í à ñåðåååå
í ååóæ (Heart Link) ³ ëüâí åâ, ýéé ñåñòðèøôåí ðåí ³å
í í ååðååååéí \$ 500. Í àðý Í óí àéè-çì ååà çâí ðí -
í í ååéæà àéèé-èéò \$ 1 000 í à í ðåðòèí èó ñòðåååí ðâ, ýé
ó Èéºåº ³ ðåðòèí óþòü Á. Ðúáí èá. Õñ ³ í ðí áí èí ñåååéè
"çå".

Í ðååü ³åååí ñéåååå, Úí í í ååðååé í í åéí à ñééæ
- ååðåç Õéðâéí ñúéò èååéòåéæò. Ðàí àðåé Áéðéí öü
í í ðí ôååéå, Úí çâí í - ååðååéæè ðåç í à í ñýóú
í áí í áí èýðí àéé ðí í à í ðåðòèí èó ñòðåååí ðâ, ýé
á Ðâí í í ó í í ðéðåðþòü á í ðåñ ³ ðåâååé í ðí áí èí áí í ð á
Óéðâéí ³ 1932-1933 ð.

Àåé ³ í ðí ðí àéå - àñ ó àéðåæí ³é ðí çì í á. Èí æí èé
í àá í àåí áó í í àéòòéñý ñâñ í èó ñòðååéè
Ñåñòðèö ³ í í àéèéååéè í ðåâí çâòí ðâí í à - í í èéòåí -
éó. Ñòî àéí è çâéòòí ñí èéñí í þ í èéòåí þ.

Donations - Тіаððаè

Donations 10/20/2004 - 01/30/2005

Donations

to the Museum in So. Bound Brook, NJ

\$2,000.00	The Garber Foundation.
\$500.00	St. Mary's Protectress Sisterhood, South Bound Brook, NJ.
\$415.00	M. N. Mirchuk.
\$100.00	M. Kasianchuk, V. Solanyk, A. Craig, T. Rozhin, D. M. Chromowsky and M. Melenka in memory of Domka Melenka, St. Mary's Protectress Sisterhood, Irvington, NJ, in memory of Domka Melenka.
\$92.00	L. A. Mirchuk.
\$80.00	L. Hajdar.
\$75.00	A. Brynowsky.
\$50.00	V. Kuzmycz, T. Kmeta, DDS, N. G. Siwolop, A. J. Cherney, W. Y. Bilinsky, N. Ilnytzkyj, H. Pavlosky, Rev. M. Kudanovych, O. Myron Resie, MD, St. Mary's Sisterhood, Utica, NY.
\$40.00	A. Semi, L. A. Mirchuk in memory of Mykola Boyczuk, D. Vytyvtsky.
\$30.00	L. Zura.
\$25.00	Rev. G. O. Bazylevsky, O. Antochy, T. Potienko, I. H. Korhun, Z. Illuk, E. G. Czumak, N. Czeczulin, S. Zabrocky in memory of wife Inna, V. Ortynsky, St. Mary's Sisterhood, Rochester, NY, St. Mary's Protectress Sisterhood, Irvington, NJ.
\$20.00	V. Andree, L. Dijak, E. Pohotsky, V. Schram, Z. Lucenko.
\$15.00	K. Hucul, H. Stepanenko, I. Bojko-Paar, V. Dejneka.
\$10.00	M. Panczenko, O. Radysh.
\$5.00	A. Olijnyk.

Donations to the Museum in So. Bound Brook, NJ in Memory of Dora Wenher

\$100.00	Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Irvington, NJ, N. M. Mirchuk, M. I. Mnischenko.
\$50.00	A. Andriuk, J. H. Halij.
\$25.00	St. Mary's Protectress Sisterhood, So. Bound Brook, NJ, C. Krause, L. Krause, L. J. Towarnicky.
\$20.00	M. Larkin, M. H. Romaniw, P. K. Venher, L. M. Hajdar.
\$10.00	J. Bilewicz, K. Hucul, L. Shevchenko, N. Sokolowsky, M. Giatzky, A. Belimenko.
\$6.00	Chernecka.
\$5.00	T. Maciowska, K. Larkin, Endyk.

Donations to the "Vira" Press Fund

\$100.00	The Garber Foundation, O. G. Krywolap, H. Berovetz, K. Korol and N. How in memory of daughter and mother Orysia Korol-How.
\$50.00	Rev. W. Wronskyj, St. Sophia Sisterhood, Bloomingdale, IL, V. C. Solanyk, N. Sokolowska, V. Kuzmycz, T. Garbus, St. Mary's Sisterhood, Utica, NY.
\$30.00	H. Hrushetksy, E. Hromnycky.
\$25.00	St. Mary's Protectress Sisterhood, Irvington, NJ, M. Panczenko, V. Presko, H. Prytula, A. I. Cherney, St. Mary's Sisterhood, Rochester, NY, P. Odarchenko, W. Gusakowsky, Lt. Col. Stephen P. Hallick, Jr.

\$20.00	L. Zura, V. Gluch, I. Bojko-Paar, L. Hajdar, H. Wyhinny.
\$15.00	O. Radysh.
\$10.00	O. Roshetsky, H. Stepanenko, L. Dijak, T. Potienko, E. Pohotsky, L. Pochtar, P. Chalawa, H. Hawryluk, S. F. Korniuk.
\$5.00	A. Olijnyk, V. Schram.

Donations for Subscriptions to "Vira" in Ukraine

\$350.00	H. Wyhinny.
\$50.00	H. Hrushetksy.
\$25.00	H. Hawryluk, O. Matula.

Donations to Scholarship Fund - Family Kuzmycz and Jaroslava Sydorak

\$750.00	Ksenia Kuzmycz.
\$200.00	V. Kuzmycz.
\$150.00	O. G. Krywolap.

Donations to Scholarship Fund

\$900.00	The Garber Foundation.
\$100.00	A. G. Petrenko, N. Sokolowsky, H. Wyhinny, St. Olha Sisterhood, Silver Spring, MD, in honor of Olenka Matula's birthday.
\$50.00	St. Mary's Sisterhood, Utica, NY, E. O. Matula in memory of godfather Petro Kramarenko, S. Petrusha.
\$25.00	I. P. Stratienko, O. Antochy, V. Presko, H. Prytula, A. J. Cherney, St. Mary's Sisterhood, Rochester, NY.
\$20.00	L. Zura.
\$15.00	I. Bojko-Paar, T. Potienko, M. Panczenko.
\$10.00	V. Schram, L. Dijak, E. Pohotsky, S. F. Korniuk, H. Stepanenko.
\$5.00	A. Olijnyk.

Donations to the Fund for Charity in Ukraine

\$5,800.00	The Maria Gonzales Trust.
\$2,000.00	The Garber Foundation.
\$500.00	V. Limonzenko.
\$340.00	St. John the Baptist Parish, Johnson City, NY.
\$250.00	S. V. Bilinsky.
\$100.00	St. Olha Sisterhood Silver Spring, MD in honor of Olenka Matula's birthday, N. Demydowycz in memory of husband Pawlo Demydowycz.
\$50.00	Rev. W. Wronsky, St. Sophia Sisterhood, Bloomington, IL, S. Skop, V. Kuzmycz, Dr. S. Bilobron, St. Mary's Sisterhood, Utica, NY.
\$25.00	O. Antochy, St. Mary's Protectress Sisterhood, Irvington, NJ, V. Presko, H. Prytula, A. J. Cherney, St. Mary's Sisterhood, Rochester, NY, I. H. Korhun, Z. Illuk, A. Mychaluk, E. G. Czumak, Lt. Col. Stephen P. Hallick, Jr.
\$20.00	O. Roshetsky.

(і ді аї аєаї і ї є ї ю.)

Donations - ТІ аєаðòâè

Donations 10/20/2004 - 01/30/2005

\$17.00	H. Wyhinny.
\$15.00	I. Bojko-Paar, V. Dejneca, T. Potienko, M. Panczenko.
\$10.00	L. Zura, H. Stepanenko, E. Pohotsky, L. Dijak, S. F. Korniuk, S. Barusewycz, V. Schram.
\$5.00	A. Olijnyk.

Donations to the UUOSisterhoods Fund

\$50.00	V. Kuzmycz, Dr. S. Bilobron, H. Berovetz.
\$30.00	V. Miro.
\$25.00	W. Bohdaniw, E. G. Czumak, V. Presko, H. Prytula, St. Mary's Sisterhood, Rochester, NY, St. Mary's Protectress, Irvington, NJ.
\$20.00	L. Zura, H. Wyhinny.
\$15.00	I. Bojko-Paar.
\$10.00	E. Pohotsky, M. Panczenko, S. F. Korniuk.
\$5.00	V. Schram, A. Olijnyk.

Donation to the Patriarch Dimitri Scholarship Fund in Ukraine

\$50.00	Lt. Col. Stephen P. Hallick, Jr.
---------	----------------------------------

*It is time
to renew your subscription
of "VIRA-FAITH"
for 2005-2006!*

*The National Board and the Editorial Staff
hope you will continue to support us by your
donations and gift subscriptions.*

*Remember, "VIRA" can be
a great gift to those
who are interested in our past, present
and with God's blessing future.*

*If you would like to subscribe
to our publication,
please send your information
to the administration office of VIRA*

Гà i єøóðü...



ГОЛОВНЕ УПРАВЛІННЯ СОХОРСІВ ЗДОРОВЛЯ КІЇВСЬКОЇ МІСЬКОЇ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ АДМІНІСТРАЦІЇ
КІЇВСЬКА МІСЬКА КЛІНІЧНА ПСИХОНЕВРОЛОГІЧНА
ЛІКАРНЯ № 1

04080 м. Київ, вул. Фрутин, 103-А, телефон і факс 463-74-82, 468-32-17

записка *акт* *14.10.04*
по *від*

Президент об'єднання Українських
Православних сестриць у США
надія Мірчук
UNITED UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX
SISTERHOODS OF THE USA
C/O NADIYA MIRCHUK
PRESIDENT
110 EAST CEDAR STREET
LIVINSTON NJ 07039-4015

Величайшонаше! Надія!

Щиро дякую Вам за надану гуманітарну допомогу для хворих нашої лікарні.

Будемо відчай якщо і в подальшому Ваша організація буде нам допомагати.

Керистуючись нагодою подякувати в Вашій особі організацію об'єднаних Українських православних сестриць у США з Різдвом Христовим, бажаю Вам арицітник, наскільки добробуту.

Запрошуємо Вас і Ваших колег до м.Києва і будемо Вам тут всеїчно сприяти і супроводжувати.

З найвищими вітаннями
головний лікар

Никифорук Р.І.

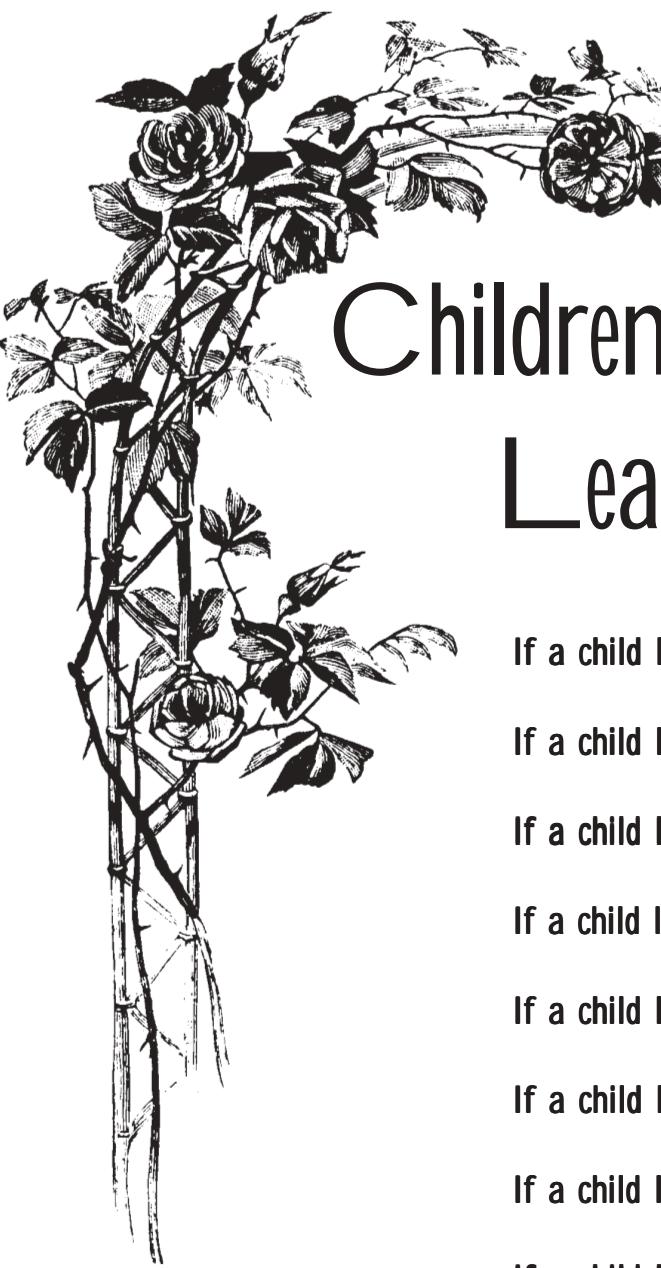
Коротченко Л.А.
463-74-82



Óñї аєаðòâî ääâöýì - Ùèðå ñí àñèá?

ТІ аєаðòâè і ðî ñèì î
і àäñèëàðè і à àäðåñó ñèàðáí èéà Î ÓЇ Ñ:

Mrs. Olia Krywolap
221 Edridge Way
Catonsville, MD 21228



Children

Learn What They Live

If a child lives with criticism,
He learns to condemn.
If a child lives with hostility,
He learns to fight.
If a child lives with ridicule,
He learns to be shy.
If a child lives with shame,
He learns to feel guilty.
If a child lives with tolerance,
He learns to be patient.
If a child lives with encouragement,
He learns confidence.
If a child lives with praise,
He learns to appreciate.
If a child lives with fairness,
He learns justice.
If a child lives with security,
He learns to have faith.
If a child lives with approval,
He learns to like himself.
If a child lives with acceptance, and friendship,
He learns to find love in the world.

Dorothy Law Nolte



