

Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.
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СВОБОДА SVOBODA

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WEEKLY COMMENTATOR

THE WAYS OF THE ANT

During this time of the year the ants are particularly obnoxious. One cannot lie on the green sward, under the shade of the old apple tree, without having some of them hurrying back and forth over one's body, getting into one's hair, or exploring the ear. Then around the house, they try to undermine its foundations with their burrowing. In the dining room they are nuisances too, especially when they turn up in the sugar bowl or the cake box.

Still they are an interesting lot. We learned this and much more about them from a recently published book: *Ways of the Ant*, by John Crompton. It is very well written, and is drawn from his experiences with ants in China and Africa.

Ants, says Mr. Crompton, display "discipline and intelligence of a high order." Some individuals are smarter than others, but there is no doubt that they think, communicate ideas, reach decisions (not necessarily unanimous) and act promptly on them. They also display emotions: courage, patience, love, fear, vanity and greed. Different varieties of ants have different customs and different characteristics, and within the same community there may be opposing factions, radicals and conservatives. The radicals are all for change and new projects, the conservatives prefer the good old ways. On specific issues, such as whether to emigrate and build a new nest, the radicals always win. On general matters concerning their way of life as they know it, the conservatives win. New customs and new ideas never disturb ant society.

"Ways of the Ant" contains several surprising facts on nearly every page. They concern such topics as the life cycle of ants, the structure of their nests, the care of babies, the role of the queen, the organization of ant society with its specialization of functions, food, international relations and war.

Here are some examples of the information Mr. Crompton has to offer:

Ants "carry their young to whatever chamber in the nest happens to be on the required heat, and when that heat begins to fail they carry them somewhere else. The ant baby knows little rest."

UCCA MARSHALLING EVIDENCE ON COMMUNIST AGGRESSION IN UKRAINE

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is currently engaged in collecting documentary evidence on the Soviet concentration camps, to be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Concurrently it is collecting the necessary documentary evidence and preparation of eye-witnesses of Soviet terrorist rule in Ukraine for the Congressional Committee on Communist Aggression, headed by Rep. Charles J. Kersten.

In the near future, the Committee will open public hearings in this country. In response to an appeal by the UCCA well over a hundred persons have notified the UCCA office that they are prepared to testify at these hearings. Most of them have already filled out the questionnaire issued by the Kersten Committee and have offered to testify to Soviet genocide, enslavement, aggression, terror and the general conditions of Ukraine under the Soviets.

Many of these people are in possession of original Soviet documents and other valuable materials which can support concretely their testimonies. They come from all walks of life—professional people, workers, former peasants and students. All are eye-witnesses of Soviet crimes of aggression. The volunteer witnesses hail from all parts of the country.

Nature of the Testimonies
The contents of these testimonies cover almost all the stages of Soviet terror and enslavement in Ukraine, and illustrate the processes and various experiments carried on by the Soviet Government in forcing the establishment of a socio-political Communist system in Ukraine from 1917 to the present.

They deal with the problems of the Soviet economic-colonial policy in Ukraine, with social reforms and their results. They describe the process of collectivization and the period of cruel dispossession of private property. The testimonies expose shocking facts about the decimation of the Ukrainian population (approximately 6 million people) by means of an artificial mass famine in the years of 1931-33, which was carried out in an attempt to break down the resistance of the Ukrainian people.

The testimonies also describe the military occupation of the Ukrainian State (Ukrainian National Republic) between 1917 and 1920. They present the facts of the planned annihilation of the Ukrainian intelligentsia and leaders of various political orientations beginning with the democrats social-democrats up to and including the Ukrainian Communist leaders. They demonstrate the systematic obliteration of Ukrainian national culture, literature and the destruction of its authors. The unheard-of brutal extinction of the Ukrainian clergy and destruction of religious buildings and churches are described. Many testimonies reveal Soviet mass terror and its methods as utilized by the agencies of internal security such as the Cheka, GPU, NKVD, NKGB and MVD.

Further, the testimonies cover concrete facts on the mass deportation of Ukrainians to Siberia and to other concentration camps in the USSR.

Some witnesses expose Soviet political strategy in its foreign policy, i.e., they reveal the methods and objectives of the Cominform, etc. Moreover, several witnesses describe the policy of the Soviet educational system and educational discrimination in the USSR, beginning with the Academy of Sciences and ending with the Public Schools.

There is also available valuable material on Ukrainian resistance from 1917 to 1930 and very interesting material on the Ukrainian Insurgent Army since 1943 until now. Among the witnesses are former commanders of the UPA who testify to the destruction of the Ukrainian revolutionary movement during World War II until the present.

Conclusion
In general the testimonies cover the record of Soviet aggression in all areas of life under the Soviet system. Many of these are illustrated with vivid and concrete facts and valuable documents.

GOING TO CHICAGO?
A plane load of Ukrainian Youth from the N.Y.-N.J. area is going to Chicago this Labor Day Weekend for the UYL-NA Convention. If you are interested in joining them contact immediately any of the following: Bill Polewchak, Elizabeth 2-1950; Harry Kasha, RAHWAY 7-8562 or Joe Smindak (N.Y.C.) SPing 7-4260.

NEW CANAL IN UKRAINE
Work has been started on another big new canal project—an 80-mile channel designed to double or triple the water supply of the important coal and steel region of the Donets Basin by tapping the Northern Donets River, according to Pravda of the Ukraine.

The Ukrainian American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, Erie County Medical Society, the American Society of Anesthesiologists and the Ukrainian National Association, Branch 149, Lacken, N. Y.
He resides with his wife, Neonella, and son, Andrew Eugene, at Buffum Street, Buffalo, New York.

Testimony of eye-witnesses of Soviet aggression and mass murders of the Ukrainian people in their native land, is outlined in the Second Interim Report of the Select Committee on Communist Aggression, House of Representatives, dated August 9, 1954.

The nine-man Committee, headed by Congressman Charles J. Kersten (Wis.), with Edward M. O'Connor, as its Staff Director, recently returned from its hearings held in London, Munich and Berlin. Previously it held a series of hearings in Chicago and New York, at which Ukrainian witnesses also gave testimony, as well as those of other peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

The Second Interim report has been forwarded to the House of Representatives by Congressman Kersten so "that the members of the House will find it useful and that it will be carefully studied by those branches of the Government concerned with the security of the United States."

The report states that during its hearings here and abroad the committee heard the oral testimony of 122 witnesses and received the sworn statements from many more. One of the Ukrainian witnesses at the New York hearing was Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki of Marquette University.

The Vinnitsia Crime
The Committee heard testimony of the massacre of over 10,000 people by the Communist secret police in the Vinnitsia region of the Ukrainian nation during the period of 1937 and 1938.

On this report of the Committee—which besides Congressman Kersten consists of Congressmen Fred E. Busbey (Ill.), Alvin M. Bentley (Mich.), Edward J. Bonin (Pa.), Patrick J. Hillings (Cal.), Ray J. Madden, (Ind.), Thaddeus M. Marchewicz, (Mich.), Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.), Michael A. Feighan (Ohio), and Mr. James J. McTigue, Counsel—has this to say:

In 1943, after the Communists had been driven out of the Ukraine and that nation was under Nazi occupation, the people of Vinnitsia expressed their concern over the great number of people who previously, under the Communist occupation, had entered

the NKVD headquarters. These people were never heard of again. The suspicions of the people of Vinnitsia were further aroused by the fact that the Communists had forbidden them to enter certain areas. This led to an official investigation.

38 Mass Graves
As a consequence, a total of 38 mass graves were discovered containing the remains of over 10,000 farmers, artisans, workers, and intellectuals. All these victims were not Ukrainians; some were Poles and of other nationalities. This terrible crime of mass murder has become known as the Vinnitsia Massacre.

The committee also learned that the Vinnitsia Massacre was only one of some 19 episodes of mass murder carried out during the Communist purge in Ukraine during the period 1937-38. Estimates were given to the effect that more than 200,000 Ukrainians fell victims to this particular phase of Communist mass murder.

It was discovered that a large number of the exhumed victims had been killed by the usual Communist technique of tying the victims' hands behind their back and then shooting them in the back of the head. The bodies of these victims were systematically placed in graves, all of which appeared to have identical dimensions as "a typical example of Communist planning." One of the areas selected by the secret police for mass graves was later turned into a "people recreation park," the Coney Island of Vinnitsia, and with macabre design. The people of Vinnitsia later unwittingly lanced upon the very graves of their friends and loved ones.

Oral Testimony of Five Witnesses
The committee had before it for oral testimony five eye-witnesses of the Vinnitsia massacre. Their testimony was supplemented by voluminous documents and authenticated photographs and charts of the mass graves of Vinnitsia. Mr. Zenon Pelensky, one of the eye-witnesses, told in remarkable detail the story of this terrible crime. When asked why these unbelievable crimes had been visited upon the people of Vinnitsia, he replied that the Uk-

(Concluded on page 3)

NEW RECORD—OVER 400 AT THE "SOYUZIVKA" LAST WEEKEND

Last weekend marked a new high in the number of persons visiting and vacationing at the UNA's famed "Soyuzivka"—a resort and vacation "spot" (over 300 acres of the finest recreational facilities—see adv. on page 3).

In our last issue we proudly reported that on the July 31st-August 1st weekend, there was a record throng at the "Soyuzivka" of some 300 persons.

Last weekend, that record was beaten. Over 400 were registered. As always they came from all over, from near and distant places. And all of them had a grand time, socially, athletically, and culturally. One had to but glance at the auto license plates, to see the

great number of States represented at the "Soyuzivka." The number of excursion buses showed how more and more communities are having bus rides to this UNA resort. Very important, too, is the register of the week or month vacationers there, the list of which is growing daily.

And then, of course, there are students attending the UNA Cultural Courses inaugurated there at the beginning of this month.

What is very important, is that our young Ukrainian Americans are flocking to the "Soyuzivka"—the gift to them of "Bát'ko Soyuz." There is not much time. Make your reservations immediately.

U. N. A. PROGRESS AS REFLECTED IN REPORTS GIVEN AT 23rd U.N.A. CONVENTION

By UNA President DMYTRO HALYCHYN (Resume)

At the very outset, Mr. Halychyn brought out that in the history of the Ukrainian National Association the most successful year was the one just prior to the previous convention, which took place in Cleveland, in 1950. In that year the UNA membership had been increased by 5,511 new members. The Cleveland convention passed a resolution to increase the membership by 30,000 new members. This goal was but partly attained, for though during the four subsequent years which preceded the present convention the UNA gained 27,257 new members, yet actually UNA total membership was increased only by 14,212, due to loss in membership on account of deaths, suspensions, etc.

The most striking feature of the past four years, the speaker continued, was the number of suspensions, as a result of which the association lost 7,578 members. The blame here can be laid at the doorstep not only of the suspended members, he said, but also upon that of some branch officers who failed to prevent them from allowing themselves to be suspended and who failed to impress upon them the advantages of belonging to the UNA and the losses they suffer as a result of suspension.

The "Soyuzivka"
After having outlined a number of other problems and matters relative to the organizational aspect of the UNA, the speaker then dwelt upon the "Soyuzivka"—the UNA Estate, near Kerhonkson, New York, particularly on the problem of acquiring it and establishing there an Old Age Home for UNA members. He reported that the purchase price of the

"Soyuzivka" was \$70,000, and that over \$200,000 were invested in addition, for improvements and renovation. Alluding to the fact that the upkeep of the Old Age Home will require a steady inflow of funds, Mr. Halychyn added that the "Soyuzivka" will also be an important means of advancing the cultural aims of the UNA.

Publications
The speaker then went into considerable detail concerning the various activities of the UNA, especially in the Ukrainian cultural field, and about its active interest in public and world affairs. Referring to the Korean war, he reminded his auditors of the fact that many young members of the UNA fought in it, and many were wounded or lost their lives in this war against Russian communism and aggression, and in defense of freedom and democracy. Then turning to the leading and vital role played by the UNA in public life and affairs, the speaker described the value of the work done by the association in sponsoring the publication of works in English on Ukraine and Ukrainians. Within recent times, he pointed out, the UNA has added to its list of eight such publications two more, namely, *Ukraine in the Twentieth Century*, and *Ukraine Under the Soviets*, both by Prof. Clarence A. Manning, both of which have won high praise, and have more than proven their value.

Svoboda
After having outlined the financial position of the organization, Mr. Halychyn, who is also the Manager of the "Svoboda," gave a financial report on it and its publications. Ac-

ording to the report, during the past four years the income of the Svoboda amounted to \$670,810.97 while the disbursements amounted to \$667,660.09, leaving a balance of \$3,150.88. Both the income and disbursements during the past years, he said, were 100 per cent higher during the preceding four years.

Mr. Halychyn ended his report with the following statement:

U.N.A.—Pride and Inspiration
"The fourteen thousand new members which increased the size of the UNA, the four million dollars jump in UNA assets, the publication of *Ukraine in the Twentieth Century* and *Ukraine Under the Soviets*, which have brought about a clearer understanding of Eastern European situation and particularly the Ukrainian problem, the two years already spent in preparing for the publication of a monumental *Ukrainian Encyclopedia* in the English language, the two *UNA Almanacs*, the Ukrainian novel *Riky* (Paradise), the considerable material aid given by the association to the *Ukrainian Congress Committee of America* and the *United Ukrainian American Relief Committee*, and in support of action designed to aid the Ukrainian people, the redoubled activity in community and national life by UNA members—all this is evidence of the devotion of UNA members to those noble ideals which—on the occasion of the 60th *UNA Anniversary*—a leading American newspaper wrote, 'have made the Ukrainian National Association the pride and inspiration of the Ukrainian people throughout the world.'"

The UYL-NA Convention Concert Shows Great Promise

Here is some news from the Chicago Convention Concert Committee. After several months of talent scouting, here is a list of what the audience will see when the curtains part for the Twenty-first Annual UYL-NA Convention Concert, which will be held at the Chopin School Auditorium, Sunday, September 5, 1954, at 2:30 P.M.

First on the program will be the St. Nicholas Catholic Church Choir; a sixty-voice choral group under the direction of the young and very able Demetro Evankoe.

Next, is Lillian Opychany, a beautiful, dramatic soprano, who is a Chicago favorite and has a voice with a great future. Miss Opychany recently was selected as the best woman singer at the Chicago Conservatory of Music. Kimball Hall was the scene of her latest performance as a soloist with the Merchandise Mart Chorus where she sang the soprano lead in the *Seven Last Words of Christ*, an oratorio, by Dubois.

Thirdly, will be Victoria Sebestyanski Kerluck, a native of Winnipeg, Canada, and a very fine violinist who is a product of the Chicago Musical College where she studied on a Hans Basserman Violin Scholarship. Here is an artist

who will go a long way in the world of music.

Then there is the newcomer to these annual convention concerts. Chicago will have its first glimpse of the Ukrainian Ballet of the Twin Cities—this talented group hailing from Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, are doing a tremendous job for our Ukrainian culture around the Twin Cities area.

Fifth—will be the Slavuta Choir of Chicago. This newly organized group is rapidly making a name for itself under the direction of Jurij Yarmovych.

Sixth—The Ukrainian String Ensemble. This group of instrumentalists consisting of three string instruments and a piano have already captivated Chicago Ukrainians in just a few concerts and we are sure you too will love the beautiful music made by these superb musicians. Some of you delegates and guests will probably hear them perform in your home towns for they are anticipating a tour some time in the near future.

Seventh—you will hear the fine Basso Alexander Kulpak. He was once with the Chicago Civic Opera Company and also was a soloist with many of Chicago's leading choirs, too numerous to mention, one of them being the Prize winning

Ukrainian National Choir of Chicago which was directed by the late George Benetzky. We are sure you will like Mr. Kulpak's Basso renditions.

Eighth—will be another appearance of the Ukrainian Ballet and also a dance group composed of school boys from the St. Nicholas Parochial School. These young lads are under the tutelage of Miss Strawniak and we know that you will love them.

Ninth—Lillian Opychany and Alexander Kulpak will blend their voices and sing excerpts from our favorite Ukrainian opera *Zaporozhets za Dunajem*. This duet is bound to get a great ovation, for everyone knows that these two grand voices will put on a memorable performance!

Finally—the Choir Boyan of the St. Vladimir Orthodox Church. The Choir Boyan has some thirty-five voices and is directed by the Reverend Stefan Pozniak. Reverend Pozniak has made this group a very fine singing aggregation and a credit to Chicago Ukrainians.

As one can readily see, a splendid program has been prepared for this 21st Annual UYL-NA Convention Concert. All our young Ukrainian Americans are urged to attend this festival of Ukrainian music and dancing.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N TODAY!

Graduates Buffalo General Hospital



Dr. Eugene Steckiwy, was a graduate in Anesthesiology, from the Buffalo General Hospital, on June 23, 1954, the fifth anniversary of his ar-

rival in this country. He studied Medicine in the Ukraine and Germany.

He worked for 2 years at the Buffalo Mercy Hospital. Following that he took a one year post graduate course in General Medicine at the University of New York. In December 1952, he passed his state board examination and became a licensed doctor permitted to practice Medicine in New York State.

He has been working for the past 2 years in anesthesiology—a year at the Meyer Memorial Hospital in Buffalo and the second year at the Buffalo General Hospital from which he was just graduated. He is on the staff of the Kenmore Mercy Hospital and the Emergency Hospital of Buffalo.
Dr. Steckiwy is a member of

For The Common Good

By MYKHAILO KOTSYUBINSKY
Translated by PERCIVAL CUNDY

(1)

THE THUNDER RUMBLES

Zamphir Neron, a weel-built thirty-year old Moldavian, drank up the last of his wine from an earthenware pitcher and rose up from table. With a smile of contentment from his Sunday dinner, a smile which played all over his ruddy countenance, made all the redder by the good food and wine, he turned to his wife:

"Clear up quickly, Mariora, for we're driving to the vineyard today, and meanwhile, I'll hitch up the horses."

"All right," replied his wife, unclasping the broad copper bracelet which had just slipped down on her hand as dark as bronze.

But before she could put the bracelet back in place, she felt the round table, a yard or so in diameter, tip up on her knees, and all the dishes rolled and clattered and rolled all over the passage, where on account of the searing heat, the Moldavians usually eat in summer.

"Here, steady, you imps!" Mariora cried out, startled, holding on to the table with both hands.

The ones guilty for the catastrophe—two seven- or eight-year boys and a little five-year old girl—appeared not to have heard the mother's outcry. Their dark eyes flashing with joy, with merry shouts they cried: "We're going to the vineyard! Let's go!" and jumped up from the table and scurried to the stable after their father, waving their unfinished corncakes as they went.

"A plague from God, these children!" exploded Mariora, gathering up the dishes scattered over the passage-way. "Aren't you eating, grandad Dim?" she said, turning suddenly to a grey, almost white-headed old man, her husband's father, who remained sitting at table with a vacant smile in his grey, turbid eyes.

"No thanks, I've eaten all I want," quietly replied grandad, stooping down to pick up some dishes from the floor.

The wife began to move about, gathering up the dishes and carried them and the rest of the meal inside. She then wiped off the three-legged table and stood it along the wall.

Her languid movements, the earthy color of her face, the corners of her lips sagging down, all witnessed to over-fatigue, and her figure, bowed down.

Having put the house in order, Mariora, standing before the mirror, twitched and pulled out the wide sleeves of her

fine cotton blouse, which at every movement revealed the the bronzed forearms adorned with copper and glass bracelets, adjusted the enormous ornamental necklace hanging round her neck and looked at her short bodice with its broad laces as if debating whether to put on something warmer for the trip, but the June sunshine coming through the grated window like a sheaf of rays reminded her that it was hot outside and that in the heat her husband would be surely awaiting her with the horses already hitched up. Mariora went out of the house.

On the "prysba," a wide bank of earth running completely around the house, grandad Dim was sitting surrounded by ducks and hens and, with the vacant smile of the insane, was doling out handfuls of crumbled corn-cakes to his feathered friends who rushed upon it with clamorous avidity.

Shielding her eyes with her hand, Mariora looked in the direction of the shed. After a moment the wheels began to rumble and Zaphir, holding back the fiery horses with difficulty, drove up to the house in a smart, new, painted wagon on iron axles. From its green body the happy faces of the children peered.

Mariora got in and the horses, with necks arched from the tightly-held reins, dashed off down the street stirring up a great cloud of dust. Swarms of dogs came rushing out of front yards, racing after the wagon with frenzied barking, darting under the horses' hoofs. Shading their eyes with their hands, Moldavian peasants, adorned in their Sunday best, gazed at Zamphir's wagon, smacking their lips with pleasure.

And truly, it was pleasant to see Zamphir's well-knit figure, his face as proud as that of a Roman patrician, his robust torso, tightly clothed in a gold-embroidered sleeveless vest, displaying the flaring sleeves of his white shirt beneath which were visible his sinewy arms corded with veins standing out Zamphir's brilliant dark eyes, his elongated full face bordered with a closely cropped black beard beamed with such contentment, radiated such pride, as though announcing to all the world that Zamphir was an actual peasant landowner second to none.

With those same hands, which now held the leather reins so powerfully, he had earned all his present estate, all that which put him on a level with any other proprietor, for which many a one now envied him. Therefore it was that

he looked so proudly at those he encountered, whistled so jovially to the sleek horses with proudly arched necks swept the heavy wagon along as lightly as a feather past the wattle fences of the narrow street.

They passed the village. Zamphir drove at a trot along the banks of the Prut. There lay the green marshy pools of the river's overflow, further in the distance loomed the villages on the foreign side. Along the Roumanian side three pairs of oxen were towing on a hawser a barge painted red up the river. A white pennon at the prow fluttered in wind, flashing in the sun. A tall sunburnt steersman wearing a red fez was leaning on the tiller. Beside him sat a shaggy white dog, gazing at the shore. Higher up in a distant bend of the river, beneath the arching willows, a string of rafts was quietly gliding downstream like a sequence of black islets floating on the blue bosom of the river. From thence, borne on the wind, came snatches of lively dance songs with which the Galician raftsmen were diverting themselves on their journey far away from home.

The children noticed the dog and leaned out of the wagon: "Mother... mother! See, what a pretty dog! Soo...sh, bow-wow!"

"Back inside!" the father suddenly exclaimed, turning round to the children.

Just at that moment, a wagon laden with women and children came driving up behind and overtook Zamphir. The two Moldavian drivers exchanged a look and suddenly, as though by tacit agreement, stood up from their seats, loosed their reins and shouted to their horses... The horses, feeling themselves freed of restraint, gave a leap, stretched forward and shot off like arrows in rivalry, soon disappearing in a thick cloud of dust. Only now and then, when a stronger gust of wind blew the dust to one side, could be discerned from afar the two wagons, one nearer, the other farther, swaying like drunken men from side to side in their frantic career...

The children clung with both hands to the side of the wagon... Their black eyes sparkled with ecstasy... Ah, it was wonderful to be swept along thus, caught up from the earth as it were, flying somewhere far away!... The willows, the gardens, the hills seemed to be chasing backwards towards the village as

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CANADA'S FUTURE

(Guest editorial by editor of "Ukrainian Commentator"—published by the nationally representative Ukrainian Canadian Committee)

On the occasion of Canada's 87th birthday we pause to reflect on the prophetic statement that the twentieth century belongs to Canada.

The first half of this century has been a rapid settlement of our agricultural lands in the west, followed by the discovery of extensive natural resources of coal, oil, gas, nickel, asbestos, iron, uranium, and concomitant with these a high degree of industrialization. As a result Canadians today enjoy a standard of living second only to that of the United States, with a prospect of even a brighter future.

Material wealth alone, however, does not suffice for the making of a great nation. Side by side with our material things we must possess moral and spiritual attributes to counterbalance and guide our natural development. Our land area and our natural resources, without our spiritual strength, would be a hazard rather than an asset when we consider the limitless greed of some of the aggressors. In terms of our population we are a small nation situated in a remote portion of the globe. Our role as an interpreter of the British to the Americans has been over-rated.

Canada's importance among the society of nations lies not only in her potential as a highly industrialized country, but also in her moral and spiritual attributes as a champion of justice and fair play, both at home and abroad. It is principally because of this our moral strength that the mere mention of the word Canada stirs the imagination of all freedom-loving people and creates in them the desire to make it their future refuge and home.

On the other side of the world, however, the Russians with calculated efficiency of a ruthless totalitarian form of government are confident that the future of the world will be in their hands. And they intend to accomplish their mission

under the camouflage of Communism. So far they have been progressing step by step without a check. After the first world war they bled and beat into submission the Ukrainian republic, the second largest land area in Europe. After the second world war they tricked and subjugated the Baltic nations, central and southern Europe, and have been active in China, Korea, Indo-China and elsewhere. The treacherous hand of Russia has been discovered in Harwell, the British center of atomic research, at Los Alamos, the American center of atomic power, in Washington, Ottawa and Canberra. Its next appearance is everybody's guess.

This enemy of ours is merciless and unscrupulous and he disregards all moral and spiritual principles or values. His attitude toward our spiritual values can best be illustrated by his own actions. When the French parliament honored the fallen in Dienbienphu, the Communist deputies remained sitting. Such action is an affront to our universal tradition. Since the Communists refuse last respects to their fallen compatriots, we can imagine how they would treat their living opponents, irrespective of nationality. Those who saw the Communists in action know best and this is the reason why we believe that war is a great evil, but slavery is worse. This should be a lesson and a warning to all doubtful Thomases, who would not believe until they see.

We do not claim that our way of life in Canada is perfect and that there is no room for improvement. Far from it. Nevertheless we are fully aware that our system, with all its imperfections, is second to none, and it is our duty to cherish and develop it. If Canada continues its progress in the future as it did in the past, all Canadians have reason to be proud of their participation in the building of a country, which even now, is the envy of the world.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT--BERIA NEVER EXISTED

If the reader of these lines lived behind the Iron Curtain, there would be no choice for him to believe it or not. He would have to believe it, that the late, unlamented Lavrenti Beria, dreaded head of the Kremlin's MVD, who was purged in June of 1953—never existed.

Consider the facts:—For some 20 years, Beria, as head of the secret police, sat in on the high councils of the Kremlin and his name was frequently mentioned in the Red press. By October of 1952, when Stalin was still alive, Beria was listed in sixth place in the hierarchy of the communist leaders. In March of 1953, when Malenkov took over, he rose to second place, directly under the new Big Brother. He attended all the military reviews and the operas. In December he was a dead duck, after being charged with treason. His trial was secret and his execution was secret. Then the Big Eraser went to work, for it was not desirable for the Russian people to remember that he had even existed.

In April, 1953, several artists of the republic entered a side door of the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow. It was in the small hours of the night and they were armed with brushes and pigments. A scaffolding was erected about a huge painting of all the members of the Politburo, a kind of heroic group in oils of the top men. Delicately and with great care, they used turpentine on the head of Beria until, lo, he was gone. However, there was still the neck and shoulder of the No. 2 man remaining, hunched in position

right next to Malenkov. With amazing skill and speed, the Honored Artists of the Republic sketched in the face of the new No. 2 man, Nikita S. Khrushchev, who had shot up from fifth place. The new head fitted nicely on the shoulders very much as a child imposes various heads on cut-outs in the Sunday comic sections. The retouchers then went away, according to information reported in the Saturday Evening Post this week.

In September of 1953, subscribers to the Great Soviet encyclopedia, which had been released in 204 volumes the year previously, received addenda and errata tear sheets from the State Scientific Publishing House. There was a little slip that gave instructions. They said that pages 21-24 of Vol. 5 should be cut out "with scissors or razors blade, keeping a margin next to the spine of the book to which the new pages can be attached."

The four pages, of course, contained a biography of Beria, accompanied by a photograph, and hailed him as "the closest comrade in arms of Stalin." The four pages were replaced with photos of the big whaling industry in the Bering Sea. State librarians in the schools of the republic, who kept the encyclopedia on their shelves for the pleasure and illumination of their eager students, shrugged and followed suit.

In this connection, Soviet librarians, in their copies of Bibliotekar, the official library trade journal, received a directive from S. Ambartsumian, Chief of the Libraries of the Republic. He said: "The main

Press and Book Review

La Croix, largest French Catholic daily, March 6, 1954, comments editorially:

"Moscow has decided to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the union of Ukraine and Russia with special splendor. But in reality the three centuries of co-existence have not succeeded in suppressing the desire of the majority of the Ukrainian people for independence. In order to appease Ukrainian nationalism the Kremlin spared no concessions, undoubtedly remembering the hard policies of the Czars. But we must assume that Ukrainian nationalism must be extremely vigorous when the government of Moscow now donates to Ukraine the Crimea, rounding up the territory of Ukraine, which even without it is larger than that of France. But can these concessions balance the discontent of the Ukrainians? Hardly. The Ukrainians above all prefer full independence."

O Journal, Brazilian daily of March 22, 1954, comments:

"Ukraine, which was the first victim of Red imperialism, gave warning to the civilized world on the barbarian methods of Cheka, GPU and NKVD, but its bleeding plea remained unheeded. What happened long ago in Ukraine was repeated in the Baltic States, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, China and Korea. There is no evolution which would divert Russian imperialism from its dream of conquering the whole planet for the Bolshevik power."

Irish Independent, of Dublin, Ireland, April 22, observes:

"Of the countries occupied by Russia, none is larger than Ukraine. With an area almost seven times that of Ireland, it has a population of 40 millions and is one of the richest countries in the world. Ukraine has an untold wealth of minerals; without its oil wells Russia could never have stood up to Hitler. It also boasts of some of the finest farmlands in Europe."

Yet the world knows little of Ukraine. An ancient Christian nation, its soldiers fought the pagan hordes from the east centuries before many of the present nations of Europe had been formed. Its history for the past 300 years has been similar to our own before 1922; even since their conquest in 1654 by the Muscovites (now called the Russians) the Ukrainians have been waging a guerrilla war in an attempt to regain their independence. With the collapse of Czarist Russia in 1918 their efforts seemed to have met with success. But Ukraine fell to the Bolsheviks in 1920, since which time an underground struggle has been waged, of which the outside world is not supposed to be aware."

This year the Russians are using the tercentenary of the treaty by which Ukraine lost its independence to celebrate the devoted and eternal friendship of the Ukrainians with the Russian people. But throughout the world are scattered many, exiles from Ukraine; in the United States alone there are close to one million. These people will not be deceived by the propaganda of Moscow. They know that as Ukraine was the first country enslaved by Lenin, it has been and still is the most troublesome part in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

FIRST VICTIMS OF COMMUNISM

White Book on the religious persecution in Ukraine

(Translation from the Italian) Published by "Analecta OSBM", Rome, 1953. 116 pages.

This book contains a detailed story, with dates and statistics, of the persecution and liquidation of the Ukrainian churches, both Catholic and Orthodox on all Ukrainian territories, under the Russian-Communist control. The material is very informative and the authors deserve credit for having it published in English language. The book contains 24 illustrations and a map of Ukraine.

task of Soviet librarians is the unwavering fulfillment of the historical decisions of the All-Union Communist Party on ideological questions."

A Summer Letter

This is a sort of summer letter to those of our younger American born and raised generation members of the Ukrainian National Association who were honored by their fellow members of their respective UNA branches by being elected to represent them and the interests of our UNA as delegates to its last regular convention, the 23rd, held over the Memorial Day weekend in Washington.

By "summer letter" I have in mind one written in a light tone—but still with its serious undertones. After all, I well know that about this time most persons are vacationing—either actually or in their imagination. There's not much pep in most of us in this hot and humid weather. Still, despite the summer sluggishness, one's mind sometimes fastens upon something serious.

I have here in mind a suggestion. When it does turn into serious channels, why not allow it to dwell for the moment or two, if you please, upon your obligations to the

UNA, the Svoboda and the Ukrainian Weekly? You worked, deliberated and thought hard at the convention. You were a credit there to your organization and to those who sent you there. But, your job did not end then. And you know it.

Much is expected of you. Your friends are looking forward to seeing you act as exemplary UNA Convention delegates are expected to act after the convention. They expect you to be active in your branch activities, gain new members, keep the faltering ones in line, and—they also expect you to be not only subscribers of the Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly but also to contribute articles, news reports to both, in whichever language you prefer.

So, it's a bit maybe early, a couple of weeks or so. But right after Labor Day—why not fulfill all the hopes placed upon you.

And, of course, assuage those pangs of conscience as good members of the UNA.

JOSEPHINE GIRAJLO GIBBONS

THE AMERICAN WAY

Citizens of Tomorrow

By MAURICE R. FRANKS

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Maurice R. Franks is of the National Labor-Management Foundation and Editor of its official publication, PARTNERS.)

In a recent column we discussed the challenge the teenagers present to us zeen-agers, and promised in this article to attempt to show how to meet it. To us the answer is fairly obvious: we can follow the example of intelligent business management and plow back fat lumps of today's profits to allow for tomorrow's development. This means spend money—plenty of it—on ways and means of safeguarding our teen-age youth's future development. Youth is our human reserve and is entitled to a sizable allocation of funds from our present financial reserves.

This doesn't mean lining teen-age pockets with gold; it means supporting every establishment dedicated to youth guidance—not with pennies, but with folding money to enable all of them to deliver real service.

It means seeing that every community has full facilities for the normal, constructive undertakings of youth. It means seeing that enough creative projects interesting to boys and girls are kept in motion so that no young person will have time for destructive enterprise. It means seeing that those projects are capably staffed by adults, retained and well-paid as professionals when enough volunteers are not available. It means making all such establishments centers of resounding personal and community interest, so that each will feel to the full its own vitality.

No community big enough to have a school should be without its Youth Center, wherein every healthy undertaking of youth can be adequately housed, supervised and sparked with creative enterprise.

In each such Center substantial quarters should be provided for all present youth organization: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, YMCA, 4-H Club, Future Farmers of America, a Junior Achievement Club, and whatever others the youth might desire. Hobby clubs should be set up and encouraged. A civics lab should be provided, wherein good government in action can be studied by means of direct participation—aiming toward making the entire Youth Center self-governing.

Central facilities should also provide for all the normal, social diversions of youth—music and dancing so dear to all healthy boys and girls—rec-

ord players and up-to-date libraries of records—even the soda bar.

Although such a Youth Center could, to begin with, be housed within existing school facilities, the ideal setup would be a building located apart, specially designed, individually staffed and privately endowed. It would be a clubhouse and administration center for all youth wholesome undertakings, a place offering far more than any of youth's present unsavory hangouts. In its appointments and overall atmosphere it would be a true reflection of dynamic Americanism projected into young lives.

Give youth clubs—youth will join no gangs; Give youth challenging projects—youth won't go astray. Give youth a place to find and express itself—youth will create rather than destroy.

This can be considered an insurance policy against juvenile delinquency. The Kremlin understands this kind of insurance; it makes full use of it to indoctrinate Soviet youth with the glories of Communism. The government-built youth centers of Soviet Russia are now fully set up and functioning—each a self-conscious cell in tomorrow's Communist empire. The Communies know who their citizens and leaders of tomorrow are, and aren't squandering the energy that is in them.

Are we Americans, then, with everything to gain and nothing to lose—and with tenfold the wealth, the Kremlin can muster—to stand idly by and let our youth go to seed, while Russian Youth enters the final competition, fully prepared for the future?

The challenge is clear and will cost us a fortune. But that cost can be met out of just the money we Americans squander on the phony types of indoctrination.

For instance, each year the big philanthropist squanders fabulous sums on trying to save our American way of life by seeking to teach old dogs new tricks—an obvious impossibility. Each year, too, he squanders equally fabulous sums on talking to himself—meaning others just like him. Let him divert these monies to financing a wholesale building program for American Youth.

Let these big-moneyed people who can easily afford it pave the way, and we the little folks—will follow up with our fair share.

Poet's Corner

BY APPOINTMENT

The poplar, like a poem tall with hope,
The shape inevitably right, and strict,
In living motion where the thin leaves clicked
A metric proper to such narrow scope,
Was still not vocal till the single bird
Arrived from nowhere at the songless tree,
Arrived for singing—and as though for me—
A lonely singer, wanting to be heard.

Indeed, have happened thus to any man,
I had a fancy that there was a plan,
Somewhere, that had contrived a bird in flight,
A songless tree, and a blest hour that came
To a waiting man, alone, who bore my name.

DAVID MORTON

THE MOTH AND THE VISION

(Concluded)

And he fears to turn and look backwards at his comrades' weapon and his latter is stupidly speaking with his eyes the frantic slogan: "Onwards, onwards!" and he who does not keep on moving forward, but wishes to look behind, such a one will be stabbed right in the eyes by his comrades' weapon and his world will be destroyed for ever. And he who turns aside and flees into the broad open plain will find his eyes darkened and his world will become changed and never again will he be the same as he was, for the broad open plain will always be an alien world to the fugitive, and his native tongue will be turned into a curse by his comrades because he refused to enter in his turn into the portal of horror.

He who voluntarily joins the gigantic swarm remains no longer his own master. His comrades behind greet him with praise because he for a moment has advanced out of their

ranks and he imagines himself to have become their leader, but he can by no means lead them backwards if he should suddenly so desire, for the weapons of his comrades menace him from behind, and he is awe-inspiring only to those who march ahead of him. He has become a driver.

These embattled men keep on marching and every one curses the unfortunate before him and over whose dead body he goes in his turn. And no matter how many fall before them, these in front know that the inescapable weapon of a comrade is always close at hand ever ready to stab him in the back. Who knows when the last one will arrive and what slogans will be speaking in his eyes?

I see the serpent crawling, but I cannot perceive its head. Who was that certain one who first constituted the monster's head? Who was he who called his comrades together and led this gigantic swarm to follow

(Concluded on page 3)

Ukrainian Youth News

By WALTER W. DANKO

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—LABOR DAY WEEKEND, 1954

Word coming in from the "Windy City" has the 21st National Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America one of the greatest ever. The Chicago Convention Committee is working feverishly to make the 21st birthday convention of the UYL a terrific affair and from what I'm told, car, bus, train and plane pools of all sorts are being organized throughout the USA and Canada to bring the Ukrainians in droves to Chicago, Labor Day Weekend.

If you are interested in attending the 21st national convention of the Youth League but are at a loss for people in your area planning to make the jaunt, listed below are some key persons you can contact to join these various pools: Joseph Smindak, 1850 East 3rd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harry Kasha, 32 Ross St., Clark-Rahway, N. J.; Olga Zepko, 690 Allyn Street, Akron, Ohio; Walter Warwick, 254 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.; Charles Zubyk, 305 E. 2nd St., Girard Ohio; John O. Mitchell, 130 S. 18th Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Alex Pronchick, 538 Mt. Prospect Avenue, Newark, N. J.; Mary Gulick, 535 Gypsy Lane, Youngstown, Ohio; Anne Koshey, 3246 Trowbridge, Detroit, Mich.; Walter Bacad, 141 E. 88th Street, New York, N. Y.; Joseph Gurski, 8885 Littlefield, Detroit, Mich.; Charles Tyranski, 1207 Lobdell Street, Wilmington, Delaware; William Mural, 4416 W. 51st St., Cleveland, Ohio; William Polewchak, 335 Rosehill Place, Elizabeth, N. J.; Michael Wlochorek, 13814 Vassar Drive, Detroit, Mich.

The New York Times of August 5th, 1954 reports that Mayor Michael Hawrylak of Edmonton, Alberta in Canada is of Ukrainian ancestry as are half the people in Edmonton. The population of this "Prairie Province" city is 160,000 people.

Sheepskin Parade: More and more of our Ukrainian youth are graduating from the na-

tion's schools of higher learning. In the old days it is probable that a college education was the key to success, today it's more than likely just another feature on your resume. Although a college education is a wonderful thing, and as many of our Ukrainian youth as possible should strive for a sheepskin, it now takes hustle and plenty of it to get ahead. A few of our recent graduates are: — William R. Boyasko, Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, hometown — Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Andrew Martimiek, Kansas City College of Osteopathy and Surgery, hometown — Bethlehem, Pa.; Danjel Farynyk, Bachelor of Industrial Engineering, New York University, hometown — Bayonne, N. J.; Walter Dworakivsky, Bachelor of Science, Duquesne University, hometown — McKees Rock Pa. and Ann Zbalyshyn, Bachelor of Science, Duquesne University, hometown McKees Rocks, Pa. and Ann Zbalyshyn, Bachelor of Science, Duquesne University, hometown — Carnegie, Pa.

The summer issue of Viltis magazine reports that a Ukrainian Dancing Club has been formed in Denver, Colorado. It looks as though the UYL's "Ukrainian Dances" book will certainly be welcomed especially by such distant places as in Denver.

Chicago Convention Briefs: Steve Pesarchik of Auburn, N. Y. has offered to bring to the convention blue and yellow gladiolas. Steve has a 100 acre farm in Auburn... The Youth League's Christmas cards will be ready for the convention. There will be six different types and they are all by our Ukrainian youth... The film "National Costumes of Ukraine" described in the Spring Trend by Dr. Wachna and Dr. Lueyk of Toronto Canada will be shown at the convention. This will be the first showing of the film in the USA... Part of the Convention concert will be taken up by the

terrific dancers from St. Paul, Minnesota... Terry Szmagala, Sports Director of the Ukrainian Youth League of Ohio and now a student at the Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka will speak on these courses at the Convention... Governor Stratton of Illinois will, in all probability, be the main banquet speaker... Upper New York State (Syracuse-Rochester area) has reserved two railroad cars for the convention... New York-New Jersey area is reserving a plane for the convention... Joe Smindak and Al Pronchick have been made honorary members of the Auburn Bachelor's Club. After the convention who knows if they'll still be eligible? Eh fellows?

Terry Sawchuk, star goalie of the Detroit Red Wings hockey team has undergone surgery recently in University Hospital, Ann Arbor, for chest injuries suffered in an automobile crash recently. Surgeons said that while the injuries were serious, Sawchuk's condition was good and he should not be in the hospital for more than a week.

Playing against the Detroit Lions, the professional football champions for 1953 at Soldier's Field in Chicago this month will be the other recipient of the Ukrainian Youth League's "Outstanding College Football Player of Ukrainian Descent" award, namely Bob Mischack, recent graduate of the United States Military Academy. Bob is now a 2nd Lt. in the U.S. Parachute Corp. at Fort Benning in Georgia. Bob joins Chet Hanulak in playing for the all-stars.

Plan now to attend the UYL-NA's 21st national convention to be held Labor Day Weekend (September 4, 5 and 6th) at the Hotel La Salle in Chicago. Send your \$13.00 registration fee which includes all in the convention social whirl today to: Miss Antoinette Horbaczewski, 2024 West Rice Street, Chicago 22, Ill.

FOR THE COMMON GOOD

(Concluded from page 2)

though snatched up and spun around by some raging whirlwind... Mother laughed with sheer joy, while father, good "daddy," kept urging on the flight, waving his hand, the white sleeves of his shirt flapping like the sails on a boat. The horses extended themselves like serpents, foamed and frothed and would not be overtaken even when the wagon behind drove up so close that its horses were almost on a level with the front wheels of the first. No, no, no, no, no, still in front... Then the others fell behind until their horses gave up the chase. Zamphir tugged the reins, his horses slackened their gait and finally stopped. Zamphir wiped his perspiring brow with his sleeve, jumped out of the wagon, and with an expression of pride on his face heated by the race, affectionately patted the necks of his fiery coursers.

vineyard from those of his neighbors, but the profusion of sprawling vine branches, as though despising all bounds, swarmed across the fences, interlacing themselves into those of their neighbors, fraternally uniting into a green sea of vineyards. It was as though a mighty green wave had overflowed the slopes of the serrated mountains, surging upwards to the yellow peaks which looked down from on high upon the Prut, on its green marshy pools, onwards to the distant reaches enveloped in a greyish haze.

Below, the green sea of foliage sported every shade of color from dark green to greenish yellow; and from above this melody of color was repeated by the varied harmony of the copper bells of the flocks and herds pasturing on the high meadows intermingling with the melancholy strains of the shepherd's pipe.

Zamphir loved his vineyard mightily. These three acres of soil, thickly planted with luscious vines, divided from the mountain by centuries-old walnuts, delicate apricots, and grey-leaved quinces had come to him from his father, a heritage from his forebears, far removed, perhaps. So many memories were bound up with this vineyard. As a child he had run about in it, tasting with pleasure the sweet grapes, peering under every vine, into every nook and corner. All of it was familiar to him, all of it was his own. There under the walnuts he used to steal away on holidays with the slender black-eyed Mariora, still a mere girl; there to try

his luck with it, he had planted some particular sort of grape, and now see how luxuriantly it had thriven! — and here, as husbandman, he had already raised a small plantation.

CANCER

Statistics show that every day an average of 620 Americans die of Cancer. Heed the Seven Danger Signals urges the American Cancer Society.

Regular physical examinations are one of the best safeguards against dying from cancer, according to the American Cancer Society.

Surveys made by the American Cancer Society reveal that only a little more than half the public know even one of the seven danger signals. Are you one of them?

According to the American Cancer Society the number of those saved from cancer could be doubled by early detection and prompt treatment.

In the United States today, reports the American Cancer Society, about 160,000 children under 18 years of age are fatherless and 175,000 motherless because of deaths of parents from cancer.

Cancer is a disease that menaces mankind from from cradle to the grave, the American Cancer Society points out. It kills more children from 3 to 15 years of age than any other disease.

If present death rates continue, the American Cancer Society figures that about 23,000,000 Americans now living, will die of cancer.

(To be continued)

U.N.A. BRANCH 287

Branch 287 of the Ukrainian National Association was organized during December 1936 in Jersey City, N. J., by Mrs. Dmytro Halychyn. The nine charter members, all young men, named their group Sons of Ukraine and elected Peter Hrabar president, Peter Komendat treasurer, and John Procyk Jr. secretary. During 1937 Frank Dubeck became treasurer and Theodore Lutwiniak secretary. At the end of 1937 the branch had ten adults and two children as members in good standing; another adult and a child were added to the roster during 1938.

In 1939 Nicholas Tomchuk became president, Peter Hrabar vice-president, and Myron Hrabar auditor. The branch organized a U.N.A. baseball team and participated in the U.N.A. Baseball League games. This was probably the most active year in the history of the branch insofar as social life and athletics are concerned. Although 17 members were admitted during this period only six remained in good standing. The baseball team was deactivated at the end of the year. The branch had a total of 20 members; 1940, 23 members,

In 1941 some of the members joined the Armed Forces of the United States of America. Myron Hrabar became treasurer. As it was difficult to get new male members at the time it was decided to accept female members. During the year ten members were admitted, all girls with only one exception, boosting the total membership to 33.

In 1942 T. Lutwiniak began organizing members outside of

Jersey City. When his prospects balked at joining the branches in their localities it was arranged for them to pay dues by mail to Branch 287. The branch admitted several out-of-town members during 1942.

In 1943 Genevieve Skoczypiec (now Mrs. Kufta) became president, Mrs. Mary Lutwiniak treasurer, and Miss Catherine Magura secretary. More than half of the men were in the service. Three years later Miss Magura became president, Mrs. Lutwiniak treasurer, and T. Lutwiniak secretary; they remain in office today. Myron Hrabar and Michael Polischook have been auditors since 1939.

Not a year has passed that Branch 287 did not admit several members. Since the end of the war, however, many of the Jersey City members had married and moved out of town. Also, the branch continued its policy of admitting out-of-town members. The result is that the branch conducts practically all of its business by mail, since even most of the local members prefer to pay in advance by check. The branch has members throughout the United States.

At the present time the adult members of Branch 287 hold 196 certificates; the juvenile members hold 54 certificates, bringing the total to 250 certificates in force. The branch treasury consists of more than \$400.00.

T. Lutwiniak represented Br. 287 at the U.N.A. Convention in Harrisburg in 1941, Pittsburgh in 1946, and Cleveland in 1950 the delegates to the Washington convention were T. Lutwiniak and Miss Magura.

SOVIET STILL GAINS IN HEAVY INDUSTRY

The first published comprehensive official report on Soviet economic performance in 1954 indicates that heavy industry, the basis of the nation's military might, will again set new production records this year.

On the basis of the record for the first half of 1954, it appears that new production peaks will be set this year for steel, pig iron, coal, oil, electric power, and other vital components of the Soviet military-economic potential.

Despite the much-publicized consumer-oriented economic policy adopted last year by the post-Stalin regime, the production record during the first half of 1954 for consumer goods and food was mixed. Sharp increases are reported for expensive consumer durable goods still produced only in small quantities, while important mass consumer goods and key food items had their outputs increased little or not at all.

The report published by the Soviet Central Statistical Administration appears to indicate that the small minority of wealthy Soviet consumers who can afford television sets, refrigerators, and the like have been the chief beneficiaries so far of the limited progress achieved in implementing the present regime's promise of more attention to consumer needs.

1954 Output Estimated

As customary, the initial report gives only the percentage increase achieved in the production of various items during the first half of 1954 compared with the corresponding period of 1953. Since the actual production of many basic commodities in the Soviet Union last year was officially announced, the probable 1954 output of these goods can be estimated by assuming that the percentage increases in the first half will hold true roughly for all of this year.

On this assumption the estimated 1954 production of five key heavy industrial raw materials of the Soviet Union is as follows: steel, 45,500,000

short tons; pig iron, 31,900,000 short tons; oil, 64,200,000 short tons, and electric power, 147,600,000 kilowatt-hours. (A short ton is 2,000 lbs.)

These 1954 estimates for production are from 6 to 11 per cent more than last year's output of these commodities, which was as follows, steel, 41,800,000 short tons; pig iron, 30,100,000 short tons; oil, 57,900,000 short tons; coal, 350,000,000 short tons, and electric power, 133,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours.

In contrast with these large gains, output of the dominant textile material of the Soviet Union, cotton cloth, rose only 3 per cent during the first half of 1954. This suggests that the total 1954 production of cotton textiles in the Soviet Union will be about 5,500,000 meters produced last year. (One meter is one yard and 3.37 inches.)

No Data on Butter

Output of meat and meat products as a whole increased only 2 per cent during the first six months of 1954. No statement for butter is made for the first half of this year. In the past such silence regarding the increase of production of a particular commodity has usually indicated that actual output of that commodity dropped during the period considered.

Heavy Soviet imports of butter and meat during the past year seem to testify further to the unsatisfactory development of domestic production of these vital foods.

The most impressive production increases, in terms of percentages at least, were achieved with respect to durable consumer goods. As compared with the first half of 1953, production during the first half of 1954 increased 350 per cent for vacuum cleaners, 188 per cent for television sets, 216 per cent for household refrigerators, and 107 per cent for radio receivers.

At least two serious disappointments are indicated for heavy industry by the production report. Though oil output increased 10 per cent, the

UKRAINIANS AND RUSSIANS COMPARED

One is often asked what are the psychological differences between the Ukrainians and the Russians. A good answer to the question can be found in an essay written on the subject by a prominent Ukrainian scholar of the last century, Mikola Kostomariw (1817-85).

According to this authority, there is in Russian a greater sense of the State, of the interests of society as a whole than in the Ukrainian, who "is more individualistic and a personal." In the nature of the Ukrainian, said Kostomariw, "there is nothing of a violating force, nothing of a leveler; there is no politician, nothing of the cool calculator, of the determination to pursue one's purpose."

Ukrainians Freedom-Loving and Individualistic

In original Slav society, Kostomariw wrote, love for personal freedom was the distinguishing feature in the character of the Ukrainians, and communalism the feature of the Russian tribe. The cardinal conception of the Ukrainians was that the tie between men should be founded by consent and sundered on the grounds of mutual disagreement. The Russians held that once a tie was established, it should be permanent. They considered it the will of God, and therefore not liable to human criticism. In public in-

stitutions the former recognized only the spirit, the latter tried to give it substance.

In politics, according to Kostomariw, the Ukrainians would only create voluntary communities bound by their needs and in no wise interfering with their immutable right of personal freedom. The Russians on the contrary, aimed at a strong communal body on the basis of permanence and unification. The first named reached federation, but could not realize it properly, the second attained unity and created a strong State.

"The Ukrainian tribe," wrote Kostomariw, "repeatedly showed itself incapable of a monarchical form of State. In the ancient days it was the dominating tribe in the land of Rus; but when the inevitable time arrived to perish or to unite forces; it had to yield the first place to the Great Russian tribe. In the latter there is something colossal, creative; a spirit of the architectonic; a sense of unity; the domination of a practical sense which knows how to go through hard times; to choose the time for action, and make use of the favorably. This is lacking in our Ukrainian tribe. Its love of unrestraint brought it either to a state of disintegration of Communal ties, or to a whirlpool of motives which turned the historic life of the nation into a squirrel's wheel."

(To be concluded)

Kersten Committee Report

(Concluded from page 1)

Ukrainian population always refused to submit to and acknowledge the Bolshevik rule in the Ukraine. Consequently, these massacres were one of the many terrors visited upon the Ukrainian people by the Communists in an effort to break their national spirit and to discourage them from any feeling that they might one day be liberated from Communist rule.

Another witness to the Vinnitsia massacre was asked whether the relatives of people who were arrested inquired of the NKVD what happened to their relatives and friends. Mr. Pavienko replied as follows:

"The mother of my daughter-in-law, after her husband had been arrested for crimes unknown to her, inquired of the NKVD why he was arrested and when would he be released. She was given only the answer that he had been sentenced to 10 years without the right of correspondence..."

Other witnesses also corroborate the fact that this was the uniform answer given by the NKVD to friends and relatives of those who were murdered at Vinnitsia.

MOTH-VISION

(Concluded from page 2)

him? Did they march voluntarily to the portal of eternal horror and was each one a leader to his comrades who followed on behind? When did the moment arrive that the leaders became drivers? Why did they not turn back and away from the portal of horror while they were still leaders? Did that first certain one perhaps feel behind him the weapons of his comrades and did not dare to turn round and look them in the eye? Or is it perhaps that the gigantic serpent has been blind and headless from time immemorial and fearful in its blind hopelessness as old chaos? Who then will deliver sighted humanity from the body of the sightless monster?

indicated gain in production is too small to give any great hope that the 1955 oil production goal of the fifth five-year plan will be achieved. Similarly synthetic rubber production increased only 2 per cent from January to June of this year as compared to the same months of 1953.

The Importance of Mass Distribution

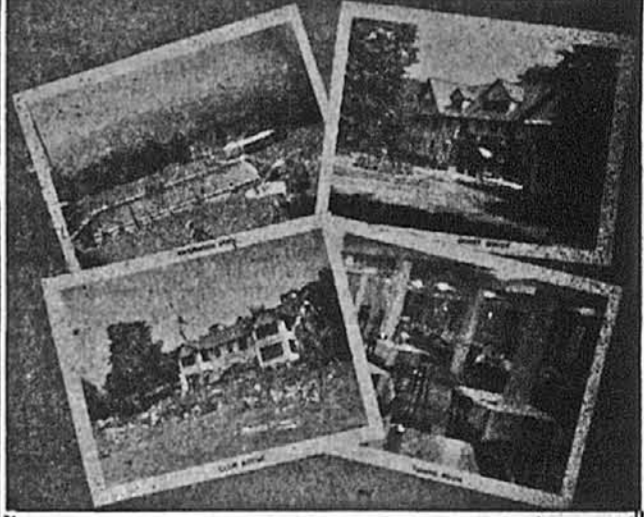
Paul Mazur, a distinguished writer on economic affairs, recently said, "if we are going to continue the process of building our ability to produce in a competitive society, we must shift our emphasis from the overpowering idea we give to production to a much more equitable consideration of the factors of consumption."

Mr. Mazur is one of many authorities who have come to believe that the importance of our distribution system has been slighted. We have heard time and time again that American mass-production is the envy of the world, and the solid base on which our living standards are supported. Unfortunately, this seems to have overshadowed the fact that mass-distribution is an equally powerful force, equally essential to the maintenance and further improvement of those living standards — and that it is mass-production's full partner.

It is obvious enough that mass-production would not be possible unless the machinery existed for bringing the goods to consumers in every last corner of the land, from the teeming metropolises to the tiny villages. Mass-distribution is that machinery. Pioneered by the chains, its principles have been adopted by all other kinds of merchants. The cardinal idea back of it is that it is better for all concerned to sell a large volume of goods at a small unit profit than a small volume at a big unit profit. It has transformed this nation, and it has worked to the great and direct advantage of every citizen.

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РІК І.

Ч. 8.

ЛИСТ ДО ПЛАСТУНІВ — ЮНАКІВ

24 липня, 1954 р. горіла Ваша Юнацька Ватра на честь Українських Січових Стрільців. Горіла ясно, спала іскри, освічувала Ваші обличчя, запалювала радість у Ваших очах, а гордість у Ваших душах.

24 липня, 1954 р. Ви відчували тих, що в 1914 р. взяли в руки зброю і пішли засвідчити власною кров'ю свою любов до рідного народу і свою відданість ідеї самостійності України.

Ми, УСС, запам'ятаємо: Українські пластуни ЗДА перші відвідували 40-річчя збройного виступу УСС.

А Ви запам'ятайте: На Вашій Ватрі був найстарший із живих УСС — отаман Теодор Рожанковський, що мав синів у „Лісових чортах“, а внуків на таборі в Іст Четгем.

І ще запам'ятайте: Такі, як наймолодші з Вас — 12 літні — помагали УСС-ам у Карпатах, приносили хліб і вістки, а такі, як найстарші з Вас — 18 літні — йшли зі зброєю до наступу на Ключі і на Мавці.

Багато було пластунів у наших рядах.

А між ними один з найкращих, незабутній Осип Ярмичук, поручник і командант сотні. Хоробрий воляк, розважливий командант і сердечний товариш. Згинув під Кошоками в 1917 р. Був одним з перших і в Пласті, і в УСС. Тож не забудьте назвати котрийсь із своїх куренів його чесним і славним іменем. Він варт Вашого куреня, а Ви його імені.

Горіла Ваша Ватра...

Коло неї стояли відпоручники УСС та батьки й діти Ваші. Вони з любов'ю дивилися на Ваші ряди, бо сподівалися від Вас передовсім чотирьох речей: 1. характеру, 2. любови до народу, з якого походите, 3. гордості українського походження, 4. збереження традицій.

Хто має характер, той сповнить покладене на нього завдання.

Хто любить народ, з якого походить, той допоможе йому все і всюди.

Хто має гордість походження, той збуде пошану і має самопошану.

Хто зберігає традицію, той засвідчує і перше і друге, і третє.

Я був на Вашій Ватрі, я дивився на Вас, і я вірю, що Ви, Дорогі Юнаки, будете, під проводом Старшини, виробувати ці прикмети.

Роман Куччинський,

б. поручник і б. ад'ютант 1. Волку УСС.

3 НАКАЗИВ 1-ОЇ ЮНАЦЬКОЇ СТРИЧИ В ЗДА

Наказ ч. 1. Пластуни й пластуниці! Одним вітанням Вас сердечно на 1-ій Юнацькій Стричі в ЗДА. Ця Стрича має за завдання гідно відзначити 40-літнє відновлення Української Збройної Сили.

Саме 40 літ тому почали творитися перші ряди Українських Січових Стрільців, які відновили першорядну столітню традицію українського війська. Тому теж в два дні Стричі мають не лише затиснути між Вами пластову дружбу, але своєю працею бути наслідком до цієї річчівки, яку святкує ціле українське громадянство в ЗДА.

У святковій ватрі будуть нашими гостями ті, що стояли колись в рядах Українських Січових Стрільців, і ми маємо надію, що кожний учасник Стричі зуміє оцінити цю честь та прийняти вузлу, що зв'язує нас з двома поколіннями. Згадайте часом та поглядіться у своїх грібах, а своєю пластовою поставою докажите, що ми є гідні бути наслідниками тих, що зі зброєю в руках йшли на поклик Батьківщини!

Наказ ч. 2. Одним закритим Перш Юнацьку Стричу в ЗДА, присвячену 40-літнє відновлення Української Збройної Сили.

Нам приємно відітнути в цій миті, що це буде перше святкування цього Юнівею в українській суспільності, як це

ствердив представник Братства УСС п. ред. Роман Куччинський. Пласт веде!

Добра пластова постава учасників, масова участь у пластових змаганнях та учасність вивели свідчать про Вашу виробленість.

У Стричі взяли участь 123 юнаки, 112 юнакич, 38 пластунок, 22 члени пласт. сеньйорату, разом 295. Відмічимо участь у Стричі представників наших далеких відділень осередків: Шикаго та Мінеаполіс. Ця Стрича започатковує відновлення традицій пластових стріч, що відбувалися на Рідних Землях, і ми сподіваємося, що зустрінемо всі на другий рік в це більшому числі та покращимо ще кращу пластову поставу та освіту.

СКОБИ! Підписали: п. сен. Мирослав Раковський, Голова Крайової Пластової Старшини, п. сен. Ольга Кузьмич, Крайова Командантка Пластунок, п. сен. Тарас Дурбак, Крайовий Командант Пластунів.

З вислідів змагань під час Стричі:

У пластунів перше місце одержувє б. Курнів УПЮ-ок ім. Петра Кошаченка - Сагайдачного в Нью-Йорку. У пластунок перше місце одержувє І. Курнів УПЮ-ок ім. Олени Телги в Філадельфії.

ПЛАСТОВА ВАТРА

Редагус Колегія в складі: ст. пласт. Леся Храплива, пласт. сен. Богдан Кравців і пласт. сен. Ольга Кузьмич.

МИ БУЛИ ПЕРШІ

В метушні неділішнього ранку на Пластовій Оселі в Іст Четгем непомітно для всіх проходив ще один святковий момент Юнацької Стричі. Наші почесні гості — представники УСС-ів дякували Пластовому Проводові за шанування 40-літня їхнього вимаршу.

... і ми дякуємо Вам, що Ви перші своєю Стричею започаткували в українській спільноті цей ювілейний наш рік! — закінчив свої теплі слова ред. Р. Куччинський.

Отже справді ми — пластуни — перші? Здається, нікому з нас не прийшла ця думка, коли ми поставили під таким знаком влаштувати під час зміни таборів в Іст Четгем першу Юнацьку Стричу в ЗДА.

ставників УСС-ів — і відніці такій важливий у пластових святах чинник — погода — це все були справи, що далеко перед датом Стричі значили сон з очей членів КП Старшини — ініціаторів усіх цих заходів. Але у приготуваннях проходили скоро дні — а питання, чи все проміче задовільно, затемнювало все інше.

Під розлогами деревами на границі новацького табору цілу суботу негавав рух. Тут „урядувала“ комісія під наглядом наших пластових заступників, що виражала гуртки юначок і юнаків на історичний змаг. „Дивізійники вертаються до „УПА приготувалися до відходу“ — падали незрозумілі для сторонніх видчі накази. А гуртки юнацтва у повному пластовому виряді відходили до річкою виш — то знову з'являлися втомлені біля конторного стола.

А вечір аустрія їх усіх виструнчених в чотирикутнику на площі юнацького табору.



Юнацька Стрича в ЗДА. Представники УСС, члени КПС та Команда Стричі біля командного шатра. Стоять зліва на право: п. сен. Ірина Лобчас, Голова Крайової Пластової Ради п. сен. В. Мясюк, Крайова Командантка Пластунок п. сен. О. Кузьмич, Голова Крайової Пластової Старшини п. сен. М. Раковський, о. Ю. Гриняк, п. Т. Рожанковський, п. Г. Дмитренко-Ратич, п. Р. Куччинський, проф. М. Заклинський, п. сен. М. Левинський, п. В. Гриняк, Крайовий Командант Пластунів п. сен. Т. Дурбак, п. сен. І. Падох.

Світлана І. Сорочко.

Табори вже розпочались...

(З пластового табору „Новий Сокол“ біля Воффало)

Котрий це вже раз? Здається, що... Так, це вже четвертий раз! Четверте літо сповняється Новий Сокол біля Воффало гуркотом приїжджаючих авт, стукотом молодіжних та життєрадісним сміхом усієї пластової братії — від найменшого шестилітнього новачка до сеньйора, того, з лисиною. Запах ялиць та польових квітів змішується зі своєрідним запахом розпалених сонцем шатер та сіна, що ним пластуни й пластуниці так совісно напихають свої сімники.

Цього року, як звичайно, таборують усі в один час: юнаки і юнакич, новачки й новачкич. В п'ятницю, дня 2. липня, вже приїжджають „перелюбні загони“ з Воффало і Клівленду та виконані із Нью Йорку, щоб приготувати дещо і поставити шатра для новачків. В суботу рано приїжджають новацькі сестриччини та пані командантка А. Домбчевська, а також головний командант усіх підтаборів, пластуп — сеньйор І. Скопчак.

Оселя наповнюється таборівниками із Воффало, Кентону, Клівленду, Ромчестеру і Сиракуз. Навіть з далекі Філадельфії приїждить делегація.

Змінено минулорічні місця підтаборів. Одинокі новачки таборують на колишньому місці. Юначки таборують на поляні Трьох Дубів, новачкич біля Левади Роменів, а юнакич аж гень за лісом, на краю сусідської фермерської садиби. Та це ще не одинака зміна. Вбудовано нову кухню, а давню перебудовано на своєрідний „лавальйон“ із закритою, скляною верандою, де приміщені магазини та кімнати для таборового лікаря і пашь, що варять у кухні. Крім цього побудовано душі, скріплені мости, виспано штурмом.

Учасників — більше як сотка, коли не вичислювати Булав. Вже відбулося свято-не відірають табору в неділю та відправлено Службу Божу в таборовій каплиці. Піднесено пранори. Увечері відбулася перша спільна ватра для всіх підтаборів.

Три тижні перед нами, Тижні, наповнені сонячним промінням. Ми, таборівники, поборюємося, що, як і кожна гарна річ, минуть вони для нас закорсо. Та проте залишають нас багатішими на спомини та пластовий досвід.

Табори розпочались!!!
Мушкетер
Учасник табору на „Новому Соколі“ 1954.

ІЗ ПЛАСТОВОГО ЖИТТЯ

У днях 12-13 червня 1954 р. відбувся на пластовій оселі в Іст Четгем III-ій Крайовий З'їзд Старших Пластунів. В Програмі входили реферати ст. пластунів: Ю. Гноя, В. Бойчука, Л. Онискевича, давши дискусія над рефератами, звіти уступаючого Реферату Старших Пластунів, прийняття резолюцій та вибір нового Крайового Реферату УСП'ів. Реферат вибрано в такому складі: Р. Лявни, Л. Онискевич, Я. Паливода, В. Немирович — члени.

Заходом реферату Уладу Старших Пластунок відбувся в днях 11-19 липня мандрівний табір старших пластунок у горах Кетскіл. У склад Команди ввійшли: ст. пл. Оксана Волчук — командантка, ст. пл. Галина Полтавченко — бунчужна та ст. пл. Ніна Федоравич — писар. В таборі діяла теж участь Референтки Вишколу пл. сен. Ганка Кошач, Табір, не звичайно на невелике число учасниць, профісов з успіхом і дав позне вдоволення.

Роман Куччинський

ПУСТИ МЕНЕ, МАМО...

Пусті мене, мамо, до табору,
До сонця, до волі, до простору!
Пусті ж мене, мати,
З Пластом мандрувати,
З Пластом мандрувати
До табору!

Вставала б я, мамо, рано вранці,
Бігла б я россою по поляниці.
Бігла б я по воду
До річки до броду,
До річки до броду
Рано вранці.

Сиділа б при ватрі в кожний вечір
На любій, розмові молодечій,
Гляділа б доскоху,
Як зірки мигочуть,
Як трісоче ватра
В косяній вечері.

Стояла б на стійці по наказу,
Ночі не згасхулася б ні разу,
Стояла б я чемно,
Хоч лачно і темно,
Хоч лачно і темно
По наказу...

Вернулася б, мамо, з табору —
Привезла б я силу із собою,
Привезла б я силу,
До нового чину,
До нового чину
І до бою;



Мандрівний Табір Юначок „Лисаний Камінь“ на відпочинку під час мандрівки на гору Плято, гори Кетскіл.

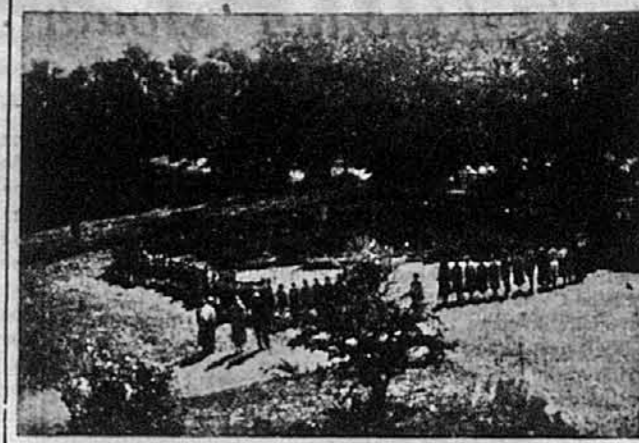
„У мандри, у мандри ходім, юні друзі“...

Колись у дитинстві розказували нам казку про лицаря-мандрівника, що зустрів на своїй дорозі камінь із надписом: „Пойдеши наліво — зустрієш щастя та легкий життєвий шлях; пойдеш направо — зустрієш пригоди, боротьбу зі страхіттями, а на кінець славу.“ І лицар скрутив направо.

Важко дивувалося і буде дивуватися цьому лицареві. Важко важко зрозуміти, що саме керувало його вчинком. Часом і сам „лицар“ не може собі усвідомити, що саме спонукало звернути його на важчий шлях. Коли б запитати сера Гілдері, що саме спонукало його наражати своє життя на такі великі небезпеки, відраховавши на Монт Еверест, він повинен здивувати очима поглянувши би на питаючого.

„Бажання пригоди є частинкою людства“, — сказав Карло Герлігкоффер, провідник іншої гімалайської експедиції.

Відчування, що існують далекі, незнані країни, та бажання пригоди поведло колись конкістадорів відкривати нові землі, керувало амбіцією держав у відкритті північних полюсів та південного бігуні. І сьогодні це дивне, неогрунтване бажання поведло сміливців на вкритий німбом недоступності Монт Еверест, Ан-



Ранше піднесення прапора у таборі новачок „Лісова Полянка“.

ТАБІР НОВАЧОК В ІСТ ЧЕТГЕМ

... І знов, як минулого року, заряснів Іст Четгем новачками голівками. Тільки цього року їх куди-куди більше, майже вдвоє стільки, як минулого: самих новачок 160, а ще до того підтабір новачків, біля 80 душ, під проводом братчика Володка Кулиничка.

Нелегко було сестриччям опанувати таку велику кількість дітей, та навіщо ж є старі, випробувані пластові методи? Поділемо табір на три гвіади; відповідно до того, котрий новацький ступінь osiąгнули новачки. Першим гвіадом зайнялася крайова референтка новачок, сестричка Дарка Хухрала, другим — Миросла Пришлак, третім — Луба Іванчук. Вуничужні — Марта Доберчак, а в других двох тижнях Гали Савчак — пильнували дисципліну та правильного чергування зайнят у таборі. Писар Кесія Карпевич писала накази. Всеч. отець Ю. Гриняк та лікар д-р Барусевич та д-р В. Мрич слідкували за духовним та фізичним здоров'ям малих таборівничок.

Команда та Булава табору склалися в цілому із 28-ми людей. Булаву творили молоді сестрички — самі ще майже діти, такі дотепні на своїй „веселих вогнищах“, а такі серйозні у підході до своїх завдань супроти новачок. Сестрички пожертували безлічці інтересів не лише своїм дорогим вакаційним часом, що міг їм дати „приватний“ відпочинок чи добре платну працю, — пожертували навіть можливість побувати учасницями в таборі юначок, де так привабливо горять могутні ватри і так весело в шатрах у гуртку найкращих подруг. Та сестрички зрозуміли, що їх місце там, де передається пластова ідея молодшим поколінням, зрозуміли, що саме вони відповідальні за вдатність того процесу.

А над цілим табором стояла улюблена і завжди така дбайлива до новачок командантка — сестричка Сташка Гойдиш. І спільним зусиллям Команди та Булави в таборі був порядок. Ліжечка в кімнатах застелені, на землі ні порохинки — бо найчистіша кім-

ната діставала щоденно пранорень чистоти. В ідальні приїдженні так тихенько, що можна було пошепити через стіл порозумітися. „А коли лунав сміхоток на пополудневу чи вечірню тишу — сто відмаде-сять новачок клялося до ліжечок і ніхто-ні слова вже не говорив. А всі ті чуда діялися через пранорі, що відзначали найкращих.“

А зміст — що до нього весь рік тихенько зітхав новацьке серце! Дістали його новачкич подостатком, живучи різніми „Лісовими Мавками“, „Святоіванськими Мушками“ чи „Лисичками“ в таборі „Лісова полянка“!

Недарма ж радили щось там сестрички так пильно кожного вечора, коли новачки вже спали!

Надивилися вони там на вогники, наслухалися казок, наспівали пісень! Находилися по лісі, п'янаючи шораз нові дерева та квіти. І на змагки д-р Барусевич та д-р В. Мрич слідкували за духовним та фізичним здоров'ям малих таборівничок.

Чи не найбільшою подією був „День Пластуниці“, коли приїхало так багато батьків і всі поділялися, як новачки з віночками на головах виконували вправи під звуки пісень. А тою виставкою, то новачки справді могли гордитися! І вшвишки, і мішечки до горіздювни і зльїшки, а ще до того моделі української хатки під стріхом, а мальвами під вікном, із глечком на плоті та песиком при буні. Зрештою — було і ціле маленьке село з „правдивими“ полукіпками на полі та з каченятами на ставі. Була й модель табору із дотепними шатерцями з листочками.

А зараз після Дня Пластуниці був тиждень осадності та доброго діла. Хіба ж легко відмовляти собі в продовж трьох днів морозива та соди, щоб заощаджені гроші перелати дітям в Німецькій? Та проте новачки витеркали. І сестрички не залишилися позаду, доповнюючи насу своїми гриниш, що їх дістали як зворот коштів подорожжю до табору. Разом цілий табір подарував українським дітям в Німецькій 70 доларів. Та не кількість грошей тут найважлива.

Сонячні хвилини скоро довели до часу, коли вже треба було робити підсумки: 49 дістало новацькі хустини — стало новими новачками, 44 складо новацьку обійницку і здало першу новацьку пробу, по двадцятці відійшло із табору з гордим іменем юного орляти та орляти.

На новацькі вмілості звернено цього року особливу увагу. Діти зацікавилися новими ділянками життя, що до-ї проходили допри них байдуже. 34 „лісові мавки“ збагачили тайни лісу, 47 мурашок набрало замилування до всякої праці, більше як 50 „ведмедушків“ та „очайдушків“ пізнали, як „трава росте“ та як новачка може допомогти „іншим, навіть дорослим. А пона-де 80 „малих сестричок“ зуміє заопікуватися молодшою ріднею, коли мама на праці. Та це ще далеко не кінець, бо були там ще „фахові“ таборівнички: вишивачки, швачки, приятельські тварин та рослини, редакторки, співачки, танцюристки...

Були й такі новачки, що здобули аж по чотири вмілості!

„Лісова Полянка“ вже за-вердела, щоб дати місце „Маленьким Стрільцям“, а потім довгих десять місяців жити мрією про майбутній табір. Та незмірний захват нових думок, переживань, бажань та мрій кільчить в душах її колишніх мешканців...

Сестричка Манка

ньому пластовому юнакові шлях, яким завжди йшли Пластуни в ім'я свого першого головного обов'язку: „Бути вірним Богові і Батьківщині“ через ряди УСС-ів, до I УА Дивізії і легендарної УПА.

Такими самими думками керувався і ми, плануючи що першу Юнацьку Стричу: розбудити у вишнійшій пластовій молоді глибоку пошану до всіх, що в останньому столітті воєн стали зі зброєю в руках в обороні України — як теж поглибити їхнє знання історичних визвольних змагань. В цьому напрямі була побудована і теренова гра, що мала бути іспитом знання нашого юнацтва. Три групи символізували три різні етапи боїв і мали три різні задляння: бій на Мавці, бій біля Бродами та вкритий рейд УПА. Майже 200 учасників цієї великої гри виявилися назагал задовільно із своїх завдань і показали не лише добру пластову поставу, але й знання наших останніх визвольних змагань. Значить, задум удався і ми можемо планувати нову біль-

шу та кращу Зустріч в наступному році!

На блакитному небі рисували чітко зелені гори. Прегарним шляхом мчало наше авто у сторону Нью Йорку, а привітний літній день нагдував „далеку, а так близьку нам...“ Наші настрої були, як цей краєвид, погідні та спокійні. Знову завершено один гарний момент пластової праці і знову, як це вже так часто було, добрі боги мали в своїй опіці пластуни. Доцне прервав ні одного святкового моменту, учасники дописали, а задуману програму переведено в дієлість.

Колі з такими думками та враженнями добилася я додому, між поштою знайшла картку з побажаннями від Головної Командантки Пластунок: „Уваляю собі всі Ваші гурботи у зв'язку зі Стричею — але вірю, що все таки при таких нагодах розворушують у тих наших молодих друзів дещо на діні приєпані до чужини!“

Так, у це віримо ми всі — і ця віра і оптимізм дають нам силу у всіх наших задумах і починах

О-К-А.