

Dedicated to the Ideals and Interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.

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СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Weekly Commentator

OUR UKRAINIAN CULTURE FESTIVALS

The Svoboda recently contained a commentary upon the nature of programs such as the one presented recently at the Ukrainian Festival program, in Carnegie Hall, New York City, in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association. The writer highly praises this UNA festival program, the preparations that went into it, its fine presentation, the equally fine and talented performances of those who took part in it—most of them young generation-Ukrainian Americans, including quite a number of the newly arrived young persons. He further points out the value of such presentations in keeping alive in our young people a warm appreciation of their rich Ukrainian cultural heritage, including our famed Ukrainian songs, dances, costumes, handicrafts, and customs in general. Such an appreciation, he goes on, will inspire them to further cultivate here on the free American soil the finest elements of their Ukrainian heritage, and at the same time, introduce its best and most adaptable elements into the stream of American culture and life in general, thereby helping to enrich it. Finally, he brings out the fact that affairs such as this UNA festival, including the very many that have preceded it, such as the famed Echoes of Ukraine, preceded by the Ukrainian festivals conducted under the auspices of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America at the World Fairs in this country, notably at the Great Lakes Exposition in Cleveland, and the World's Fair in New York, that all of them, including the nation-wide radio broadcasts of Ukrainian songs by Ukrainian American youth choruses, and then, even earlier the famed concert appearances of the world famed Koshetz chorus, all of them have been greatly instrumental in making the American people realize the beauty and richness of Ukrainian culture. Having touched upon all this, directly and indirectly, the Svoboda writer asks several questions. In our future Ukrainian cultural program presentations shall we continue to adhere mainly to Ukrainian folk art, i.e. folk songs, folk dances, folk costumes, and folk art in general? Should the character of these presentations remain mainly ethnographic? Would it not be well at this time to begin to seek new fields of Ukrainian artistic expression, for the benefit of our young American and newly arrived persons, and for the propagation among our fellow Americans of non-Ukrainian stock the fact that Ukrainian artistic creativeness is not largely limited to folk-art? The writer does not at all disparage these semi-ethnographic Ukrainian cultural programs, but praises them highly and looks forward to their further presentations, ever better and better. But, he adds, they must not be over-emphasized at the expense of the finer art productivity of the Ukrainian people. By way of example, he cites the fine work being done along this line by Hubicki's orchestra in Detroit. We ourselves recall the great work, along this line done before the war by the late Ouglitsky with his symphonic-choral Ukrainian concert in Carnegie Hall. All of this we pass on to our readers, in the hope that we receive some opinions on the subject from our readers. The Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly have commented upon this subject on numerous occasions for the past fifteen years or so. We think it worthwhile, however, to raise the matter once again.

GENOCIDE DISCUSSED ON TV

Under the auspices of the Georgetown University Forum of Washington, D. C. an interesting discussion was tele-casted and radio broadcast (DuPont, Ch. 5) last Thursday, 7:30 p.m. on the subject of "Genocide: Fact and Convention." Participants in the discussion were Professor Raphael Lemkin, Yale University, author of the Genocide Convention; Dr. George A. Finch, Department of Law School of Georgetown University; and Dr. Lev Dobriansky, Professor, College of Arts and Sciences, Georgetown University, and president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The discussion brought out the fact that columnists and serious writers on world affairs are struck by the apparent paradox of a modern world which simultaneously fights for the liberty of enslaved peoples and which is unwilling witness to organized mass murder. Genocide is a horrible fact. It would seem that all nations would immediately cooperate to "out-law" such inhumanity. A further paradox is that when a "Convention" was drawn up to stigmatize this mass murder as an international crime, Soviet Russia, with red-hands, ratified the Convention, whereas the United States has thus far been reluctant to ratify. The reasons for the delay were discussed by the three scholars. Dr. Lemke explained this agreement. Joining him was Dr. Finch, an outstanding lawyer who opposes ratification. He outlined the reasons advanced by serious scholars and lawyers. To keep the discussion from being considered merely academic, Dr. Dobriansky was asked to testify to Soviet acts of genocide. He especially dealt with the acts of genocide perpetrated by the Kremlin rulers in Ukraine, including the mass murder of millions of Ukrainians since the time the Reds occupied and enslaved Ukraine following the fall of the Ukrainian National Republic shortly after World War I.

Ukrainian American Veterans Convention

On Friday evening, June 18, 1954, at the UWA Resort at Glen Spey, N. Y., the Seventh Annual Convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans will be launched at a gala welcome reception. This reception will set the pace for a full week-end of Ukrainian American Veterans and their friends. Saturday morning will be the time for additional registration and also sport activities for the conventioners. Softball and volley ball competition has been arranged for all and prizes for the winners will be presented at the banquet. After the committee convenes at 3:00 P.M. with the advancing of the Colors, reports of officers and committee. Saturday evening will present the main social events of the Banquet and Dance. At the Banquet, the main speaker will be Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki, who will also be the recipient of the Award of Merit for his achievements as a leading Ukrainian American. The final session will be held on Sunday afternoon at which time the elections for the coming year will take place. The ladies of the Auxiliaries will also hold their main session on Sunday. The progress of the Ukrainian American Veterans has been steady and successful. The importance of this organization to all Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Americans at large is all too obvious. A full organizing of all Americans of Ukrainian extraction who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States is the immediate goal, for service to our great nation and also our ancestry. The cooperation of all is essential to accomplish this great end. All veterans and friends are cordially invited to take part in this Seventh Annual Convention and participate in this work.

UCYL Offers Four Doodan Scholarships

Four Annual Scholarship Awards of \$200 each are available in memory of Michael and Antonina Doodan, the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League of America has announced. Two of these scholarship awards are open to candidates for the priesthood and two for college or university study. Requirements In the Seminary Awards class, the candidate must be of Ukrainian ancestry, a Seminary or validly accepted for study in a Seminary, and show need for financial assistance. In the College or University awards class, the candidate must be of Ukrainian ancestry, be of good character and reputation, be a college or university student or accepted for study in an accredited college or university, and show need for financial assistance. Mrs. Olga Lahowich, who appeared as guest soloist June 8th at the annual dinner of Shadowlawn Parents-Teachers Association, held at the Miami Women's Club, Miami, Florida, was appointed by the Board the Music Chairman at Shadowlawn school for the coming year. Mrs. Lahowich is a member of Branch 204 of the Ukrainian National Association.

TRIUMPHANT MASS RALLY AT THE UKRAINIAN VILLAGE

Sunday June 13th, over 5000 Ukrainian Ukrainians gathered in the fields of the Ukrainian Village in Bound Brook, N. J. to honor the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) in its 25th Anniversary of active struggle for a sovereign and independent Ukraine. The rally was sponsored by the organization for the Re-birth of Ukraine (ODWU), Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine (ODFFU), Ukrainian Gold Cross, Ukrainian Youth Ass'n of America (SUMA), Youth of ODWU (MUN) American Friends of ABN, United Ukrainian Student's Association (ZAREWO), Ukrainian Society of Political Prisoners, Ukrainian Student's Ass'n TUSM, Political Prisoners Representation and Society of Veterans of Ukrainian Insurgent Army. The participants of the manifestation also vigorously protested against communist subjugation of Ukraine, against Moscow's falsifications and compulsory orders to observe the celebration of the tri-centenary Treaty of Pereyaslav in U.S.S.R., which symbolizes Ukraine's political bondage to Russia. They declared that the Treaty of Pereyaslav and the present occupation of Ukraine are against the will of Ukrainians. The celebration began at 10 a.m. with a field Mass served by Rev. Wasyl Chekaliuk. Distinguished speakers were: candidate for U.S. Senate Mr. Case from New Jersey, Arthur Stubele—Catholic Youth Organization, Rev. Wasyl Chekaliuk—St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Yaroslav members on conclusion of another successful U.N.A. bowling season. Individual trophies awarded by the U.N.A. were presented by Paul Wowchuk to members of the first place team the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Newark. On behalf of the National A.B.C., John J. McManus presented to Nick Schekowsky, captain of the first place team, a championship certificate and chevrons for all members of the team and an achievement award plaque to Leo Zolto for the most improved bowler in the league. For the Essex County League H. W. Grinstead presented to John Chutko, an electric clock for concluding the season with the highest average, and individual trophies presented by the Star Bowling Alleys members of the first-place team. The League looks forward to next season when they will move to new alleys at the Parkway Recreation in Irvington and expand the League to eight teams with the addition of two new teams.

U.N.A. Bowling League—Newark Division—Holds Banquet

On Sunday, June 6th, 1954, the bowlers of the Newark Division of the U.N.A. Bowling League concluded their 1953-4 Season with a banquet and dance at the Ukrainian Sitch Hall in Newark. As in previous years wives and friends of the bowlers were invited, and all enjoyed a delicious roast beef dinner with "holubtsi" expertly prepared by chef, Charlie Newman; and later, dancing to the music of Bill Banit and his orchestra. Highlighting the affair were two speakers who gave interesting and informative speeches. John J. McManus, president of the American Bowling Congress, spoke on the national organization, functions, and accomplishments of the A.B.C. He was followed by H. W. Grinstead, Secretary of the Essex County A.B.C., who gave an interesting account of his experience with various A.B.C. functions during his years of service. Paul Wowchuck and William Korytko, president and secretary respectively of the league, congratulated the

U.N.A. CONTINUES TO GAIN

The May 1954 issue of The Fraternal Monitor magazine, "Since 1890 a standard bearer for fraternalism," presented the 1953 review of the business of the fraternalism benefit societies, including the Ukrainian National Association. Fraternalists will be interested in knowing that the fraternal insurance in force as of Jan. 1, 1954, is \$9,913,876,588. The number of insured certificates or policies, including juvenile departments, is 9,281,541. The number of lodges or branches is 83,975. The societies, since organization, paid out \$7,205,154,039 in benefits. This is only part of the information in The Fraternal Monitor, but it shows that fraternal insurance is an important part of the American way of life. The U.N.A. is a member of the family of fraternal benefit societies. In a list of 65 societies which made substantial increases in total certificates in force TFM rated the U.N.A. in 18th place with 2,170. The U.N.A. placed 32nd in the "Net increase in total insurance in force in 1953" listing with \$1,723,899. "Net gains in junior certificates in 1953" shows the U.N.A. in 18th place with 1,175. A dividend section, shows that the U.N.A. paid out \$126,605 in 1953, and a benefits account shows that the U.N.A. paid out \$8,679,875 since it was organized. TFM also shows that the U.N.A. owns \$4,366,877 in Government Bonds. In a list of 154 societies with assets in millions of dollars the U.N.A. rated in 34th place with \$15,380,565.51. The U.N.A. advertises in The Fraternal Monitor from time to time, and the May issue contains an ad. Another ad will appear in the July issue, which will also contain a complete report on the 23rd convention of the U.N.A., held recently in Washington, D. C. The Ukrainian National Association has been progressing steadily since its formation in 1894. There are problems, however, and as brought out during the convention, the youth problem is of great importance. American-born folk are not becoming members in appreciable numbers, while some who are members are dropping out. Stop this trend! If you are not a member of the U.N.A. then join immediately and reap the benefits of fraternalism. If you are already a member then stay with the U.N.A. Study your membership certificate. If it is going to reach its maturity date soon, take out another certificate now so that your membership will continue without interruption. Join the U.N.A. Stay with the U.N.A.

UMAC to Grant Two Scholarships In New York Area

The Scholarship Committee of the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee has announced that July 10th is the deadline for the submission of scholarship applications for the U.N.A. Summer Courses, with two winners to be announced the following week, reports Joseph Lesawyer. The scholarships are being offered to young men and women of Ukrainian descent for Ukrainian courses which will be given at Soyuzivka, the U.N.A. Resort in Kerhonkson, N. Y., from August 2 to August 28. Applicants must be between the ages of 15 and 21, and must reside in the greater New York metropolitan area. Students will be chosen on the basis of their scholastic record and the extent of their participation in Ukrainian-American activities. After their applications have been reviewed, they will be notified of the details concerning an interview with the Committee. The entire four-week program will consist of eighty hours of instruction in Ukrainian language, history, geography, literature and cultural arts, with a total of four hours daily. On Saturday there will be added instruction in cultural arts, with visiting professors lecturing in their special fields. The courses will be conducted from 8:30 A.M. to 12:30, leaving the rest of the day free for the students to swim, hike, play tennis and take part in the many facilities available. The school will be directed by Prof. Kisilevsky, assisted by Prof. Blyznak, both of (Concluded on page 3)

Here 3 Years, Boy PHS Graduate At 15

A brother and sister, in this country for only three years, will be graduated together from Passaic High School this month. They are 15-year-old Oleh Tretiak and his sister, Christina, who is 17. They are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Konstantin Tretiak, 72 Hamilton Avenue, Passaic, N. J., the Passaic Press reports. Oleh is not only the youngest member of the class, he's one of student, with three or more A's in the most recent marking period. And he received honorable mention in a state-wide mathematics contest conducted by Rutgers against some 200 students all older than he. He will enter Cooper Union this fall to study electrical engineering, and his sister, whose record is also creditable, will go to Rutgers College of Arts and Science in Newark. The Tretiaks came originally from Ukraine, where they lived until Oleh was five. Displaced by the war, the family moved to Germany, and they remained in Germany until they came to the United States. Mr. Tretiak is employed as a baker at Federal Sweets, Clifton, N. J. Oleh was assigned to the high school as soon as he arrived in Passaic, on the basis of certificates from his school in Germany. He had been taught some English before he came, and he remembers no serious difficulties. "My teachers helped me, and pretty soon I caught on," he said. His English today is fluent and almost unaccented. At the high school he has been active in the Phy-Chem Club, for students interested in the sciences, and the German Club.

Soviet Gives Version of Lend-Lease Value

Volume twenty-four of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, just off the press, describes United States lend-lease, which helped Russia beat back Hitler's invasion, as "one of the greatest sources planned to use the program for realization of their expansionist aspirations." "Strange Flag" During the recent Ukrainian National Association convention held in Washington, D. C. columnist Bill Gold of Washington Post and Times wrote in his column "The District Line" (June 3) the following: This Is Washington The Statler Hotel's public relations office got several dozen phone calls early this week about the identity of a strange flag which was displayed on its flagstaff. "I don't know for sure," Publicist Earle Brown told his callers, "but I suspect that it's either an Ethiopian flag to honor Haile Selassie or a Ukrainian flag because we have a Ukrainian Conference meeting at the hotel. I'll check." True to his word, Earle checked—and found that the Statler was flying the District of Columbia flag which Commissioner Camaller has asked District Liners to display so that folks will become acquainted with it.



Pictured above is the banquet, followed by dance, held in Newark, N. J., at which U.N.A. bowling trophies and prizes were awarded to winning teams and individual scorers.

NOTES ON THE PERSONAL TRAITS AND CHARACTER OF IVAN FRANKO

By DR. VOLODYMYR OKHRYMOVYCH
Translated by Percival Cundy

(3)

As is well known, Franko and Pavlyk were the principal founders and leaders of the Ukrainian Radical Party. I also was a charter member and an active member from its organization in 1889 until 1895. During this time I had the privilege of close acquaintance with Franko as a social-political worker, with his opinions and convictions and with endeavors and actions in the sphere of practical politics.

The Party in the first years of its existence embraced two generations of people. To the 'older generation' belonged Franko, Pavlyk, Selsky, Danylovykh, Herasymovych Yarosevych and others. To the younger generation' belonged Trylovsky, Levytsky, Hankevych, myself and others. Among the members of both generations, the older as well as the younger, there were wide individual differences in temperaments and opinions.

In the course of time, separate groups formed in both generations which separated along different lines and led to the eventual breakup of the Ukrainian Radical Party and to the creation of new party formations.

After seven years, Yarosevych and others broke away and organized the Ukrainian Social Democratic Party. Later Levytsky, myself and others also broke away to form the Ukrainian National Democratic Party of which Franko became a member but only for a short time, as later on, he withdrew entirely from political life. Pavlyk, Danylovykh and others remained with the original Radical Party.

Differences Between the Older and Younger Generations

However, during the first years of the existence of the Radical Party (1889-1894) the differences of which I have spoken did not often rise to the surface, yet the difference between the older and younger generation was pretty well manifest. The social-political conviction was pretty well manifest. The social-political convictions and opinions of the older radicals were based on the stateless, feudalized society ideas of Drahomaniv, on 'rationalism in religion,' and 'realism in art,' while on the other hand, the younger radicals were enthused by the 'historical materialism' and 'collectivism' of Karl Marx and by a nationalistic centralized statism.

In addition, the older ones considered themselves as practical social-political workers and called us younger ones theoreticians and doctrinaires. In return, we younger ones ac-

cused the elders of opportunism, compromise and inconsistency. These reproaches were particularly aimed at Franko by the younger element.

To the younger men he appeared too deliberate, too circumspect, too little on the left wing, not sufficiently radical, decided and consistent. In this regard we esteemed Pavlyk more highly, although Pavlyk seemed to us to be too naive and uncritical, too one-sided and dazzled by Drahomaniv. Franko took a critical attitude to Drahomaniv and Marxism and tended to revisionism and Fabianism.¹ For this critical attitude we highly respected Franko, for although he reproached us younger ones as doctrinaires, yet he understood us much better than Pavlyk and could more easily talk to us than Pavlyk, Danylovykh and the older radicals.

Franko Stricken with Paralysis

When in 1907 Franko was smitten with progressive paralysis, the doctors said he could not live more than a year, two years at the outside. However, he survived for about nine years and although he was crippled in both hands and his mind was affected as well, he not only lived physically but worked intellectually and did outstanding work in the fields of literature and science. Every one greatly admired him for his vigorous character, all the more because frequent attacks of aberration were symptoms of mental sickness. From time to time he would turn to conversation to religious topics, questions of the supernatural, the life beyond the grave and then—but only then—did he begin to wander and to talk in an abnormal manner. At such times he used to say that his eyes

¹ Fabian, the name adopted by a society of Socialists organized in London, 1884 for the spread of Socialism gradually and without revolution. George Bernard Shaw was one of its founders.

and ears had been opened to supernatural things, that he often had conversations with spirit beings, that he could that very moment see and hear things which others neither saw nor heard, that the night before he had talked to a spirit called Ivan Hlova who had emigrated from Galicia to America, that on the roof of his (Franko's) house he heard the spirit of Drahomaniv cry every night and so on.

But when after a few moments, the conversation passed to scientific, literary, political or other matters of this everyday world, he talked with perfect sanity without the slightest trace of abnormality.

Author's Last Meeting With Franko

The last time I saw Franko was in fall, 1914, at the time of Russian invasion of Lviv, when Franko had to leave his home because of his wife's nervous attacks. He was living temporarily in a building belonging to an old schoolfellow, the lawyer Reichert, who gave him the use of an empty room in his building, No. 25 Kurkova Street. As I lived on the same street and had to pass Reichert's building every day, I often dropped in to see Franko. He was interested in the current events of the war and sided with the Central powers and hoped for a Russian defeat. He presented me with two of his recently published works, one in Ukrainian; "V Naymakh u Susidiv," (Hiring out to the Neighbors), the other in Polish: "Wielka Utrata," (A Great Loss). A short time afterwards I was arrested by the Russian occupation forces by order of Count Dobriansky and sent to Siberia, so that at the time of Franko's death I was in Siberia. What I had left after his death were a number of his letters which I handed over to the Franko Collection in the archives of the Shevchenko Society.

(The End)

ANY SCHOOLBOY KNOWS THAT—

High school kids are expected to answer the typical exam questions on this page. Can you?

Compiled By LEONARD BUDER

In another few days school will be out for 30,000,000 young Americans. But before it is many youngsters will have to surmount one last hurdle—the traditional "end terms," or final examinations. For the benefit of adults who may look back longingly to the days when they were in school we present a collection of typical questions taken from various Regents examinations given within the last year to students in the high schools of New York State. (The mathematics and science questions are at the freshman level.) Based on Regents' marking scales, 22 correct answers to these 33 questions would be equivalent to a passing grade. A good score would be 27 and 30 would be excellent. How well can you do? Answers are on this page, col. 8.

American History and World Backgrounds

In each question one answer is correct.

1. The supreme law consists of (a) the Constitution. Federal laws and treaties (b) Executive Orders and acts of Congress (c) state laws and Supreme Court decisions (d) the Bill of Rights and state constitutions.
2. "Excessive bail shall not be required" is a clause from the (a) Northwest Ordinance (b) Dred Scott decision (c) Bill of Rights (d) preamble of the United States Constitution.
3. The Government of the

United States is known as a democracy in a republic because (a) powers are concentrated within a central government (b) the will of the people is expressed through representatives chosen by them (c) the central government cannot be limited by the people (d) each branch of the government is independent of all other agencies.

4. The first ten Amendments to the United States Constitution were adopted to restrict the powers of (a) the states (b) the National Government (c) both the National Government and the states (d) Supreme Court.

5. The original Monroe Doctrine was part of (a) an act of Congress (b) a treaty with England (c) a President's message to Congress (d) an agreement with Latin America.

6. The recent redistricting of Congressional districts in New York State was made necessary by (a) decline in total state population between 1940 and 1950 (b) an increase in the size of the Congress of the United States (c) a decline in the number of Representatives allowed New York State (d) an increase in the number of Senators allowed New York State.

7. Which one of these countries was the first to adopt a basic program of social insurance? (a) Germany (b) Great Britain (c) France (d) the United States.

8. Which one of these or-

A Crippled Glory

(Maria Bashkirzew)

By DMYTRO DONZOW

(Translated from the Ukrainian by MARY GABODA)

And taken from the book by the same author entitled *A Longing for the Heroic: Ideas and Personalities in Ukrainian Literature*, London, 1953

*I anticipate happiness each day, each hour
Nevertheless... Although in my veins
Flows the blood of the future, I have no future...
I am that very "crippled glory"*

O. KOBYLANSKA

(5)

Could Not Stand a "Spineless World"

Further was a wasteland. She had too much masculinity in her to be pleased with the spineless world in which she lived. She painted "like an executioner." Lord H. appealing to her for his "haughtiness" were their contemporary. Of all the statues of the Roman caesars she was most impressed by Nero. This was her love of the hour. She defied Titian and Van Dyke but did not like Raphael for his sweetness; "that unfortunate Raphael! I hope no one finds out what I'm writing. They'd take me for a mad woman. I'm not criticizing Raphael. I don't understand him!" She cried at Gambetta's death. While reading history she wept over the death of Caesar and Napoleon as though she were their contemporary. Of all the politicians of her day she admired Clemenceau the most. Was it not for the aggressive traits for which he was later dubbed "tiger?" With such a frame of mind it was not strange that she fled from contemporary civilization. In Berlin she visited the museum which was "rich and beautiful—but does Berlin owe it to Germany? No—to Greece, Egypt, to Rome! After the contemplation of all this antiquity, I entered the carriage," we read in her journal, "with the most profound disgust for our arts, our architecture and our fashions." And our civilization she could have added. Likewise is her attitude toward France: "palaces will never equal the great, beautiful grandiosity of Italian palaces. France is a charming and interesting country, uprisings, revolution, people, wit, grace, elegance. But one one must not look here for a serious government or virtue (in the ancient meaning the word) no marriages of love, nor even true art... They lack the divine spark. And never would France create what Italy and Greece did."

In another place she wrote, "Paris! This bazaar, this coffee house, this gambling house" where everything beginning with love and ending with the press had its price. Even intellectual France ceased to attract her. She couldn't abide George Sand and Michelet nauseated her.

Loved the Ancient World

She loved the ancient world as an incarnation of morality, grandiosity and vigor. In our civilizations this could only be found in the Middle Ages. "Why is the world worn out? Is it that the intellect of man has already given all that it could give? With us there is nothing original but the Middle Ages." She was fascinated by them as was Stendhal, Gogol and Taine. In Florence she was struck by "the judgment of Solomon in medieval costume." Pergolosi's "Stabat" on the medieval hymn filled her with ecstasy. The genre of her with ecstasy. The genre of the heroic epoch of the first

gans of the United Nations is most concerned with raising standards of living throughout the world? Economic and Social Council (b) General Assembly (c) Security Council (d) Trusteeship Council. (Courtesy, "The N. Y. Times")

(To be continued)

VetNewsRoundup

Dear Adjutant:

Please read this to your comrades and publish in your post communications:

Summer school, starting within the next few weeks, will provide the last chance for thousands of post-Korean veterans to start training under the Korean GI Bill, William T. Murphy, Regional VA Office Chief of Vocational Rehabilitation and Education, said today.

The veterans who must act in a hurry, if they want GI schooling, are those who were discharged or separated from service before August 20, 1952, and who have not yet taken advantage of the GI training benefit.

Under the law, they must enroll 'n, and actually begin, an approved program of training before this coming August 20 in order to continue afterwards. For veterans who fail to act in time, the chance to train will be gone for good.

The problem facing school-going veterans is that few summer schools will be in session on the August 20 deadline date, Murphy explained.

For that reason, these veterans will find that summer classes, getting under way shortly, will be the last classes in which they can start training before the cut-off date.

For veterans planning GI on-the-job training, the need for the need for action is just as important, if not so immediate. Job training programs also must be started by August 20, but arrangements for beginning are not tied down to the beginning of a term, as is the case with schools.

The August 20, deadline for starting applies only to post-Korean veterans who left the service on or before August 20, 1952, Murphy emphasized. All veterans separated after that date will have two years from the time of their release to begin.

To be eligible for training under the Korean GI Bill, a veteran must meet all three of these requirements:

He must have been separated from active service under conditions other than dishonorable.

He must have been on active duty in the armed forces any place in the world—not necessarily in Korea—after June 27, 1950.

He must have had at least 90 days of active service in the armed forces unless he was discharged sooner because of an actual service-connected disability.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. A veteran friend of mine forgot to pay his GI term insurance premium when it was due. He died during his 31-day grace period. Will his beneficiaries receive his insurance proceeds, or are they out of luck?

A. His beneficiaries will receive the insurance proceeds, minus the unpaid premium.

Q. Are all post-Korea veterans affected by the August 20, 1954 deadline date for starting Korea GI BILL training?

A. No. The only post-Korea veterans who must be in training by that date, in order to continue afterwards, are those who were separated from service before August 20, 1952. Veterans separated afterwards have two years from their separation date in which to begin Korea GI training.

Q. If a veteran dies without naming a beneficiary for his GI insurance what happens to the proceeds?

A. The insurance will be paid to his estate in a lump sum.

Q. If I enroll in a correspondence course under the Ko-

(Concluded on page 3)

Father's Day

Tomorrow is Father's Day. There is really no need for me to remind anyone of this fact, for by this time even the most forgetful son or daughter has been reminded of it every day for the past several weeks, in form of enticing advertisements designed to awaken filial devotion among us with this catch-phrase—"For Father's Day—Give Him..."

Our devotion to our fathers and mothers, of course, needs no prodding by those who sell possible gifts for them. It's there all the time although we don't often show it. On Father's Day, however, we make a special demonstration of it. Some of us, like one person I know, cannot do so, for her father died when she was but a child. Still even such persons can tomorrow pay silent homage to him with a prayer for his soul.

But tomorrow in most homes it will be a festive occasion. From near or far the sons and daughters—either children, or young boys and girls, or fathers and mothers by now themselves—will converge upon Pa's home, wish him the best of everything, and, to be sure, awaken in themselves and in his and mother's eyes tears of gladness—or of sadness for the parent who has already departed to another world. Then they shall proceed to burden him with a variety of gifts, ties, jackets, shirts and all sorts of haberdashery of kaleidoscopic hues and colors, slippers that are too big or too small, boxes of cigars and cartons of cigarettes—often not of his brand, and the like.

Father will accept all of this with warm thanks, although inwardly he will probably be thinking what in the world will he do with all this.

But he will have no dubious thoughts in his mind about the warmth of love and affection which on this day will be openly demonstrated for him. No doubt, but that while in this sentimental mood his mind will go back to earlier Father's Days, how things were different then. He will probably recall how with the help of Mother he had raised us, the hardships he had to undergo in order to feed, clothe and educate us—and here I do not merely refer to formal school education, but to his personal schooling of us as well, in the matter of character, of honesty and virtue, in all the things that make up for a fine and upright life, in accordance with the teachings of Our Lord.

And while his memories will be flying back to earlier Father's Days, it assuredly will go back to his first Father's Day—when he became a father.

I think it would quite fitting if on Father's or Mother's Day we recall to our minds what Tryon Edwards once wrote:

"Honor thy parents, those that gave thee birth, and watched in tenderness thine earliest days, and trained thee up in youth, and loved in all. Honor, obey, and love them; it shall fill their souls with holy joy, and shall bring down God's richest blessing on thee; and in days to come, thy children, if they're given thee, shall honor thee, and fill the life with peace."

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

THE AMERICAN WAY

British Tramps Revolt

By GEORGE PECK

(EDITOR'S NOTE: George Peck is Chairman of the Board of the National Labor-Management Foundation and Executive Editor of its official publication, PARTNERS.)

Word comes from England what at first blush is most astounding. Britain's hoboes are up in arms against the welfare state—they claim it is ruining their profession—many of them already have left for the Continent and others are threatening to "follow suit."

Of course, this spurning of the welfare state by England's Knights of the Road, upon more mature reflection, is not so surprising after all, because your self-respecting tramp has chosen that way of life of his own volition. The thing above all else that influences his choice is his burning desire to escape the very regimentation which the welfare state administers in such large doses.

After a winter during which they were constantly being referred to hostels and reception centers, Britain's tramps are bored to tears with the whole welfare business and say they will have to find a harder life than Queen Elizabeth's Socialist Island offers, or face sure extinction.

By way of explanation as to why the welfare state is being spurned by Britain's hobo gentry, let me quote Bearded Ernie Henson, who has tramped the roads of the British Isles for 30 years:

"It all started in 1948 when they officially classed us as 'persons without a settled way of living.' Since then we have been docked, checked, urged into new-fangled reception stations instead of casual wards, persuaded to give up our way of life and take regular jobs, bathed, quizzed and generally threatened as prehistoric freaks.

"But worst of all, everyone seems to have adopted the same attitude. Instead of allowing us to kip down in a hayrick or stable and give us a breakfast for an odd job or two, we now get referred to the nearest hostel by farmers. "When I went on the roads as a lad there were scores of thousands of us and most of

us genuine. Now I doubt if there are over 2,000, and many of them are on a temporary scrounge.

"Last year several of the boys went abroad, and I have not seen any of them back. They have reported that the French and Italians are quite prepared to leave us alone as long as we behave—that is all we have ever wanted."

"What these welfare enthusiasts don't understand is that tramps chose their life because they enjoy it. They impose on us the one thing we want to avoid—red tape and fussing."

Henson pointed out that many of the hoboes of the past were men of education who just liked a roving life so that they could get a bit of peace and be able to meditate without worries; and that most of them were honest and prepared to do enough work to earn their simple needs.

This story from Britain should convince all but our American do-gooder fanatics that freedom-loving, self-respecting citizens do not want handouts and the regimentation that of necessity goes along with them. I am afraid, however, that it will have no effect on these left-wingers who bit by bit are foisting the welfare state on this nation.

My associate, Tom Kay, the artist who conceives and draws "The American Way" cartoons, brought me this choice tidbit regarding the attitude of the British tramps toward the welfare state. In doing so he made an apt comment with which I close this article:

"It's a horrible thought when a man can't even be a bum and lead a bum's life as a bum feels he should lead it."

ANSWERS TO HIGH SCHOOL QUIZ ON PAGE 2

- History: 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (b); 5. (c); 6. (c); 7. (a); 8. (a).

Poet's Corner

HORIZONS

When I was young I thought horizons were The unobtainable ends of desire Where elusive rainbow-pots spilled in a blur Of ever changing, fading sunset fire. A few years later I saw distance shape Itself into the space I left behind. Like memories from which there's no escape Or fears which cloud the boundaries of mind. But now remoteness has begun to shrink To any place I see or stretch my hand, For as I older grow I seem to think The furthest I can go is where I stand, With all my skyline sculptured in most part From hopes I've cherished close within my heart.

John Chagy.

1954 UKRAINIAN ALL-AMERICAN COLLEGE BASKETBALL TEAM

By ALEXANDED F. DANKO and WALTER W. DANKO

FIRST TEAM:

Pos.	Player	School	Class	Anc.	Age	Ht.	Wt.	Hometown
F	Louis Sawchik (co-capt.)	Ohio University	Senior	B	22	6:5	215	Cleveland, Ohio
F	Dick Boushka	St. Louis University	Junior	F	20	6:5	200	Springfield, Illinois
C	Joe Pehanic	Seattle University	Senior	B	23	6:9	225	Scranton, Pa.
G	Ron Tomsic	Stanford University	Junior	F	21	5:11	180	Oakland, California
G	Oleg Suzdaleff	Stanford University	Senior	B	22	5:11	175	San Francisco, Calif.

SMALL COLLEGE TEAM:

F	Dick Wolensky (co-capt.)	Kings College	Senior	B	22	6:3	185	Luzerne, Pennsylvania
F	Henry Mosychuk	Massachusetts University	Senior	B	21	6:2	175	Lynn, Massachusetts
C	Joe Katchik	Dickinson College	Senior	F	23	6:8	260	Plymouth, Pennsylvania
G	Miron Klysh	Harper College	Senior	B	21	6:1	165	Johnson City, N. Y.
G	Frank Cutko	Muhlenberg	Senior	F	21	5:11	190	Williamantic, Connecticut

HONORABLE MENTION:

Forwards								
George Jurosky	St. Joseph's College	Senior	F	21	6:3	195	Glenolden, Pa.	
John Kotik	Pennsylvania University	Junior	B	22	6:3	195	Philadelphia, Pa.	
Walt Suprunowicz	Holy Cross	Junior	F	22	6:1	185	Schenectady, N. Y.	
Victor Nadasky	R. P. I.	Junior	F	21	6:2	185	Torrington, Connecticut	
Harvey Babetch	Bradley University	Junior	F	24	6:3	195	Chicago, Illinois	
John Zatorski	Canisius	Junior	F	24	6:4	190	Buffalo, New York	
Vincent Osadchy	Muhlenberg	Sophomore	F	23	6:1	175	Hazleton, Pennsylvania	
Pete Kindzierski	Newark College	Sophomore	B	22	6:2	180	Carteret, New Jersey	

Centers								
Vincent Stankewitz	Milton College	Senior	M	25	6:6	225	Beloit, Wisconsin	
Alex Russak	Louisville University	Junior	F	21	6:7	210	Brooklyn, New York	
Ray Zelek	Cornell University	Sophomore	F	19	6:5	210	Ford City, Pa.	
Stan Yukica	Geneva College	Sophomore	M	20	6:6	195	Midland, Pa.	
Darel Simko	Western Reserve	Sophomore	F	21	6:6	210	Lakewood, Ohio	
Walter Adamushko	St. Francis (Brooklyn)	Freshman	M	19	6:6	240	Brooklyn, New York	

Guards								
Walter Lonchena	Clarion (Pa.) State	Senior	B	22	5:11	170	Lyndora, Pennsylvania	
Joe Okruhlica	Cincinnati University	Senior	F	22	5:10	170	Hamilton, Ohio	
John Druzvik	Roanoke College	Junior	B	23	6:2	180	Bayonne, N. J.	
Bob Nesnay	Montclair (N.J.) State	Junior	B	20	6:0	170	Bayonne, N. J.	
Constantine Perry	Montclair (N.J.) State	Junior	F	21	6:1½	180	Kearny, N. J.	
John Wnuk	Rider College	Junior	B	22	6:0	170	Trenton, N. J.	
Paul Neborak	Ursinus College	Sophomore	F	21	6:0	175	Spring City, Pa.	
Den Williams	Mansfield (Pa.) State	Sophomore	M	21	6:2	190	Nanticoke, Pa.	
Walter Bylew	Cooper Union	Freshman	F	17	6:1	170	Woodhaven, L.I., N.Y.	
George Moschak	Broome Tech.	Freshman	F	19	5:9	200	Binghamton, N. Y.	
Bill Kuchar	St. Michael College	Freshman	B	10	6:1	175	Jersey City, N. J.	

HONORARY COACHES:

PAUL SOKOL (St. Thomas College 1938) St. Thomas Head Coach
 PETER MEDVECKY (Scranton University 1951) Scranton Ass't Coach
 JOE FRYZ (E. Kentucky 1950) E. Kentucky Ass't Coach
 TONY KARPOWICH (Fordham 1947) Xavier High School (N.Y.C.) Head Coach

1954 "ALL UKRAINIAN" PRO BASKETBALL TEAM

F—BOB ZAWALUK	6:7 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
F—WALT BUDKO	6:5 Baltimore, Maryland
C—GEORGE RATROVICZ	6:8 Milwaukee, Wisconsin
G—JOHN PAYAK	6:4 Milwaukee, Wisconsin
G—BILL TOSHEFF	6:2 Milwaukee, Wisconsin

NATIONAL UYL-NA SPORTS RALLY—AUBURN, N. Y.

One of the greatest and most successful (from every angle) National UYL-NA Sports Rallies ever, was held at the beautiful Ukrainian Center at Auburn, N. Y. last May 21-23 weekend. Bowlers, 4 basketball teams and fans from the 4 sectional (north, south, east, west) divisions were present in great numbers and that, coupled with the obvious warmth and sincerity, good fellowship and hard work of the very fine Auburn, N. Y. Ukrainians who were the hosts (for this large and enthusiastic gathering) made it a weekend long to be remembered.

Besides the Welcome Dance on Friday evening, the Grand Dance on Saturday evening with Kozak dancer John Kozak providing an extra thrill with his entertaining routines and the Farewell Dance on Sunday evening there was a Victory banquet with several fine and amusing guest speakers (including the Auburn Mayor, State Senator Metcalfe, courageous Uke lawyer Joe Namisnak, former Olympic and pro boxer Steve Halaiko and others) and the awarding of the Bowling and Basketball trophies and all held at the Ukrainian Center (the likes of which I personally feel should be emulated by every Ukrainian community in North America—basketball court and dance-banquet hall with kitchen, 8 bowling alleys, club-meeting rooms, etc., plus the ever-present bars).

The Bowling tournament started Saturday morning with the Detroit (Mich.) Ukrainian Mazepa Club (West) facing the former UYL-NA and National Slavonic champs, the Bayonne (New Jersey) Ukrainian Sporting Club (East). In a hard fought and deliberate defensive battle with only 11 men used by both sides, Bayonne piled up a good lead

and withstood a closing rush by Detroit to enter the finals by a score of 53-41.

The other semi-final contest brought together the seemingly perennial UYL-NA Champs, Chester (Pa.) Ukes (South) and the up and coming group representing Johnson City (N.Y.) St. John's Ukes (North). This game between these 2 fast-breaking basketball titans was a tremendous, hard fought one with the lead changing hand many times before Johnson City broke loose with a last-quarter spurt and opened a gap which Chester just could not close before the final whistle, the score being 94-78.

In the championship game, Bayonne used a deliberate offensive and defensive pattern with an occasional fast break to keep the bigger Johnson City team off-balance. Playing with only 5 men, Bayonne led by a score of 35-30 at the half but J. City, relying on the 2 platoon system and their great fast break, systematically wore down Bayonne. With 5 minutes left to play and the score tied, J. City broke loose with a tremendous spurge as they had against Chester, and won 72-52.

All the basketball teams are to be commended for their spirit and skillful play with a special commendation going to the wonderful Johnson City team which scored 2 great victories in becoming the 1954 National UYL-NA Champions.

The Bowling championships, with a large group of team and individual bowlers, were rolled off in the Ukrainian Center for the most part with the overflow of bowlers rolling off at the nearby Falcon center. Many fine scores were recorded, in the 5-man team, doubles, and singles events, with the Carteret (N.J.) Ukes 5-man team winning the big-handsome Falat Memorial trophy, with the greatest number of pins, 2998.

UMAC to Grant Two Scholarships

(Concluded from page 1)

whom speak Ukrainian as well as English. An American-born instructor, to complete the three-man teaching committee, has not as yet been appointed.

Applicants need not feel unqualified if their knowledge of the Ukrainian language is limited since they will be grouped according to their ability to speak and read Ukrainian.

All activities will be directed by the school staff, including supervision during non-school hours, and standard curfew policies will be enforced.

Time is growing very short and the Committee urges all eligible young men and women who are interested to submit their applications, as soon as possible, to: Scholarship Committee, Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee, 302 W. 13th Street, New York. Remember, the deadline is July 10th. For further information telephone WATkins 4-5617.

Weekly Banter

Magistrate: "Can't this case be settled out of court?"
 Mulligan: "Sure, sure; that's what we were trying to do. Your Honor, when the police interfered."
 *
 A budding soprano, making her first appearance apologized

of course. Will I still be permitted to make this one-and-only change after my starting cut-off date?
 A. After the cut-off date, you will be allowed to change your course only if (1) the course you want is a normal progression from the one you are now taking, or (2) you haven't been making satisfactory progress in your present course, due to no fault of your own, and vocational counseling indicates you'd do better in some other course more in keeping with your aptitudes and abilities.

for having a cold and then started her song. She sang: "I will hang my harp on a willow tree-e. I will hang my harp on a willow tree-e," each time breaking on the high note.

All at once a voice came from the balcony: "Better hang it on a lower branch. Liz."
 *
 "But couldn't you learn to love me, Stella?" he pleaded.
 "I don't think I could, Frank," she replied.
 He stood erect, then quickly reached for his hat. "It is as I feared—you are too old to learn."
 *
 Po: "Your roommate says that he is a practical socialist."
 Dunk: "He must be. He wears my shirts, smokes my tobacco and writes to my girls."

WASHINGTON RUN-AROUND

It took the publicity committee of the 23rd convention of the Ukrainian National Association a few days to find out, but find out it did. Notes were taken and copy was prepared for the expected visitors from the local press, but nary a soul appeared. The committee was justified in expecting reporters, for political figures were addressing the convention and all the newspapers had been notified.

"Something's got to be done," decided the committee. So two of the members of the committee, leaving the other members to cover the convention, set out to visit the newspapers. And that was when the committee found out—that the papers were not much interested in the speeches of the political bigwigs during the convention. This was an unexpected development, probably a normal newspaper attitude in Washington.

"If you newspapermen are not interested in the senators and congressmen who are addressing our delegates," we pleaded, "then what do we do to get publicity?"

"Well," suggested one reporter, "we can use a picture of some of your people in Ukrainian costume."

Those are the facts. The papers didn't care about big-name politicians, but give them Ukrainian costumes and the cameras start clicking! Two very nice pictures were published... a four-column page 3 job, showing Walter Bacad's dancing group, in the Washington Post, and a two-column page two pic, showing the young Bobeczko boys of

Cleveland, in costume, receiving sight-seeing directions from a policeman, in the Washington Star.

By sticking to it the committee managed to get other items published in the Post and the Star. The Associated Press also received copy, as did the New York Times Washington Bureau. Perle Mesta's speech was featured on the woman's page of the Post.

Although the politicians received little mention in the Washington papers, their own publicity staffs wired pictures and news material throughout their home states. Much publicity, undoubtedly appeared through this method.

The Voice of America recorded every speech made by politicians during the U.N.A. banquet. That affair ended at midnight, and a number of fine talks were heard.

Bob Considine of International News Service ran a column involving the U.N.A. convention, and it is believed that it appeared in 250 newspapers.

Hudson County, N. J. newspapers publicized the convention before and after, as did the Newark Evening News. The July issue of The Fraternal Monitor magazine will run a complete convention report.

The publicity committee received a "well done" statement from the stage of the convention floor before the affair ended. So what looked bad at first turned out all right. The next convention should be held in a town where politicians, as well as Ukrainian costumes, will attract the reporters!

T. L.

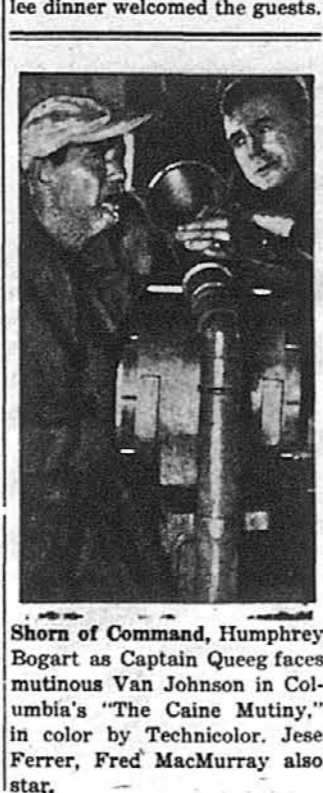
HOLY NAME FEDERATION GOLDEN JUBILEE

A large delegation headed by Rev. George C. Pazdrye from the SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Holy Name Society, attended the 50th Anniversary dinner sponsored by the Hudson County Federation of Holy Name Societies at the Hotel Plaza in Jersey City, N. J.

The Most Rev. Thomas A. Boland, S.T.D., Archbishop of the Newark diocese, was the principal speaker on that historic occasion commemorating 50 years of organized Holy Name activity within Hudson County. Another honor guest who spoke was Monsignor Henry J. Wetterson, one of the original founders of the Holy Name movement in the local New Jersey area.

The affair was attended by 500 representatives from 49 Parishes within the local area, with the Ukrainian delegation occupying the choicest table of honor in the main Ball-Room.

Michael Carrig, president of the Federation, acted as toastmaster after Patrick O'Conner, general chairman of the Jubilee dinner welcomed the guests.



Shorn of Command, Humphrey Bogart as Captain Queeg faces mutinous Van Johnson in Columbia's "The Caine Mutiny," in color by Technicolor. Jese Ferrer, Fred MacMurray also star.

Vet News Roundup

(Continued from page 2)

rean GI Bill, what will VA consider as the official start of the course—the date I receive my first lesson or the date I complete it? I want to know because I have to get started before the August 20 GI cut-off date.

A. Your correspondence course will officially begin when the school transmits its first lesson to you.

Q. I understand that I'm allowed to suspend Korean GI bill training for 12 straight months after my starting cut-off date. What happens if circumstances arise that force me to suspend for longer than 12 months? Will I be able to get back in training afterwards?

A. To get back in training, you will have to show VA that the suspensions in excess of 12 consecutive months was due to reasons beyond your control. If VA approves the excess suspension, you will be permitted to resume your course.

Q. I've just been discharged from the armed forces. Do I have to begin training under the Korean GI Bill by this coming August 20?

A. No. Veterans who must start training by August 20, 1954, are those who were released from service on or before August 20, 1952. Veterans separated after that date have two years from their separation date in which to begin Korean GI Bill training.

Q. Under the Korean BI Bill, I'm allowed to make one change

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1954 CHAMPIONS OF U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE'S NEWARK DIVISION



The Newark Division champs as they appeared at the close of the 1953-1954 season at the Star Recreation Lanes in Newark, New Jersey. Reading from left to right, they are: Nicholas Scheschkowsky, Captain, Fred Hubka, William Porozok, Joseph Porozok, Stephen Harmatiuk, Peter Szeremeta, and James Margarits.

"Cotton Cottillion" in Chicago

Saturday, June 19th is the date set for the "Cotton Cottillion". The occasion is a Pre-Convention Dance to be held at the Ukrainian American Civic Center, Chicago, Illinois.

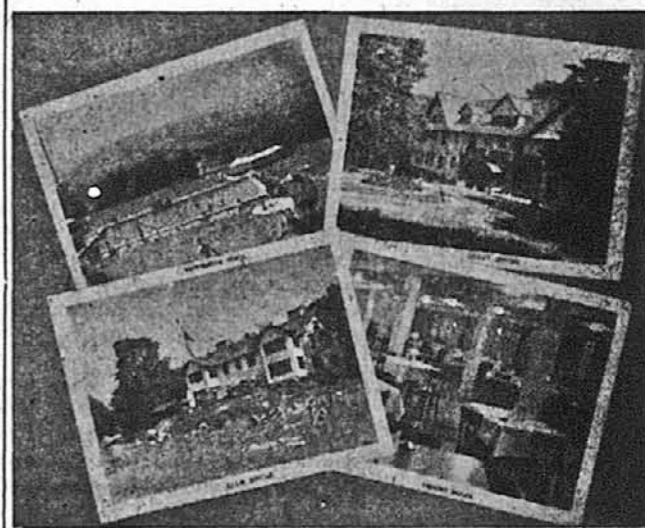
Bill York, Chairman of the Pre-Convention Dance reported at the last meeting of the UYL-NA's Chicago Convention Committee that the ball is rolling and everything was under way to assure one and all of a festive affair at the informal "Cotton Cottillion."

Members of the Chicago Convention Committee have been fortunate to have William Polewchak, former President of the UYL-NA assist in the capacity of Adviser in planning the forthcoming Convention. Bill, whose home is in Elizabeth, New Jersey has commuted to Chicago on numerous occasions from Indianapolis, Indiana, where he now resides.

Publicity Chairman, Lillian Opychany stated that all churches and organizations in Chicago and vicinity have been informed regarding the "Homecoming Convention" to be held at the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago.

Without ever stepping out into the daylight, a visitor to the Waldorf-Astoria can send a cable to Bombay; buy a steamship ticket on the Queen Mary; undergo surgery; buy a complete wardrobe of clothes, male or female; eat a plover's egg or a ham sandwich; spend \$66 on a single bottle of champagne; buy a coat of silver-blue mink for \$14,000; have a tooth extracted; step into a private limousine or railroad car, have a chair upholstered; buy a sapphire-and-diamond necklace for \$43,000; eat dinner in the same room with 1,999 other people.

Chicagans, LaVerne and Ted Korduck, sister and brother team returned home from the Auburn Sport's Rally with good news that the staunch supporters of the East are



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 Business Tel.: Kerhonkson 8105

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Address

City State

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(3) (4)

Date of arrival Time

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 for weeks

CRIME of MOSCOW in VYNNYTSIA

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 By M. O. from Ukrainian Publication of the Ukrainian
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 Introduction
 By John F. Stewart
 Chairman of the Scottish League for European Freedom
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Пластова Ватра

РІК І.

Ч. 6.

ПЛАСТОВА ВАТРА

Редагус Колегія в складі ст. пласт. Леса Храплива, пласт. сен. Богдан Кравців і пласт. сен. Ольга Кузьмович.

Пласт. сен. Ольга Кузьмович

ПРИЯТЕЛІ ПЛАСТУ

Як довго існує наша організація ми їх мали — цих приятелів чи добродіїв Пласту з шарів нашого громадянства. Це були ті, що, хоч самі не пластуни, цікавилися розвитком Пласту та бажали допомогти пластунам морально, матеріально чи хоча б тільки престижно. Вони ділили з пластунами всі їхні радощі та журби, тішилися кожним осягом та кожним викорчуванням деревом на Сокольській горі. Пам'ять про них у нас віє, що продовжують пластову традицію — така чітка, немовби й не проминули десяти років від того часу, а імена їх з нашим найбільшим приятелем Митрополитом Андрієм Шептицьким записані на перших сторінках історії Пласту.

Змінюлися часи, змінюлися обставини, але не змінюлися ані зміст, ані методика пластової роботи. І на місці наших давніх випробувань приятелів знайшли ми нових, які з новим запалом і охотою хочуть допомогти Пласту у його праці. Змінені обставини життя і передусім моральні небезпеки, що грозять молоді, пробудили у громадянства більше як колинебудь зацікавлення виховною працею Пласту. Громадяни, що самі колились пластували, як також такі, що ніколи пластунами не були, хотіли б стати близько Пласту, не займаючись безпосередньо виховною роботою, до якої зобов'язані всі активні пластуни-сенйори. Ідучи назустріч цьому зростаючому гуртові зацікавлених нашою працею, пластовий провід дав змогу своїм станіцям заснувати гуртки „Пластприятя“.

Ці гуртки справжніх приятелів молоді допомагають їм стояти якнайближче пластового братства та творити одну ланку в малій пластовій республіці, якою є станіція. Там вони мають можливість бачити зблизка самовиховну працю нашої молоді, а рівночасно допомагати цій молоді морально та матеріально. Члени „Пластприятя“ є членами нашої спільноти — хоча й без односторонньої та лелілки. Вони взяли на себе частину тієї праці, якої тепер не можуть подолати виховники. Нова країна і нові умовини життя змінили тех подекуди завдання виховників — а радше поширили їх до великих розмірів. Нас вже не десятки, а сотки, в нас вже не один Сокол для цілої молоді, а кожна станіція старіється дістати власну оселю. А з нашим ростом ростуть теж проблеми та потреба рук до праці. Тож кожний, що має охоту нам допомогти, знайде місце посеред нас. І справді гурт наших приятелів більшає та кріпшає — а внаслідок їхньої праці є нові ясні домівки для пластунів, прегарна пластова „Січ“ в Іст Четтам, Новий Сокол, бібліотека для молоді і т. п.

Завдання перед Приятелями Пласту величезні. Хоча дехто хибно інтерпретує „Пластприятя“ як окрему від „Пласту“ організацію, згідно зі статутом це — одна ланка у будові великої пластової організації, а члени „Пластприятя“ — це члени „Пласту“ з певними, точно означеними правами й обов'язками. Це громадяни, односторонні яких є запал, а відзнакою праці. Це громадяни, які під загальним провідом Пластової Станічної Старшини даної місцевості допомагають Пластові у виконанні його організаційних та виховних завдань, а пластові молоді, зокрема, в її самовиховній діяльності. Це пропатори ідеї пластового виховання серед широкого громадянства. Це опора Пласту в нових умовинах праці.

На наших очах нові Приятелі Пласту записуються золотими буквами в історії Пласту, які гідні наслідників наших великих давніх друзів, і ми вдячні їм за їхнє добре діло.

Пласт. сен. Юрій Федорович „Бурлаки“

НІЩО НАМ ЛИХО, НІ ПРИГОДИ!

Був початок липня 1933 р. Західні Землі готувалися відзначити роковини звитязного бою УСС-ів на горі Маківці вмуруванням пропам'ятної плити з іменами Тих, що поклали два десятиліття тому своєю головою, ставлячи чולה налізківці зі Сходу — в церкві села Тухля, у підніжжі славної гори. Посвячення пропам'ятної таблиці призначено на неділю дня 8 липня.

Далеко до тієї дати робимо приготування. Впорядковуємо мандрівний виряд, перелічуємо заощаджені гроші та заплановуємо маршрут. Перед нами понад 80 кілометрів дороги, які вирішимо перейти за півтора дні.

Вирішасмо вшестку: Люба, Зена і Маріяна, Юрко, Івас і я. Польовими доріжками вийдемо на білий Стрий і вийдемо на містий гостинець — Стрий—Сколе. Коло села Гірне здоганяємо гурток таких самих мандрівників, як ми, і від них довідкуємося, що свято на Маківці заборонив польський окупант і що вони бичини наших вучацьких „пересмикнулися“ через Стрий, де поліція всіх задержує.

Входимо в село Люблінці, і там обскакують нас поліцейські. Ревізія особиста та на доріжничих, списують протокол і, подавши нам до відома заборону святкування, — випускають. А що вже сумерки — заночуємо в колії робітників коло нового, ще невикінченого, дому.

Скоро ранком вирушасмо. Недалеко Нижнього Синьовідська нас знову задержують. А що з нами і по нас нападуть все нові й нові, то винудувати придержаних полі-

Плянусмо на черговий рік

Пластовий Табір в 1952 році був першим каменем, киненим у знерухоміле плесо, яким був відбиток позаклінального виконання молоді по ліквідації діяльності таборів у Німеччині. Цей табір був обліком наявних кадрів пластових виховників, що залишилися в Німеччині після масової еміграції і початком організаційної праці, у виступі якої в таборах 1953 р. брали участь 130 учасників (проти 56 учасників у 1952 р.), в тому числі майже в цілості доволі вже міцна пластова станіція в Мюнхені і новоорганізовані пластові групи з Нового Ульму, Штетенгофену і Шонгау, та ряд учасників з інших місцевостей, яких у притягненні до участі в таборах в надії якнайбільше поширити організаційну мережу Пласту.

Вже тепер, коли до нас доходить зповідання про дальше поширення пластової діяльності, можемо передбачити зростаючий зацікавленість і молоді в справі літніх таборів і, закінчуючи підсумки роботи в 1953 р. виданням однієї одиниці, мусимо, не втрачаючи часу, приступати до підготовки на наступний 1954 рік пластових таборів для около 300 учасників.

На величезній трудності і непропорційно високій витраті на транспортні і будувати натрапляють організатори таборів через брак власного терену і сталей призначень. Не втрачаючи з виду і цього питання, що мусить в

З ПЛАСТОВОГО ЖИТТЯ

ПЛАСТОВА СТАНІЦЯ КЛІВЛЕНД
Станіція Клівленд, 29 травня, влаштувала Свято Весни, з окладенням таборуванням в окладеній містці. Табір відбувся в одне з гарних полів в мальовничій околиці, яка є власністю православної української церкви. Декан о. А. Берик віддав цю площу безцінно.

На свято прибув Верховний Пластуни Сирій Лев, який своєю присутністю ангелічно це свято. Він урочисто відзначив відзначення, призначив КПС, пластунам сенйорам: Микола Кавці, Анні Мриць і Ярослав Криштолювичі. Він же відбрав присягу добре вірного гуртка „Чаїка“. На святі передано череді деяких членів з новацтва до юнацтва і з юнацтва до старшого пластування. Удільно похвалили найкращішого гуртка „Біскавітка“ і пл. Юнаці М. Фур. Ст. пластуни М. Бігун передано друге відзначення. Величезно призначено за вибіркою кар'єри, вірцеву пошту та діяльність.

Увечері відбулася ватра з участю батьків і гостей. Присутніх було 180 осіб.

30 травня відбулося свячене в парку поза Клівлендом. Свячене організували сенйори і старше пластування. Участь

ці паперу написали неправдою рукою:

„Я (тут слідувало ім'я і прізвище та адреса), учасник бою на Маківці, передері криз поліції заставі і о год. 4-й пополудні склав цей вінок Вам, Славіні Товариші.“

Зворушені цими простими й дарирами словами, припинає карточку до вінка і стасмо навколійши до молитви...

Ранком знову вирушасмо на гору. З усіх сторін прякують в тому напрямі менші й більші гурти людей: Упорядковуємо цинтар, а дівчатка плетуть вінки та замакують хрести.

Коло о 11-й годині стало відомим, що ніхто з священств не прибуде — устлався лавами і співаємо Панахиду, а на закінчення виголошує бадью промову друг Ж., провідник тайного пластового гуртка в польській гімназії в Дрогобичі та виклик до западення Символічної Ватри представників окремих Волостей ЗУЗ. Розгоряється величезна ватра... Лісова служба старалася нам в тому перешкодити, але безуспішно. При ватрі співаємо патріотичних та пластових пісень і біля першої години, починаючи її, починаємо сходити з організованим ладом в сторону Тухлі. Цілка командус групою, складеною з понад 300 осіб. Маршусмо трійками: одна дівчина посереді, а по боках доволі хлопців. З піснями на устах входимо до Тухлі. Коло „постерунку“ заважають нам дорогу озброєні поліцейські й вимагають „розійсись сесті!“ По довгих торгах одержуємо згоду від поліції на перемарш колоною. Зі співом переходимо Гребенів та Зеленийку і пізно вночі входимо в Сколе. Тут запричмуємо посилені полі-

цейні стійки. Вони нас здалека обсервують, не чіпляючи нікого, бо нас такі багато... Ночуємо в клуні приходетва. Гостиний о. Мосесора і всі домашні підключаються до нас. Ранком розвивасмося на малі гурти і вирушасмо в різних напрямках. І це було нашою похлюбою. Нам слід було перейти ще і Синьовідську Вижню всім разом... В Синьовідську Вижнюю поліція придержує нас на постерунку цілий день.

Коло ми вийшли з постерунку на дорогу, нас вже ждали синьовідчані, щоб запросити до себе. Відмовляємося від підягу і поспішасмо далі. Маршувати не пришлося далеко. Зливний дощ загнав нас на прихордетво і Нижнього Синьовідська. Підвечір наступного дня прощасмося з львів'янами, які були в нашому гурті. — Стискаючи один одному руки, кликаючи: „До побачення в наступному році!“ Але вже не всім довелось зустрітись на Маківці. Не було дрібенької чорняки Марійки, не було Ципки, не було ще кількох інших і не було автора цього спогаду, бо саме в день свята на Маківці їхав під конюсом на По лісся...

Проминає два десятиліття з тих днів... Спільні переживання, спільні згадки тривають. І не важке те, що ми були з різних закутків, що належали до таких чи інших пластових з'єднань — в мандрах ми навіяли між собою такі міцні вузли дружби, що вони перетривали всі бурі недавнього минулого і, напевно, перетривають і завтрашні дні, бо ми гарували нашу дружбу в юнацьких пригодах, у мандрах!

Пласт. сен. Я. Падох

МОРЕ НАМ ПО КОЛІНА, — А МІССІСІПІ ПО КІСТКИ...

Упомянається редактор „Ватри“ сповинити колись не обачно дану обіцянку й написати про таборовий гумор наших пластунів уже на цій новій землі. Як же відповісти редактору, та ще пластуни? До того мої минулорічні таборівки з докором дорого заходять: писали про гумор довосних таборів, чи не було його в наших? Був, молоді приятелі, був! Часом навіть забавляло. Чи тамте, як Крукпа з коцом на голові вишив до молитви? Було змивно-того вечора, але де ж такі під коцом до молитви! І ви сміялися, так сміялися, що молитву покінчили було годі. Або чи тамте того журливого джигурного (чи не Ер-ко то був часом?), що поважно на завіті зголошував: — „Табір під поєм!“ Три рази збірку переводити приходило!!! І коли вам той сміх проходив на сухо, тоді ви вже вечером при огнику набирали мене, здорово набірали, — мохляв: будьте обережні, таборни! Во як не послухасте п'ять разів наказу команданта, за шостим він вас до карного звіту покличте!

Не можна сказати, щоб гумор між пластунами пережився. Бо як же пластунової без умішки, співу і жарту? „Усміхніся, — каже пластова приповідка, — і зберігай усмішку у великій пригоді“. А втім, пластовий гумор — мандрівний гумор. Ходив він не втомний з пластунами по Герганах і Чорногорі, плавав по Дністрі і Горні, не залишив їх у великій мандрівці поперез чужі краї і континенти. Перебрав океан і разом із своїми приятелями-пластунами примістився у куточку в першому шатрі, поставленому юнацькою рукою на гостинній землі Вашингтона.

Ще потойбіч океану „долі аліл на глум“ голосним гомоном котинсь пластовий сміх по альпійських верхах і таборів майданях. Осєй пригадаймо тільки одну пісню, яка народилася аж у великих мандрах, адалі від рідного Краю. Вона варта того, щоб стати не тільки маршем одніого рядного куреня пластового, але й реселінг тмавом всім пластового братства:

„Гей ми бурлаки, бурлаки, Кошик до трудя привик, Замість гірної відзнаки Носим подертій черевик. Нас не злякає лавина, Ані Сагари пієни, Море нам по коліна, А Міссісіпі по кістки.“

Добрий, хоч ще скромний початок зроблено вже минулого року. Сотні батьків нашої молоді та сторонніх громадян, які щоведіли так вірно відвідували табори на Вовчій Тропі, сміялися гомісницею за таборівки із їхніх жартів та дотепів. Інколи було їм трудно розстатися з таборовою ватрою навіть пізно вночі.

Усі прозви таборового життя знаходили відгомін у дотепних молоді. Усі обіцянки проваду, що не були здійснені, всі недомаганія адміністрації, всі промахи команди знаходили в таборовій музі триваду констатацію і критику, цюправда, завжди правдиво пластову, тобто зчлнчу і незлобну. Таборові поети писали цілотижневую хроніку таборових подій в гумористично-сатиричному тоні. Розпочали її від початку табору і не пропустили ні несповнені обіцянок, ні не дуже радо бажаних несподіванок.

Вічний конфлікт між потребами відживлення і бажанням молоді віддати такі слова „накіпці не дуже то глибоким обуренням: „Ми працюємо для кухні, як воли на полі, А вона дає нам їсти, як у концтаборі. Каша рано й на вечерю і на підвечірок, — С у кухні стільки каші, А на небі зірок. Та традиційна таборова каша не впливала на апетити наших ненаїдків. Гримким магіфестом проносилась їх передобіда пієня: Ми голодні з сьогодні, З'їли би коня. Апетит у нас добрий, На жаль — коня нема!“

І замість коня їли таборівки по дві й три порції тієї каші, а часом навіть з'їдали призначену для інших. Досенний булавний вів на оцін день харчові картки, на які таборівки сердито заругували. Ще довго після скасування тих карток вони задоволи підписували під шатром їхнього винахідника:

Бльокчі, ах ті бльокчі, Чим без них був би той світ. Кожний з нас не любить гафєрфєльочів, А без бльокчів не дістанеш їх!..

Сердечний гнів на брак приобщеного купального бажєву пов'язався з кривавим болем серця за сподіваним товариством сестричок-виховниць сусіднього новацького табору. Осє тільки послухайте скарги осамітнених сердець павів булавних:

Нема тутки озерця, ані нема річки, Ще й до того на біду — тільки дві сестрички. Ті сестрички Самотулка замкнув за ворота

Колісь мандрувала наша молоді берегами Міссісіпі, читаючи чудові оповідання Марка Твейна. Тепер вона бродить, підкотивши штани, в долами Міссісіпі, закинена долами на батьківщину Тома Соєра і Гакелбері Фіна, все з тією умішкою на лиці та з вірою в свою щасливу долю. Адже життя — це змагання, каже пластова азбука. — Невже ж ти будеш перейматися трудами? Усміхніся, — хлюпче!

Та все ж тутешній пластовий гумор ще не вишив до меж пластових гуртків та місцевих таборів на ширший світ, навіть на ширший пластовий світ. Його рівень, а передусім тематика є ще типово локальні, а його характер типово імпровізаційський. І це зовсім зрозуміло. Щоб устатилувати й набрати відповідної глибини та окремих характеристик рис, які б його відрізняли від інших гумористичних комплексів, гумор вимагає відповідного підсоння й певної стабілізації відносин. Щоб спостерегти глибоко людські хитби і їх перетопити в гумор, — треба спокую. Аде не великі визвольні змаганія, ні середовища УПА і Першої Української Дивізії не можуть рівнятися зі збудованими на полі поезії та гумору з УСС. Вони не мали того підсоння, що УСС-ам дали періоди позиційної війни. Після заложення твердих основ під пластові табори в Іст Четтем, можемо сподіватися відновлення гарних традицій пластового гумору.

Добрий, хоч ще скромний початок зроблено вже минулого року. Сотні батьків нашої молоді та сторонніх громадян, які щоведіли так вірно відвідували табори на Вовчій Тропі, сміялися гомісницею за таборівки із їхніх жартів та дотепів. Інколи було їм трудно розстатися з таборовою ватрою навіть пізно вночі.

Усі прозви таборового життя знаходили відгомін у дотепних молоді. Усі обіцянки проваду, що не були здійснені, всі недомаганія адміністрації, всі промахи команди знаходили в таборовій музі триваду констатацію і критику, цюправда, завжди правдиво пластову, тобто зчлнчу і незлобну. Таборові поети писали цілотижневую хроніку таборових подій в гумористично-сатиричному тоні. Розпочали її від початку табору і не пропустили ні несповнені обіцянок, ні не дуже радо бажаних несподіванок.



Поштова марка та печатка, видані з нагоди Свята Весни Метрополітальної Округи, 1954. Проект мистця Якова Гніздовського.

Н. Мудрик

ВАТРА

Перецвіли весняні квіти, Жагою літо достига; Згубила чар юнацьких мідія Душі налітої снага.

Погасли світлячки у травах, Зблизилась зорі й місяць-ніч. Померкла коність золотав В важкому колосі лав.

Аж ось чиясь рука ласкава Погнала ватру серед нив, Загнала роси в сизих травах І блиск їх юність розбудив. Піднялись зорі у зеніті, Заблисли світлячки ясні, У повноту достиглу літа Упали юності пієни.

„ВЕСНА ПОМІЖ НАМИ“

Так чи не найкраще можна на дощі настій, підсохли одскахаризувати все, що діялося у дні 29-31 травня цього року на Пластовій Оселі в Іст Четтем.

Бо справді, весна приєднала до нас, що зібрався там у ці дні. А зібрався іх багато. Понад чотириста пластунів та стільки ж гостей.

І можна було бачити весну в очах усіх, — в тих малюках, що бігали лісом, заквітчані зліллям та підносили великий кучок із радости, коли на квітучому кущі знаходили золульки-семикрапчатку, і в сивоволосих поважних громадян, пластових провідників, які приїхали, щоб переконатися, чи молоді наших днів шукає ідеалів, що були їм цінні, чи довголіття їх праці залишила тривкий слід у їхній душі.

З'їхали пластуни — малі й великі, з цілою метрополітальної округи. Приїхали відвідувати потрійне свято: Юрія Переможця, Патрона Пласту, Свято Весни, давни пластовим звичаєм, та пам'ять сімсотліття Львова.

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Кінчаю перелістовувати картки таборової хроніки, і меланхолію спогадів щасливого минулого зразу перемігас радісне прочуття майбутнього. Ще раз лічу разом з моїми донями, завзятими таборівочками, тижні і дні до нового табору і, всупереч літам та долі, голосно гукаю в відчужене вікно, мов випокі приреченню — слова пластової пієні:

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