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УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

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UYL-NA SPORTS RALLY HAS WIDE ATTENDANCE VICTORS RECEIVE 27 TROPHIES AT BANQUET

'UKRAINIAN ATHLETE OF YEAR' PLAQUE AWARDED TO JOHN CHISDAK OF CRRANTON

By Helen Perozak

SCRANTON, Pa.—More than 250 Ukrainian young people from the eastern and mid-west United States and Canada gathered here May 9-11 for the annual Sports Rally of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America. The program included bowling, basketball games and a soccer match as well as social functions climaxed by presentation of trophies at a Victory Banquet May 11.

The UYL-NA basketball title was won for the first time by a Ukrainian crew from Toronto.

Victors of the soccer match held Saturday afternoon in Scranton Memorial Stadium were the Philadelphia Ukrainian United players, who downed the Newark Sitch team 6 to 2.

Among top scorers in bowling were Helen Dudek of Auburn, N. Y.; J. Zenkavich, Scranton; Mickey Hamalak of Long Island City, N.Y..; P. Bandura of Rochester, N. Y., and Alice Petrecki of Auburn. St. George's Social Club of Taylor, Pa., scored highest in the men's team handicap and Club Olena Teliha of Detroit in the women's team handicap. (Other winners listed on page 3).

Headquarters for the rally was the Ukrainian Community Center, where the basketball tournament and social events were held. Bowling competitions took place at St. George's Lanes in Taylor, Pa.

In conjunction with the rally, the national executive boards of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Foundation Inc. (the League's cultural arm), and the Ukrainian American Veterans held meetings during the weekend.

A plaque designating him as "Ukrainian Athlete of the Year" was presented to 18-year-old high school senior John Chisdak III of Scranton. Chosen this year to the All-State High School football team and the All-American High School football team, the Ukrainian - American athlete plans to start pre-medical studies at the University of Pittsburgh in the fall.

Twenty-seven trophies were awarded to top teams and individuals at the Sunday afternoon banquet.

The trophies, presented by UYL-NA Sports Director Joseph Yaworsky of Phoenixville, Pa., were donated by the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association. The special plaque was awarded by the UWA Youth League.

Dr. Richard F. McNichols, district chairman of the Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association, delivered the principal address.

Dr. McNichols praised the sports conclave as a means of strengthening bonds of friendship and paid tribute to Mr. Chisdak, his former pupil, as a "real gentleman, courteous boy and good student."

Other speakers were Mayor James T. Hanlon of Scranton; Hon. Joseph Andrews, deputy secretary of revenue, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Anthony Batiuk, president of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association; Dr. Eugene Draginda of Detroit, president of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America; Michael Kowalchik, president of the UWA Youth League, and Jerry Pronko, administrative executive of the Ukrainian Community Center.

Invocation was said by Rev. Bohdan Izak of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church and the benediction by Rev. Gregory Chomicky of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Edward Popil was toastmaster.

Among head table guests were Joseph Gurski of Detroit, president of the UYL-NA Foundation; William Hussar of Rochester, N. Y., member of the Supreme Board of Advisors of the Ukrainian National Association; Jennie Kohut, of Rochester, UYL-NA publicity director; executive officers of the UWA and sports Rally committee chairmen.

General chairman of the rally was Jerry Pronko, who was assisted by Mr. Yaworsky, Mr. Popil, Mr. Kowalchik, Barbara Balint, Elaine Chomicky, Walter Dutchak, Helen Gowka, Eleanor Lawrisky, Michael Rozelsky and Ted Tacij. The UWA Youth League was host for the rally.

Participants and visitors came from Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania and the province of Ontario.

Pretty Lass and Dolls Show Costumes of Ukraine

Judith Ann Pucak poses beside a map of Ukraine, one of several exhibits of Ukrainian folk art opened in the Buffalo Museum of Science on May 11. Costumed dolls illustrate the variety of dress found in the various regions of Ukraine. The exhibit, unveiled by Walter V. Chopyk, of Buffalo's Ukrainian Congress Committee, includes Ukrainian Easter eggs, wood carvings, a hand-woven rug, embroidery and a rare book on the nation's art. Some 400 persons attended the opening.

Opening of St. George's School To Take Place This Weekend

NEW YORK. — The largest Ukrainian school building on the North American continent will be opened here with gala ceremonies this weekend. The school—St. George's Ukrainian Catholic School—will be dedicated Sunday at 3 p.m. by His Excellency Bishop Ambrose Senyshyn. A festive banquet will be held at 6 p.m. in the school auditorium.

A Marian concert is to be presented tonight at 7 p.m. by St. George's pupils in honor of the 100th anniversary of the appearance of the Virgin Mary at Lourdes.

When completed, the five-story building will house 32 classrooms with a capacity of 1600 students.

The auditorium, which can seat almost 1200 persons, is named the Alexander Sas-Yaworsky Auditorium, in honor of TV quiz contestant Dr. Alexander Sas-Yaworsky who donated $30,000 to the school building fund.

Among foremost contributors to the fund is William Dzus, Ukrainian industrialist of Babylon, L. I., who gave a $15,000 donation. Pupils of the school have contributed $18,000, with $1,700 donated recently by the 8th grade graduating class.

So far, construction of the school has cost $1,825,000, and $200,000 is still needed to complete the building.

UNA Delegates in New England Prepare For 24th Convention

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Fifteen delegates from Rhode Island and Massachusetts to the coming convention of the Ukrainian National Association in Cleveland met here May 11 with Supreme officers. Twenty representatives of UNA branches in the area also attended the meeting.

Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme president, spoke on proposed constitutional amendments and other important matters which will be brought up at the convention. It is to be held in the Hotel Statler-Hilton the week of May 26.

Much attention was given to a discussion of Svoboda Ukrainian daily and its publications, and the importance of allocating a larger share of the budget to the UNA publishing department.

Nicholas Dawyskyba and Miss Anna Chopek of Mattapan, Mass., and John Kokolski of Woonsocket, all of whom are members of the Supreme Board of Advisors, took part in the discussions. Mr. Kokolski conducted the meeting.

CHILDREN'S CAMP

Deadline for applications to the UNA children's camp at Soyuzivka this summer has been extended to June 15.

Ukrainian Underground Keeps Freedom Fires Burning

By Horst Petzall and Paul Meskil

The Ukrainian insurgent army, Soviet Russia's anti-Communist underground, is operating a secret radio station to keep the fires of resistance burning. The station, Radio Free Kiev, broadcasts once or twice a week, each time from a different location in the mountains and forests of the vast Carpatho-Ukraine district.

In a special message to Ukrainian exiles meeting in Munich last week, the station branded dictator Nikita Khrushchev a liar for his claim that all Soviet peoples have embraced communism.

Free Kiev announced that the Ukrainian rebels are in contact with other underground groups throughout East Europe and that this network of freedom fighters is growing stronger every day.

The Ukrainian underground started in 1942 in Volhynia, near the pre-war Polish border, and fought both the Nazis and the Red Army. At one time, an estimated 200,000 guerrillas were under arms in the Carpathian Mountains.

Red Army troops smashed the rebel army after Soviet reoccupation of the Ukraine. The guerrilla commander, Gen. Taras Chuprynka, was ambushed and slain with his staff near Lviw in 1951.

Later, the resistance army reorganized and came down from the hills during the 1956 Hungarian revolution to blow up rails, ammunition trains and bridges on the main line from Russia to Hungary.

The guerrillas freed hundreds of Hungarian prisoners who were being deported to the Soviet Union and helped them get back to Hungary or Czechoslovakia. Only last year the Soviet press pleaded for the Ukrainian insurgents to surrender.

(Long Island Sunday Press May 11, 1958)

Debut Of 'Youthful Melodies' Given Enthusiastic Reception

NEW YORK. — First public performance of selections included in Prof. Nicholas Fomenko's new music book "Youthful Ukrainian Melodies" was given here May 11 at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

More than 100 persons—representatives of Ukrainian organizations, music teachers and music lovers—attended the debut, which was held in the Institute's ballroom. They gave an enthusiastic reception to the music.

Selections were sung by the girls' chorus of the H. Khotkevych Bandura Ensemble under the direction of Prof. Roman Lewytsky. The composer appeared as piano soloist with "Day-Dreams", and a violin ensemble consisting of Prof. W. Cisyk and two of his pupils from the Ukrainian Music Institute offered "Prayer for Our Nation" and "Marching Song". Prof. Irene Chapelska accompanied at the piano.

The program also included a tape recording of kindergarten pupils singing "Dear Friends", and a performance of two parts of Prof. Fomenko's violin suite "From the world of children's miracles." Prof. Cisyk was violin soloist with the composer at the piano.

The program concluded with a medley of songs presented by the girls' chorus and the bandurists' ensemble.

Music for the book was composed by Prof. Fomenko and Ukrainian lyrics were written by Iwanna Sawycky of Philadelphia. Mrs. Luba Terpak of Locust Valley, L.I., prepared the English version and Peter Cholodny did the cover and illustrations. The book was published last month by the Ukrainian Institute of America Inc.

Ostap Balaban, secretary of the Institute's board of directors, and Mrs. Terpak gave opening remarks.

The occasion also marked the opening of a permanent exhibit of Ukrainian folk arts and English-language books on Ukraine. The show-case displays, arranged by Mrs. Myroslava Hordynsky of Verona, N. J., include hand-woven and embroidered articles, Ukrainian Easter eggs, ceramics and carved wooden objects.

Paintings of great men in Ukrainian history—Khmelnytsky, Hrushevsky, Doroshenko and Kotsiubinsky, especially commisioned for the Institute, were on view in the ballroom for the first time.

Rochester Court Judge Speaks At Ukrainian 'Easter' Dinner

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — City Court Judge Fred B. Goodelle was principal speaker at a spil'ne svyachene — community Easter dinner — sponsored by the Rochester branches of the Organization for National Rebirth of Ukraine (ODWU), the Ukrainian Gold Cross and the Young Ukrainian Nationalists. The dinner was held on May 4 in the Ukrainian-American Club.

Mr. Goodelle expressed the hope that Ukraine regain her freedom and independence and said that the Ukrainians are endowed with a beautiful culture and traditions.

A special guest at the dinner was Dmytro Halychyn, UNA Supreme president, who was in the city for a pre-convention meeting of UNA delegates. William Hussar, member of the UNA Supreme Board of Advisors, also attended.

Addresses were given by Mr. Halychyn and Wasyl Kalicinski, president of the Rochester ODWU.

Members of the Young Ukrainian Nationalists entertained with a traditional Ukrainian hayivka (Easter dance), under the direction of I. Zablocky.

UAV Officers Outline Plans For 11th Annual Convention

SCRANTON, Pa. — National officers of the Ukrainian American Veterans, meeting May 10 at the Ukrainian Community Center here, outlined a program for the 11th UAV convention which will be held June 20-22 at the Ukrainian American Resort Center, Glen Spey, N. Y.

Business sessions will take place June 21 and election of officers June 22. National UAV Commander Emil Senkow of Clifton Heights, Pa., will conduct the meeting.

Softball and volleyball tournaments are planned for both days. A Welcome dance is scheduled for June 20 and a Commander's Banquet and Ball for June 21.

George Wolynetz of New York, convention chairman, announced that a package weekend costs $18.00 per person and a Saturday Nite Special $10, with children under 12 eligible for half-rates. He said reservations are already being received.

The meeting was attended by Anthony Kutcher and Wasyl Plaskonos of Hartford, Conn.; Joseph Lopushanski and Joseph Sheremeta of Philadelphia; Walter Steck and Walter Bacad of New York.

Bandurist Society Sponsors Contest

DETROIT.—The Friends of the Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus society has announced a contest for an emblem symbolizing the Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus as a cultural ambassador of Ukraine.

The chorus is scheduled to leave in October for a concert tour of Europe.

Designer of the winning emblem will receive a prize of $100, and the emblem will be used on concert programs and promotional literature of the chorus. Deadline for entries is May 25.

Further information may be obtained from the Friends of the Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus, P.O. Box 119, Detroit 12, Mich., U.S.A.

Quintet To Tour

A quintet of bandurists will bring Ukrainian songs and music to U.S. and Canadian communities during the next three weeks.

J. Panasenko, H. Nazarenko, T. Pivko, M. Minsky and P. Potapenko will give concerts this weekend in Chicago, Milwaukee and Minneapolis. They will travel on to Canada for a series of concerts in the prairie provinces which end June 6.

Booklet On Ukrainian Music Planned By UYL-NA Foundation

SCRANTON, Pa.—Plans for publication of a booklet on Ukrainian music and a special issue of **The Ukrainian Trend** were made here May 11 at an executive board meeting of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Foundation Inc.

The music booklet, which is being prepared by Halia Pidduchna of Toronto, and the special Trend issue featuring a story on the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, will make their bow at the Youth League's Silver Anniversary Convention in Cleveland during the Labor Day weekend.

The board decided that articles on the history, construction and playing of the bandura, which will be included in forthcoming issues of the Trend, should be combined and published in booklet form later this year.

Joseph Smindak of Brooklyn, secretary-treasurer, reported that the Foundation's legal advisor, John O. Flis of New York, had filed a tax exemption claim for the Foundation.

In connection with the "Soyuzivka" Ukrainian Cultural Courses which are sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association in cooperation with the Foundation, the board discussed possibilities of securing a group leader who would direct the students' after-class activities and teach them Ukrainian songs, dances and crafts.

It was decided to initiate a project for this year's students — a comprehensive report on the course, to be prepared by all the students and presented by one of them at the UYL-NA convention in Cleveland.

Reporting for Dorothy Olen, chairman of the convention concert, Michael Zaderecky of Parma, O., said that the Hanna Auditorium in Cleveland will be booked for the concert. He said Miss Olen has lined up local choirs, dance groups, singers and musicians for the concert program on August 31.

William Mural of Parma was appointed advertising manager of the Thend, and Jennie H. Kohut of Rochester, N. Y. was assigned to compile material for a booklet on Ukrainian Christmas customs.

Reporting officers included Walter Bacad of New York, vice-president; Stella Zacharczuk of Elizabeth, N. J., cultural director, and Helen Perozak of Jackson Heights, N.Y.; Trend editor. The meeting was conducted by Joseph Gurski of Detroit, president.

Dr. G. Shevelov Named Winner Of Guggenheim Foundation Award

NEW YORK. — Dr. George Shevelov, professor of Slav philology at Columbia University, has been named winner of a Guggenheim Foundation award. He received the prize for his work in historical phonology of Slavic languages.

The award is one of 322 totaling $1,412,000 which the Foundation made this year.

Dr. Shevelov, born in Ukraine, has been associated with Columbia University since 1954. He was a lecturer and docent at Kharkiv University from 1938-43, professor of the Ukrainian Free University in Munich from 1946-49 and a lecturer of East Slav languages and literature at the University in Lundy, Sweden from 1950-52. Prior to joining the Columbia teaching staff he was a guest lecturer at Harvard University for two years.

In addition to his linguistic research, he is a literary critic and publicist, and author of a series of papers on lingual literature science and two books "Ideas Versus Current" and "Farewell to Yesterday."

Canadian-Ukrainians Will Honor Shevchenko With Monument, Rally

WINNIPEG. — A monument to Ukraine's national poet Taras Shevchenko will be unveiled in front of the Manitoba Parliament Buildings in the summer of 1961, it was announced here by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

The unveiling of the monument will be part of a great all-Ukrainian rally commemorating the 100th anniversary of Shevchenko's death.

The UCC says tens of thousands of Ukrainians from coast to coast are expected to attend the rally, as well as Ukrainians from other countries, representatives of universities and other academic institutions, and official representatives of the British Crown and the federal and provincial governments.

Special emphasis will be laid on participation of Ukrainian youth groups in the rally.

Design of the monument will be selected from sketches submitted to the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, which is offering prizes of $750, $500 and $250 for the best ideas. The contest is open to artists of all countries, and deadline for applications is June 30. Applicants should write to the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, 722 McIntyre Bunlding, 416 main Street, Winnipek 2, Man.

Work of Ukrainian Artists On Display in New York City

NEW YORK. — Three exhibits of art work by Ukrainian-American artists have been on display here during the past weeks.

The fourth annual exhibition of young Ukrainian artists began May 4 at the Barbizon Plaza Art Gallery, Central Park South. The artists, ranging from 17 to 29 years of age, include Wolodymyr Baczynsky, Yaroslava Gerulak, Zenovij Onyshkewych, Arkadia Olensky-Petryshyn, Chrystya Olensky, Borys Patchowsky, Bohdan Pevny, Natalie Pohrebynsky, Ewhen Salamacha, Julia M. Sherotsky, Bohdan Tytla, Michael Urban, Lubomyr Woronewycz and Jaroslaw Wyznyckyj.

Only American-born member of the group is Miss Sherotsky, who teaches art in a Brooklyn High School. She is also art director for **The Ukrainian Trend**, quarterly publication of the UYL-NA Foundation Inc.

The exhibit, made possible through the contribution of Nicholas Kuzmowycz of Babylon, N. Y., will run through to May 19 and is open daily from 1 to 9 p.m.

Selected examples of Yakiw Hnizdovsky's two years work abroad were viewed at the Ward Eggleston Galleries, 969 Madison Ave. Opened on May 5, the one-man show was entitled "Paris as Seen by Hnizdovsky".

Paintings of Ukrainian-born artist Bohdan Borzemsky were shown at the Panoras Gallery here on West 56th Street April 21 to May 3.

Svoboda Adds Direct N. Y. Line

BArclay 7-4125 — a direct New York connection — has been added to telephone listings of **Svoboda** and the **Weekly**.

Customers and readers in New York City can now dial the editorial offices directly by dialing B. A and the digits 7-4125.

If the line is busy and the caller's business is important, he can reach **Svoboda** and the **Weekly** by dialing 1, 1 and the Jersey City numbers HE 4-0237 or HE 4-0807.

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A Pat On the Back

...to the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, for the wonderful spirit of cooperation and fellowship displayed at the League's annual Sports Rally last weekend.

A great deal of thought, planning and promotion by members in the Scranton area, working with executive officers of the League, made for one of the finest rallies ever sponsored by the UYL-NA.

The interest and enthusiasm shown by participants and visitors alike forecasts a large registration and resounding success for the UYL-NA Silver Anniversary Convention in Cleveland this fall.

Keep it up, Youth Leaguers!

TIME TO PLAN

The cool days of this spring are finally behind us (we hope) and only a few weeks remain to those summer vacations we look forward to so eagerly. It's high time, then, to make plans for those vacations—so they'll be inexpensive (remember the recession!), pleasant and beneficial.

Planning a vacation, our thoughts naturally turn to our own vacation Mecca—Soyuzivka (all roads lead to Suzy-Q!), which this year has expanded its facilities further and is more than ever prepared to please its guests, particularly the younger set.

What's new at Suzy-Q? To tell the truth, everything is new or at least renovated.

Newest addition to the UNA resort scene is a children's camp which will be opened June 29 for boys and July 27 for girls. The camp will be located on the Raper estate, acquired last year by the UNA and renamed Lviw, which lies adjacent to Soyuzivka.

Although very close to the center of Soyuzivka activity, Lviw is set off from the rest of the resort by a luxurious growth of trees which afford it privacy and quiet. At the moment, preparations, are underway to make it ready for young campers: sleeping accomodations, dining room and recreation room are a-building. A wide, shallow pool and playgrounds are under construction for the children's use.

The outstanding attraction of the area is the beauty of the outdoors itself—stately pines against a background of green woods and blue-hazed mountains, winding roads and paths, a clear stream that splashes down from a falls on the outskirts of the resort, fields thickly carpeted with grass and flowers...

Reliable and qualified directors and counsellors will supervise the children at all times. Children from 7 to 11 years are being accepted, and the children of Soyuzivka guests may join the campers during the day while their parents rest and relax.

Not new, but certainly no less important and interesting are the Ukrainian cultural courses which this year mark their fifth season. Girls and boys from 16 to 21 years of age are eligible to register for classes in Ukrainian history, language and literature which begin August 4. The fame of these courses, initiated jointly by the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, has spread far and wide. To date, 125 young persons of Ukrainian descent have attended the course, and each one counts the weeks spent at Soyuzivka as one of the pleasantest and most enlightening interludes in his life.

Many new sights will greet students, campers and visitors alike at Soyuzivka this year. Two new tennis courts with asphalt surfaces... an asphalt-surfaced ping-pong area alongside the clubhouse... a greenhouse... have been added to resort attractions. And vacationers will find former facilities in good repair: the outdoor dance platform, deck shuffleboard court, soccer-softball field — all have been inspected, painted, renovated to serve attractively and efficiently.

In the last few years, Soyuzivka has continued to take on the appearance of a summer resort centre for young people. Sports competitions, cultural events, Saturday night dances, conventions, special weekend get-togethers like that planned for June 7 and 8 by the New Jersey Ukrainian Youth League—all these proclaim "there's no place like Soyuzivka!"

Don't delay—make your plans for Suzy-Q today!

THE PROBLEM OF ANTARCTICA

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The recent appeal of President Eisenhower for a postponement of the question of the ownership and control of Antarctica emphasizes the great differences that exist between the two Poles. It is practically certain that in a clash between the Soviet Union and the free world the Arctic would be a battleground, for both planes and missiles launched from either the Soviet Union or the United States and Canada would reach without difficulty important targets in another country. Antarctica is different for no serious military man has dreamed yet of attacking any part of the world from the southern part of either South America or of Africa.

Yet we cannot be sure that clashes will not take place on the Antarctic continent, especially if rich deposits of minerals are discovered there or if the meteorological conditions prove to be of practical importance. The reason for this is that Antarctica, although a frozen waste, is still an ice-covered land with ranges of high mountains which may be presumed to contain valuable deposits.

As a matter of fact claims to part of the Antarctic continent have already been put forward. Some of the adjacent islands are controlled by Great Britain working through the government of the Falkland Islands, themselves claimed by the Argentine Republic which has succeeded spasmodically to holdings by both the Spaniards and the French. In the same way another section is more or less under the control of New Zealand, the Ross Dependency. Some years ago there was in fact a token battle on the Palmer Peninsula, an arm of Antarctica which stretches outside the Antarctic, between the British and an Argentine force but there were almost no casualties and the claims are still more or less in abeyance, while Chile for her part has argued that the mountains of Antarctica are in fact an outcropping of the southern Andes and so the area should be rightly hers. In addition France has preempted certain areas, even though none of these lands within the Antarctic Circle have been settled by other than explorers or in a few cases whalers. The United States, although it has maintained for periods of years expeditions in the Antarctic in Little America, has never formally advanced any claim to any part of the territory and it has quietly worked to postpone any settlement, even though attempts to induce Argentina and Chile to withdraw their claims met with a hostile reception.

The need for some sort of understanding has become more pressing because of the explorations and studies made during the International Geophysical Year. As the least known part of the globe, Antarctica was early selected as a subject for especial study and expeditions from nearly all the major countries have been sent to it to stay during the entire period during the Antarctic summer and winter. The various countries more or less tacitly shelved the problem of sovereignty and have apparently cooperated to a degree that was hardly regarded as possible.

The original intention was that these expeditions should be withdrawn at the end of the special period but there are already indications that on the plea of the need for longer scientific study, the camps of the Soviet Union will remain longer than the prescribed time. Whether it is intended that they remain permanently or not is still not clear but one of the Soviet ships in the Antarctic did plant the Soviet flag on one of the uninhabited islands on the ground that it had been discovered by Admiral Bellingshausen of the Russian Navy in the early part of the nineteenth century. As a matter of fact, the voyage of Bellingshausen was one of the great voyages for the exploration of the Antarctic, although it was not followed by any further Russian activity in the area until the coming of the Soviet period.

The Soviets have also taken an important part in the whale fishery which has been for a century the chief productive industry in the South Atlantic and the Antarctic Oceans. They have constructed some new and efficient whaling factories and they have reported each year the size of the catch which has been allotted to them under international whaling agreements.

It remains only for the explorations to report sizable deposits of minerals in relatively accessible places for a new race to begin to control the Antarctic and its possible resources. This is what the proposal of President Eisenhower seeks to avoid. He wishes to keep for the present at least the Antarctic clear of as many national claims as possible, at least until it becomes practicable to plant permanent settlements in the territory, and to prevent the rise of national conflicts over the often contradictory and ill-defined claims, for in most cases these have been based merely on the exploration of the seacoast and some distance inland.

Antarctica therefore presents a model laboratory for the development of international relations, if the countries concerned desire to do it. It is an area where the lack of a settled population and present ignorance of the existence of workable valuable mineral deposits offers the United Nations an almost free hand in the working out of the problems of international development and exploitation for the good of mankind. It is also an area where failure to do this will introduce all those elements of discord which plague the older and settled continents with their conflicting political and economic interests.

Yet this is not the entire reason for a proper settlement of the questions pertaining to Antarctica. Antarctica is still a tangible thing. Men of various nationalities have ventured and died to lay bare its secrets and they are just beginning to do so. No one knows what will be the future of the region but it is at least a region of the earth.

At the present moment man is seeking to free himself from the limitations of the earth by plunging into outer space. It is very possible that the discoveries of the next years will make space travel possible and that one or more nations may lay claim to outer space for military advantage. It staggers and frightens mankind to think that the time may come when the moon and perhaps some of the nearer planets will be bases for espionage or actual conflict. That is the reason why with the launching of the first Sputniks and Explorers, men of good will have seriously raised the question as to the best means of developing space for the good of all. That is again the function of the United Nations, if it is to live up to the hopes that men had of it, when it was established. Yet the very nature of the Soviet accusations against the United States over flights in the Arctic casts doubts as to the peaceful desires of the Soviets to develop outer space as a world affair and not as a national property.

In this connection the establishment of an international system for Antarctica comes as near as anything can to the development of an international control for space. It has the further advantage, as we have said, that expeditions to Antarctica can dig in and show concrete results that will be understood and appreciated by men everywhere while the conquest of space at its present stage involves such complicated elements that the average man is only terrified and rubs his head in bewilderment. Thus in Antarctica there can be developed without trouble such a situation that the methods involved can with little difficulty be adapted to the other situation and the new devices that will be tested and found successful can then be expanded, if humanity is willing.

Yet the time is rapidly running out here as in other fields. Today international development is still practical and the minerals, if they are found, can be apportioned under an international regime. That time will have passed, if at the end of the International Geophysical Year one or more nations will set to work on its own to create permanent settlements or to develop on its own the resources which it finds in the Antarctic continent. The first attempt at this will nullify all the hopes of mankind, for it will present the same kind of race that marked the discovery and development of the New Worldwith all of the clashes and the national rivalries that developed in North and South America.

That is why at this moment, when the Arctic has already become an instrument of power politics, President Eisenhower is making an attempt to save the Antarctic from the same fate. We can be pretty sure that the already existing claims by the free world can be kept in abeyance until a new solution is reached but the question again remains as to whether the Soviet Union is going to go along with the rest of humanity or whether it is going to assert its exclusive claims in the name of Russian Communism. If it does, it will be but another illustration of the tactics which it has pursued steadily during the last forty years in acting fully in the steps of Russian imperialism and it will give still another lesson to the free world which must come to understand that freedom is indivisible and that the future of humanity and its hope for peace are dark, unless free institutions are developed in some form for all mankind on all the continents of the earth.

Immigration and Naturalization

Question: I am applying for American citizenship. One of the questions on the citizenship application is whether the applicant has ever been arrested or convicted of a crime. I was once arrested for a minor offense more than fifteen years ago, but the charge against me was dismissed without any penalty. Do I have to include this arrest on my application?

Answer: Yes. Great care should be taken to answer every question in the citizenship application accurately and honestly. Under the naturalization law, citizenship may be revoked at any time for concealment of a material fact or for wilful misrepresentation in connection with any part of the naturalization proceedings. Such a revocation could make a person "stateless," that is, a man without a country, and cause great hardship to him and his family.

While it is not possible to define fully what constitutes a concealment or misrepresentation which may result in revocation of naturalization, many omissions can bring such a result—for example, failure to tell about an absence from the United States, or a criminal record or an arrest; or misrepresentation about the applicant's marital status or political beliefs. You should answer all questions on the application, fully and to the best of your ability.

★

Question: I intend to immigrate to the United States and while I was born in Europe, I am married to a Chinese. I have been told that Chinese have very low quotas, and I wonder whether the fact that my spouse is a Chinese will make a difference with regard to my immigration.

Answer: No, it will not. While it is true that certain nationalities with small quotas, even if only one parent comes from a people or peoples indigenous to the Asia-Pacific Triangle, is chargeable to that area regardless of the country of the applicant's birth, the Immigration and Nationality Act does permit their immigration with their spouses from more favorable areas, permitting them to be charged to the more favorable quota, to prevent family separation.

— Common Council

OUR EXPERIENCE WITH THE UNA

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

During the 20 years that we have been writing about the Ukrainian National Association we have consistently emphasized the many advantages and privileges of membership, and it's pleasant to reflect that quite a number of persons have joined the fraternal benefit society as a result of our articles —persons, that is, whom we know about. We flatter ourselves in believing that other people whom we do not know about have joined the UNA. More important, however, is the fact that many people who at first knew nothing at all about the UNA now know a great deal about it. They know it is an institution worthy of their support. Also, we believe that we have succeeded in squelching false rumors about the UNA.

Someone once asked us, in a letter, the following series of questions: "How do I know that what you write about the UNA is true? Where do you get your information? Why do you think the UNA is such a fine organization? Who tells you what to write?" The last question was followed by the letter-writer's contention that we receive instructions as to what to write and how to write it from someone connected with the UNA. Well, though we always appreciate helpful suggestions, it is a fact that everything we have written in connection with the UNA was prompted by our sincere belief in the organization. Writing about the UNA was our own idea and was inspired by our enthusiasm and interest in the UNA.

We first came in contact with the UNA when our mother saw an advertisement in **Svoboda** seeking a boy to deliver the paper on a route on downtown Jersey City. She brought us to the Svoboda office and landed the job for us. We were 13 years old at the time and delivered the papers after school hours. We didn't learn very much about the UNA during the five years that we delivered the papers, but when **The Ukrainian Weekly** was established in 1933 we learned much about the organization and became interested in it. We began contributing articles on various subjects to the Weekly and some of them were published. This encouraged us to write more. We did a great deal of writing in those days, and the more we wrote the greater became our interest in the Weekly and the UNA. When we were 18 years old we became a UNA member.

Our articles in the Weekly attracted the attention of an executive officer of the UNA, who offered us a job with the organization; we accepted without hesitation. During the 24 years of our employment (not including the five years spent delivering the Svoboda) we became even more interested in the UNA and its work. We continued to write for the Weekly and, as soon as we thought we knew enough about the UNA, we began writing about the organization. We were in a position to get material at first hand for publication. Our employers cooperated wholeheartedly in supplying us with material, and encouraged us to write much and often. We know that the facts which appeared in our articles are true because we have worked with these facts in the UNA office. It is because of our close and long connection with the fraternal benefit society that we know it to be a fine organization.

Our experience with the UNA is not confined exclusively to the office and the Weekly. We have been secretary of a UNA branch for 20 years; we attended four UNA conventions as a delegate, and served on the publicity committee each time. We were active in such UNA affairs as youth rallies, picnics, dances and the like. We formed a UNA baseball team and recruited a considerable number of new members for the UNA. All this is a statement of fact designed to stress the point that we know, as a result of 29 years of association with the institution, that the UNA is what we have often declared it to be—an organization worthy of the support of every serious-thinking, conscientious young Ukrainian-American.

Group Seeks to Inform Free World Of Trends, Developments in USSR

The Institute for the Study of the USSR, whose publications are distributed in the United States and Canada by Educational Services, of Washington, D. C., is a body of former Soviet scholars and scientists which has achieved an outstanding reputation as an objective, fact-finding group devoted to keeping the free world informed on trends and developments within the Soviet Union.

Institute publications, highly regarded by journalists, students and specialists in Soviet affairs, cover the general fields of economics, law, government and Party, history, education, religion, literature, social organization and the dynamics of Soviet life.

Besides the **Bulletin**, the Institute publishes the Caucasian Review, the Ukrainian Review, the Byelorussian Review, the Eastern Turkic Review and Vestnik (Herald). All are published in English, except for the Russian language Vestnik.

Other studies of a more extensive character are published from time to time. Past studies include "Forty Years of the Soviet Regime," "Waterways of the Soviet Union" and "Studies on the Soviet Union." They are written by outstanding authorities in the field of Soviet affairs.

Founded in 1950, the Institute has its main headquarters in Munich, Germany.

"I Represent The Enslaved Nation: Ukraine"

By SEVERYN PALYDOWYCZ

[Severyn Palydowycz, Ukrainian-born freshman at Yale University, spoke in defense of Ukraine at a mock United Nations session held recently at New Haven, Conn. Mr. Palydowycz lived in Ukraine at the time of the first occupation of Western Ukraine by Soviet troops, and herein relates his impressions of the occupation.]

(1)

Mr. Chairman:

It is with sincere appreciation that I accept this opportunity to address this session of the United Nations. I represent the enslaved nation: Ukraine.

At San Francisco, Ukraine became a charter member of the United Nations. This motion admitting Ukraine was made by V. Molotov.

As a true sovereign nation, Ukraine has the right to exchange ambassadors, ministers and councils with other nations. In considering her admittance, every nation represented at the United Nations realized that the Ukrainian people, numbering well over 40 million, have occupied since the dawn of history a very productive and self-sustaining land, that Ukraine possesses all the attributes and qualities necessary to national sovereignty. We, Ukrainians, have an undying will to establish a free and independent Ukraine; many lives have been sacrificel for this ideal on the altar of freedom. In 1945 at the time of our admittance to the United Nations, Ukraine estimated a loss of 25% of its entire population. Today, under Soviet tyranny, the so-called "modern democracy", the Ukrainian people can easily claim a loss of 37% —25% as loss in the new war against the Nazi invaders and 12% as political prisoners of the Soviet Union now in the depths of Siberia. While discussing the votes in the United Nations at Yalta, Stalin requested that the Soviets be given two additional votes, one for Ukraine and the other for Byelorussia. Stalin defended Ukraine because of her loss in the war against Germany, also to increase the Soviet voting power in this international organization, using these so-called independent republics as his propaganda instruments. Soviet Russian policy toward Ukraine for the past 40 years has been one of constant and ruthless tyranny. Soviet Russian policy has deprived the Ukrainian people of the fundamental rights which are taken for granted by all other freedom-loving peoples.

The saga of Ukrainian suffering under Soviet misrule begins with the eclipse of the Ukrainian Republic which rose into being with the declaration of Ukrainian national independence (January 22, 1918) by the Ukrainian Central Rada (Council). This was followed exactly one year later (January 22, 1919) by the union of the Ukrainian National Republic and the Western Ukrainian Republic (which was established on November 1, 1918) into one united, sovereign and democratic Ukrainian Republic. The Reds immediately attacked the Ukrainian Republic.

Everyone considers Ukraine's membership in the United Nations as a positive and advantageous fact. In the past the Ukrainians have had to fight for recognition as an independent nation; today they want to replace the Soviet delegation with a genuine representation of the Ukrainians.

Now, at this moment, I would like to stress before you that at this session there are two Ukraines: one is the real Ukraine, the country of several million Ukrainians, a democratic and peace-loving Ukraine, spiritually a part of the West and its civilization. This Ukraine is terrorized and persecuted by Soviet Russia; its cultural and religious life is brutally suppressed. It is represented by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, by its imprisoned Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan and Bishops, and hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian patriots who are now forced, for political reasons, to live in one of the 873 concentration camps of Siberia. This Ukraine has no official representation in the present United Nations.

The second Ukraine, Soviet Ukraine as represented by the Soviet delegation, is an agent of the Comintern and a determined enemy of the Ukrainian people; this second Ukraine is a puppet of Moscow. It is now high time that this fictitious Ukraine be exposed and a true picture of the situation be presented to those who seek the establishment of a lasting peace. Forty years ago when the Ukrainian people proclaimed their independence we stood firm in our belief that there would be a place for us in the new post-war world, but it was an uneven fight. After two and a half years of continuous conflict, unbearable pressure, undermined from within and strangled from without, we broke down. The Ukrainian people were forced to accept the Soviets. We reaped no reward. Amidst hunger, pestilence, terror and brutality, discomfort and poverty and with the cries for mercy of our women and children, we were forced to build this new Soviet Ukraine.

The sovereignty of Ukraine was proclaimed by the Soviet Union, which is a historical fact only. When the Ukrainian people wanted to live with this independence and exercise it, the Soviets regarded these acts as aggression. All Ukrainians who cherished their past glory and who understood that Ukraine as a nation was separate from Russia and spiritually connected with Western civilization, were forcibly removed from Ukraine. In this so-called 'independent' Ukraine Moscow and her powerful NKVD persecuted thousands of Ukrainians—not because they were guilty of revolutionary acts against the Soviet Union, but because they loved their way of life which is quite opposite to that of the Russian region. From the beginning of the Soviet occupation, the Reds have been trying to train the Ukrainians in Communist theory —periodical purges do not help. It is evident that Moscow's intention is to eliminate all Ukrainians from their country and replace them with Russians.

Soviet Communist opposition has taken on the form of force and intimidation. Let us, by way of example, look back to the notorious Soviet-sponsored famine in Ukraine in the early 30's. In order to achieve the transformation of the peasants' private economy into a system of centrally directed collective farms, force had to be used. The resistance of the peasantry was chaotic and futile and was frequently carried out with the energy of despair. The Soviet government reacted mercilessly, annihilating entire villages and carrying out mass executions and deportation. In 1941 when the Germans invaded Ukraine they found in the Academy of Science in Kiev the true statistics of the crop harvested in 1932. These figures proved that the yield was sufficient to feed the Ukrainian population for two years and four months with enough remaining to seed the fields. **There was no natural cause for the famine.** It was purposely created to break the resistance of the farmers to collectivization. All the grain was loaded into special trains and immediately appropriated by the government. Carloads of it rolled northward to feed Moscow and to support the Communist revolution in China.

Helpless, despairing, the Ukrainian people died by the thousands, tens of thousands, by the millions. The statistical bureaus were ordered to register the cause of deaths as prevalent "digestive ailments."

Through the streets of Kiev, Kharkiv, Odessa and other cities, the miserable hulks of humanity dragged themselves, searching for scraps on garbage heaps, frozen and filthy. Each morning wagons rolled through the streets collecting the bodies. Cannibalism existed—mothers killed their own children, instead of seeing them suffer and thus providing meat, a temporary relief from hunger.

Over seven million Ukrainians died in this artificially created famine. Are you surprised?

If what I have said seems far-fetched, look it up in the Small Soviet Encyclopedia 1940 edition, under the heading "Ukraine" and note this fact: In 1927 the census of Eastern Ukraine showed a population of 32 millions; in 1939 (twelve years later) it showed only 28 million. Where did the four million disappear and where was the natural increase in population which should have numbered about six to seven million? The answer: **famine.**

(To be continued)

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

UYL-NA SPORTS RALLY A SUCCESS!

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

One of the greatest Sports Rallies ever conducted by any Ukrainian youth organization was sponsored by the **UYL-NA** and hosted by the **Ukrainian Youth League of Lackawanna County** last weekend at the U.W.A. Ukrainian Community Center in Scranton, Pa.

Basketball, bowling, soccer, volleyball, swimming and social activities were all featured at the gigantic 3-day weekend affair. UYL-NA Sports Director **Joe Yaworsky** and Rally Chairman **Jerry Pronko**, their committees and all participants are to be congratulated—this Sports Rally was so great that it took on the aura of a national convention!

The **Toronto** Ukrainians, who seem to be "always a bridesmaid but never a bride" in UYL-NA basketball competition, showed their mettle by upsetting **Scranton** and then **Johnson City, N. Y.** (winner for 3 of the past 4 years) in the finals to win the National UYL-NA basketball title for the first time.

In bowling, teams from **Auburn, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., Scranton** and **Taylor, Pa.**, led the way. The total list of entries here in the men's and women's singles, doubles and 5-man team events was one of the largest in UYL-NA annals—and should be an indication of even greater things to come in future UYL-NA Sports Rallies.

Soccer was featured for the first time at a UYL-NA Rally (although the Rochester **Tridents** did edge out the Philly Nats at the 1956 UYL-NA Convention in Buffalo). Last Saturday the **Philly Ukrainian United** squad showed its strength, defeating a good **Newark Ukrainian Sitch** team by a score of 6-2.

Comments on the match were all good and the Scranton Ukrainians achieved prestige by reintroducing soccer in the area after an absence of two decades.

Volleyball and swimming were also held last Saturday and it was a pleasure to note the satisfaction of the participants in performing at a Ukrainian Center.

Rally Briefs

A lot of people were highly impressed by the modern, up-to-date facilities of the Ukrainian Community Center. It's quite a feather in our caps to know that a Ukrainian group included a swimming pool and a gymnasium in their Ukrainian Center, in addition to the usual bar and banquet, meeting and dance halls...

The large contingent of Canadians that came down had much to cheer about. Sports enthusiast **Jean Harasym Maynerick** was really beaming on Sunday as hubby **Ed** played a key-role in the Toronto basketball victories.

The UWA Ukrainian Youth League of Lackawanna County, with prexy **Mike Kowalchik** doing the honors, presented all-around athlete **John Chisdak** (football, basketball, track and baseball star) with a trophy recognizing him as an "outstanding young Ukrainian-American". John, a top student (mark this well, youngsters!) besides being an All-State and All-American high school star, hopes to become a medical doctor after his college career is over.

Steve Seftchick, manager of the modern St. George's Recreation Center in Taylor, Pa. (the $300,000 center was the site of the bowling tourney) volunteered to come to New Jersey with a committee and the Center's building plans if and when the New Jersey Ukrainians undertake a similar project. Steve conducted **Walt Bodnar** and yours truly through the St. George Center, explaining all its functions and pointing out possible pitfalls to avoid in building a center.

The UYL-NA Executive Board, which met on Saturday afternoon, devoted much discussion to sports, mainly basketball, as a means of stimulating greater youth participation in the UYL-NA. We were glad that the UYL-NA decided to invite representatives from all four national Ukrainian fraternal organizations in the U. S. A. to the **25th Anniversary UYL-NA Convention** at the **Hotel Statler** in **Cleveland, Ohio** next **Labor Day Weekend**...

Most of the Rally representation came from the local Anthracite belt, Auburn, Rochester, Johnson City, Binghamton and Troy, N.Y.; also New York City, New Jersey (with their usual large numbers), Wilmington, Del., Chester, Philly, Allentown, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; while Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago represented the west. Canada, as we stated earlier, was also well represented.

We hope that in the future, there will be an even greater representation from all areas—including the West and New England. Perhaps a Western and New England (Boston, Woonsocket, Manville, Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, Stamford, etc.) Regional Sports Rally could be the answer, with the basketball (and even bowling) winners fully or partially subsidized for participation in the national Sports Rally.

With this great Sports Rally an accomplished fact, we hope we can continue to grow bigger and better and **assemble all Ukrainian youth groups, organizations and factions at one event so that a truly bonafide Ukrainian champion will be crowned in each event!**

Personalia

Among the many out-of-town guests who attended social functions during the UYL-NA Sports Rally in Scranton, Pa., were Walter Steck, George Wolynetz, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lesawyer, all of New York City; Al Kotelko, Doris Kotelko, Ann Sedorak, Zenia Stechishin, Anne Ross, Jean Lisko, Sonia Nebozenko, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Maynerick, all of Toronto; Olga Maksymowich of Miami Beach; Tony Wesolowsky, Chester, Pa.; Nick and John Pochynok of Jersey City; Julia Zepko of Akron, O.; Helen Slobodian, Dot Herila, Sam Herila, Stella Zacharchuk and Vera Kiceniuk of Elizabeth, N.J.; Harry Kasha of Rahway, N.J., and Dan Slobodian of *Soyuzivka*, Kerhonkson, N.Y.

⁂

Morris Diakowsky of Jamaica, N.Y., is attending the 10th year reunion of his graduating class at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., this weekend.

Mr. Diakowsky, who in recent years has made an intense study of the history, construction and playing of the *bandura*, has started to teach a bandura class in New York City. He is a member of UNA Branch 88.

Alexander Ewanchuk, brother of John W. Ewanchuk of Detroit, a member of the UNA Supreme Auditing Commitee, died May 5 in Toronto at the age of 43.

Mr. Ewanchuk, formerly on Winnipeg and suburban teaching staffs, was born in Gimli, Man., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wasyl Ewanchuk. At the time of his death he was on the staff of Forest Hill Collegiate in Toronto.

He was interested in youth work of all kinds and was a member of the Ukrainian Self Reliance League and Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral.

⁂

Guests attending the debut of Prof. Nicholas Fomenko's music book for children at the Ukrainian Institute of America on May 11 included William Dzus, president of the Institute, and Mrs. Dzus, who recently returned from a trip to Florida; Theodore Dzus of Islip, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Platon Stasiuk of Forest Hills, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Ostap Balaban of Richmond Hill, N.Y.; Petro S. Hardy, prominent Ukrainian industrialist of Bridgeport, Conn.; John Pasnick, film producer, and Mrs. Pasnick, of Sunnyside, N.Y.; Prof. Roman Sawycky, director of the Ukrainian Music Institute; Prof. Michael Vetukhiv, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in U.S.A.; Marco Sorisio, Italian-born operatic tenor; Zoia Polewska, Ukrainian 'cellist, and Mrs. Nicholas Polewska; and Walter Hendricks of New York City.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. William Fedorek, Mr. and Mrs. John Kushnir, Myron Kushnir, Mrs. John Burbella, Miss Marion Burbella, John Burbella Jr. and Richard Grant of Bayonne, N.J., were among the thousands of pilgrims attending the annual Mother's Day pilgrimage last weekend at the grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes in the gardens of the Sisters of St. Basil Mother House, Fox Chase, Pa.

SPORTS RALLY RESULTS

BASKETBALL

1.—Chester	51	Bayonne	41
2.—Toronto	91	Scranton	85
3.—Johnson City	96	Chester	71
4.—Toronto	104	Johnson City	89

BOWLING

Men's Team	Handicap	— St. George's Social Club, Taylor, Pa.	3106
" "	Scratch	— Ukrainian Citizens' Club No. 2, Scranton, Pa.	2548
" Doubles	Handicap	— B. Derenick, A. Johns, Scranton, Pa	1286
" "	Scratch	— T. Zapos, J. Zenkavich, Scranton, Pa.	1117
" Singles	Handicap	— P. Bandura, Rochester, N. Y.	672
" "	Scratch	— M. Hamalak, Long Island, N. Y.	573
" All Events	"	— J. Zenkavich, Scranton, Pa.	1734
Women's Team	Handicap	— Club Olena Teliha, Detroit, Michigan	2818
" "	Scratch	— Ukrainian Youth Club, Auburn, N. Y.	2100
" Doubles	Handicap	— B. Zenkavich, E. Albrecht, Scranton, Pa.	1140
" "	Scratch	— A. Petrecki, H. Dudek, Auburn, N. Y.	914
" Singles	Handicap	— H. Dudek, Auburn, New York	914
" "	Scratch	— A. Petrecki, Auburn, New York	501
" All Events	"	— H. Dudek, Auburn, New York	1462

SOCCER

Philadelphia Ukrainian United ..... 6 —Newark Ukrainian Sitch 2

UYL-NA NEWS

By JENNIE H. KOHUT

The Executive Board of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America met for its third meeting at the Ukrainian Community Center, during the Sports Rally held in Scranton, Pa. last weekend.

Topics discussed at the session included:

Disposition of **Ukrainian Arts** books. Large quantities may be purchased by member clubs at a reduced rate and individual copies are five dollars each. Contact Ray Sepell, Sales Director, 5949 Williamson, Dearborn, Mich.

New style of publishing **Trendette** appealing. However, it is impractical at present. Unless we find a way to eliminate time lost during processing and mailing we shall continue to use former style **Trendette** which can include pictures and is received by members soon after printing.

Disposition of Christmas Cards, Notepaper and Color Sets. Comments from customers were reported. There are still many of these items available and those people interested in obtaining some for distribution or for themselves, can make arrangements with Miss Natalie Kornowa, UYL-NA Vice-President, 3318 Stickney Avenue, Toledo 8, Ohio. This is an excellent opportunity for member clubs to purchase these items at a reduced rate and resell them at a profit for their organization.

League history. A brief history of the League is currently nearing completion and will be featured in a future issue of the **Trend.**

Directory. Copies of the **Directory** should be received by subscribers in two weeks. Those who wish a copy, should send a dollar to Michael Wichorek, Executive Secretary, 13814 Vassar Drive, Detroit 35, Michigan. This booklet contains names, addresses and telephone numbers of Ukrainians and Ukrainian clubs and churches in the U. S. and Canada.

Convention planning practically complete. August 29, 30, and Sept 1 will be an exciting weekend for Ukrainians from all over North America when they meet for the 25th Anniversary Convention of the UYL-NA in Cleveland, Ohio. Prizes will be given for early registration; a definite program for electing a Ukrainian Queen is being set up; the first or "warm-up" evening is planned to enable people to meet the first night, thereby eliminating the regret you have on the day of departure for not noticing certain people earlier; all past presidents will be honored at the Banquet; commission type sessions will be held.

District organizers were told of the importance of personal contact in recruiting clubs and members in their areas. Any assistance needed can be received by notifying any of the Board Members (whose names frequently appear in the Weekly) or the Vice-President in charge, Walter Bodnar, 414 South 10th Street, Newark 3, N. J. Walter can provide literature as well as advice concerning the expansion of the League. (We welcome herewith a new member club to our League — the Ukrainian Bowling League of Chicago).

Our national sports director, Joe Yaworsky, whose untiring efforts made the Scranton Sports Rally a memorable event in the League's history, is preparing a plan of organized sports covering all areas. This will be set up as a long-range plan for the future. First, we need the names of people from everywhere, interested in seeing their youngsters participate in character building sports. No matter how young your child is, you should be interested in his future. Persons wishing to be leaders or who know others with good coaching potential, notify Joseph Yaworsky, 123 High St., Phoenixville, Pa. Our aim is to provide our Ukrainian youngsters with a wide competitive sports program but we need personnel willing to assist.

Present at the meeting were these officers and guests: Dr. Eugene Draginda, Walter Bodnar, Natalie Kornowa, Terry Szmagala, Mary Hawryszkow, Jennie Kohut, Michael Zaderecky, Joseph Yaworsky, Alexander Danko, Joseph Gurski, William Mural, Joseph Smindak, Rose Faryna, Helen Perozak, Stella Zacharchuk, Walter Bacad, Vera Kiseniuk, Mr. and Mrs. John Roberts and family, Alice Shipka, Michael Bochar, Joseph Gremanz, Joanna Von Draginda, Olga Maksymowich, Julia Zepko and Charlie Tyrawski.

If anything reported here is of special interest to you and you desire more information, write to me—Publicity Director, 855 Glide Street, Rochester 6, New York.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

ROMANYSHYN MAKES HIGHEST SEASON AVERAGE

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The end of the 1957-1958 schedule of the U.N.A. Bowling League of New Jersey April 25 found Victor Romanyshyn of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post team in the top spot with an average of 176.86 for 89 games played. His nearest rival, S. Kuropatnick, followed up with an average of 174.81 for 96 games played.

Among the most outstanding all-season high individual marks were a three-game series of 652 pins scored by Al Walker(followed by a 632-pin set rolled up by Bill Banit. M. Gawdun's series of 621 pins was third highest for the season. The highest single game was a 276-pin total registered by H. Zelder, with 265 and 257 scored by M. Gawdun and Bill Banit, respectively.

The best team series was a 2,759-pin total registered by the Ukrainian Center five, while second and third best series were made by the brotherhood of the Holy Ascension with 2,693 pins, and 2,669 by the Ukrainian American Veterans quintet, respectively.

A 984-pin single game rolled up by the Ukrainian Center was the highest for the season, while second best was the 978 total registered by the Ukrainian American Vets. The First Ukrainian P.M.O. team was third highest with 935 pins.

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES OF PLAYERS

No.	Player's Name	Games Played	Total Pins	Average
1.	Romanyshyn V.	89	15750	176.86
2.	Koropatnick S.	96	16785	174.81
3.	Gawdun M.	99	17274	174.48
4.	Janick L.	99	17153	173.26
5.	Banit W.	99	17113	172.85
6.	Molinsky P.	95	16391	172.51
7.	Walker A.	99	17078	172.50
8.	Chuy J.	91	15613	171.52
9.	Struck P.	91	15586	171.25
10.	Tango M.	63	10756	170.46
11.	Zelder H.	98	16694	170.34
12.	Kalba J.	93	15828	170.18
13.	Motlack J.	6	1018	169.04
14.	Watson J.	77	12997	168.61
15.	Singalewitch P.	6	1004	167.02
16.	Laskey J.	32	5332	166.20
17.	Zolto L.	71	11803	166.17
18.	Chymiy A.	93	15431	165.86
19.	Holota S.	99	16397	165.62
20.	Salabun W.	96	15890	165.50
21.	Ripka P.	98	16197	165.27
22.	Fera W.	89	14679	164.83
23.	Fidali J.	99	16285	164.49
24.	Urchuk A.	33	5399	163.20
25.	Dudak W.	81	13222	163.19
26.	Kiselyn M.	24	3929	163.17
27.	Sheremeta M.	99	16147	163.10
28.	Prowe G.	69	11244	162.66
29.	Scheskowsky N.	99	16009	161.70
30.	Lissner A.	93	15006	161.33
31.	Quinn W.	69	11088	160.48
32.	Popaca M.	64	10264	160.24
33.	Komon E.	6	960	160.00
34.	Kowtko S.	90	14371	159.61
35.	Chuy P.	97	15439	159.16
36.	Hrycyshyn S.	52	8283	159.15
37.	Merowsky J.	96	15278	159.14
38.	Dragon J.	89	14162	159.11
39.	Horishny J.	77	12157	157.68
40.	Karitko W.	99	15605	157.62
41.	Lytwyn M.	49	7730	157.37
42.	Samila J.	33	5182	157.01
43.	Prychoda A.	68	10615	156.07
44.	Hampton E.	92	14339	155.79
45.	Sheremeta P.	91	14128	155.23
46.	Decarvalho J.	44	6815	154.39
47.	Melnychuk J.	91	14042	154.28
48.	Keybida A.	84	12873	153.21
49.	Brick A.	96	14651	152.59
50.	Wallinger J.	75	11375	151.50
51.	Bemko B.	35	5293	151.08
52.	Salabun J.	96	14296	148.86
53.	Grentus P.	92	13525	147.01
54.	Karnick A.	16	2347	146.11
55.	Popiuk S.	95	13482	141.87
56.	Merosh N.	64	9057	141.33
57.	Harmatiuk S.	9	1257	139.06
58.	Kacaper S.	99	13652	137.89
59.	Panko M.	45	5997	133.12
60.	Buryk J.	92	12233	132.89
61.	Lysak W.	98	13007	132.71
62.	Buryk H.	81	10519	129.70
63.	Jacenty P.	26	3288	126.12
64.	Fetsco W.	25	3155	126.05
65.	Maybo E.	73	8855	121.22
66.	Warechowski A.	76	9097	119.53

NEWLY ESTABLISHED UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC PARISH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF B. V. M. in HILLSIDE, N. J.

is sponsoring

A RITUAL DAY

(ОБРЯДОВИЙ ДЕНЬ)

on

SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1958

On this occasion a

SOLEMN HIGH MASS

with assistance of DEACONS

will be celebrated at 10 AM at BRISTOL MYERS PLACE at Hillside Ave., Hillside, N. J.

Church choir, directed by I. DOBOSH of St. John the Baptist Church of Newark will participate.

Rev. Clement Inglerd of the Redemptorist Fathers of New York will explain the Liturgy in English.

We cordially invite all the Ukrainians of Newark and Vicinity to participate in this event.

"FURS FOR ALL — LARGE OR SMALL"

FUR PIECE you have been longing for?

Here at our showroom you will find a wide selection of

SCARFS — STOLES
CAPES — JACKETS
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Пластова Ватра

РІК V ч. 4 (45)

ПЛАСТОВА СОБОРНІСТЬ

Патетичний гамлетівський запит „бути чи не бути" ставав нерідко перед Українським Пластом упродовж його розмірно довгого, 47-літнього існування. Ставав у чисто фізичному розумінні: бути чи не бути пластовій організації взагалі та в розумінні ідейному: яким йому бути?

І так воно мусіло бути. Бо такі організації, як Пласт, з природи речі, бувають найбільше виставлені на пробу часу та всякі спокуси „практицизму", „пристосування до обставин" тощо.

Адже Пласт це організація молоді й тих, що свій труд, звичайно труд усього свого життя, присвятили вихованню молоді чи радше патронування самовиховання молоді. Як же важко охоронитися проти помилок недосвідченій молоді, яку оставлено на шлях самостійного шукання свого світогляду та свого життьового маршруту! Не легше й її виховникам чи „самовиховникам", здебільшого без професійного виховного вишколу та переобтяженим родинними й заробітковими обов'язками.

Пласт переборов ці всі зовнішні й внутрішні труднощі і ще так недавно, відбуваючи свій 45-літній ювілей, мав безсумнівне право ствердити перед рідним громадянством, що він доніс несплямленими, хоч часто подертими, довірені йому громадою, прапори, і ствердження своє скріпив живим свідоцтвом: тисячами молоді, яким і поза Україною символом є тризуб і лелійка, та не меншими тисячами громадян, вихованих у Пласті, які і поза Україною трудяться для неї з давньою, справді пластовою, наполегливістю й скромністю.

Хто зі старших громадян не тямить першої великої проби молодого Пласту, щозаснований в раннім 1911 році, тобто лише через кілька років після виникнення скавтової ідеї на її батьківщині, в Англії, твердо і зріло перебув катаклізм першої світової війни і не тільки не загинув у її вирі, пішовши слідом стількох цінних організацій і ідей, але вже на самому її початку вислав своїх чолових людей до першої української відновленої збройної сили — славою вкритих Українських Січових Стрільців, а згодом до українських державних військових формацій, одницем і організовано.

Переможно перебув Пласт і заборони польського уряду після наших визвольних змагань, і насильне розв'язання Пласту, і нещадне переслідування всіх спроб його продовжування після ганебного „пацифікаційного" 1930 року.

Непоборну живучість виявив він також під час другої світової війни. Ховаючись від пильного ока влади під різними назвами, Пласт існував далі і, не зламаний ідейно та організаційно, вийшов із своїми батьками та провідниками на скитання й там, чи то в переселенчих таборах Німеччини й Австрії, чи на нових місцях поселення, майже по всіх частинах світу, перший з усіх громадських організацій, відновив свою організовану єдність і працю.

По всіх чотирьох вільних континентах повівають українські пластові прапори. Збереглися вони також, хоч заховані глибоко в серцях і пам'яті, і на п'ятому континенті, над яким має чорний стяг смерти й неволі. Соборність, організаційну й ідейну, задеклярували, як один з пластових законів, ранні піонери пластової ідеї і організації. Її зберігають живою, після всіх спроб життя і після довгих й трудних 47 років існування, всі без винятку члени пластової громади. За ці всі роки не було ні одного відхилення від нашої соборницької настанови. Пласт за всіх обставин залишився організаційно й ідейно вірним ідеї соборности всієї української молоді, для повного єднання якої не існують ніякі перешкоди ні територіяльні, ні віровизнаневі, ні політичні, ні побутові.

Всі давні, добре випробувані й добре заслужені, признаки соборности зберегла також сама пластова організація. Хоч розміщена по сливе цілому світі, хоч формально, всупереч місцевих законних вимог, вона розбита на ряд зовнішньо самостійних крайових організацій, все ж існує сьогодні, як існувала весь час, не тільки одна цупко спосна пластова ідея, але й одна нерозривна пластова організація. В нових умовах територіяльного й державного розбиття вона переможно перебула пробу першого десятиліття, і всі знаки на землі й на небі вказують на те, що, об'єднаний ідейно й організаційно, Український Пласт далі вирощуватиме українську молодь у свому традиційному дусі вірности Богові й Батьківщині, включаючи в ту вірність, як одну з перших вимог, беззастережну українську соборність.

Ці ствердження набирають особливої актуальности й особливого значення саме тепер, коли вже за пару тижнів збереться над Ніягарою друга Конференція Українських Пластових Організацій, яка об'єднує всі українські пластові організації в світі, і коли радитиме Конвенція УН-Союзу, який об'єднує теж окремі пластові Відділи.

З усією певністю можна чекати, що громадянство зустріне цю навищу репрезентантку добре заслуженої для України пластової організації й ідеї з традиційно відкритими руками і серцями.

Ярослав Падох

НАРАДИ ПОШИРЕНОЇ Г. П. БУЛАВИ

З приводу закінчення своєї 4-річної діяльности Головна Пластова Булава скликала на день 3-го травня ц. р. сходини-зустріч провідників пластових організацій ЗДА і Канади як також референтів ГПБ і їх співробітників, щоб переглянути коротко пророблену працю та застановитися над актуальними проблемами, які стануть темою нарад II-их Зборів КУПО. Сходини відбулися у приміщенні Народного Дому в Ню Йорку і взяли в них участь, крім усіх членів Головної Пластової Булави, голова ГПРади пл. сен. О. Бойчук, представник КП Старшини в Канаді, ККП-ів пл. сен. Ю. Пясецький, представник Пласт-Приюту д-р І. Карапінка, голова КП Ради пл. сен. В. Масюк, голова КП Старшини ЗДА пл. сен Я. Падох з обома заступниками пл. сен. З. Корчинським і пл. сен. О. Кузьмович, ККП-ок пл. сен. Л. Храплива та члени її Булави, ККП-ів ст. пл. Н. Шуст і члени його Булави, члени КПС і КПР і референтки ГПБулави та їх співробітники. Нарадами проводив голова ГПБулави пл. сен. Я. Гладкий.

На програму склалися обговорення проблем діяльности та устрою ГПБ у біжучій її каденції, як також актуальні виховні та устроєві питання. Голова ГПБ, відкриваючи сходини, подав короткий перегляд своєї діяльности за останні чотири роки, а поодинокі члени Булави представили актуальні проблеми, які насунула їм їхня праця. Над їхніми думками развинулася широка дискусія, в якій брала участь велика частина присутніх. Можливість майбутніх устроєвих змін чи доповнень реферував пл. сен. О. Бойчук, як голова підготовної комісії для цих справ, справи сеньйорату пл. сен. В. Савчак, голова сеньйорської підготовної комісії, видавничі проблеми представив голова цієї комісії пл. сен. Б. Кравців, а господарські пл. сен. В. Дармохвал. Рівночасно окремо відбула свої наради номінаційна комісія під проводом пл. сен. М. Пежанського. Після спільної вечері, що її приготовили сеньйорки та старші пластунки, пл. сен. М. Пежанський висвітлив три короткометражні фільми із Ювілейних Святкувань минулого року та зв'язаної з ними гостини Основоположника Пласту д-ра Ол. Тисовського. Під час вечері, що відбулася в приміщенні „Молодого Життя", присутні мали нагоду переглянути збірку періодичних і неперіодичних пластових видань, що появилися впродовж останніх чотирьох років.

НАПЕРЕДОДНІ ДРУГИХ ЗБОРІВ КУПО

Ще тільки два тижні ділить нас від II-их Зборів Конференції Українських Пластових Організацій, цієї найвищої пластової установи, що збирає представників усіх пластових організацій на цілому світі для перегляду дії, застанови над майбутньою працею та вибору своїх провідних органів: Головної Пластової Ради та Головної Пластової Булави.

Щоб зрозуміти важливість цієї події у пластовому світі, слід нам пригадати ґенезу постання Конференції та головні постанови І-их Зборів КУПО, що відбулися в днях 1-3 січня 1954 року у Водопадах Ніягари, Онтеріо, Канада.

Після закінчення масового переселення в заокеанські країни, Союз Українських Пластунів — ця остання устроєва форма централізованої пластової організації, стоячи перед зміненою дійсністю, скликав свій черговий, п'ятий Загальний З'їзд, який з'ясував організаційне положення Пласту в такій своїй резолюції: „Ми, уповноважені представники всіх українських пластунів поза межами України, зібрані на 5 му Загальному З'їзді Союзу Українських Пластунів у Водопадах Ніягари, Онт., Канада, в днях 1-3 січня 1954 року, —

1. стверджуємо, що Український Пласт, заснований д-ром Олександром Тисовським 1911 року на скавтських засадах, діє сьогодні як Пластовий Рух на рідних землях, як Провід Українського Скавтинґу на Вигнанні та як Крайові Пласт. Орган. в різних державах вільного світу;

2. просимо Начального Пластуна Сірого Лева, як найвищий авторитет Українського Пласту, покликати Репрезентацію Проводу Українського Скавтинґу на Вигнанні, яка заступила б його у взаємин із світовим Скавтинґом;

3. для втримання ідейних підстав і виховних метод Українського Пласту, рішаємо покликати до життя Конференцію Українських Пластових Організацій".

Саме ця остання точка резолюцій була відповіддю на змінені обставини дії Українського Пласту. Зберігаючи тяглість, вона створила нову форму у вигляді свобідного союзу крайових пластових організацій.

Перші Збори Конференції Українських Пластових Організацій відбулися зараз же по 5-му З'їзді, а перша точка резолюцій тих Зборів окреслює ролю нової організаційної форми:

„Ми, уповноважені представники Українських Пластових Організацій в Австралії, Англії, Арґентині, Канаді, Німеччині і З'єдинених Державах Америки, як учасники перших Зборів Конференції Українських Пластових Організацій, стверджуємо, що:

1. Продовжуємо наше пластування в глибокій вірі і твердому переконанні, що Український Пласт у минулому, тепер і в майбутньому служив, служить і служити ме Богові, Україні і людству.

Об'єднані однією ідеєю і пов'язані спільністю дій, творимо понад кордонами і просторами, що нас розділяють, одну нерозривну духову спільноту. Символом нашої єдности визнаємо особу Начального Пластуна.

Нашу співпрацю в рамах Конференції Українських Пластових Організацій кермуємо схваленими однодушно правилами, що їх долучаємо, як прилогу, до цих резолюцій".

Долучений до резолюцій статут КУПО в першій своїй точці „Завдання" постановляє:

„Завданням Конференції є: шляхом співпраці й виміни досвідом Крайових Пластових Організацій вдержувати устроєву подібність цих організацій та одність ідейних підстав і виховних метод Українського Пласту, заснованого д-ром Олександром Тисовським, — опертих на Пластовому Законі, Пластовій Присязі і Трьох Головних Обов'язках Пластуна, — визнаючи як символ тієї одности особу Начального Пластуна."

В такий спосіб створено підстави для чергового намагання пристосувати організаційні форми Українського Пласту до вимог часу й обставин. Для зреалізування ухвал Конференції і для скликання наступних Зборів Конференція покликала Головну Пластову Раду в числі восьми членів та трьох заступників і Головну Пластову Булаву, як виконний орган, зложену з Голови, Головного Булавного Пластунів, Головної Булавної Пластунок, Головного Булавного Пластового Сеньйорату та Генерального Секретаря.

Впродовж останніх чотирьох років діяли ці два найвищі пластові тіла під проводом пл. сен. кер. Осипа Бойчука, голови Головної Пластової Ради, та пл. сен. кер. Ярослава Гладкого, голови Головної Пластової Булави, координуючи і кермуючи цілою працею Українського Пласту у вільному світі.

На других Зборах Конференції Українських Пластових Організацій вони будуть складати звіт зі своєї діяльности і зможуть подати присутнім представникам крайових організацій ясний образ положення і стану Українського Пласту під сучасну пору.

Як бачимо, з суто ділової програми Зборів, що, всупереч подібним імпрезам інших товариств, не залишає місця на товариско-розвагову частину, наради матимуть дуже поважний характер. Роля Українського Пласту у вихованні молодого українського покоління є така важлива, що кожні наради цієї організації мусять стояти в осередку уваги та поважних застанов усіх пластових провідників. Сподіваємось, що за перебігом II-их Зборів КУПО будуть слідкувати не лише пластуни, але також всі ті члени нашого громадянства, які з повним довір'ям передають у руки Українського Пласту левину частину відповідальности за духовий та фізичний розвій своїх дітей.

Під час посвячення прапору 4-го Куреня УПЮ.

„ПРАПОРЕ НАШ, ЗАМАЙ НАМ В ГОРДІЙ СЛАВІ!"

У місяці березні пластунки Филаделфії переживали знаменне свято у своїй пластовій праці. 4-ий Курінь УПЮ-ок ім. Ольги Басарабової посвячував свій курінний прапор.

Завдяки дбайливій підготові ініціяторок, благословення прапора відбулося надзвичайно урочисто і запишеться надовго у пам'яті всіх присутніх, зокрема юначок-членів 4-го Куреня. Для підкреслення важливости цього свята, взяли в ньому участь найвищі пластові представники на ЗДА — голова Крайової Пластової Старшини пл. сен. Я. Падох та Крайова Командантка Пластунок пл. сен. Л. Храплива, як також представники місцевих українських установ і товариств. Благословення прапора довершив в Катедральному Храмі його парох о. О. Липин, виголосивши глибоко-змістовну проповідь, а після цього в Пластовому Домі відбулися дальші церемонії: заприсяження хорунжої О. Богачевської та цілого куреня на прапор, заприсяження 12 нових учасниць, надання ступеня вірлиці пл. Р. Лучаківській та відзначення 6 найбільше діяльних членок Куреня. Заприсяження та номінації перевела ККП-ок пл. сен. Л. Храплива у супроводі зв'язкової куреня ст. пл. І. Стойкевич та бунчужної свя- та курінної пл. вірлиці Л. Масюк. До численно зібраних присутніх на цьому зворушливому акті промовляли ККП-ок і перша курінна 4-го Куреня О. Ісаїв-Гайдук.

У продовженні святкувань відбувся у залях Горожанського Клюбу спільний обід під час якого виступали з привітом: голова Крайової Пластової Старшини пл. сен. Я. Падох та представники місцевих установ. В дальшій програмі юначки 4-го Куреня виконали ряд вдалих точок, а на закінчення ст. пл. Р. Савицький висвітлив накручений ним кольоровий фільм із Пластової Ювілейної Зустрічі в Грефтоні, Канада.

На цьому місці треба ще раз підкреслити надзвичайно гарне приготування цілого свята, в чому заслуга відповідальних виховниць, а також всіх членок 4-го Куреня ім. О. Басарабової, які з відповідною повагою та пластовим запалом перевели це велике засідання, починаючи від мистецько оформлених запрошень на благословення прапора до чепурної та приємно виданої книжечки „Назустріч Сонцю Золотому". Ця остання, видана з нагоди курінного свята, переткана густо добрими світлинами, мистецькими рисуночками та уложена із дбайливістю й серцем, є найкращим зафіксованням історії куреня.

Із однодніпки „Назустріч Сонцю Золотому".

ЯК ПОСТАВ НАШ КУРІНЬ?

Коли ще ні „спутнік", ні „експлорер" по небі не літали, коли ще Д. Айзенгавер був лише генералом, коли ще українська еміґрація покидала Европу, і коли ще Америка видавалась нам непривітною чужиною, а гарячі бруки її індустріяльних міст безнадійністю та тугою розривали наші серця, тоді й я опинилася у Филаделфії.

Було це влітї 1949 року. Покинувши таборове життя в Німеччині, а разом із тим усі його прикмети й неприємності, перепливши бурхливі води Атлантійського океану, треба було починати нове життя на вільній землі Вашінґтона. Не було це легко.

Однак, несподівано прийшов такий день, який був інакший, як усі інші, який зродив надію на щось краще. Було це в неділю, під церквою. Приступила до мене якась, тоді незнайома мені, пані і спитала, чи я пластунка. — Так, — відповіла я, і не встигла ще висловити моїх запитань, як вона заявила: „Закладаємо у Филаделфії пластовий гурток", і запитала, чи хочу до нього належати. Коли я виявила свою охоту, подала вона час та місце перших сходин. По дружнім „Скоб!" — ми розійшлися.

Як увійшла я до приміщення, де мали відбутися перші сходини юначок у Филаделфії, не побачила ні одного знайомого мені обличчя, крім цієї пані, з якою я розмовляла під церквою, і яка, як виявилося, була нашою впорядницею. Це була тоді ще старша пластунка, а тепер пл. сен. Оксана Бережницька.

Та це знайомство не перешкодило в тому, щоб за короткий час ми всі стали не тільки знайомими, але й друзями. Бо ж чи не були ми всі українськими пластунками? Чи ж не були наші почування, наші бажання і переживання ті самі? Чи з Зальцбурґу, чи Авґсбурґу, чи з Міттенвальду, чи з Ульму — ми всі були дітьми одного й того самого Пласту, одного й того самого народу. Всі ми були глибоко зворушені й щасливі, що мали змогу зустріти своїх і що могли продовжувати наше пластування на далекій чужині. Назвали ми наш гурток „Веселка", бо розвеселив він наші дні та вніс життєрадісність і охоту до чину.

Нашими слідами пішли скоро також молоді юначки, пластунки прихильниці, які заснували свій гурток „Волошки", а за ними і найменші, які були недавно ще новачками. Тож не диво, що тепер найближчою метою филаделфійських пластунок стало заснувати курінь.

За ініціятивою тоді ст. пл. О. Бережницької, нашої першої зв'язкової, скликано перші курінні сходини. Дня 23 жовтня 1949 р. зібралося нас 17 пластунок на першу Курінну Раду. Не забрало нам багато часу вибрати Курінну Команду, бо всі були охочі до праці. З волі моїх подруг мала я честь стати першою курінною нашого куреня, патронкою якого ми вибрали відважну героїню недавніх часів — Ольгу з Левицьких Басараб.

Коли на закінчення нашої ради ми стали наструнко і почали співати пластовий гимн, то сльози тиснулись до очей, а сходини видавались нам не звичайними, а величними, святочними. Кожна з нас відчула тоді глибоко, що Пласт — це частина нашого дорогого минулого, це маленька частина України.

Працю провадив наш курінь жваво. Щомісяця відбували ми курінні сходини, брали участь в одностроях в Архиєрейських Службах Божих, в академіях, у різних станичних святах. Помітнішою імпрезою нашою куреня були святочні сходини, влаштовані для Станиці в честь нашої Патронки.

Час минав скоро. Наше життя набирало щораз більше американського темпу. І не оглянулися ми, як минув рік, а за ним і друга Курінна Рада. Другою курінною стала пл. уч. Оксана Панасюк, а зв'язковою пл. сен. Наталія Масюк. Минуло ще півроку, і нашому гурткові майже в цілості прийшлося попрощатись з нашим куренем і переходити до Уладу Старших Пластунок. Було жаль покидати цей курінь, а з ним і безжурну юність. Пам'ятаю, як нині, прощаючись з куренем в імені нашого гуртка, я сказала, що шкода покидати юнацтво, бо нема кращого часу в пластуванні, як бути пластункою-юначкою.

Нині, коли вже від того часу проминуло майже сім років, хочу повторити ті самі слова: Найкращий час у пластуванні — це час юнацтва.

О. Ісаїв-Гайдук

II ЗБОРИ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ ПЛАСТОВИХ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЙ

в днях 30-го і 31-го травня та 1-го червня 1958 року в приміщеннях готелю „Шератон-Брок" Наяґара Фолс, Онтеріо, Канада

ПРОГРАМА

П'ятниця, 30 го травня 1958 р.

1. Година 6- 8 вечером — Реєстрація учасників
2. Година 8-11 вечером — Пленарні наради (точки порядку нарад 1-13)

Субота, 31-го травня 1958 р.

1. Година 9-10.30 ранку — Пленарні наради (точка порядку нарад 14)
2. 10.30-12.30 перед полуднем — Наради Комісій
3. Година 12.30-2 по полудні — Перерва на обід
4. Година 2-6.30 по полудні — Наради Комісій
5. Година 6.30-8 вечером — Спільна вечеря
6. Година 8-10 вечером — Пленарні наради (точки порядку нарад 15 і 16).

Неділя, 1-го червня 1958 р.

1. Година 8-9 ранку — Участь у Богослуженнях
2. Година 9-12 перед полуднем — Пленарні наради (точки порядку нарад 17-19)

ПОРЯДОК НАРАД

1. Відкриття Зборів — Молитва — Пластовий гимн
2. Привітання Зборів Начальним Пластуном
3. Обір Президії Зборів:
   а. голови Президії
   б. двох заступників голови
   в. двох секретарів
4. Обір Комісій:
   а. мандатної
   б. виховної
   в. устроєво-організаційної
   г. для справ Пластового Сеньйорату
   ґ. номінаційної
   д. господарської
   е. резолюційної
6. Верифікація протоколу перших Зборів Конференції
7. Звідомлення Голови Головної Пластової Булави
8. Звідомлення Голови Головної Пластової Ради
9. Слово Начального Пластуна
10. Запити і вияснення до звітів органів Конференції
11. Дискусія над звітами органів Конференції
12. Звіт Мандатної комісії
13. Схвалення відпущення органам Конференції
14. Доповідь: „Основні питання Пластової Організації в сьогоднішній час"
15. Зміна статуту Конференції. Звіт устроєво-організаційної комісії та схвалення її резолюцій
16. Справи Пластового Сеньйорату. Звіт комісії для справ Пласт. Сеньйорату. Схвалення її резолюцій і схвалення пропозиції зборам щодо особи Голови УПС у виконнім органі Конференції
17. Звіт номінаційної комісії та обір нових органів Конференції
18. Звіти комісій: а. виховної, б. господарської, в. резолюційної та схвалення їх резолюцій
19. Закриття Зборів — Молитва — Національний гимн.

Пластове Свячене в Ню Йорку

В неділю 11-го травня ц. р. відбулося в Ню Йорку традиційне пластове Свячене, улаштоване місцевим Пласт-притом.

При святочно застелених столах у великій залі Народного Дому засіли спільно всі члени Пластової Станиці, Ню Йорк, від наймолодших новаків до сеньйорів включно під проводом станичного пл. сен. В. Хамули, представники громадянства, Крайової Пластової Старшини і батьки пластової молоді. Свято відкрив голова Пласт-приюту д-р Б. Ластовецький, вітаючи присутніх, зокрема Всечесніших Отців і численно зібраних батьків пластової молоді. Після благословення трапези Всч. о. Н. Кузьм'яком та його короткого слова про виховне значення Українського Пласту, виступили з привітанням голова Крайової Пластової Старшини пл. сен. Я. Падох та кол. голова Пласт-приюту п. В. Пуйда. В часі свяченого юначки у дбайливо виконаних народних одягах вивели гагілки, а рій новачок „Канюшинки" відіграв сценку „Великодня писанка", перо пл. сен. Л. Храпливої.

Новиною був виступ новозаложеної групи пластових бандуристів під проводом пл. сен. В. Гайдука. Юнаки А. Витвицький і А. Шуль та новачки М. Витвицька і М. Пришляк виконали з повним зрозумінням для цього історичного українського інструменту декілька пісень у супроводі співу й зібрали рясні оплески всіх слухачів.

З радістю реєструємо велику участь пластунів та їх батьків у цьогорічному Свяченому — чисельно куди більшу як останнього року — вражала тільки неприсутність старшого пластунства і невелика кількість пластунів сеньйорів. Хочемо також на цьому місці відмітити незвичайно жертвенну працю пань із Пласт-приюту у приготуванні цілої імпрези. З огляду на брак іншої відповідної неділі, Свячене відбулося саме в День Матері і є щось питоменного і зворушливого у цьому факті, що знайшлося стільки матерей, які без надуми посвятили єдине своє в році свято, щоб дати радість і забаву пластовій молоді.

О. К.

Конференція гніздових

Учасники Конференції Гніздових в Боффало під час обіду
Світлив пл. сен. В. Кулинич.

У днях 4-7 квітня ц. р. відбулася в Боффало конференція гніздових новачок і новаків із терену ЗДА та Канади. Конференцію зорганізувала ланка „Н" Кадри Виховників враз із Орлиним Кругом. У конференції взяло участь 32 пластунів і пластунок, що заступали 12 осередків та 20 гнізд і самостійних роїв. Коли взяти до уваги, що в цей час у багатьох місцевостях святкували Великдень за новим стилем, то вже сама кількість учасників конференції вказує на її успіх.

Конференцію проводили: Головна Референтка Новачок пл. сен. Т. Горохович, Провідниця Ланки „Н" в Кадрі Виховниць пл. сен. Л. Храплива і Крайовий Референт Новаків пл. сен. Н. Кулинич. Крім них гутірки вели: п-ні проф. Л. Копач та ст. пл. Анна Шкамбара.

Основні проблеми, що їх обговорено на конференції, були: питання підбору і вишколу виховників та створення особливого середовища для зацікавлених у праці з новацтвом пластунів і пластунок; справа організації та адміністрації новацької праці; шукання доріг поглиблення та урізноманітнення зайнять з новацтвом; книжок та преси для дітей і вглиблення у психіку сьогоднішніх дітей. Зокрема, присвячено увагу справі вивчення українознавства на окремих курсах чи в Рідних Школах, що стане обов'язковою передумовою приналежности до новацтва.

Конференція пройшла в дуже милій, дружній атмосфері, до чого немало причинилася щира гостинність Пластової Станиці в Боффало та опіка над усіми присутніми.

Наради двічі відвідав Начальний Пластун, Сірий Лев, підкреслюючи цим важливість саме цього відтинку пластової праці.

Посвячення Пластового Дому в Клівленді

Після відбуття Пластового Свята в честь св. Юрія в дні 18 травня ц. р., і започаткування ним Пластових Днів у Клівленді відбудуться такі пластові імпрези:

Субота, 24 травня 1958 — Святочна гостина (бенкет) з пластовою програмою у великій залі школи св. Духа при 2346 Вест 14 Стріт. Під час гостини будуть вручені жертводавцям Пластового Дому індивідуальні почесні грамоти. Початок гостини о год 7 вечора.

Неділя, 25 травня 1958 — Організована участь Пласту у Богослужбах. Посвячення Пластового Дому при 1202 Кенворт Евню о год. 1 по пол. й опісля вписування до Пропам'ятної Книги Пластового Дому, відкриття Виставки Пластового Музею, оглядання Виставки Молодих Мистців, пластові зустрічі.

Понеділок, 26 травня 1958, вівторок 27 травня 1958 і середа 28 травня 1958 — у ці дні Пластовий Дім і виставки будуть відкриті для гостей від год. 6 до 10 вечора. У цей час чинні кухня й буфет Пласт-приюту з перекусками.

Четвер 29 травня 1958 — Закінчення Пластових Днів Зустріччю з громадянством у Пластовому Домі. Початок о год. 8 вечора.

ПЛАСТОВА ВАТРА
Редаґує пл. сен. Ольга Кузьмович.