

# СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION



Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent. Informative, instructive. Supplement of Ukrainian Daily Svoboda. Published by the Ukrainian National Association.

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## The Ukrainian Weekly Section

PIK LXII 4. 39 SECTION II SVOBODA — UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1954 SECTION II No. 39 VOL. LXII

### Ukrainian National Association

On February 22 of this year of 1954, the Ukrainian National Association attained the 60th year mark of its steady development as the foremost Ukrainian institution in America.

A great many earth-shaking events have taken place since February 22, 1894 when a group of newly-arrived Ukrainian immigrants met in Shamokin, Pennsylvania and there founded the UNA—as it is popularly known among the younger generation of Ukrainian Americans, their progeny. Since that time this institution has passed through several crises. Yet unlike the world in general, which has failed to profit by its tragic experiences and has made but little progress toward a well ordered and peaceful life, the UNA has steadily progressed through stress and turmoil, and today its progressive spirit and leadership in Ukrainian American life remains unchallenged.

Such preeminence of the UNA has merited serious thought by the younger generation of Americans of Ukrainian descent. They have advanced in age and experience to the point where they now instinctively feel the need for

an organization that will unite them on a nation-wide basis. For only through such union will they be better able than ever to exercise their many individual and group talents, play a more responsible role in American public life, contribute more to the development of Ukrainian American organizational life, and become much more effective in making the Cause of the Soviet Russian enslaved 45 million Ukrainian nation better known and sooner triumphant.

The union that can make all this possible for our American born younger generation, however, cannot be found in an ordinary organization. This our young people have already realized.

They have realized that such a union can only be found in an organization that is well established, ready to be used for their purposes; not in one that is just in its formative stage, requiring valuable time and energy to build it. Such organization, furthermore, must be large numerically, for in numbers there is much strength. It must be very sound which needs no explanation. It must have the prestige that only many years of steady growth, careful management,

and sound policies can give it. And finally, it must have clearly demonstrated its ability to be of real service to the Ukrainian American people and the ideals and principles for which they stand.

All of this has been found by our young people in the Ukrainian National Association—a fraternal benefit order that, besides furnishing the best of life insurance protection at the lowest possible rates, has also been the bulwark of Ukrainian American life throughout the past 60 years of its existence. Practically all of the achievements of the Ukrainian American people have been closely linked, directly or indirectly as the case may be, with the UNA. No wonder that it is said that the history of the Ukrainian National Association is the history of the Ukrainian American people. Ukrainian churches, schools, na-

### FLEES THE USSR VIA 6 NATIONS

A 19-year-old youth clad in rags surrendered yesterday at an Italian frontier post near Udine, Italy after a 20-month trek across six countries to escape from Soviet Russia, the UP Udine correspondent reported on February 15 last.

Josip Vidalenko said he escaped from an orphan's institute at his home town of Kharkiv in the Ukraine in July, 1952. He said he traveled through the Ukraine, Poland, East and West Germany, Austria and Yugoslavia to the Italian frontier post at the Tanamea Pass.

tional homes, various types of societies, here in America, including the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, all have special reason to be thankful to the UNA and its members.

(To be concluded)

### Ukrainian Group To Meet in Troy

Troy, N. Y. will be host to the seventh annual convention of the National Ukrainian Orthodox League next July.

The convention will be held July 9, 10 and 11 at The Hendrick Hudson.

Plans for the convention launched at a meeting held recently at the Ukrainian Auditorium.

Selection of John Zonitch as general chairman, with Edward Bazar as co-chairman, was announced. Rev. Myron Paeholak, who opened last night's meeting with the invocation, will be advisory chairman.

Other members of the general committee include Miss Mildred Mestolk, recording secretary; Miss Amelia Paske-wich, corresponding secretary; Russell Kolody, financial secretary, and John Bacon, treasurer.

Convention subcommittee chairmen include Miss Ann

Laskey, publicity; Miss Ann Holudek, reservations; Mr. and Mrs. John Pishko, registration; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Paske-wich, reception; Miss Ann Mucha, concert; J. Charles Skylark, convention journal, and Mrs. Judy Phillips, radio.

The National Ukrainian Orthodox League is an organization formed to unite the Ukrainian younger generation into an effective body, promote general knowledge of the Ukrainian national heritage and to place before the American public "the tragic plight and aspirations to freedom and democracy of Ukrainian kinsmen in their native land."

The group also seeks to foster among its members faith in God, church and country and the American way of life.

In planning the convention the committee will give proper consideration to Troy and the birthplace of Uncle Sam.

### Ukrainian Dealer Top Buyer at Sale of Farouk's Stamps

CATRO, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Canadian stamp dealer K. Bilecki of Winnipeg Saturday paid \$5,900 for copies of Egypt's most famous set of stamps, to become the highest single foreign bidder to date at "the auction of the century" here.

The stamps were part of a multi-million-dollar treasure trove left behind by ex-King Farouk when he abdicated in June, 1952.

Along with priceless jewelry, antiques and other objects of art they have been put on the auction block to raise funds for the government.

Sales of 19th and 20th century Egyptian stamps on the second of the six-week auction raised \$70,600.

Bilecki paid \$8,900 for a 50-stamp sheet of three varieties, commemorating the inauguration of Fort Fouad in the Suez Canal zone in 1926.

In other bids, Bilecki paid \$1,150 for a complete set, in 50-stamp sheets, commemorating the 10th congress of the Universal Postal Union in Cairo in 1934; \$1,150 for complete sets of Egyptian airmail stamps from 1933 to 1938, and \$575 for other assorted Egyptian stamps.

family was listed to be sent to Siberia.

Greciw left Ukraine in 1944 when the Russians were beating back the Nazis. At that time he was surveying and estimating forests. Meeting Ukrainian Partisans, he came to understand more clearly what they were fighting for—they wanted Ukraine to be a democratic state free of all occupying forces, be they Russian or Nazi. He joined the underground group but was captured by the retreating Germans. While being transported to a German prison camp in a

railroad boxcar, he and several others broke open a door and escaped near Vienna. From Vienna he went to Dobrin, Austria, where he was a gardener until the end of the war.

Greciw then entered the University of Munich, where he met his wife, who was also a Ukrainian refugee. At that time he corresponded with one of his countrymen who was fortunate to take up residence in Amsterdam. Upon the latter's application, Greciw and his wife too came to live in Amsterdam. Greciw work-

### Mr. Lyons Also Balks a Challenge

Eugene Lyons, author of Our Secret Weapon and member of the American Committee for Liberation, has recently declined an invitation to appear on the Georgetown University Forum with the Honorable Edward M. O'Connor, former Displaced Persons Commissioner, and Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor at Georgetown University and president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

This is the third in a series of refusals on the part of certain self-proclaimed experts on "Russia" to participate in public discussion over this nationally known Forum. Last August, Mr. George Kennan was invited to discuss with Dr. Dobriansky and others the Smith Resolution—House Concurrent Resolution 58 which calls for the establishment of American diplomatic missions in Ukraine and Byelorussia. Kennan followers in the State Department opposed the resolution at the time. However, Mr. Kennan declined on the plea of not engaging in this type of discussion.

For the program on "What is 'Russia'?" last November, an invitation was extended to Dr. Sergius Yakobson, Russian expert in the Library of Congress. His participation seemed assured until it was announced that Dr. Smal-Stocki, author of "The Nationality Problem in the Soviet Union" it?

and professor at Marquette University, would also appear. Dr. Yakobson balked under most extraordinary circumstances.

This third instance resulted from a protest lodged by Mr. Lyons against certain remarks made by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky on a program devoted to the Smith Resolution last month. Dr. Dobriansky referred to both Mr. Lyons and Mr. Isaac Don Levine as "peddlers of basic nonsense on 'Russia'."

Mr. Lyons protested by telephone while the TV program was in progress. In his written protest Mr. Lyons requested time to appear on the Georgetown TV program and suggested using his recent work as a point of departure for discussion. The Georgetown authorities acceded to this and the inclusion of Mr. Lyons on a program scheduled for February 24th. However, they reserved their right to designate two other participants in the hope of presenting a program of vital public interest. Commissioner O'Connor and Dr. Dobriansky were designated for their authoritative knowledge on the Soviet Union. Mr. Lyons eventually excused himself by claiming that he is unable to appear on a "week day."

With these facts one is prone to ask in what circles do these "experts" prop their "author-

### Ukrainian Male Chorus Entertain At Valentine Party

Inspiring addresses by two attorneys whose heritage is rooted in the Ukraine and installation of officers, highlighted the banquet by the Ukrainian Male Chorus of the Lehigh Valley Sunday night at the Lehigh Saengerbund Hall in Allentown, Pa.

The affair was in honor of the men's wives and sweethearts. Favors, red carnation corsages, and the floral centerpiece carried out the St. Valentine's motif.

Atty. William Rybak, Bethlehem school director, and Atty. Russell Kowalshyn, Northampton, both members of the Northampton County Bar Association, addressed the gathering of approximately 100.

Atty. Rybak, who gave a brief but comprehensive story of the Ukraine and the Ukrainian people who are located chiefly in Europe, Asia, North and South America, told of the traits of perseverance, genius, industry, faith in God, love of liberty, equality, justice "the sum and substance of which characteristics have made America the greatest and most powerful country in the history of mankind."

Cites People's Record Atty. Kowalshyn stressed the excellent record of the Ukrainian people in America.

He emphasized the fact that the settlers here 50 and 60 years ago from the Ukraine, and will be presented on Sunday, March 21, 1954 at the Lehigh-Saengerbund Hall.

working, religious, law-abiding citizens who have proven their metal as against opposition expressed in the McCarron-Walters immigration act, just as the settlers of the Palatinete here 200 years ago justified their immigration here against the expressions of Benjamin Franklin concerning the "Pennsylvania Dutch."

Officers Presented

Walt Pypik retiring president of the Ukrainian Male Chorus who served as toast master presented Al Fedora newly elected president, who offered remarks.

There were also remarks by Joseph Spinler, president of the Lehigh Saengerbund. Pro Oleksiy Diduch is director of the chorus.

Newly elected officers presented at the banquet were: president, Fedorak; vice president, Martin Sheska, secretary, Terry Pypik; treasurer, Walter Fartuch; music committee, Volodymyr Czubyty, Jaroslav Karpisk and Michael Rybak; booking, Stephen Yaremchuk, Dmitri Muszasty and Eugene Sheska; and auditors, John Lush and Joseph Dunski.

At present the Chorus is preparing for a concert presentation of the death of Taras Shevchenko. The concert is being arranged by the local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and will be presented on Sunday, March 21, 1954 at the Lehigh-Saengerbund Hall.

ed in a rug factory until he earned enough money to move to Syracuse and enter the College of Forestry.

"American students at the University of Munich told me about the curriculum at the State University College of Forestry, and I wished I could continue my forestry studies

there," said Greciw.

A sports enthusiast, making his first skis himself when seven year old, he hopes to become a plywood ski manufacturer. He is looking forward to graduation in 1955, when he can resume his profession of forestry as a maker of wood products.

### Smal-Stocki's Georgetown University Forum Remarks Introduced Into Congressional Record

Congressman Michael A. Feighan introduced on February 6th last into the Congressional Record Appendix what is described as "an excellent and most instructive discussion" on "what is Russia?" which was recently presented on the Georgetown University Forum. "This forum," Congressman Feighan noted, "possesses one of the highest rating for quality and content of public discussion in this country."

One of the participants in the forum was the Ukrainian scholar, Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki, professor of Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., and director of the Slavic Institute; also Rear Admiral George F. Mentz, trustee for the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism, and a speaker at several Ukrainian patriotic holiday gatherings.

In introducing the forum discussion into the Congressional Record, Congressman Feighan noted that on the subject of "Russian communism, it is simply astounding how many of our journalists, commentators, educators and self-proclaimed experts show so little knowledge and thus understanding of what is in the Soviet Union. All too frequently they identify the Soviet Union with Russia or view the Soviet Union as a nation, or regard the Soviet Union as a federal union comparable to ours, or refer to the nations in the U.S.S.R. as 'peoples of Russia.' It is amazing how little they appear to know about the 110 million non-Russian peoples in the U.S.S.R. who, in truth, are a majority exceeding in numbers the total population of the so-called satellite states."

In answer to a question concerning this matter, Dr. Smal-Stocki replied as follows: "I regard the term 'Russia' for the Soviet Union as one of the most confusing terms. Russia in reality is only 1 of the 16 republics of the Soviet Union. But this republic is not a national republic as the other 15, but a Russian Federated Socialist Soviet Republic, including again many autonomous national republics and national regions. Consequently, Russia is not identical with the Soviet Union. It is the same as we would now use the term 'Turkey' still for Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania and Greece."

The moderator, Matthew Warren, asked how many Russians "are there in there?" Dr. Drashkovitch, a prominent Yugoslavian: "The number of Russians is between 90 and 100 million people."

Mr. Warren: "And how many live in the (Russian) Federated Socialist Republic... Adm. Mentz, possibly you could answer that?" Adm. Mentz: "Ninety-one million five hundred thousand is the accepted figure of the population of the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic."

Mr. Warren: "Now before we go any further, suppose we discover the significance of this information us, as Americans. Would you comment on that, Dr. Smal-Stocki?"

A Very Important Fact for Americans

Dr. Smal-Stocki: "I think this fact is very important for

us Americans, because if 'Russia' is not homogeneous—our enemy is not homogeneous—that is the first point. The enemies of Russia inside the Soviet Union are our allies. We must have a clear information, scientific facts about these allies, about their history, about their present aims. As a matter of fact, Lenin quotes that before World War I the number of Russians in the Russian Empire was 43 percent and the number of non-Russians, 57 percent. So the non-Russians represent, factually—and the real Russians a minority in the old Russian empire. Presently, again I stress, the non-Russians are still a majority—the non-Russians. Consequently if we could convince these non-Russian peoples, these non-Russian nations—because they have their old, centuries-long, own histories—if we could convince them that America is a friend of their aspiration, of their national ideas, they will not fight against us. In World War II, as a matter of fact, the non-Russian peoples in whole masses deserted the Soviet people. I am absolutely sure if we would convince them that we are their friends, if Malenkov should start a new world war the non-Russian nations would never support this new Soviet aggression."

Mr. Warren then came across with the usual, conciliatory line. He said: "Now, of course, we must realize that there are those, perhaps, with a difference of opinion on this subject and, of course, we should like to invite them, should they wish to do so, to express their opinions on the Georgetown University Forum. Now, in connection with what Dr. Smal-Stocki has said, Admiral Mentz some anti-Communist underground groups maintain that our line should not be the disintegration of the empire, and they cite historical instances where such aggression from without has had as its reaction the union of all the radical elements. Now, is there anything to this attitude?"

Adm. Mentz Praises Ukrainian Resistance to Nazis and Communists

To which question Admiral Mentz correctly responded: "The people who claim that encouragement given to the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union will make for unity inside the Soviet Union are trying to put over a line absolutely false. This was not the case in World War II. In World War II we saw in Byelorussia and Ukraine, the Caucasus and other parts—non-Russian parts—of the empire, great masses of desertions to the Germany Army at the initial stages of the German campaign. It was only later after Himmler and his SS troops took jurisdiction over the occupied areas, that the policy—the German policy—became one of intense cruelty that the non-Russian peoples, particularly in Ukraine, were forced to offer resistance to the Nazis in the west and to the Red Polish Army in the east. They fought exceedingly well, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA)—it numbered at one time over 200,000 effective—and their record is very good."

(To be concluded)

### Notice

The Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee Festival Chorus will meet Monday, March 1, 1954 at its regular meeting place, YMCA, 23rd street and Seventh Avenue, at 8:30. Earlier this week cards had been sent out to the choristers designating the Ukrainian National Home as rehearsal place. Since then the above change has been made.

The chorus is preparing for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the UNA, to be held at Carnegie Hall on May 16th.

Persons who have a voice are urged to join the chorus. Attendance is urgent.

\* "Religion is the opium of the people." When Greciw refused, he was told to sit down and was given an F for the oral recitation even though he had answered three other questions perfectly. He was then questioned about his not belonging to a Communist Youth organization. "Do you know that your career will be limited if you don't join? You're a good student; you can succeed if you join the Party," said the teacher. Greciw beamed as he told of his refusal to join. Later in 1941 when the Germans occupied his town and broke open the safes containing Communist documents, it was discovered that the entire Greciw

# Stone Age Dwellings in the Ukraine

(Courtesy, Archaeology, Vol 6, No. 3)

By NEONILA L. KORDYSH

(3)

The discovery of the cross-shaped altars at Volodyrivka is especially interesting because of the representations of such structures on clay models of houses found in 1912 and 1916 in Trypillian culture settlements. These models show the interior arrangements of dwellings. The model found in 1916 near the village of Sushkivka, Uman District, is a rectangular platform with slightly rounded corners, supported on four legs. In front is a vestibule with an entrance into the living room. To the right of the entrance is a rectangular oven with rounded top and a chimney-like hole in the middle of it. Close to the stove is a "sleeping place"—a warm spot in which to sit or lie down. To the left of the entrance, along the wall, is a bench pottery vessels on it, beside which a woman kneels over a millstone. In the wall opposite the entrance is a round window and below it, on the floor, is a cross-shaped platform similar to those found in the houses at Volodyrivka. Inside the oven and on the cross-shaped platform are traces of fire. On the latter may be seen a small amount of red paint.

The second model, found in 1912 near the village of Popudnia, Uman District, is a large rounded platform supported on six legs. Its arrangement is the same as in the model mentioned above: the vestibule, the entrance into the living room with oven and sleeping place to the right, pottery on the bench along the wall and the figurine kneeling over the millstone to the left, a round window in the wall opposite the entrance and be-

low it, on the floor, the cross-shaped platform. Besides the above mentioned figurine, there is one seated near the mouth of the oven—probably an idol to protect the home and hearth. The model's window is decorated outside and in with black patterns painted on a reddish ground, representing a star or sun rays. Traces of painting can be seen on the floor.

Still another clay house model was found near the village of Volodyrivka in 1936. It has a rectangular platform on four legs, with a vestibule and an entrance into the larger room, as well as a round window in the wall opposite the entrance. The interior details—oven, sleeping place, altar, bench with pottery, figurines—are lacking. The inner and outer surfaces of the model are painted in three colors: black and white on a reddish ground. Walls and floor are decorated with combinations of straight lines of arc-shaped bands. The window is decorated outside with a toothed pattern and five concentric arcs. Inside there are two black concentric circles around the window, with groups of straight and diagonal lines between them. Fragments of a small painted clay house model were also found near dwelling.

Study of the clay models enables us to understand some details of the houses which could not be discovered by excavation alone. Among these are the presence of the round windows over the cross-shaped altars, the structure of the ovens, the place where the

grain was usually ground by the housewife and where vessels were placed for the storage of grain or flour, the painted decoration of the houses, and many other features.

The excavation of the Volodyrivka settlement was interrupted by World War II but was resumed in 1946-47, when more than fourteen dwellings were uncovered. Each one provided valuable data for the data for the study of the life of the Trypillian culture and confirmed previous observations on building technique. In several dwellings were revealed cross-shaped altars. The Volodyrivka excavations furnish important material for determining the character of the middle period of the Trypillian culture, its period of prosperity, in the South Buh Basin of the Ukraine. Typical of this civilization is the large, matriarchal clan settlement of an agricultural tribe, located on the fertile loess (black-earth) plateau, with large houses for several families, abundant pottery with spiral decoration, and cross-shaped altars connected, probably, with sun worship. At this time hoe agriculture and cattle breeding had an important place, while hunting was a supplementary means of subsistence.

At present scholars and archaeologists are continuing their investigations, hoping to solve many problems of the Trypillian culture in the Ukraine, which formed a link between the cultures of East and West.

The End

## America Demands That Every American of Ukrainian Origin Masters Ukrainian!

By PROF. ROMAN SMAL-STOCKY  
Marquette University

(5)

The most convincing statements have been given to us by the leaders of the American press:

Arthur Hays Sulzberger, Publisher, the New York Times, said on 25 April 1952: "In view of the constantly decreasing size of the world, a knowledge of foreign tongues seems to me to be essential for anyone whose interests are not strictly provincial."

Paul C. Smith, Editor and General Manager of the San Francisco Chronicle, said on 29 April 1952: "A general familiarity with modern foreign languages and proficiency in at least one will become increasingly important to the successful citizen of today and of tomorrow."

Edward Musgrove (Ted) Dealey, prominent journalist, President of the Dallas Morning News, said recently: "From my own experience, I can say that the study of a foreign language is of immeasurable benefit in one's use of his own mother tongue, not to mention its practical worth. As an employer of trained writers and thinkers, I should like to state that in my opinion the fate of the world depends on education—and that foreign language study is an indispensable tool in forming educated men."

The Seattle Times said editorially on 29 March 1953: "Americans have long been notorious for their lack of proficiency in foreign languages... Until recent decades

there was not, in fact, much incentive for young Americans to become linguists... The present responsible position of the country in world affairs, which is not likely to change in years, again finds most Americans ill-equipped to communicate intelligibly with people of other lands... The country would be better prepared to exert effective leadership if a knowledge of one or more foreign languages had become an accepted essential in the average American's intellectual equipment. In guiding the educational programs of the younger generation, schools and parents alike would be well advised to insist that foreign language studies begin at an early age, and continue until reasonable proficiency is attained."

Harry C. Kenney reported in the Christian Science Monitor for 13 December 1952: "International business organizations here have come to the conclusion that it is smart to have their representatives in foreign lands speak and understand

By MICHAEL KOZIUBINSKY

(Translated by A. Mykytiak)

(4)

By now the sun had appeared and made the stones hot. The Tatars moved up the path which was well-known to them. They formed a line like a small column of wandering ants. Those at the front were silent; it was only their neighbors in the rear of the column who exchanged any words. Nurla moved forward like a hound that already smells the deer. Mehmed, sombre and red-faced, limped hurriedly along. Although it was still early in the morning, the gray stones had already become heated like the top of a stove. The very narrow path, scarcely more discernible than the trail of a wild animal, disappeared at times into the stony desert or even lost itself under a protruding rock. Then the air became moist and cool and the Tatars lifted their fezzes in order to cool their shaved heads. And the farther they advanced the harder it was for them to avoid the obstacles; but the stronger the sun was blazing from above and burning the stones under their feet, the greater tenacity was visible on their flushed, sweating faces, and the stronger was their rancor which thrust their eyes almost out of their heads. The spirit of these wild, barren rocks that were cold in night and in daytime were warm like the body, penetrated the souls of these injured people, and they proceeded onward to defend their honor as well as their rights, with the implacability of the severe Yaila.

They hastened. The fugitives must be overtaken before they

reached the neighboring little village. Suakou, and fled by the sea. True, both Ali and Fatima were strangers here; they did not know the paths, and could easily go astray in the labyrinth. And it was just this circumstance the pursuers counted upon. Therefore, although it was not much farther to Suakou, no one could be seen anywhere. It grew sultry, for up here in the mountains the moist sea air to which they were accustomed, did not blow as it did down there on the shore. When descending the ravines, or again when climbing up, they became irritated in their sweating, exhaustion and anger; they had not found what they were looking for, while every one of them had left behind some work or interest, down in the village. Those in the rear now slowed their steps a little. But Mehmed still rushed forward, with his glazed eyes and head like that of a goat; and as he limped, his body rose and sank like a wave on the sea. They began to abandon any hope. Nurla had come too late, it was evident. Nevertheless, they proceeded. Now and then, the pronged shore of Suakou shone forth from above, with its gray sand, and again vanished.

Suddenly, Zekeria, one of those at the front, hissed and stopped. All the others looked at him while he silently extended his hand and pointed at a high rocky ledge that divided the sea.

Over there, from behind a red neckerchief on a head flashed for a moment, then dis-

appeared. Their hearts throbbed. They glanced at one another, and the idea occurred to their minds: could they succeed in driving Ali on the ledge? Thus, they could catch him with their very hands.

Nurla already had a plan. He put his finger to his lips and when all of them became quiet, he divided them into three groups which were to surround the rock from three sides. From the fourth side the rock dropped steeply down into the sea.

They now became cautious, like during a hunt. It was only Mehmed who boiled with fury and thrust himself forward as if to pierce the boulder with his furious eyes.

Then behold! Out from the rock was seen the border of a green 'feredje' and beyond it the tall Danhalak climbed as though springing out of the rock. Fatima was in the lead—green like a spring bush—while Ali walked on his long legs tightly encased in the yellow pants, in his blue jacket and wearing the red kerchief. Tall and elastic like a young cypress tree, he seemed against the background to be a giant. When they halted on the summit, a flock of seagulls flew up from the neighboring rocks and covered the blueness of the sea with a quivering net of wings.

It was quite evident that Ali had gone astray, and now took council with Fatima. Anxiously they viewed the rock and then looked for a path. From afar, the quiet gulf of Suakou was visible.

(To be concluded)

# The UUAARC

Last week I commented upon the fine work the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has been doing for American and for the Ukrainian Cause.

This week I wish to make a few remarks about a sister organization. Although in all practical sense it can be called a "sister" organization of the UUAARC, in actuality it is an offspring of the UUAARC. For the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee was created by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. This was done at the Second Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, held on January 22, 1944 in Philadelphia.

Despite the vain efforts of Communists and their mouthpieces to discredit this national gathering, 235 delegates representing Ukrainian American communities throughout the country made this congress a milestone in Ukrainian American progress. By formal resolution, the congress directed and authorized the UUAARC to take steps leading to the creation in this country "of a purely humanitarian and non-political" organization. This led to the creation of the UUAARC.

Then followed the pangs of birth of the UUAARC. Much effort, determination, concilia-

tion, and harmonization of the various groupings, were required to bring the organization into being. In not too long a time it did.

Today the Ukrainian American people can look with pride upon what their UUAARC has accomplished. Space does not allow me to go into detail upon its accomplishments. Suffice it to report that the UUAARC has provided relief for the displaced persons in Europe, and arranged the emigration to this country of 35,000 of them. Its relief action has been officially approved by the State Department. It issues its own assurances, under the Relief Act of 1953. It is the only Ukrainian voluntary agency for foreign service that has an international agreement with the United Nations, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Italy, and the USA of course.

Headquarters are in Philadelphia. European headquarters are in Munich, Germany. In that country there are, besides, three of its field offices. In Austria there are two, one in Paris, one in Brussels, one in Italy, and one in Berlin.

Just a few bare facts, but worth knowing.

The UUAARC needs and deserves your help, moral and material. Give it!

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

## THE AMERICAN WAY

### The Great Red Way

By GEORGE PECK

In a column last Fall I told about the sad fate which befell a Broadway production, Red Rainbow. An excellent

drama, a murder mystery that kept you sitting on the edge of your seat until the closing seconds of the play, it was deliberately gullitined by the drama critics of New York's seven leading newspapers.

Myron C. Fagan, author and producer of the ill-fated play, has written a book in which he documents just why the play was sabotaged and puts the finger on those responsible for the sabotage. It depicts how the Communists have taken complete control of America's legitimate theatre, television and radio. What Fagan reveals is so shocking, so frightening, that it would not be credible effcept for the fact

that he provides documentary prima-facie evidence for every statement made in the book.

I prophesy that this book, Red Treason on Broadway, will have the same salutary effect in New York as his first book, Red Treason in Hollywood, had in the movie capital. The first book led to the Congressional Investigations which broke Moscow's grip on our movie industry. Fagan was prompted to write it because another play of his, Thieves' Paradise, produced in Hollywood in 1947, was accorded the same kind of shelling by the critics as was to befall Red Rainbow some six years later.

The preface of Red Treason on Broadway concludes as follows:

"In the following pages I shall tell you many things that will seem incredible to you. I want you to believe them, but I do not ask you to accept on my mere say-so. I am merely your reporter. I set down facts, but I want you to convince yourself in your own way that they are facts.

"Every statement I make in the following pages is docu-

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## Poet's Corner

TOADSTOOLS

After rain these gothic fruits swell forth  
From the pregnant land in crocheted shelves  
On wood or parasols for elves;  
Within their galleries destruction dwells,  
But only man can misconstrue their worth,  
Subtle waxen beauty from the earth.  
Woodland spires with cupolas, they spring,  
Exotic villages from sodden ground to dry and then to harden  
Into leather pouches, tooled, awaiting  
Their delicate explosion—silent thing  
That only rain can start and sun can bring.  
Jeanné Osborne Gibbs.

The most convincing statements have

# THE TREATY OF PEREYASLAV

By TARAS HUNCHAK

(2)

To be sure, the treaty did provide for certain dependence on Moscow. This dependence, however, is not great enough to be called a protectorate, for the word protectorate implies that the dependent state cannot have independent foreign relations with other countries. This was not the case with Ukraine. I will repeat what I have said before—the treaty of Pereyaslav provided that only the relations of Ukraine with Turkey and Poland were to be under the control of Moscow. As we see, Khmelnytsky had a wide field of action.

When Khmelnytsky saw that Alexis (tsar of Muscovy) didn't mean to keep his pledge, to regard Ukraine as a separate independent state, he tried to free himself from this unpopular dependence by the help of a treaty with Sweden—his death put an end to his efforts.

The treaty of 1654 was termed as an "eternal" treaty, although its legal power existed only during the reign of Bohdan Khmelnytsky. After his death a new treaty was being concluded between the Kozak Host and its newly elected Hetman on the one hand and Tsar of Russia on the other. The new treaty consisted of two parts: a) the basic treaty or "Statutes of Khmelnytsky" of 1654 and, b) "New Statutes", additional, proposed by the Tsar of Moscow and ratified by the Hetman and the Kozak Host, or, vice-versa, proposed by the Hetman and ratified by the Tsar.

It is well to note that at the election of Yuriy Khmelnytsky, October 1659, Moscow brought a forged document under the name of "Statutes of Khmelnytsky" to be ratified by the Hetman. This forged document limited considerably the autonomy of Ukraine and the rights of the Hetman. The fact that the newly elected Hetman had to ratify the proposals of the Tsar in order to make the treaty of Pereyaslav valid, convincingly proves that the treaty was not a manifestation of the Tsar's grace, as some people say it was, but rather an alliance of mutual assistance.

Beginning with 1659—the first forgery of the "Statutes of Khmelnytsky"—Moscow is trying to limit the autonomy of Ukraine. Alexis accomplished what Ivan the Terrible started; the expansion of Russia toward the Black Sea was in full swing. It would not be too much to say that down through all recorded history, Muscovy has always considered any treaty of mutual assistance or non-aggression with a foreign state as a legal instrument to perform any illegal act necessary to the extension of the Empire. Now, after the downfall of the Tsars, the Communists continue this policy of expansion and, strange as it may seem, the "democratic" Russian emigrants in the United States and in other Western countries appraise this work of destruction, which the Communists perform. I never liked to identify the Russians with the Communism, yet their policies seem to be identical. Russians

and the Communists have but one purpose in mind: to destroy the Ukrainian nation. At this point I should like to present another strong argument against the Russian annexation theory. Until 1754 the tariff collectors took tariffs from Russian merchants as from any other merchants of other nationalities. This point shows us that Ukraine had to be a separate state organism in order to be able to collect taxes from the Russian merchants. Since it is not in their interest to admit such a trade relation, they simply deny it; in a most scholarly way. According to them, there could never be such a thing, for Ukrainians and Russia always lived as good neighbors in a "brotherly" love.

This might seem to be repetitious, but I have to point out once more the most important fact: the treaty of Pereyaslav did not provide for the Russian annexation of Ukraine—neither for an "eternal union"—it was a military alliance between two equals concluded for the purpose of mutual assistance. Only the temporary political disadvantage forced Ukraine to accept the, already explained, rather limited dependence on Moscow.

The fact that Russia used the treaty of Pereyaslav as a

pretext for the annexation of Ukraine doesn't change the character of the treaty. It simply shows that Russia followed her traditional path of treachery.

Ukrainians never agreed with the Russian occupation and exploitation—they always fought the invader. They were the faithful students of Patrick Henry, who in a most forceful way said: "Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!"

Prizing liberty above everything else, they fought and died for it. Even at the most adverse conditions Ukrainians are fighting for freedom against the overwhelming forces of Kremlin.

I should like to conclude by bringing to your attention the fact that in this short and incomplete discussion of the treaty of Pereyaslav, I did not want or try to discredit the Russians—although I would quite justified in doing so—I wanted simply to bring to the light one of the problems which the Russians and the Communists are striving to make as obscure as possible.

The End

## Servicemen Should Not Lapse Their Insurance

"I have taken out a ten-thousand-dollar National Service Life Insurance policy," writes an Army private, "and am thinking of cancelling my insurance in the Ukrainian National Association. What would you advise?"

Our advice would be that the serviceman continue his membership in the U.N.A. We have several reasons for giving such advice. First, the member has an investment in his U.N.A. insurance certificate; his membership in the organization entitles him to certain benefits and privileges (such as benefits for chronic, incurable sickness and permanent disability, for example) which are worth retaining; after his discharge from the Army he may want to cancel his NSLI policy, in which case he would have his U.N.A. insurance to fall back on; should he let his U.N.A. insurance lapse and then fail to reinstate his NSLI policy within the period stipulated by law after his discharge from the Army, he would have to pay higher dues or premiums for new insurance because of his attained age; finally, he may not be able to get new insurance if he is a poor risk.

Nor do we advise that the member drop his insurance temporarily with the extension of reinstating it after his discharge from service. He may find that a physical examination is required and, if he passes that, he will be required to pay the dues in arrears with compound interest, which may be more than he can afford.

It may be well to point out that the United States Government itself does not recommend the cancellation of civilian life insurance. This is apparent when the fact is con-

sidered that a man in service may arrange with the Government for the latter to pay his civilian insurance premiums by deducting same from his monthly pay.

### Can Non-Ukrainians Join the U.N.A.?

"I would like to become a member of the U.N.A.," a married man with two children writes, "but before I join I would like to know whether I can insure my wife, who is American-born but of Irish parentage, as our two children. I am American born, my mother was Austrian, and my father was Ukrainian."

According to the By-Laws of the U.N.A. all four members of this family are eligible for U.N.A. membership. As this question is of general interest we will quote from the By-Laws the paragraph dealing with qualifications for membership for the benefit of interested readers:

"Any person of Ukrainian or other Slavic extraction, in good health, not over 60 years of age, shall be eligible for membership in this Association."

Theodore Lutwiniak

## American Way

(Continued from page 2)

mented: either in Court Records, or in the files of the Attorney General of the U. S., or in the files of Committees such as the House Un-American Activities Committee, The Jenner Committee, the McCarran Committee, etc.

"I want your full faith and confidence. If a doubt assails your mind, I urge you to contact the proper official course and clear away that doubt. In your faith lies the cure for all

## NATIONAL UYL-NA SPORTS RALLY—MAY 22-23rd

The weekend of February 13-14th, a delegation from the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America's executive board, composed of Joseph Smindak (President), Alex Pronichek (Sports Director) and myself (Publicity Director) visited the fair city of Auburn, N. Y.—site of the UYL-NA's forthcoming National Sports Rally to be held the weekend of May 22-23rd. We were accorded a full measure of Auburn hospitality and the tour of the city's "Ukrainianville" was truly inspiring. On one street alone in the densely Ukrainian populated section of Auburn there are 2 Ukrainian clubs, one is the Ukrainian National Club which has 8 bowling alleys, a big dance floor—basketball gym, many club-rooms, spacious bar and many other facilities, and the other is the Ukrainian Sitch Club. Across the street, the beautiful Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Church is situated with a big Ukrainian Parochial School and several other church buildings. All in all, the Auburn Ukes have a fine center of activities and it will be the focal point the weekend of May 22-23rd during UYL-NA Sports Rally.

At the rally, basketball and bowling national playoffs will be held with teams coming in from all over the U.S.A. and Canada in addition to hundreds of other youth coming for the social whirl of the weekend. Things seem to be shaping up for one of the greatest sports rallies ever. Helen Dudek, Steve Pisarchick, Mike Lepak, the Fallats, Emil Dudek, Russ and the many, many other local youth leaguers are all doing a great job.

Saturday evening, the Auburn Ukrainian Youth Club of the UYL-NA sponsored a Valentine's Dance at the Ukrainian National Club and out-of-towners were present including Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hussar and John Shewchuk of Rochester, Jean Polityk of Herkimer, Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Kozak and many other youth from Sayre, Pa., Little Falls, Elmira and Syracuse.

Sunday afternoon, the 3 UYL board members met with the Auburn rally committee and the entire weekend of activities was set up. As of now, interest is running very high with the local committee and the letters received from all over the country all point to a highly successful National National UYL-NA Sports Rally.

the ills I set down. You, the American people and only you—by believing and taking proper action—can bring back the America that George Washington created, that Abraham Lincoln saved, that Franklin Delano Roosevelt almost destroyed."

If you believe everything the astrologers say, and are proud that you are Virgo, it's disheartening to learn from an alcoholic panhandler that his birthday is the same as your own.

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Get in touch with SONYA KAROL BROWN  
Ukrainian representative of HAMILTON REALTORS  
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MIAMI, FLORIDA

**TAXES TAXES TAXES**  
**Harry Gatton, Acct.**  
Ukrainian National Home  
216 Grand Street  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
EV. 4-9120  
• Good Work Done •

# Ukrainian Youth News

By WALTER W. DANKO

### Important Note:

Soon to come up for consideration in congress is the new bill sponsored by Representative Charles Kersten of Wisconsin whose committee did such a fine job a few months ago investigating the Red Russians' grab of the three heroic Baltic nations—Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. The new bill is H.R. 438. It was introduced February 9th, 1954 by the good congressman and it reads—"to amend H.R. 346 so as to provide for an investigation and study of the subversion and destruction of free institutions and human liberties in certain areas controlled directly or indirectly by world communism including the treatment of the people in such areas." This new bill, H.R. 438, would consider the Ukrainian question in great length and this is one of the reasons all Ukrainian-Americans should do all possible to support this bill. All Ukrainian youth organizations, churches, fraternal groups, veteran posts, etc. should write immediately their wholehearted support of this important bill to:—Hon. Leo E. Allen, Chairman, Committee on Rules, House Office Building, Washington, 25, D. C. Don't put off this task for the time to act is how!

Hedda Hoper reports in her nationally syndicated column that "Jack Palance has become such a threat that many stars won't go into a picture with him. Bob Mitchum is one of them. He's a bit cagey about acting with Jack. Jeff Chandler tells me Palance is stealing the film they're doing together. So in desperation Hollywood will have to star Palance from now on." Our Ukrainian-Americans (Hodak, Andrusco, Mazurki, Dmytryk, Scott, Talbot, etc.) are really moving ahead in the acting profession.

A new addition in the ranks of Ukrainian professionals is John Taras Korello of Bayonne, N. J. who received the degree of bachelor of architecture at midsemester commencement exercises at the University of Florida last month.

### Final Testimonial Dinner Briefs

From all reports, the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America's Testimonial Dinner for Bob Mischak and Chet Hanulak was highly successful and all who attended (6 states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Connecticut and Ohio) and Ohio) are looking forward with anticipation to next year's affair. I'm certain all readers will read with satisfaction the letter, this writer received from Cadet Bob Mischak of West Point a few days after the testimonial and it gives us encouragement for all future endeavors along these lines. "With regards to the Testimonial Dinner-Dance held in the honor of Chet Hanulak and me this past weekend, I wish to extend to you and the members of the Ukrainian Youth League my sincerest thanks for a very memorable occasion. Your organization has given me the greatest thrill in my athletic career and I will always retain memory of such a joyous and wonderful evening. It was, indeed, an honor and a privilege to accept your very beautiful plaque. Any athlete would be envious of it and the ceremony connected with ob-

taining the award. Many thanks... Bob Mischak".

Actor-wrestler Mike Mazurki told Joe Smindak and myself, in composing the program for the dinner, that musical comedy star Carol Channing is married to Ukrainian-Canadian Alex Carson, former pro football star. If possible, Miss Channing and her husband will be contacted to attend next year's UYL-NA testimonial. The Carsons at present are residents of Nyack, N. Y.

New York City's very fine showing at the UYL's dinner was indeed heartening. Noted for their relative inactivity these past few years—considering of course New York's big Ukrainian colony (estimated at 100,000 people)—the New Yorkers came thru in solid fashion. Special thanks go to Emil Husar of New York City—city engineer for the Leonia, N. J.—who personally sold 30 tickets and was a bulwark in the committee's activities.

I would like to cite the very fine cooperation that the New York City district of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League accorded the testimonial. Not only did the UCYLer's come out in great numbers for the affair, they also publicized the dinner in their district periodical. Also, the Ukrainian Catholic weekly—The Way—carried this writer's release on its pages. All these positive actions, I'm certain, will go a long way to cement the bonds of Ukrainian Brotherhood which may have been temporarily set back as a result of the convention-conflict last Labor Day Weekend. Keep up the good work, UCYLers!

The Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey is going to sponsor a scholarship for some Garden State teenager to attend the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the U.N.A. estate—Soyuzivka. This is certainly a great step forward, one which should be emulated by all other Ukrainian youth organizations. Inasmuch as only 40 students will be admitted for the first year—all interested clubs and individuals should enroll their teenagers now.

The March 6th issue of Collier's Magazine contains a lengthy article by Marshall MacDuffie who was UNRRA director in Ukraine in 1946 entitled "Russia—Uncensored". A goodly portion of the article is devoted to the Ukrainians whom Mr. MacDuffie considers the tallest in the Soviet Union. A negative feature of the article is that the author considers the Soviet and Russian people as one; likewise he treats the Soviet Union and Russia interchangeably, a most basic error in the eyes of informed East European students.

Attention, Ukrainian basketball teams: The 4 sectional tournaments of the UYL-NA will be announced by the sports department of the league. Now is the time to set up your basketball squads to compete for the UYL's national championship. The four sectional champs will meet in the national playoffs in Auburn, N. Y., the weekend of May 22-23rd.

I doubt that any successful man feels old until he has passed 60, but then he does, especially at 7 a.m.

# U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

With the return of the Porozok brothers, Bill and Joe, to the ranks of the Orthodox Church team of Newark, the latter regained the first place spot in the Newark Division of the U.N.A. Metropolitan Bowling League when it won all three match games from the Ukrainian Sitch quintet last Friday, February 19th. The difference in games won among the first four teams in this division is so small that an interesting struggle for top honors is definitely in the offing.

The Churchmen pushed themselves two games in the lead by registering the night's highest series totalling 2,579 in the process of which they scored the night's highest single game (and their highest of the season)—912 pins. The Ukrainian American Veterans Post was runner-up in

both the series and single game, registering pinfalls of 2,570 and 898, respectively. Outstanding series bowler for the evening was Leo Zolto with a pinfall of 561, and best single game was rolled by Bill Banit—230 pins.

Among the outstanding scores made in the league's Jersey City Division was a three-game series of 2,314 pins rolled by the "A" team of the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club, followed by a close 2,307 made by the New York U.N.A. Branch 435. The latter team came up with the night's high single game to tally 846 pins, with the "B" team of the Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society following with 844. Johnny Laszek's individual three-game series was best for the evening, while Steve Chelak's single game total of 204 pins was likewise outstanding.

## BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1954

JERSEY CITY DIVISION		
Sts. Peter & Paul HNS C (2)	Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A (1)	
Steblecki, M. 135 118 174	Mackowski, P. 173 192 128	
Mandra, W. 124 148 133	Sakula, W. 150 133 160	
Bramowicz, B. 127 118 127	Zidnak, G. 102 142 143	
Hhebiak, B. 150 124 161	Cinarchin, W. 124 171 189	
Palac, T. 147 148 144	Pawelko, M. 170 138 133	
Handicap 60 60 60		
Totals 143 716 799	Totals 719 776 753	
Jersey City S. & A. "B" (2)	U.N.A. Branch 435 (1)	
Chelak, S. 204 162 159	Pokorny, V. — 172 132	
Tizio, A. 145 168 152	Wasylykow, P. — 120 —	
Krychowski, R. 147 154 121	Koskin, J. 187 140 190	
Walczuk, S. 147 153 127	Kurlak, S. 156 141 186	
Gnyra, J. 135 154 186	Gulka, A. 148 177 165	
	Kolba, J. — 173 —	
	Blind 125 —	
	Blind 125 —	
Handicap 9 9 9		
Totals 778 791 745	Totals 720 759 855	

Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B (2)	Jersey City S. & A. "A" (1)
Pipchick, E. 145 144 164	Lasuk, T. 133 131 146
Steblecki, M. 131 144 157	Chelak, S. Jr. 129 114 158
Yidiak, M. 130 174 182	Switnicki, P. 117 125 170
Chayka, J. 97 121 189	Laszek, J. 178 190 188
Procyk, J. 148 138 152	Chelak, Sr. 155 147 137
Handicap 11 11 11	
Totals 662 732 855	Totals 712 707 799

NEWARK DIVISION		
Ukr. Orthodox Church (2)	Ukrainian Sitch (1)	
Margarits, J. 178 136 184	Lytwyn, M. 167 158 182	
Porozok, W. 187 191 193	Urban, A. 116 96 128	
Schekowsky, N. 179 150 171	Betlow, M. 165 133 122	
Hubka, F. 182 153 179	Chuy, P. 178 170 185	
Porozok, J. 172 159 185	Fera, B. 170 170 184	
	Handicap 27 27 27	
Totals 878 789 912	Totals 823 754 828	

Ukrainian-American Vets (3)	St. John C.W.V. (0)
Romanyshyn, V. 155 176 174	Kacaper, S. 146 155 155
Zolto, L. 173 199 189	Hrycyshyn, S. 140 192 138
Prychoda, A. 222 141 158	Tango, M. 174 156 126
Popaca, M. 194 143 124	Chutko, J. 157 164 165
Struck, P. 154 209 159	Janick, L. 212 190 115
	Handicap 6 6 6
Totals 898 868 804	Totals 835 863 705

U.N.A. Branch 272 (3)	Penn-Jersey S. C. (0)
Banit, W. 230 154 131	Tofel, W. 106 — 135
Wowchuk, P. 137 — —	Rosinsky, E. — 129 —
Chymly, A. 168 128 166	Mollinsky, P. 141 — 152
Kalba, J. 139 188 214	Korytko, W. 166 157 145
Rewiski, W. 161 198 158	Kranets, L. — 126 142
Struck, S. — 133 196	Kufta, J. 145 158 154
Handicap 4 4 4	Mollinsky, W. 181 156 —
Totals 839 805 869	Totals 739 726 728

## UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Jersey City Division					
	Won	Lost	High 3 G'me	Total	Avg.
1. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "A"	4 1/2	2 1/2	912	2484	48629 772
2. Jersey City S. & A. "B"	39	24	865	2452	47875 760
3. U.N.A. Branch 435 N.Y.C.	37	26	917	2619	46970 746
4. Jersey City S. & A. "A"	34	29	853	2324	45297 719
5. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "B"	25	38	869	2303	44148 701
6. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "C"	17 1/2	45 1/2	816	2268	35487 562

Newark Division					
1. Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark	36	27	912	2656	50396 799
2. Ukr.-Amer. Vets, Newark	34	29	932	2638	48002 800
3. Penn-Jersey S. C., Newark	33	30	928	2495	49622 787
4. U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood	33	30	872	2501	47216 786
5. St. Johns C.W.V., Newark	29	34	969	2620	49680 788
6. Ukrainian Sitch, Newark	25	38	872	2477	47770 758

\* Prof. A. Jakovliv "Ukrainsko-Moskovski Dohovory v XVII-XVIII Vikach."

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NINO MORREALE and Orch. — WHITE EAGLE ORCH.  
Donation \$1.00 Comm. 8:30 p.m.

# Пластова Ватра

РІК І.

Ч. 2.

Пласт. сен. Микола Кузьмович — „Чорноморець“

## СКАЖІМ СОБІ ЩИРО,

що дискусії над відношенням Пласту до політичних партій — нічого нового. Початок їх датується ще до 20-их років, коли то існуючі тоді політичні лінії сил відбивалися в цілому українському громадському житті. В тому часі оті дискусії на терені Пласту були іноді дуже гарячі — але в них викристалізувалося ціле становище Пласту до нашої політичної дійсності. І не було б причини справи апартиїстичності Пласту знову порушувати, якби не те, що середовища поза Пластом, і то так наші приятелі як і менше-приятелі, все це повертаються до цього питання.

Пласт — це самовиховна організація молоді, в якій, за порадкою й доглядом старших друзів, молодь виховує себе на випробуваних і признаних засадах, зібраних в Пластовому Законі і в трьох засадничих обов'язках Пластуна.

Перший обов'язок Пластуна — це служба Божої і Батьківщині. Для Батьківщини пластуна старастається розніжити в собі позитивні прикмети характеру, для неї має він жити згідно з Пластовим Законом. З думкою про Батьківщину інок здоровить: „Готуйся!“

В одні кількісних реченнях міститься вся відповідь на те, чому Пласт є організацією, яка стоїть осторонь партійних програм і релігійних дискусій. Служба Батьківщині, добро нації для пластуна стоять на першому місці. Але до цієї цілі можна йти різними дорогами. Для того ж і є різні партійні програми, які різняться між собою деталями, але остаточно цілі їх всіх та сама: Добро Нації. Молодь, зокрема у віці формування світогляду, це замало вироблена й замало має критичної думки, щоб поступати правильно у всіх питаннях порядку партійного будня. І не за молодію рішення, чи ота Батьківщина має бути жовто-блакитна чи блакитно-жовта. Важливе тільки, щоб вона не була червоною!

Молодий громадянин — пластуна має виховати з Пласту засадничі прикмети характеру і загальний світогляд, що допоможе йому всі ці речі розуміти і в загальній перспективі. Найкращим доказом правильності пластового виховання є всі ці бурні і активні пластуни, що боролися й гинули як рядовики, старшини чи генерали у визвольній боротьбі. А ті, що не гинули, не зосереджувалися в якомусь одному партійному середовищі; бурних пластуна можна знайти у різних партіях, з'єднаннях чи групах. Але пішли вони туди вже як зрілі громадяни, з передуманими поглядами. Їхні молодечі роки, роки формування світогляду не були втиснені у вузькі рамки партійної програми. Для них справа найважливіша — добро Батьківщини — була завжди на першому місці!

Але дозволяю собі піти ще далі в наших розважаннях. Виходячи із задоволення, що коли Пласт, як самовиховна організація молоді, мусять стояти осторонь партійного будня — існуючі партійні угруповання повинні також стояти осторонь виховання молоді. Вважасмо, що партійні середовища повинні вербувати собі нових членів з-поміж дозрілих людей, з виробленим світоглядом — а молодь не піддавати під вплив нездорової партійно-політичної боротьби. Зокрема тепер, коли через еміграційні умовини загальні перспективи дещо викривилися і не раз речі, які повинні бути другорядні — виходять неслухняно на перше місце. Не беремось займати ніякого різкого становища „за“ чи „проти“, але думаємо, що дотримує речі в нашій політичній дійсності, від яких краще молодь держати осторонь. Виховання у рамках партійної доктрини з природи речі має тенденцію до фантастичності й нетерпимості, але, на жаль, не все по думці загальнонаціональній, а частіше вузько-партійній. Коли виявиться, що партійна доктрина може в дечому не була правильна, люди, для яких вона була всім — можуть легко заломитися і втратити всю ідейність і запал.

Найкращий приклад, як небезпечно мішати партійну доктрину і виховання молоді, масмо у гітлерівській Німеччині. Коли в 1915 р. обставини змінилися і гітлерівське виховання виявилось хибним — Німеччина відчувала, що має „втрачене покоління“. Сильнішим духом однини змогли по-збирати рештки загублених ідей і склеїти собі якийсь світогляд, але більшість стоїть ще і сьогодні без духового ґрунту. Без запалу і без віри.

Одних кілька принципових думок не мають на цілі робити пропаганди для Пласту. Пласт не може обняти всієї нашої молоді вже хоча б тому, що не кожному юнакові чи юначці відповідає методика пластової праці.

Але жай політична гра сил із своєю нездоровою партійною атмосферою задержиться перед входом до пластової домівки!

Хотілося б, щоб пластова молодь могла виростати в душі чесної грі; щоб юнак чи юначка могли вірити, що політичний противник може теж бути чесною людиною, який тільки іншими дорогами зміївся до тієї самої цілі. Хотілося б вішати в молодь любов до Батьківщини епілейної нам усім — без огляду на партійну приналежність. Якщо так вихована молодь піде колись в активне партійне життя — тоді може проблеми вернути знову в правильну перспективу і речі найважливіші знову перніуться на перше місце.

## ШЛЯХАМИ ОЛЬГИ БАСАРАБ

Сьогодні минуло 30 років від часу героїчної смерті Ольги Басараб. Я певен того, що ви, любі пластуни і пластуни, не тільки відзначаєте її пам'ять своїми гутірками, ви не тільки знаєте навіть і подробиці, як вона своєю гідною українці постогаю на поліційних допитах засвідчила в морозних мурах тюрем на вулиці Яхонича у Львові вірність ідеї збройної боротьби України з окупантом, але й ділами своїми будете старатися йти туди нею визначеним шляхом. Та тут я оповію вам один фрагмент із її життя, що вказує, як вона поесторонньо дивилася на нашу службу Україні.

Рівночасно з працею, як член Української Військової Організації, Ольга працювала на різних постах буйного, не звачаючи на терор окупанта, українського життя у Львові. Вона була секретаркою філії „Союзу Українок“ у Львові, що вело значаючу культурну діяльність серед українського жіноцтва, вона активно вела широку освідлюючу працю серед українських служниць, тих найбільше тоді визискуваних робітниць; вона знаходила навіть час допомагати Пластові в його праці.

Саме перед арештуванням Ольги влаштував 3-ій Пластовий Курінь ім. ки. Ярославни й 4-ий ім. Б. Хмельницького у Львові свою „ялиничку“, на якій мали бути виведені пластові інтермеді в вертепі, що його збудували пластуни

## ПЛАСТОВІ НОВИНИ

Гніздо новачок та новачки у Філадельфії уладили дня 7 лютого „Валь Квітін“ — костюмову забаву для своїх новачок та гостей-дівчат. Забаву згуртувала понад 300 дітей, що гарно забавилися під проводом сестричок та братчиків, а офіс-дівчата мали час згодувати себе самі на філії в минуло-річного табору. Докіда з балю призначений на літні пластові табори новачкам-залишеним в Німеччині.

Гніздо новачок в Нью-Йорку уладили дня 7 лютого новачку ялиничку, запросивши на неї своїх батьків. В програмі ялинички була сценка пл сен Е. Гайдишевої „Різдвяний Дарунок“ і закінчення змагання новачок за найкраще виконання віршиків Особливу увагу звернуло незвичайно старанне підготування сценки, що дало слушачам справжню насолоду.

Осередок Праці Пластових Сеньйорів в Нью-Йорку уладив дня 13 лютого ц. р., при допомозі Осередку Праці Старших Пластових, товаришків зустріч із різними „несподіваними“ гостями. Пріяний провели разом кілька милих годин, а Осередок Праці Сеньйорів здобув гарну суму на Пластовий Видничий Фонд та заклали новий фонд. П. Сеньйорів до подібних імпрез, що забезпечать пластовій молоді стаю повну і пресу.

Члени 5 Куреня Уладу Старших Пластуна „Хрестоносці“,

Р. Кедро

## СКОБИНЕ ГНІЗДО

(Уривок)

О, молодосте, запашний напою!  
О, іскрометна і золотокрила  
Надіє душ, що силою жмільною  
Поїла серце, землю золотила!  
О, юносте, як тужно за тобою,  
Як швидко ти минула й відлетіла!  
Роки промчали, як в степу булані,  
І бач, у нас вже посіріли скраї...

І тільки спогад нитку золоту  
Снує в минуле. Як старе похмілля  
Бурлить у жилах! Знов вітри гудуть,  
Вітри моєї юності й весілля...  
Так ми жили! Як ханові в степу,  
Запах мени ошан-чирівке зілля.  
Червоная калина гнеться в лузі:  
І бачу тіні молодечих друзів.

Були у нас провідівітні-мандрюхи,  
Ще й баламути, хлопці як дуби,  
Не в однім снізі їх кусали блохи,  
І доц ім не один кропив чуби:  
Всіх попаднок знали й всі дороги  
Від Сяну по волнисті степи!  
Во і куди ще біс їх не водив,  
Отих славетних Лісових Чортів?

А Ліпцарі Залізної Остроги?  
Хіба не снілили ім старих заклять  
Слова магичні і сині обороги,  
І у поході блиск рудих багатр,  
Де місяць піднімає срібні роги,  
Мантруючи полад верхи Карпат.  
На Максиміч старі стрілецька слава,  
І ржавий меч, і мріяна держава?

А Чорноморці, що жили жисткому  
Ловрили свою юнацьку долю,  
Над піли мандри і затишиша дому  
Злюбили пінних вод пливку сваволою.  
Чи в Чорне море — на дошках порому —  
Не втрушили б по козацьку вою,  
І чи крізь вихру й вод скажений бунт  
Ім не вживавсь ворожий Трапезунт?

Усе глибо. Плили і наші літа,  
Як білі човники по океані.  
Стеленсь шях і даль була відкрита,  
Та закрутили воду вихри п'яні,  
Зірвалися б уя й рознесла по світу  
Нам човнишки між люди океанні.  
І хто пропав у дикій метушні,  
А хто живий осів на міліні.

О, друзі молодості золоті,  
Чи десь по світу ходите у латах,  
Святої мрії непоборної вої,  
А білі і туга, й помета — ваша плата?  
Чи не хотіли ви землі чужої,  
І може так в зазорних Карпатах,  
Де ність печалі, склавши білі шатра,  
Чекасте і нас при Вічній Ватрі.

## ПЛАСТУН — ВІРНИЙ БАТЬКІВЩИНІ

Народжений дня 16 серпня 1913 р. в селі Якимчицях біля Комарна. До Українського Пластового Уладу вступив у 1926 році, як юнак 7-го Пластового Куреня ім. князя Льва у Львові.

У 1927 році склав перший пластовий іспит, у 1928 році — другий пластовий іспит (на ступінь розвідника).

У 1923 році відбувся обласний пластовий табір на Соколі, а в 1929 році мандрівний табір в Карпатах в околиці Скілщини, що його закриття відбулося на горі Максиміч.

І саме доля хотіла, щоб у цих самих околицях служив він Батьківщині в рядах ОУН та УПА. Про це він згадує в листі до брата з дня 2 липня 1948 р.

Згинув дня 4 листопада 1948 року на становищі Кра-



Мр. Зіновій Терпаковець

Редагус Колегія в складі: ст. пласт. Леся Храплива, пласт. сен. Богдан Кравціч і пласт. сен. Ольга Кузьмович.

## „ПЛАСТОВА ВАТРА“

Уль. Коли западала „нічна тіша“ Уль з'явився з трубною біла куренів і все з однаковим настроєм вигравало улюблену мелодію:

„Ніч уже йде, за верхом ясне сонце зійшло...“ Пригадує, як це було? Це саме Уль десь „вишпортав“ це „на добраніч“ і воно поширилося у всіх таборах. Тож кожний раз, коли чує цю мелодію, бачу сльезетку Уля з трубною на тлі сокольських куренів.

Перший гурток ставить ватру. Перший гурток — це самі „спеси“ і ім не треба радити, що і як робити. Але тим разом ім залишилося дуже мало часу, і тому, здається, улі входить собі в дорогу й розмовляє радше спарильний характер. А тут вже з лісу зближається пісня — це табір вертається з картографії. Напереди Уль. Критичним оком оглядає ватру, без слова береться до помочи, і все знову йде як в годинник.

Пригадує табору трубку. Трохи згінена з одного боку, ясної мідної краски із зеленим шпурком. Мандрувала з табору до табору й вигравала „на добраніч“.

Це була майже Ульова трубка. Вона вже пам'ятала про неї і ніхто з нас не вмів покинути теплу булаву ким-



Сокольська Полина в Карпатах — дар Митрополита Андрія Шептицького українській молоді. З нею в'яжуться так часто спомини пластуни

Д. М. „Стежинка“

## КВІТ ПАПОРОТІ

(Спомини із пластового табору на Соколі)

Рвучко і з шумом несе свої води Лімниця. Віжить по камнях, що віперто струшують свої сірі хребти і гріються до сонця. А там її хвилі влязлись за руки і одчайдушно зіскакують вниз водоспадом, аж зашпилились. Тут знову скопили прибережний кучу і торгують його: „Ходи з нами!“ Ім гратись хочеться! — Ах, і нас мавать вони, чисті, моя кришталь, байдуже, що холодні, аж дуж зазирає. Та тепер не пора купатися. Сонце вже ховається за вершинами смек, а в нас ще стільки діла! Назосити річка, ватри на березі Лімниці постають, віночки налетіли.

А як приєрх з'їде з-за гір, загортає яєним полум'ям наші вогники, а на бістрых хвилях Лімниці гойдаються наші віночки і плещуть незвідомо назустріч.

„Гей на Івана, гей на Купала красна дівчина доли шукала...“ йтиже ім уєдлі. Ми, „діти матері природи“, задивлені у легенду мій, відтворюємо містерію „ночі під Івана Купала“. Вогні горять, пахнуть привілі гірські квіти у наших вінах, і нам здається, що з темряви лісу приходить предки, щоб заспівати пісню про Ляду, або принести жертву Дажбогові...

„А чи знаєте, що сьогодні в саму пінич розцвітає квіт папороті?“ — кидас хтось притишелим голосом. „Всі лісові страхишники беруть шляху до нього. Вже багато шукало, та не знайшло. А як вже побачив предивний золотий блиск і доторкнеш квіту рукою — тоді повторю не страшний. Лише треба заховати квіт, і всі твої мрії та бажання здійсняться. Чого лише забажаш — змість стане дійсністю. Одне лише: квіту щастя не можна ні з ким ділити, бо тільки поділишся — і пропаде вся його чарівна сила...“

Різкий звук сміткати привів нас зі світу казок і уяви в дійсність.

Пригадав нам, що ми не постаті з легенд, а учасники ділянок пластового табору на Соколі, і що якраз червоная ляда наказ повертатися до табору. Кам'яніста стежка вилася угору... маленька будка вартової... ще один загурт — і вже наша Сокольська Полина і темні контури куренів.

Коротка збірка, молитва — і Ульго грас на нічну тишу. Але чи можеш спати в таку заперожу ніч? Розбуздена молода уява змальовує мороз нові картини і марне лопить границю поміж дійсністю і казкою. Я знаю, що і Міка ба причі біла мене не змість, що і Ліда лежить лише з прижмченими очима. І врешті шепіт:

„Слухай, доходить пінич! Чи хочеш йти шукати квіту папороті? Я який так бєтати тиженько, щоб сгійка не почула, і випованути з куренів.“

Щоб лише бунчук, ібо хтось з Булави не побачив.

Ми знайшли його тут, при ватрі, у дружньому кружі і в „золоті снізі, що лились...“ Ми знайшли його в ту хвилину, коли ліпшито до зрозуміння великої Пластової Ідеї. Ми зрозуміли, що символ цього незбегненного щастя — не шпопичка, хитерня клітка папороті, а ліяса, переплетення Точаубом.

Ми знайшли цей квіт у своїх серцях — і не лякає нас вже більше мавиво зневіри та безсилля. Ми спільні спосмо з'їроу в Пластову Ідею і в правильність нашого шляху.

— Та диво! Цей квіт щастя не трітчить своїм силі, коли ділити його з іншими! Він якраз найкраще роацїтас у дружньому пластовому гурті, коли сотні таких самих, як ми, ідуть, ідуть в один ритм, в один крок до Великої Меті...

(За Листком Дружнинного Зв'язку Куреня: „Ті, що греблі рауть“).

## ОКА — „Ті, що греблі рауть“.

## УЛЬ

(Спомини)

Мала Христинка є у віці ти-сячі питань і негавгаючого здивовання. П улюблене заняття — це оглядання знімок. Точно приглядается ним і питається, вишптус.

Ось витягувала якусь коверту, а з неї випаюються вже прищепені, трохи виполовілі від старости, знімки, що все це чекають на вплинення до альбому.

Ручкою приглядается одну із них і дотро приглядается. — Мамо, чому та пані ієть з ринки? — Це не ринка, а ідушка, дою.

Христя приймає спокійно незрозуміле їй слово і далі питається: — А чому вона сидить на землі, а не при столі? Я уядаю, що не чує, бо не знаю, як це вияснити приступно малій голові.

— Мамо — вже дуже настридило — а як та пані надиваста? — Уль, Христинко. — Чому так смійно? Уль!

ватра, кожна традиційна прогулянка на Сянуло.

Десь із кутків мозку вискакують клаптики — образи, затертого десятиком років війни, фільми молодости. І знімка у руках малої Христі починає жити. Вам пахне напосна полудневим сонцем трава перед куренями Сокола, дзвонять ідушки, чує трохи притишелим голос Уля, що саме викладає якусь нову свою ідею. (Пригадується! Уль все мав якийсь нові ідеї, все був легкою опозицією до плівні і заряджень булави).

А там, чує стукіт молотка. Це, як звичайно, Уль із своєю помічницею Зонкою працюють біля сховід до світлиці. Дві голови — яєна і темна — схилені поважно над роботою, на тлі синього неба і зелені дерев.

Полуднеше сонце палить, і піт рісними струмочками стікає по лиці. Реміні наплечника в'ляються у спалене сонцем тіло, і так хотілось би трохи пританути і відпочити. Але не саме підхід, і копл оглянешся, бачиш за собою довгий гусак таборови-

чок. Глибокий віддих — і рушаси далі угору.

— Це трохи й вже кінець — це голос Уля перед нами. Ви чусе рівний стукіт підніжних черевців на горганських цокохах і бачите перед собою певні рухи Ульової силуетки. Впадає в цей важний ритм, і нагло підхід вже не такий важкий. Тільки не дугубити ніг Уля перед собою!

Доц шумить одноставним звуком, а темніш на не дозволяє бачити ні на крок. Свійкові поховалися під дах кухні і стараються широко відкритими очима пробирати чорну гудуванину. Враз чути виразне мляккання сокольського болота — стас трохи моторошно — але ось вже зовсім близько віринає з темні яєна вітрівка Уля.

Принесла шатра, щоб не було дуже „мокро“ і сілас на лавочці на балачку. П безжурний тон відганяє усі марина темної ночі, і вже не почувастесь так „непелено“ як перед хвилиною.

Ви не питаєте Уля, що спонукало її в цю дощову ніч покинути теплу булаву ким-

натку і стояти тут з вами на холоді та вітрі. Ви вже давно погодилися з тим, що Уль трохи дивачний, інакший, як всі ваші старші товаришки.

— А може, може тільки краше за всіх розуміє вона молодечі серця?

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