

Карпаторусскый

KASTEHIADD

ЛЕМКО-СОЮЗА

На Год 1983

Карпаторусскый КАЛЕНДАРЬ ЛЕМКО-СОЮЗА На Год 1983

Составил

Александр Восток

ГОЛОВНЕ ПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЛЕМКО СОЮЗА В СОЕДИНЕННЫХ ШТАТАХ И КАНАДІ

Головне Правление и Центральный Комитет Лемко Союза, избранны на ХХХІ съизди делегатов, состоя-

Головне Правление и Центральный Комитет Лемко Союза, избранны на XXXI съизди делегатов, состоявшогося 5,6,7 сентября 1981 року, в Лемко резорти, монро, н.и.:

Головне правление лемко союза

ИВАН ЧУПАШКО, Предсидатель мериен марин, і-ый мистопредсидатель саша косик, іI-ой мистопредсидатель дженет фучыла, ген. секретарь александер восток, рек. секретарь иван порада, кастер

ИВАН К. АДАМЯК, Почетный пожизненный предсидатель члены центрального комитета л.с.

АННА ЧЕЛАК ГЕЛЕНА ФОРНАЗОР АЛЕКСАНДРА ВОСТОК ИВАН ГОЛОВАЧ МИХАИЛ ЛОГОИДА ИВАН КОСТИК

Заступникы ц.к. лемко союза ваступникы союза контрольна комиссия лемко союза мария костик

Уряд Лемко союза был избраный на два рокы до сли дующого ХХХІІ Съизда, котрый отбудеся в 1983 року.

Уряд Лемко Союза был избраный на два рокы до сли дующого XXXII Съизда, котрый отбудеся в 1983 року.

Давно юж появление "лемковской книгы" зробилося потребностью нашой публикы. Ни одна етнична група не може существовати в Америци без организованной диятельности, без общесовнательного стримлиния не лем удержати но и розвивати свои народны традиции и язык. Страницы нашой скромной литературы полны такых желаний и даже требований, без котрых ни одна брошура, ни одна книга не появилася бы в свит. Што ищы означат тото явлиние? Отвичаеме утвердительно: то ест живе свидотство што лемкы в Америци розвивали и прагнут дальше розвивати сознание народной литературы, отражающойся на всих сторинках нашых изданий начыная з газетой "Карпатска Русь" и кинчая з "Карпаторусскым Календарьом," котрому тота статья посвящена.

Первый Карпаторусскый Календар появился в 1925 году под редакциом Ваня Гунянкы. Календарь сей быстро приобрил извситность и славу. Он стал настоящым отображением народной сознательности и превратился и в цвит и в плод народной духовной

жызни.

В течении бильше, як сорок лит чотыри редакторы составляли нашы календари: Ваньо Гунянка (1925-1946), Др. Симеон Пыж (1947-1957), Николай Цисляк (1958-1966), и Стефан Кичура (1967-1971). Самим творчым редактором остался Ваньо Гунянка, под редакциом котрого, пише Любомир Олесневич, Карпаторусскы Календари стали своеродным енциклопедичным изданием, де лемкы-иммигранты, а не ридко и их родны на лемковини черпали правдивы видомости про свою историю, економику, и культуру. Они мали великый вплив на политичне и душевне формуваня лемков на емиграции и в родном краю. Завдякы сим календарям, пише Любомир Олесневич, лемкы звилнялися од одвичного духовного рабства.

Особенно замичательными являются його календари из времен Великой Отерественной Войны, котры отобра жают тревогу, борьбу, и надижды лемков в Америци в свитле, мирне будуще. Читая их, даже днеска мы свтупаеме в мир жывых, горячо озабоченных людей, и переживаеме тот богатый, страдающый миро-требующый

дух нашого народа того времени.

Нашы календари внесли великый вклад в розвитие нашой народной культуры в Америци. Його функции неоспоримы: соединяти, сообщати, и обучати. ко, в 1972 году календарь перестал появлятися и пришлося ждати на нього десять лит.

Неужели мы столько насолодилися ним, што календарь бильше не является нужным? Неужели наша литература така богата, што идея издавания календаря

тратит значение? На такы возражения молода генерация отвичат--нит. Необходимо издавати любиму всим "лемковску народну книжку," котра бере за свою циль опредилити идеи нашого времени и отобразити проблемы, чаяния, и борьбу нашого народа в Америци сегодня, отобразити новосложывшымся обстоятельства в котрых мы змушены розвивати свое народне житя.

Появление "Карпаторусского Календаря Лемко Союза За 1983 Год" является дийствительно важным событием в жизнедиятельности всих нас сегодня в Соединенных Штатах и Канади. Он нужен и необходим нам в борьби за культурне существование нашого народа в мири говорящом на английском языки. З одной стороны, наш новый календарь является повернением славной традиции, котра незовсим угасла и огень котрой тлился ищы до днескы, а з другой, циль и функции календаря будут сляжыти великым народным чаяниям—удержати и идентичность и культуру нашого народа на сем континенти.

Содержание нашой книжкы является подтверждением вкликых идей нашого народа, на котрых основане наше существование, як уникальный народ. То сут идеи, котры не знают границ времени. Исторычны, биографичны, и статьи из жызни народа котры составляют нашу книжку, пробуют ищы роз включыти чытателя в продолжающуся жызнь народа, так як без такой диятельности мы не зможеме учавствовати в строительстви нашой народной культури в Америци, а, наоборот, станеме очужденными не лем ст самых себе, но и от всего народа и будеме прятати ся в тинях чу-

жых нам людей.

Мы надиемеся, што тота книжка буде воспитувати всих нас в таком дуси, котрый был создан благородными достижениями такых великых народных учытелей и воодушевителей народа, як Александер Павлович, Володимир Хиляк, Др. Симеон Пыж, Ваньо Гунянка и другы--в дуси, котрый буде соединяти нас з народом и з нашым историчным прошлым, и буде вести нас по пути братства, прогреса, и творчости--по пути, котрый был избран народом нашым давным давно.

Пусть народ наш лемковскый в Америци неустойчыво бореся за свою культуру и язык--пусть каждый из нас бореся за наше просвищение--пусть любовь наша к русскому, украинскому, и билорусскому народам беспрерывно крипне. Пусть вси мы сочувствуеме всим нашым братьям славянам и всим людям доброй воли и пусть вси люди нашой постоянно уменьшающойся планеты жывут в мири--то суть нашы великы чаяния. Сей благородный подвиг необходимо завершыти, а наш календарь, надиемеся, буде служыти и сей DECEMBER
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| Цорогы чытатели, через брак буквы "I" на новокупленной пишущой машынци, мы примушены ужывати букву "и."

Просиме за выбаченя.

JANUARY
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ФЕВРАЛЬ FEBRUARY

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ОКТЯБРЬ

OCTOBER

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НОЯБРЬ

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Михаила 27 НАЧАЛА ФИЛИПОВСТА	28 Kopo	29	30	Thanksgiving		

NOVEMBER

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ДЕНАБРЬ DECEMBER

JANUARY
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ВАЖНІСТ ЛЕМКО СОЮЗА

Карпаты населены людми, котры любят свободу. То ест нарид котрый безустанно боролся за свободу и социальну справедливость. Рокы проходили, а богачы, цы то полякы, цы мадяре, цы свои, вси они стремилися поневолити наш трудолюбивый, простый нарид.

В течении многих лит, населения на Лемковини дуже увеличылося, а гирска земля родила бедный хлиб. Многы люде были змушены покинути свод отчызну и глядати кусок хлиба в чужых краях. Много лемкив переселилися в США и Канаду, штобы заробыти грошы и знову вернутися на ридну лемковину. Жытя в Америци было дуже тяжке. Наш народ трудился в майнах, на заводах и фабриках. Но былы тиж такы люде, котры долго не могли найти роботы. Але и в такых тяжкых условиях, нашы люде помагали еден другому, як могли, жыли дружно в братской любви.

В Америци лемкы помогли побудувати много церквей, але люде скоро порозумилы, што церков не е в состоянии удовлетворити их желания розвивати культуру и язык. Найбильше освидомлены лемкы, як Д. Вислоцкый и Др. Пыж, учыли людей, што им лекше стане, як они зорганизуются. И так в 1929 году была основана на-

ша народна организация--Лемко Союз.

Руководители Лемко Союза, як и газета "Лемко" а пизнише "Карпатска Русь" учыли людей жыти дружно и як еден другому може помочы. Много внимания было удилено общественным вопросам и проблемам этничного существования в Америци. Сегодня мы продолжаеме тоту роботу в новых и трудных условиях и вопрос нашого этничного сушествования в Америци стал самим важным.

Рокы переходят и жаль же многы нашы люде вмерают от старости. Мы мусиме обертатися до молодежы, котры представлят наше будуще. То е дуже важна задача. Мы мусиме старатися навчыти их про их родичив, дидив и прадидив. Наш опым показал, што треба начати вчыти нашых дитей спиванкам, танцам, и представлиням, бо то их бильше интересуе.

Час пришол жебы отдилы Лемко Союза организовали танцевальны, хоровы, и театральны кружкы. От сего зависит будучнист нашой организации. Така актив-

нист поможе вшыткым Лемкам.

Иван Чупашко, Головный предсидатель Лемко Союза в США и Канади. Висть о появлении "Карпаторусского Календаря Лемко Сюза" обрадовала многых чытателей нашой газеты.
Нашу любиму "лемковску книжку" можно найти не в одной
домашньой библиотеки. Не мож соби представити личну
лемковску библиотеку без всими любимого "Калердаря
Лемко Союза." Книжку все легче поставити в доми на
годне мисце и задержати на долгы рокы. Наш календарь, котрый часто служыт, як важный источник информаций о жизни нашого народа, является цинной
кныжкой для всих нас.

Наш календарь то историчный источник в котром ясно изображены славны подвигы нашого народа, його таланты и народны будители, всьо то, што ест честью каждого из нас. Они учат нас гордитися нашыми предками, их выносливостью, упорным трудом, патриотизмом

и радостью, котру они ридко знали.

Завдякы нашым календарям мы сегодня бильше знаеме историю нашого народа, як жыли лемкы под чужыми державами и под бидном соломяном стрыхом. Прекрасно описаны народне стремление к свободи, социальной справедливости и едности нашого русского народа.

Календари отображают борьбу нашого народа ищы за часов Богдана Хмельницкого. В 1654-ом роци, на великдень в сели Барвинку на Лемковини собралися кою церкви 79 газдов и паробков, котры ришыли включытися в борьбу Хмелницкого против польской шляхты. Репресии австровенгерского государства и страдания нашого народа в його концла герях четко описаны, што сегодня, чытая нашы календари, можно почувствовати дух того часу. Тиж замичательно описаны проголошения лемковской народной республикы и другы важны собития, котры помагали нам стати сознательными людьми, освобожденныма от темно и и идеи рабства.

Во всем том нам дуже помогла наша организация-- Лемко Союз, при котрой обединили вси свои таланты, и усилия, што позволило нам осуществити многы нашы планы, издавати газету, брошуры, книжкы, в том чысли

и наш всима любимый календарь.

Я горжуся всима нашыма достижениями. Радуют мене календари Гунянкы, Др. Пыжа, и Н. Цисляка--вси они научыли нас любити наше прошле, з гордостью и з надиждой смотрити в будуще. Вси они научыли нас любити нашу организацию, нашу культуру и язык. То ест дийствительно велике достижение.

Надиемеся и вириме, што нашы будущы календари буду¬ продолжати ту славну роботу, котру начали нашы предкы, выдающыйся народны диятели-журналисты.

Иван К. Адамяк, Почетный пожизненный пред-

І. НАУМОВИЧ

<u>РІДНА ХАТИНА</u>

Пид горою над ричкою, В нашым русскым краю, Там село мое риднень ке, Там я поглядаю.



Пид горбочком, при садочку, Там моя хатина, А в хатини тато, мама Та вся родина.

В низенькой той хатини Я на свит вродился, В ней зазнал я добру долю, В ней и набидился.

Чом ты ми хатинонько В свити така мила? Штоси мене до тебе тягне Магнетова сила.

В чужыноньци хожу, блужу, Слези проливаю, За святой Отчызной Тяжко воздыхаю.

Ой соколе, соколенько, Литаеш свитами, Скажи ми, яку вистку От тата, от мамы.

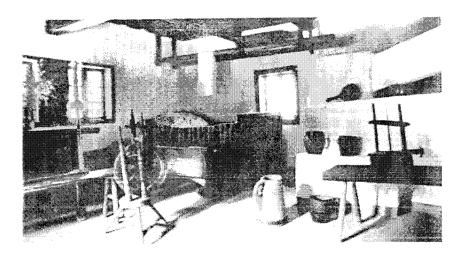
Чы здоровы, як ся мают Братья, вся родина Чы така, як давно была Ридная хатина?

Чы стоит ищы при воротах Ясень зелененькый? Чы хорошый мени вирис Сад мой молоденький?



Чы цвите вин там весною? Чы он там не сохне? Ой до роду до Отчызны Серце мое глохне.







Кобы мени ищы узрити Милую родину? Кобы дома эвеселитись Хоть одну годину!

Ес нема на звити пруга, Яв стец и мати:

Ой нема милийшой в эвити, Як ришна жетина.

(Begin hopeipyrobanish a vaccouncy "Iom w mecha," 1965, W IS.)



Мария Петришак з сестрой Ольгой в национальном лемковском строю коло Тилицкой церкви.

Церква в Тиличы з I743 р.

KOJM BACIAHE DUBPE BEPHO

Впервый в Теофиливку, велику лемковске село вбли си Тернополя, я завитал восени, коли тут отмичали обжинки. Свято-веселе, шумне, писенне и обрядовесимволизуе завершение жнив. За давном традицитом в еей день селяне пидсумовуют зроблене. Будничный и суховатый перечень цифр, якы називал предсидатель мисцевого колхоза Володимир Стечишив, не приуменьшал загальной радости, пишнесеня, той праздничной атмосфери, што панувала в колективи, якы устаищно завершил хлибозбераня.

... А в недалеком прошлом картина была другой. Згорища и руины, залишены нимцами, вкрай занед-бани нивы, на якых подекуди копалися заесилени тяжком роботом жинкы--макым увилил село Теофиливну 16-ричний Стефан Кашыцкый, коли в першы повенный рокы разем з родичами приихал сыда з Лемковины. Тяжкы то были часы. Краина загоювала раны, нанесени вийной. Лемков переселиенцев, незважаючы на краини затруднении встоитили готинно. Совитске государство отдилило им кошты на строителтство жылищ, допомокла посивним верном и инвентарем. А юж через ыих хлиборобы вберали першы на новой з м-ли урожай....

Тоты воспоминания мимесли сорвалися в уст Стефана, коли разом в односельчанами вин сидил в просторном теофиливскому Палаци культуры, увыжно слузаечы отчатный доглод председателя голкова. Хыбаль поривняещ то, в чого доводилося начинати, в настоя-

HAM KATEOM MK COMA:

Ваяти хоц бы и його, Стефана. Килька роков минную, як амурувал он соби нову нату, ноц мал иши и стару неплану, але отало тисно. И то сросумило, одже роцина у Кашицкого велика: жена, дочка в мунжом и двое малолитних внуков. Молоцинй сын Васильошто теперь учитоя в Харкивском политекничном институти, непавно сженилов. Ян сапстит шиллом негора од повернутием до ришного села одециалистом. Итак отеран мутих будуватися.

Рарди, вручно в мати--освоеменны метли, колетровий телевизор, и отерео. Акстолици порасетно родины нелнетом семейна библистена. Т код мислуный биджет Кашышкым состоит из понад 700 рублей, а колхоз надал Стефанови довготерминову безпроцентну пожычку на зведение жилика и теперь Кашишкей повертает колкову штомиския лем по 85 рублей, попициям тоту жычку.



Точка Стефана - Ваталка, ей муж Богдан на вошта жолкоза заминыли техникумы и теперь трудатов в рицном сели. Сын Кашыцкого учытся в институти и не лем не платит за то жадной нопийкы, а и сам стримуе пержавну стипендию. По речы, лем са остатни рока в одне село повернулося 15 молодых специалистов, якы были колкозными стипенлиатами. Вси головни специалисты - молоды люде виесм до 30 роков, а прислизительно полосини тым, кто трудится на полях и фермак, ищы не виповнилося и 25 лит.

Зминилося житя не лем окремой родини, аминилося житя всего села. Заасфалтовани и добри догиннуты улицы пролягли помеж акуратных будинков, де мешкахт зельскы труженикы. Колкоз мае власну цегельны, лиз шторску производит понад два милисны цегли--овновны строительный материал. Около кат начынаются немалы дилянкы, де газды вирощуют свешь и фрукты, бандуры

и кукурузу и г.п.

бильшенство лемнов, якы першыми перемкали на тоты мисця, теперь досягли пенсийного вику. Пенсии им спилачует государство, а найваслуженыйм ветеранам, котры вробили важный вилад в розвитие господацства, колмое додатново вигламуе ище половину розмири пенсии и сезплатно надае им комунасьны послугы--елег

гроенергию, газ, паливо.....

З велиной любовю и поватом в Теофиливци дбамт про свою молодеж--сынов и внуков петшых переселенцов. Начынаючы в дитячого садма--а в их сели аж три--пити видчувают на соби заботу Совитского государства. За утриманя дитины в дитячом садки в триравовым прокормлением, де ва ней доглядают сихователи в высшом освиток, родиче або вовсим ничего не платят, або восят чисто символичну, то ест дуже малу зуму. В школах рела трудятся пятдеся пат учетелей.

Мисцем, где вудовальствием вотричаются представи тели всих помолинь лемнов, является клуб. В вародном демковском кори, котрый дийствуе при ввому, оденают и сиви ветераны, и дити. По послуг тых, кто любит инша виды искрастьа. - танцевальный ангалиць, орхасты духовых инструментов, куркых вышиваны, жинвопися и т.п. Заботнося тут и про физичный самал робочых. Сольска футбальна мемсыка выборода поршемисые в райони, молодых сахоплиется мых легкой этлятикой, борьбой, шахматами и шашками.

Каждый селинин внае: полиеш добре зерно--обереш высовый утожай. Теофиливым вробили шепрый засив и тому в надийом смотрят в будуще.







НАШ НАРОДНЫЙ ТЕАТР В АМЕРИЦІ



Миж нашым народом в Америци народный театр пользовался великой популярностью. Календари Лемко Союза наполнены интересными представлениями такых народных писателей як Ваньо Гунянка, Николай Цисляк, Павел Юрковский, Михаил Жак, Йосиф Фрицкий и другы. Найпопулярнишы представлиния, котрый любители воспоминают ище днеска, отражают сложность быта лемковского народа на Лемковини и в Америци. Некотры из них: "Вертеп в Карпатах," "Як чорты панов взяли," "Руковины," "На чужом весилю," "Ицко сват," и "Куда серце тягне." Представление, котре надзвычайно захопило нашу публику было "Муж умер." Ище и днеска люде вспоминают геройов Грица Борозду, Павла Горшка, Филипа Жменина и Гната Цимбольского, котрых прекрасно одограли: Иван Головач, Йосиф Фрицкый, Иван Завойскый и Иван Костик.

По кинца 1960-ых годов театральна диятельность миж нашым народом продолжалася. Од того часу до 1979 она была занедбана и майже цилком погасла. Ци то означало, што карпаторусскы американцы перестали интересоватися народным театром? Одповид на сей вопрос легка, бо нашы люде, як я розумию, заинтересованы не лем увидити лемковске предствалиние, но готовы и одограти його. Недаром многы вспоминаыт представлиние "Муж умер," "Просперита" и другы; не даром вспоминают талантливых любителей представлиния як Ивана Головача, Ольгу Единяк, Ивана Чачо, Тимка Фецицу, Антона Каню и другых. Однако, за долгы рокы театральной пассивности многы из нас не могли ани видити представлиние ани не мали змогы одограти ролю, а то тому, што не было инициативы склинати людей и заинтересовати их поставлением пред ставлиния.

Русска народна пословица говорит, што "живе слово дороже мертвой буквы." Так и дакотры из нас ришыли возобновити драматичну диятельность и поставити популярны представлиния "Бача и планетнык," написане Михаилом Жаком, и "Заручыны" написане Йосифом Фрыцкым. Оба представлиния были дуже успишны так, як роли были одограны такыми популярными акторами як Теодор Рудавскый, Йосиф Фрыцкый, Стефания Головач, Джанет Фучыла, Александр Восток, Тимко Фецица, Ненси Порада и Василь и Анна Порады. Вси они одограли свои роли дуже добри, за што публика нагородила их долготревалыма оплесками.

Представлиния "Бача и планетник" было найбильше успишным и памятным так, як оно было поставлене на

знаменитом XI Карпаторусском Фестивали. И представлиние "Бача и планетник" и фестиваль были посвящены 50-ти литию существования организации Лемко Союза, нашой любимой народной организации, при котрой многы из нас выросли и без ней жыти не можеме. Липшого подарка мы не могли дати нашой народной организации з нагоды 50-ой рочницы ей существования. Оба представлиния интересны так, як отображают житя нашого народа и народне творчество. В сем обсуждении однако будеме говорити о представлинию "Бача и планетник"М. Жака.

Народне творчество ярко отображено в представлинию "Бача и планетник." Найбольше характерна особеннисть його, што диючы особы и по народных костюмах отображат житя нашого народа. К тому ищы, в ходи представлиния акторы непосредственно общаются з публикой. Данило напримир, говорил до публикы так:

> "Слава богу, добри иде, лем кебы так дальше, то отворятся людям очы."

Публика мала возможнисть приняти участь в представлинию "Бача и планетник," бо оно кончытся спивом народной писни "Купила ми мама корову," и публика, як правило, была приглашена спивати ей разом

з акторами.

Представления было одогране на сцени без декораций, што тиж является характерным народному театру. Основный интерес в представлинию "Бача и планетник" был сосредоточен не на глубыни роскытия характеров дийствующих, а на комичности ситуаций и положений. Выявилося, што дви сцены дуже комичны и публици сподобалися. В одной Ваньо Здолийчак и Прокоп, оба шпекулянты, з великым трудом договорилися, як купити Маринины и Оленины коровы за половину цины. Данны роли успишно были одограны популярныма акторами Теодором Рудавскым и Йосифом Фрицкым. В другой сцени дви сусидкы--камарадкы, Олена и Марина, котры любят друг друга понад все, так сварилися, што казалося скочат до биткы. Стефания Головач и Джанет Фучыла проявили способность й талант в той сцени.

Што тычытся глубины роскрыты характеров дийствующьх лиц, то слидующы русскы народны пословицы прекрасно и точно описуют их. Прокоп, то человик, котрый"одной рукой крестится, а другой в чужу пазуху лизе. Ваньо Злодийчак селянин-земледилец, у котрого "голосок соловийный, а жало змийне", о нем пословица говорит "кто злиз в богатство, тот забыл братство." За Марию и Олену пословица говорит так,

"жыют брехньом, а надиются на волю Божыю." Лем учытель, Данило, является почти положительным героем, хоц и он не позбавленый ноты иронии. Народ сельсный почтительно смотрит на него: "Почытай учытеля, як родителя." Однако, ирония заключатся в том, што хоц Данило учыт людей жыти поступово, но сам ганьбится научытися чомусы от народа, а именно от старшых людей:

> "Та што старшы люде можут знаты, як они нигде из села не были, и в святых книгах не говорится за босоркы."

Народна пословица говорит так: "С перва сам поучыся,

потомв учытеля становися.

В представлению "Бача и планетник" воплощены прогресивный погляд, идеалы и стремления карпаторусского народа. Прекрасно розвивается тема протеста против експлуатоции человика человиком. Ваньо Злодийчак напримир, человик лемковского рода, стремящыйся ошукати и выкорыстати неграмотных людей односелчан, котрый напущат одных против другых, и тримат связы з чужоземцами вызыскающыми наш народ. В заключение представления Прокоп говорит слидующе:

> "Не гнивайтеся на мене, бо знате, человик голодовал то мусил выслуговати Злолийчака и туманити людей. Але теперь пан учытель дадут ми зароботок. И признаюся вам, што я никали не знал ворожыти, лем за то так робыл, абы достати на децу палюнкы."

В представлинию "Бача и планетник" воплощены народна поетична фантазия, богатый свит мыслей, чувств, переживаний и мечты о справедливости и счастью. Успишно одограны роли нашыми акторами помогло публици осознати тонкости його идейного содержания, котры согласилися, што "Бача и планетник" то дийствительно прекрасне народне творчество нашого народа в Америци, котре заслужило соби заняти важне мисце в програ ми XI Карпаторусского Фестиваля, посященому 50-ти литию Лемко Союза. Тиж, тот наш короткый але успишный опыт показал, што представлиния треба организовати, жебы тото благородне дило не было захоронене во пожолтившыхся коц цинных книгах, а резвивалося, надальше, што поможе нашому народу в Америци дальше удержати свою прекрасну культуру и любимий наш язык.



ЛЕМКЫ В БОРЬБИ З ФАШЫЗМОМ

Борьба з нимецькыми фашистами на Лемковини началася з першых днив окупации. Патриоты добывали зброю, рвали телеграфны и телефонны проводы, пошкод жували желизну дорогу, зрывали мосты. Своими диями штодня нагадували окупантам, што они непрошены гос-

Без досвиду партизанской борьби_патриоты неридко гинули, попадали в руки гестапо. Так, от фашыстской кули загинул Игнатий Мудрак з села Петруша Воля, якы кулементной чергой збил ворожы войсковый са молет. Фашисты розправлялися и з селянами, што допомогали партизанам, не выдавали миста их перебывания. Однак борьба не прекращалася, ряды мстителей пополнялися, партизанскый рух ставал бильше дийствующым и бильше организованым.

На початку 1942 року ощутимы удари наносил ворогу партизанскый отряд Григория Водзика, якый нападал на войсковы транспорты, што двигалися восточного фронту, уничтожал полицаив. Успишными были операции народных мстителей по освобождению совитскых военнопленных. Досвидчены командири и бойцы вливалися в загони и разом з патриотами вели борьбу з

гитлеровцами.

Активно дияли партизанскы отряды сил Мисцова, Клопитница, Пельгримка, Воля-Цеклинска, Тилява, Терстяна, Ганчова, Усте Русске и другы. 4,400 человик были объединенны в 15-ти отрядах. А на початку 1944 року в краю юж воювали партизанскы соединения под руководством совитскых офицеров Бурдова, Леонова, Квитинского, Золотаря, Гдалилина. В них рядом з лемками дияли поляки, словаки и представители другых национальностей.

Борьба з фашызмом на Лемковини была тисно повязана з Польской робочой партией и велася в союзи з

польскым партизанскым движением.

В сели Клопитница, в хати Стефана Пейка и в Горлицах, у Михаила Донского происходили наради командиров партизанскых отрядов и окружного комитета Польской робочой партии, на якых обговорювалися планы спильных дийствий. Стревожены успихами партизан, фашисты засилали своих агентов з чысла украинскых националистов в партизанскы загоны, усиливали

Подозрительных розстыилювали, молодеж забирали в Германию, конфискували зерно и худобу. Жертвы были великы. До рук гестапо потрапляло много патриотов. Были аршетованы Михаил Донскы, Дмитро Порун, Юахим Криницкый, Стефан Каминскый, Василь Ментус и другы. Іх тримали в тюрми, в Ясли. Але товаришы по зброи не лишыли побратимив в биди.

Продумавшы план операции, 9 августа 1943 року партизаны в нимецкых мундирах пидихали вночы до тюрмы, зняли варту, освободили обреченных на смерть

узников и вивезли их в лис.

Тота борьба не обходилася без жертв. Лем 1943 року загинули такы выдающиися диятели партизанского движения на Лемковини як Григорий Водзик, Иван Донскы, Тимофей Донскы, Володимир Ткачов, Михаил Ромцьо, Иван Ромцьо, Иван Ткачов, и багато иншых.

Але, несмотря на терор, патриоти чынили впертый

опир фашистам на каждом кроци.

В хати Юстини Мудрак, яка жыла коло самого лису на хутори села Петруша Воля, личылися и часто одпочывали партизаны. По доносу провокатора в осени 1943 року гестаповцы оточыли дом Юстини--зробили обшук, однак никого не нашли. Тогди вивели всю родину з хаты, поставили коло стини Юстину, доньку Олену, внучку Марусю (9 роков) и внука Ивана (6 роков). Звидувалися про мисцеперебываня партизан, але вси могчали. Тогди начали чынити кроваву розправу. Коли черга дойшла до маленького Івасика, вин плюнув на фашыста, котрый навил на нього дуло автомата и крикнув: "гади!" Вороги пидпалили хату и тило хлопця кинули в огонь. Такых примиров, на жаль, можна навести немало. Лемковска земля густо полита кровью патриотов и совитскых воинов, якы за-ГИНУЛИ В борьби за волю, всияна могы лами видомых и невидомых героив.

В 1963 роци в сели Усте Руссю было одкрыто памятник вичной славы лемкам-партизанам, тым, што закинули в концлагерях и кативнях гестапо, воинам. котры отдали житя за освобождение родной земли и братных народов от фашыстскых окупантов. И сколько бы лит не отдиляло нас от тих буремных дней, мы николи не забудеме героив. Они все будут жыти в

памяти нашого народа.

Петро Когутов.

УБЕРЕЧЫ ПЛАНЕТУ ОТ ЯДЕРНОЙ КАТАСТРОФЫ: ГОЛОВНА ЗАДАЧА НАШЫХ ДНЕЙ

"Не только за свою страну Солдаты гибли в ту войну, А чтобы люди всей земли Спокойно видеть сны могли. Под шелест листьев и афиш Ты спишь, Нью Йорк, ты снишь, Париж. Пусть вам ответят ваши сны, Хотят ли русские войны." Евгений Евтущенко.

История человичества ставит у пидножия нашого поколиния фундаментальну задачу, от выришения котрой, без найменьшого преувеличения, зависит будучнист человичества, його культуры и цивилизации. Тота задача: уберечы планету от ядерной катастрофы, от уничтожения не просто милионов невинных людей, а цилых народов и их многовиковых достижений. Так, нашы дни отличаются тим, што над всими народами навис-

ла опаснист ядерной войны.

Для карпаторусскых американцов, як и для американского народа вообще, вопрос мира и задача защытити землю от ядерной войны становится главнийшым и найвеце волнующым, так як ядерна катастрофа принесе горе и страдание двум народам з котрыми корни нашого существования нерозрывны и тисно переплетены. Если Америка стала ново-прибраной Отчызной нашых отцоа й матерей, то Совитскый Союз является нашой душевной державой, в котрой трудящыйся народ поднялся из угнетения к свободи и к самостоятельной мирной жизни.

Цы можно сегодня найти русского человика, котрый не памятал бы горя або слез пролитых в часи Великой Отечественной Войны Совитского Союза? Ведь русскый народ на своих плечах вынюс основну тяжесть войны. Ведь Совитскый Союз понюс найбильшый матери альный ущерб. Кто сегодня не знае о том, што нимецко-фашыстскы захватчыкы разрушыли сотни русскых городов, веце як 70 тысяч сил, 32 тысяч промышленных предприятий, 98 тысяч колхозов? Треба согласитися, што таке разрушение то слидствие бесчеловичных планов и дийствий врагов мира, врагов человика доброй воли. Цы може чуловик чыстой совисти допустити до нового разрушения мирной жизни? Цы може человик доброй воли пожелати таке бидствие любому народу?

Опасне развитие событий в нинешньом свити беспокоит милионы американцов. Нас беспокоит открыто

проповидуемы стратегии Пентагона, доктрина "ограниченой яредрной войны," бесчеловичны планы о возможности затяжной, длительной войны з использованием ядерного оружия, в котрой Соединенны Штаты якобы одержат побиду. У нас вызывают глубоку тревогу такы высказывания передовых политичных диятелей, што ядерна война не така юж страшна так, як погибне "всего десять процентов" населения земного шара. Дийствительно, треба быти человиком без серца и без душы жебы пропонувати таку нищету бо человик доброй воли ни одни людини ни одному животному не желае попасти в "пец гибели."

Тото народне беспоконствие выразилося 12-го июня коли американскый народ ришытельно отвитил милионной демонстрациом у стин ООН. Такого ришытельного выступления народа за мир Америка ище не знала. В демонстрации принимали участие вси слои американского общества. Серди участников были многы видны политичны и общественны диятели краины, представители профсоюзов и церквей, видны учены, акторы и актриси, инженери и учители. То были люди рижных политичных взглядов, котрых обединила обща благородна циль: остановити гонку вооружений, уберечы свит от ярерной войны, и сохранити мир на земли.

Нью Йоркска милиона демонстрация за мир показала, што американскый народ не хоче войны, што бесчеловичны планы, концепции и намириния "одержати верх" в ядерной войни, доктрина першого ярерного удара, план "ограниченной" ядерной войны в Европи, и ставка на побиду в ярерной войни-вси чужи американскому народу. Тота демонстрация тиж показала, што американискый народ охарактеризовал вси тоты чудовищны планы и намириния, як авантюристич ны и надзвичайно опасны для судеб каждого американца и человичества.

Глубока жажда мира американского народа--наша жажда -- його борьба за мир--наша борьба. Для нас карпаторусскых американцов мир и сотрудничество миж американскым и совитскым народами являются центральным вопросом нашой культурной диятельности, так як бидствие одного або другого народа то наше горе.

Як торжественно мы встритили милионну нью йоркску демонстрацию за мир I2-го июня, то обязательство СССР не приминяти первым ядерне оружые мы тиж встричаеме з такым же торжественным восторгом. Оба явлиния представляют собой большой вклад в дило мира. Мы признаеме их историчными шагами вперед в борьби за мир. Той борьби и мы полностью обязаны и преданны.

Думала-с си, мамцю



ЛЕМКОВСКЫЙ ПИСАТЕЛЬ ГРИГОРІЙ ГАНУЛЯК (ДО 100-лития од дня народжения)

Протягом столит Лемковина была одорваной од материнской земли. В чужоту оточени лемкы, хоц и зберегли свою культуру, народнисть, однак не мали возможности розвиватися подибно иншим, вильним народам. А тому займуют скромне мисце в литератури восточных славян. Штоправда, девятнадцатый вик висунул из их середовища патриота, знавця народного быта, писателя Володимира Хиляка (1843-1893). Вин оспивував житя лемковских селян ("Шибеничний верх," "Русска доля") и засуджувал их гнобителив.

Двадцатый вик принес в Европу нову хвилю революцийного возбуждения. Изображению борьбы селян за краше житя, за волю посвятил свою творчисть лемковскый писатель Григорий Гануляк (1883-1945).

Народился вин I марта 1883 року в с. Синява в Сяноцком повити в селянской родини. Закинчывшы гимнавию, проявил способности в литератури. На двадцатому роци житя надруковал на лемковском ди алекти перше оповиданя "Я ся не бою."

0ж тогды творчостю аматора зацикавился выдающийся украинскый писатель Иван Франко. Йому сподобалася тематика оповидань, их легкый стиль, изо-

бразительна народна ричь.

Іван Франко допомиг молодому Ганулякови переихати в 1908 роци до Львова и полностю оддатися журналистици и литератури. Великой заслугой Гануляка была подготовка до друку творов русскых и украинскых писателей, репродукции картин и листоюк украинскых художников. Разом з тим вин много писал. Собственны твори (оповидання, новели, воспоминания) друкувал в журналах "Наука," "Живая мысль," "Галичанин." Писал рецензии на театральны вистави. Был членом "Товариства русскых литераторов и журналистов" в Львови, членом Обединения славянскых журналистов в Львови.

Посли першой свитовой войны стал редактором видавництва "Русалка" в Львови. Пид його редакциом выходила "Книгозбирня школярика" (штомисячный выпуск). Автором частины литячых книжечок был сам

Гануляк.

В 30-х роках вин створив понад 50 новел и оповидань, ІО пьес для народных театров. Серед драматичных творов: "Хоц раз його правда," "Хлопскый сын," "До сходу сонця," "Пан писар" и другы. Деякы роботи друкувал пид литературным псевдонимом-

Григорый Марусин. В 1937 роци стал дийствительным членом Общества писателей и журналистов имени Ів.

Франка в Львови.

Писля воссоединения западноукраинскых земель з Украинской ССР Г. Гануляк взял активну участь в роботи оргкомитета совитскых писателей. 15 сентября 1940 року Григория Гануляка было принято членом Союза писателей Совитского Союза. Иого статьи, оповиданя, новели друкувалися в центральных, республиканскых и обласных периодичных изданиях—"Крестьянка," "Литературна газета" и другы.

1941 року в Киеви вышол сборник оповидан Г. Гануляка "За горами, за риками." В бильшынстви оповидань писатель намалювал тяжке житя лемковскых селян в умовах буржуазной Польшы. Окреми оповиданя ("Буря," "В старом краю") присвячены емиграции лемков за океан. Автор показал бидствия, поневи-

ряния, што выпали на долю емигрантов.

Цинным в творчости Г. Гануляка является реалистичне изображения дийствительности. Иого герои не выдуманы персонажы, а селяне, з якыми ижедневно встричался. Писатель не лем малювал их житя, але, што важно, мал можливость в период розгулу реакции засудити виновников киркой доли простых людей, закликал до больбы з господствующым буржуазным классом.

Нове житя, ривнопавя всих граждан описал Г. Гануляк в оповиданях "Здийснени мрии," "Радисть," "Перемога." То суть творы котры маюь велику документальну вартисть, они виникли завдякы социальным

перетворениям на сели.

Часы нимецкой окупации Григорий Гануляк пережил тяжко. Вирил, што приде освобождения, и доченыяся його. Але змученый болизню помер в Сяноци

29 августа 1945.

Отмичая 100 литие од дня роджения писателя, розкыдани по всему свиту лемкы достойно вшануют його память, воплотят в реальнисть тоти благо-родны идеи, за якы в продолжении всего житя боролся наш земляк-лемко, Григорий Гануляк.

Іван Красовский.





MESPHI JOSEON

У книг, як и у людей, рижны доли. И вое бывают пасливыми тоты твори, што илут из житя. И най оно вилтворюетоя на их оторинках в покументальник, щи в куложных формах--для ник головним, спридиляющым налыстся правливост, спивовучност интересам и прагненым народу. Таким квигам судился не скороминуваний уссих, в блогоклоннист и привнавие многих поколинь.

Щасливий долю овоих творив Дмитро бедани. Во протягом всего овойого творчого шляху он неухильно дотримувался принцыпу: все быти у гушы житя. Романы и повисти "Хлибороби," "Зерые мого друга," "Украдены гори," "Писсемны громи," "За хмарами вори," "Къляны пороги," "Перша купиль," "Культурна сила," "Чаривна сопилка," "Остатний валье," збирки оповидана и нарисов "До сонда," "Олена Кобта," и много других--ирасномовно базвилчуют вирнист писктеля тому принципу в змалывани минулого и современного трушншого люду.

Виколей из билной демковской родини (писатель народился в наябри 1698 року), тато якого в пошуных роботи два робот надил за окезно Диитро Ведайк газо наподнал непостатков и билу. Тякие житя вмурию молодого клопця имаюти родны Марпаты.

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мом буржуазной Польщы зневолены землякы-лемкы, зок-

рема, родина отца.

Однай то не свидчыт, што Бедзик писал лем про пережыте особисто. Горизонты його "творчых адрес" навеце шыршы, охватающы. В його литературном доробки роман про поступ ридного краю--"У творчы будни," комедия "Цвиркуни," и песы про Тараса Шевченка--"Невильник" и "Тарасова нич," героична драма "Клотильда Гонсалес," в якой звеличено подвиг испанских республиканцов, драма про безсмертны дила киевскых патриотов подпольников в годы фашистской окупации столици Украины--"Арсенал."

Под час войны з ненависными фашистскыми захватчиками, Дмитро Бедзик, працуючы кореспондентом газеты "Радянска Украина," издит на фронт, встричается з воинами Совитской Армии, партизанами. Увиджене и пережите виливается в очеркы, опо виданя и повисти, якы згодом станут ощутимим рядком в литературной литописи Великой Отечественной войны, ство-

реным писателями Совитской Украини.

Кажучы про доробок художника, написаный або задуманый в дни другой свитовой войны, ищы можна оминути и многоцвитне художне полотно писателя—роман "Днипро горит" и цыкл очерков "Харкивянкы," "Оповиданя про Олега Кошового". Они здобыли популярнист серед

читательского загалу.

Тема побочого человика пронизуе всю творчист Дмитра Бедзика. Скажеме, роман "Там, де Ятран." В нему, писатель з любовю малюе робочых героив, и преданнист загальной справи, родной земли. Тот твор яскраво свидчыт про глубоке знаня автором житя,

призначения людини в нему.

Каждый писатель мае свою, найближшу, йому тему, яка выкристализовуется в душы, протягом многых лит. Для Бедзика такой темой стала трилогия "Украдены горы," высоко оцинена читательском аудиториом. В ней, на карпатской стежци, зошлися доли и самого автора, и його колиси напилзабытых в зеленых бескидах земляков. Идется про подии, якы розгорталися в поневоленому краю накануни Октябрской революции, про гирке житя лемков за часов австро-угорского пануваня.

Писатель веде читателя до Вильхивцов (так звалося ридне село автора) знайомит з родином Івана Юрковича, звичаями, бытом лемков, показуе их прагненя найти шлях из безвыходного положения. По рижному тривают такы поискы: одни полишают ридну землю, иншы молчаливо терплят биду, трети поринают у вируре-

волюцийной борьбы, виростают в активных строителей нового житя.

Всебочно змалювати житя, труд, духовный свит героив, сповнених ришытельных дий, думок и почувань, --того прагне протягом всего творчого шляху Дмитро Бедзик - лемко - досвидчений майстер художного слова.

ЛЕВ СТЕФАНОВИЧ.



ВАСИЛИЙ АНДРЕЕВИЧ ЖУКОВСКИЙ 1783—1852

Жуковскый -- основоположник русского романтизма, открывшый новы пути розвития поэзии. Вин главным предметом свойой поэзии избрал мир человичной душы, создав художественны средства його изображения. Белинский (велиный критик русской литературы 1811-1848) счытал Жуковского "первым поэтом на Руси, котрого поэзия вышла из жызни." "До Жуковского, -- писал вин, -- на Руси никто не подозривал, штобы жызнь человика могла быти в тесной связи з його поэзией и штобы произведения поэта могли быти разом и липшой його биографией. Кроми того, Жуковскый мае велике историчне значение для русской поэзии вообще: одухотворив русску поэзию романтичными элементами, вин зробил ей доступной для общества, дал ей возможность развития, и без Жуковского мы не мали бы Пушкина."

В.А. Жуковский родился в Тульской губернии. Отцомйого был богатый помищик, а мати--пленна турчан ка, захвачена русскыми войсками в час войны и привезена в Россию. Свою фамилию Жуковскый получыл от кресного отца.

В 1801 р. Жуковскый, окончыв курс в Благородном пансиони при Московском университети скоро посвятил себе цилком литературной диятельности.

В часной жызни вин отличался отзывчы востью, доб-

ротой и сердечностью.

Жуковскый тиж бережно и любовно относился, оказывая им часто поддержку, до своих гениальных братьев по перу--до Пушкина, Лермонтова и Гоголя. Жуков скый подарил молодому Пушкину свой портрет в слидующым посвящинием: "Ученику побидителю от побижденного учителя."

Поэзия Жуковского--поэзия сентименталиста, поэта, проникнутого при необычайном даровании ищы глубокой вирой в нравственне значиние поэзии, поэта котрый у свойой поэзии дийствительно жыл. Жуковскый в проти вовис ложно-классической литератури, содержащой лем внешне изображение людей, их страстей и поступков, задался цилью изобразити в своих произведениях внут рений мир человика, його чувства и мысли. Вклад Жуковского в развитие языка весьма великый. Размирный язык його баллад, нижны напивы элегый, изящный язык любовной лирикы, --то прекрасно представлено в його произведениях.

Собственных произведений Жуковского не много--вин, главным образом, занимался переводами и пере-

роботкой иностранных авторив. Жуковскый великолет - но перев л выдающымся произвидения мировой литературы, сохранив при том их особенну окраску, язык и размир.

"Буду старатися, говорит Жуковскый о свойом переводи "Одиссеи," - штобы в русскых звуках отозва лася та чыста гармония, котра впервые роздалася за 2000 лит перед сим, под ясным небом Греции."

Вин совершенно преобразовал стихотворный якык. "Язык смилый, энергичный, односторонна мичтатель --вот характиристика сочынений Жуковского" пише о нем Белинскый, основатель русскей литературной критикы.

Жуковскый искренно заговорил в свойой поэзии языком серца. В оригинальных своих призведениях, Жуковскый часто обращался до русскых народных обычаев, што приблизило його поэзию до истоков народного творчества.

Огромна заслуга Жуковского перед литературой русской в создании легкого и певучого стиха. Пуш-кин сказал о нем:

"Его стихов пленительна сладость Пройдет веков завистливую даль, И внемля им, вздохнет о славе младость, Утешится безмолвная печаль И резвая задумается радость."

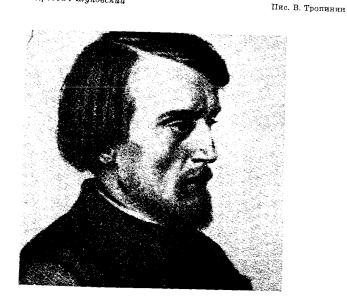
Одна из липшых строф стихотворения--тота, котра воспивает отчызну. Она отличается глубокой задушевностью:





Александр Сергеввич Пушкин

Василий Андреевич Жуковский



B. Francesca

Иис. К. Горбунов

Виссориси Григорьсвич Белинский

"Отчизне кубок сей,друзья! Страна, где мы впервые Вкусили сладость бытия, Поля, холмы родные,

Родного неба милый CBET, Знакомые потоки. Златые игры первых лет И первых лет уроки,

Что вашу прелесть заменит? О, родина святая! Какое сердце не дрожит, Тебя благословляя?"

Поэезия Жуковского проникнута свитлым, радостным настроением. Дух оптимизма помогал Жуковскому сохранити спокойну яснисть душы во всих переминах судьбы.

Из приводимых ниже

отрывков из баллады

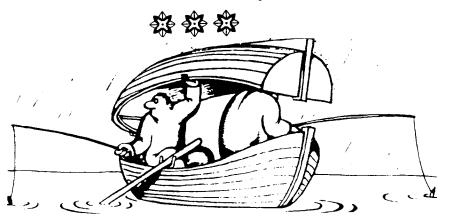
"Светлана" можно составити соби представление о прозрачной дегкости стиха Жуковского.

СВЕТЛАНА

Баллада

Раз в крещенский вечерок. Девушки гадали, За ворота башмачок, Сняв с ноги бросали.

Улыбнись, моя краса, На мою балладу, В ней больше чудеса, Очень мало складу.



САМОБЫТНА МУЗЫКА КАРПАТ

Жыл серед лисов, серед гор дидо, якый знался на спивучкы дереви и майструвал цимбалы, сопилкы, гусли и бербенци. Пришли до старого майстра осенью три браты юношы з далекой горной долины и попросили зробити им березивку-трубу, штобы отганяти звирив

от стада, скликати овец до овчарни.

Согласился старый майстер. Пишол вин в лис и вирубал ялину, котру попала блискавиця. Вин розколол вздовж дерево на дви половини, в идобал и змастил их из середины и снаружы овечым жыром, штобы не розсихалися. Посли того половини склиил смерековой смолой и обмогал берестом. А юж аж весной под вечер заграл дидо коло хаты на инструменти, якого до того ищы не пробувал майструвати, --политили могучы звуки от вершыны до вершыны, над лисами, горными долинами, понад зелены Карпаты. Не чули люде ищы такой музыкы и дивувалися инструменту, робленому старым майстром трьом братам.

Трьом братам, трьом братам, трембита.....

Итак розповидае закарпатска легенда. И, мимоволи згадуещ ей, коли звучыт трембита. Весь мир возникает тогды то в мажори, коли грае она весильну, цы в минори, коли заголосит найдолша--триметрова поминальна. И недолго грустит трембита, голос якой, дуже нагадуе звучаня волторни, одозвутся гусли, цимбалы, сопилкы, дримба и ищы бугаи, а ищы рогы, цитри, троскотали, дзвоникы, кочегдули, флояри-горы и долины зазвучат!

В самом центри сегодняшного Ужгорода, в залах краезнавчого музея, вслухаешся в голоси самобытных музычных инструментов Закарпатя и думаеш про бессмертие народного таланта, котрый сумил из глубины столит донести до современников неповторность музы-

кального фольклору.

--Наша постийна експозиция, --говорит завидующый отдилом народных инструментов музея Виктор Шостак,-дае смогу представляти розвитие народного инструментария Закарпатя от найдавнийшых часов. Богатый роздил "Дитячы музычны инструменты," а тиж "Троисты музыкы," "Народны ансамбли," "Народны майстры музыкальных имструментов." Весь же фонографирный материаль, якый звучыт для илюстрованя и гарди дополняе рс повид, -- то записи народных колективов, з якыми любители фольклору знайоми из пластинок фирмы "Мелодия." То передовсим записи прославленого оркестру гуцульскых народных инструментов Раховского лисокомбината, котрым керуе Михаил Мокану. Подибна выставка-уникальна и е першой в истории Закарпатя.

... Притули дивчыю дримбу до уст-роздается тиха мелодия, прутше для себе, для душы. Той простый ин-

струмент найпошыренишый в Карпатах.

-Дримба, пояснюе Виктор Шостак, с готовляется з металу, мае пидковоподибну форму, два продолжены кинци паралельно зближены, а миж ними-тонка стале ва пластинка, так званый язычок, якый прикрипленый до середини корпусу. Другый його конец вильный и заг нутый. Исполнитель тримат продолжены концы корпусу меж зубами, а звук видобуват з допомогой коливаня пластины. Резонатором являеутся открыта порожина рота.

"Королева" музыкы - скрипка (цы гусли, як ей называют в Карпатах) - видома в цилом свити, а вот ей верховинскы "родиче" - басоля и цимбалы. Басоля - найбильшы струнно-смычковый инструмент троистой музыкы, побильшой части самодильный и як видно навет из назвы, исполняе функцию баса. Цимбали - робили частише всього сельскы майстры. Для звуковоспроизведения били деревяными молоточками по струнах. Современны цимбали в оркестри грают мелодию, сопровождают, акомпануют, надают басову основу.

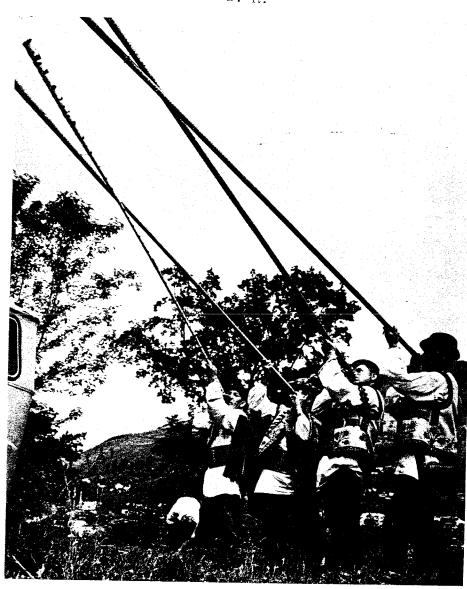
Сопилкы нам представляли учни середньой городской школы № 2, де музыка в експерименти выучыва-ется з першого класа, и де вси учни вчатся гри на народных инструментах. Сопилкы з берези, бузыни, лишыни, явора, короткы и долгы, толсты и тоненькы... Выявляются, долгы и толщы-нисшый звук, коротшы и тоншы-высшый. За допомогои шести голосовых отворив, якы виризаются на тили сопилкы, можна видобувати рижны за висотои звукы. Воистину спивуче кажде дерево в Карпатах! Цивилизованый родич сопилкы-флейта, звук ей завсе вабит, але все ж самобытного сопилково-

го голосу не сплутаеш ни з чиым!

Мы пройдеме от експоната до експоната-барабан, контрабас, бербениця...Бербеници не чули? Форма и назва ей походит от бочкоподибной посуды, в якой пастухы перевозят молоко, сметану, бриндзу. Зрештом, то та ж посуда, зверху якой натягнуто скору з вшытим посередини пучком кинского волося. Грати на бербенцы нескладно: затиснувши в зложены долони волося, вшыте в скору инструмента, смикают тоти волося знизу вверх, што породжуе звук низкого тембру. Инструмент заминят басолю и контрабас в оркестри, але його свмобытност, звычайно же, превосходит привыкшы для ока инструменты.

Нит, тяжко назвати их всих музейными експонатами. Адже жыют они на традицыйных святах проводов животноводов на горной долини, на сцени фестивалей народной музыкы, в залах Ужгоровского державного музычного учылища, што виводит в шырокый свит майстров гры на гуслях, цимбалах, сопилках.

Б. К.



КАРПАТОРУССКЫ ФЕСТИВАЛИ - XI, XII, И XIII НЕЗАБЫВАЕМЫ ВЕСЕЛИ ПРАЗДНИКЫ

Великым культурным достижением нашой организации являются нашы Карпаторусскы фестивали, котры начыная з 1969 года по сегодня затвердили себе традицийным праздником лемков-карпатороссов проживающых в США и Канади. Як и пеовый незабываемый Карпаторусскый Фестиваль (1969) XI, XII, и XIII Карпаторусскы Фестивали проявилися яркыми, веселими праздниками лемков съизжающихся в Лемко парки не лем со всих корцов США но даже из Канады, Польщы, и Совитского Союза. Не смотря на погоду, солнечну або дождливу, на сих любимих праздниках соби арются сотни людей.

Цили и значение фестивалей очевидны и неоспоримы, и тисно звязаны з чаяниями нашого народа в Эмиграции, отразившимися в жизнидеятельности нашой организации з першого дня ей основания. Тоти цили и чаяния народа, як писала Джанет Фучила--неодпустити до загибели нашой племеной культуры, остваленой нам в наслидство славными нашыми предкам. Дальше пише она, три поколиния и пизнише, Карпаторусскы американцы в сложных условиях самоотвенженно стремлят до

сих самых цилей.

Нашы праздникы писни, танца, пъесы, и стихотвориния длятся в два дня в августи. В суботу фестивали отбываются в зали Др. Пыжа, а в воскресение много-Чысленны зрители разпологаются вокруг естрады на красивой поляни, окруженной огромними каменистими кетскыльскыми Горами и высокыми пышными соснами, котры напоминают всим нам возлюбленны горы Карпаты.

Праздникы начынаются привитственными словами пред сидателя Лемко союза, руководителями фестивального комитета и управителем фестиваля. Вси они в основном подчеркывают, што фестиваль наш говорит о сознательности нашого народа в Америци, о його культурной зрилости, и о желании його дальше задержати свою и дентичность, прекрасну народну творчость, народны традиции и любиму нам всим лемковску бесиду. Они указуют, што фестивали учат модолеж высокым и драгоцинным идеям и стремлениям нашого народа, його поетичной фантазии, богатому миру мыслей, чувствам пережываний, и, нашы фестивали возбуждают в ней надежды на справедливость, счастья и мир.

Як писала Джанет Фучыла, нашы фестивали являются великим кроком вперед. Они выполняют роль воспитателя американской громадскости о нас и наших культурных достижениях. Она пише, што фестивали стали интернациональними по форми, так як америска Русь мае возможнист наслаждатися выступами ар-

тистов свитовой славы из Совитского Союза.

XI Карпаторусскый Фестиваль, котрый произошол в 1979 году, отличается от всих другых фестивалев из точкы зриния организованности и высокого качества исполнения програмы, из точкы зриния идейнокультурной зрилости нашого народа при организации. XI Карпаторусскый фестиваль был посвящен 50-ти литию Лемко Союза, в звязы з чым, управляющий фестивалем подчеркнул, што сей фестиваль является дока зательством любви американскых лемков до Лемко Союза, до сей правдиво народной организации. И, як писал Николай Цисляк, Фестиваль был проявлением великого богатства лемковского народного творчества и культурного наслидства, як и огромной

культурно-просвитительной роботы, исполненой

Лемко Союзом в надзвичайно трудных условиях.

Юбилейный фестиваль символизуе возрождение лемковского театрального мистетства в Америци. Любители театрального мистетства поставили представлиния "Бача и планетник," написане Михаилом Жаком. Представлиня в котром одограли роли И. Фрицкый, Т. Рудавскый, Дж. Фучыла, С. Головач и А. Восток дуже сподобалася публици и убидило всих нас, што народный театр треба одновити и продолжати в жизнедиятельности наших отдилов. На сцени появился квартет "Народна музыка." Гусляры: С. Челак, И, Костик, Т. Рудавскый и И. Жидовскый умило одограли лемковскы писни.

Прекрасне выконания лемковскых писень было присуджено "Верховини," возлюбденному всими нами лемковскому хору, котрый под умилым руководством Джанет Фучылы, успишно исполнил такы писни, як "Як я си заспивам трьома голосами, " "Ищы ся не думам в тим рочку женити," "У горах Карпатах, там де я родился.

На фестивали выступали "Тройка" балалаечный ор кестр под руководством Г. Форназор, танцевальный ансамбль "Зоря" под руководством Й. Чупашко и танцор солист А. Косин, млд., котрый изучал искусство танцев в Киеви. Искусство всих нашых американскых артистов пришлося по душы зрителям. Кажде их выступление встричалося горячнии аплодисментами.

В XI фестивали участвовали лемковскы артисты из СССР. Под неу гасающымся оплескы были представлены Сестры Байко--Мария, Данила и Нина, з Ярославом Матюхом, концертмайстром при рояли. Они передали американскым лемкам теплый привит, подяковали за приглашение приняти участие в юбилейном фестивали и приступили до исполнения свойой програмы. Искусство сестер Байко встричалося небывалыми вослицания

ми восторга и любви, горячыми аплодисментами.

По словам Н. Цисляка, XI Фестиваль, з свойом богатом програмом, символизуе завершение культурным трудом перше 50-ти литие Лемко Союза и стане началом другого полустолития нашой найбольше заслуженой народно-просвитительной организации лемковского народа.

XII Фестиваль (1980) отличается в том, што он стал проявлением дружбы и братства миж американскым и совитскым народами, также проявлением стремления нашого карпаторусского народа к миру, дружби, и единству нашого народа. Народ наш горячо витал предствмителей общества "Украина" из Киева, "Родина" из Москвы, и "Радзима" из Минска и великолипных совитскых артистов: А. Мокренко, М. Ножкин,

Д. Кондрашевска и Е. Пирадова.

Совитскы артисты покорили всих своими замичатель ными голосами. Поэт и киноартист Михаил Ножкин пользовался особенным успихом. Он чытал свои стихи и спивал под гитару написанны им писни. З растроганными лицами слухали люде русскы, билорусскы и украинскы писни. Выступи артистов, нашых дорогых гостей из СССР, показали великолипне искусство нашых братных народов, а горячы, сердечны восклицания и оплескы зрителей показали нашу любовь до нашой отчызны, до великой, объединенной матери -- Руси.

"Карпатска Русь" писала, што XII Карпаторусскый Фестиваль показал, што в серцах нашого народа безмирна любовь до русского народа, што тот у любовь не мож убити нияком пропагандом...же американскы лемкы, як и бильшенство американского народа, як и нашы славны предкы, будут боротися за дружбу миж американскым народом и народами Совитского Союза.

ХІІІ фестиваль состоялся в 1981 году. Тот фестиваль был посвящен всим трудящымся на народной ниви и в организации и за ей придилами. Опридилитель ным направлением основной темы фестиваля стало стихотворение Ивана Франка "Каменяри," котре было предекламовано Джанет Фучылой и Александром Востоком. Стих Ивана Франка произвил особе впечатлиние на многих присутных, так як оно говорит и о нашых стремлениях к тому, штобы добри и добросовистно выполнити свои объязанности продолжити наше народне житя в Америци, видавати газету "Карпатску Русь," организовати школы, танцевальны и хоровы групы, зробити праздник фестиваля яркым свидительством культурной зрилости и славы:

"И вси ми, як один, пидняли вгору руки И тисяч молотив о камин загуло. И в тисячни боки розприскалися штуки То видривки скали, мы з силою розпуки Раз-по-раз гримали о камяне чоло.

З привитственным словом до лемков звернулся член совитскых гостей, мистопредсидатель общества "Украина" в Львови, Петро Когутов. Доброжелательны слова, дорогого нам гостья-лемка, о дружби и мири миж нашыми народами, о прогреси на культурном пути нашой организации и о человичном счастьи-вси його теплы

слова были радо приняти присутствующи.

Под умилым руководством молодого Саши Косика, на сцени выступали самодиятельны спивакы-такцоры "Лимбора" ансамбля и балалаечного орекстра Стефана Волоника. Талантливость танцоров, музикантов и пивцов, их замитны способности и разнородны, веселы, народны репертуары запечатлилися в памяти присутных. Особенно вызначилися танцоры "Лимборы," котры обогатили наш фестиваль. Посли их выступлений многы люди подходили к молодым танцорам пожелати им успихов на будуще.

В фестивли учавствовали и севитскы артисты— Марийка Зубанич, Виктор Титкин и Алина Козаченко, котры покорили всих своими замичательными голосами, вижливостю, человической красотою, и своей молодостью. Исскуство артистов с Украины, их традицийны и современны писни—лемковскы, украинскы,

и русскы--пришлися подуши всим слухачам.

Посли концерта наши гости были окружены многими соотчественниками, молодежом, и студентами, приихав шыми на фестиваль и для того, штобы встритится з людьми из Совитского Союза, узнати от них о жызни на Украини. Наши гости дружелюбиво отвичали на разнообразны вопросы. И так они приобрили много хорошых и искренних приятелей, не лем для самих себе, но и для свойой любимой Ролини.

Нашы фестивали, котры вымагают столько усилий, столько самоотверженного труда скоро кинчаются и заставляют нас думати о наступающых фестивалях. Най тота традиция жые вично, покля лемкы жыют в Америци. Най наше искусство еднаеся з чаяниями и передовими идеями народа, а успихи будут склоняти и толкати нас к новому труду на благо нашого народа, проживающого в свити говорячом на английском языки, в свити де родна лемковска бесида така дорога, така необходима для каждого из нас.

В заключение, я хочу привести стих Ивана Франка котрый ярко и громко прозвучал в Лемко парки на

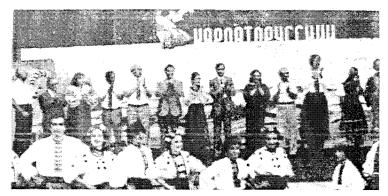
la-om teerunamu:

'i the Me Bou Brand, a one; pomenty osyty Castra rymede, a monoru a pykak. Heksi rheeretu Ma u cautom negadytu, Mu nomnuo osala, paassem nomeni nytä. I meeta acuk rhukkant samak ek kuothak."



Торжествение закрытия XI Лемковского фестиваля,















Галина Гавриш

or some time now, all of us have felt a great need for a Carpatho-Russian publication in addition to the Karpatska Rus'. Can a people live a happy life without spiritual fulfillment? Without something that adds purpose to their lives? To this question, our fathers and mothers responded with a determination to continue creating cultural traditions, a rich legacy, which today serves as a basis for our creative accomplishments. One truly outstanding tradition that we have inherited is the "Carpatho-Russian Calendar of the Lemko Association."

The first Carpatho-Russian Calendar appeared in 1925 under the editorship of Vanyo Hunyanka. The calendar quickly acquired popularity. However, its publication ceased in 1972 due to monetary problems.

The calendar had four editors during the course of its forty five years of existence--Vanyo Hunyanka, Dr. Simeon Pyzh, Nikolai Cislak and Stefan Kichura. It was under its first editor and founder that the calendar became a source for acquiring knowledge of Lemko history and culture. The calendars that were published during the period of World War II reflected the people's aspirations, problems and struggles in such a way, that while reading them we experience the living spirit of our people of that time.

The calendars have made a significant contribution to the culture development of our people in this country. Its multiple functions became: to unite, to inform and to educate. Indeed, its funtions cannot be underestimated. Thus, the younger generation of Carpatho-Russian Americans are strongly compelled to wholeheartedly support its reappearance and are determined to revitalize the tradition of the yearly Calendar. We are determined to bring back into our homes the much loved "Lemko Book."

The appearance of the "Carpatho-Russian Calendar of the Lemko Association for 1983" indeed marks an event of great importance. On the one hand, a great tradition has been revitalized, on the other, its purpose and function will serve our aspiration of maintaining both our identity and culture on this continent.

The content of our book is a reaffirmation of the high ideals upon which our existence as a unique, colorful people is dependent--ideals which transcend time and which know no boundaries. The historical, biographical, and cultural selections which comprise the calendar attempt to bring our readers back into the continuum of our people's experiences, for without such involvement we cannot participate in the construction of our culture here in America, but become alienated from ourselves and remain hiding in the shadows of different cultures.

We hope that this calendar and future calendars will educate us in the way of our predecessors--Alexander Pavlovich, Vladimir Khiliak, Dr. Simeon Pyzh and Vanyo Hunyanka--that it will bind us together and with our historical past lead us along the path of brotherhood, progress, creativity--the path that was chosen by our people a long time ago.

That we shall unceasingly struggle in defense of our culture and language; that we shall struggle for our people's enlightenment; that our love for the Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian people shall endlessly grow; that we shall emphatize with all our slavic brothers and good, peace-loving people everywhere; and that all people shall live in peace--this is our aspiration. This is what we strive to accomplish and the Calendar will serve this purpose.





PRESERVATION OF OUR ETHNICITY SERVES AS A BASIS OF OUR ASPIRATIONS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITY

hile we are Americans (and no one will dispute of deny this), most people, nevertheless, recognize divisions between themselves and others living in this country based on ethnic or religious or some other background. We may want to inquire into the nature of this kind of behavior. We may ask whether such an approach to life is a correct one in view of the fact that ultimately we are one species inhabiting the same planet. Does it mean, however, that our desire to live in America as Carpatho-Russian Americans as opposed to some reduced form of identity makes us less American, less worthy and pivotes us against the rest of the people? Such a dispute, no doubt, is a traditional one.

In America every ethnic group sooner or later confronts such questions--differing only in their resolve to remain at least partially unique. We, the Carpatho-Russian Americans intuitively and objectively know that we are a people, possessing qualities of a unique culture which frequently differ from the dominant culture in which we live and share. On the one hand, as individuals and as a group we seek men and women who think and feel like us, who share a sense of peoplehood we call Russian. On the other hand, we seek to enter the life of the dominant Anglo-ethnic group by replacing languages, norms, values and general life styles, by entering schools, business and other institutions of the dominant group and, finally, by following ethnic intermarriage. While this dilemma seems to suggest that process of assimilation into the dominant group is smooth and effective, people continually ask: Are we destined to disappear, to lose our Russian identity and a qualitative spiritual and cultural existence of an ethnic group? For as long as every Russian-American feels an irrevocable affinity with persons who have common roots, a sense of common historical tradition, interdependence of fate and common destiny for all our people, questions of this nature will always face us, suggesting that as an ethnic group we are still alive.

There are reasons to suppose that although assimilation process effects—diverse groups in various ways, the complete absorption of one ethnic group by the dominant American society is never an inevitability. We ought to consider the following

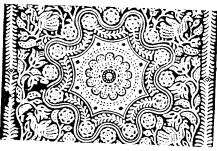
point: that in a diverse nation-state such as the United States, which subsumes numerous tribal, religious, racial, national and ethnic groups, ethnic belonging often has a liberating rather than restricting and limiting function. While in the 1950's society emphasized "material liberation," it failed to provide spiritual and cultural security that the people need. The events of the 1960's and the bicentennial celebrations demonstrated that a great many Americans open up, relax and become comfortable most frequently within the milieu of their own ethnic group. In order to become more concrete, when the Italian soccer team recently qualified for World Cup Soccer Finals, the area in New York City known as Little Italy instantly became transformed into an ethnic demonstration of pride rarely seen.

It is reasonable to surmise, I think, that the future of our ethnic existence in America, to a great extent is our responsibility. The strength of our sense of Russian peoplehood and identity; our love and affinity with persons who have common historical tradition; the strength of our sense of the implications of "we" and "they,"; the strength of our belief in an interdependence of fate and common destiny; and, the strength of our knowledge of our people's achievements in literature, language, music, and all concrete achievements of our people will determine whether or not we shall remain a colorful and proud ethnic group and not some superficial and impoverished amalgamate.

In the past it was thought that the Russian church alone would prevent our ethnic disintegration in the largely Protestant culture. Although it is true that the Russian Orthodox Church occupies a prominant position in our cultural experiences, the emergence of a new situation in America compelled many people to abandon traditional Russian Orthodox ideas, espoused by our famed religious teacher Dukhnovich, Pavlovich, Naumovich, and Khiliak, and gravitate toward religious ideas that are congenial to the present economic and political interests which on the surface of things seem materially rewarding. The once beautiful religious art is being continuously transformed into a quickly accessible "inexpensive reprint"--the Divine Liturgy has been shortened; the Russian language replaced by another; holidays changed, but most of all the word "Russian" has been dropped from its many centuries old name. In fact, what is observable is a differentiation between that which belongs solely to the Russian nation and that

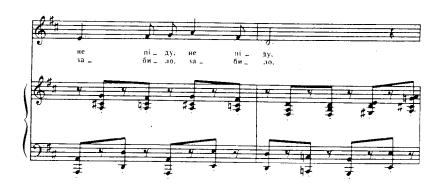
In this context of things we observe that the above described situation has a tendency to deprive our people of a religious identity which traditionally has been synonymous with our national belonging. This unfortunate phenomenon is a definite regression which demonstrates the loosening of identity binds, in a narrow sense, and the undermining of our ethnic legitimacy, in a much wider sense. If the traditional Russian Orthodox Church reaffirms our ethnic existence, then the observable trend of separatist dogmatism stands in the path of cultural construction and progress. Inasmuch as it epitimizes the ultimate cleavage of Russian man from himself and his national heritage; it is an escape into a domain the main characteristic of which is an ultimate cultural degradation of the worst kind.

It is no doubt that the picture just presented may represent our tragedy in the making. However, our responsibility to our cultural work, for reasons now obvious, is much greater now than ever before, but not without a feeling of pride. It must be said that the Lemko Association, the Carpatho-Russian Festival, the Karpatska Rus', our newspaper, our Calendar and the traditional Russian Orthodox Church--all have acquired a mission of greatest importance. What we have before us is a responsibility to defend not only culture by the organization, in a very limited sense, but all aspects of our ethnic "civilization," in a much wider sense.We must become aware that our struggle to stay alive as an ethnic people in America is spheric in nature, involving not only our publications, dramatics, literary creativity, singing and dancing on one level; but the preservation of folk traditions and the traditional Russian Orthodox Church on a deeper level. We can now conclude that the preservation of our ethnicity in America indeed serves as an indisputable basis of our concerns, aspirations and cultural activity in this country.



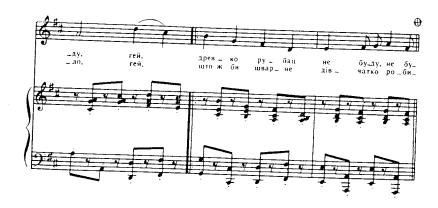
Я до леса не піду

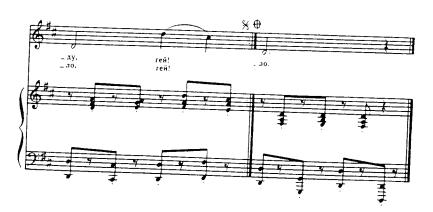












ALEXANDER PAVLOVICH A BARD OF THE CARPATHO-RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Be happy and marry,
My dearest mother,
Our lands we shall plow
Our lands we shall sow
For our grandchildren to
harvest.

distinguished people in science and culture defended their own language and traditions. They entered history as decisive opponents of national and social oppression which existed under the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The leading position among these people belongs to Alexander Pavlovich, who, among the Carpatho-Russians is known as their bard. His creativity, which is perveyed by a spirit of irreconcilable struggle for freedom, unfolds a picture of clear political and socio-national relations in the 19th century which existed during the above-mentioned monarchy.

Alexander Pavlovich was born and spent his child hood in the Sharisko-Chorne village, in the Makovica region. He was orphaned at an early age. His father died when he was only five years old and at the age of seven he was left without a mother as well. He found shelter with a well-wishing uncle in Komarnia and Lvov.

Although his father was an educated man and a priest, it is due to the young boy's love of hard work that he was able to acquire an education. This was a great accomplishment since he was an orphan and a Lemko.

In 1835 Alexander Pavlovich returned to his native Carpathians, to the Khmelova village in the Bardiyov region where in the course of eight years he lived with his brother. Here he became acquainted with village poverty and the denial of rights to the Carpatho-Russian people.

For four years Pavlovich attended the theological seminary at Trnava. Having completed it, in 1847 he worked as an archivist in the city of Prya shev and as a teacher in Kurina. As late as 1851 he received an impoverished parish in Bilovezha, where he spent thirty years. Alexander Pavlovich became an inhabitant of Svidnik and it was there he lived and worked for thirty five years, until his death in 1900.

Alexander Pavlovich began writing verses while still a child. A poem which was written during his early years while in Khmelyova was "Life of a Poor Villager." It depicts the bitter fate of Ivan, who from sunrise to sunset works in the fields of a landlord and instead of wages receives reprimands. As a result, one day he did not rise from bed. He died and left behind hungry children and a helpless wife.

In his works, Pavlovich clearly describes the relationship between the common people and the rich landowners who "did things as they pleased," who sentenced peasants as they willed and who threw insults at them as they willed. They became wealthy and the peasants received broken bones.

The Czar's too far, and God's too high, A crow won't dig out an eye of another crow.

These words clearly sounded a protest against the social order of feudalism. "The rich living in luxury do not know real sympathy for the common people. Each person must experience poverty in order to know the suffering it is," wrote Alexander Pavlovich. "The one who lives in riches is incapable of tenderness and sympathy. The one whose own pain does not evoke his own to tears, will rarely cry at the suffering of his own brothers."

The following lyrical verse also tells of the difficult fate of the common man:

Unhappy is our people's lot, Neglected as the gray rock, Like that rock, like that rock, Sad is our lot.

Alexander Pavlovich was deeply dedicated to his native land. He could not compromise his love and devotion to people's progress with the enemies of the Carpatho-Russian people. In works such as: "The Fatherland," "For the Children of Russian Beskidy," "The Origin of the Carpatho Russians," the idea of unity of the Carpatho-Russian people with all the Russian people is expressed. The author also emphatized with the Western Slavic brother peoples--the Slovaks, the Czechs, the Poles --who were oppressed by the Austro-Hungarian monarchs as well.

His world view was formed during a period of time called "The Slavic Renaissance." This was on the eve of approaching bourgeoise democratic changes in Europe. Possessing knowledge of the way of life of his people, Alexander Pavlovich experienced his people's aspirations. He was a peoples' chronicler, ethnographer and historian. His creative works represent a chronical chapter of the most important events of the period.

Much of his time and effort was devoted to children. He wrote for them "A History of the Carpathians," in which he teaches children to love their own people and their motherland. The majority of his works were close to their hearts and were easi-

ly comprehensible.

Alexander Pavlovich held close ties with leading Russian literary circles. He was fond of poetry and other writings of such people as Pushkin, Nekrasov, Shevchenko, Kol'tsov, Franko, Gertsen, Derzhavin and Bestuzhev.

The poet was deeply convinced in the inevitability of a happy future, that "a beautiful day will radiate," that "the day of freedom will radiate." Pavlovich believed in a bright tomorrow, not only for his own people, but for the entire Slavic people as well. The poet proclaimed the idea of peace in the following words:

"The iron sword and the people's blood should be replaced by love, and war will be no more."

His famous words: "The annihilation of the Slavic people is a vain hope for those who will aspire to destroy Slavic peoples. They will themselves perish." These words did not lose their meaning, even today.

The activity of Alexander Pavlovich, we must agree, is indeed one of the brightest pages from the chronicles of the Carpatho-Russian people's culture of the past century.



7

VLADIMIR KHILIAK

ON THE 140th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE LEMKO

by I. Krasovsky

["The works of Vladimir Khiliak are deep in content. They represent at the same time, highly poetic literature intertwined with laughter and tears, realistically depicting the life of the Lemko people that he so dearly loved."

From the introduction to the IV volume of the Collection of the works of V. Khiliak, 1882.]

Khiliak, a Lemko writer, became a singer of the Lemko lot. His literary works reach us under pseudonyms such as: Eronim Anonim (Eronim the Anonymous), V. Nelyakh (V. Not Polish), Lemko Semko, and Ya Sam (On My Own), which are in themselves very revealing about the way of life of the Lemko people during that period and which are a laughter through tears characteristic of the times and of the author's life.

Vladimir Khiliak was born on July 27, 1843, in the village of Verkhomlya Velika, in the Novosandetsky region of Lemkovina into the family of a village priest. In 1862 Vladimir Khiliak entered the Lvov the tion in Peremyshel. His career as a priest began in red to Izby, and from 1870, for over twenty years, he served as a priest in the Bortne village.

This Lemko writer consistently studied the way of life of the Lemko villagers, noting down all his interesting observations. In 1869, in the journal "Slovo", he published an article entitled "From The Westernmost Parts of Russia" and in THE COLLECTERSTION OF GALICO RUSSIAN MATITSA (1871), a very interesting work of Vladimir Khiliak made its appearance. Its title was "The Wedding Traditions of the Lemko People."

An eary and successful literary work is a short story entitled "The Polish Patriot" in which Khiliak touched upon the theme of national relations in the Carpathians. This question appears in a number of his works.

Vladimir Khiliak devoted much of his creative effort to literary endeavors. His name frequently appeared on the pages of such Galician publications as: SLOVO, RODIMY LISTOK, BESIDA, NAUKA, and others. His two stories published in installments, "A Story In Time: and "The Passion of Hearts" won him a deserved popularity.

However, the appearance of the story "Shibenich niy Verkh," in two parts (1877-1878) marked a significant new step forward in the author's literary career. This work is remarkably realistic, and it is devoted to prominant historical themes. Its value was reaffirmed when it was reprinted in the two Russian language publications: RUSSKIY VESTNIK and SLAVIANSKIY MIR.

In the early part of the 1880's Vladimir Khiliak gained wide recognition with stories and articles such as "Lemko Humor," "A Death and A Wife, Both Come from God," and "The Evil on Earth." In 1882 a collection of his works appeared in four volumes.

The following words, which come from the introduction to the fourth volume, briefly sum up the creative ability and the literary achievements of Vladimir Khiliak, the Lemko author:

"The works of Vladimir Khiliak are deep in content. They represent, at the same time, highly poetic literature, intertwined with laughter and tears, realistically depicting the life of the Lemko people that the author so dearly loved. Reading his works makes us enter a world of living people and observe them with our own eyes. When they are laughing, we want to laugh also; when they are suffering, we want to cry as well."

The stories of this Lemko writer are based on the documentary evidence and folk narrations. This is one main reason why they appealed so much to the common folk. But the main importance of his works lie in the realistic depiction of the common people's way of life.. Their aspirations and struggles, suffering and happiness all have received due treat-

ment. This was possible to achieve because Khiliak loved his people with all of his heart.

Like Alexander Pavlovich, Vladimir Khiliak wrote for the people and about the people in the language they understood best. This made his works readily accessible to all people who were able to read and write, providing it with an emotive and authoritative power. Like Pavlovich, Vladimir Khiliak made a significant contribution to making literature in the Carpathians a literature of the people.

Vladimir Khiliak died in 1893 in the village of Lityniya near Drogobich where he was laid to rest. A famous social activist, A. Monchalovsky wrote the following on the day of passing of the distinguished Lemko writer:

"As a human being, a pastor, a Russian patriot, a writer and the father of his family, Vladimir Khiliak commanded a high respect. Upon his sudden death, his name carries an even higher esteem."

The 140th birth anniversary of this famous Lemko writer will become a festive commemoration by the entire Lemko people, wherever they may live. This represents the people's gratitude earned by the a Carpatho Russian nightingale





A Pille Consuling



Владиміръ Хилякъ (1843—1893.)



ДМИТРИЙ ВИСЛОЦКИЙ (Ваньо Гунянка)

THE LITERARY HERITAGE OF VANYO HUNYANKA

by Lyubomir Olesnevich

"The friendship and brotherhood of the Slavic people cannot be destroyed by anyone on earth, because they are deeply ingraved in the Slavic masses and were tempered in the fields of battle, in the German fascist concentration camps...in the rivers of Slavic blood and tens of millions of casualties of these people."

> Vanyo Hunyanka, from NASHA KNIZHKA (OUR BOOK)

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ovember 4, 1983, marks the 95th birth anniversary of the famous Lemko writer, journalist and leader, Dimitri Vislotsky, better known under his pen name--Vanyo Hunyanka.

The journalism career of this famous Lemko began prior to the first World War when he worked on the newspaper "Lemko," published in Lemkovina, in the Carpathian Mountains in the Lemko dialect. In this paper, Vanyo Hunyanka was able to depict the life of the Lemko people in an objective manner which, in turn made it possible for the newspaper "Lemko" to play the role of the most trusted educator of the Lemko people during that period. Numerous articles and essays published by him in "Lemko" and other newspapers brought Vanyo Hunyanka a deserved distinction among the Lemko people living under the rule of the Austro Hungarian Empire.

A brief anti-war activity during World War I brough him imprisonment in the Talerhof concentration camp and a death sentence by an Austrian military court. Only the downfall of the Austo-Hungarian Empire saved him from death. In bourgeoise Poland he was persecuted for having participated in the organizing of the Lemko People's Republic. In order to escape this persecution he was forced to live in that part of Lemkovina which was part of Czechoslovakia. There he published his Carpatho Russian Bukvar (a beginning reader of the Carpatho Russian dialect) and two calendars which were soon

confiscated by the Czechoslovak authorities for the ideals of unity of Lemko people with their Russian brother people.

In 1923 Vanyo Hunyanka emigrated to Canada. In just a year he moved south to the United States, where together with other progressive Lemko immigrants he helped organize the Lemko Association by becoming editor of its newspapers "Lemko" and the "Karpatska Rus." Here he began publishing the popular yearly calendar of the Lemko Association, which over the years became one of the most wellknown of the Lemko publications on the North American continent.

The calendars of the Lemko Association, under the editorship of Vanyo Hunyanka became a unique encyclopedic edition. They were an objective source for Lemko immigrants and Lemkos in their homeland about their people's history, economy and The calendars have demonstrated a great culture. influence on the political and spiritual development of the Lemko people in the immigration and in Europe. Thanks to these works, Lemkos were able to progressively liberate themselves from traditional prejudices, backwardness and ideas characteristic of slavery.

Vanyo Hunyanka wrote hundreds of articles, essays and poems which were published in the newspapers "Lemko" and "Karpatska Rus." He also published numerous stories and dramas separately in brochures and collections.

In 1938 Hunyanka published A SHORT HISTORY OF KARPATSKA RUS' in which he effectively depicted past events of Lemkovina. In it he wrote that the Lemko people can achieve the new national and social liberation only in a struggle against fascism and all those forces which gave it rise. Also, he underlined a necessity of all peoples on earth to unite in the struggle against fascism and war, for only in this way can a happy, peaceful future be achieved.

Towards the end of his stay in the United States, Vanyo Hunyanka published a collection entitled NASHA KNIZHKA (OUR BOOK), which marks the zenith of his creativity and literary accomplishment. This famous book contains the major works of the author such as: "The Slavic Brotherhood," "In America," "The Old and The Young," and others.

The idea of friendship of the Slavic people perveys the works of Vanyo Hunyanka. For example, in "The Slavic Brotherhood" he writes:

"The friendship and brotherhood of the Slavic people cannot be destroyed by anyone on earth, because they are deeply ingrained in the Slavic masses and were tempered in the fields of battle, in the German fascist concentration camps,....in the rivers of Slavic blood and tens of millions of casualties of these people. This friendship and brotherhood will live eternally, just as long as the Slavic people will live. In this friendship and brotherhood the Slavic peoples are constructing for themselves and for their future generations a new, just and prosperous way of life, hitherto unknown to the history of mankind, and, which will become a radiant example for all mankind on earth."

Vanyo Hunyanka wrote further that the Slavic people through brotherly efforts will build on the ruins caused by the barbaric fascists bigger and more modern cities; on the places of burned villages they will establish new villages and utilize rationally and justly all the riches of their lands. This prophecy came true and those American and Canadian tourists who have recently travelled the countries of the Slavs became forever convinced.

Vanyo Hunyanka not only wrote his own works; but he also translated into the Lemko dialect stories and novels by authors not always easily accessible to the Lemkos in America. For example, in 1937, one such work to appear in the United States was his translation of the novel by N. Ostrovsky HOW STEEL WAS TEMPERED.

After the Second World War Vanyo Hunyanka left the United States to permanently reside in the USSR. There he received the opportunity to continue his writing. He entered the work of the Slavic Committee, traveled to many cities and villages where Lemko settlers lived in order to study their new way of life, conditions of work and rest in order to describe it for Lemkos living in America. He wrote numerous articles on this topic for the progressive press in the United States and Canada.

The life of this remarkable Lemko, Vanyo Hunyanka, was indeed an unusually difficult and complex one. This is one reason, why, when examining his works today, we can notice not only his great achievements, but some errors as well. Vanyo Hunyanka, however, on numerous occasions demonstrated his devotion to the Lemko people and to all progressive people through his fearless and uncompromising struggle for enlightenment, social justice and peace. Also, he did not fear a necessity of changing his treatment of things according to the demands of objective reality. This is a condition which can explain some of his last works in which some Lemko questions are evaluated in a completely new way.

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This Russian Soil

ANNA AKHMATOVA

In all the world no people are so tearless. So proud, so simple as are we.

1922

In lockets for a charm we do not wear it,
In verse about its sorrows do not weep,
With Eden's blissful vales do not compare it,
Untroubled does it leave our bitter sleep.
To traffic in it is a thought that never,
Not even in our hearts, remote, takes root.
Before our eyes its image does not hover,
Though we be beggared, sick, despairing, mute.
 It's the mud on our shoes, it is rubble,
 It's the sand on our teeth, it is slush,
 It's the pure, taintless dust that we crumble.
That we pound, that we mix, that we crush.
But we call it our own for 'twill open one day
To receive and embrace us and turn us to clay.

Translated by Irina Zheleznova

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Do the Russians Want a War?

YEVGENI YEVTUSHENKO

М. Бернесц

Хотят ли русские войны? Спросите вы у типпины над ширью пашен и полей, и у берез и тополей. Спросите вы у тех солдат, что под березами лежат, и пусть вам скажут их сыны, хотят ли русские войны. Не только за свою страну солдаты гибли в ту войну, а чтобы люди всей земли спокойно видеть сны могли. Под шелест листьев и афиш ты спишь, Нью-Йорк, ты спишь, Париж. Пусть вам ответят ваши сны, хотят ли русские войны. Да, мы умеем воевать, но не хотим, чтобы опять солдаты падали в бою на землю грустную свою. Спросите вы у матерей. Спросите у жены моей. И вы тогда понять должны, хотят ли русские войны.

To Mark Bernes

Say, do the Russians want a war?—Go ask our land, then ask once more That silence lingering in the air Above the birch and poplar there. Beneath those trees lie soldier lads Whose sons will answer for their dads. To add to what you learned hefore, Say—Do the Russians want a war?

Those soldiers died on every hand Not only for their own dear land, But so the world at night could sleep And never have to wake and weep. New York and Paris spend their nights Asleep beneath the leaves and lights. The answer's in their dreams, be sure. Say—Do the Russians want a war?

Sure, we know how to fight a war, But we don't want to sec once more The soldiers falling all around, Their countryside a battleground.

Ask those who give the soldiers life, Go ask my mother, ask my wife, Then you will have to ask no more, Say—Do the Russians want a war?

Translated by Tom Botting

LEMKO FOLK RITES AND TRADITIONS

f one sought to find an explanation to the rites and traditions of the Carpatho Russians, he would more likely than not find them similar to the folk customs inherent to other regions of the Carpathian Mountains. Christmas Eve, the feast of the Epiphany, Pentecost (Rusalia), St. John the Baptist's Day, weddings, birthdays, etc., are observed in much the same manner all over the Carpathian region.

Lemkos celebrate most of their traditional occasions on winter days, the reason being associated with their inborn cult of the sun and the beginning of another solar year. For the most part, Lemko Christmas celebrations last 12 days, based on the folk lore belief in different supposedly magic powers to be found and used in these days, whereby they would, alledgedly, avert diseases, soothe Mother Nature, protect one's family from disaster, ensure it a good harvest and some addition to the livestock. The life of Lemko peasants depended, by and large, upon primitive material production, the results of their own manual labor. Naturally, all this had an effect on their beliefs.

On Christmas Eve, Lemkos neither ate nor drank. Some hay was placed on the table and covered with a cloth. After that, seeds and garlic were scattered on top. According to folk beliefs, the family would eat throughout the year what they would have during Christmas. This is attested to by the custom of scattering various types of grain on the table to which some magic force of fertility was attributed.

Remarkably, Lemkos, Boykos and Hutsuls had different Christmas menus. For example, the "kutya" (boiled wheat with honey and group poppy seeds), the traditionally invariable Christmas dish--was served at the end of Christmas in Lemkovina, and on Christmas Eve in the Hutsul area--but, everywhere it was to be consumed quietly, so as to ensure peace in the family throughout the year. Until the 1930's, Carpatho Russians paid strict attention to various folk superstitions. Thus, one was not permitted to put one's spoon down on the table during supper, otherwise, one would often suffer from thirst and the small of one's back would hurt terribly during harvest time.

On all winter holidays, a special bread, called

"krachun" or "krechun" was baked in every Lemko home. It was regarded as some god, whose mission was to provide fertility and good crops for the next year. Basked in this bread were different grains, such as beans, corn, poppy seeds and garlic. In Transcarpathia, the baking of "krachun" involved a special ritual. Before placing the dough in the oven, the housewife put on a pair of mittens and the "hunya" (a coarse grey wool coat) [the latter being an indispensable element of all folk festive rites.] For instance, newlyweds were required to wear their "hunyas" throughout their wedding reception, no matter how hot it was outside. They did so because they believed that by observing this tradition they would ensure themselves a prosperous married life. Wearing mittens was based on the presumption that one was not supposed to touch bread with one's bare hand if one wanted to be better off in the future. One's bare hands symbolized poverty. Baked, a loaf of "krachun" was bound crosswise and spun yarn--to safeguard good flax crop yields. It was then placed on the table beside a small stack of oats or corn.

On the eve of New Year--or Christmas Eve--Lemkos put on the table a loaf of "krachun" and a sheaf of staw, called "didukh" or "dido." While doing so, they chanted, "May bread and cattle never leave this home." Before carrying the sheaf into the room, a child was rold to hide underneath and low like a cow, neigh like a horse, and bleat like a sheep.

The family wanted thus to ensure that sounds like that would constantly be heard on their homestead. Apart from its magical implication, the sheaf-carrying ritual served as a kind of aesthetic symbol. A Lemko saying has it that "A stack of hay will make us gay. The rich put up a Christmas tree, and a Russian peasant will gladly do with a stack of hay."

On the first day of the New Year, Lemko housewives cackled like hens, so they would lay more eggs, tied a length of chain across the table, so there would be no evil spirit intruding on their household, and placed their feet on a metal bar, so they would be as strong as two "pillars."

Christmas parties were accompanied by various types of fortune-telling. Thus, single girls tried to find out who their husbands would be.

They would gather in a village home (hata) where they would cook small "vareniki" (meat dumplings with small pieces of fried bacon called "shkvarky). After they were ready, they would place them in a large dish and bring a well-fed tomcat into the room. According to the ritual, that girl whose dumplings the cat would eat first was sure to get married ahead of her friends.

Very early on Christmas morning, the master of the house, wearing new garments, carrying a wooden pail for water and a loaf of "krachun" would walk down to the river or the spring. Unlike other ethnic groups, Lemkos would also bring along one or two stacks of oats. After sprinkling the bread with some water, thus sanctifying the loaf, they would then fill the pail with water, wipe the bread on a "ruchnyk" (an embroidered towel) and, together with a pailful of water, would return home. There, the bread would be rossed, allowing it to roll from the threshold to the table. If the loaf fell on its lower, flat crust, the family was believed to be in store for a long and healthy life. But, if it fell the other way, on its top crust, then it was taken for granted that some family member would die an untimely death.

"Kolyaduvan ia"--the singing of Christmas carols, exchaning witty wishes and humorous greetings was an important element of the Lemko celebration. Warm tidings were then extended to parents, children and neighbors. Whereas, previously, these caroling processions served as a manifestation of neighborly mutual help (a person in such a procession was customarily given many presents from the master of the house whom he and others in the group visited to sing a carol and greet them, including food and money), at present, this ceremony has become a kind of festive pastime, commonly enjoyed by youth.



CHRISTMAS EVE HOLY SUPPER

The twelve dishes may vary from family to family, but most dishes are similar. Most important is that you choose twelve different dishes. We have chosen some of the more traditional receipes to assist you in planning your menu:

KUTYA- a wheat dish symbolizing peace, health, and prosperity.

FISH- in memory of the early Christians; can be pickled herring, jellied fish, stuffed or fried fish.

SOUPS- Borshcht, Mushroom, Barley, Cabbage VARENYKY- filled with potato, sauerkraut or prune.

HOLUBTSI- stuffed cabbage with rice, mushroom, or buckwheat filling.

MUSHROOM SAUCE OR SOUP

SAUERKRAUT AND LIMA BEANS and/or PFAS

BUCKWHEAT KASHA COMPOTE OF FRUIT

BREAT- kolach

HONEY- symbolizing the sweet life in the kingdom of Heaven.

GARLIC

KECELITSA

POTATOE-Oven browned or boiled.

PAGACH BOBALKI

EASY KUTYA

 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. barley 1 cup honey

4 cups water 2 tbsp poppy seeds 1 tsp salt 2 tbsp chopped nuts

Boil barley in salted water until tender. Strain and rinse again with hot water. Cool When ready to serve, pour honey mixed with either poppy seed or nuts (or both) into barley.

HONEY AND GARLIC FOR HOLY SUPPER

d cup or less honey several cloves of garlic, cut into small slivers

It has always been a Christmas tradition to have garlic slices arranged on a small plate or saucer at Holy Supper. Nearby there is honey in a small dish. Each member of the family would take a piece

of garlic and dip it in the honey. The significance of this dish is that the sweet honey, symbolic of the pure sweet spiritual life will help overcome the bitterness and tragedies in life, represented by the garlic. It is also known to be eaten with the hope of good health during the coming year.

KESELITSA

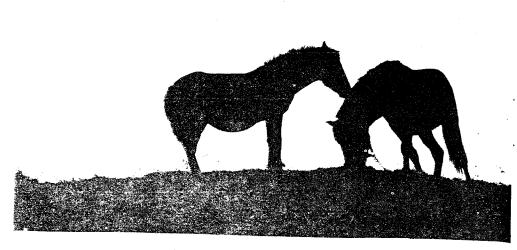
box Old Fashioned Quaker Oats
1½ cakes yeast
1 quart lukewarm water
2 tbsp flour
salt to taste
clove of garlic (optional)
1 tsp caraway seed (optional)

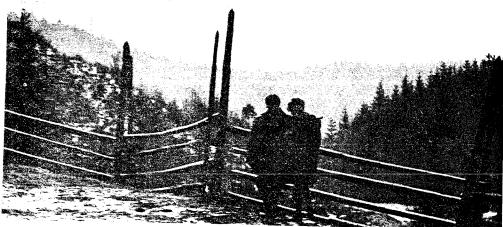
Place oats in large bowl. Crumble in yeast, add flour and pour in lukewarm water. Stir all ingredients well. Place bowl into clean paper bag and put near warm spot to ferment all day and night. The following day, add 3 quarts of lukewarm water into the same bowl. Add gradually and stir well. Strain through a sieve into a large pot and stir well. Cook slowly stirring constantly to keep from burning. Add garlic and caraway. If soup is too thin, add flour. If too thick, add more water. It is ready when soup coats the spoon. Serve with boiled or mashed potatoes.

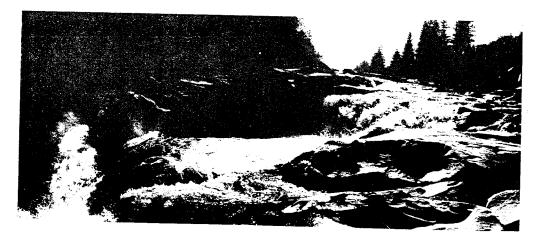
SAUERKRAUT WITH LIMA BEANS OR PEAS

1 large can (2 lb) sauerkraut ½ tsp pepper
1 cup water 1 lb can lima beans
1 onion, chopped or peas
½ cup cooking oil 2 tbsp flour
1 tsp salt 1 small clove garlic, crushed (optional)

Wash sauerkraut well. Place in 2 quart pot and add enough water just to cover. Cook slowly 45 minutes to 1 hour, stirring occasionally. Saute onion in oil. Sprinkle flour over onion and brown lightly. Add some liquid from sauerkraut to onions; season; add garlic and stir until sauce thickens. Add beans or peas to sauerkraut then add sauce and simmer about 30 minutes.







LEMKO FOLK GARMENTS

or many centuries, the Lemkos had suffered economically and politicall from Hungarian, Austrian, Polish and local feudals. And yet, they had managed to preserve their original national culture.

At the turn of the 20th century, Lemko folk garments were marked by simplicity, practicality and unique decoration.

Wo men's clothes usually consisted of a homespun blouse, without embroidered shoulders, pleated near the neck, a skirt and the "leibyk" (sleeveless vest or bodice). A pleated apron, locally known as "zapaska," was worn on top of the skirt. Zapaskas were also decorated with narrow color stripes. The skirts varied in color, with the front gore usually made of simple undyed linen and hidden under a colorfully ornamented zapaska apron.

In the second half of the 19th century, printed linen skirts called "malyovanki" appeared as popular wear in almost the entire region. In Lemkovina, their pleated versions became known as "farban" or "dymka." The vast oppostunities of linen-printing techniques brough forth the versatility of ornamentation with prevailing vegetative motifs. Twigs on such printed skirts are whimsically intertwined. Flowers and leaves are divided by contour lines into smaller areas corresponding to the petals of flowers. The dark backdrop and the light flat surfaces of the design are what lends these dresses special attractiveness.

The "leibyk" (sleeveless vest) was worn on top of the blouse on both weekdays and holidays. Better-wear "leibyks" were sewn of blue linen and those for daily wear of dark fabrics. Both were decorated with embroidery, braids and lacework. Girls' vests were also dved red.

As in all Slavic lands, Lemko girls wore no headdress. They wore their hair in one braid which they let down their shoulders. The end of the braid was tied with a red silk band. Married women used 'bchipky" (hoods, bonnets), locally known as "chiptsi" or "chepiki" which they customarily wore--even at home.

LEMKO FOLK GARMENTS





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On top of these bonnets they put shawls or kerchiefs. It was unacceptable for a married woman to "flash bare hair." Remarkably enough, the noted Ukrainian traveller, V.V.Hryhorovych-Barsky, while in Italy in the early 18th century, pointed out a difference between Eastern Slavic and Italian customs. He wrote that one could not distinguish between maidens and married women, for both walked around in Italy with nothing on their heads, even though some were already gray-haired.

In Lemkovina women's bonnets were laced and embroidered, more often than not decorated with vegetative patterns. The most favored colors were green, white and red.

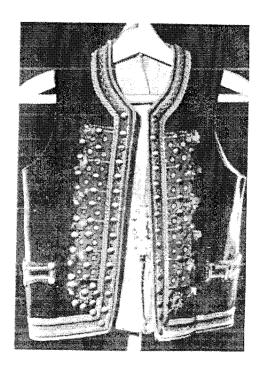
In the distant past, the red color of clothing, used in Lemko embroidery and decoration, served as a kind of protective charm. And although its original implication has long been forgotten by the people, they are still inclined to use it wherever and as much as possible.

In those days, younger women wore shawls of brighter, lighter colors, whereas older women preferred dark kerchiefs. Lemko women also used printed linen shawls. An invariable addition to a woman's clothing was a pair of leather shoes--"kerptsi"--or color boots--"skirni."

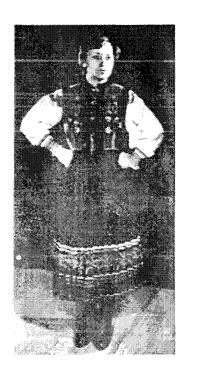
Another necessary component of the Lemko woman's garments was jewely--rings on her fingers, necklaces and strings of beads, popularly known as "syljanki," "patsyorki," --also "drabinka" pieces of embroidery and "herdany" beads. The geometrical patterns of strings of beads are very close to the ornamentation of blouses. Spiral decorative motifs are also met in Lemko folk ceramics and wall paintings.

Lemko men usually dressed in a linen shirt--also without the embroidered shoulders, with a side slit on each. This shirt was tucked into the trousers. On top of their shirts, they wore sleeveless vests--"kamizelkas" or "leibyks." Their footwear consisted of leather shoes "postoly" and boots. Men's kamizelkas and leibyks were generally dyed blue. A better wear leibyk was decorated with a double row of buttons.

In winter and autumn, Lemko men and women were dressed in the "hunki," clothes, "chuhani" short cloaks, "katanky" (short coats), and "serdaki" (peasant's coats of coarse wool). Clothes such as chuhanya and hunka were decorated with color laces and

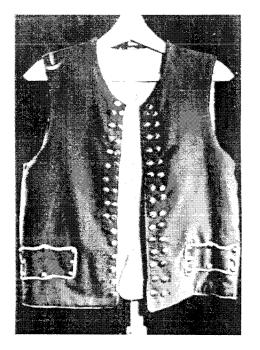












the type of embroidery called "drabynka" (literary, ladder) -- a specifically local feature in Lemko clothing. The serdak coats were by and large sewn of white cloth and ornamented with color wool strings.

Separate components of Lemko garments, their cut, the way they were worn and their ornamentation are close to those of the Boykos and Hutsuls. This resemblance is to be explained by the similarity of their historical conditions, everyday life and occupations.

The weekly and holiday winter outer garments were the "kozhukh" and "kozhushok" (long and short sheepskin coats, respectively). Kozhushoks, especially those worn by women, were also decorated with lacework, embroidery, leather applique and color wool patches.

Presently, Lemko clothes have been further devel oped in general. Mostly, a Lemko's holiday wear is cut in a traditional manner even though a variety of commercially manufactured materials are usually applied. Embroidery, lacework, weaving, applique and wool decorating have acquired a wide scope. At present, folk costumes are worn only for family and public celebratins--weddings, birthdays and collective farm festivities.

Modern clothes designers constantly turn to the best samples of Lemko clothing--borrowing ornamentation, coloration, embroidery, lacework and constructive forms. A case study of such an approach is the activity of the prominent Ukrainian fashion designer, Stephania Kulchitska. Her dominant Lemko motifs are the popular sky-blue, red and white tones. She also uses color embroidery and lace work. Thus, her stylized Lemko garments are worn by the noted Lemko singers, the Baiko Sisters, as well as by the participants of many ensembles and amateur performing groups.

All this testifies that the unique folk craft of Lemko clothing is, in its modern interpretation, a further development of progressive traditions in garment-making, with due regard being given to the current level of technology.

THE MAKING OF A TRADITION

he history of Russian folk dancing in the United States is bound to the history of the Carpatho-Russian and Ukrainian immigration to this country. The primary attributes of the immigrants--their daily experiences in the new country, their world view, social events and the structure of which they were a part--all are clues in the making of a great history. Also, this history is the story of two well known Russian dance groups--the Radishchev and the Glinka Russian Folk Dancers in which so many young Lemko people developed and displayed their talents.

The year 1860 marks the beginning of Carpatho . Russian and Ukrainian immigration to the United States. The first immigrants brought with them to their new country a rich tradition of folk art and the love for collective singing and dancing, which is reflected in part in the wisdom of Russian folk sayings which can still be heard: "Where two Russians are working, a song can be heard," and "Where there is singing, there is room for dancing."

The Carpatho Russian immigration to this country reached unprecedented dimensions between 1890 and 1914. During this short span of time as many as 300,000 people arrived in this country from Lemkovina and Pryashevshchina regions alone. This indeed is an incredibly large movement of a peopleyet, during this period of time Russian folk dancing as such did not exist in America.

Between 1860 and 1934, "folk dancing" if we may call it that, was sponsored for the most part by church organizations. However, the main purpose of dancing that it sponsored had little connection with the traditional Russian folk dances practiced in Russia. The dancing of this period was sporadic and lacking any strong and meaningful relationship with the communal practice of dancing by the East Slavic people anywhere from the Carpathians on East. There was seldom an attempt made to make dancing continuous from one generation to the next and unified in theme and complex movements. Dance instructors frequently possessed little knowledge in the art of folk dancing; for the most part, their compositions consisted of frequently unrelated steps, often extracted without discrimination from once unified folk dance composition, which naturally evolved and survived the test of time.

It is not surprising that the dance of this period reflected a minimum of national character, people's longing, their joy and sorrow.

In view of this, we should speak of dancing during this period not as folk dancing, but as a popular medium of entertainment, utilized mainly by the church with the purpose of attracting ethnic audiences for religious interests and fund acquisition. It should be clear that the main purpose of this popular medium of entertainment was strongly detached from folklore and people's education in general.

A slow development of Russian folk dancing in America can be explained in part in terms of the pri mary attributes of the Carpatho Russian and Ukrainian immigrants to this country during the period of 1860-1914, and the social conditions which the immigrants met in the new world.

The first immigrants were an illiterate and unorganized mass, possessing neither the English language, nor craft skills needed to meet the challenge of industry. They became the victims of incompatibility between two worlds-between the feudal countryside and the industrial city.

Assimilation to the industrial society was a difficult process indeed. Many switched from coal mines to light industry; others switched to farming; however, the majority of the first immigrants were determined to return to their homeland. All this contributed greatly to the maintenance of low social consciousness and to their inability to organize them selves into a politically viable group capable of progressing culturally and educationally at an acceptable pace.

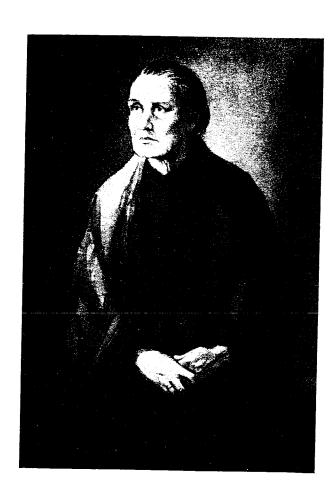
The development of genuine Russian folk dancing in America received its impetus from the second wave of East Slavic immigrants which reached the shores of the U.S. soon after World War I. The second immigration differed from the preceding, inasmuch as they were a people who had heard of great social events of global importance and even directly parti cipated in them. They knew of the October Revolution, experienced the horrors of the first World War--the center of which was their homeland. Also, the second immigration experienced a national awakening with the hope of reunification of the Russian lands. Many immigrants became conscientious deserters from the German army. Many had relatives, friends and acquaintances who were sentenced to death in German concentration camps. Some participated in peasant uprisings against the landlords. Many learned to read and write, helped to establish village libraries, distribute newspapers and read books from Russian literature such as MOTHER by Maxim Gorky and CEMENT by F. Gladkov. In a sentence, these immigrants possessed all that knowledge, experiences, social and national consciousness, which is necessary before any political, cultural and educational undertakings can be initiated by a people.

The social conditions and events which the second immigration met in America in the period between 1914 and 1934 were also an important factor, which added to the dynamics of the Russian development of Russian folk dancing in the narrower sense, and to the social and cultural development in a much wider sense.

The second immigration lived through a period of economic stability and rapid growth, and through the Great Depression during the period of post World War I economic stabilization, the American mass labor movement almost entirely ceased to exist, then by May 1930, in the midst of the Depression, the mass movement of the working people made its presence felt. The working people of America organized the first National Unemployment Convention; the National Hunger march in 1931; the Veteran's Bonus March on Washington in 1932, to name but a few. The plight of the common people in this country, naturally, became that of the immigrants.

Immigrants joined the America's struggle for basic means of sustenance for the right to employ ment, health care, education, social security and pension. However, immigrants added another dimension to the struggle--a demand for the right to ethnic identity and ethnic cultural development and harmonious coexistance with other ethnic groups which make up this nation. Their contribution to the struggle of the American people was strongly felt when the second immigrants organized their ethnic groups politically, culturally and educationally along ethnic lines and the working class interests.

Consequently, the time between 1914 and 1934 can be characterized as the great progressive awakening of the Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian people in the United States. Benevolent, political, cultural and educational organizations became a major part in the lives of the Slavic Americans. This effort to organize the Slavic immigrants made it



FROM <u>MOTHER</u>
by Maxim Gorky

possible for cultural homes and clubs to be built, for libraries and schools to be established--all of which paved the way for varied cultural activities and for folk dancing to occupy its rightful place in the cultural life of the Russian people in their new country so far away from their motherland.

The Radishchev Russian Dancers

The beginning of genuine Russian folk dancing in the United States is associated primarily with the Chernishevsky Russian Dancers (later known as the Radishchev Dancers) and the name of Alexander Karachun, who, upon having left his native village Volchak, in the Volinsk Region, arrived in Buffalo, New York, in 1927. The Great Depression was the primary reason why Karachun moved to New York City with the hope of finding work. There he met Irena Livaniuk and Ivan Derewniuk, under whose influence he began teaching Russian folk dancing at the Chernishevsky Russian Club in New York City's lower Eastside.

The Chernishevsky Russian Dancers were the exception to the general rule that in America a folk dance ensemble must undergo a long and bitter period of struggle before arriving at recognition and some success. Karachun's dancers were quickly recognized and in 1938 they performed at the Rain bow Room of Rockefeller Plaza and Lewinson Stadium.

In 1938 Karachun and his group left the Chernishevsky club and changed their name to the Radishchev Dancers and moved to another location. The Radishchev Russian Dancers became the pride of the Russian progressive community in this country; and it is by this name that the group is remembered today.

The members of the group were primarily of Slavic heritage. For the most part, they came from families who sang and danced the dances of the Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian people. A large number of Radishchev dancers were of Lemko heritage. Young dancers of Lemko background were John Chupashko, Mary Millian (now Kosik) and Alexander Kosik. One of the dance group members expressed her experiences with the group as follows: "I could not live without dancing with the group. All my friends, as well as my social activities are tied with it. I have been dancing Russian folk dances since the

age of seven and could not think of not being with the group in the future."

Indeed membership in the group became more than a casual activity to the boys and girls composing it. Tatiana Korenetz, the original premiere dancer, became Mrs. Karachun in 1939, and Mary Milian became Mrs. Kosik. It has been the same with other members of the Radishchev group and their followers. The Radishchev Russian Dancers continued to expand quickly into senior and junior groups and in addition, added the Polyanka singing ensemble. Every dancer was a choral member as well. Any young person was welcomed into the group.

During the 1940's their fame grew. They performed at Yankee Stadium and Madison Square Garden and at various National Folk Festivals and Colleges and Universities. They also performed at the 1939 World's Fair and at the World Youth Congress held on Randall's Island.

The New York Times and other newspapers recognized the vigor of the group--"The Russian Folk Dance Group walked away with the honors of the day for brilliance and vigor." "The National Folk Festival Journal" wrote: "We have had folk dance groups of many kinds in the annual National Folk Festivals but never one that audiences have liked better than the Radishchev Dancers, under the inspired direction of Alex Karachun. Their performance has been the highlight on each program..... delightful entertainment and much more!"

The Radishchev Russian Dancers gave birth to the genuine Russian folk dancing in America. They performed the dances of the people in the strictest sense. The choreography of Alexander Karachun is inseparable from the Russian folk dances which were handed down from generation to generation and withstood the test of time.

In the words of Karachun--"folk dance is the rhythmical expression of a people's soul. It reflects the temperament, habits, their social, political and geographical situation. Even history is reflected." Karachun believes that a careful study of the cultural background of the people represented by the dances one is learning not only improves the student's interpretation of the dances but also forms the basis of understanding between the peoples of the world and that is necessary for a lasting peace. Feelings have been expressed in the movement of dance for centuries.

The roots of his love for folk art and dancing can be traced to his native village of Volchak. The village had neither a library nor a school. It seemed to deny him any opportunity in life. His uncle, Matvei Karachun, impressed upon him the love for song and dance. His uncle was a soldier in the Russian Army and participated in the October Revolution. As a soldierhe learned much about the Russian people, their way of life and about Russian folk dancing. He returned home from the army with much knowledge of folk dance and passed this along to his nephew. The young boy came to the United States at the age of 17 and was unaware at that time that he would be a founder of Russian folk dancing here in America.

Russian poetry and literature were sources for dance choreography. Other sources were Russian folk songs and art. In Karachun's words: "All things in life seemed to suggest ideas for a good dance. Above all, you must love the people and feel their experiences -- now that's the true source of a folk dance."

The dances performed by the Radishchevs portrayed the common people in a sympathetic light. The song and dance compositions associated with World War II express the people's admiration of a soldier who defended his homeland and who fought so that we may live in peace. The famous "Sailor Dance" exemplifies this. It is one dance that is a favorite of everyone.

One of the most important goals of this groups was to bring to the American audiences, the culture of the peoples of the Soviet Union through songs and dances. Their love for the new Soviet culture was reflected in the sincerity of the opening words of Karachun at their concerts: "I hope that after seeing the dances and hearing the songs of this vast country, you will be able to understand this people better. It is a true portrayal of the character of a people. Their way of living, their way of working are reflected in the dance movement. If this is true generally, it is even more so in the case of the Soviet people, since no other people are expressing their feelings in their dances and songs as are the peoples of the Soviet Union."

In the 1940's Russian folk dancing became an important part of the organized cultural activity of the East Slavic cultural organizations -- the American Fraternal Society of the International Worker's Order, the Lemko Association in the USA and Canada, and the League of Ukrainian Americans. Folk dancthe Lemko Association constantly encouraged the organizing of choruses and drama clubs as a preservation of ethnicity and further development of cultural consciousness.

This activity received its main impetus from the heroic example of the Soviet peoples' determination to defeat the Nazi invaders who posed a threat of annihilation to the Slavic peoples and their cultures. The fact that during World War II the Soviet Union and the United States were allies in the struggle against Hitler, cultural events were jointly sponsored at which choruses and dance groups of the Red Army andthe Soviet Merchant Fleet participated. Soviet films were shown in all major cities. It was during this period of time, that the American people became acquainted with Russian culture. Soviet peoples' folk dancing became instantly popular.

During this period the Radishchevs made the struggle for peace the most important aspect of their cultural activity. They performed at numerous anti-Fascist affairs sponsored by progressive organizations, churches, colleges and universities such as Hunter College, Columbia University, Manhattan Plaza, to name but a few.

A unique event which stimulated interest in Russian folk dancing among Russian American youth was the arrival of three youth leaders from the USSR who were received as honored guests by President Roosevelt and his wife, Eleanor. One of the representatives, Ludmila Pavlichenko, a young student who distinguished herself for courage and heroism in the defense of her country won love and respect on the part of many American young people. She toured the United States visiting national homes and clubs and participated at concerts and meetings designed to collect aid for the Red Army. Pavlichenko deeply inspired many Radishchev dancers to continue their cultural work and struggle for peace. Many former dancers still remember her and recall their experiences together with great warmth.

With a growing demand for folk dancing by the IWO, Alexander Karachun sent his best dancers to va rious locations with the aim of organizing and teaching folk dancing. Russian folk dancing was taught in such cities and Bronxville, Newark, Jersey City, Passaic and as far as Detroit and Chicago. The Passaic, New Jersey group was organized in 1947 by Mary Milian (now Kosik) and John Lugovsky. This work attracted interest and assistance from John

Chupashko and Alexander Kosik. This was the seed which gave rise to the well-known group of the present day--The Glinka Russian Folk Dancers.

The end of the 1940's brought the splended history of the Radischev Russian Dancers to a close. What followed is a history of valiant determination and struggle on the part of former Radishchev dancers to prevent the Cold War and McCarthyism from completely obliterating Russian folk dancing. Indeed, what follows is a history of the Glinka Russian Folk Dancers and their struggle to maintain Russian folk dancing in America.

The Glinka Russian Folk Dancers

The year 1948 marked the zenith of the development of Russian folk dancing in this country and what followed was a dramatic reversal and a retreat. Here it is impossible not to recognize that all progressive trends in the lives of the American people, including the development of Russian folk dancing, were becoming seriously effected by the right wing offensive which began with the congressional elections of 1946. For the first time since 1928 both houses of Congress fell into the hands of right wing Republicans, and, what followed was a nightmare to most Americans.

The Cold War and McCarthyism brought much damage to every progressive undertaking by the American people; and, the cultural activity of the ethnic groups did not escape its detrimental or slaught. The damage was extensive, and it took over a decade to make repairs.

In the latter part of 1948, Alexander Karachun left New York for Chicago, where he continued teaching Russian folk dancing to the "Metro" Russian dancers. The Radishchev Dancers tried to continue their cultural activity but without the guidance of the director. At the end of June 1950 the Korean War had broken out, sucking up some of the most talented dancers. By the end of 1950 the Radishchevs ceased to exist. The Passaic group continued for another year, but by the end of 1951 all groups in the New York-New Jersey area had dissipated.

In the context of the Cold War and McCarthyism (1949-1951), the development of Russian folk dancing in this country had been reduced to a minimum. As a result, the progressive cultural movement of the East Slavic people in America was seriously underminded. This fact is mirrored in the prolonged absence of the young people's participation in

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theatrical and consequently, in organizational activities. However, this does not mean that Russian folk dancing was completely extinguished. While, at the end of 1951 all folk dance groups in the New York-New Jersey area ceased to exist, the Metro Dancers still performed in Chicago. Its indisputable success is a fact--mirrored in its five television performances in 1956 alone.

Also, there were unexpected performances by former Radishchev Dancers. Their most important performance took place on July 4, 1954 at Arrow Park in which such members as Alexander Kosik, Mary Kosik, Fred Klimovich and Steve Milian participated. This was an inspiring event and A. Kosik and his wife, Mary, felt the need to revive the folk dancing tradition, which played a very important role in the lives of so many people. Four years later their hopes were realized.

May 4, 1958 marks the revival of Russian folk dancing. It was on this date that the Glinka Russian Folk Dancers, under the direction of one of the gifted Radischev dancers, Alexander Kosik, gave its first performance along with the theatrical presentation "Vechernitsy" by the members of the Lemko Association in the Carpatho Russian Amer-

rican Center in Yonkers, New York.

The Glinka Russian Dancers quickly accomplished recognition and success. In less than a year a junior dance group was formed--attracting children from towns within a radius of as far as 100 miles. This fact, no doubt, attests to the experience and knowledge acquired by Alexander and Mary Kosik, Steve Milian and Anne Artemic as Radishchevs.

A fact of greatest importance is that the Glinka Russian Folk Dancers under the leadership of A Kosik revived and continued to develop Russian folk dancing on the East coast. Without them, Russian folk dancing would remain a matter of record only. The progressive characteristics begun by the Radishchevs are continually developed. The numbers performed by Glinka are tied to Russian folk dance traditions in the USSR. The Russian people's national character is apparent through all of their dances and performances and leaves a deep impression on the audience. The portrayal of the Russian man is brilliant, inasmuch as the depiction of his problems, aspirations, passions and struggles evoke sympathy on the part of the audience.

During a performance before a group of Russian language students, for example, Alexander Kosik, spoke of love for the Russian people very openly and convincingly. His words mirrored the dedication and commitment of the Glinka Russian Folk Dancers to the noble and progressive goal of furthering Russian culture in America.

Its progressive nature is also reflected in the name of Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka, founder of Russian national symphonic music. Since 1949 when Mary and Steve Milian and the Passaic dancers who were deeply impressed by the Soviet film "The Life of Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka," which was shown in the Stanley Theater in New York City, the Glinka Russian Dancers were always proud of performing Russian folk dances under the name of this famous

Russian composer.

Like the Radishchev Dancers, the Glinka Russian Dancers evolved along with people's organizations -in this instance by the Lemko Association. Unlike the Radishchev Dancers, the Glinka Dancers chose an independent course in their progressive cultural activity. In 1960, the first independent Glinka concert was sponsored in Damian's Hall in Garfield, New Jersey. This successful affair provided the group with needed funds for costumes and other expenses. In 1961 corporate papers were acquired which formally completed the trend towards independent activity. This move on the part of the Glinka Dancers was viewed by some as a break with people's organizations and their movement.

The 1960's were marked by a revival of interest in Russian folk dancing. This new attitude on the part of many Russian Americans was a reaction to Cold War attitudes and propaganda, the effect of which for all practical reasons disintegrated among

the common people.

This new decade allowed cultural movements of the ethnic Americans to make a fresh start. Cultural contacts between people's organizations and the Ukraina Society were established which facilitated cultural projects such as the Carpatho Russian Festival in America and helped to intensify interest in Russian folk dancing. In 1964, dancers from Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, New York City and Yonkers were sent to study dancing in Kiev under distinguished dance masters such as Virsky. Two Glinka Dancers were among this group. In 1968 as many as 14 Glinka dancers were sent abroad to study. Among these were Sasha Kosik, Janet Fuchila, Paul Sakowicz, Claudia Davis, Doreen Porada, Richard A number of new groups were organized in the New York area during the 1960's. Among them were the Dnipro Dancers which were organized in 1962 by Alexander Kosik as part of the Ukrainian American League. The Yulya Dancers were also founded with the assistance of A. Kosik with their director to be Fred Klimovich. John Chupashko started the Zoria Dancers in Vineland, New Jersey and Michael Savchak organized the Karpaty Dancers of the Lemko Association at the Carpatho Russian American Center in Yonkers, New York in 1967. Most of these groups exist today with the Glinka Russian Dancers remaining in the role of the model dance group.

The Carpatho Russian Festival held annually is making a significant contribution to the development of Russian folk dancing in this country. It represents one of the best means of exposing culture to the people. Russian folk dancing is greatly favored by the large audiences it attracts. Many dancers view the Festival as the peak of their

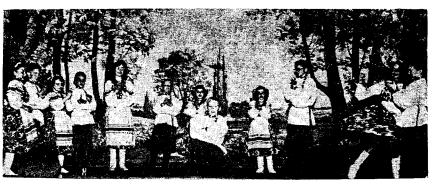
seasonal performances.

The history of Russian folk dancing in the United States has been a complicated process bound to immigrations, assimilation, world events and various social processes taking place in this country and abroad. Initially, the development of Russian folk dancing was an integral part of an organized working class cultural movement of the East Slavic people in America. Today, however, tendencies toward independent cultural activity on the part of each dance group is observable.

Nevertheless, the activity of the dance groups of recent times demonstrate that it is progressive in mature. The work of Alexander Kosik, for example, not only represents a revival of folk dancing tradition—it exemplifies an excellent process of inculcation of progressive ideals and Russian culture in the young people who otherwise would have lost the chance to learn and appreciate their ethnic background and culture. The following fact also attests to this idea: The young workers in the Lemko Association today—MaryAnn Maryn, Janet Fuchila, Sasha Kosik, Sasha Vostok are all former Glinka Dancers.

Much work and responsibility remains before every Russian folk dance group. In the words of Alexander Karachun, founder of the movement, the great goal of perpetuation of the people's culture can become a reality not so much through individu-

al undertaking and effort, but through a collective approach and union. The spirit of cooperation, hard work and dedication should define their perspective into the future, but only time will provide an evaluation of their progress and failures in this great cultural endeavor.



FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: Mary Dymon, Alexander Kosik, Jr., Sanda Telischak, Russel Sakawych, Irene Kuzmich. Michael Brunda, Paul Sakawych, Bruce Malashevich, Suzan Yuhas, Dennis Telischak, Doreen Parada and Gregory Telischak. INSTRUCTORS FOR THE GLINKA JR. RUSSIAN FOLK DANCE GROUP: Anne Artemik, Steve Millian; Accordianist — John Artemik.



Left to right: John Artemik — Accordionist; Anne Artemik — Co-Director of Jr. Group; Mary Kosik — Director of small Jr. Members; Steve Milian — Co-Director of Jr. Group.

"LEMKOVINA IS SINGING"

by I. Zhelem

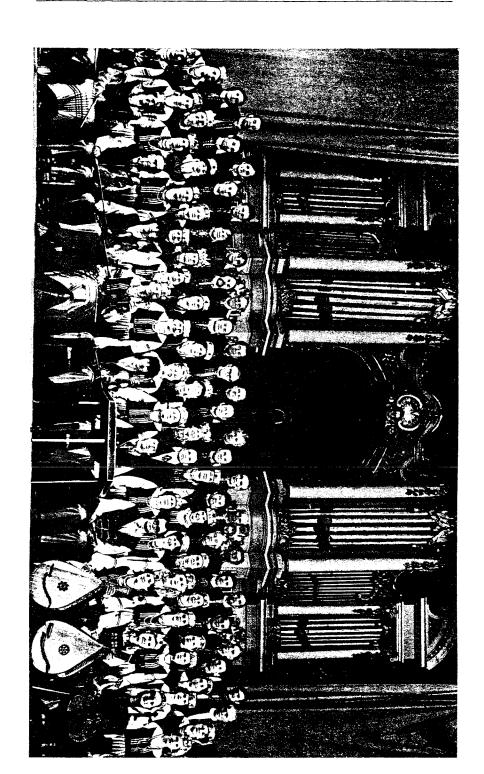
n the early 1970's a group of enthusuastic Lemkos gave birth to the "Lemkovina" capella chorus in the town of Rudno, in the Soviet Ukraine and began popularizing the folk songs and culture of the Lemko people. Its founder Pavel Yurkovsky devoted all his efforts and energy, organizational know how and a remarkable enthusiasm to make the "Lemkovina" chorus a brilliant reality. Other people who took part in creating this chorus were: F. Natsik and R. Sobolevsky. Soon its artistic director became Roman Koktaylo, a former music teacher at the Lvov Conservatory.

At present, Lemkovina consists of nearly seventy singers, who differ in age and profession. For the most part they are Lemkos, who live in Lvov and its vicinity and who, based on their original background represent all regions of Lemkovina. Some of the old est participants are Teresa Nishchak, Vasil and Stefanian Kuzyk, Ivan Grabsky and others. The middle generation is represented by the brothers Peter and Fedor Dobrovolsky, Ivan Senko, Anna Dziamba, Ivan Sushko and others. Due to age and other circumstances a number of singers have left the capella, but they were replaced by new, enthusiastic Lemkos interested in their culture and song. The ensemble is made up of youth as well. They are the source of the future creative life of the emsemble.

One characteristic feature is that many singers are actually whole families. For example, the families of Dimitri Baysa and Dimitri Golovatiy each have seven participants in the chorus. A number of Lemkovina singers are not Lemkos by origin but are simply interested in Lemko folk singing.

During its brief existence Lemkovina had a number of artistic directors, all of whom contributed something new and important to make the chorus self reliant and artistically sound. Its greatest success was achieved under the guidance of its present director Ivan Kushmir.

Working with the collective, Kushmir pays a great deal of attention to Lemko folklore and uti lizes an array of artistic devices. Due to his efforts and the efforts of many singers, Lemkovina today appears at concerts in colorful costumes. This, no doubt, has considerably improved the collor of the capella's performances.



A duet of bandurists has been added to the Lemkovina repetoire. The music of Natalia Skarvenko and Maria Khomiak is indeed a beautification of the performances of Lemkovina. Also, Ivan Kushmir added a traditional Lemko orchestra which consists of Lemko instruments such as the gusli, contrabas and tsymbaly. Readings of humoresques, verses and other works dealing with Lemko life are weaved throughout the concerts.

There is another important feature which characterizes Lemkovina as a creative, future-oriented collective--its singers perform not only popular folk songs, but the new, yet unknown, songs as well. Initially, these were new musical treatments by the composer R. Sobolevsky. Later on, contemporary composers from Lvov were added as well. However, much work in this area has been done by the present director, Ivan Kushmir.

The first appearances of Lemkovina were small concerts. This has changed, and today the lengthy list of artistic works makes it possible for Lemkovina to perform a number of artistically complete programs. Its programs represent folk songs of the peoples of the Soviet Union and neighboring countries. However, the foundation of its artistic activity remains the Lemko song, which dominates performances. Their complex form contributes to the creation of unique beauty in performances, which even in the background of the rich Ukrainian and Russian traditions add to the ensemble's distinction and authority, individuality and originality.

Not having the honor of being a member of this collective, one is sincerely surprised at the enthusiasm and dedication continually demonstrated by the members of the Lemkovina chorus. Its singers, who are workers, teachers, engineers, adults and their children, twice weekly meet at rehearsals, where, under the capable guidance of their directors, these amateur Lemko performers grow into qualified chorus singers and soloists, whose names often carry high honors and respect.

Lemkovina acquired popularity and authority rather quickly. It performed before audiences in such important centers as the Lvov Opera Theater and Bogdan Khmelnitsky Park of Culture and Rest. Lemkovina performed to various worker groups. Its main goal, however, is to travel to all regions where Lemko people live, presenting them with inspiring concerts.

Lemkovina performed on regional radio and television. This represents an important accomplisment indeed.

The Lemkovina ensemble is known in all parts of the world where Lemko immigrants live. Articles about this chorus appeared in Ukrainian newspapers and in NASHE SLOVO in Poland, and Karpatska Rus in the United States.

The Lemkovina chorus has developed as part of an over-all social program in the Ukraine, receiving support from the state organs of culture, various organizations and individual distinguished musicians. Lemkovina established ties with the Lvov Conservatory and its singers received professional assistance from the famous Baiko Sisters who have participated in the very first public concerts of the ensemble.

An important contribution has been made by the head of the Executive Board of the Ukrainian SSR Union of Composers, a distinguished composer--Anatoly Kos Anatolsky--who continually shows a deep concern for Lemkovina by his consistent participation in its affairs.

The Lemkovina chorus has earned state prizes. In 1978 it won a diploma of artistic distinction while the Ministry of Culture of the Ukrainian SSR awarded the collective with a distinguished title: "The People's Amateur Capella Chorus--Lemkovina." And in 1981 Lemkovina successfully defended this title at the regular evaluation of artistic qualities of the artistic collectives of the Ukrainian SSR.

With the success of the first decade of its activity, Lemkovina now enters a new decade in the 1980's in its chosen endeavor--popularizing the beautiful Lemko culture through song. Its future success will demonstrate the Lemko people's will and determination to guard and further develop their people's culture wherever they may live. It will reflect their deeply seeded love for the centuries old Carpathian motherland that no Lemko can ever forget.

Music

YEVGENI VINOKUROV

A mighty elemental force is music. The more obscure is it, the greater is The power it wields, the more is there

of magic

In every note.... Suffice it that it fills My tearless eyes with tears....

A mellow languor, It courses through the veins of humankind And is, unseen, dissolved like salt in water In everything.... Beneath a dome confined, Its many spirits, kindly ones and evil, Rebel and, frenzied, all our laws defy. What is a piece of music but a camel That passes through the needle's narrow eye! ... Released, the demons prance and caper wildly And to our senses lay delighted claim. They call to us unthinkingly and blindly To share, defenceless, in their frantic game. They plead with us, these carefree, thoughtless

demons,

Of worldly chains to break forever free. For centuries has music's artful summons Enticed the hearts of men unwittingly. The bacchants, recling, fled in mad abandon Into the fields, and there did, drunken, stray When, thoughtfully, a tune picked up at random Would Orpheus on his pipe begin to play.

And when, today, with sudden, tameless passion A symphony rings out, it rends the dark, And strips the sober mind of self-possession The way a knife strips birch trees of their bark.

Translated by Irina Zheleznova