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СВОБОДА

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Hundreds Attend 11th Convention Of Ukrainian Orthodox League

By HELEN PEROZAK

JOHNSON CITY, N. Y. — Close to 250 delegates, clergy and guests registered at St. John's Memorial Center here during the July 18 weekend for the 11th annual convention of the Ukrainian Orthodox League of U.S.A. Several hundred Ukrainian-American residents of the Tri-Cities area (Johnson City, Binghamton and Endicott) swelled their ranks to make the convention one of the largest in the League's history.

Participants in the three-day convocation came from Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Also in attendance were His Excellency Most Rev. John Theodorovich, metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the United States, and His Grace Most Rev. Mstyslaw Skrypnyk, archbishop and president of the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Delegates attended business sessions and molen services on July 18 and 19, approved a series of resolutions, laid plans for the formation of a Junior League and discussed educational, cultural and athletic projects.

More than \$1,200 was donated or pledged by chapters and individual members for the Ukrainian Orthodox Appeal, the League's fund for educational projects.

Bohdan Hryshchyshyn of Philadelphia was re-elected president of the national Executive Board. Other officers are: Lawrence Waida of New Britain, Conn., first vice-president; Paul Meaden of Cleveland, second vice-president; John Berezniak of New Castle, Pa., treasurer; Emily Taback of Passaic, N. J., recording secretary; Joanna Zaparyniuk of Trenton, N. J., corresponding secretary; and Joseph Lesky of Carteret, N. J., financial secretary.

The League's auditors for 1958-59 are Frank Lestyk, Lyndora, Pa.; George Lenyk, Butler, Pa.; and Steve Kapeluck, Carnegie, Pa.

Congratulatory messages were received at the business sessions from many Ukrainian organizations, among them the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund Inc. which was recently formed to establish the first chair of Ukrainian studies at a leading American university.

Banquet Highlight

Among convention highlights was the Saturday evening banquet at which principal speakers were Dr. Steven Sawchuk of Preakness, N. J., and His Eminence Metropolitan John. Theme of their addresses was the meaning of immortality.

Other speakers included His Grace Archbishop Mstyslaw; the Rev. Frank T. Lawryk, pastor of St. John's Ukrain-

UYL-NA SILVER ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE SET FOR CONVENTION

The Silver Anniversary Convention Committee of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America is very busy now in making final preparations for the convocation, which is to be held during the coming Labor Day weekend, August 30-31, September 1st in Cleveland, Ohio (Hotel Statler-Hilton), reports Eugene Woloshyn of Youngstown, O.

Guests and delegates will be able to register in the hotel's mezzanine Friday night until late, and all day Saturday. Registrations are \$14 per person with a bargain price of \$26 for married couples. People registering before August 13th will have a chance on a portable TV set.

The Friday night affair has been named "Follies Junior League" and Olga Hit promises a real enjoyable evening. Ray Budzilek and "The Boys," a fine recording group, will supply the music for the stage show and dancing in the Euclid Room of the Hotel Statler-Hilton.

The Convention will open officially Saturday morning with business sessions which will take up the entire morning. President Eugene Draginda and his Executive Board

will report on their accomplishments for the past year. The Welcome Dance will be held Saturday night in the Main Ballroom of the hotel, with Pittsburgh's Sandy Wyse giving out with polkas, kolomykas and other types of cavorting on the dance floor, which will give the delegates and guests a chance to relax from their deliberations.

Both the Ukrainian Catholic and the Ukrainian Orthodox churches in Cleveland welcome the UYL-NA convention delegates and guests and urge them to attend services Sunday morning.

"Dot" Olen and Michael Zadorecky have planned a grand concert, to be held Sunday afternoon, sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America Foundation. It will be held at the Hanna Theatre, 2063 East 14th street.

That evening, the Past President's Banquet and Ball will be held in the Main Ballroom of the hotel.

On Monday the Convention sessions will continue and will include the election of the new UYL-NA Executive Board. In the evening a Farewell Party will be held.



Front row, left to right: Michael Molesky, vice chairman; Irene Barber, recording secretary; Taras Szmaga, chairman; Mary Bobeczko, corresponding secretary; Stephen Zenchak, treasurer. Standing, left to right: William Mural, chairman of the coming UYL-NA Convention yearbook; Olga Hit, Follies Junior League; Michael Bochar, "Miss Ukraine" contest; Dorothy Olen, concert arrangements; Eugene Woloshyn, chairman of the Convention publicity committee; Mary Bukartyc, chairlady of the registration committee; Taras Zenchak, past treasurer. (Walter Shipka, vice chairman, not present.)

Rev. Basil Kusiw, 71, Dead

Rev. Basil Kusiw, 71, president of the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of North America, Superintendent of the Ukrainian Evangelical Reformed Church-in-Exile, and a pastor for many years of the First Ukrainian Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J., now located on Harrison Place in Irvington, N. J., died of a heart attack early last Thursday morning, July 24th, at the Newark Presbyterian Hospital.

Funeral services will be held at the First Ukrainian Presbyterian church Saturday, July 26th, at 2 p.m. He will be buried in the Hollywood Cemetery in Union, N. J.

The deceased is at present reposing at the Lytwyn and Lytwyn Funeral Home, 801 Springfield Avenue, Irvington.

The deceased, who together with his family lived at 116 Cranford Avenue, Cranford, N. J., is survived by his widow, Mrs. Sophia Kush Kusiw, two sons, James and Daniel, and three grandchildren. He was long active in Newark Ukrainian community life.

Two Cleveland Boys to Attend Cultural Courses at the 'Soyuzivka'

The combined U. N. A. Branches of Cleveland, Ohio have awarded the Ukrainian Cultural Courses Scholarship to Daniel Peter Fedak, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Fedak, 2413 Keystone, Parma 34, Ohio.

Daniel is seventeen years old and will be a senior in the fall at Parma High School where he is majoring in math, science and English. Dan entered the Regional Science Fair at Kent State University and the State Science Fair at Akron University. He also attended a two week High School Science Week Shop at Ohio University in Athens, Ohio this summer. He is an Explorer Scout and received the highest award the "Ad Altare Dei" medal. This is the highest award in Catholic Boy Scouting. Daniel is a member

of Branch 112. He is the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rizun. Mrs. Rizun is President of Branch 112.

Gerald Nicholas Bobeczko, son of Mrs. and Mrs. Nicholas Bobeczko, 17113 Milburn Ave., Cleveland 35, Ohio will also attend the courses.

Gerry is a member of Branch 102 and the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Dmytro Szmaga. Mr. Szmaga is Supreme Advisor of U.N.A.

Gerry is sixteen years old and has obtained a 3.7 scholastic average at John Marshall High School in Cleveland, Ohio and will be a senior in the fall, majoring in math and science. He was chosen to represent John Marshall High School at Buckeye Boys' State at Camp Perry Port Clinton Ohio this summer. He is the Football and Basketball stu-

N. J. Governor Meyner Confers With Mr. Stetzko and Mr. Wagner



Left to right: N. J. Hudson County Tax Commissioner Marcel Wagner, N. J. Governor Robert B. Meyner, and ABN head Yaroslav Stetzko

Governor Robert B. Meyner had as visitors calling upon him on July 11 Mr. Yaroslav Stetzko, head of the ABN (Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations), and Mr. Marcel E. Wagner, Esq., of Jersey City, who is a Hudson County Tax Commissioner, and a member of Branch 25 of the Ukrainian National Association.

Both visitors were received by the Governor very cordially. The Governor expressed his sympathy not only for the work of the international organization which Mr. Stetzko heads, but also expressed a hope that the Ukrainian people would be relieved of their Soviet Rus-

Debate Team Is Organized At Utica, New York High

A debate team, including several young Ukrainian Americans, was recently organized at the New Mills High in Utica, N. Y., under the leadership of Jerry Lykthey, of the faculty.

Mr. Lykthey is a member of Branch 484 of the Ukrainian National Association.

As reported by Jean Urbas in the local press, the debaters feel very fortunate in being coached by Mr. Lykthey,



NEW YORK MILLS DEBATERS. — Members of the New York Mills High debating team include, from the left, seated: Janice Roman, Steve Willard and Jean Urbas; standing: Elaine Brykala, vice president; Dorothy Chrzan, Andrea Barbara, historian; Jerry Lykthey, faculty advisor; Lorraine Bolanowski, corresponding secretary; Dorothy Burak, recording secretary, and Carol Rockwell, treasurer.

New York High School Girl Wins Democracy Contest

More honor was brought recently to New York Mill High School in Utica, N. Y., when Miss Jean Urbas, younger generation Ukrainian American, won first prize in the area "I

Speak for Democracy" contest. According to a new report by Miss Dorothy Burak of the local press, Miss Urbas' feat was "quite a remarkable" one, considering the short time in which she had to prepare her speech.

Jean is an active member of the senior class and is engaged in many extra-curricular activities.

After graduation, she plans to attend Potsdam College, where she will study for a career in teaching.

New York Mills High School speech and English teacher is Mr. Jerry Lykthey member of U.N.A. Branch 484.

Chicago Ukrainian Community Observes Its 23rd U.N.A. Day

A highly successful Ukrainian National Association Day, the twenty-third of its kind celebrated by Chicagoan Americans of Ukrainian birth or descent, was observed with proper ceremonies, of both a serious and entertaining nature, by members and their guests of one of the oldest and most dynamic in work and progress centers of the Ukrainian National Association in this country—Chicago.

The U.N.A. Day program, held last Sunday, July 20, under the auspices of the local Regional Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, headed by Mr. Taras Shpikula, a member of the Board of Advisors of the U. N. A., was preceded by a conference held Saturday evening in the U.N.A. Center attended by Chicago U.N.A. Branch secretaries and other officers.

Active at the meeting, also, were Mr. Stephen Kuropas, and Mrs. Peter Pucylo, members of the Supreme Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association.

The Saturday evening conference was addressed by Dr. Yaroslav Padoch, Supreme Secretary of the Ukrainian National Association.

In the course of his talk, which touched upon various U.N.A. organizational matters, Mr. Padoch, who came into office at the last Convention of the U.N.A. held last May in Cleveland, Ohio, dwelt especially upon the various changes and amendments to the U.N.A. By-Laws adopted at the last Convention.

Dr. Padoch stressed, among other things, that the age limit of a prospective U.N.A. member was raised by the last Convention to 65. He also pointed out that this Convention introduced and brought into effect a great change in the amount of insurance protection afforded by the U.N.A. Thus, by way of example, members in the Adult Department may now insure themselves for an amount tenfold of that existing previously. Thus, one now can be in-

ured by the U.N.A. for \$50,000 in certain categories. The speaker also described some of the new forms of life insurance protection afforded by the U.N.A. as a result of the decisions passed at its last Convention. He especially mentioned the fact that the last U.N.A. Convention adopted the hitherto unprecedented Double Protection and Sickness and Accident—Certificate ranging in age of the member up to 60 years. Available now, too, is the Double Indemnity certificate of \$100,000 in amount, he said. Also, children now may be insured by the U.N.A. for as high as \$5,000.

Earlier that day, before the evening conference, Dr. Padoch gave a ten-minute talk on a local Ukrainian radio program concerning the accomplishments of the Ukrainian National Association.

Sunday afternoon, some two thousand persons attended the festivities in celebration of the 23rd U. N. A. Day, held in the Park of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church parish. Despite the inclement weather prevailing then, the U.N.A. members and others who attended the affair enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

Principal speaker that day was Dr. Padoch. In his address, he especially emphasized the need of unity of purpose and solidarity in action among Americans of Ukrainian extraction. He further cited the great role played by the U.N.A. since its founding on February 22, 1894 in the development and progress achieved by Ukrainian Americans in the pursuit of their common ideals.

On the program of the 23rd U. N. A. Day of Chicagoan Ukrainian Americans held last Sunday, was the election of the Chicago U.N.A. Queen.

The winner was Miss Natalia Doroshkevitch, a member of the U.N.A., and also of the S.U.M.A. (Ukrainian Youth Association of America). Runner-up was Miss Irene Zarytsky, a member of the U.N.A. and also of the Plast (Ukrainian Girl Scouts).

Ukrainian Students Graduation At Ukrainian Technical Institute

On June 25 of the current year five Ukrainian students graduated from the Ukrainian Technical Institute in New York amidst an impressive ceremony held in the best traditions of the school. For almost four decades, the Ukrainian Technical Institute has been imparting scholarly knowledge to its students in Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and presently in the United States. Equipped with a highly qualified teaching staff of Ukrainian and foreign descent, the Institute has released hundreds upon hundreds of graduates throughout its turbulent but colorful existence having been forced twice to flee Communist takeover. Wherever its seat, it has always earned due recognition from the schools of higher learning of the country of its residence for its high standards of teaching.

Accredited by the New York State Board of Regents, the school presently features a Department of Economics, a Department of Political Science, an Engineering Department, and a Philosophical Department. Plans are in the making to acquire more suitable and representable school quarters and to expand its departments as well as the number of students and teachers. Teaching is conducted in both the Ukrainian and English languages and in conformity with the accepted standards and systems for schools of higher learning in the USA. In addition to the regular curricula activities of the college level, courses are conducted on subjects concerning Ukrainian. (Concluded on page 3)



Faculty Members and Graduates of Institute.



A smiling quartet of executive board members of St. John's Chapter, hosts to the Ukrainian Orthodox League's 11th annual convention in Johnson City, N. Y., pose for the cameraman. Left to right are: Lesia Klysh, secretary; the Rev. Frank T. Lawryk, pastor of St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church who is the spiritual advisor; George Stasko, president, and Nancy Klysh, treasurer.



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What Price Soviet Education

The above headline may just as aptly be Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad."

It would head the story of American educators and students making special trips to the U.S.S.R., that notorious "Prison House of Nations," and returning with fulsome praise of Soviet schooling, and strong criticism of the American way of schooling.

It would, also, tell the story of Robert M. Hutchins, president of the controversial Fund for the Republic (reported of now being put out of business because of being too soft on Communism) known for his production of vivid similes and metaphors with the greatest of ease, who charges that success in America has been pitched to the level of morons, that education is not regarded seriously here, that Americans are not interested in civil liberties any more because American industrialism is producing men "who are not free in any real sense and who may not even want to be free," and so "ad nauseum."

Finally, it would tell the story of Dr. Edward H. Litchfield, chairman of a group of American educators who just have completed a two-week study in Soviet higher education, and who writes in his preliminary committee report that:

"There are two things which deeply impress us. First, there is almost universal belief in the value of higher education. Second, the Soviets are willing to pay the very high costs that are involved in money, in play, in human effort."

Poet's Corner

SANDY VACUUM

This mountain stream
Out of its native hills
Its way elbowing,
Out of breath, staggering
And slowly slipping
Into the hot lap of flats,
To be buried
In the lean sand belly
Of the open desert.

Calls to my mind again
Solitary men,
Pulling through a crowd,
Elbows pushing hard
To break a rocky ring,
To cut through masses of men.

Through masses of books,
And finding at the end
Sandy vacuum.

JOSEPH MARTINEK

THE NEW MIDDLE EAST CRISIS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

There is an old adage that there is nothing new under the sun and Nikita Khrushchev has once again proved its truth by the way in which he has provoked a crisis in the Middle East. That crisis is serious because it threatens the oil supply of the free world and because it has shown again that Western thought and ingenuity have not yet found an effective way to counter the Russian Soviet ambitions to take over the control of the world.

The method invoked is nothing new, for it goes back to classical times at least. The Roman historian Livy tells how the Tarquins, the Roman symbols of tyranny, cemented their power by discrediting the leaders of cities which they wished to seize. The method was then of hoary antiquity and it has varied since only in the technique involved.

Soviet Method First Used in Ukraine in 1917

We had the first Soviet use of it in December, 1917, in Ukraine. At that time the Soviets failed to rouse a Congress of Delegates against the Ukrainian National Republic and so some fifty delegates withdrew to Kharkiv and there proclaimed the first Ukrainian Soviet Republic as the government of the "democratic and progressive" element of the population, the Communists then resorted to armed aggression. That method has been used again and again with only slight variations, as in Czechoslovakia where the Communists asked for the key posts in a non-Communist regime and then proceeded "legally" to oust the trusting government to avoid civil war. The United Nations only too willingly assented to the Communist taking over of the country just as it refused to back up by arms the appeal of the Hungarian rebels against Communism, lest it involve that Third World War that the free world is trying to avoid, without seeming to be false to its ideals.

In the present state of mind in the Middle East the Arab world is trying to secure its political unification. This involves not only and not so much the winning of democratic freedoms for the population as the settling of various dynastic rivalries (often of long standing), the cooperation of these dynasties with various republican regimes and the proper use of the oil revenues for the welfare of the population of the oil-rich states and the amelioration of conditions in those states without oil but through the territories of which oil is transported. When we add to this the Arab fear of the colonialism of Great Britain and France and the anger of all the Arabs at the carving out of Israel from their territory by the West, we can appreciate the task that the Western powers have had to guide, direct and assist in the Arab revival.

Nasser Spokesman For Much of Arab World

For good or ill, Colonel Nasser has made himself the spokesman for much of the Arab world. He successfully

overthrew the decadent Egyptian monarchy and opened a new period for Egypt. Whatever his original intentions, his ambitions grew with his success and the West could not hold him in check peacefully.

Here the Soviets found a convenient soil for their intrusion into the Mediterranean area and the Middle East. When the West declined to support Nasser's plans, he turned to Moscow for arms and his success in forcing the nationalization of the Suez Canal raised his stock among all the Arabs and put him in a commanding role, particularly as the United Nations with American and Soviet support helped him against the attacks of Great Britain, France and Israel.

From there it was but a step to the union with Syria in the United Arab Republic by a coup d'état. This led to the union of Iraq and Jordan under the Hashemite dynasty but it did not prevent Nasser from intriguing against both states and also against the little Republic of Lebanon, the only majority Arab state with perhaps a majority of Christian Arabs and these Arabs had been Christian for centuries. They were not new converts.

Lebanon has been plagued by a revolt for over two months to oust a president whose term expires in a couple of months and to destroy a government with markedly pro-Western sympathies. When a coup d'état overthrew the pro-Western government of Iraq and it was clear that Iraq had passed under Nasser's influence, it was clear the ballance in the Arab world had shifted.

The United States and Great Britain which had remained quiet during the Lebanon revolt felt obliged to act and landed troops in Lebanon and Jordan to preserve the existing governments. Khrushchev on the other hand, using the well-tested Soviet tactics, immediately recognized the new government or Iraq and thus presented the United Nations with a new dilemma for Russian and other Communist volunteers, and various supplies will be put at the services of the rebels, exactly as they were available for the Ukrainian Soviet Republic in 1917 and North Korea in 1948.

An Apt British Comment on Summit Meeting

What is to be the next move? Khrushchev demands a summit conference on his own terms. As one British source has said, "That would be giving a pickpocket a knighthood for pulling off a jewel robbery". The Middle East is more important than Korea because of oil but the situation is much the same.

The United States and Great Britain want to withdraw their troops after stabilizing the situation but not to do it under Soviet threats. The Soviets can veto any action by the Security Council which alone can order an international force to the Middle East. At the same time it is doubtful if the West can secure a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly, what

"DOG DAYS" ARE HERE AGAIN

Whether it be the readers or the writer of this epistle, all and one are getting along "swimmingly" in the waves of humidity and thunder showers which have swept varied segments of this great country of ours, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The more fortunate ones, to be sure, have hit the jackpot in choosing their vacation time. Thorough timing and placing they may now be breasting the cool waves of these two vast oceans, or the Gulf, swimming in the Great Lakes and other "bodies surrounded by land," rivers and streams, visiting our great National Parks, and scenic wonders, fishing, camping, or just plain lazing around the home, and, if fortunate enough, swinging in the old family hammock "under the apple tree."

The less fortunate ones, the poor, under-privileged, or even those fortunate enough to get a week off from their sweatshop type of work, try to find some coolness in the shade of long condemned but still standing and usable, and terribly overcrowded tenements in which they are forced to live; to be sure, at night, if the City Fathers are generous and provide enough police protection, they may find welcome sleep with their families in the parks.

That is the way our summers have been, year in and year out, and we have grown to accept them as such, to enjoy and/or endure them. Still, summer proceeds on as ever. With some difficulty its tempo remains the same as during cooler months. To put it simply, a man still has to do his job, discharge his responsibilities, and keep a weather eye, not so much on Nature's elements, as on these elements which like hurricanes and typhoons sweep across humanity throughout the world, ripping and tearing and destroying its fabric and eventually affecting everyone's peace, security and future.

It is all very well to cut oneself off from all this, severing all forms of communication, newspaper, telephone, telegraph, radio and TV, and listen not even to a neighbor's dire forebodings—but one cannot escape reality. It simply envelops him.

So, in these perspiring days of the current summertime, let's find a least a bit of time for some serious reflection. It's good for the brain, for it helps to keep it well lubricated and in good working order to do things what are to be done—when doldrums and baffling winds are succeeded by storms.

West Must take Realistic View

Regardless of the theoretical situation existing in the United Nations, the West must take a realistic view of it and make clear that sanctions must be applied against the Soviet Union. Or it must hand over the Middle East and its oil to Soviet control and acknowledge its own impotence in the face of Soviet threats and intrigues. This crisis may be resolved by subterfuge and legal obscurantism but that will not hide from the minds of the Asian and African peoples the fact that the West has yielded.

Either the West or Khrushchev must yield and if neither will, World War III is a certainty. The West compromised with Hitler until it was almost too late. It has done the same with Stalin and Khrushchev in the name of peace. It must now speak out or accept a new challenge as soon as Khrushchev can abhor his new acquisitions. An honest policy of democracy and firmness toward Moscow will pay better than a policy of scuttling and appeasement, for only by an honest service to ideals can the West achieve its goal, come what may, and introduce a newer and better epoch in the life of humanity.

REASONS BY THE DOZEN

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Just about all of us have received advertisements by mail in which book publishers, insurance companies, furniture stores, manufacturing concerns, and the like, urge us to buy their products. The ads, usually attractively illustrated and printed in color, give various reasons why we should buy the products. This form of salesmanship must attract orders because it is conducted on an increasing scale.

Well, we can't offer you pictures and colors, but we give you reasons by the dozen as to why you should join the Ukrainian National Association, or if you are already a member, why you should keep the UNA in mind for future insurance needs. Read on and notice how the reasons pile up.

The UNA is a fraternal benefit society consisting of more than 73,000 members organized into 500 branches. All branch officers are elected at quadrennial conventions, which are attended by delegates chosen by the members of the branches.

The UNA deals in fraternal life insurance and every member holds one or more certificates of membership. Various types and amounts of insurance are available to applicants from 6 weeks to 65 years of age. The certificates contain all modern insurance features and the rates compare favorably with those of regular insurance companies.

All UNA certificates earn dividends after two calendar years. The UNA maintains an Indigent Fund from which benefits are paid to deserving members.

Only UNA members are entitled to receive the Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly at low rates.

The UNA pays cash rewards to members who bring in new members.

The UNA supports athletic

teams consisting of members. The UNA and its branches have purchased war, savings and other Government bonds and have supported worthwhile organizations such as the American Red Cross.

A UNA member has the opportunity to become a branch officer, delegate to the convention, or supreme officer of the organization. He has an opportunity to fraternize with his own people. He may reap rewards and help his branch and the UNA by organizing new members.

The UNA does much for our people through the publication of worthwhile books. Many are in English and are in circulation among non-Ukrainians.

A UNA resort was opened in 1953, giving us the opportunity to enjoy vacations with our own people. This will go far to further promote the UNA spirit of fraternalism.

The UNA enjoys a fine reputation in American fraternal and business circles. It is a fully licensed, financially sound, progressive organization.

Readers interested in additional reasons why they should join and support the Ukrainian National Association should write to Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J., and ask for detailed information.

Unrest in Ukraine

The experiments of Nikita S. Khrushchev involving the liquidation of the machine-tractor stations (MTS) in the Soviet Union has evoked more resistance on the part of the Ukrainian farmers than was expected, according to all reliable reports.

Although the Communist press and radio in Kiev constantly warn the Ukrainians not to resort to "thoughtless steps" and press for the gradual application of new measures, these appeals seem to have little effect upon the population.

The Ukrainian farmers, inspired by tendencies of private initiative, are endeavoring to interpret the new measures according to their own needs.

For instance, they refuse to buy the machines and tractors, unless they are in good working condition.

This resistance has been especially marked in the in the Lviv oblast, where farmers have refused to purchase tractors amounting to 2,800,000,000 roubles.

In other areas of Ukraine the farmers have refused to pay more than 10 per cent of the purchase price for the tractors, which was not foreseen in the plans of Khrushchev.

cow's "Pravda" and "Komsomolska Youth" publications.

Perhaps Mr. Derthick did not have an opportunity to read them and their accounts of youth delinquency and "hooliganism" (a term the Soviets like to use) which have caused serious concern in the circles of the Soviet hierarchy.

FOUR OR FIVE?

By OLEH LYSIAK

(1)

NOTE: This is one of Oleo Lysiak's English translation of his novel "Za Striletskyi Zuchai," the best-selling Ukrainian language book—this side of the Iron Curtain—at the time it first appeared. It tells the story of a number of people who, having in mind one general aim—the independence of the Ukrainian Nation—for one personal reason or another joined the Division Halychyna, a part of the German Waffen SS.

These men agreed to fight in the uniforms of their German enemies against their greater enemies, the Russian Communists, only after being promised that the Division would never be used against the Western Allies but would fight only on the Eastern Front. Moreover, they hoped that both their wartime oppressors would finish each other off as they had in the first World War, and that armed they would be in a bet-

ter position to make their country free. Mr. Lysiak's novel describes the fate of the lost, who had no home to return to after this hope proved false. Unlike the Germans who lost the war, these men who fought against Russia are natives of a homeland now a part of the Soviet Union, and their choice is only exile: in the free West; exile in Siberia; or in the greatest exile of all, death.

One part of the book tells of a disastrous battle that took place in the July following Stalingrad. In an effort to slow down the retreat of their forces, the German commanders threw the newly-organized Division into combat inexperienced and ill-supported. Possibly they had in mind also that this was a good way to get rid of a number of those troublesome Ukrainian one-time sailor of the Red Army hit them in full force

near the town of Brody, east of Lviv.

The native German forces of the Wehrmacht withdrew and the Division was encircled. A small fraction fought their way through the Russian lines and lived to continue the war in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. A large number were killed. But some, possibly as many as six thousand, joined anti-Soviet partisan groups behind Red Army lines in Ukraine.

The chapter here presented describes an incident of the encirclement. Its hero, Shurka Ostapchenko one-time sailor of the Red Fleet, is not one of the main characters of the book, who of course had to survive or there would have been no more story to tell. Yet his moment of glory represents fairly the vigorous realism of Mr. Lysiak's book, and it is singularly appropriate to be told on the anniversary of the battle.

William Bittner

They left a hell behind them. The long, very long road was jammed with wagons and trucks that moved through the

constant turmoil of the screams of horses and the moaning of men. Those who went off the main road into the swampy meadows were hopelessly bogged down. Those who were stopped by bottle-necks of traffic were exposed to the death and destruction of the low-flying Istrebieli fighters. A few managed from time to time to find a dry path a couple of meters wide through the swamp, and when they turned off, the whole caravan followed, so that in a moment the narrow path became a jammed mass of human and animal corpses, overturned vehicles, discarded weapons; and over it like a flame hung the sound of groaning, screaming, and curses.

Sergeant Ostapchenko turned around to look. With him were still three riflemen with a machine gun, and the driver of the RSO tractor that pulled their 50 mm. anti-tank gun. The rest of the group, the second machinegunner and the men with the Offenrohr rocket launchers, should be somewhere behind. Somewhere in the inferno of the open fields,

the whole body of the 14th heavy weapons company was lost.

"Somewhere there is Basyl," thought Ostapchenko with deep feeling. "Devil knows where the poor fellow got to now. Good if I was able to bring these guys out of that stinking mess. Maybe Basyl will still come out somewhere. He's not the kind that gets lost permanently."

The driver was trying to move the gun into the shadow of the young forest, to hide it from the enemy fliers. He backed and turned, breaking underbrush; then descended from his machine and settled into the ditch beside the sergeant and the three riflemen on the carriage disappeared into the bushes, now that it had stopped moving, and the crew looked as if they were not going any further.

"Well, and what now, Uscha?" asked the driver, wiping the sweat from his forehead. "Where are we heading to now? I got fuel for twenty kilometers—that is, if we'll be going anywhere."

"They say that their tanks

are coming somewhere. Well, as long as we got fuel, that long we will roll. Then, we'll see. How about shells? Got enough, Panko?" he asked the young boy who lay apathetically looking into the sky and chewing on a blade of grass.

Panko did not change his position, but still studying the sky, answered, "We got enough, pest, them shells. Shoot all day long. For the machine gun we got no more. But what's the difference; so, or so. Tha devil took everything already."

Ostapchenko, the sailor, smiled a wry smile and answered, "You still are young and stupid, Panko. As long as you live, the devil hasn't got you yet. And then, we'll see. Well, who's got any chow?"

"I got a can of meat in my bag," replied the second rifleman, lying with his face pressed to the cool shaft of the machine gun. "You take it, Sailor; I can't eat."

"I got a piece of bread," said the driver. "The water is in the ditch."

For three days they had

been forcing their way through the jammed roads, through meadows covered with human corpses, and through the forest paths blocked with the carcasses of horses. Right after the first air raids they lost contact with their company commander. With no orders, Ostapchenko and Basyl Balitskyi decided to retreat, taking the guns with them. Each took one gun, and they kept their groups together, moving slowly through the chaos of the retreating, routed army, a chaos that was aggravated by the indifference of the Germans.

Basyl disappeared after one of the air raids, and of Ostapchenko's group there remained only those five men with one 50 mm. anti-tank gun and one machine gun. Where they were heading, they did not know. They followed the whole human mass, without a map. Sometimes somebody fired at them from the forest, and sometimes they returned the fire—although they never saw their attackers. The group would have dispersed and vanished long before, together with the gun, had it not been

for Ostapchenko. Instinctively, he found the right way, smelling out the proper path and breaking through the jam on the road. The men followed him as they would a father, even though he was not older than they and even though the discipline that led soldiers to obey those in command over them had melted in this holocaust where the highest law was to fight for naked life.

A roar of engines, screams, shouting, explosions, and the ripping sound of machine guns indicated that again the Russian planes were sweeping like a fire-broom over the tired stream on the road. The flames of explosions flashed up, and the roar of the fighters raged over their heads. One of the fighter-bombers dropped one of his bombs at the edge of the forest, and the earth trembled as a pillar of brown smoke rose and the dull sound struck out at them. "Let's go, boys," Ostapchenko got up. "Let's go! That's not the end yet. We're going to get out of this stinking mess, you'll see."

U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION URGES STUDY OF LANGUAGES

Foreign language training should begin in the third grade and continue through the senior year in high school, top American language specialists recommended in a report made public by the United States Office of Education in Washington last Monday, July 21st.

Today, the report said, most students in American schools spend only two years in language study—a situation the experts find highly unsatisfactory.

They say that learning another tongue—like learning to play a musical instrument—requires long and continuous practice.

Also, the selection of foreign languages offered in the schools is too limited, according to the report.

Most American high schools now offer only Spanish, French, German and the scattering of other West European languages.

In contrast, only about a dozen schools offer Russian, easily the most critical language in terms of the needs of agencies.

Courses in the Arabic and Oriental languages spoken in most of the "uncommitted" nations of the world are virtually unknown.

The 166-page report summarizes the results of a three-day conference of fifty foreign language specialists held in Washington, beginning May 5, 1957.

It offered, in addition to the ten-year language study program, six proposals for the improvement of high school language teaching methods.

Pupils, it said, should be taught to speak a language before attempting to read and write.

Professional foreign language supervisors should be assigned to schools throughout the country—not just to the two dozen city school systems now employing them.

Closed Circuit TV Urged as Teaching Aid

Facilities should be provided so that effective language teachers can reach more youngsters through closed circuit television or other means.

Language laboratories, equipped with tape recorders, sound-proof practice booths and other facilities, should be provided in the schools on the same basis as home economic facilities, science laboratories and the typing room.

Finally, language libraries offering foreign publications and tape recordings are required.

A language actually should be studied a total of ten years, or through high school, the report states. Capable students could start a second modern language or Latin in the seventh grade.

The conference from which the report emanated was a recognition of what Marion B. Folsom, then Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, called a prime national need.

A Prime National Need

"The United States," he said, is "the most backward major nation in the world in the vital field of language competence."

In today's shrinking world, Mr. Folsom said, the field of modern languages is "one of the most demonstrable areas of national interest and one which is considered a most critical weakness in our schools."

More than 2,000 American schools already teach modern foreign languages from kindergarten to the sixth grade, according to Marjorie C. Johnston, editor of the report and a specialist for foreign languages in the Office of Education.

While no current statistics are available, she said, 1955 figures from the Modern Language Association reported more than 271,000 pupils in 1,977 public schools in 357 cities and towns were taking Spanish, French, German, Latin or Italian at some point from kindergarten through the sixth grade. About 156,700 children in private schools were also taking languages in these grades, she said.

The House Educational Committee has reported a bill that would provide for language-teacher training centers and make grants to states for language laboratory equipment.

"MORAL INSTABILITY" OF COLLEGE YOUTH

The Ohio State University has said this week that the most important finding in a survey of college students was "the great lack of stability of many moral values." For instance, a man's desertion of an unwed mother, which for 30 years ranked among the "top ten sins," has now been relegated to the last.

Do Youngsters Want To Serve?

According to a statement attributed to him by the Associated Press, Mr. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, said that today's youngsters "no longer have any desire to be of service to people."

We cannot help but wonder whether he is correct. For we have read the story of a 19-year-old boy who, after having served a year in the Naval Reserve, enlisted in the Navy about six months ago.

Home on leave after having taken part in this year's Eniwetok nuclear bomb tests, he is quoted as saying how disappointed he was to find, in San Diego, Hawaii and elsewhere, that some civilians look down on sailors rather than look up to them. He conceded that the language and conduct of some sailors tend to justify this attitude. Still, he insisted,

"those fellows are a great exception to the rule."

This lad had joined the Navy with the idea that he would thus be serving his country and he was intensely proud to wear the uniform. Now he is somewhat perplexed.

And there must be thousands of other American boys who have had much the same experience in one or another branch of the armed forces.

There is no doubt that by far most of today's youngsters do have a strong desire to be of service and to make their lives count for something. For that matter, not only to make their lives count for something but also to lose their lives in combat in a desire to be of service to people. Just examine the Honor Roll of those who perished during World War II, the Korean War, and other wars.

Calumniation of Petlura Protested By Polish Review

The well-known Polish-language review, "Kultura," appearing in Paris, in its issue for April 1958, said editorially:

"On February 28 of this year the French television produced a program which revived the trial of Schwartzbard, who in 1926 assassinated Simon Petlura, the Commander-in-chief (of the Ukrainian National Republic armed forces) in Paris. This program was a sort of an apotheosis of the murder of the leader for independence of the Ukrainian people."

"There is no doubt that there exist international forces which are interested in compromising the Ukrainian independence movement. Ataman

Petlura had to die in 1926, inasmuch as at that time it was feared the liberation problem in Ukraine might become a live issue and today—when the Soviet bloc is being riddled by fissures, such as the Polish October, the upheavals at the universities of Kharkiv and Kiev—an attempt is being made to kill the legend of the Ataman.

"It is a double tragedy that this secret game is being attempted with the use of Jewish hands. The organizers of this program have not taken into account the fate of the Jewish population in Ukraine and Eastern Europe, in the same manner as their fate was not taken into account in 1926.

Ukrainian Technical Institute Graduation

(Continued from page 1)

ian culture, history, literature, etc.

No wonder, then, that the teachers and students of the Institute had good reason to be proud of their accomplishments on graduation day. A festive spirit reigned in the audience and among the students, who realized that they form a link in the rich tradition of Ukrainian schools of higher learning in the free world. The exercises began with the appearance of the graduates entering the ceremonial hall of the Ukrainian Home and garbed in the traditional graduation robes, followed by the President of the Institute and the teachers staff, also wearing the traditional robes of their office and departments, and departments, and the playing of the American national anthem.

Prof. Dr. Aleksander Arkhimovych, President of the Ukrainian Technical Institute, delivered the opening address in which he gave a vivid account of the School's history and the problems it had to cope with throughout the several decades of its existence. He emphasized the need for and the importance of a Ukrainian school of higher learning in the free world, noting the fact that many Ukrainian young men and women did not possess the means or possibility to attend American colleges and universities. The continuity of school over the many years, he said, and the fact that many former students of the schools had gained renown in their

fields of activity in many parts of the world speaks very much in favor of its record.

Next to speak was Dr. Semen Demidchuk, Dean of the Department of Political Science, who gave recognition to the industriousness and abled-mindedness of his graduates. After imparting brief sketches of biography of each of his graduates, Prof. Demidchuk requested permission for the issuance of diplomas to them. Dr. Roman Hoydysh, Dean of the Department of Economics, did likewise for the student graduating from his Department. In this manner, four students graduated in political science: Volodymyr Bakalets, Donald Tsisyk, Mykola Vasylyk, and Imre Kardashinetz; and one in economics: Volodymyr Pisarivsky.

The graduation ceremonies were concluded with an address delivered by Imre Kardashinetz on behalf of the graduates and the students. He thanked the teachers staff for the knowledge they had so conscientiously imparted to their students. He drew a favorable comparison between the Ukrainian Technical Institute and other American or European colleges with regard to the courses taught, methods of teaching applied, qualification of the teachers, the possibilities of utilizing the acquired knowledge, and urged eligible students to take up studies with the Ukrainian Technical Institute. In conclusion he propounded the idea of forming an organization which would embrace Ukrainian graduates of schools of higher learning throughout the free world. He expressed hope that the recently established Ukrainian student organization at the Institute would take upon itself the initiative to promote this idea and to take the first practical steps toward this end. The exercises ended with the singing of "Gaudemus igitur..."

A surprise banquet was organized by the students in honor of the professors of the Institute following the completion of the exercises. Speeches were made by the individual professors and guests, among the latter, also Prof. Borys Martos. Toward the end of the banquet, Prof. Drabaty took the cue from Mr. Kardashinetz's speech on the forming and need of an organization uniting Ukrainian graduates of all colleges and uni-

Wins B.S. in Pharmacy

Vera Irene Pearl Lysy of Windsor, Ontario, Canada received her Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy degree (B. Sc. Pharm.) on May 28, 1958. She is a graduate of the University of Toronto and Kennedy Collegiate, Windsor.



Vera Irene Pearl Lysy

As an undergraduate, Miss Lysy was active on the Central Executive of the Undergraduate Pharmaceutical Society, a member of the Ukrainian Student's Club, U. of S., and of Alpha Omicron Pi fraternity.

In Windsor, Miss Lysy is a member of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation where, during one of her high school years she was president. She took part in their folk dancing groups and added to concerts about the city with her violin solos. In 1953, Miss Lysy won the city's Secondary School Girls Badminton championship and also was successful in the Western Ontario Secondary School Association (W.O.S.S.) competition. Miss Lysy is also a member of the Ukrainian National Association Inc.

Miss Vera Lysy will be returning to the University of Toronto in the fall where she will begin Postgraduate work in her Master of Science in Pharmacy degree, reports Alex Kosikowsky.

China and Ukraine

China and Ukraine are far apart, but spiritually close in love of freedom. Both are fighting for the same ideals, for national independence. Both are Communist controlled and misruled. Free Ukrainian victories help China, and free Chinese victories help Ukraine.

"We hope that very soon you will be able to celebrate

your independence in the city of Kiev, and when you do, you must invite us," stated Hon. Dr. Tsingfu F. Tsing, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Republic of China to the United Nations, at a banquet commemorating the 40th anniversary of Ukrainian independence. "ABN - Correspondence" reports.

Immigration and Did You Know? Naturalization

Q. — I came to the United States two years ago and would like to take a job, which requires that I be a citizen or declare my intention of becoming a citizen. Somebody told me that the official declaration of intention formerly required for naturalization was abolished by the Immigration and Nationality Act. Is there anything which takes its place?

A. — While it is true that the declaration of intention, popularly called "first papers," is no longer necessary for naturalization, you nevertheless can apply for first papers if you need them for employment or any other reason. Go to the nearest office of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, explain your situation, and you will be given the necessary papers to be filled out.

Common Council

versities to expand the idea and to urge immediate implementation.

Thus another historical date for the Ukrainian Technical Institute elapsed with the firm belief in everybody's mind that the school will have many more such occasions to celebrate in the future with the generous support of the Ukrainian public.

I. K.

Personalalia

by HALYA

Among the hundreds of out-of-town delegates and guests attending the Ukrainian Orthodox League's convention banquet at St. John's Memorial Center on July 19 were: the Rev. and Mrs. Stephen Halliek-Holutiak, Michael Bochar and Ivan Sawchin, all of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lesawyer, Walter Bacad, Joseph Smindak, Alice Shipka, Mary Bodnar, Walter Yaworsky, Mr. and Mrs. James Baran and Helen Perozak, of New York City; Jennie Kohut, Mr. and Mrs. William Hussar, Rochester, N. Y.; Cornelius Kist and Michael Popeza, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kosowsky Sr., Jenny Tyranski, Charles Tyranski and Jenny Kosowsky, Wilmington, Del.; Joseph Yaworsky and Joseph Gremecz, Phoenixville, Pa.; Tony and John Wesolowski, Chester, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Batiuk and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Popil, Scranton, Pa.; Mary Sawruk, Allentown, Pa.; Walter Bodnar, Joanna Zaparyniuk, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Worobetz, of Newark, N. J.; Catherine Lesky, John Lesky, Gene Wadiak, Carteret, N. J.; Joseph Lesky, Danville, O.; Alice Wasyluk, Sewaren, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Podgurski, Philadelphia, Pa.; Andrew Melnyk, New Britain, Conn.; Ed Kulick of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Haluscak, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Pysh, Sonny Haluscak and Steve Kapeluck, of Carnegie, Pa., and Jay Anderson of Pittsfield, Mass.

Miss Stella Olynyk of Toronto was in New York for a brief visit last week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Polewchak of Elizabeth, N. J., were hosts to a group of New Jersey and New York friends at Lake Hopatcong recently.

William Dzus, president of the Ukrainian Institute of America, Inc., and Mrs. Dzus, have returned from a trip to Europe.

Also back from Europe is Mrs. Mary Lesawyer, wife of the UNA's Supreme vice-president Joseph Lesawyer. Mrs. Lesawyer appeared with the New York City Center Opera Company at the Brussels Fair.

Miss Rose Faryna of Chicago spent a two-week vacation at her parents' home in Edmonton, Alta.

THE 49th STAR

If anyone is in a quandry as to what to do with that out-of-date 48-star flag, now that Alaska is to be the 49th state, it would be well for that person to consult Thomas M. Pelly, Republican of Washington, according to the Library of Congress experts. They say he should go ahead and fly the 48-star banner.

According to law, too, if one still has a serviceable 13-star version, he may fly that, also, and within the law.

Executive Order 2390, issued May 29, 1916, says flags on hand or for which contracts have been awarded shall be continued in use until unserviceable.

Guests at the recent outing of the Ukrainian-American Professional Association at Hempstead Lake State Park and Jones Beach included Pauline Dyke

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НАШ ДОСЯГНЕННЯ І ЗАВДАННЯ

Із слова Начального Пластуна Сірого Лева

Стаю по 3 і пів роках знову перед Вами, як Ваш Начальний Пластун, як Ваш співробітник, бо почувся до об'язку скласти Вам і мій звіт. Приймайте його у формі з'ясування моїх напрямків, яких я держався в моїх вивагах зв'язку з Вами, послухайте і знайте моє становище в справах, які треба Вам — нам розв'язати тут над Штатами, для добра Пласту в сучасному, ще більше в майбутньому.

трохи заскочує. Не біжилося, перед Вами, як Ваш Начальний Пластун, як Ваш співробітник, бо почувся до об'язку скласти Вам і мій звіт. Приймайте його у формі з'ясування моїх напрямків, яких я держався в моїх вивагах зв'язку з Вами, послухайте і знайте моє становище в справах, які треба Вам — нам розв'язати тут над Штатами, для добра Пласту в сучасному, ще більше в майбутньому.

Виховна справа дитини і молоді на еміграції є і повинна бути в центрі уваги Пласту, та в нинішній час, коли в українському громадянстві так різко перехрещуються погляди на Пласт, як узагалі на етику, мораль, віру, націю, політику в широкому й вузькому розумінні, ця справа не підлягає сумніву і не може бути піддана критиці з боку широкого кола українського громадянства. Ми мусимо познати його нашою поставою, нашою працею в ньому, нашою пропагандою. Це повинно йти організовано. До того ми маємо великий, досі не використаний потенціал — Пластотворчий Сенйорат у одній своїй частині. Наш фронт до молоді мусить бути скріплений і фронт до громадянства. Без того не піде!

Український Пластовий Сенйорат природно випливає з історичної дії Пасту із його гаслом: „...в Пласті росте новий люд...”. Організація з ідейними завданнями перебування нації не може доклати своїх завдань обмежуючи свої ідеї і організаційні заходи тільки до віку юнацтва, чи і старшого пластуна. Людина — „анімал соціаль”, тільки хіба одиниці впрямуючи на великий подвиг у самоті! І коли нинішній молодий клас „до жерел” має ознами, що нам не треба УПС-у, бо його не було в началу Пласту, то в браку УПС-у Пласт трітять не тільки велику свою допомогую потенціалу, але й ціле своє історичне завдання, візію країни майбутнього нашої нації, ідею, що була в основі перших діячів Пласту та і цілого Пласту в перші десятиліття його існування. Без такої візії своїх завдань для нації завдання Пласту був би не дохідний до поважних висот свого розвитку, був би не вдержував проб заліза і крові в часи конспіративного свого існування і діяння.

Акція. Кадри Виховників поступила значно наперед, і це добре, треба бо в Пласті люде, що постановляють поглиблювати своє виховне знання й особливо активізуватися в провадженні дитини й молоді. Юноса однак тут децю: щоб не обмежувати юнацтва в їх самовихованні, відповідальності за себе, м. і, і в заставою, як придбати нових членів, не на наказ батьків, але ланцюгом через молоді саму. Та головне, щоб виховники мали не тільки формальне знання, але, щоб визначилися захопленням „еланом, попереднім досвідом у самовиховній праці в Пласті. А то, на жаль, я сам спостерігав часом, що „дипломовані виховники” ведуть виховну справу куди гірше, як ті старші пластуни, чи сенйори, чи виховничий диплом не мають, але самі перейшли належно пластові юнацтві, чи новачків ступені й згодом набавля багато життєвого досвіду.

Я сам є погляду, що Кадри Виховників треба виділити в якусь окрему упрямлівану кілеву в Пласті, навпаки, а є за задержанням давнього пластового статусу: Нема в Пласті справ, яких не міг би вирішувати компетентний провід Пласту. І Кадри Виховників повинна бути виключена в організаційну сітку цілого Пласту.

Давалимо може більший голос і дорогу нашим молодим із Уряду Старших Пластунів (ок). Вони в звітній час на стільки скріпли, що почувалися на силах брати поважну частину праці в Пласті — а за тим і відповідальність на своїй молоді плечі. Вони навіть того й домагалися, хоч може форма того домагання нас

Не в силі мені вичерпати всіх на КУНО поставлених справ та вже цих порушень досить, щоб зібрані тут мали уяву, чим я керувався, чи керувався, хоч безперечно наші спільні тут ухвали і для нас закон. Та на кінець:

Хлоп'ячі табори в Іст Четгем відзначать 40-річчя Української Державності у традиційний День Пластуна

Як повідомляють, під час таборів юнаків і юначок на Пластовій Оселі в Іст Четгем у місяці серпні, відбудуться в днях 9 і 10 серпня ц. р. „Дні Пластуна” із відповідною програмою та зокрема із відзначенням 40-ліття Української Державності.

Живемо в часи, коли над світом висить примара Пшої Світової Війни, примара і наша нація. Наша земля там нині кривавиться і терпить, а ми тут і свободні і відносимо багаті, та це все наше „добро у відмінні, то ж і ми є зрештою всі наші зусилля, всі наші успіхи в сторону звільнення нашої нації, на боротьбу із черговим, досі ще непокоханим окутантом наших рідних земель.

ПОВІДОМЛЕННЯ

Команда Табору Юнаків в Іст Четгем, П. П. на рік 1958 у справі програми та відвіданні табору

маті військ таборних зайняти від год. 2-ої в суботу до год. 5-ої по пол. в неділю. Крім цих днів, призначених виключно для гостей, батьки можуть відвідувати своїх синів кожної суботи — неділі за винятком перших двох днів табору в часі від 2 — 7 год. в суботу та від 11 — 5 год. в неділю. В цих днях однак,



Начальний Пластун Сірий Лев і новообраний голова Головної Пластової Булави п. сен. керівництва д-р Осип Бойчук

ДРУГИЙ ЗБІР УКРАЇНСЬКИХ ПЛАСТУНІВ

В дні 30 травня — 1 червня відбулися в Нагрі Фолс, Онт., в залах готелю Шератон Брок, другі збори Конференції Українських Пластових Організацій, яка об'єднала всі пластові організації у вільному світі.

В зборах взяло участь 99 уповноважених представників пластових з'єднань із ЗДА, Канади, Аргентини, Британії, Німеччини й Австралії. До почесної президії зборів обрано аклямацією начального пластуна, проф. Северина Левичука, засновника Пласту д-ра Олександра Тисовського та п. сен. кер. Дарію Навроцьку.

Зборами проводила Президія під проводом п. сен. кер. риніцтва ред. Богдана Кравцева, до складу якої входили як заступники: Саген Кульчицький (ЗДА), Марія Муляр (Канада), Тарас Грушківський (Австралія), Павло Клім (Аргентина), Василь Радь (Британія) і Ярослав Бойдуник (повновласник Німеччини) та Б. Пендєв, Ярослав Зорич і Юліан Крижанівський як секретарі.

Присутні вислухали короткі звіти виконавчих організацій — Головної Пластової Ради і Булави, п. сен. кер. д-ра О. Бойчука і п. сен. кер. інж. Я. Гладкого, слова начального пластуна Сірого Лева на тему етату Українського Пласту в теперішній дійсності та звіт провірної комісії, поданий п. сен. ред. М. Вахаським і п. сен. о. Б. Смиком.

Із пластового життя

Пластова Станція Шикаго закупила у Маріон, Вісконсин, оселю під табори, коло 400 акрів. Вже цього літа табори там біля 150 пластунів; табір новачок під проводом п. сен. Анни Домбчевської, табір новачків під проводом ет. п. Ярополка Білинського і табір юначок під проводом п. сен. Степанії Барановської. Протягом першого тижня таборування відбувся там курс новачків виховничих під проводом п. сен. Лесі Храпливої, а ще до початку таборів триденний вишкіл новачків виховничих під проводом п. сен. Ореста Гаврилюка. Старші пластуни Шикаго вважали одностороннім мандрівку із оселі під проводом ет. п. Віри Козій.

Дня 4 липня ц. р. Голова Обласної Таборової Комісії, п. сен. Р. Барановський святочно відкрив оселю, а Комітет Набуття Площі під проводом п. сен. д-ра Романа Крупики та С. Діскевича передав її молоді на руки старшого п. сен. В. Помірка. Всех о. Михайло Ваврик поклав оселю в площу і відслужив перший на ній молебень, а оочером при ватрі поселості вричисто надано назву: „Великий Луг”.

Таборування на „Великому Лугу” продовжується; на другий зміну приїждять туди юнаки.

„Великий Луг”, попри гарні терени для таборування, має ще й особливе „стратегічне” значення, бо до нього будуть з'їздяться також пластуни-самітники із цілого Заходу ЗДА, що започаткувалося вже цього року.

Пласт відзначив 40-річчя Української Державності випуском ювілейної марки



Цьогорічне Свято Юрія в пластовій оселі Іст Четгем проходило під кличем відзначення 40-річчя Української Державності. Команда Свята подбала унікальні чотири поштово випуском пропам'ятної ювілейної марки.

Посвячення Пластового Дому в Клівленді

Народження Пластового Дому в Клівленді тягнулося до шість років, поки став він сповняти своє пластова і загальногромадське завдання.

Посвячення Пластового Дому відбулося в неділю 25 травня ц. р. і було пов'язане з „Тижнем Пластуна”. Шодня відбувалися показові сходи поодиноких гуртків, на яких могли бути присутніми батьки й гості-відвідувачі.



Почесні гості: проф. Л. Бачинський (за прапором), Начальний Пластун Сірий Лев, президент УПСозау Дмитро Галич, адв. М. Маліцький, радник міста Клівленду адв. І. Білинський та представники П. Станції з Лорейну п. сен. Анни Домбчевської.

Заніми і ін. Новачки не полишили згаду. У своїй кімнаті вони впорядили виставку штуртних квітів, виробів з пластеліни, вишивання та ляльок в новачковому стилі.

Саме посвячення Пластового Дому почалося в суботу бенкетом, під час якого промовляв Сірий Лев, начальник пластуна, голова УПС п. Д. Галич, і представник Канади п. сен. Б. Зорич. Серед присутніх гостей було досить чільних громадян Клівленду, делегати пластових осередків — голова КПС д-р Я. Падох, ет. п. Д. Руденської, Виступили всім жертводавцям, разом з пропам'ятною відзнакою, яку спеціально виготовлено на день посвячення Дому.

Учерець запалала святочна ватра, біля якої молоді слухали співтворчі та очевидці Визвольних Змагань, сотника Содолі-Зілинського, сотника І. Козака та представника українського війська новітніх часів — І-ої Дивізії УНА, ред. Л. Ортинського.



25-ий Курінь Юначок ім. О. Степаніної з Джерзі Сіті, переможець у змаганнях за перехідну шапу під час Свята Юрія в Іст Четгем 1958 року

„ЩОБ УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ ДЕРЖАВНОСТІ СТЕЛИВСЯ КВІТАМИ ШЛЯХ...”

(До Пластового Свята Юрія округи Нью Йорк, яке відбулося в дні 30. V. — 1. VI. 1958 на Пластовій Оселі в Іст Четгем.)

В безперервному ланцюгу менших чи більших подій, на шляху великого змагу українського народу час від часу закарбується подія, що в ній промайне постать в пластовій однострої і виразно ознаменуватиметься напруженням пластової думки і чину. Весна 1958 р. була багата в такі події. Між іншим, коли на пограниччі двох держав в Нагрі Фолс відбувалися П Збори Конференції Українських Пластових Організацій — найвищої пластової установи у вільному світі, в той час на зелених левадах пластової оселі в Іст Четгем пластова молодь великої округи Нью Йорку на своїм традиційній Святі Юрія відзначала 40-ліття відновлення Української Самостійної Держави. Це, при широкому святкуванні українського суспільством на чужині великих роковинах IV Універсалу, саме і для пластунів припала почесна роль наголосити цей державницький акт нашого народу своїм головним кличем у 1958 році і особливо програмою на цьогорічній Пластовій Святі Юрія.

Щораз певніші кроки і виразніша їх мета... Це, мабуть, вперше тут весняна зустріч відбулася без дощу. Принаймніше тих кілька краплин вночі не були веслі змінити програми свята, яка, мабуть, залишилася в пам'яті пластової молоді як така, що була зреалізована в своїм основним плані. А план цей, як на сучасні умови, був справді імпозантний. Три з половиною сотні пластунів і пластунок (70% всього юнацтва цілої округи) на зеленій мураші таборового лісу розбили свої шатра. Понад 60 наметів уладжених з найбільш шуканим смаком, з найбільшим уточненням деталей 3-денного житлового приміщення розкинулися докрякати високих щогол і золотого тризуба Української Народної Республіки, у стій якого, ще одна мить, і запалить пластуни вічний вогонь незгасимий вичній ідеї Української Державності. Це вже не збава і не лише звичайний обряд пластунів ставати в пластовій чотирьохкутній. Сьогодні це лише засіб.

Пропори пішли вгору. Кризь замірячу поволуку сумніви і вагальні блити вже весняна емаль, і маєстат великої мети полонить серця пластунів. Розкішному пісню волі й краси юнацтва говорив командант про велетенський змаг народу до своєї волі, в якому відзеркалюється доля українських пластунок. Це була присяга хвилина, коли для 5 тисяч пластунів, розсіяних по цілій світі, ні психіки, ні державні кордони не існували. Окрилені поривом, щоб в напруженій течії змагання...

Команда цьогорічного Свята Юрія, яку очолював п. сен. Іван Нішка, створюючи найкращі умови для переведення зустрічі, поставила учасникам програму, яка, понад сподівання, дала прекрасні висліді. Другий день свята був вповнений до останньої хвилини; найбільш працьовитий день і найбільш позначений волею пластунів перемагати. Чесний змаг, а там і вирішення з перемогою поодиноких куренів були для всіх моральним вивченням, бо й ті, що лишалися позаду, програвали з честю. До змагу за значок Спортової Вправності, під проводом і наглядом п. сен. О. Лисевича і п. Марії Турко, стало 283 юнаків і юначок.

Теренові гри в опрацюванні й переведенні ет. п. Т. Титли і ет. п. Х. Квасинці своєю ідеєю і поземом стояли вповні на висоті задуму.

В символічній похіді українського народу з усіма його гербами на Софійську площу цілий табір пережили

Особливим обрядом відмічено на Великій Ватрі пам'ять борців, що впади за волю України.

В той час, як під темним покровом чужого неба розгорялася на вітрі Велика Ватра, представники кожного куреня складали в полум'я зелені вінки, щоб тим в день Зелених Свят віддати шану героєм за Українську Державу. В дальших точках Великої Ватри, якою проводив п. сен. В. Вакалєв, з історичним начерком державницького змагу українського народу виступили п. сен. І. Темницький та принагідна гостя на Святі Юрія пані Г. Шерей, яка в супровід пластунок виконала пластову пісню в 40-ліття відновлення Української Держави „Гей Весно”. В результаті переведення Свята Юрія Перехідні Часи за найкращі осяги в змаганнях одержали: 3-ій Курінь УПЮ ім. гетм. І. Мазеви в Нью Йорку (юнаки) і 26 Курінь ім. О. Степаніної в Джерзі Сіті (дівчата).

Особні грамоти за перші місця в поодиноких конкуренціях дістали:

В Тереновій гри: 15 курінь ім. І. Сірка в Елізабет (хлопці) і 26 курінь ім. О. Степаніної в Джерзі Сіті (дівчата).

У Великої Ватри: 15 курінь ім. І. Сірка в Елізабет (хлопці) і 8 курінь ім. Бабенко (дівчата).

У виставці: 3 курінь ім. І. Мазеви в Нью Йорку (хлопці) і 8 курінь ім. В. Бабенко (дівчата).

У пластовій поставі: 3 курінь ім. І. Мазеви з 15 куренем ім. І. Сірка (хлопці), і 32 курінь УПЮ-ок в Елізабет (дівчата).

За присутність: Самостійний Гурток Джерзі Сіті (хлопці), і Самостійний Гурток площу цілий табір пережили

Присутній

ПЛАСТОВА ВАТРА
Редгус п. сен. Ольга Кузьмич