

Dedicated to the ideals
And interests of young
Americans of Ukrainian
descent.
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WEEKLY COMMENTATOR

MEMORIES

At about this time, when winter is unbending our ears as we take our daily two or three mile rapid walk, but its clear bracing air giving us energy and vitality, our memory, enscathed in its warm bed within our thick-skulled and unshattered head, goes back to our childhood days, to winter in Ukraine.

It so happened that way back in 1909 we, at the age of one year, were emigrated from our native land America by our parents to the village of Birki Velyki, near Ternopil, Western Ukraine. We presume we were the youngest American immigrant in Ukraine then. And so under the tender care of our parents we spent several years there, until the exigencies of fortune compelled us to come back to the land from which we had come, our native land. This, incidentally, was quite fortunate for had we stayed just a bit longer we, together with so many others, might have been killed. For the Ternopil area became a vast and bloody battlefield with the outbreak of World War I, between the armed forces of Austria and Russia.

Despite the many years which have flown since then, we on this winter day recall something which we hope may someday be recaptured in reality.

We awoke that morning—this about the age of four—and looking out the window of our solidly-built villager's strawthatched home—we saw before us an endless vista of snow-covered land. It was still snowing, a cold, dry snow, coming down silently and covering everything with its beautiful white cape.

Father and mother were already up and around. They were preparing for a visit of some neighbors. For what purpose, we do not recall now. Soon after breakfasting and

dressing, we were outside, waiting for father to harness one of his horses to the sled.

One does not see that type of a sled here in America. It was home-built, rugged, low-built, about two feet in height, around forty inches broad, with heavy runners, all made of wood.

Father bundled us in, and off we went, down the slight incline which led from our home toward mill on the small river which ran to the left of our orchard, and then turned right, narrow and deep, and provided the power for the mill at the bottom of the incline.

The horse was cantering at a nice pace. The snow was flying into our face. We turned right and proceeded to go up another but much longer incline, parallel to the river, which, after having gone through the mill spread out and became shallower. Then, we left the road, and cut across the fields. It was a shortcut. By then it was so cold, that our father got off the sled, and, in order to warm himself up, he ran alongside of the horse.

And so, with the runners of the sled lightly hissing over the snow, the hoofs of the horse throwing up clods of snow on our coverings and over our frostening face, we immeasurably enjoyed the thrill of it all, the sight of the snow falling, the endless stretch of the snow-covered land, the hushed stillness in the air, broken only by the dull clomp-clomp of the horse's hoofs the jingling of the bell hanging from his neck, and the light stamping of my father's trotting feet alongside the horse.

And so, now, as ever since, our supreme desire, one for which we would give the proverbial one million dollars, is to ride in a snow storm in a one-horse driven sled.

BREAKS FOR THE MOTORIST

An amusing, and also significant, commentary on the kind of service we expect from service stations is found in a sign a New England operator posted when he took a vacation. It read: "We are closing up for two weeks. The services we usually provide may be had at the following places: 1. General information—from the cop on the beat. 2. Cokes—at corner drugstore. 3. Rest Rooms—at home. 4. Change—a bank across the street. 5. Petty Loan—also at bank across the street. 6. Charity—at County farm. 7. Matches—from passerby. 8. Daily newspapers—from newsboy. 9.

Loading—in the street. Actually—all humorous exaggerations to one side—the typical American service station knows no superiors and few equals. The contrast with service stations in most other countries is striking. In most foreign service stations nobody wipes the windshield or checks the oil. As for rest rooms, are they clean over there? Well, as one traveler remarked recently—"They never heard of rest rooms. As for the TAB—as we call tires, batteries and accessories sales—they never heard of that either."

The American motorist really gets the breaks.

UN SELECTS AMERICAN LITERARY WORKS

Twenty outstanding literary works by American authors were selected for translation into foreign languages by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The big question was: which twenty books deserve the honor of representing the United States in this official way?

Literary experts were consulted among professors, critics, and writers. There was little doubt about Hawthorne's novel, The Scarlet Letter, Poe's Collected Tales, Melville's Moby Dick, Mark Twain's Huckleberry Finn, Emerson's Essays, Thoreau's Walden, and Whitman's Leaves of Grass, although several of these had brought their authors little return.

There was more controversy about modern books. Robert Frost's poem were soon accepted, as were two stories by Willa Cather, and Eugene O'Neill's plays, which won the latter author the Nobel prize in 1936.

Sinclair Lewis' Babbitt and Arrowsmith (another Nobel winner) were included, as were Dreiser's American Tragedy and Emily Dickinson's poems, although the authoress has never been widely read. Other curious choices were Henry James' Portrait of a Lady, Will Dean Howell's Rise of Silas Lapham, and Arlington Robinson's little known poems.

Benjamin Franklin's autobiography was included, as were Cooper's Last of the Mohicans and Irving's Sketch Book.

Fedzyshyn to Command Navy Reserve Center

Lieutenant Commander Michael Fedzyshyn, USN, a career naval officer of Ukrainian descent, has been ordered from command of USS "Petrel" to head the Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center at the Naval Gun Factory. He will take executive offices in the Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Commander Fedzyshyn is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Fedzyshyn, of Siomic Road, North Haledon, New Jersey, owners of Lindbergh Park. He has been in the Navy for 23 years. With him is his wife, the former Josephine Steppin, of Salford, Penna., and their daughter, Marjorie Jean, the Paterson Evening News of Paterson, N. J. reports.

Lt. Commander Fedzyshyn is a graduate of North Haledon local schools, and has worked his way from ordinary

seaman to his present rank. He served many years as a deep sea diver on the Western Coast, and was among those assigned to cleaning up the salvage work at Pearl Harbor when the Japs made their sneak attack on December 7, 1941.

Since then Lt. Commander Fedzyshyn has been very active at Guadalcanal and other outposts in the Pacific. His latest command was captain of the USS "Petrel."

Lt. Comdr. Fedzyshyn was home on a short leave during September and renewed acquaintances with old friends. The veteran seaman was raised in North Haledon from local grammar school and Paterson High School. He enlisted in the Navy soon after completing his schooling and enjoyed the life so that well he decided to follow it through as a career.

Successful Musical Program Headed By Ukrainian in Rio

Largely through the efforts of Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, the Ukrainian head of the Music Department of the exclusive Women's Club of Rio de Janeiro, a finely detailed program of music and comedy netted a substantial contribution to the Club's Charity coffers.

Mrs. Dushnyck has been residing for some time in Rio de Janeiro with her husband Walter, who is working with the War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Commission. Their son Mark attends the local Catholic school whose Building Fund Commission Mrs. Dushnyck is also very active.

The music and Comedy program given several weeks ago at Christ Church Hall gained wide publicity in the Rio English press, praising Mrs. Dushnyck for her fine efforts and featuring her photograph.

To strains of incidental piano music, the over 300 members and friends of the Rio Women's Club were formally greeted by the reception committee and ushered into the hall gaily decorated with errant sparkling musical notes and the twin maces of comedy and pathos. Mrs. Dushnyck, introduced by the program chairman, formally opened the program by thanking her committee members for fine cooperation. The audience then were treated to a rich program of vocal, instrumental and dance numbers with an added attraction of a short comedy playlet.

Guests and members were guaranteed against boredom both at intermission, when cocktail sandwiches and soft drinks were served and tambola and door prizes were distributed, and again after the program, when a buffet supper was served.

Ukrainian Lawyers Discuss Problem Of Notary Public

At the meeting of the Ukrainian American Lawyers Association held December 3rd, 1954 at the home of Marcel Wagner, 22 Condict Street, Jersey City, N. J., considerable attention was given to the problem of the notary public.

William Selnick delivered a carefully documented and annotated paper on the subject. He traced the origin of the notary public back to the Roman Law. He outlined the powers, duties and limitations of this clerical office and pointed out the distinction between the notary public in the United States as compared with the notary public in European countries. He discussed the many criminal and civil penalties that might be imposed upon the notary who oversteps the powers and rights of such office and infringes upon the practice of law by undertaking to give legal advice and preparing legal documents such as deeds, contracts and wills. Many instances were cited where defective documents prepared by notary publics had resulted in serious losses and difficulties for parties using the services of such notaries instead of competent and qualified attor-

neys.

John H. Roberts, President of the Association, delivered an informal talk on Practical Problems of Third Party Actions Involving Workmen's Compensation Benefits. Mr. Roberts explained how such actions may affect the injured person's rights to Workmen's Compensation benefits and how a claim for such benefits might in some instances prejudice the proper prosecution of the Third Party action.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at the home of Helen Kupchin on February 4th, 1955.

LECTURE ON UKRAINIAN LITERATURE AT COLUMBIA

This coming Wednesday evening, 7 p.m., there will be a lecture at Columbia University, New York, in the Fayerweather Lounge, on the Ukrainian Literature Under the Soviets, to be delivered by Prof. G. Y. Sherech-Shevelov. The lecture, to be given in English, is being sponsored by the Ukrainian Circle of Columbia University, reports Oleh Fedzyshyn, president of the organization.

UYL-NA to Hold Sports Rally In Syracuse

Andrew Wichorek of Detroit, Ukrainian Youth's League of North America sports director, announced this week that the annual UYL-NA Sports Rally will be held in Syracuse, New York, the weekend of May 13, 14, 15, 1955. Baseball teams from the United States and Canada will compete for the Fedan Memorial Trophy. Bowlers will be competing for one of the following in addition to cash

prizes: Fedan Memorial Trophy, Fallat Memorial Trophy and Chelak Memorial Trophy. Many sport notables have been invited to the three day affair. Marco Dieuch of Syracuse is chairman and Mrs. Theresa Novenche and Milton Kucharavy are co-chairmen. Information concerning the rally and the rules may be obtained by writing to Andrew Wichorek, 5457 Cecil St., Detroit, Mich.

THE MURDER OF ABO FATALIBEY

A reward of 5,000 German marks has been offered by Radio Liberation for the apprehension of the murderer of Abo Fatalibey, Chief of the Azerbaijan Desk of the anti-Communist radio station, it was announced Dec. 6 at the New York offices of the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism, Inc. The sum will also be paid for new evidence which would conclusively clarify the case, including the establishment of the motive for the crime. Questions of eligibility to receive the reward will be determined by the German police in accordance with customary procedures. The 5,000-mark reward is in addition to the 1,000-mark reward already posted by the German police.

In connection with the reward offer, Howland Sargeant, President of the American Committee, made the following statement:

"The victim of this brutal murder, Abo Fatalibey, has long been a valiant and effective fighter in the struggle to liberate his homeland from Bolshevik rule. An energetic and talented writer and broadcaster, he has been one of the outstanding workers in Radio Liberation since its beginning. We must take all possible measures to determine conclusively the motives and circumstances of this murder. Police investigation has thus far been inconclusive. Therefore Radio Liberation has decided to offer a substantial reward to stimulate additional efforts to produce incontrovertible proof and evidence.

In Front Line of Cold War

"It is clear that those who are actively engaged in Radio Liberation and similar anti-activities are in the front line of the Cold War struggle and therefore face serious hazards. We can take it for granted that Soviet agents will be assigned the task of contacting them, of creating doubts and suspicions in their minds; of resorting to physical attack and even murder and kidnaping. The more effective the 'migre fighter is, the greater the risk he is bound to run. These front-line warriors have elected to dedicate themselves to the anti-Communist struggle in spite of these dangers. It is the prime concern of the American Committee to take all possible measures to afford the necessary protection to those who have joined in this common effort, and it will take steps to expand those measures now in effect and to increase its vigilance against Soviet disruptive tactics. I am confident that, in spite of efforts to frustrate our activities and to demoralize our or-

ganization, all of us will continue the struggle and that evidence of such tactics will only serve to reinforce our determination."

The Munich office of the American Committee reported a new development in the Fatalibey case. The police established that a note found in the pocket of the murder man was not written by Fatalibey but was in the handwriting of the suspected murderer, Ismailov. The note was written in ungrammatical semi-legible Russian and read: "I wish all Azerbaijanis the best and await you in Italy. Greetings to all. Your ???." There was no signature, as indicated, only three question marks.

Funeral Services

According to information furnished the New York office of the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism, Inc. by its Munich office, dignified and impressive funeral services were held at Neu Ulm, Germany, on Sunday (December 5) for Abo Fatalibey, Chief of the Azerbaijan Desk of Radio Liberation, whose murdered body was discovered in Munich on November 22. Several hundred persons attended the rites.

Reports had been circulated that there would be some disturbances raised during the funeral but these did not develop.

The principal speech for the Azerbaijanian emigration was made by Jehan Hadjibeyli who had come from Paris for the occasion. Mr. Robert F. Kelly, Deputy to the President for Europe, and Mr. Manning Williams, American Director of the Radio Division spoke for the American Committee; Dr. Wladimir Weidle and Mr. Rajend Arsenidze spoke on behalf of the staff of Radio Liberation. Gerhard von Mende spoke briefly, representing the former German associates of the murdered man.

U.A. V. National Welfare Fund Appeal For Support

The National Welfare Fund of the Ukrainian American Veterans is at present sending Christmas gifts to the Ukrainian man and women serving in the Armed Forces of the U. S. or in Military Hospitals. The Ukrainian Weekly readers, are urged to send in the names and addresses of Ukrainian Americans who are now in service or in the hospitals to the National Welfare Fund, P. O. Box, 206, New York 3, N.Y.

We also urge our readers to send to the Ukrainian American Veterans organization (National Headquarters, 847 North Franklin St., Philadelphia, 23, Pa.), the names and addresses of Ukrainian Americans who served in World War I, World War II, and those in Korean War, so that the organization can prepare a historical record of Ukrainian Americans who contributed to the war efforts of the U.S.A.

Aside from sending gifts to the servicemen, the National Welfare Fund of the UAV has sided, by weekly payments, in assisting a Ukrainian American

veteran suffering from polio; established three scholarships for Ukrainian American youth, to attend Ukrainian Summer Courses at the Ukrainian National Association Estate at Kerhonksen, N.Y.; and has given a scholarship for a non-Ukrainian student to study Ukrainian language and history at Columbia University.

To continue and expand this fine work, the Ukrainian American Veterans are appealing to the Ukrainian American community organizations and individuals for moral and financial assistance in their work. Even a dollar will help. Checks should be made payable to National Welfare Fund, U.A.V.

The Fund committee consists of Chairman, Walter Escad of New York; Treasurer, John O. Flis of New York; U.A.V. Members, Rev. O. Kulick, Chicago, Gregory Herman, Jersey City, N.J., Henry Jepsal, Hartford, Conn.; U.A.V. Auxiliary Members, Helen Senyshyn, Philadelphia, Alice Guiz, Hartford; Citizen Advisors, Dr. Lev Dobriansky, Washington, D.C., Edward Popil, Scranton Pa., and John Duzansky, Chicago.

Olympiad Committee Sponsors Ski Meet

The Ukrainian Olympiad Committee is sponsoring a ski meet to be held on Sunday, December 26 at the White Face Ski Development at Wilmington, N. Y., for Ukrainian ski enthusiasts in Canada and the USA.

The meet is being organized by the Plast Youth Organization under Jaroslav Rubel, who is in charge.

The following events will be included in the meet: downhill, slalom and Alpine combination for men and the first two only for women. If snow conditions are unfavorable only downhill will be held. The meet will be held under the rules of the International Skiing Federation, and Bohdan Rak will be head judge.

The meet is open to persons of Ukrainian origin only. Contestants must represent bona fide loyal Ukrainian-American and Ukrainian-Canadian youth and sports organizations and points accumulated during the meet will be taken into account during the compilation of aggregate scores at the Ukrainian Olympiad to be held in New York next July.

Individual contestants may also participate but must show written proof that they are members of some Ukrainian organization (fraternal, church, cultural).

Letters of application should be sent in by special delivery to the Ukrainian Olympiad Committee, 140 Second Avenue, New York 3, N. Y. and the deadline is midnight Tuesday, December 21, 1954.

The White Face Ski Development is located on Route 86, fourteen miles from Lake Placid, N. Y. and can be reached by car. Participants are expected to cover their own transportation, food and accommodation expenses. Accommodation is available at the Development at 75 cents per night but blankets or sleeping bags must be brought. Ski boots and skis can be rented here. Hotel accommodations are available nearby. Participants wishing to practise before the meet may arrive one or two days before if they so desire. Participants must register on the morning of the meet, at eight o'clock. The meet will begin one hour later.

Winners and those placing will receive special awards. The organizations represented by participants will be credited with points they make according to the G-5-4-3-2-1 point system.

Further information may be obtained from the Olympiad Committee or from Jaroslav Rubel at 830 Faile Street, New York 59, N. Y.

Borot'bism: A Chapter in the History Of Ukrainian Communism

An interesting book titled as above has appeared on the bookstands. It is one of the series of Studies on the U.S.S.R. being published by the Research Program on the U.S.S.R. of New York City (401 West 118 street). Its author is Iwan Majstrenko. It is edited by Peter Dorman, and has a foreword by George S. N. Luekyj of the University of Toronto (325 pp., \$4.50).

One of the first attempts to establish a national communism independent of Russian control was made in Ukraine shortly after the 1917 Revolution. The party which made the attempt—and failed—called

themselves "Borot'bisty," from the title of their newspaper "Boro'ba" (the Ukrainian word for struggle).

Mr. Majstrenko, himself, a former member of the Borot'bisty party, shows how the Borot'bisty survived the Revolution and the war, working toward their goal of an independent socialist Ukraine, only to be absorbed and eventually destroyed by the stronger and more ruthless Bolsheviks.

Students of political science will recognize suggestive parallels between the aims and tactics of the Borot'bisty and those of the Yugoslav Communists.

MAYOR PROCLAIMS "HUMAN RIGHTS DAY"

Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York proclaimed Friday, December 10th, as "Human Rights' Day" at ceremonies in the Board of Estimate Room at City Hall, it was announced by Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Commissioner of the Department of Commerce and Public Events, who presided.

The volume includes documentary material translated for the first time into English, the author's recollections of the war period, biographical sketches of many Borot'bisty, and documents illustrative of the Borot'bist approach to the problems of Ukrainian nationalism and culture.

UKRAINIANS IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

By WASYL HALICH

(Excerpt from the Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine for June 1935 (Vol. 18, No. 2))

Extent of Ukrainian Immigration

The history of Ukrainian immigration to Pennsylvania constitutes a large part of the history of the Ukrainians in the United States. From the very genesis of mass migration from the Ukraine to America, which was in 1877, until 1930, when immigration was almost at a standstill, close to fifty per cent of the Ukrainian immigrants were bound for Pennsylvania. The United States immigration records list them as Ruthenians (Russniaks) rather than Ukrainians. A large number of Ukrainian immigrants have also been listed as Russians, Australians, and occasionally as Poles and Slovaks, depending on the nationality of the clerks at Ellis Island. Consequently the immigration records are not very reliable, but even so they show that a grand total of 263,311 Ruthenians (Ukrainians) entered the United States during the years 1899-1930, and of that number 114,179 gave Pennsylvania as their destination.

Oppressive Conditions in Ukraine

Although the entire Ukraine more or less, is represented in the polyglot population of Pennsylvania, the largest number of people who went to America were from the provinces of eastern Galicia and Ruthenia, both of which were parts of the Austro-Hungarian empire until 1918. These provinces are noted for their beautiful scenery and for their artistic population, but a long period of foreign domination had kept the country in a state of economic depression. Mineral resources were available, but the government did not encourage their development. The rural population kept increasing, the small farms had to be redivided among the grown sons and daughters, and each succeeding generation became poorer than the preceding. As there were no industries and most of the business was in the hands of Jewish merchants, the only things left for the local Ukrainian rural population were farming and farm labor. Because of the great number of laborers the wages of farm hands were very low. Unable to earn much at home, some of the stronger members of the families were forced to seek employment in other parts of Europe during the summer season and return home for the winter. Under such conditions not many families had all the necessities of life, and poverty had its inevitable companion, ignorance. The tax money obtained by the government went to Vien-

Poet's Corner

THE SERPENT. IN REQUITAL

Gently, quietly, I slither
Through the grass,
Scarcely the frailest blade
Quivers as I pass,
Lithe and longitudinal,
Pencil slim my frame,
Cool my body, cool and clean,
Though scurrilous my fame,
Doomed because of ancient sins
To crawl upon the earth,
I raise my pert head with high
pride,
I know my power and worth,
Though the heel of man may
crush me,
I do not envy him,
I have what nature gave me,
Not civilization's whim;
And centuries hence when men
may live
As glum apes in a tree,
They will peer down at my un-
changed
And free posterity.

Miriam Whitney Whites

na or Budapest rather than for local education and betterment. The compulsory school laws were not enforced because in many cases no schools were available, and as a result about forty-nine per cent of the Ukrainian emigrants to America were illiterate. In addition to economic hardships, the Ukrainians were subjected to religious, cultural, and political persecutions by their bitter enemies, the Poles and the Magyars, who, although minority groups in the Ukrainian provinces, were given ascendancy over the Ukrainians by the government. Under such conditions Russian "Pan-Slavic" propaganda flooded the country after 1848. The Russian Czarist government spent large sums of money on propaganda among the Ukrainians that were under Austria in an attempt to make them Russian sympathizers. It maintained paid agents in Eastern Galicia and Ruthenia and published newspapers through which it expected to further imperialistic plans. It is obvious that the long-suffering Ukrainian people were not immune to the Russian propaganda, which followed them even to Pennsylvania. It is no wonder that some of the Ukrainian immigrants whose ancestors were not Russian, never saw Russia, and who themselves do not know twenty-five words of the Russian language, call themselves "Russian."

Beginning of Emigration

In 1877 Pennsylvania anthracite coal-mining companies experienced a long strike of their workers, which caused much discomfort to the mine owners and the public. It was then that an agent representing a coal company in Pennsylvania appeared in the western provinces of the Ukraine and began recruiting mine laborers. As an inducement he promised steady employment and high wages. A few daring men decided to go to America. Much excitement accompanied their departure their relatives lamented they would never see them again. In the course of a few months letters came from America and before long American dollars also. Because of the high exchange value of the dollar in Europe, the American wages seemed almost fabulous and greatly stimulated emigration to America.

Early Immigrants

When the first Ukrainian immigrant arrived in the vicinity of Shenandoah and Shamokir the strike was still going on. Not knowing the English language, the newcomers did not understand the existing conditions; and, forced by necessity, they went to work in the mines as strike breakers. This brought upon them the enmity of the "old immigrants." Frequent riots took place during the strike, the ill feeling of the old miners toward the new workers lasted for many years, and as a result many an immigrant suffered an "accidental" death in the mines. Immigration, however, increased annually and the immigrants spread throughout Pennsylvania and into other states.

It was not until 1899 that the federal-immigration officials began to record the number of immigrants according to nationalities. It is impossible to determine how many Ukrainians came to America before 1899; their numbers have been variously estimated at from two to five hundred thousand. Although these figures are too high, nevertheless the Austrian and Russian governments, alarmed because so many young people were departing for America, laid obstacles in the way of emigration. Less than a decade after the arrival of the first Ukrain-

A DANE'S VIEW OF RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

A COMPARISON OF LIFE AND CUSTOMS DURING THE REIGN OF PETER THE GREAT

By JULIA MARGOLIN

(5)

In the town of Bar in Podolia Juel managed to locate the whereabouts of General Yezhov, and was thus able to follow in the footsteps of the Russian Army. Yezhov, incidentally, was quartered in this section for the purpose of "collecting" bread with the aid of two thousand dragoons. Juel's own dragoons complicated and retarded his movements, because they not only offered protection by escorting him but pillaged the population to boot. Among other things, the Dane's Russian convoy stole his own horses, sold them to the local Jews, only to forcibly reclaim the animals so as not to "displease" their master. Juel complained that "such and other tricks took a great deal of my time." When the envoy objected to this behavior, the dragoons would threaten to leave him altogether.

Finally, on August 9, Juel encountered Peter in the latter's camp, near Mohiliv on the Dniester. There the Tsar told the Danish Ambassador of the newly signed peace with Turkey. The army on the Prut was ordered to march in three directions, towards Smolensk, Kiev and the "Kozak country." The Dane and his companions continued to move westward, however, towards Lviv and Yaroslav. They were exhausted by the hardship of the trip and developed scurvy. Juel's translator, Hoffmeister Eisen- traub, died and was buried in Tsarhorod. The Ambassador noticed that the soil into which Eisen- traub's body had been lowered was white with salt- peter.

On August 30, 1711, Juel's party reached Lviv. The outskirts of the city were half-ruined and half-burned as a result of the attack by Charles XII, who, it will be recalled, was allied with the Ukrainian letman Mazepa against Peter. Lviv, according to the envoy, was "the prettiest town of any of similar size." The city had "many palaces, and most

houses are five stories high with columns, and made out of stone cut in quadrangle shape, beautified with ornaments of excellent masonry." Yet here and there certain houses were in a stage of neglect, for the war had exhausted even many of the wealthy inhabitants.

The Swedish King was supposed to have said that "by sacking and plundering this city such quantities of gold and silver were taken as could not be found in the whole of his kingdom." The Swedes took everything they could, including the ornaments in the churches, but "they tried to spare the people—even during the attack."

A representative of the Tsar General Janus, watched over the people of Lviv, so as to prevent them from joining the Swedes. It should be noted that the Swedes got along much better with the population than did the crude-mannered Russians. The Poles were favorably impressed with the Scandinavians, for though they came as enemies, after they got what they wanted, they left things in peace. But the Russians, coming as friends, "raised the taxes, and after collecting them resumed their stealing, robbing and open abuses, and took along all they could carry." The people of Lviv complained that King Augustus did not give them enough protection, for he allowed the Tsar to act as he pleased and even to arrest the most prominent people.

After a rest in Lviv, Juel sought a barge which was to bring him to Prussia. He met Peter again and for the last time in Thorun (Thorn), where peace negotiations were discussed, then left for Denmark.

Such are the perceptions of an observant Dane, who, coming to Peter's Empire as a friend, left Russia with rather unfavorable account of her life and customs, especially as compared with his higher regard for the people of Ukraine.

For the Common Good

By MYKHAILO KYRSHYBINSKY
Translated by PERCYVAL CUNDY

(18)

"Only do not discover any more phylloxera in our vineyards here. There are a good many of our people whose sole living comes from the vines..." he added, looking severely at Tykhovych.

Tykhovych began to explain the conditions to him, but from the manner in which the priest kept on dryly ejaculating at intervals, "So...so... God's will," Tykhovych perceived that the priest shared precisely the same view in regard to phylloxera as his parishioners. Without concluding his exposition, he said good bye to his host.

When Tykhovych returned from his work that same day, Grandad Dim was no longer there. Zampfir had come and taken him back.

End or Beginning?

One morning the Moldavians witnessed a curious procession. A wagon loaded with medley of stuff, rumbled down the village street. The central position on the wagon was occupied by an iron barrel, flanked

by Ukrainians in Pennsylvania they had become so numerous that, when their first missionary, the Reverend John Volansky, came to Shanandoah in 1884, he was able to organize several churches in that region and he found it necessary to make numerous trips to Pittsburgh and even to other states to administer to the spiritual needs of his people.

(To be concluded)

on one side by a chest full of small tools and on the other by a network sack stuffed so full of pointed wooden pegs that they stuck out all over through the meshes of the sack. All this was surrounded by spades, buckets, tin cans, iron chains and similar smaller material.

Beside the wagon the workmen trudged, some with long ironbound rammers on their shoulders, some carrying tin cans, and others with long gleaming instruments, the injectors, which could fairly have been compared to the swords used by warriors in the old-time predatory campaigns had it not been for the tinware reservoirs attached to the hilt of each. The procession was headed by Tykhovych who marched with a tall, narrow glass in his hands.

The procession moved forward slowly, accompanied by all sorts of noises. The wheels rumbled on the beaten roadway, the stuff in the wagon made an unmerciful racket, chains rattling like fetters, tins bouncing and clanging against one another, and the iron-bound bump-over all at times there resounded the purr of metallic reservoirs on the swordlike injectors.

With gaping mouths, the Moldavians marvelled at this strange procession and never took their eyes off it until it was lost to view over the hill. The most curious even betook themselves up along the Prut from whence it was possible to see all that might be taking

YOUTH AIR VIEWS ON CURBING CRIME

Youth came up this week with its own formula for combating juvenile delinquency. Six teen-agers—three boys and three girls of The New York Times Youth Forum—said that parents could eliminate or reduce resentment or rebellion in their children by treating them more like adults, and providing them with greater recognition.

Coupled with these factors, they observed, was the need for parents to seek expert help for problem children. They observed, there was need for parents to seek expert help for problem children. They said children should watch for the first signs of budding delinquency and guidance at that time, and certainly should give the love and affection that provide children with a feeling of security.

Seek Help of Experts

The subject of last Sunday's Youth Forum was "How Can We Combat Juvenile Crime?"

One of the panelists, a Carl Rinzler, 15 years old, of Passaic, (N.J.) High School, urged that early signs of delinquency be watched for and steps be taken, by seeking help of experts, to remedy causative conditions. Dr. Abrahamson said early signs of delinquency were excessive shyness, temper, revenge, temper, hostility and rebellious. He said that all people had a constant conflict between social and anti-social attitudes, with the winner determining the type of an individual's personality.

Another panelist, Brenda Hayes, 16, of the School of the Holy Child, Suffern, N.Y., cited

need for a closely knit, "friendly" type of a family guided by religious teachings. She said that parents should not be so strict that children "became resentful." She added that "God rewards good and punishes evil, and that makes me stop and think."

A third panelist, Calvin Wright, 16, president of the George Junior Republic, a youth community at Fulton N. Y., declared that fathers who met father in a man-to-man basis, instead of as parent and child, were sure to receive greater cooperation. He said neglectful parents should be punished or given an educational hearing. They should be taught the need of a child to have his own identification he said.

"Constant Bickering"

Rayla Teichberg said that parents should not only give love and affection but also should eliminate the "constant bickering" between many parents that made for tensions related to their children.

Melvin Johnson said he believed that children were not born as criminals or as juvenile delinquents, but their tendencies and personalities were outgrowths of home and home-area environments. Dr. Abrahamson, the moderator, supported him in this, but observed that there were rare cases of organic damage that prevented a person from knowing right from wrong.

Gail Washofsky urged that the schools should have psychiatrists and/or psychologists help nip juvenile delinquency in the bud. Guidance, she said, is better than punishment.

Grass Roots Opinion

CUERO, TEXAS, RECORD: "With vigilance and understanding in mind, a grass roots discussion movement called Freedom Agenda has been launched. This movement is designed to stimulate discussion of civil liberties and democratic government, both in theory and practice, at the community level.... Discussion, even if it

provokes disagreements, can lead to understanding, which is the best defense of freedom."

LEWISTOWN, PA., SENTINEL: "America is the leading producer of goods and services. Because we, the customers, are free to make known our desire for the world's freest economy."

ANAHEIM, CAL., BULLETIN: "It cost YOU \$699 last year for government operations on all levels—federal, state and local. The total came to a neat \$11 billion with Uncle Sam doing most of the spending and with defense needs accounting for nearly half the grand total. On a per capita basis the defense cost were \$319. Education in various forms including Federal educational benefits to veterans was the next largest item at an amount \$10 billion... Even the sky must have a limit—has it?"

with an injector, the other with a rammer—now they took position along the rows of pegs. "Begin!" yelled Tykhovych. The pegs were kicked out, the lew aside, and in their stead sharp nozzles of the injectors sunk into the ground, their reservoirs gleaming as their nozzles stabbed the ground, and after them came the iron-bound rammers stamping and filling the holes made by the injectors, thus giving the acid no chance to evaporate in the air. In irregular line the troops pushed forward, leaving behind them the naked devastated earth. The silence was broken only by "Zing, zing!" and "Thud, thud!"

Runners with copper measures were continually hurrying to the iron barrels out of which the steaming liquid was flowing through spigots, filling up and carrying ammunition to the injectors. The heavy fumes of the acid floated in the air, rose up on high. Unaccustomed to the smell, the Moldavians who were sitting on the hillside watching the process of decontamination, wrinkled up their noses and spat.

Tykhovych was absorbed, indifferent to all else. He was listening to the music of the

Svoboda Almanac

There is a type of a person who around Christmas time, when discussion in the family circle gets around to what to give someone as a Christmas gift, be it to the father, mother, sister or brother, or to some one else, invariably repeats the annual singsong phrase—"Don't get them a book." Invariably, I found out, much to the discomfort of my critic, that the recipient of my gift book accepts it with sincere thanks, and later tells me that he or she had read it, and, in most cases, enjoyed reading it. Sometimes, of course, the recipient has some critical comments about the contents of the book, which feeling, of course, is perfectly normal. The book may be to your taste or not, depending on what you are interested in.

So, as a welcome Christmas gift, I would suggest the large, illustrated Svoboda Almanac for 1955. As announced by D. Talychyn, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, this Almanac of 112 pages is being mailed to our branches.

In it, of course, you will find the usual calendarium, which will keep you posted on your

religious holidays, and remind you of your "name-day." Of course, in reference to the latter, you may not want a reminder, as "on name-days" you are expected to treat your family and friends with a gift, in one form or another.

The Svoboda Almanac for 1955 is an unusually interesting one. I've read it, and I find the short stories, verses, anecdotes easy and enjoyable to read. It does not contain any of the so-called "heavy" stuff.

The Almanac has been printed on first grade paper, has the usual large-size form. In addition, it has some fine illustrations.

More than fifty authors have contributed articles to the Almanac, and they are definitely the cream of the crop—in knowledge, presentation of facts or of humor, and literary style. Its editing is a fine job too.

So why not order several copies of the Svoboda Almanac, to be given as Christmas gifts. The price is only \$1. The Svoboda Bookstore of your UNA Branch secretary have the Almanacs ready for your purchase of them.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

THE AMERICAN WAY

Ike on Dixon-Yates

By GEORGE PECK

Very often a simple, terse statement, phrased in everyday language, will instantly clear up a seemingly impenetrable problem, just as a ray of sunshine helps to dissipate a fog.

Of all the volumes of testimony that have been compiled on the Dixon-Yates and Atomic Energy Commission power contract, and the thousands upon thousands of words that have been written and aired on the subject, none has served to dispel the seeming air of mystery so much as has a comparatively short, simply-phrased letter from President Eisenhower to Representative N. Sterling Cole, chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

This letter of about 400 words, typical of President Eisenhower's oral and written utterances, spelled out Administration thinking on a vital policy matter—the Partnership idea of business and state, local and federal governments working in close cooperation for the best interests of all people.

He cut right to the heart of the issue when he said that if the Federal Government assumes responsibility "in perpetuity" for providing the TVA area with all of its power needs, "then it has a similar responsibility with respect to very other area or region of the United States of America."

This forthright statement by President Eisenhower should silence the public power boys who have clamored that construction of a 650,000 kilowatt plant for the Atomic Energy Commission at West Memphis, Arkansas, just across the Mississippi river from Tennessee, will be the first shot of an eventual barrage to destroy the Tennessee Valley Authority. Location of the plant here was decided upon so that power could be fed into TVA lines at the Tennessee-Arkansas state line to service the power-short Memphis area in exchange for larger blocks of TVA power being used by AEC in the northern part of the state.

injectors, his ears seizing on any false note.

"Hey! That injector doesn't sound right; it's probably empty!" he shouted to one side. "Stamp it down deeper! To the bottom!" he cried, turning in another direction.

At last all was going well.

(Continued on page 3)

Reassuring Words from Eisenhower

In approving the private power—AEC contract, Mr. Eisenhower had reassuring words for the people of the Valley, who are not nearly as concerned over political considerations, as being assured of a continued, adequate supply at reasonable rates. "No one in this Administration," he affirmed, "has any intention of destroying or damaging TVA or of diminishing its effectiveness in any way."

"But," he continued, "this is not the same thing as fastening on the Federal Government a continuing and never-ending responsibility which I frankly do not believe is logical nor in the long run, in the best interests of the country."

Within 24 hours after Representative Cole had made the President's letter public, Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, Commissioner of the Atomic Energy Commission, announced that a contract had been signed with Messrs. Edgar H. Dixon, president of Middle South Utilities, Inc., and Eugene A. Yates, board chairman of the Southern Company, sponsors of the Mississippi Valley Generating Company, the industry which will supply this new block of power to AEC.

From this point on, things moved rapidly. Suddenly, on things moved rapidly. Suddenly, a great light had been cast on what a dark mystery. The villains stood exposed as the same public power proponents who for 20 years had been waging battle to create a government power empire. To further their cause, they had been using the people of the Tennessee Valley as pawns in their game to socialize the power industry. Members of the Joint Congressional Committee recognized the opposition for what it was worth and authorized AEC to go ahead with the Dixon-Yates contract. Now that the opponents of this joint and commendable private enterprise-government effort have been revealed for what they are, perhaps the Atomic Energy Commission, and all of us, will now get on with the work that lies ahead.

We must do so—if this nation is to keep ahead of its enemies in the race to stockpile weapons for defense, and continue to maintain and improve our "American Way" of life which has made America the envy of nearly all the nations of the world.

ILLINOIS HAS 7,282 U.N.A. MEMBERS

The Ukrainian National Association has 30 branches in the State of Illinois, two-thirds of which are located in Chicago. In recent years the Chicago branches have admitted hundreds of Ukrainian Displaced Persons. The largest branch in Illinois, and probably the largest in the U.N.A., is Branch 221 of Chicago, which has a total of 2,061 members. The second largest Illinois group is Branch 379 of Chicago with 1,326 members.

Table with 4 columns: No., City, Adult, Juvenile, Total. Lists various branches across Illinois and their membership counts.

Persons in Illinois who would like to join the U.N.A. branches in their localities should write to the Main Office for information. Theodore Lutwiniak

The New School Year in the USSR

The current school year in the Soviet Union began on September 1st. At that time the Soviet press and radio carried much material on the alleged successes made by the Soviets in the field of education. "Izvestia" wrote that, "In our country, all phases of education and training have embraced over 50 million persons."

The introduction of coeducation was preceded by long discussions of the advantages and disadvantages of coeducation and separate education. Coeducation has been declared the most practical, not because of its pedagogical superiority, but for certain reasons. One of the main factors for curtailing separate schooling was the lack of uniformity in the educational system. Except in some of the large systems, coeducation was common anyway; separation never did become widespread due to the lack of facilities and teaching personnel. In addition, the authorities felt that in attending separate schools, girls would develop specific interests along lines that would make it more difficult to fit them into work in fields commonly associated with men. At the same time, the authorities hope that discipline among the boys, which is apparently not good under the present system, will be improved, when boys and girls study together.

Advertisement for 'A Beautiful CHRISTMAS GIFT' featuring 'AN AMERICAN ANNUAL OF CHRISTMAS LITERATURE AND ART'. Includes details about the book's content and where to purchase it.

Advertisement for 'A lovely Christmas Gift!' featuring 'NOTE CARDS with pictures of Ukrainian Dances in colors'. Includes pricing and ordering information.

"The World Dances"

A few days ago I saw an interesting film at the 55th Street Playhouse, New York City, called "The World Dances". It impressed me probably more than many other spectators because folk dances have been my business all my life and because for the last 25 years I have been teaching Ukrainian folk dances literally to tens of thousands of young folks all over the United States and Canada, having to my credit such performances as at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, the United States and Canada, having to my credit such performances as at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York the White House in Washington, bicentennial celebrations in honor of George Washington, the Chicago and New York's World's Fairs, etc., etc. Yet I received a real shock when, after a series of genuinely enchanting dancing performances, embellished by fascinating landscapes, Ukraine, the country of beautiful songs and dances, was announced by the narrator and then, unexpectedly something appeared on the screen that had absolutely nothing in common with Ukraine or Ukrainian folk art. Instead, two elderly women sang a monotonous Russian song and then a pair of third-rate acrobatic dancers performed some grotesque circus-like choreographic "rag-out" called "comic polka."

A Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor: Among those good things I wish for you good health, plenty of advertising, more subscribers, adequate help and a minimum of squawks from your readers. That ought to make 1955 a banner year. Cordially yours, GEORGE PECK

Weekly Banter

The train conductor discovered a little old man hiding under one of the seats. Questioned, the man pleaded: "I'm old and poor, haven't any money for a ticket. My daughter is being married in another town and I just must get there for the wedding." Businessman - "Aren't you going to try and sell me something?" Salesman - "No. I sell memory-training courses." Lawyer - "You're a lowdown cheat." Opponent - "You're an unmitigated liar." Judge (rapping sharply) - "Now that the attorneys have identified each other - we shall proceed with the case!" Girl - "I certainly don't like all these files." Boy - "Just pick out the ones you like and I'll kill the rest."

For the Common Good

"Zing, zing! Thud, thud!" Pegs fell underfoot, the earth became perforated by the nozzles of the injectors, the rammers thudded, the chains skipped - and again more rows of pegs appeared, bristling like the quills of a porcupine. It seemed as though these workmen with injectors and rammers had been transformed into the components of an immense machine which, working smoothly, evenly, without respite, inexorably, moved forward in its appointed work. The attack proceeded victoriously although the enemy was invisible. Unseen by human eyes, it perished innumerable deep in the ground, destroyed together with the roots by whose sap they had been nourished and multiplied. The innocent, too, fell victims in the battle. The century-old, broad-leaved walnuts, the tender apricots, the grey-leaved mulberries were slaughtered; the acid killed them with its poisonous fumes. Where until a short time before a luxuriant vegetation had flourished in the sunshine, where life and gaiety had run riot, there now stretched a naked, ravaged wilderness without a shadow, without a blade of green. Did not Attila, the Hun, leave just such a track behind him? When the work was finished, Zamphir could have absolute certainty that there was no phylloxera in his vineyard. The prolific vines with which were interwoven so many memories, which had nourished his whole life, also no longer existed. Gone were all the barrels of wine about which he had dreamed, gone was every scrap of bread. Much more, too, was gone: the sustenance planted by his grandfather, his great-grandfather, perhaps. All that remained were his little children, his imbecile father, his sick wife worn out by overwork. There only remained misfortune, bitter pain in his heart, and nothing else. Ah, true: a dull hatred of all that which called itself one's "betters," in common with things such as school, learning, and law. Wretched Zamphir! An old proverb says that misfortune never comes singly, but always doubled. Similarly the misfortune which took away Zamphir's livelihood, brought sickness in its train. Could it be that after the first which had struck him, the second was aimed at his wife? For the same day the vineyard was razed Mariora fell ill. Her frame, exhausted by hard work, needed but little to cause it to break down completely. Returning home to wards evening from the vineyard, Mariora felt the first on set of fever. She wrapped herself up in a sheepskin robe and lay down on the bench. Her head burned so much that after a little while it seemed to her that it was no longer on her shoulders but had become instead a flaming heap of grapes. Her eyes sore with weeping or fever, or with both, involuntarily closed, and on a dense black curtain of dark-

The Standardization of Soviet Architecture

Government buildings, as well as dwelling houses constructed in the Soviet Union since the revolution, clearly illustrate how architecture has been made to serve the ends of Soviet propaganda. Whenever books appear in the USSR criticizing any new Soviet line of propagand, they are simply removed from the library shelves. Buildings erected during the past thirty-five years cannot be removed so easily. They are valuable evidence of the complete submission of creative architecture in the USSR to the Soviet government's policy during its entire existence. In the first years after War I, architects were allowed a relatively free hand in planning their buildings. The liberal exchange of experience between Soviet and Western European architects was still permitted and the ideas of such American and European architects as Frank Lloyd Wright, Walter Gropius and Le Corbusier found a vital response in the work of their Soviet counterparts. It was during this period that the theories of "architectural functionalism," requiring a corresponding change in building form, began to spread among Soviet architects. However, the Soviet government did not permit such freedom to last for long. Beginning in the thirties the Western European theories of functionalism and constructivism were severely criticized by the Communist Party. The result of such step was the emergence of the monumental style in all building.

SOVIET JURISPRUDENCE

Often our American lawyers of Ukrainian extraction get to talking, by way of conversation or out of sheer curiosity, about jurisprudence in the land of their forefathers, Ukraine, now under Soviet Russian domination. Not having the opportunity nor the time to study the matter, they do not last long in the discussion of the subject. And so we have made a bit of an effort to get acquainted with it, and, in the process, re-collected our memories of our earlier studies of the Soviet way of life along that line. A good look into the matter was provided for us by a recent Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR, which is sponsored by the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism, the declared purpose of which "is to present the free world an analysis of contemporary events and detailed studies of Soviet history and culture, by persons who know the system intimately." It is published in English, in Munich, Germany. Based on Lenin's "The State and Revolution" It bears out the well known fact that Communist legal class theory is based on Lenin's work, "The State and Revolution." According to this theory, the effectiveness of laws conditioned by the presence of real power is in the hands of those who proclaim and carry out these laws. Otherwise these laws cease to have any effect. Legal codes at present in force in the Soviet Union which were adopted, for the main part, 25 years ago during the first period of Soviet administration, were created on the one hand to eliminate all remaining traces of pre-revolutionary social relations and, on the other hand, to strengthen and maintain the new social order. At the end of World War II, as a result of prevailing post-war conditions and the Supreme Soviet decree of July 4, 1947 "On the Criminal Responsibility for Embezzlement of the State and Public Property," the number of criminal cases increased enormously. The overwhelming number of cases, undue haste, the lack of qualified officials in the lower legal echelons and uncertainty in the correct interpretation of the law resulted in mistakes and injustices in the issuing of the court sentences and appeal decisions. The reviewing of the sentences given by the lower courts became an insuperable problem for the Supreme Court, which alone had the right to examine and revise sentences. Only the Public Prosecutor's office of the USSR and public prosecutors in the "union" republics had the right to protest against court sentences and findings. (to be concluded)

S-D Day to Spur Driver Training in State Schools

Traffic accidents involving young drivers could be reduced 50 per cent if all of the state's 50 per cent if all of the state's high school students were given courses. Emil Chervenak of New York, president of the Service Insurance Companies, said that 52 out of 176 high schools in his state now offer driver education, but he predicted the movement would receive new support as a result of the safety lessons which will be learned on Safe Driving Day on December 15. About 9,000 of the country's 20,000 high schools now provide training, he said, but only about 7,000 of these give complete approved courses with classroom and behind-the-wheel instruction. Studies show, the insurance official reported, that teenagers and drivers in their early twenties who have completed approved school training courses have about half as many accidents as untrained drivers in the same age group and with comparable driving experience. "Our own companies," said Chervenak, "are so convinced of the importance of high school driver training that we recently relaxed underwriting restrictions for those young drivers who have completed approved training courses. We hope our decision will stimulate more local school boards to incorporate driver courses in the regular curriculum." BOOKS-MAGAZINES See It! Read It! Enjoy It! UKRAINIAN TREND published by Ukrainian Youth's League of North America Subscription \$2.00 a year. Includes 4 issues of the Trend. 11 issues of the Trendette. P. O. Box 5067, Detroit 35, Mich. (To be concluded)

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

HIGH MARKS RISE HIGHER AS TIMBER FALLS By STEPHEN KURLAK Both divisions of the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.Y.-N.J. Area went on a scoring spree in their matches held last Friday, December 3rd. The Newark scores showed a new season high mark for the team single game set by U.N.A. Branch 272 with a pinfall of 955, and a three-game series total of 2,647 pins registered by the same team. The previous records in both categories had been held by the Ukrainian Sitch quintet, whose Ed Komon went on a bowling spree of his own when he belted the timber for a high individual series of 650 pins, which included a high game of 257. Both he and Vic Romanyshyn of the Ukrainian American Veterans team, who also scored a 257-pin game, became eligible for membership in the "250" Club. Not to be outdone by their Newark neighbors, the "A" team of the Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society bettered its own season high mark for the three-game series in the Jersey City Division by over 100 pins to set a record total of 2,583. This group also beat the previous single game high mark of 901 set by the U.N.A. Friendly Circle Branch 435 when it registered a total of 961 pins. The "B" team of the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club set new second highest marks with totals of 907 for the single game, and 2,569 for the series. Peter Mackowski came close to a "600" series when he dented the wood for a total of 599, while Milton Rychalsky again took the prize for the single game with a total of 236 pins. Mackowski almost won it with a 225.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1954

Table with multiple columns showing bowling results for various divisions: Jersey City Division, Newark Division, and Ukrainian National Association League. Lists team names, scores, and individual player performances.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Table showing team standings for the Ukrainian National Association League, including Jersey City Division and Newark Division. Columns include team name, wins, losses, games played, and total pins.

Пластова Ватра

РІК І.

Ч. 12.

Шл. сен. Ольга Кузьмович

У ПЕРЕДСВЯТІВНИЙ ЧАС

Близькість Різдва — цього найбільш святкового із свят, бачимо в настроях і приготуваннях. Ледве чи в минулому, на рідних землях відчували ми коли так сильно передсвятковий настрій, як це доводиться нам тут, на новому місці поселення. Вони тут, що правда, зосереджуються на купуванні дарунків та висилці побажань. Хоч який гарний цей звичай — однак він тільки зовнішня форма. А нам хочеться шукати радше внутрішнього змісту Свята Різдва і приготуватися відповідно до нього. Бо чи не се це в першу чергу релігійно-родинне свято?

Почуття єдності з родиною, в родині повинно бути основою святкового настрою. Здається, про це часто забувають ті, що саме тепер у гарячому поспіху бігають по великих магазинах в погоні за відповідними дарунками для своїх близьких. Як же може заступити матеріальний предмет — тепле відношення батьків до дітей? Чи не шукати в цьому зматеріалізовані родинні відносини причини усіх цих жалючих молодечих проступків, що про них кожного дня читаємо в американській пресі?

Може, в погоні за забезпеченням фізичного добробуту дітям тутешні батьки забувають і дорогу до їхніх сердець? Американська публічна опінія, затривожена моральним станом своєї молоді, шукає цих причин і дороги як їм забобити. Але, які б вони не були — ми у першу чергу судили б за всі ці вбивства, напади, побиття та збочення не звихнених психічно нападників, а тільки їхніх батьків. Те, що дитина вніесе з рідної хати, се в кожних обставинах основою її виховання! Все інше — церква, школа, молодіть організації — це тільки дальші етапи, які мають вплив тільки в парі зі співпрацею батьків.

Живучи тепер серед американської спільноти, мусимо звертати увагу на ці здавалося б, трафаретні проблеми. Наша молодь має контакт з тушетьюю молоддю, а батьки, пригинаючись до нових обставин життя, щораз більше „модернізують“ нашу традиційну атмосферу родинного дому. Більшість з них відчувася що зміну і старастся заспокоїти свою совість, даючи дітям усі доступні посередній виховні можливості; курси українознавства, пластові сходи, музика, балет, спортивні товариства — це нормальний засяг зайняти поза школою нашої теперішньої мо-

ді. Перевантажені всіми цими обов'язками, у вічні поспіхи, діти мають вивопнений докраю день, як і їхні батьки, але ні одним, ні другим не стас сил і бажання на спільне родинне життя.

У нашій пластовій виховній системі культ родини стоїть на чільному місці. Тому всі наші з'єднання не лише особливо відзначають Свято Різдва Христового, але й приготуються до нього задовго перед його настанням. Саме впродовж грудня виховники й провідники мають доручення вести пластові заняття так, щоб поглибити у молоді розуміння родинних почувань і обов'язків. В цьому допомагають їм відповідні гуртки, розповіді про наші землі, вивчення колядок, приготування вертепу і т. д. Це — наша форма самооборони проти зружованні завдає і значення родини. Це — спроба задержати нашу молодь в чистоті і традиції справжньої української хати. Я певна, що всі батьки добре зрозуміють наші інтенції і простягнуть нам допоміжну руку. Тож в цей передсвятковий час прохання до Вас, Дорогі Батьки: знайдіть час для своїх дітей і приготуйте їм справжнє наше Різдво! Хай не телевізійний апарат як десятки інших дорогих дарунків будуть його найважливішим моментом, а дійсне тепло і традиційне одержання наших святкувань, які завжди надавали патоменого настрою українській Святвечері!

3 ПЛАСТОВОГО ЖИТТЯ

Пластова Група у Гемпстедті працює під проводом свого голови пл. сен. Андрія Коппельмана. Група налічує 23 членів з усіх трьох Уладів та Сеньйорату. За останній квартал до Групи прибуло двох юнаків та п'ять новачок.

Не зважаючи на малу кількість та різний вік членів, Група працює спршно, відбудовуючи спільні сходи на нові сходи тяжкі, а сходи новачків та юнаків — щотяжкі.

В останньому часі засновано тут Гурток Пласт-Пряту, під головуванням п. Марії Сваричевської.

Плянується улаштувати Свято-Андрієвський вечір.

Пластова Група в Сиракузах налічує, згідно з останнім звітом, 38 членів. Вісім членів підвищили в останньо-

КАПУСНЯК, ГУЛЯШ, КАКАО...

Німечко-американська газета „Нью Йоркер Штаатс-Цайтунг“ унд „Герольд“ 11 вересня ц. р. вмістила репортаж свого кореспондента Гергарда Еміке про пластовий табір у Баварії, в Кенігсдорфі, біля Бад Тельбу. Познали свої шатра з цілої Західної Німеччини. А їхні земляки з цілого світу помагають про засоби, щоб уможливити їм таборування.

Табір українських пластунів у Горній Баварії

Українські пластуни розтабувалися вже з початку літа у лісовій околиці Кенігсдорфу, біля Бад Тельбу. Познали свої шатра з цілої Західної Німеччини. А їхні земляки з цілого світу помагають про засоби, щоб уможливити їм таборування.

І так табували по три тижні дві групи: спершу 85 хлопців у віці поміж 15 та 18 років, а опісля 109 молодших хлопців та дівчаток — нижче 12 років. На цей час могли вони почувати себе на Баварській Височині — мов у себе вдома.

Закриття табору припало на день Преображення Господнього. Полюбу Службу Богу відправив український духовник з Риму. Він посліяв туди і опісля частував ними німецьких гостей.

З нагоди свята дозволив інтендант Комарінський на додаток до капусняку та гуляша, какао та по пачечці цукорківа на дитину.

Діти калатили посудом в радісному очікуванні та кликали в один голос: „Дякуємо!“ (написано по-українськи!).

Хлопці та дівчата збираються в сутерку біля великої ватри. Це має бути година споминок. Програма її присвячена далекій Ватривщині: вихідні мандрівки та „Діти в чужині“.

Молоді українці говорять своєю матірньою, українською мовою, хоч, виростаючи в Німецькій Союзній Республіці — опановують бездоганно чистий баварський чи райнський говір.

Потік Ротбах відокремлює табір дівчат і запевнює спокій у ньому. Коли наближається ніч, дівчата та їхні старші опікунки підводять зводний міст. Міст збудований власноручно. Із смурових стовбурів та дощок з пачок.

Крайова референтка новачок-самітницька змінила адресу. У всіх справах, зв'язаних з новачками-самітницями, слід терти писати на адресу: Mrs. Iwanna GORCHYNSKA 1108 N. Christians Apt. D? CHICAGO, Ill.

Помітне, що діти здебільша ясноволосі. Збігалися вони стежечками з усіх сторін. Виспані стежечки вели до шатер, сірх та зелених. Назви шатер українські, але „не до вимовлення“. В німецькому перекладі вони ледве чи різняться від назв шатер у сусідньому таборі німецької молоді. Тут і там с „Соколи“, „Ведмеді“, „Вовки“ — у хлопчачому, „Відьми“, „Русалки“, „Зозулі“ — у дівочому підтаборі. І тут і там з однаковими апетитами „кїдаються“ вони на їжу.

Відрізняє чистота у таборі дівчат

За сто метрів від хлопчачого стоїть дівочий табір. Перед великим шатром лопотить білий пралорець.

Це — признація за ообщива замилування до чистоти та порядку! — пояснює нам командант табору.

І справді, перед шатром викинуто на сонці їдунки, охайно покладені на дерев'яних стояках. Всередині шатер — одяг дівчат висить рядками на вішалках понад польовими ліжками. Та все таке кожне шатро має якийсь свій індивідуальний характер. Ні в одному не бракує престолок. Ікони прикрашені квітками.

Осередок табору творить щогла із синьо-жовтим українським національним прапором. Під нею висювають пластуни із дних вишень свій герб: лелію, переплетену українським тризубом.

Таборова ватра

В усіх Пластових Осередках звертається особливу увагу на „добре діло“ в формі пожертв на залаштові та передсвятковий час.

І так новачки „Лісові Квіти“ та „Польові Квіти“ в Нью-Йорку призначили спільні гніздові сходи на „день доброго діла“ — коли те кожна принесла зі собою щось для потребних новачок у Німеччині та домагає спілкування все це разом для висилки. 4-ий Курінь Уладу Старших Пластунок „Лісові Мавки“ в Нью-Йорку заініціював збірку поміж старшопластуницьких Куренями у Станції та поміж сеньйорами, щоб уможливити українським студентам в Німеччині — спільну Святу Вечерю.

Пласт бере участь в Українській Олімпіаді. В комітеті Олімпіади працює пл. сен. Ярослав Рубель, член Крайової Пластової Старшини, як відповідник Пласту.



Кедрова палата Митрополита Андрея Шенгійського у Підлютому, в Карпатах

ПРО ВЕЛИКОГО ДОБРОДІЯ ПЛАСТОВОЇ МОЛОДІ

Традиційно у місяці грудні відвідувала молодь свого Добродія Митрополита Андрея Шенгійського з нагоди Його іменни. І не диво, бо любив Він нашу молодь і дбав про неї. Чи не найбільше вдячні були Йому пластуни, що були в особливій опіці нашого Князя Церкви. Буйний розріст пластових таборів у Галичині поміж двома війнами завдячували вони здебільша Його щедрій руці.

Містимо уривок із споминок довголітнього пластового виховника та члена Булав таборів, пластуна - сеньйора Тимоша Білоостоцького про роллю, що її відіграв Митрополит Андрей у побудові новачків таборів у Карпатах.

Довший час вже ділили табори для юнацтва, а все ще не можна було рішитися на новачків табір.

Проломав лід покійний сквартмаїстер Іваненко, що був учителем гімназії в Дрогобичі. З групою новачків та новачок відбув він перший в історії Українського Пластового Уладу новачків табір у виллі митрополита Шенгійського в Корчині на Бойківщині, 1925 р.

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Пласт бере участь в Українській Олімпіаді. В комітеті Олімпіади працює пл. сен. Ярослав Рубель, член Крайової Пластової Старшини, як відповідник Пласту.

Покійний скв. Іваненко був незвичайно здібний диригент. Його новачки творили прекрасну хорову групу. Своім теплим захоплювали гостей табору, серед них і Митрополита Андрея, що відвідав табір, а не менше селян бойків, співачки в церкві у Корчині.

Наступного року скв. Іваненко табував із своєю групою у Гриньові, у просторій селянській хаті. Було це недалеко Підлютому, де була кедрова палата Митрополита, що в ній Він пробував уліті.

Митрополит вже раніше допоміг був у побудові табору на Соколі для юнацтва і відвідував його кожного року. Навіть тоді, коли вже спаралізований і не міг ходити, казав себе нести у спеціально приготовленому кріслі. Так дуже полюбив Він пластунів та цінував виховну працю УПУ.

Митрополит Андрей, зокрема, заіпокував новачком. Уже на черговий, третій табір дав Він до розпорядження дуже просторе приміщення колишнього лікувального закладу у Підлютому. Складався воно з великого поверхового будинку, другого меншого, окремого будинку-ідальні, кухні, магазинів, приміщення для кухонного персоналу. На терені табору буда чудова старовинна червоця з кедрового дерева, збудована у бойківському стилі.

Все це, як на тодішні умови, було верхом сподівань організаторів нового табору. Три роки з черги (1927-28-29) відбудував новачків табір у Підлютому, близько палати самого Митрополита.

Кир Андрей був постійним відвідувачем табору. Постава тоді звичай: кожного разу, як Митрополит перебував у палаті, стояла перед нею почесна стійка.

Кир Андрей подарував велику (біля 10 мортів) площу лісу під новий табір. Вирубав з цієї площі дерево виміряно на матеріал для будови нового новачків табору на Остодорі. Перший табір в новому приміщенні відбувся, однак, аж після роз'язар'я Пласту польською владою в 1930 році...

Приймірили аж тоді, коли від'їздивши з табіру добре потерпіли згані. А з тим і зганіли, що влівові варто б починати шукати знаків... Шелі поки поле, то не штука шукати знаків, бо ж пластуни на посіає не полізе — знаків значати, а дорога лише одна. Але коли дійшли до лісу, то вже виводили нас Гриньцою з Павлуном за носса, ой, виділи! І цифри, і листи, і знаки якісь такі, що сам лорд Бейден-Пауел не знав би, що вони значать!

Але знов і ми — не паталяхи і остаточно такі віднайшли Гриньця з Павлуном у дубовому молодяку.

Вибудували ватру „на камінному фундаменті“, щоб сува трава не загорілася, пішли по дальше ріще, залишаючи Патронат доглядати ватри, щоб не перекинулась на дерева, що чомусь, зовсім проти всіх приписів, заблизько підсушилося до неї.

Вараболо поклявся полові, так „що вже каміння спеклося нам'яко, а вона ще ні“, але зате, коли спеклася, малла чудовий смак і ще кращу прикмету смарувати своїми спаленими душникми руки, а декому й лиця...

Після доброї вечері відбулася молитва та „Ніч вже їде...“

З імені поверталися ми покоринілим лісом... Над нами дзвеніло у коронах „німецьких дубів“, а я під'у-у в сад вишневий... Роздво-

Р. Завадочий

ЗАПОВІТ ВЛАДИКИ

С у Львові зелена гора, П знає уся дітворя — Там на церкві, на сірому мурі Списом змія пронизує Юрій.

А над ним золотисті хрести, Задивившись у даль з висоти, Простягають рамена, мов крила, Понад городом Льва і Данила.

На горі тій жив архієрей, Незабутний Князь Церкви, Андрей, Для народу і віри тривив, За свій нарід там Богу молвився:

„Творче світу, Спасителю мій, Поможі Батьківщині моїй, Дай їй силу дайди зламатися, Що скували її супостати!

Україно, Вітчизно моя! Все, що маю, даю Тобі я: І майно, і знання, і всі сили, Щоб Тобі на добро послужили.

Щоб Ти стала міцна, як давно, Щоб Твій нарід з'єднався в одно — У братерській любові і згоді — Лиш тоді встане сила в народі!“

І поклав йому Бог в груди дар: Жар любові і мужності жар, Щоб любов'ю бездольних згоріли І відважно неправду зустріли.

Проти кривди за людські права Він підносив відважні слова, Заступав непохитно і щиро Свій народ, свою Церкву і віру.

Скільки втер вдовних він сміє, Скільки радості хворим приніс, Скільки круглих серіт і убогих Користали з його допомоги!

Сиротинці, музеї, церкви! Як могли б там промовити ви, То промовляли б словом великим Щедру руку Андрея-Владики.

Серед гука гармат, серед бур Вів стілу євхаристію, як мур, Не скорили його небезпечі, Ні тюрма, ні заслання далеке.

Як Мойсей, крізь пустині, моря, Вів свій нарід до Бога-Царя Поміж кручі, провалля і скали, Там, де вічні горають ідеали.

— С у Львові зелена гора, Знає молодь її дітворя, Знають всі, де на сірому мурі Списом змія пронизує Юрій.

Та Владки в живих вже нема, Над ним вічність царює німа, Що від мертвих живих відділила — Ангел смерті підносить там крила.

Сироті святиня пуста, Г сумує народ-сирота І шепоче молитву за того, Що носив в собі душу святого.

Та священний його заповіт, Мов стіна нерушима стоїть, І ніяка його завірюха Нам не вирве із серця і з духу!

Ми усі — і дорослі й малі — На своїй і нерідній землі Його слово, величне, крилате, Будем в серці довічно ховати.

Він не вмер — він між нами їде, Він нас шляхом тернистим веде Крізь холодні пустині заметілі До мети, до великої цілі.

Піднесімо серця догори, Хай заляють, мов ті прапори, Хай наляжуть вогнем і снагою — Віщий Духу! Веді! Ми з тобою!

ПЛАСТОВА ВАТРА

Редагус Колегія в складі: ст. пласт. Лєса Храплива, пласт. сен. Богдан Кравіць і пласт. сен. Ольга Кузьмович.

ЖУРАВЛИНИМ ШЛЯХОМ

(Із хроніки перехідного Пластового Осередку в переселенчому таборі Швайнфурт, Німеччина)

Ми опинились у Швайнфурті...
Нас було по кілька членів усіх Уладів із Ерлангену, Байройту, Ашафенбургу... В перших хвиллях нам здавалося, що коли погасли прощальні ватри в наших Станціях і ми вийшли в далеку мандрівку, у незначне, наше пластвоє життя мусіло замерти. Правда, писали нам з Америки, Канади, Австралії, що там пластуни знов організуються. Але це було дуже далеко.

Тут був переселенний табір. Обдерті німецькі касарні, затривожені, розгублені люди. Сірі будні і вічна неприємність, коли вже скажуть їхати...
Але минув день, два. Десь у черзі перед ідальною хтось привітався кльчечем „Скоб“. Десь за розбитими гаражами продувало „Ніч вже їде...“
І тоді ми зрозуміли, ми всі зрозуміли рівночасно, що це ми, там мусить відродитися пластвоє життя, хай лише у скромних рямцях, але своє, таке, до якого ми звикли. І так ми зійшлись вперше в неділю, 28 серпня 1949 року.

Було нас тоді дві групи: з Байройту та Ерлангену. Перші сходи ми мали доволі не-

офіційний характер. Ми просто розказували один одному наші пластові пригоди та переживання і співали зложени нами „коломийки“.

І перша проба порозуміння вдалася. Пластулята, що спершу сиділи двома „територіально обмеженими“ групами (на муріві поміж гаражами) та недовільно споглядали одні на одних, наприклад сходили всі посіади вкупі, щоб співати пісні із співаника „В дорогу“, що був власністю та гордістю щасливих байройтів.

Значить, оули вигляди, що працю можна починати. І вже в понеділок, 29 серпня, ми відбули першу спільну вечерню молитву та відчитали перший наказ. Властним організатором став „Сивий Вуйко Слон“. Це була його думка, щоб усі сеньйори створили Патронат, що наглядали б над працю Осередку і визначать голову Осередку із старошого пластування чи юнацтва. Голова визначатиме щодругий день чергового.

Головою Патронату стала „Пцопа“. Вона була така енергійна, що коли появилася на перший наказ, то всі пластуни, що прийшли були „без порозуміння з домашні-

ми чинниками“ — поховалися, бо думали, що то їх мама їде, в характеристично для таких випадків настрою... Осередок ми назвали „Перекотиполе“. А щоб у наказах не гадувати чужої назви „Швайнфурт“, переінали його на „Свиноброд“. Справні чергові зуміли кожного дня, при читанні наказу, дати новий варіант цієї назви, аж до „Звенигороду“ включно.

Перше, що Осередок уладив, це була ватра. Для 31 серпня 1949 року. Ми присвятили її споминам про Україну, „щоб, їдучи в далеку мандрівку, знали, в якому напрямку нам звертати усі наші думки, почування та діла“.

Для ватри вибрали місце за табором, під стрілинцею, що обросла диким виноградом. Вибрали місце „там, де люди не заходять, де пташки не співають“, але й це не врятувало нас від численної публіки.

Задивлеми у проміння ватри, мандрували ми „з верха на верх, а з бору в бір“; чули, як „хлопоче й плаче, захлинається в лютий злочи“ — польська вода; чули „гомін золотий“, бачили „голубів і сонце“ над Києвом... І всім нам запахло однаково, як коліє половецькому князючкю з шваца-зілля...
А коли говорили:

... Вок несемо Тебе, Україно, наче скарб найдорожчий в сернях... — то це було те, що всі в цю хвилину, справді відчували.

А було нас тоді багато. Більше, як сорок „люда“.

Треба теж згадати, що наша ватра припала досмаку і „цивилі“, так, що дїкалися ми навіть офіційній подяці від громадянства.

І з того часу пішла праця, „як Бог працював“. Щоденні збірки та накази — не задовольняли. Уладили ми тереновий марш (після його закінчення Любка „Фасоново“ впау у воду) і провадили такі на терені табору — теренові гри, відбули спільну із пластунами різних національностей ватру, провели із старшими членами Осередку ряд гуртків про середовища: наше, українське, німецьке, що його покидаємо, та американське, що в нього масмо ввійти.

Завершенням цього періоду нашої праці була прогулянка.

Неділя, 11 вересня усміхлася лагідним сонцем, блискучим бабиним літом та надїєю на прогулянку. Гриньцою та Павлуною (обидва ветерани „найсуворішого на світі“ пластування), бачили „голубів і сонце“ над Києвом... І всім нам запахло однаково, як коліє половецькому князючкю з шваца-зілля...
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Народ хрещений похолодив, тільки сеньйори, виглядало, заводуть наші надїі. Але відали і вони прийшли — і виявилось, що вони вже надходили з пів години тому, тільки побачивши нас здалека, думали, що це „якісь цивилі“.

Однотров ми не мали, це правда, бо вони лежали, повні мрій про пластування в Америці — на дні наших паючок у магазині, але хїба й без однотров можна було нас мшати з цивиліми?...

Зате на хвалу і на вічну згадку майбутнім поколінням вписується до книги понижай рядки:

Що пл. сеньйор, наш Магістер приніс велику жертву для спільноти в формі наплічника з бульбою, яку то їдлу дорогу, не зважаючи на власні плечах таскал!...

Хай цей тузінь знаків оключи на кінці хоч у малій мірі стане йому нагородою за його щирий та безкорисливий труд!

Народ хрещений похолодив, тільки сеньйори, виглядало, заводуть наші надїі. Але відали і вони прийшли — і виявилось, що вони вже надходили з пів години тому, тільки побачивши нас здалека, думали, що це „якісь цивилі“.

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